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See pages 65-67, in this issue!

News about our Editorial Board

Three members of our editorial board have new addresses, all listed inside the front and back covers.

Gilbert Jordan and his wife, Vera, are starting a new life in an apartment in Westminster Manor in Austin. They moved just before Christmas and will be nearer their children, Janice Shefelman and Terry Jordan. Dallas' loss is certainly Austin's gain! As usual, Gilbert has contributed an excellent article on folklore, this time on translations of folkloric verse.

GTGS special consultant Robert Robinson-Zwahr has put Lubbock in his rear-view mirror and is now living in Washington DC, where he attended travel school. Bob reports his health has improved, and so he is remaining in the area to work.

Board member Ann Lindemann is spending half her time in Houston and the other half in Industry, but she wishes us to write to her in Industry. We have included phone numbers so you can try to reach her at either place. Just try. She keeps so busy, she may be hard to find at either home.

Book Reviews

Our book review editor, Hanna Lewis, is more than ready, willing, and capable of sharing with us reviews of current publications of interest to German Texans--if only she had a copy of the book to review! Whenever you hear of such a publication, share it with Hanna so she can share it with all our members. For this issue, she reviewed Martinello's The Search for Emma's Story, and Meredith McClain reviewed Texas Country: The Changing Rural Scene edited by Lich and Reeves-Marquardt.

The sad news

It is with a heavy heart that we report the death of Board member Charles Trenckmann on January 17, 1988, as a result of a tragic accident. Our president, Mary El-Beheri, speaks eloquently for all of us in the eulogy prepared for this issue.

Memorial gifts

At our Board meeting on January 9, we discussed a process to enable our members (and others) to make contributions to GTGS in memory (or in honor) of a person. Little did we know, as Charles spoke in favor of the plan, that we would be soon making our contributions in his memory. Rodney Koenig's column "Leaving Your German Mark" in this issue gives the procedure for making a memorial contribution. We will notify the family of the deceased that a memorial has been made, but the amount of the contribution is not publicized. We thank Special Projects coordinator Barbara Ann Dielmann for designing the acknowledgement cards that are sent both to the donor and to the honoree.

Kudos to us

The San Antonio Conservation Society has selected the German Texan Heritage Society's reprint of The History of the German Settlements in Texas, 1831-1861 by Rudolph Leopold Biesele to receive a 1988 Citation in appreciation of our work that furthers the purpose of the work of the Conservation Society. The presentation will be made on Tuesday, March 22, at a general meeting in Bolivar Hall, La Villita, San Antonio, followed by a luncheon. Reservations at \$8.00 each are required by March 14 for the luncheon. In this issue, we share with you the letter our President received notifying her of the award.

4 More Editorial Notes

Clippings and Articles

In this issue, we have a number of articles, mostly newspaper clippings, sent by our members. You will notice that the majority of them are from Austin, Houston, and San Antonio, as well as from Fayette County. This is because a few members keep GTHS on their minds as they read the papers and then clip and send us the articles. Surely there is

something of interest going on in your town. Please share the news and features with all our members.

Correction

In the previous issue, it was reported that Theresa Gold is a member of the San Antonio Historical Commission. Actually, she was appointed an associate member of the Bexar County Historical Commission.

It has been my pleasure to sit in as guest editor for this issue. Although I have put together a whole issue for you before, the previous experiences happened in the summer, when life just has a different pace. Despite my own activities, deadlines, etc., that occur this time of the year, our Newsletter is once again in your hands. And, once again, I am reminded to remind all of you that the Newsletter and all the other activities of the GTHS are handled solely by volunteers--busy volunteers. And so, we thank each and every one of our members for their contributions not only to this issue but also to the success of our German Texan Heritage Society.

Theresa Gold

from: "Texas German and Other Immigrant Languages" by Joseph Wilson, in Eagle in the New World, Gish & Spuler, editors, Texas A&M Press, 1986:

About five years ago the German-Texan Heritage Society and the Texas Wendish Heritage Society were formed. Today these societies are prospering, with hundreds of members; the Wendish Society has a thriving museum, and the German-Texan Society has a two-day annual meeting and a splendid popular journal, its Newsletter, which appears several times a year. Each issue of the journal brings articles on language, folklore, history, genealogy, and so on. How refreshing it is to know that there is actually a public eager to read what we have to say, instead of feeling, as in the past, that our research is read—if at all—only by a few university professors.

The January 1988 issue of Southwestern Historical Quarterly carries an article by Glen E. Lich, "Archives of The German Adelsverein, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University." The April 1987 issue of the SWHQ told about the Wied Archives at Yale and the Solms-Braunfels Archives. This article was reprinted in the Summer 1987 issue of our GTHS Newsletter.

TO: GTHS membership
FROM: W. M. Von-Maszewski
SUBJECT: Update on the GTHS-Registry

As of this writing, summaries have been edited or written on "Ranches and Farms," "Lutheran Churches" and "Catholic Churches." These summaries have been keyed in the computer allowing further addition and editing of information, formatting of the chapters and instant retrieval. If I can maintain the present pace, a rough draft of the Registry should be available for perusal by GTHS members when we meet in Austin in September.

PUBLICATIONS ORDERING INFORMATION

Order all publications from: GTHS, P. O. Box 262, Manchaca TX 78652

Books, individual orders

Roemer - Roemer's Texas	\$15.95
Texas State Sales Tax	1.04
Postage & Handling	<u>2.00</u>
 Total	 \$18.99

Biesele - History of German Settlements...	\$16.00
Texas State Sales Tax	1.04
Postage & Handling	<u>2.00</u>
 Total	 \$19.04

Books, consignment orders

Maximum, six-month consignment

Ten or more copies, mix-or-match 10% discount

Books, prepaid quantity orders

These prices are per title, not mix-and-match.
Add postage and handling, as appropriate.

Roemer, 20-35 copies, 25% off	\$239.25 (for 20)
36 or more copies, 40% off	\$344.52 (per carton)
 Biesele, 24 or more, 25% off	 \$288.00 (per carton)

Prices effective November 24, 1987. Prices subject to change without notice to reflect current market conditions. Prices subject to stock on hand.

* * * * *

Previous issues GTHS Newsletter

Volume I, 1979	Not available
Volume II, 1980	\$2.50 per issue
	\$5.00 per volume
Volumes III-XII, 1981-86	\$2.50 per issue
	\$7.50 per volume
Volume IX, 1987	\$3.00 per issue
	\$9.00 per volume

* * * * *

Sealsfield, The Cabin Book, can be ordered through EAKIN PUBLICATIONS, INC.
P. O. Box 23069, Austin, TX 78735 (512)288-1771 for \$14.95 + 6% Tax + \$2.00 P.&H.

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

TENTH ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION

September 9, 10, 11, 1988

Marriott at the Airport

IH 35 and US 290 East

Austin, Texas

Friday, September 9, 1988

- 2:00-4:00 TEXAS MEMORIAL MUSEUM and EUGENE C. BARKER TEXAS HISTORY CENTER. Tour and Reception. (Optional Bus Tour, Fee: \$8.00)
- 4:00-7:00 REGISTRATION
- 4:00-7:00 EXHIBITS AND SALES
- 6:00-8:00 RECEPTION

Saturday Morning, September 10, 1988

8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. EXHIBITS AND SALES

PROGRAM A

8:30-12:00 GENEALOGY WORKSHOP conducted by Theresa Gold, Genealogy Editor of the German-Texas Heritage Society. Comprehensive workshop with lectures, exhibits and handouts. Coffee break from 10:00-10:30.

PROGRAM B

- 8:30-9:00 1. "KNITTING: A German Heritage" by Suzann Thompson. Explanation of knitting methods and a little history. Bring projects and questions. Suzann will be available throughout the convention to help you.
- 9:00-9:30 2. "SCHERENSCHNITTE: Papercutting German Style."
- 9:30-10:00 3. "CALLIGRAPHY: A Feeling of Home" by Barbara Dielmann.
- 10:00-10:30 ●●● C O F F E E B R E A K ●●●
- 10:30-11:00 4. "BAKE, BAKE KUCHEN: Bakehouses and Bakeovens" by John H. Kothmann. Bread baking in early Texas and early Germany.
- 11:00-11:30 5. "GRAPEGROWING AND WINEMAKING IN TEXAS."
- 11:30-12:00 6. "GERMAN-TEXAN REGISTRY: GHTS Compiles a Handbook." Progress Report and Update by W. M. Von-Maszewski.

PROGRAM C

- 8:30-9:00 1. "GERMAN-TEXAN SCHOOLS IN AUSTIN."
- 9:00-9:30 2. "HISTORY OF THE SAENGERRUNDE: A German-Texan Singing Society."
- 9:30-10:00 3. "ELISABET NEY: A New Look" by Emily Cutrer.
- 10:00-10:30 ●●● C O F F E E B R E A K ●●●
- 10:30-11:00 4. "GERMAN-TEXAN ROOTS IN THE AUSTIN AREA" by Irma Guenther.
- 11:00-11:30 5. "THE VON ROSENBERG FAMILY IN AUSTIN" by Dale U. von Rosenberg.
- 11:30-12:00 6. "GERMAN MEDICAL TERMS IN GENEALOGICAL MATERIALS."

Saturday Afternoon, September 10, 1988

- 12:00-7:00 **EXHIBITS AND SALES**
 12:00-2:00 Lunch on your own. Possibly a chef's demonstration in the preparation of a German dish in the hotel restaurant.
 2:00-5:00 **HERITAGE TOUR OF AUSTIN** (Optional Bus Tour, Fee: \$8.00) Bus tour around Austin with stops at Elisabet Ney Museum, the Capitol, and other historic landmarks. Coordinators: Arlene Burges and Julia Mellenbruch. Elisabet Ney Museum Guide: Margie Hale.

PROGRAM D

- 2:00-2:30 1. "THE HANDBOOK OF TEXAS: How German-Texans Can Get Involved" by Thomas Cutrer, Associate Director of the Texas State Historical Association, and Managing Editor of the Handbook of Texas.
 2:30-3:00 2. "TEXAS LAND OFFICE: German Settlement Records" by Michael Q. Hooks, Director of Archives, Texas General Land Office.
 3:00-3:30 ●●● C O F F E E B R E A K ●●●
 3:30-4:00 3. "SACRAMENTAL RECORDS: Baptism, Marriage, Confirmation, Communion, Death" by Michael Zilligan, Director of Archives, Catholic Archives of Texas.
 4:00-4:30 4. "GERMAN MEDICAL TERMS IN GENEALOGICAL MATERIALS."
 4:30-5:00 5. "GERMAN-TEXAN REGISTRY: GHTS Compiles a Handbook." Progress Report and Update by W. M. Von-Maszewski.

PROGRAM E

- 2:00-2:30 1. "THE VON ROSENBERG FAMILY IN AUSTIN" by Dale U. von Rosenberg.
 2:30-3:00 2. "HENRY HIRSHFELD: A Look at His Diary—From Immigration to Life in Austin" by Anna Thompson.
 3:00-3:30 ●●● C O F F E E B R E A K ●●●
 3:30-4:00 3. "GERMAN-TEXANA: A look into a Treasure Chest."
 4:00-4:30 4. To be announced.
 4:30-5:00 5. To be announced.
 5:00-7:00 **BREAK.** Visit the Exhibit and Sales Area, Take a Nap, Get Ready for the Evening Program.
 7:00-7:30 **SOCIAL GET-TOGETHER** with Cash Bar.
 7:30-11:00 **BANQUET, TENTH ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM, AWARDS, DANCE.**

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Reunion of the German-Texan settlers in the Cypress Mill (Blanco County) and the Shovel Mountain (Burnet County) area will be held at the RICHTER RANCH near Marble Falls on Saturday, June 11, 1988. Additional information may be obtained by writing to Walter Richter, 3901 Ave. G, Austin, TX 78751.

Sunday Morning, September 11, 1988

- 8:00-2:00 **EXHIBITS AND SALES**
9:00-9:30 **RELIGIOUS SERVICE** in the Hotel
9:30-10:00 **MEMBERS' PROJECTS**
 Authors and Their Works:
 TEXAS COUNTRY, by Donna Reeves-Marquardt
 RICHLAND: An Obituary, by Fredericka Richter DeBerry
 ELISABET NEY, by Emily Cutrer
 New Ideas and Projects
 Memorial Contributions and Bequests, by Rodney C. Koenig
 Local Publicity, By Fredericka Richter DeBerry
10:30-11:00 ●●● **C O F F E E B R E A K** ●●●
11:00-12:00 **BUSINESS MEETING**, Mary M. El-Beheri, President, presiding.
 Reading of Minutes from Board Meetings
 Treasurer's Report
 Convention Coordinator's Report
 Election of Board Members
 President's Message
 Old Business
 New Business
 Adjournment

For those who want to see a little more of Austin on Sunday afternoon, we have made arrangements with Gray Line Tours of Austin to design a Custom Tour especially for members of the German-Texan Heritage Society.

- 1:30-4:00 **CUSTOM TOUR** including Capital Building, University of Texas Campus, Governor's Mansion, Oriental Gardens, LBJ Library, O. Henry Museum, Historic Buildings, and more (3 stops).

Cost: \$15.00 per person. Pay at time of Registration.

Gray Line Tours of Austin will be able to store your luggage in the bus.

The Knitter's and Crocheter's Guild of Texas meets once a month for conversation and working on projects. In Austin: every third Saturday of the month, 2:00 p.m., Howson Branch Library, 2500 Exposition. In San Antonio: every second Saturday of the month, 2:00 p.m., call to find out the meeting place. For more information: (512) 441-8769. All knitter s and crocheter s are invited, beginners to experts. See you there!

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY TENTH ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION

September 9-11, 1988 in Austin, Texas

REGISTRATION FORM

Registration Fee \$15.00 per person

Includes all workshops and programs, three coffee breaks and Friday night reception. Non-refundable in case of cancellation.

Banquet \$27.00 per person

Invite friends, spouses as your guests. Includes all Saturday evening Anniversary Festivities and Dance. Charges for Banquet and Bus Tours are refundable if cancellations are received by September 1, 1988.

- 1. Registration (Number of Persons) _____ x \$15.00 = _____
 - 2. Banquet _____ x \$27.00 = _____
 - 3. Friday Afternoon Bus Tour _____ x \$8.00 = _____
 - 4. Saturday Afternoon Bus Tour _____ x \$8.00 = _____
 - 5. Sunday Afternoon Gray Line Tour _____ x \$15.00 = _____
- TOTAL** _____

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

List the name of each guest attending only the Banquet and/or the Bus Tours as you want it to appear on the name tag. Itemize event.

Your Address: Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Telephone Number _____

Make checks payable to GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY
Mail this Registration Form and check to: GTHS, P. O. Box 262, Manchaca, Texas 78652

Circle the Programs you are most likely to attend:

Sat. a.m.: Program A; Program B: 1 2 3 4 5 6; Program C: 1 2 3 4 5 6

Sat. p.m.: Program D: 1 2 3 4 5; Program E: 1 2 3 4 5

*** A copy of both forms is in the front of this Newsletter. Please cut them out and return. ***

AUSTIN Marriott.
6121 I-35 N. at U.S. 290
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78752
(512) 458-6161

"RESERVATIONS RECEIVED AFTER AUGUST 25, 1988, WILL BE ACCEPTED ON A SPACE AVAILABLE BASIS."

PLEASE NOTE THAT OUR CHECK-OUT TIME IS 12 NOON. WE WOULD ASK THAT YOU PLAN YOUR ARRIVAL AFTER 4 P.M.

GUARANTEED RESERVATIONS

To hold a room past 6:00 pm, we request advance deposit, American Express or Diners Club Card Guarantee (card number and expiration date) or a company guarantee of payment. If you fail to arrive, you will be liable for 1 night's room charge plus tax.

- 6:00 PM Arrival
- Guarantee To
 - Deposit
 - Company

AMX# _____ EXP _____

D. Club # _____ EXP _____

NAME OF PERSONS SHARING ACCOMMODATIONS

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY T-79
SEPTEMBER 9(11) 1988 SGLS: \$45.00 QUAD: \$45.00
FREE BREAKFAST FOR TWO PER NIGHT

NAME _____ PHONE () _____

ORGANIZATION/FIRM _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

WILL ARRIVE _____

WILL DEPART _____

Please Indicate
6:00 PM or
Guaranteed

PLEASE RESERVE _____ ROOM(S) FOR _____ PERSON(S)

_____ SINGLE (1 BED) _____ DOUBLE (1 BED) _____ DOUBLE (2 BEDS) _____ TRIPLE (2 BEDS) _____ QUADRUPLE (2 BEDS)

W. German views his hometown as Austin's sister

By Steve Weingarten
American-Statesman Staff

Heinz Fey makes a living selling U.S.-made dental-care products in Europe, but in his spare time, the businessman from Koblenz, West Germany, champions a nobler cause.

"What is important," Fey said recently in halting English, "is friendship between Germans and Americans."

With that goal in mind, Fey founded a German-American Club in Koblenz in 1985. Not content with that, he has spent much of February attempting to convince Austinites to establish sister-city ties with his wine-producing hometown.

Along with Austinite Renata Anderson, whom he inspired when she visited relatives in Germany last year, Fey has taken his sister-city pitch to officials at the University of Texas' Department of Germanic Languages and College of Business Administration, the Foreign Trade Council, the Austin Chamber of Commerce and Convention & Visitors Bureau, the German-Texan Heritage Society, and Mayor Frank Cooksey's protocol office.

"There is a lot of interest locally, and I think we'll be able to convince the City Council to establish sister cities within a year. But for now, we must go slowly and set up a citizens committee to create interest," Anderson said.

Koblenz is a 2,000-year-old city at the confluence of the Rhein and Mosel rivers, about 45 miles south of Bonn, capital of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Fey said the two cities share a love of music and academic life. Koblenz has an opera company, orchestra and 140-member Bach choir. Two German students currently attend UT, and two UT students are studying at German schools.

Austin already has six sister cities: Adelaide, Australia; Salttillo, Mexico; Belo Horizonte, Brazil; Lima, Peru; Tsukuba, Japan; and Maseru, Lesotho. But a new sister-city link with Koblenz could benefit Austin, said Merle Foster of the Austin Convention & Visitors Bureau.

"When these relationships are carried out and fully developed, they can generate a lot of visitors and quite a bit of economic devel-



Staff map by Linda Swanson

opment," Foster said, adding, "But like any friendship, it has to be nurtured."

Angelos Angelou, chief economist at the Austin Chamber of Commerce, said the German influence on Austin business is already evident. He estimated that German investors have bought \$100 million in local real estate, out of almost \$1 billion in total foreign investment in the area.

Angelou said Americans are sometimes slow to recognize the benefits of close municipal ties. "The major desire, at least on the part of the foreign city, has always been to accomplish stronger business ties through the sister city network. Whether we take that into account when we start these relationships will determine whether a sister-city relationship is successful.

Elisabet Ney Museum

304 E. 44th St., Austin, TX 78751, 512/458-2255.

Former studio and home of renowned 19th century German sculptor who moved to Austin in the 1890s. Many of her original plaster casts of European heads of state and Texas heroes are on display in the museum.

French Legation

802 San Marcos, Austin, TX 78702, 512/472-8180.

The 1841 home of the French Charge d'Affairs to the Republic of Texas features furnishings of the period and an authentic French Creole kitchen.

George Washington Carver Museum

1165 E. Angelina, Austin, TX 78702, 512/472-4809.

First local black museum in Texas offers changing exhibits.

Governor's Mansion

1010 Colorado, Austin, TX 78701, 512/475-2121.

Since its completion in 1856, every Texas governor has resided in this handsome Greek Revival mansion. Open for tours.

The Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library and Museum

2313 Red River, Austin, TX 78705, 512/482-5136.

Displays include biographical exhibits of President Johnson and his Great Society programs, gifts presented to the president while he was in office, a recreation of the presidential Oval Office, and films on the life of Lady Bird and humor of LBJ.

Neill-Cochran House

2310 San Gabriel, Austin, TX 78705, 512/478-2335.

Colonial Dames of America operate this 1853 house museum which features antiques from the 16th to 19th centuries that suited the tastes of Victorian Texans.

O. Henry Home and Museum

409 E. Fifth St., Austin, TX 78701, 512/472-1903.

On display are personal belongings of writer Sidney Porter. The O. Henry Punoff is held in the house each May.

Old Land Office Building

11th and Brazos, Austin, TX 78701, 512/472-2596.

Completed in 1857, the German Romanesque building now houses the Daughters of the Confederacy Museum and the Daughters of the Republic of Texas Museum.

State Capitol Building

11th and Congress Ave., Austin, TX 78701, 512/475-3070.

Commanding a hill at the top of Congress Avenue, this stately pink granite capitol building completed in 1888 is modeled after the Classic style of the national capitol. Tours conducted daily.

Texas Memorial Museum

2400 Trinity, University of Texas campus, 512/472-1604.

Devoted to Texas natural history, displays are of geology, history, botany-zoology, and anthropology.

San Antonio Conservation Society

February 19, 1988

Ms. Mary Mathis El-Beheri
507 Parland Place
San Antonio, TX 78209

Dear Mrs. El-Beheri:

The San Antonio Conservation Society, established more than a half century ago, recognizes significant accomplishments in accordance with our purpose; "...to preserve and to encourage the preservation of historic buildings, objects and places relating to the history of Texas, its natural beauty and all that is admirably distinctive to our State; and by such physical preservation to keep the history of Texas legible and intact to educate the public, especially the youth of today and tomorrow, with knowledge of our inherited regional values."

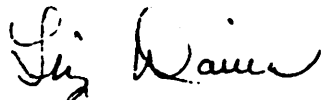
The German-Texan Heritage Society's reprint, The History of the German Settlements in Texas, 1831-1861, by Rudolph Leopold Bieseke, has been chosen by the Awards Committee to receive a 1988 Citation, reflecting our appreciation for a work which furthers the purpose of the San Antonio Conservation Society.

The presentation will be made on Tuesday, March 22, in San Antonio, at a general meeting in Bolivar Hall, upper level, in La Villita. The presentations will begin at 10:00 a.m. and a luncheon follows at 12:30 p.m. in Juarez Plaza.

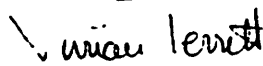
We hope you will be our guest at this function to accept the award. We will be happy to include others you suggest for lunch at a charge of \$8 per person. Knowing that our members and friends would welcome an opportunity to see or purchase your book, please feel free to bring copies to the ceremony.

Please let us know how many friends you are inviting by March 14. We look forward to honoring you on March 22 and await your reply.

Sincerely,
SAN ANTONIO CONSERVATION SOCIETY



Mrs. Stanley C. Davies
President



Mrs. Dulany Terrett
Chairman, 1988 Awards

12

CHARLES G. TRENCKMANN

1920-1988

Charter Member and Life Member
German-Texan Heritage Society

Elected to the Board of Directors
1985-88

Eloquent. Warm. Humorous. Thoughtful. Calm.
A man of substance.

How can we properly honor a friend like Charles?
We cannot. We can only try.

He gave us
his time...his expertise...his encouragement...
and his means...

We thank him
for arranging the publication of the Biesele book...
for funding the microfilming of the WOCHENBLATT...
for the legal work on countless projects...
for always attending at the meetings....
for just being Charles!

It is difficult to imagine a GTHS meeting without him...
to realize that the tall man won't be standing in a
corner chatting....

The members of the Board and those who knew his presence so
distinctly will feel its imprint for years to come...
We will...without thinking...
turn to him for advice....and pause with
sadness...

The loss of this loyal and good friend is tragic...
But he dreamed great, profound dreams for this
Society....
and we must strive to fulfill them
as the future unfolds before us.

THANK YOU, Charles Trenckmann, for your vision. We hope
you knew how much we loved you.
I think you did.

..... Mary M. El-Beheri, President, GTHS

IN MEMORIAM



The above photograph of Charles Trenckmann '48 appeared in the January-February 1988 issue of Alcalde, publication of University of Texas at Austin alumni.

Austin American-Statesman 1/19/88

Charles Grover Trenckmann

Charles Grover Trenckmann, born November 1, 1920, died January 17, 1988.

Mr. Trenckmann, a fourth generation Austin native was a Phi Beta Kappa and graduate of the University of Texas Law School, receiving his masters of law from Columbia University. He practiced law in Austin for 39 years. His maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram, early Texas pioneers, and his father, William Trenckmann, was a lawyer also and publisher of the weekly German newspaper "Das Wochenblatt."

Mr. Trenckmann was very active in the community and had been a member of the Sierra Club, Audubon Society, the Texas Conservancy, Saengerrunde, and currently served on the board of the German Heritage Society. He was well known for swimming year around at Barton Springs.

He was preceded in death by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Trenckmann; his aunt, Miss Elsie Trenckmann, a well known teacher of German; and another aunt, Miss Willie Huppertz, who served as assistant county auditor; and by two sisters also.

Mr. Trenckmann is survived by his wife, Helen Brice Trenckmann; and his twin children, Charles Mark Trenckmann and Cynthia Ellen Trenckmann.

Funeral services will be held at 3:30 PM, Wednesday in the Colonial Chapel at Cook-Walden Funeral Home, with Reverend John Towery of the Congregational Church of Austin officiating. Interment will be in Austin Memorial Park.

Pallbearers will be A.G. Walker, Mitchell Wolf, Jim Watt, Donald Strong, Dr. Thomas Runge, Jay Westbrook, Dr. Howard Buas and Charles Brueggerhoff.

Honorary pallbearers include N.J. Baker, Lem Scarborough, Walter Wukasch, and Johnny Jenkins.

This good and brilliant man will be sorely missed by all who knew him.

Arrangements by Cook-Walden Funeral Home, Lamar location.

JACOB BROOBECK "REACHED FOR THE SKY" IN TEXAS
A chronological history of the Germans in Texas
\$12.75 postpaid

Order from:
Anita Iatsch (GTHS member)
Rt. 2, Box 314 Spicewood TX 78669

Schulenburg Calendar

The Schulenburg Chamber of Commerce calendar (for 15 months, Sept 1987-Dec 1988) highlights a number of German Texan buildings in the Schulenburg area. The calendars are available from the Schulenburg Chamber of Commerce, Schulenburg TX 78956, or from the Schulenburg Sticker, 405 N. Main St., Schulenburg TX 78956. Each calendar costs \$2.00, plus \$1.00 for postage and handling. Call the Sticker for additional information: (409) 745-3450.

LEAVE YOUR GERMAN MARK

(Estate Planning for Germans)
by Rodney C. Koenig

There are numerous ways to leave your mark. Perhaps the most important is to preserve family books and letters. If you have no family books, start collecting old letters and stories of your family and neighbors today. I will always remember stories of Tante Minna Klaevemann Stoeber, my grandmother Mary Klaevemann Koenig's oldest sister who lived to be ninety-nine years, eleven months and three weeks old. She was known and loved by the family and by everyone in Nordheim, Texas. Likewise, Onkel Louis Oeding who lived to be over ninety years old, could tell interesting stories of the country dances at Freyburg, Swiss Alp, and O'Quinn dance halls. My father, John Henry Koenig, loved to tell stories (with a twinkle in his eye) of how he spent many a night in the Fayette County Jail. After a short pause, he would finally explain that he stayed with his brother, Bob Koenig, who was the Deputy Sheriff and Jailor of Fayette County, Texas. Many of these stories would be lost if they had not been recorded. At times I have carried a tape recorder to capture a story. You may wish to do the same. Additionally a short handwritten memo will help capture a moment or story that might otherwise be lost forever. My minister once said he treasured the tape recording of his now-deceased father as much as photographs.

In addition to family books and records, many attic or bookcases may have old books concerning our ancestors. Much of local Texas community history is still waiting to be written and is hidden in old letters and old diaries. Many of our museums, universities and institutes, such as the Sophienburg Museum in New Braunfels, Fayette Heritage Museum in La Grange, the Institute of Texas German Studies at the University of Houston, or the Barker History Center at the University of Texas, would appreciate being the recipients of old German letters, diaries and other significant papers.

One cardinal rule is to not discard old diaries or account books. Instead, allow a professional at one of the repositories to review or scan old letters and diaries. Additionally, old papers such as diaries can turn up at garage sales, in musty boxes in attics, in Estate sales, at used-book dealers, at old German clubs or organizations, and perhaps even in the archives of University Libraries or Museums. A good example of this is the manuscript of Texas Fahrten by Herman Seele which was rediscovered by Ted Gish in the Sophienburg Museum in New Braunfels.

If you have old letters, old books, old fragile diaries, or other papers, care must be taken to preserve such

papers. A cedar chest generates acid to cause pages to rot, break and discolor. The best place for a book is in a well ventilated bookcase away from moisture. Silverfish and rodents are also enemies of old papers. Deteriorating paper is one of an antique book's worst problem. Most books printed before 1870 contain high-rag paper and will last for a long time. Books printed thereafter used cheaper high-acid paper and will brown and deteriorate much sooner. Storage of these papers should be away from moisture, rodents and high-acid paper.

Remember, leaving your German mark might be by writing down those family antedotes you have heard from your grandparents or parents. It might be by saving or preserving old letters or books and depositing them in a safe place. Or it might be by leaving part of your estate in your Will to a favorite German cause, such as the German-Texan Heritage Society. Additionally, the German-Texan Heritage Society is instituting a memorial gift program. Please consider making a gift to the German-Texan Heritage Society in lieu of or in addition to flowers as a Memorial when you are faced with the death of a loved friend or family member. Furthermore, you might consider making a gift in honor of a living family member or friend. A German-Texan lawyer friend, John C. Marburger of La Grange has often stated that handing friends flowers during lifetime gives both persons pleasure.

MEMORIAL GIFT
TO
GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

PLEASE PRINT

Amount enclosed \$ _____

Name of Donor _____ (Tel. No.) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

In Honor of _____

In Memory of _____

Send notification of my gift to: _____

____ I plan to leave a portion of my estate to German-Texan Heritage Society in my Will, through a life insurance policy. Please call me. ^{or}

RETURN TO: German-Texan Heritage Society
1011 Meredith Drive
P. O. Box 262
Manchaca, Texas 78652

Page 4 Friday, January 15, 1988 THE FAYETTE COUNTY RECORD

GTHS Executives Plan State Anniversary Meet

The executive committee of the German-Texan Heritage Society met Saturday, Jan. 10 in San Antonio at the home of the president, Mary El-Beheri, to finalize plans for the 10th anniversary meeting in Austin, Sept. 9-11.

The group was pleased with the sale of Roemer's Texas and Biesele's History of The German Settlements in Texas 1831-1861, which they had reprinted as the project to conserve the German culture. Locally these books are available at Winedale Book Store, Round Top Henkel Square, Fayette County Museum and Leola K. Tiedt in La Grange, (968-5639).

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 - descendants of all German speaking peoples, researchers, genealogists, history enthusiasts, folklorists, preservationists and those interested in the German-Texan experiences.

A newsletter is published three times a year (50-75 pages). The newsletter, which is sent to all members, features a genealogical section which includes hints about research in German-speaking countries, Texas and the United States; announcements about activities and events and original essays and many others.

If interested write: German-Texan Heritage Society, Dona Reeves-Marquardt, Dept. of Modern Languages, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas 78966.

Local people who attended were board members, Ann Lindemann of Industry and Miriam York of Giddings; Leola Tiedt, scrapbook editor, of La Grange; and Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Kocnig, memorial and essay

Orders are pouring in from Victoria area. Thanks to Patsy Hand! →

planning, of Houston/La Grange. Any of them can also be contacted for additional information.

Book Traces Texas History Of Germans

Since many people in Victoria are of German heritage they may be interested in a book recently published by the German-Texan Heritage Society, said Patsy Hand, a society member and genealogy enthusiast.

Mrs. Hand said the non-profit organization is now offering to interested German-Texans Rudolph L. Biesele's "History of the German Settlements in Texas." The book covers the period from 1831 to 1861.

She said the book has been out of print for many years. It recounts conditions in Germany leading to emigration, relations between the German settlers and Indians, and German-Texas politics prior to the Civil War. Most helpful to the family researcher is a list of German settlements along with their founders' names.

Mrs. Hand said the book may be ordered by mailing an \$18.50 check to: German-Texan Heritage Society-Dona Reeves-Marquardt, Modern Language Department, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, Tex., 78666.

Membership to the society also is available by writing to the same mailing address. Individual membership and memberships for couples are \$8 each. The membership year runs from January through December.

The German-Texan Heritage Society was founded in 1978, and is an educational organization actively engaged in researching the history of German Texans.

Mrs. Hand said German-speaking people settled in Texas as early as 1822 in Germantown, a community that became present day Houston. Most of the settlers were completely unprepared for the frontier experience, and many died. Today, according to the society, one out of every five Texans has a German-speaking ancestor.

German History Book Has Been Reprinted

First published in 1930, Rudolph L. Biesele's "History Of The German Settlements In Texas" has been an essential source of information for all who wish to consider this important period of Texan history, 1831-61. In its general outlines, it has not been surpassed, and there is little likelihood it will ever be supplanted.

Biesele's account portrays the conditions in Germany leading to emigration. Stimulated by the revolutionary periods of 1830 and 1848, migration flourished due to the reports of early chroniclers, successful German immigrants to Texas, and through the efforts of the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas. Biesele also considered the relations between the German settlers and the Indians, the settlers' participation in politics before the Civil War, and their economic and social life in Texas. Detailed reviews of the establishment of all German-Texan communities, including a list of the founding settlers, continue to supply serious researchers with a wealth of reliable, well-documented and authoritative information.

The enduring demand for this volume, long out of print, and its permanent place among works on the history of Texas, have led to this new printing. The original maps and illustrations of the 1930 edition have been retained. A biographical sketch of Rudolph L. Biesele by his son, John J. Biesele, and an afterword by Hubert P. Heinen, citing additional bibliography, add to the value of this 1987 publication by the German-Texan Heritage Society. This book is ISBN 0-944779-02-6.

Anyone wanting to order one should send a check in the amount of \$18.96 (16.00 plus 96 cents tax and \$2.00 postage/handling) to Dona Reeves-Marquardt, German-Texas Heritage Society, Modern Language Department, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666.

A similar article appeared in the Nov. 24, 1987, edition of The Fayette County Record, page 13.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1987--THE SCHULENBURG STICKER--PAGE 17

Victoria Address, 1-29-1988



Staff photos by Tom Lankes
The scene the sisters arrange is that of a Christmas morning in 1849 at an orphanage.

Austin American-Statesman, Dec 25, '87
'Because we love,'
Yule custom lives

By Cheryl Coggins Frink
American-Statesman Staff

GERONIMO — For so long, there were the seven of them, the seven ever so tightly knit sisters who had always lived in the house their daddy built. None of them ever married. And none of them ever had children.

Yet, that didn't mean the Christmas season wasn't filled with children's laughter and songs and appreciative "oohs" and "ahs" every year as youngsters came by the busload to see the scene beneath the Christmas tree in the Timmermann sisters' home here.

Once again this year, the scene is in place. A deer still dips its head to drink from the clear, cool water of the "river" that gurgles beneath the massive cedar Christmas tree that fills a healthy portion of the Timmermann front parlor.

Two boys forever lie on their bellies while they peer down into a fishing hole behind the foot-tall house at the base of the tree. Out in front of the house, a visitor in a bright carriage loaded with gifts for this Christmas morning heads for the welcome of the long, inviting front porch.

But the tradition of fixing the Christmas morning under the tree, a tradition of at least 40 years, was a bit different in the Timmermann home this year. Time has taken four of the sisters. And the remaining three — Wanda, 78;

continued



Willie Mae, Wanda, and Meta Timmermann spend days erecting the yuletide scene 'because we love putting it up.'

Sisters continued

Meta, "only 75," and the baby of the family, Willie Mae, 71 — say the Christmas tradition so cherished by the "girls," as they call themselves, was a little more difficult this year.

"We didn't think we could do it, because we did so much together," Wanda Timmermann says. "Tekla and I would always do the rocks, and I would place the figurines."

"Then Hulda would hang the ornaments just so," sister Meta says.

Two of the sisters, 93-year-old Tekla and 81-year-old Melitta, died this year. Hulda, 87, died in 1985, and Stella, 85, died a year earlier.

However, the pull of a dear tradition and the strong German heritage of the Timmermanns, descendants of one of the families who founded New Braunfels, make the Christmas scene beneath the tree a must in their home.

The scene that takes the sisters four to five days to arrange beneath the tree is that of a Christmas morning in 1849 at the orphanage established by the Timmermann sisters' great-grandparents, the Rev.

and Mrs. L.C. Ervendberg, near Gruene. The Ervendbergs, who had five children, took 19 orphans into their home in 1846 after the Rev. Ervendberg went to meet a group of more than 5,000 German colonists arriving in Galveston and Indianola.

When the immigrants reached land, the lack of provisions and difficulty of the new land so weakened the settlers that a devastating fever developed and spread quickly among the group. Many subsequently died of the disease, and 60 children were orphaned by the fever. Relatives and friends stepped in to care for many of the orphans, but 11 boys and eight girls were left alone in the new land.

Those children were welcomed into the Ervendberg home, built three miles north of New Braunfels along the Guadalupe River and named "New Wied."

While the Timmermann sisters had for years made rather elaborate scenes beneath their tree, the discovery in 1936 of a diary written by a Christmas visitor to the Ervendberg orphanage served as the basis of the detailed scene that now unfolds beneath the tree.

The diary, written in German and translated by Wanda Timmermann, was the work of New Braunfels schoolteacher Herman Seelie. His description of the happy, efficient and hospitable Ervendberg household on Christmas morning is read every year to see the scene beneath the branches of the Timmermann Christmas tree.

"Christmas Day in 1849 dawned with a clear sky breaking through torn clouds. Because I owned a sturdy horse, which I called Bill, I decided to accept the gracious invitation of the Ervendberg family at New Wied to spend part of the holiday's tree."

That "gracious invitation" proffered almost 140 years ago goes out again every year from the sisters, who have had as many as 900 guests in their home during the Christmas season. Along with the scene from the orphanage, visitors are welcomed in to study the delicate details of a Nativity scene beneath the tree, a picture complete with three kings who leave their animals in the care of a camel driver as

they make their way toward the Christ child.

Nearby, shepherds struggle to keep themselves and their flock warm at a fire as they gaze into the sky at the magnificent light announcing the baby's birth. And over a bit from the campfire, another shepherd — "the lazy one," according to Wanda Timmermann — naps beneath a rocky overhang. "He missed all the excitement," she says.

Ring the elaborate scene are what the sisters call "honeycomb" rocks, large nuggets of water-worn limestone collected for the most part by the sisters' mother.

The figurines in the orphanage were made especially for the Timmermanns after they sent a copy of the diary to acquaintances in Germany after World War II. "At the risk of her life," one of the members of the German family posed as an old woman gathering seeds and, as such, made her way to a home in East Germany where the family custom-made figurines, Wanda Timmermann says.

The woman then placed a note under a

rock in the East German family's yard describing what she wanted and when she would return. She later returned, collected the figurines and sent them to the Timmermanns.

With the help of the smuggled German figurines, the orphanage scene was completed for the first time in 1949, exactly one century after the Christmas morning described in Seelie's diary. Since then, many who have called ahead have been allowed to step in and visit the past that is so carefully preserved inside the Timmermann home.

"Under this tree, there isn't any money," Wanda Timmermann says. "There's love. It's all put together, not because we want to show it, but because we love putting it up."

And so the tradition will continue, forever and ever. Or at least as long as there is a Timmermann sister, Meta Timmermann says.

"As long as we're able," she says, "we'll always do it."

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
Thursday, October 29, 1987

AREA OBITUARIES

Timmermann: A heart of song

GERONIMO — Melitta A. Timmermann, one of seven celebrity sisters who made headlines with their lavish Christmas trees and decorations, was a church youth camp counselor for 17 years.

"She loved to care for children," said her sister, Wanda Timmermann. "She always said too many families don't have time to give to their children."

Melitta Timmermann died Saturday in the Guadalupe Valley Hospital. She was 81.

"Melitta left definite, sure-striding marks. She had strong convictions and an endless supply of endurance," Wanda Timmermann said, adding:

"She set forth with a song in her heart and a smile on her face. And she was not yet fully armed until we mentioned her fearlessness."

Melitta Timmermann and her six sisters became world celebrities when they were featured in a picture story in Life magazine in 1952.

The sisters also have been the subjects of numerous Express-News articles and appeared on the 1955 television quiz show "Two for the Money."

The sisters then ranged from 36 to 58 years old.

The seven Timmermann sisters have been Seguin celebrities more than 40 years because of their lavish and unique Christmas trees and decorations.

Every year, hundreds of visitors flocked to the Timmermann home to see the magnificent Christmas trees.

As many as 1,500 spectators would come at some times, Wanda said.

Bringing in the Christmas tree has long been a tradition with the Timmermann family. Their father, William Timmermann, brought in the "perfect" Christmas tree for 75 years.

After their father died in 1954, the sisters took over the task and began a tradition of lavishly decorating the tree for community children to see.

None of the sisters ever married and all the surviving sisters still live in their father's farmhouse, built in 1892, near Geronimo.

"It's just something that happened. We never had any plans for a life like this," explained Wanda. "I guess we were just sufficient unto ourselves."

Melitta, like her sisters, was born and reared in Geronimo.

"She had such an easy way of making other people laugh," Wanda said.

"In 1968, Melitta was diagnosed as having a melanoma in her eye



Melitta Timmermann was featured in Life magazine.

and had to have a prosthesis. In 1984, she became a laryngectomee, but she was always so optimistic and her doctors loved to work with her for that reason. She was friendly with whomever she met," Wanda said, adding:

"The people who swept up the floors even liked talking to her. We feel that her faith in the Lord was her strength. Her smile just disarmed everyone."

"The doctor said he had never seen someone with so much optimism before. The doctor had told her, 'I just had to shake your hand and tell you that you were the best patient I have ever had,'" Wanda said.

"Her interests were to meet other people. She worked in the Geronimo post office for several years. If a stranger walked into the post office, she would ask, 'Well, who are you?' and then she would greet them and ask them to join the community church," Wanda said.

"Her enthusiasm and her joy of life were two of her biggest assets. And she always managed to get the job done without any fuss or feathers," she said, adding:

"It never fazed her to run across people who were not enthusiastic. The only time I ever heard her complain was when she told her doctor she could not sing anymore. She always had a song in her heart."

In addition to Wanda, Melitta is survived by two other sisters, Meta and Willie Mae, both of Geronimo.

Funeral services were Monday at Frieden's United Church of Christ in Geronimo. Burial was in Lone Oak Cemetery, also in Geronimo.

from: Lorene Windle, 13167 Barryknoll
Houston TX 77079

Making A Choice
Helen and Leo Micklitz
made the move from
post-war Germany
to the United States
--Page 1-B



Lifestyles

People Profile--

German couple finds opportunity in Texas

By MARGIE KOVAR
Assistant Managing Editor

KENNEY — The choice Helen and Leo Micklitz made to come to this country 33 years ago was really no choice at all.

"I had no choice," says Leo Micklitz. "What else can you do when you have lost everything. Mainly for our children we had to leave."

The Micklitzes "lost everything" to post-war Germany, an area in Germany that Russia was controlling.

The retired couple who lives in this small Austin County community, were both born and raised near Schleier, near the Polish border in what is now East Germany. They both grew up on farms and met at an agricultural school.

They were married in 1938, two years before he was drafted into the German army.

Like so many European families during World War II, their lives were torn apart by the war. When Leo Micklitz was discharged in 1945, just 50 miles from his home, he thought he would at last get to see his wife and children again. But on his journey home he was taken prisoner by Russian troops and taken to work in the Russian coal mines.

For almost four years, Helen Micklitz didn't know if her husband was alive or dead, if she'd ever see him again. Meanwhile, she and her family were enduring their own hardships.

The Russians came into their town and took all of their farm animals and equipment. They then brought in displaced Polish citizens to live in their homes.

"And we had to work for them," says Mrs. Micklitz. "Until 1946, when the Russians came and asked us if we wanted to be Russian citizens.

"Everybody, all the people living there in our town, said 'No!'

So the German people were forced to leave their homes, loaded on a train and shipped to West Germany.

"We took only that what we could carry," she recalls.

She, her children and other relatives spent 10 days on a box car.

"They didn't know what to do with us," she says.

Finally they were brought to Hanover where a West German family look in the Micklitzes. Mrs. Micklitz, her four children and her in-laws all lived in one small room. They had little to eat and earned only three mark (less than \$3 then) a day working.

Leo Micklitz, upon his release from prison, set out once again to return home, only to find his farm in the ownership of someone else and his family gone. He had to find them.

"She found me," he says pointing to his wife. "Through the Red Cross."

He was finally reunited with his family, but there was no work available for him to support them.

"No work, just welfare," he says.

Through this welfare program the Micklitzes were asked if they wanted to move to the United States.

"A lot of people were scared to go to the United States," says Mrs. Micklitz. "They didn't know what the American people would think of them."

Leo Micklitz felt he had no choice.

"I had to do something for my children," he says.

Through a Catholic Church refugee program, a sponsor in Illinois was found for the family. Three months of preparation in a refugee camp in

Hamburg preceded the trip.

"They asked us questions, gave us like an examination," recalls Mrs. Micklitz. "To see if we were members of the Nazi Party."

On March 2, 1952, the Micklitzes set sail for New York. They arrived on April 12 only to find that their Illinois sponsor had changed his mind. But the church quickly found them another sponsor, a rancher in Brackettville, near Del Rio in deep southwest Texas.

The Micklitzes lived there for four months, working on the ranch for \$45 month.

"Our children made \$1 a day chopping cotton," recalls Mrs. Micklitz.

After four months, some German friends they had met helped them to find better-paying work in Del Rio.

"And our children needed to go to school," Mrs. Micklitz says. "So we moved into the city."

After a year, though, they decided to move to Houston for better employment opportunities.

"When we got there we at least saw some green," says Mrs. Micklitz with a laugh. "When we first got to Texas, at Del Rio, I said 'Oh, my God. Is this America?' I said that to myself many times when we first got here."

Besides a greener environment, Houston also offered the family greener opportunities.

Leo Micklitz found work with an advertising company that produced billboards, and remained with that company for 20 years, until his retirement in 1973.

Their children were able to finish school and go on to college. Karl, their oldest, went on to law school and today is the county court at law judge in Waller County. Hans lives in San Antonio where he is serving as a major in the U.S. Army. Their third son, Fred, chose to return to Germany, where today he lives in Cologne. Their daughter, Christine, lives in Houston where she works for a professor.

The Micklitzes also have eight grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

The couple admits if it had not been for their children, they probably would have remained in Germany after the war to tough it out.

"If it had been only the two of us, we would have stayed," says Mrs. Micklitz. "But we wanted better opportunities for our children."

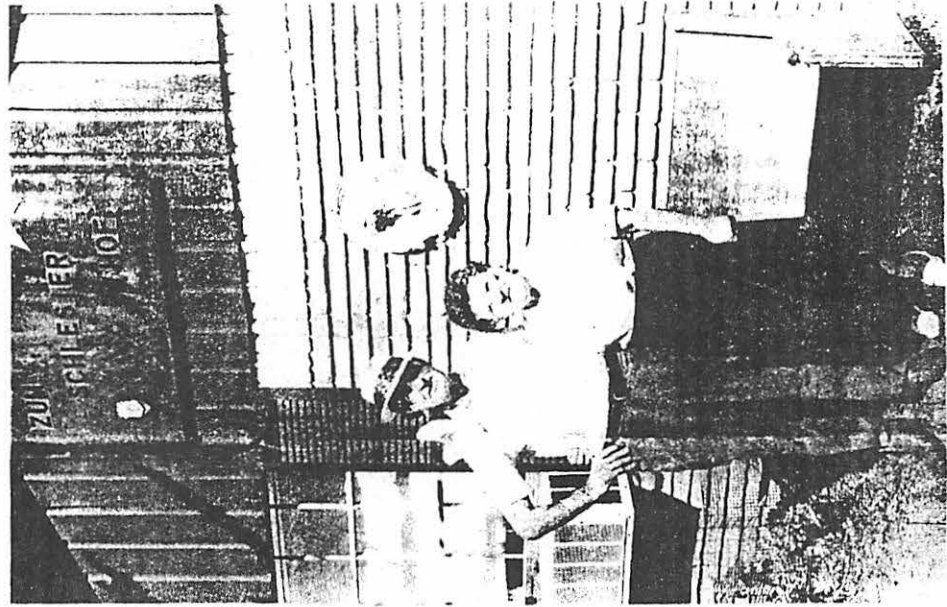
Today they say they are very proud to be Americans and Texans. They visit Germany often. A wooden sign on their house tells of their origin of which they are proud, but Kenney is their home now. They bought their Austin County land in 1973 and moved here after their retirement.

"We are proud to be here," says Mrs. Micklitz. "And we try to do our best working with the people."

"We travel a lot. We're never home on Sundays. We like to visit."

And often on their travels they take with them their musical instruments. He plays the accordion and she is accomplished on the bench, leaf rake and tuba. Together with Norma and Dave Gross they formed the New Uim Oom-Pah-Pah Band.

This little group has been called on to perform at The Parlor in New Ulm, at various community events including the Washington County Fair on senior citizens day, at rest homes and various occasions. And when Texas Agriculture Commissioner Jim Hightower visited in this area last year, they were the featured entertainment.



Basner photo by Margie Kovar
Leo and Helen Micklitz value their German heritage but are very proud to be Americans.

Rode installed as first Lutheran bishop in S.A.

Page 2-B

The SUNDAY EXPRESS-NEWS, San Antonio, January 10, 1988 F

By J. MICHAEL PARKER
Express-News Religion Writer

The first resident Lutheran bishop in San Antonio history was challenged at his consecration liturgy to lead South Texas Lutherans to be evangelical, ecumenical and ethical models for the world.

The Rev. Arthur E. Rode, elected last July to be the spiritual shepherd of 176 congregations and 74,000 baptized members of the Southwestern Texas Synod of the new Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, received the pectoral cross symbolizing his episcopal office before a near-capacity congregation Saturday in Travis Park United Methodist Church.

Rode, 63, a 40-year veteran pastor who had retired from the active ministry in mid-1987, also was vested with a scarlet chasuble, or mantle, and presided over the remainder of the festival eucharistic liturgy after the completion of the consecration rite.

Altar rites

Laying hands on him as he knelt before the altar and praying for the guidance of the Holy Spirit in his ministry to his flock were the Rev. David W. Preus, former presiding bishop of the American Lutheran Church, one of three Lutheran bodies uniting to form the new Evangelical Lutheran Church in America; the Rev. August E. Wenzel, former bishop of the American Lutheran Church's Southern District; and the Rev. Philip Wahlberg, former bishop of the Lutheran Church in America's Texas-Louisiana Synod.

Both Wenzel's and Wahlberg's jurisdictions are incorporated in the new synod, the first Lutheran synod ever based in San Antonio.

Also installed were the Rev. Don Gebert, assistant to the bishop, and the Rev. Dan Long, director of Hispanic ministry for this synod, the Northern Texas-Northern Louisiana Synod and the Southeastern Texas-Southern Louisiana Synod.

Preus took his sermon from Paul's first letter to the Corinthians, focusing on the responsibility of all Lutherans to be evangelical, ecumenical and ethical.

"The words we use in preaching are to communicate the living Christ; they are to help the hearer see, hear, feel and believe God's word, Jesus the crucified, risen and reigning Lord," the prelate said.

He said all Christians are called to witness to unity, especially in America's pluralistic society. But Lutherans still must proclaim the particular beliefs that distinguish them from other Christians.

Preus called the formation of the

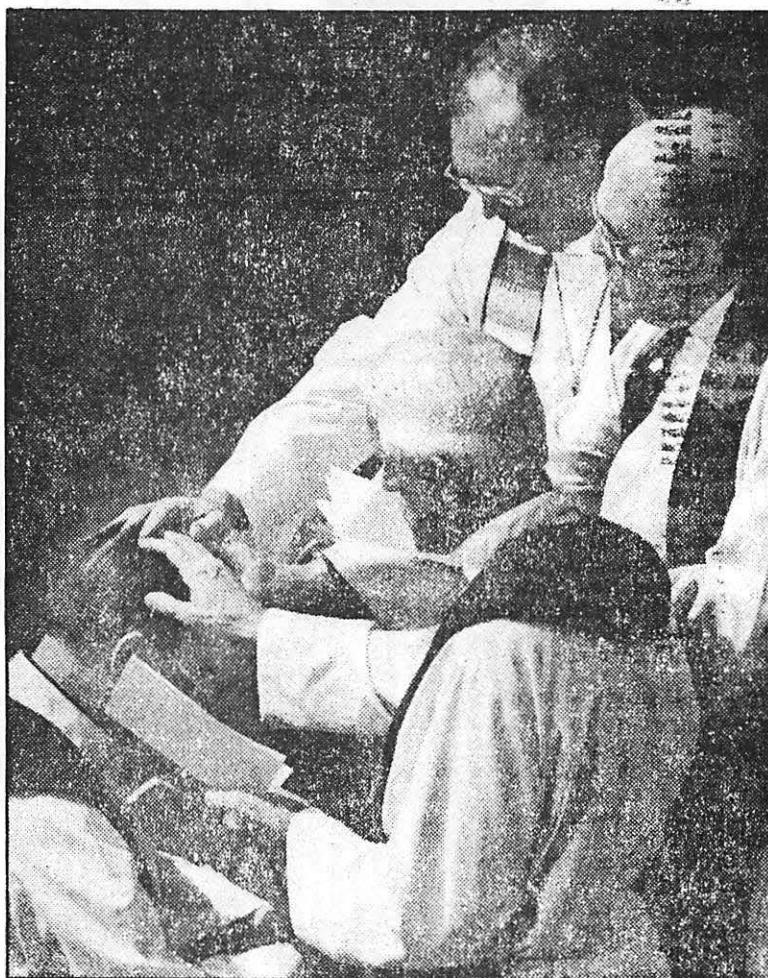


PHOTO BY BOB OWEN

Bishops (front to rear) David W. Preus, Philip Wahlberg and August Wenzel lay hands on the Rev. Arthur E. Rode Saturday, consecrating him the first resident Lutheran bishop in San Antonio's history.

new synod a great opportunity for South Texas Lutherans to proclaim both personal and social ethics.

Saturday's service had an ecumenical dimension with the Rt. Rev. John H. MacNaughton, Episcopal bishop of West Texas, proclaiming the first Scriptural reading.

Joining the main participants at the altar were the Rev. Frank Dietz, executive director of the Texas Conference of Churches; the Rev. C. Don Baugh, executive director of the San Antonio Community of Churches; and the Rev. Robert P. Kownacki, ecumenical officer of the Archdiocese of San Antonio.

The two-hour liturgy included a half-hour musical festival in which Rode's daughter-in-law, Sandy Rode, led the choir and the congregation in singing a variety of hymns that proclaimed both the glory of God and

the call for Christians to be a servant people.

"I'm exhilarated and overwhelmed by the ecumenical spirit of this event, and I'm honored to have my good friend David Preus officiating at my consecration," the new bishop said after the liturgy ended.

"I'm looking forward to working with the pastors and people all over this synod," he added.

Preus called Saturday's lively liturgy "a great start," with the spirited congregational singing and scriptural readings in both English and Spanish, adding the same was true of the new 5.3 million-member national church of which it is a part.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, the nation's fourth largest Protestant denomination, officially was born Jan. 1.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1987

BELLVILLE, TEXAS,

Val W. Lehmann Funeral Service

Funeral services for Mr. Val W. Lehmann, 74, of Kingsville were held at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, Dec. 15 from the Chapel of Schmidt Funeral Home in Bellville with Msgr. Sylvester Fuchs officiating. Burial followed at Oak Knoll Cemetery.

Pallbearers were Dr. Ralph Bingham, Dr. John Rappole, Claud Lard, Dr. Sam Beasom, Zac Lentz, Bennie Gallagher, George Jambers and Nelson Sharpe.

Rosary was said at 7:30 on Sunday, Dec. 13 at Turcotte Mortuary in Kingsville and Mass was celebrated at 10 a.m. on Monday, Dec. 14 at St. Gertrude Catholic Church in Kingsville.

Mr. Lehmann died in a Kingsville hospital on Saturday, Dec. 12, 1987.

He was born Aug. 20, 1913 in Brenham, the son of Val Louis and Norma Tieman Lehmann.

Mr. Lehmann was a biologist and had served as wildlife manager of the King Ranch for 27 years. He was a graduate of The University of Texas in Austin and had served with the U.S. Biological Survey in northern Utah.

In 1939, he became the Regional Manager for the Texas Game, Fish, and Oyster Commission. He served with the U.S. Navy during World War II.

A scholar and author of more than 50 publications on wildlife, his latest was a book entitled "Bobwhites in the Rio Grande Plain of Texas" which received an Outstanding Publication Award from the Texas Chapter of Wildlife Society in 1986.

He was the fourth person ever to receive the Conservation Service Award, the U.S. Department of Interior's highest award. In the words of Rogers C. B. Morton, then U.S. Secretary of Interior: "We believe that you will be remembered as the man who helped to perpetuate the Attwater prairie chicken -- the man who kept one more species alive to share this planet with man." Lehmann was instrumental in raising concern for, and establishing the National Attwater Prairie Chicken Refuge near Eagle Lake.

THE FAYETTE COUNTY RECORD Tuesday, December 8, 1987

Elders Can Give Special Gifts To Grandchildren

The gift of family history and traditions is one of the most important that grandparents can pass on to their grandchildren at Christmas.

"Children like to know where they came from and what happened in the family," says Dr. Judith Warren. "A gift that gives that information can be especially valuable to a youngster."

Warren, a gerontology specialist

with the Texas A&M University Agricultural Extension Service, notes that special ways to pass on traditions have been around for a long time.

"Many grandparents make and give quilts designed with family handprints, names and birth dates. Others do needlework and samplers."

An album of family photographs is also a good way to preserve information by giving it to grandchildren, says Warren.

She says one of the most appealing gifts is a personal book that grandparents write for their grandchildren. You can include information and stories about your own parents and grandparents, sisters, brothers and other relatives; where you were born and raised; games you played as children; school days and work experiences.

"Grandchildren especially enjoy learning about the funny incidents and occasional trouble that their parents got into when they were young," Warren adds.

The specialist says that the blank books sold in department and book stores are ideal for this purpose. She concedes that writing may seem like an overwhelming task, but writing one page a day can fill a book quickly.

If you don't enjoy writing, Warren suggests using electronic means to record family traditions.

"A video or tape recorder makes creating oral histories easy," she says. "If you want to change a story, it can easily be erased and redone with the push of a button. Plus, some embarrassing, but wonderful, family stories may be easier to record than tell face-to-face."

Mr. Lehmann was involved with numerous wildlife conservation projects and served as director of the San Antonio Zoo and was also on the Chancellor's Council at The University of Texas.

In 1936, he was married to the former Ella Mae Zajicek in Brenham.

Survivors include: wife, Mrs. Ella Mae Lehmann of Kingsville; son, Val Lehmann Jr. of Carrizo Springs; daughter, Mrs. Nancy Lehmann-Carsow of Austin; brother, Dr. Charles Lehmann of Dallas; and granddaughter, Valerie Lehmann of Devine.

In lieu of usual remembrances, friends who wish may make memorial gifts to the Val Lehmann Game Bird Research Center c/o Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute at Texas A&I in Kingsville.

Steves restoration work set to bloom for public

San Antonio artist Cisi Jary is restoring the stenciling on the ceilings of the Steves Homestead, built in 1876. The public is invited to observe her as she strips away old paint and uses an unusual method to reapply the stenciled flowers.

The patterns of pink wild roses, daisy garlands and peach-colored li-

lies were painted over sometime during the 1920s or 1930s, when decorated ceilings became unfashionable.

The Steves Homestead is located on the river at 509 King William St. Hours are 10 a.m. to noon and 1 to 5 p.m. daily. Admission is \$2 for adults, with children under 12 free.

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KARL KRAUS

Es gibt zwei Arten von Schriftstellern. Solche, die es sind, und solche, die es nicht sind. Bei den ersten gehören Inhalt und Form zusammen wie Seele und Leib, bei den zweiten passen Inhalt und Form zusammen wie Leib und Kleid.

Wer Meinungen von sich gibt, darf sich auf Widersprüchen nicht ertappen lassen. Wer Gedanken hat, denkt auch zwischen den Widersprüchen.

Ein Aphorismus braucht nicht wahr zu sein, aber er soll die Wahrheit überflügeln. Er muss mit einem Satz über sie hinauskommen.

Journalist heisst einer, der das, was der Leser sich ohnehin schon gedacht hat, in einer Form ausspricht, in der es eben doch nicht jeder Kommis imstande wäre.

Man muss meine Arbeiten zweimal lesen, um ihnen nahe zu kommen. Aber ich habe auch nichts dagegen, dass man sie dreimal liest. Lieber aber ist mir, man liest sie überhaupt nicht, als bloss einmal. Die Kongestionen eines Dummkopfs, der keine Zeit hat, möchte ich nicht verantworten.

Es gibt Schriftsteller, die schon in zwanzig Seiten ausdrücken können, wozu ich manchmal sogar zwei Zeilen brauche.

Werdegang des Schreibenden: Im Anfang ist man's ungewohnt und es geht darum wie geschmiert. Aber dann wird's schwerer und immer schwerer, und wenn man erst in die Übung kommt, dann wird man mit manch einem Satz nicht fertig.

Eine kunstlose Wahrheit über ein Übel ist ein Übel. Sie muss durch sich selbst wertvoll sein. Dann verhöhnt sie mit dem Übel und mit dem Schmerz darüber, dass es Übel gibt.

Schimpfworte sind nicht an und für sich zu verpönen. Nur wenn sie an und für sich stehen. Ein Stilist muss ein Schimpfwort so gebrauchen können, als ob es zuvor noch ein Kutscher gebraucht hätte. Die Unfähigkeit sucht ungewohnte Worte. Aber ein Meister sagt auch das Gewöhnlichste zum ersten Mal. So kann eine Drohung mit Ohrfeigen nicht nur als der organische Ausdruck einer Stimmung, sondern sogar wie ein Gedanke wirken. Und der Götz von Berlichingen als Novität.

Ein armseliger Hohn, der sich in Interpunktionen austobt und Rufzeichen, Fragezeichen und Ge-

dankenstriche als Peitschen, Schlingen und Spiesse verwendet.

Das Publikum lässt sich nicht alles gefallen. Es weist eine unmoralische Schrift mit Empörung zurück, wenn es ihre kulturelle Absicht merkt.

Ein guter Autor wird immer fürchten, dass das Publikum merke, welche Gedanken ihm zu spät eingefallen sind. Aber das Publikum ist darin viel nachsichtiger als man glaubt, und merkt auch die Gedanken nicht, die da sind.

Der Aphorismus deckt sich nie mit der Wahrheit; er ist entweder eine halbe Wahrheit oder anderthalb.

Das Vorurteil ist ein unentbehrlicher Hausknecht, der lästige Eindrücke von der Schwelle weist. Nur darf man sich von seinem Hausknecht nicht selber hinauswerfen lassen.

Ein Witzbold: Kopfjucken ist keine Gehirntätigkeit.

Sie ist mit einer Lüge in die Ehe getreten. Sie war eine Jungfrau und hat es ihm nicht gesagt!

Wenn man mir persönliche Antipathien vorwirft, weil ich einen Literaten für einen Pfuscher erkläre, so unterschätzt man meine Bequemlichkeit. Ich werde doch nicht meinen Hass strapazieren, um eine literarische Minderwertigkeit abzutun!

Warum tadeln mich so viele? Weil sie mich loben und ich sie trotzdem tadle.

Alles schwelgende Geniessen in Küche und Keller, alle Kennerschaft in Liebe und Leben beruht nicht auf der Fähigkeit analytischen Prüfens, sondern auf der phantastischen Verwendung der Erkenntnis: Man weiss nicht, wovon man fett wird.

Was sind alle Orgien des Bacchus gegen die Rausche dessen, der sich zügellos der Enthaltensamkeit ergibt!

Ich weiss ganz genau, welche ungebetenen Gedanken ich nicht über die Schwelle meines Bewusstseins lasse.

Der Philosoph denkt aus der Ewigkeit in den Tag, der Dichter aus dem Tag in die Ewigkeit.

In einem geordneten geistigen Haushalt sollte ein paarmal im Jahr ein gründliches Reinemachen an der Schwelle des Bewusstseins stattfinden.

AMERICA: THE CHILDREN'S SPRING, 1987

by Dr. Edith F. Bondi

1400 Hermann Drive

Houston, Texas 77004

713/668-5885

The strength of a community lies in its diversity. Today's celebration marks fifty years since MY arrival in these United States of America. I was fortunate to have had people precede me, to build our country, so that I could continue their labor of love, and devotion toward harmonious sharing between all races, colors, and creeds.

Before my arrival, here, I had hardly ever seen a black, or brown person, nor one whose eyes were delicately sculptured in the shape of elongated lines rather than forming a circle! I looked at these children, women, and men through my uneducated vision, and walked up to them, to learn what they had to teach me, of ways to meet our mutual challenges, for daily subsistence. At first, I was afraid of them, but after mastering the English language, we were able to communicate on common grounds. We all rode the same bus, walked the same streets, shopped at the same stores, and savoured the same fragrances from the blossoms of our trees.

Meanwhile, my neighbors maintain their beautiful Houses of Worship, while I maintain my identity as a Jew, in the warm glow of the Synagogue. Their rich traditions and mine must be strengthened by their diversities, so that we can walk up to each other, to learn what we have to teach, of our ways, to meet our mutual challenges, for daily subsistence, in AMERICA: THE CHILDREN'S SPRING!



Photo by Drew Patterson

Dr. Martin Reiner, Councilmember George Greanias, Sculptress Susan Francis

It all began on April 16, 1937 when I arrived in the United States of America, on the S.S. MANHATTAN, with my parents, Eugen and Hedwig Friedlaender, from Berlin, Germany via Lausanne, Switzerland. We felt a hearty welcome, when we saw the Statue of Liberty and a bright-colored kerchief, waved by my brother who had preceded us, the year before.

Fifty years later, I wanted to mark my trust in children and in our country, with the life-sustaining gift of a Drinking Fountain to the City of Houston. I selected the Armadillo, a Texas mammal to hold the hardware, for the SPRING. I received much encouragement for expanding my plans, from my children, Ardith and Eugene, and from Rabbi Joseph Radinsky, of United Orthodox Synagogues, my guide in many Houston endeavours, since the death of my mate, Arnold, in 1979. They, and other friends are mentioned in my profile. I contacted the SOUTH MAIN CENTER ASSOCIATION, to which I had belonged since its inception. Its creative Director, Dr. Martin Reiner immediately became very excited about the project, and wove an intricate network of fascinated Office Workers and City Dignitaries who assisted in bringing the Drinking Fountain to the site that Dr. Reiner had chosen. Rabbi Radinsky, appropriately named the area, OPPORTUNITY PARK, and I am planning to plant some Golden Rain Trees, to reinforce the new respite from wind and weather.

Meanwhile, it was my idea to celebrate this half-century with the Sephardic Jewish Music and Prayer for Rain, GESHEM, GESHEM, GESHEM. Since, for many years, Conductor, Paul Kirby, and Glenda Brown with Peggy Girouard, of the HOUSTON YOUTH SYMPHONY AND BALLET had proven to be superb Educators, I wrote down the theme and played it for them, on my Wooden Flute. Then, I fused Paul Kirby's Composition of brilliant Variations, on that theme, and the Ballet Directors' splendid Choreography for it, with Rabbi Radinsky's PAPA SHAMUS, the exquisitely written message, of receiving, and giving LIGHT in one's life, that I had discovered in one of his Synagogue Bulletins. Finally, I had the students of our Montessori Day School at United Orthodox Synagogues, and of The Hebrew Academy Day School illustrate the story for the libretto, with the cooperation of their Principals and Teachers.

The Operetta will be performed, and recorded on video-tape, as only children and their dedicated Teachers can present the solemn drama of appreciation that I had hoped to picture. My respect, and gratitude to all participants, particularly to my brother, who has made my efforts possible, abound with the hope that future generations will be granted the same privileges that I have, in our UNITED STATES OF AMERICA!

*Anniversary:
The Children's Spring*



Photo by Dr. Reiner

Dr. Edith F. Bondi

OPPORTUNITY FOUNTAIN
Design and Gift by Dr. Edith F. Bondi
to the Children of Houston, Texas
marking fifty years since her arrival
in the United States of America.

South Braeswood, West of Greenwillow
Houston, Texas

Dedication: January 25, 1987

GERMAN GULF COAST ASSOCIATION Deutscher Gulf Coast Verband

GERMAN FEST OF HOUSTON 1988

This year's event, April 8, 9 & 10 of 1988, will be as exciting as last year's when Houston mayor Kathy Whitmire was our guest of honor.

Saturday, April 9, at the ADAM'S MARK HOTEL, television personality Mr. Ray Miller of Channel 11-KHOU-TV's "RAY MILLER'S TEXAS" will give a presentation on German-Texan heritage. Mr. Miller is of German descent also. Performances, exhibits, continuous entertainment start at 1:00 p.m. and are free of charge. The highlight is the Gala Dinner and Dance. The hotel has accomodations available at a special rate.

For more information please call (713) 356-3260 or 466-0157.

Hope you will join us!



German Gulf Coast Association

German Fest of Houston 1988

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1988

ADAM'S MARK HOTEL, 2900 BRIAR PARK DRIVE

German Entertainment & Exhibits (free) 1:00 p.m.
(Rathkamp Dancers, "Ray Miller's Texas",
Dr. Ted Gish and others)

G a l a B a l l Dinner Dance 8:00 p.m.
\$35.00/person

Call Ingrid Blankenburg (713) 466-0157
Horst D. Kwoka (713) 458-3688 (days)
328-3961 (evenings)

(713) 328-3168 Heinz Behrend
(713) 880-8868 Hans Boentgen
(713) 680-3841 Cerd Hippe

Wanted!

Items for upcoming exhibit:
"Rhineland-Palatinate and Texas:
Two Regions in Contact"

- PLACE - Mainz (West Germany) City Library
- DATE - June, 1988
- SPONSORED BY - Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz as part of a student exchange between the University of Houston and the University of Mainz
- WANTED - documents, photos, posters illustrating the old and new links between the Rhineland-Palatinate and Texas in general as well as between Old Mainz and (New) Mainz in particular such as books, children's books, marriage and baptism certificates, photos of old homes, churches, and Texas-German life in general, family correspondence between the Texas immigrants and their families in Germany
- CONTACT - Prof. Dr. Hans Galinsky
(for inquiries) Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz
Postfach 3980 Weideweg 18
D-6500 Mainz
WEST GERMANY
Home phone: 06131-34279
- (for mailing exhibits) Frau Bibliotheks-Direktorin
Geesche Wellmer-Brennecke
Stadtbibliothek, Rhein-Allee 3B
D-6500 Mainz
WEST GERMANY
Office phone: 06131-12 26 49

ABOUT THE EXHIBIT RHINELAND-PALATINATE AND TEXAS: TWO REGIONS IN CONTRAST

The exhibit will open at 5:00 pm, on Tuesday, June 7.

This is part of a student exchange program between the University of Mainz and the University of Houston.

Mentz in Texas was settled by families from Budesheim (now Bingen-Budesheim) about 15 miles west of Mainz. It was named for the city of Mainz, and is a rural community in Colorado County.

Already submitted for the exhibit are photos of the Texas pioneer families, books on the history of the community, and photos of Mentz, Texas, today.

The committee is also interested in materials on German-Texans in general. What can you send?

A tour of 30-35 people will leave on May 27, and after visiting other parts of Germany, they will participate in the opening ceremonies for the exhibit.

For information on the student exchange, contact Ted Gish at the University of Houston or at 4126 Villanova, Houston TX 77005

For information on Mentz, Texas, and on the exhibit, contact Arliss Treybig, P. O. Box 1236, El Campo TX 77437.

For information on the tour, contact Jean Bitterly, 704 Maplewood, Baytown TX 77520; or Ingrid Blakenship, Super Travel, 387 Greens Road, Houston TX 77060.

Hundertjahrfeier (Centennial Celebration)

bon dem

WASHINGTON CEMETERY

gegründet in 1887 bon dem

Deutsche Gesellschaft
(German Society of Houston)

2911 Washington Avenue

Houston, Texas

Sunday, October 25, 1987

1:00 to 4:00 p.m.



Texas Secretary of State
Jack Rains, Speaker
at Washington Cemetery
Hundertjahrfeier

WASHINGTON CEMETERY
FORMERLY DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT OF HOUSTON
By C. W. Nickman and Lois Kling

In 1887 Houston was a young, growing city of approximately 25,000 people, many of whom were German immigrants and their descendants. Active in the commercial and political arenas of this thriving community, these Germans, along with others, were proud to share their common cultural heritage. As an outgrowth of this pride in their heritage, several German businessmen formed an organization called Deutsche Gesellschaft of Houston for the purpose of founding a cemetery especially for the German people in the Houston area.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft chose a tract of land one-quarter mile west of the intersection of a dirt road leading out to the small community of the Houston Heights on the Washington-on-the-Brazos, later to become 2911 Washington, as the cemetery site. On February 7, 1887, this German Society purchased the property for approximately \$80 an acre from the heirs of John Lawrence and Thomas Hart. The purchase required five separate deeds and an approval of the court for sale of the minors' interests.

This property is described in the deeds as being approximately 31 acres, more or less, beginning on the southeast corner of Washington Road 60 feet westward from the northwest corner of Schachtstrasse, hence at the corner of his fence; thence south to Buffalo Bayou; thence down Buffalo Bayou with its meanders to the southwest corner of Glenwood Cemetery; thence north along the west line of Glenwood Cemetery to the southeast corner of the Latham one-half acre; thence west to the west corner of the Latham piece; thence north with Latham's line to the alley between the property of the late Mrs. Schachtstrupper's place; thence around the Schachtstrupper place to his north line on Washington Road; thence westwardly along the south line of said road 60 feet to the place of beginning.

From the time of organization until May, 1901, all the cemetery records were written in German.

The cemetery was known as Deutsche Gesellschaft, the German Society Cemetery, until July, 1918. Because of American animosity toward Germany and also because of their patriotism to America, the charter was amended to change the name of the cemetery to Washington Cemetery.

The cemetery retained its original dimensions until the 1950's when a portion of 3 acres on the Buffalo Bayou segment was used by the City of Houston for the "Duffield Drive" Washington Cemetery. This portion now consists of the remaining 23.1 acres, slightly less. The acres include the entrance and the gravesites while the back acreage near Buffalo Bayou is still undeveloped.

Many of the gravesites, including one with an 1820 burial date, indicate burials prior to February, 1887, when the cemetery was originally founded. Because no records are available to document previous usage of these grounds for burial purposes, it is assumed that as the cemetery gained prestige in the German community, the earliest burials stemmed from other sites and reintegrated here. The earliest burial recorded in the cemetery occurred on March 20, 1887, when J. Remmel, a child of Lot 8, Section Lion B, and Annie Fraser, a child of twenty-two months, was buried in Lot 127, Section C.

One of the earliest recorded sales of a lot was to J. Remmel on May 24, 1887. Marie Rose Remmel, one of his descendants, later bought the lot and purchased a copy of the deed along with an explanation of the cemetery. In 1888, her name had been incorrectly recorded as "G. Remmel". In 1889, her name had been listed for sale in the City Directory at prices of \$30, \$40 and \$50 each with an additional \$2 annual charge for care in perpetuity. Immigrants from many countries lie at rest in Washington Cemetery. Besides an overwhelming majority from Germany, these countries include Denmark, Prussia, Sweden, England, France, Hungary, Scotland, Clude Denmark, Prussia, Sweden, England, France, Hungary, Scotland, Ireland and Russia. Even today, people from all over the world, with their ancestors at Washington Cemetery still serve as a vital link between the past and the present.

From the single grave section called "Strangers' Rest" to the large family plots with their impressive stones, the cemetery now contains approximately 6,420 graves of people from all walks of life: the poor, the middle class and the affluent.

There, and one-half lots, a total of forty-two gravesites, were retained by Dick Dowling Camp #197 to insure a burial site for Confederate veterans since many had been unable to rebuild their lives and fortunes after the war. The Dick Dowling U.D.C. roster and other reliable sources report 105 Confederate soldiers are buried in Washington Cemetery, forty in the Dick Dowling Camp #197 lots and the remaining sixty-five elsewhere in the cemetery.

Among those who fought for the Confederate States are:

CAPT. E. B. H. SCHNEIDER, an active member of Turner Rifles, organized in 1858. He formed a cavalry unit in Weatherford, Texas, and each man who enlisted and furnished his own horse and saddle was given a \$50 bonus by Capt. Schneider. At the outbreak of the war, Turner Rifles was the first company to offer service to the Confederacy. Capt. Schneider was in command of Turner Rifles. He was ordered to Galveston to occupy the old South Battery on the "Island" and the schooner "Bart."

During the latter part of the war, he volunteered as a gunner on the old Confederate vessel "Bayou City" in the attack on Galveston when it was besieged by the Union forces. At the battle of Galveston in an explosion of one of the shells from a Union ship that killed a fellow officer, Capt. Schneider lost an eye. He assisted in the capture of the ship "Harriet Lane." A hatchet taken from this ship in 1863 is presently on display in the San Jacinto Museum of History.

After the war, he served as Tax Collector and Assessor in Harris County and was a member of the School Board. He founded one of the early brick businesses in Houston. He assisted in the organization of the Hook and Ladder Company of the Houston Volunteer Fireman during the administration of James H. Stevenson, who was one of the pioneer mayors of Houston in 1854. Also in 1854, Capt. Schneider, along with three other gentlemen, formed the Turnverein, a German social organization still active in Houston today.

CAPT. WILLIAM H. ELZIG served in the Marine Dept. of Confederate Navy during the blockade of Galveston. He was 100 years old at the time of his death.

ELLIS BENSON (Feb. 1818-Oct. 26, 1896) was a native of Vermont who fought in three wars: Black Hawk, 1832; San Jacinto, 1836; and Civil War, 1861.

WILLIAM GARRETT (Oct. 18, 1812-Apr. 1, 1869) was born in Ayrehire, Scotland, and was a veteran of the Mexican War and the Civil War.

The first burial in a Dick Dowling Camp #197 lot was that of First Lieutenant Thomas A. Snider, Capt. Derrille's Co., 7th, 2nd VA Bat., on April 9, 1893. Nine other veterans are buried along with Lieutenant Snider on one of the lots and their graves were marked by the United Daughters of the Confederacy with government markers. Thirty veterans and the son of one of them are buried in the other two lots. Five of them had gravesites and the remaining twenty-two were buried in the Confederate gravesites and the Daughters and Children of the Confederacy Historical Society placed on these lots by the Harris County Historical Survey Committee.

Cemetery records show eleven Union soldiers buried in the G. B. McCallan Post G.A.R. lot. However, only ten graves are identified by time-worn, small upright markers listing only the names of the persons and companies in which they served. Most of these are barely legible.

One of the more historically interesting graves is that of Emma Sealye, who gained national fame as the only woman member of the Grand Army of the Republic. She was born Emma Evelyn Edmondson in December, 1841, near Magundy Settlement, New Brunswick, Canada. Posting as a man, she joined Co. F, Second Michigan Infantry in 1861 under the name of Frank Thompson and for two years served in the Federal Army in the positions of soldier, orderly on General Imc's staff, scout and brigade postmaster. She contracted malaria two years later but was denied a furlough. Feasting delirium, she deserted and discarded her male attire to later serve as a nurse after recovering from her illness.

After the war, she wrote a book entitled "The Nurse and the Spy," which was based on her personal experiences in the Union Army and the Confederacy. The book was published in 1887 and has since been reprinted. From the book sales which netted thousands of dollars for use in hospital work. This expose of how she had joined and later deserted the army led to the government's cancellation of her pension.

While living in LaPorte, Texas, she communicated with some of her former comrades of the Second Michigan Infantry some twenty years later and they sent her money to attend the next reunion of the regiment. The Houston Post of June 2, 1901, described the meeting: "She attended the reunion in 1884, after twenty years absence but when she returned she was then in the infirmary and died." Frank Thompson, now as the mature mother and nation, Mrs. Sealye.

Because of the influence of her fellow soldiers, Congress passed an act removing her disability as a deserter and granting her a pension of \$12 a month. In 1897 she was mustered into the Geo. B. McCallan Post, G.A.R. in Houston. She died a year later and was buried near LaPorte. Her body was removed to Washington Cemetery, then German Cemetery, on Memorial Day, 1901, and reinterred in the G.A.R. plot.

The Concerned Citizens for Washington Cemetery, Inc., a non-profit organization formed by Houstonians interested in the preservation of Washington Cemetery, has taken over the responsibility of upgrading its care and appearance. Most of the members are direct descendants of persons buried there. Others have become members because they realize the need for direct action to rescue the cemetery from its neglect and decay and to preserve it for its historical value.

THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1987--THE SCHULENBURG STICKER--PAGE 5

Wendish Museum To Be Dedicated Nov. 29

Dedication of the new museum facility for the Texas Wendish Heritage Society will be held Sunday, Nov. 29. The event will take place at St. Paul Lutheran Church, Serbin, and at the adjacent TWHS Complex. The formal program will begin at 2:00 p.m. with an organ concert featuring Wendish music played by Jack Wiederhold of Giddings. The concert will be followed by a formal dedication service. Rev. Paul Bohot of Austin will be the guest speaker. A choir comprised of local men and women will sing two hymns in the Wendish language and an original contemporary paraphrase of Psalm 100 set to music and written by an Australian Wend, Paul J. Gersch.

After this service, the ribbon cutting ceremony will be held at the new Louise Peter building. Miss Peter had so looked forward to this day, but unfortunately, she is indisposed at this time. It is due to the love and generosity of this kind lady, that the Texas Wendish Heritage Society is able to realize its dream of a modern facility in which to display and preserve the artifacts which tell the history of the Wends of Texas. Miss Peter is a granddaughter of Rev. John Kilian who was the chosen leader of the Wendish group that came to Texas from Prussia and Saxony (now East Germany) in December of 1854. There is a free pamphlet in the museum gift shop entitled "Who are the Wends" which gives a brief history of these people.

There will also be a brief ceremony acknowledging the presentation of the Lillie Moerbe Caldwell Memorial Library. Mrs. Caldwell spent many years researching and compiling materials and information about the Wends and their customs. Much of this time was spent in East Germany and in Australia. She is the author of the book "The Texas Wends." A second book was being written at the time of her death in 1974. By naming the library for her, her family and many friends honor and remember the many endeavors of this gifted and industrious lady. Mrs. Caldwell influenced her friends and relatives to form the "Wendish Culture Club" in 1971. This was the beginning of the organization which is now known as the Texas Wendish Heritage Society.

Of the five charter members, four are still active in the today. They are Mrs. Caldwell's sister, Laura Moerbe Zoch, Emma Dube Wuen-sche, Frieda Schultz Wendland and Gertrude Kasper Mitschke.

Today the society numbers over 350 members scattered over Texas, the United States, East Germany and Australia. Membership in the society is open to anyone interested in helping to preserve and disseminate information concerning the Wends. A person does not have to be of Wendish extraction to become a member.

The facility being dedicated is part of a complex containing five units. All are of historical significance. The building now used as the museum and the building used as a meeting room, etc., were formerly the school buildings for St. Paul Lutheran School. They were given to the society when the new school facility was built. These buildings have been designated as the "St. Paul Building" and the "Kilian Building." The society is also the recipient of two original log buildings used as homes by the Kurio and Mertink families. The Kurio Long Building is in place and the Mertink Log Building will be moved shortly. These will be restored and then used as historical exhibits to show how the early Wendish settlers lived.

The new museum facility is approximately 3000 square feet. The design chosen is early 1900 Texas country home style, popular in and around Lee County and other farm

communities. It blends in with the two school units and is connected by porches and covered walkways. The plan features a large display area, the library, a large work area, a vault to store archival materials, and other amenities. The courtyard will feature a flower garden, planted with old-fashioned flowers that the typical Wendish homemaker would have grown.

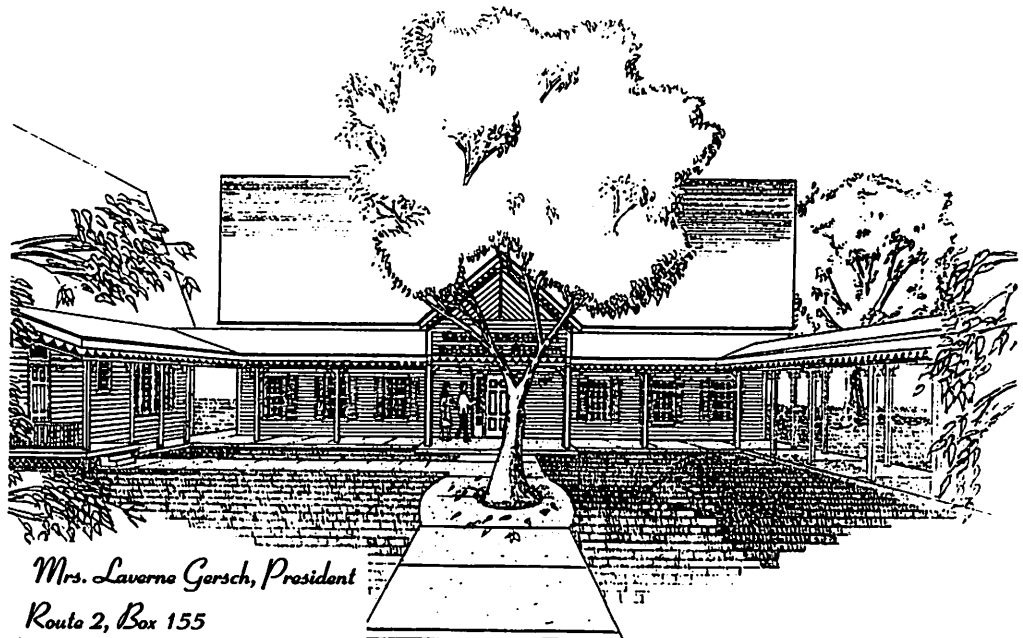
The TWHS is an active participant at the annual Folklife Festival held each August in San Antonio. In 1985 and 1986, first place ribbons and awards were given to the group for its historical resentations and for the "Wendish Noodles" served.

The TWHS also has a float that is built as a replica of the ship Ben Nevis. It is entered in many parades throughout the year and has won numerous ribbons and trophies which are on display in the Kilian Building.

For the Folklife Festival, the parades, as hosts and hostesses for groups touring the facilities, and whenever representing the society, the ladies and men wear distinctive costumes similar to those worn for festive occasions by their ancestors in Europe.

from:
The ICUT Report (Independent Colleges & Universities of Texas)

On September 18, Concordia Lutheran College dedicated the Louise T. Peter Center, a facility to house music and communications programs. Miss Louise T. Peter, the major donor for the new Center, is the granddaughter of the Rev. Johann Kilian, the Lutheran pastor who led the Wendish people as they immigrated from eastern Germany to resettle in Lee County, in Central Texas.



Mrs. Laverna Gersch, President

Route 2, Box 155

Giddings, Texas 78942

TEXAS WENDISH HERITAGE MUSEUM
Serbin, Texas

The Wendish Heritage Museum and Library is located at Serbin, 7 miles southwest of Giddings via U.S. 77 and FM roads 448 and 2239. For more information call (409) 366-2441 or write Route 2, Box 155, Giddings, Texas 78942.

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Bonham set to celebrate birthday

By **JIM BEAL JR.**
Express-News Music Columnist

The phrase "Nowhere Else But San Antonio" might be tired, but it's true.

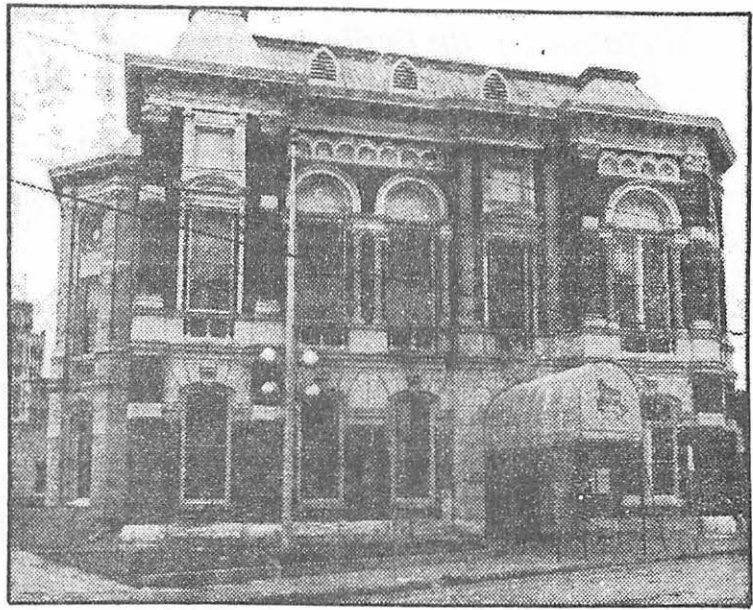
Nowhere else, for instance, but San Antonio would the birthday of a building be celebrated.

Then again, few buildings anywhere have the background of the building that houses the Bonham Exchange at 411 Bonham.

Saturday night the people who run the popular downtown dance palace will celebrate the building's 96th birthday in grand style.

The birthday party will feature music and dancing all evening, free admission until 10 p.m., complimentary champagne and a light buffet and a midnight cabaret show with the improvisational comedy of the Stucco Iguanas followed by a display of fire dancing from Austin-based Tropical Productions.

The Stucco Iguanas, who have been lampooning the sacred and near-sacred in San Antonio for five years, will perform three original sketches — "The Alamo: A Rock



The Turnverein Building is nearing the century mark.

Opera," "Spelling Bee" and "Lila and the Peps."

The Bonham Exchange edifice started life as the Turnverein Building. Constructed in 1891, the building housed an influential German social club and volunteer fire department.

The German organization was disbanded during World War I. In 1942 the Turnverein Building became the USO. When the USO moved to HemisFair Plaza, the venerable building housed Post Office records and administrative offices.

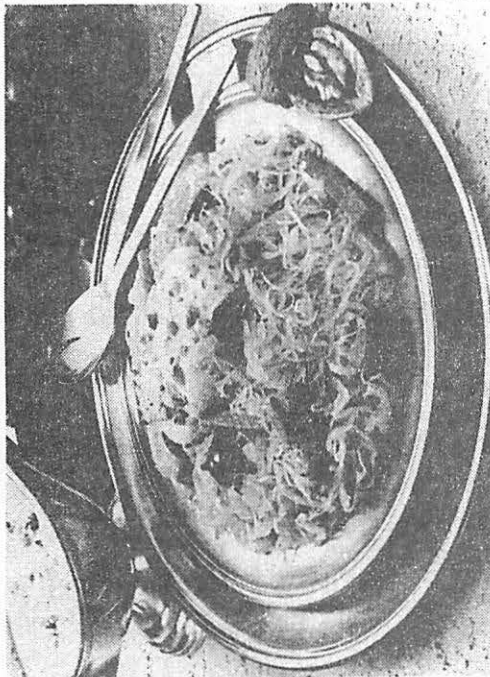
Urban developer Hap Veltman purchased the Turnverein Building in '80. After extensive renovation the old social club bowling alley became offices, the rest of the building was turned into the Bonham Exchange.

Since the Bonham opened, it's been the site for such diverse events as concerts by the Ramones, Tina Turner, Iggy Pop and many other local and national acts; numerous arts happenings and the annual Fiesta Cornyation.

Page 3-4

EXPRESS-NEWS, San Antonio, Texas, Friday, January 29, 1988

Salate



Sauerkrautsalat ist sehr bekömmlich.

Bild: cma

Sauerkrautsalat mit Schinken und Käse

Zutaten (für 4 Personen): 1 kleine Dose Sauerkraut (425 ml), 300 g gekochten Schinken, 200 g blaue Weintrauben, 100 g gehackte Nüsse, 1 Becher saure Sahne, Salz, weißer Pfeffer, Zucker.

Zubereitung: Sauerkraut auf ein Sieb geben und abtropfen lassen, zerrupfen und eventuell grob hacken.

Schinken in Streifen schneiden, Trauben waschen, halbieren und entkernen. Alles in eine Schüssel geben.

Für die Marinade die saure Sahne schaumig rühren und mit Salz, Pfeffer und Zucker abschmecken.

Unterheben und im Kühlschrank gut durchziehen lassen. Kurz vor dem Servieren mit den gehackten Nüssen bestreuen.

cma

THE SCHULENBURG STICKER--THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1987

Hermann Sons Activities Outlined

The Hermann Sons Lodge No. 14 of Schulenburg has much to be proud of, in regards to what has been happening in the last 2 months. Attendance is up, with a high of 45 members at the August meeting.

August was the ice cream social with Ed and Evelyn Zenteck donating the ice cream, and Henrietta Ling and Anelda Schenk furnishing the cakes. Billy Ling was the birthday honoree for the month.

Dance instructor Kim Fikac was introduced by Sandra Mendel, and some of her students gave a demonstration of what kind of dancing and tumbling she would be teaching. There were 19 registered for this class initially, and the enrollment now stands at 36 members. This is due to much hard work by Sandra Mendel and Kim Fikac.

Ice cream, dancing girls and games were the "drawing cards" for this meeting.

Dora Hagens and Minnie Stichler received their 60-year membership pins at their homes. These were presented by Leslie "Pete" Kaldis, district superintendent.

In September the lodge furnished hot dogs, cooked by Emma Nitschke, with chili prepared by Ben Sustr. Cakes were furnished by Elverne Barton and Bonnie Guettermann. Emil and Elverne Barton celebrated their 39th wedding anniversary and Anelda Schenk had a birthday.

On a sad note, three members have passed away recently. A memorial prayer was given by the president for Adele "Puddin'" Myers, Jeffery Pesek and Eddie Deterling Jr. They will be missed.

In October, members enjoyed a covered dish dinner with cakes furnished by Henrietta Ling and Josephine Machalec.

Plans for the Christmas party on Friday, Dec. 4 are well underway, Grace Baylor reported. The time for the party was set at 6:30 p.m., with the meal to be served at 7:30 p.m. Members are asked to mark their calendars for this happy occasion.

Five persons celebrated birthdays in October. They included

Elverne Barton, Emil Barton, Emmie Kyle, Edwin Guettermann and Henrietta Ling.

During this membership drive, 20 new members joined, doubling Lodge 14's quota.

Schulenburg will host the installation of officers for the Order of the Sons of Hermann, Districts 10 and 11, for 1988, on Jan. 10, 1988, at the American Legion Hall, starting at 2:00 p.m. Louis Nitschke has been busy planning this event. The Four Dots will play for dancing and socializing after the meeting.

Emma Nitschke and Gerry Jochen were appointed to the ticket committee for the Christmas party.

The Sports Unlimited bowling team thanked the Hermann Sons for the financial donation in support of the team. The team won first place in team event, Debra Blansitt placed first in all events, and Pat Christ placed first in singles. Everyone is proud of this team, as well as the teams that did not win first place.

In November, the Hermann Sons will elect officers. Members will also be enjoying Ben Sustr's chili and the games get more interesting all the time. Hope to see everyone there.



Minnie Stichler (right) of Colonial Nursing Home in Schulenburg received her 60-year Hermann Sons membership pin from Leslie "Pete" Kaldis (left), district supervisor.



Dora Hagens received her 60-year Hermann Sons membership pin recently. Making the presentation was district supervisor Leslie "Pete" Kaldis.

Hermann Sons Slate Yule Party On Dec. 4

THE SCHULENBURG STICKER--THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1987

Louis B. Engelke of San Antonio, grand president of the Order of the Sons of Hermann in Texas, will represent the Grand Lodge Friday, Dec. 4 at the Christmas party planned by the Schulenburg Hermann Sons Family Lodge No. 14.

Beginning at 6:30 p.m., with the meal scheduled at 7:30 p.m., the annual yuletide event will be held in the American Legion Hall, Ben Sustr, lodge president, has announced.

Engelke will bring Christmas greetings from the Grand Lodge and make a brief address concerning activities of the 80,000-member statewide fraternal benefit society, headquartered in San Antonio.

Chartered in 1890, Schulenburg Lodge, which is one of 160 Hermann Sons lodges in 143 cities and towns across Texas, has 963 adult and junior members. Emmie Kyle and president Ben Sustr are the lodge membership representatives.

For the party, admission will be free to members of Lodge 14. For guests, the price will be \$4.00 per plate.

Flucht: 130 DDR-Bürger in den Westen

130 DDR-Bürger sind 1987 über die innerdeutsche Grenze in die Bundesrepublik Deutschland einschliesslich Berlin (West) geflüchtet. Wie die Behörden mitteilten, gelang 40 DDR-Bürgern die Flucht nach Bayern, 34 nach Niedersachsen, 30 nach Berlin (West), 15 nach Schleswig-Holstein und 11 nach Hessen. In Berlin (West) scheiterten nach den Angaben 1987 mindestens 13 Flüchtlinge an den Grenzbefestigungen oder wurden von DDR-Posten entdeckt und zum Teil beschossen. Das letzte Todesopfer an der Mauer in Berlin gab es am 12. Februar 1987.

Philatelie



Ein Bild „Dorf mit Brücke“ aus dem Jahr 1904 von Franz von Zülow, der vor 25 Jahren in Wien starb, zeigt eine österreichische 4-Schilling-Sondermarke vom 26. Februar.



Zur Fünfzigjahrfeier der Stiftung „Pro Aero“ gibt es am 8. März eine 140 + 60-Rp-Sondermarke, die eine 1939 von der schweizerischen Luftwaffe bei den Dessauer Junkerswerken in Auftrag gegebene JU 52 vor dem Matterhorn zeigt. Dieser Wert ist als Frankatur für die Pro-Aero-Sonderflugpost Zürich-Anchorage mit einer DC 10 der Swissair am 19. Mai zwingend vorgeschrieben.



Vier der rund 2000 nach dem schwedischen Botaniker Olaus Bromel als „Bromelien“ bekannten Ananasgewächse werden auf DDR-Sondermarken zu 10, 25, 40 und 70 Pf vorgestellt, die am 16. Februar erscheinen.



Den am 18. Februar 1838 im mährischen Chirlitz geborenen und 1916 in Haar bei München verstorbenen Physiker Ernst Mach würdigt Österreichs Post am 19. Februar mit einer Portraitmarke zu 6 Schilling.



Jubiläen des Landes sind die Themen der von fünf Künstlern gestalteten Schweizer Sondermarken zu 25, 35, 50, 80 und 90 Rp. Sie gelten dem 1888 gegründeten Frauenverein, dem ebenfalls 100jährigen Coiffeurmeister-Verband (Bild), der Schlacht bei Näfels vor 600 Jahren, der Europarats-Kampagne für den ländlichen Raum und den vor 50 Jahren begründeten Luzerner Musikfestwochen (8. März).

Im Ausstellungsraum des Bundespostministeriums, Heinrich-von-Stephan-Str. 1, Bonn-Bad Godesberg, sind bis 2. März mittwochs von 10 bis 15 Uhr, sonntags von 9 bis 12.30 Uhr, die Briefmarken des Deutschen Reiches sowie die der Bundespost für Bund und Berlin zu besichtigen.

★ Aus der Tschechoslowakei kommen 1988 laut Emissionsprogramm 37 Sondermarken und 11 Blocks; neun der letzteren gelten der Briefmarkenausstellung „PRAGA 88“ vom 26. August bis 4. September. Die Reihen „Prager Burg“, „Bratislava“ und „Kunstwerke“ werden fortgesetzt.

★ Ein umfangreiches Programm mit 52 Sondermarken und Blocks kündigt die Post der Volksrepublik China für 1988 an.

The Federal Register is the "daily Newspaper" of the executive branch of the Federal government. It disseminates all the official notices and actions of the various departments, agencies, and bureaus. The following "Proposed Rulemaking" appeared in the Feb. 19, 1988, edition (Vol. 53, No 33) pp. 4999-5002. Although the topic (Proposed Establishment of Fredericksburg in the Texas Hill Country as a Viticultural area) may not be of vital interest to everyone, because the proposed viticultural area is near historic Fredericksburg, the background as published in this notice will be of wider interest. It includes not only a succinct history of the settlement of Fredericksburg by German immigrants but also a history of winemaking and viticulture as well as a description of the geography, soils, and climate of the region.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

27 CFR Part 9

[Notice No. 655]

Proposed Establishment of Fredericksburg in the Texas Hill Country Viticultural Area

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) is considering the establishment of a viticultural area in Gillespie County, Texas, to be known as "Fredericksburg in the Texas Hill Country." This proposal is the result of a petition from Mr. Karl W. Koch of the Pedernales Vineyards. The establishment of viticultural areas and the subsequent use of viticultural area names in wine labeling and advertising will allow wineries to better

continued

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designate the specific grape-growing area where their wines come from and will enable consumers to better identify wines they purchase.

DATE: Written comments must be received by April 4, 1988.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to: Chief, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, P.O. Box 385, Washington, DC 20044-0385 (Notice No. 655).

Copies of written comments received in response to this notice will be available during normal business hours at: ATF Disclosure Branch, Room 4412, Ariel Rios Federal Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert L. White, Wine and Beer Branch, (202) 566-7626.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 23, 1978, ATF published Treasury Decision ATF-53 (43 FR 37672, 54624) revising regulations in 27 CFR Part 4. These regulations allow the establishment of definite viticultural areas. The regulations allow the name of an approved viticultural area to be used as an appellation of origin on wine labels and in wine advertisements. On October 2, 1979, ATF published Treasury Decision ATF-60 (44 FR 56692) which added a new Part 9 to 27 CFR, for the listing of approved American viticultural areas.

Section 4.25a(e)(2) outlines the procedure for proposing an American viticultural area. Any interested person may petition ATF to establish a grape-growing region as a viticultural area. The petition should include—

- (a) Evidence that the name of the proposed viticultural area is locally and/or nationally known as referring to the area specified in the petition;
- (b) Historical or current evidence that the boundaries of the viticultural area are as specified in the petition;
- (c) Evidence relating to the geographical features (climate, soil, elevation, physical features, etc.) which distinguish the viticultural features of the proposed area from surrounding areas;
- (d) A description of the specific boundaries of the viticultural area, based on the features which can be found on United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) maps of the largest applicable scale; and
- (e) Copies of the appropriate U.S.G.S. maps with the boundaries prominently marked.

Petition

ATF has received a petition from Mr. Karl W. Koch of the Pedernales Vineyard proposing an area in Gillespie County, Texas, as a viticultural area to be known as "Fredericksburg in the Texas Hill Country." This proposed viticultural area is located entirely in Gillespie County, Texas, in the central part of the State approximately 80 miles west of Austin. The proposed area consists of approximately 110 square miles. There are approximately eight vineyards in the area which are devoted to wine grapes with a total of about 50 acres under cultivation. Additionally, there are many commercial peach growers in the area with test plantings of grapes. The petitioner provides the following information as evidence that the proposed area meets the regulatory requirements discussed previously.

Viticultural Area Name

The name "Fredericksburg" can be found on several U.S.G.S. maps of the area surrounding the city of Fredericksburg. The area around Fredericksburg is described in various newspaper and magazine articles, as well as brochures published by the State of Texas, as the "Texas Hill Country." Therefore, the petitioner proposes to use the name "Fredericksburg in the Texas Hill Country" as the name of this proposed viticultural area.

Local Viticultural History

Fredericksburg was founded May 8, 1846, by German immigrants under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas. The first colonization was of New Braunfels in 1845. A few years later, Fort Martin Scott was established southeast of Fredericksburg.

The Commissioner General of the Society, also known as the "Adelsverein," was Baron Ottfried Hans Von Meusebach, a German nobleman who took the name of John O. Meusebach once settled in Fredericksburg.

The city of Fredericksburg derived its name from German nobleman Prince Frederick of Prussia, who was the highest ranking member of the "Adelsverein." This society sponsored the colonization of the Fisher-Miller Grant in Central Texas. Vineyards were confined during this time to a very small number of Germans in the eastern settlements. The few vineyards which were established often drew favorable comments from observers, who foresaw a great future for this agricultural specialty.

More common was the practice of making wine from wild grapes,

principally the variety known as the Mustang, which was found in abundance in the valleys of the Colorado, San Antonio, and Guadalupe rivers and their tributaries. The abundance of wild grapes convinced the early settlers that domesticated types would also thrive, and vine clippings brought from Europe were planted by Germans in the very first year at New Braunfels and shortly thereafter around Castroville. Experiments continued for a number of years in the western settlements, including the hills on the north side of Fredericksburg, but in the end it was realized that the imported European vines would not grow properly in Texas, and viticulture was, with few exceptions, abandoned. A commercial winery existed as late as the post-World War II period in Fredericksburg, selling products made from wild grapes and berries, but the wine was made primarily for home use to satisfy a cultural beverage preference. Currently, present day technology has made viticulture a more practical venture than a century or so ago. Consequently, recent efforts in viticulture in the Fredericksburg area show promise of producing a unique wine that will parallel and/or supplement the peach business for which the Fredericksburg area has long been well known.

Geographical/Climatological Features

The petitioner claims the proposed viticultural area is distinguished from surrounding areas by differences in geography, soil and climate. The petitioner bases these claims on the following:

(a) *Geography:* The proposed viticultural area is on the Edwards Plateau which is the result of the geological uplift phenomenon. The Pedernales watershed originates due west of Fredericksburg a few miles from the Gillespie-Kerr-Kimble county line at an elevation of 2200 feet. The Pedernales River flows easterly to Lake Travis (below 700 feet elevation) which is a part of the Austin city water supply. The elevation of the proposed viticultural area is between 1500 and 1900 feet. At an altitude above 1900 feet, there is a greatly increased risk of spring frost.

The proposed viticultural area is a "bowl" shaped area with a relatively flat bottom and relatively steep sides. It is the bottom of the bowl that is suitable for farming. There is no similar farming area for at least 100 miles west of Austin and San Antonio. Most of the surrounding area is ranching, not crops and orchards. The majority of the proposed area, including the town of

continued

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Fredericksburg, lies to the north of the Pedernales River.

(b) *Soil.* The soils of the proposed viticultural area consist of the contiguous Luckenbach-Pedernales-Heatly Soil Association which is on or near the Pedernales River and its tributaries at an approximate elevation of between 1500 and 1900 feet. These soils adjacent to the river, and the riverbed itself, near Fredericksburg contain an abundance of flint or chert which is hydrated silica from the ancient seabed that formed the Edwards Plateau. The Spanish word "Pedernale," from which the river derived its name, actually means "flintstone."

The higher elevations of the Pedernales River watershed are the source of the Alluvial Valley Soils of the proposed area. The Luckenbach-Pedernales-Heatly Soil Association is composed of deep, sandy to loamy, gently sloping soils on uplands and terraces.

The Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, describes the Luckenbach-Pedernales-Heatly Soil Association as a sandy loam topsoil (mostly quartz with limited organic matter) over a reddish clay. This clay is high in the nutrients, phosphorus, potassium, and calcium, as well as other minerals. The red color is due to iron which helps peaches (and grapes) avoid a chloritic condition. About one-half of this Soil Association in Gillespie County is cultivated. The crops are sorghums, small grain, peaches, grapes, and tame pasture. The remaining one-half is used for rangeland and wildlife habitat.

(c) *Climate.* The Fredericksburg area, at latitude 30 degrees north, is far enough south to escape harsh winters. At an elevation of 1,747 feet and a distance of more than 200 miles inland from the coast, the Fredericksburg area escapes the hot, humid summers characteristic of many southern climates. Summer temperatures are more characteristic of the High Plains than of southern Texas. Smog is unknown, and severe storms are very rare.

Total annual precipitation averages 27.44 inches. The lack of rainfall is due to the distance north and west of the Gulf of Mexico. A result of the dry climate is an abundance of sunshine which is a requirement for quality fruit. The dry climate also reduces disease problems.

The Fredericksburg area is generally cooler than surrounding areas. Summer nights at Fredericksburg average four to five degrees Fahrenheit cooler than at lower elevations east of the Hill Country. The growing season (freeze-free period) in the Fredericksburg area

averages 219 days. The average date of the last occurrence of 32 degrees in spring and the first occurrence in fall are April 1 and November 6, respectively.

The altitude of the area serves two purposes. In winter there are over 850 hours per year at below 40 degrees Fahrenheit. This maintains a proper winter dormancy factor. A second altitude benefit is that of temperature change between night and day. A difference in temperature is required to properly mature a fruit. Because of the higher elevation of the Fredericksburg area, the temperature difference between night and day is more pronounced than in surrounding areas.

Weather maps published by the Bureau of Business Research at the University of Texas show that the proposed Viticultural area is located at or near departure or change points from surrounding areas for temperature, precipitation and relative humidity. The Fredericksburg area is generally cooler than areas to the north and east while about the same mean annual temperature as areas to the immediate south and west. The mean annual precipitation for the proposed area is about the same as the area to the north, more than the area to the west, and less than the areas to the east and south. The mean annual relative humidity for the Fredericksburg area is about the same as the areas to the north and south, lower than the area to the east, and higher than the area to the west.

Proposed Boundary

The boundary of the proposed Fredericksburg in the Texas Hill Country viticultural area may be found on six United States Geological Survey maps. The maps are 7.5 minute series with a scale of 1:24,000. The six maps are titled Stonewall Quadrangle (1961), Cain City Quadrangle (1963), Fredericksburg East Quadrangle (1967, photorevised 1982), Cave Creek School Quadrangle (1961), Fredericksburg West Quadrangle (1967, photorevised 1982), and Lady Bird Johnson Park Quadrangle (1964, photorevised 1979). The specific description of the boundaries of the proposed viticultural area is found in the proposed regulations which immediately follow the preamble to this notice of proposed rulemaking.

Executive Order 12291

It has been determined that this proposed regulation is not a "major rule" within the meaning of Executive Order 12291 of February 17, 1981, because it will not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more; it will not result in a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual

industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; and it will not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic or export markets.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act relating to an initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis (5 U.S.C. 603 and 604) are not applicable to this proposal because the notice of proposed rulemaking, if promulgated as a final rule, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The proposal will not impose, or otherwise cause, a significant increase in reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance burdens on a substantial number of small entities. The proposal is not expected to have significant secondary or incidental effects on a substantial number of small entities.

Accordingly, it is hereby certified under the provisions of section 3 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)) that this notice of proposed rulemaking, if promulgated as a final rule, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, Pub. L. 96-511, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, and its implementing regulations, 5 CFR Part 1320, do not apply to this notice because no requirement to collect information is proposed.

Public Participation

ATF requests comments from all interested parties. Comments received on or before the closing date will be carefully considered. Comments received after that date will be given the same consideration if it is practical to do so, but assurance of consideration cannot be given except as to comments received on or before the closing date. ATF will not recognize any comment as confidential. Comments may be disclosed to the public. Any material which a commenter considers to be confidential or inappropriate for disclosure to the public should not be included in the comment. The name of the person submitting a comment is not exempt from disclosure.

Any interested person who desires an opportunity to comment orally at a public hearing on these proposed

continued

Federal Register

regulations should submit his or her request, in writing, to the Director within the 45-day comment period. The request should include reasons why the commenter feels that a public hearing is necessary. The Director, however, reserves the right to determine, in light of all circumstances, whether a public hearing will be held.

Drafting Information

The principal author of this document is Robert L. White, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

List of Subjects in 27 CFR Part 9

Administrative practices and procedures. Consumer protection. Viticultural areas, Wine.

Issuance

Title 27, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 9, American Viticultural Area, is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 9—AMERICAN VITICULTURAL AREAS

Paragraph 1. The authority citation for Part 9 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 27 U.S.C. 205.

Par. 2. The Table of Sections in Subpart C is amended to add the title of § 9.125 to read as follows:

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

Sec.

9.125 Fredericksburg in the Texas Hill Country.

Par. 3. Subpart C is amended by adding § 9.125 to read as follows:

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

§ 9.125 Fredericksburg in the Texas Hill Country.

(A) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Fredericksburg in the Texas Hill Country."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Fredericksburg in the Texas Hill Country viticultural area are six U.S.G.S. topographical maps of the 1:24,000 scale. They are titled:

- (1) Stonewall Quadrangle (1961);
- (2) Cain City Quadrangle (1963);
- (3) Fredericksburg East Quadrangle (1967, photorevised 1982);
- (4) Cave Creek School Quadrangle (1961);
- (5) Fredericksburg West Quadrangle (1967, photorevised 1982); and

(6) Lady Bird Johnson Park Quadrangle (1964, photoinspected 1979).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Fredericksburg in the Texas Hill Country viticultural area is located entirely in Gillespie County, Texas, in the central part of the State approximately 80 miles west of Austin. The beginning point is on the Stonewall Quadrangle map near Blumenthal at a point on U.S. route 290 approximately .1 mile east of bench mark (BM) 1504, at the junction of a light-duty road known locally as Jung Road.

(1) From the beginning point, the boundary proceeds on Jung Road in a northwesterly direction across the Pedernales River.

(2) Then northwesterly approximately 1 mile along Jung Road as it parallels the Pedernales River.

(3) Then north along Jung Road approximately 3.9 miles to a point where Jung Road meets a medium-duty road known locally as Texas Ranch Road 2721.

(4) Then westerly approximately .1 mile on Texas Ranch Road 2721 to a point where it meets a medium-duty road known locally as Texas Ranch Road 1631.

(5) Then northeasterly along Texas Ranch Road 1631 approximately 1 mile to a point where Texas Ranch Road 1631 crosses the 1,800 foot contour line.

(6) Then northwesterly in a meandering manner along the 1800-foot contour line to the point where the 1,800-foot contour line crosses State Route 16.

(7) Then in a generally westerly direction along the 1,800-foot contour line to the point where the 1,800-foot contour line crosses State Route 965.

(8) Then in a northwesterly and then generally a southeasterly direction along the 1800-foot contour line to a point where the 1,800-foot contour line goes just south of the Kordzik Hills approximately 1 mile due east of the city of Fredericksburg.

(9) Then continuing on the 1800-foot contour line in a generally northwesterly, southerly, and again northwesterly direction to the point where the 1,800-foot contour line crosses Loudon Road approximately 4 miles northwest of Fredericksburg.

(10) Then continuing on the 1800-foot contour line in a northwesterly, then generally a southeasterly, westerly and finally a southerly direction to a point where the 1,800-foot contour line crosses a light-duty road known locally as Hayden Ranch Road about 50 yards north of Texas Ranch Road 2093.

(11) Then 50 yards south on Hayden Ranch Road to Texas Ranch Road 2093 and then east on Texas Ranch Road 2093 approximately .15 mile to an unimproved, southbound, gravel and dirt

county road known locally as Beverly Gold's Road.

(12) Then approximately 2.6 miles south on Beverly Gold's Road to a point where it joins Texas State Route 16.

(13) Then approximately 1.5 miles northeast on State Route 16 to a light-duty county road known locally as Bear Creek Road.

(14) Then approximately 1 mile in a southeasterly, northeasterly, and then a southerly direction along Bear Creek Road to the point where the road crosses the 1700-foot contour line.

(15) Then in a generally easterly direction for approximately 10 miles along the 1700-foot contour line to a point where the 1700-foot contour line crosses Texas Ranch Road 1376.

(16) Then approximately 3.1 miles southeast along Texas Ranch Road 1376 to a light-duty road at Luckenbach known locally both as Kunz-Klien Road and Luckenbach Road.

(17) Then approximately 1.3 miles in a generally northeasterly and then an easterly direction along Luckenbach Road and continuing along Luckenbach Road in a northerly direction about 2.5 miles to the point where Luckenbach Road joins U.S. Route 290.

(18) Then west approximately .2 mile on U.S. Route 290 to the intersection with Jung Road, the point of beginning.

Approved: February 8, 1988.

W.T. Drake,

Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 88-3528 Filed 2-18-88; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-31-M

Macht Süßstoff sogar dick?

Als Mittel für reuefreien Süßgenuß verfehlt der Einsatz künstlicher Süßstoffe offenbar seine Wirkung. Bei einer Untersuchung von Wissenschaftlern der Tufts-Universität, New York, nahmen die Verwenderinnen von Zuckerersatzstoffen an Gewicht eher noch zu. Den Grund für die paradoxe Wirkung erklären die Wissenschaftler folgendermaßen: Jeder Süßgeschmack signalisiere dem Körper die Aufnahme großer Kalorienmengen. Bleiben diese Kalorien jedoch aus — wie bei der Verwendung von Süßstoffen — verliere der Körper die Kontrolle über den Appetit. Er werde angeregt, mehr Nahrung zu fordern, als er eigentlich brauche.

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Austin American Statesman Jan. 24, 1988

Fredericksburg on film

'Living with the Past' pictorial captures essence of quaint community

Fredericksburg was settled in 1846 by 120 German immigrants who survived a transatlantic voyage and an outbreak of cholera to make the hard trek from Indianola on the coast deep into the Comanche country along the Pedernales River. That was the beginning of a little Germany in Texas.

For another 120 years or so, German culture and Texas culture slowly intertwined in one of the most unique communities in the state.

Then, sometime during the early 1960s, Fredericksburg was "discovered" a second time.

The rising political star of Lyndon Johnson brought national attention to the Texas Hill Country.

At about the same time, under Gov. John Connally, the state began actively promoting tourism.

The little German-flavored county seat of Gillespie County became a favorite stopping place for visitors enchanted by the idea of Europe hidden in "ya'll" country. Fredericksburg is no longer our secret. Trendy shops and restaurants have replaced older businesses along the town's wide main street.

Fortunately, old Fredericksburg has not been lost. In fact, the emphasis on tourism, since it is largely based on Fredericksburg's history, may have brought about more awareness of the community's past and the importance of preserving it.



Texana

Mike Cox

Quite a few books have been done on Fredericksburg, but none is as attractive or does as good a job in so few pages of capturing Fredericksburg than *Fredericksburg, Texas: Living with the Past*.

Published by Shearer Publishing, the 64-page book sells for \$13.95. The text is by Don and Lynn Watt. Michael Mehl did the excellent photography.

The book is a series of fine color photographs with a minimum of type, which explains a cost that may seem high to some. Four-color printing is expensive. In the case of this book, it's worth it.

Mehl's camera, and the Watts' text, focused on the partnership Fredericksburg still has with its past. Gillespie County's old stone courthouse, built in 1884, is now a public library.

Most of the old houses in and around Fredericksburg have been well-maintained over the years; others have been restored and returned to their former vibrancy.

There is more for the visitor to Fredericksburg than its structures, of course. As

the Watts wrote, "Beyond the shops, beyond the beer and the wurst, the tourists feel . . . the sense of place, of permanence and deliberateness, of steadfastness to a vision of a better future."

This book is more than a collection of artful photographs. It is instructive.

One photograph shows a stack of round firkins, or pantry boxes. Another photograph is of an assortment of German-made Bride's boxes, decorated round containers made to hold mementos from the wedding.

There's a picture of a kleiderschrank, a distinctive clothes cupboard made by German cabinetmakers.

All the photographs in the book, which range from verdant garden scenes to close-up studies of rusty door latches and hinges on gray wood, invite lengthy inspection.

The book, in addition to its interesting content, is an artful piece of publishing designed by Austin's noted book designers Whitehead & Whitehead.

A fine woodcut by Barbara Whitehead decorates the endpapers and smaller woodcuts are scattered among the pages.

Fredericksburg, Texas: Living with the Past is an informative, pleasant little book — an example of craftsmanship typical of the culture it depicts.

Mike Cox is the author of four Texas-related books and a collector of Texana. Address questions or comments to him at P.O. Box 9802, Drawer 928, Austin 78766.

Alsace suffers split personality

New York Times Service

STRASBOURG, France — The city's monument to the dead is a marble statue of a grieving mother holding two fallen sons, one killed fighting for the Germans and the other for the French.

To say the capital of Alsace has an identity crisis is putting it mildly.

Strasbourg has been at the epicenter of French-German wars since Louis XIV annexed Alsace in the 17th century, but the question today is what role the city will play in the great French-German peace. It is one of the many contradictions of Alsace's blood-stained, topsy-turvy history that it is losing its German soul as France is trying to forge a strategic alliance with West Germany, including a joint military brigade.

Twenty years ago, the German-language edition of *Dernieres Nouvelles d'Alsace*, the biggest newspaper here, had a circulation of 80,000. Today it is 50,000 and tumbling — compared with 190,000 for the French-language edition. Another German-language paper just folded.

Twenty years ago all of Francois-

Region too German, too French

Georges Dreyfus' 20 doctoral candidates at the University of Strasbourg could speak German; today only three can. West Germans apply in huge numbers for exchange scholarships to study here, but there is an embarrassing shortage of French applicants to go to West Germany.

"There aren't 10 colonels in the French army who speak decent German," said Dreyfus, a political scientist. "When they make the Franco-German brigade, the common language of the French and German soldiers will be English."

By all rights, Alsace should be an ideal springboard for France's cultural and economic penetration of West Germany.

The Alsatian dialect is virtually the same German spoken just across the Rhine in Baden-Wurttemberg, and its people preserve German habits of orderliness and punctuality, and even ancient laws on hunting and

shop hours. The medieval city of Strasbourg, with its intact half-timbered buildings and stately avenues, is a poignant architectural evocation of what cities across Germany might be like today if not for Hitler's war.

Yet the dialect, like the knowledge of German, is being lost.

The Nazis' occupation of Alsace in 1940 did more to hasten the region's emotional integration into France than three centuries of French rule. The Nazis tried to wipe out all traces of French culture.

In 1945 the victorious French had their revenge, outlawing the speaking of Alsatian in schools.

The SUNDAY EXPRESS-NEWS,

San Antonio, January 3, 1988 Page 3-B

San Antonio Liederkranz

Backgrounder

GERALD STAFFEL for
12911 Bianche Coker
San Antonio, TX 78216
res (512)494-1155
oic (512)349-6061

San Antonio Liederkranz
P.O. Box 6738
San Antonio, TX 78286

The San Antonio Liederkranz is a German-singing, 50-voice, male chorus that was founded in 1892 as the choir for St. Joseph's Church in downtown San Antonio. Today the group sings at dedications, civic affairs, weddings, anniversaries, funerals, and at both Catholic and Protestant church ceremonies and celebrations. Its repertory includes music sung in German, Latin, English and other languages for church, civic, and entertaining programs of all types. A spring concert series for the public began in 1984, carrying on an earlier tradition. This year's presentation will be on June 18th at 7:30 pm & June 19th at 2:30 pm at the Beethoven Hall, S. Alamo and Arciniega, here in San Antonio.

Upholding its German traditions, the San Antonio Liederkranz has sung at every "Saengerfest" of the "West Texan Hill Country Singer's League" since joining in 1896, and of the "German Texan Singer's League" since the late 1920's. In 1984, the San Antonio Liederkranz traveled to Sulz, West Germany to fulfill an invitation to sing at the 1200th year anniversary of the founding of that beautiful city. The Liederkranz has hosted singing groups from Germany as part of its cultural exchange with a foreign country.

Remaining true to its original commitment, the San Antonio Liederkranz still sings Mass in Latin, and can be heard at St. Joseph's Downtown Church at on the 4th Sunday of the month during the school year and at midnite Mass on Christmas and on Easter morning.

San Antonio Liederkranz

REHEARSAL EVERY MONDAY NIGHT—7:30 pm SHARP!!!
At St. Joseph's Hall, 420 Durango St.

CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS Public Relations, Jerry Staffel, 512/349-6061
AS OF 1/25/88 512/494-1155

Date	Day	Time	Place	Program
<i>February</i>				
12	Fri	6:30 pm	St. Matthew's Church Gym	Fastnacht Celebration
17	Wed	7:30 pm	RiverCenter Mall	Opng Ceremonies
24	Wed	7:30 pm	RiverCenter Mall	Opng Ceremonies
28	Sun	11:00 am	St. Joseph's Church	4th Sunday mass
<i>March</i>				
20	Sun	11:00 am	St. Joseph's Church	Feast of St. Joseph Celebration
<i>April</i>				
2	Sat	All day	Villita Assy Hall Patio	Starving Artists Food Booth
3	Sun	All day	St. Joseph's Church	Easter Mass
29	Fri	7:00 pm	St. Joseph's Church	German Mass
<i>June</i>				
18	Sat	8:00 pm	Beethoven Hall	Spring Concert
19	Sun	2:30 pm	Beethoven Hall	Spring Concert
<i>July</i>				
16	Sat	5:30 pm	Washington Square and St. Joseph's Hall	Stiftungfest
<i>September</i>				
25	Sun	10:30 am	St. Joseph's Church	Mass
<i>October</i>				
15	Sat	8:00 pm	Fairgrds, Fredericksburg	Gebirgs Sangerfest Tanz
16	Sun	1:00 pm		Konzert
23	Sun	10:30 am	St. Joseph's Church	Mass

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MORE ON 1988 DEUTSCH TEXANISCHER SAENGERFEST

As stated in the fall 1987 GTHS Newsletter, the houston Saengerbund Damenchor invites you to help celebrate its 50th anniversary when it hosts the 1988 Saengerfest of the Deutsch Texanischer Saengerbund April 30-May 1 at the Westin Galleria Hotel in Houston.

A dance on Saturday night, April 30, in the Grand Ballroom of the Westin Oaks Hotel (in the same complex as the Westin Galleria) will feature dance music by The Cavaliers. Other musical entertainment is also scheduled for the evening. The Sunday concert in the Westin Galleria Grand Ballroom will feature all the choirs of the Deutsch Texanischer Saengerbund.

The Houston Saengerbund Damenchor was organized on June 3, 1938, following a major musical event in the Saengerbund's history, when it hosted the 1938 State Saengerfest. During this three-day event, held in the old City Auditorium, a major female vocalist, Elva Kalb, was featured on the program, and the Dallas Forhsinn Damenchor, adorned in colorful dirndl dresses, gave a moving rendition of "Die Blaue Donau." These two features inspired the President of the one-year-old Ladies Auxiliary to recommend that a Damenchor be formed. This was accomplished in short order, and the choir began performing regularly. In 1951, the Houston Saengerbund Damenchor and the Beethoven Damenchor of San Antonio were the first two ladies choirs accepted into the Deutsch Texanischer Saengerbund.

The Ladies Auxiliary, which was formed on April 6, 1937, was instrumental in helping the club raise money for financing the 1938 State Saengerfest. It is the Auxiliary that continues to encourage and support the Damenchor, raising money through various functions, etc.

The choir's first director was Mrs. Leona Kirmse Beck, a member of a musically talented family, who moved to Houston from New Braunfels in 1921. Mrs. Beck and her equally talented sister, Mrs. Sylphia Kirmse Busse, began participating in Saengerbund activities soon after their father "discovered" the club and organized a Swiss chorus. One of these activities was a concert orchestra in which Mr. Kirmse played flute; Leona played violin; and Sylphia played saxophone. The sisters also performed in and often composed for and directed musical plays, both dramatic and comedy.

When Mrs. Beck became ill and had to rest during the 1954-55 season, a temporary director led the Damenchor until her return. Following a heart attack in October 1958, Mrs. Beck was no longer able to direct the choir, and her sister, Mrs. Busse, succeeded her. For the next 18 years, Mrs. Busse dedicated her talents to this activity. In December 1986, however, she took a well deserved retirement, although she is still highly visible at club functions.

The Damenchor is now under the direction of Houston Saengerbund Assistant Music Director, Keith Chapman, a Master of Fine Arts candidate in studio and piano performance at the Rice University Shepherd School of Music.

For further information about the 1988 Saengerfest, please contact Flora von Roeder, Secretary, Ladies Auxiliary, 2515 Shakespeare #2, Houston, TX 77030.

* * * * *

**TRAVEL IN GERMANY:
WHY YOUR DOLLAR WON'T BUY MORE GERMAN MARKS NEXT YEAR**

Travel in Germany and other countries in Western Europe has become increasingly expensive for the American tourist. Quite often, even die-hards find their planned trip to Europe unaffordable now. For those who ponder the question whether or not to defer their next trip in hope of better \$/DM exchange rates next year or beyond, a brief analysis of current exchange rate politics may assist in making the decision to pack their suitcase or wait.

Until 1971, the fixed-exchange rate system - also known as the Bretton Woods System - assured a fixed and predictable dollar rate of exchange. Facing large and chronic balance-of-payment deficits under this system, the U.S. was justifiably unwilling to correct its

continued

Travel in Germany: \$/DM Exchange Rates, continued

trade imbalances with its international trading partners. The resulting lack of adjustment (by correction of domestic inflation or controls on foreign trade and payments) forced the abandonment of the fixed - and the establishment of the so-called flexible-exchange rate system in 1973. This system with its largely unpredictable rate of exchange is not, however, completely floating or freely flexible: to prevent erratic and large fluctuations, national monetary authorities of the major Western economic countries buy or sell their own or each others currencies. This "managed" system of today's exchange rates has not, however, been very formal: since the steady slide of the dollar's comparative worth in the spring of 1985 - from around DM 3.40 to DM 1.58 by December of last year - the rather informal system failed to prevent the erosion of the dollar.

The dramatic decline of the dollar during the past 34 months was, to a large extent, desired by the U.S. to effect our negative trade balance, by making imports costlier and, seemingly, domestic products more competitive and American exports cheaper. The official policy not to support the sagging dollar in 1987 intended to prod our major trading partners into stimulating their domestic demand while decreasing their exports to the United States. Once Japan and Germany finally agreed to take measures toward these ends after the stock market crash last year, the United States government in turn agreed to more formally "manage" the floating exchange rate system, i.e. it agreed to support the dollar's exchange rate by intervening in foreign exchange markets. In December of 1987, the U.S., Japan, Germany and four other major trading countries once more agreed to stop the further erosion of the dollar; significantly, an upper limit on the appreciation of the dollar was set along with a limit on the currency's depreciation. For the German currency, the range of exchange rate flexibility is said to be between DM 1.60 to DM 1.80. The exact range was kept from the public.

Since the agreement was reached in New York late last year, the dollar rate of exchange for the DM has stabilized between DM 1.60 and DM 1.70. This was achieved through the agreement to intervene; for the past two months, the German, U.S. and Japanese central banks have on several occasions purchased large amounts of dollars, resulting in a reduction of supply of this currency and a higher price (exchange rate) for it.

Two major factors should keep the dollar rate of exchange within the range agreed upon: at the present rate of exchange, U.S. exports have recently increased to over 20% annually, and imports have finally begun to decrease moderately. This development will gradually reduce the huge U.S. trade deficit, coupled with other actions by the major economic actors. Secondly, it is in the interest of the American economy to abide by the recent accord: violation of the high end of the range would again increase the unfavorable trade balance; excessive depreciation of the dollar would severely strain international trade relations and ^{cause} unwanted domestic inflation at the U.S. consumers' expense.

Finally, taking a trip to Germany this year is a good bet for another reason: Germany has been without inflation of significance for years. The measures taken by it recently to boost its domestic demand are widely expected to result in slowly increasing inflation. One of several undesired side effects could be on a lower purchasing power of the dollar for higher-priced German goods and services.

Dieter Kohler
7406 Setting Sun Way
Columbia, MD 21045

For more on travel in Europe, and the need to reshape our expectations, see article on following page.

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S.A. Light

CODY SHEARER

A new day for the American in Europe



MILAN, ITALY — Millions of dollars are spent each year by tourist agencies to determine why people travel. Such research invariably reveals the obvious: People want to see for themselves how others live.

For those of us who are inveterate travelers, there is nothing like going abroad. Even unfortunate episodes, like ending up in a Sandinista jail, are not without their value. Travel takes us out of our complacency and comfort; it feeds our senses and intellect; it heightens our understanding and compassion.

It is no surprise then that one in three of us plan to take more trips this year, even if it means cutting back on other spending, according to the latest American Express travel survey.

But for the 600,00 American college students who see Europe for the first time during their summer treks, 1988 will be different. The falling U.S. dollar has radically changed the composition of foreign travel. In the past 12 months, the dollar has fallen 16.2 percent against the French franc, 20.9 percent against the Swiss franc, 21 percent against the British pound, 18 percent against the German mark, 17 percent against the Dutch gilder and 12 percent against the Italian lire. In more practical language, it now costs \$3.50 for a cup of coffee here and \$8 for a hamburger.

For most parents, the collapse of the dollar will mean that junior visits Mexico instead of Europe — if he travels abroad at all. But that should not necessarily be the case for the 7 million Americans who visit Europe each year.

Today's traveler must rethink and reshape his or her expectations to better reflect current conditions. But that should not automatically be viewed as bad news. When the dollar was a robust currency a few years back, the rest of the world was our playground. We often traveled in style, beyond our means. Whereas a few of us might venture into expensive restaurants at home, there was no problem visiting similar establishments in Europe. And God forbid if we ever had to use public transportation.

As for one-on-one contact with foreigners, too many of us confined such encounters to hotel bellhops and cab drivers.

Our affluence blinded us to the rewards that intelligent travel can produce. As a result, too many of us missed a valuable chance to interact with the people we were supposed to meet. In the final analysis, the loss was ours. We lived it up like ugly Americans because we carried the all-powerful American dollar.

Having just spent almost two weeks in Europe, I can report what it feels like to come from a Third World country. Because of the dollar, Americans are no longer treated with special handling in Europe.

These days in Europe it takes getting used to having to visit the American Express office every few

hours to cash personal checks for additional foreign currency. But once one realizes they can't even afford a second class hotel without spending \$150 a night, the challenge becomes all the more appealing. One is forced to rejoice in the pleasures of following in the footsteps of the locals, or else catch the first plane home. Foreign travel today means patronizing neighborhood bars and restaurants, as well as using public transportation.

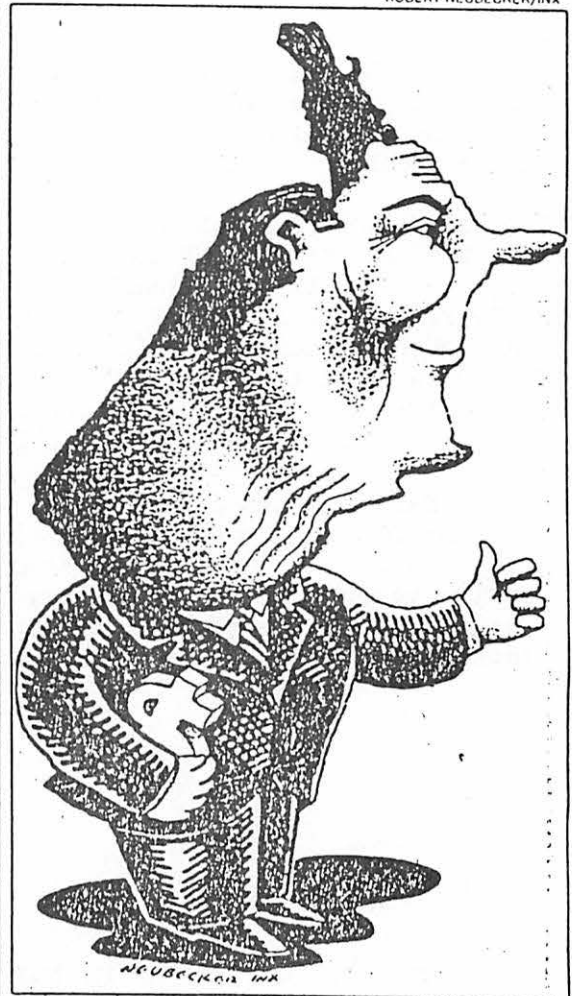
With a spirit of combined curiosity and desperation, I've found myself willing to bed down in the residence of locals, instead of opting for a modest hotel. This necessity has led me into a number of different values and practices. Armed with a pocket dictionary, I've been forced to appreciate people and communities I've previously taken for granted. Indeed, economic insolvency may make other American travelers abroad better informed and less isolated by forcing them out of their false enclaves. The passing scene through the taxi is yesterday's world for Americans.

Perhaps, we owe a strange sort of thanks to Ronald Reagan for teaching us about lower expectations. Americans will now return from Europe with the realization that there is a world out there beyond beautiful museums and cathedrals.

This world, more often than not, will include encounters with citizens who rejoice in America's faltering economic status. Such dialogue, in addition to hefty travel bills, should jolt traveling Americans into accepting the new world order.

Cody Shearer is a columnist for the North America Syndicate. His partner, Maxwell Glen, is on leave.

ROBERT NEUBECKER/INK



GOING MY WAY? The falling dollar has radically changed European travel.

Bonn wird 2000

Die 2000-Jahr-Feier der Stadt kündigt ein Maschinen-Werbestempel „Bonn wird 2000 / Ich bin 1989 dabei“ des Postamts 5300 Bonn 1 an. Benutzt wird er seit 25. Januar bis 31. März, vom 8. Mai bis 31. Juli und vom 14. September bis 31. Dezember 1988.

DIE WELT - Nr. 37
Samstag, 13. Februar 1988

„Christian“ und „Katharina“ sind die Favoriten

dpa, Wiesbaden

Die beliebtesten Vornamen für Neugeborene waren im vergangenen Jahr in der Bundesrepublik „Christian“ und „Katharina“. Wie die Gesellschaft für deutsche Sprache (GfdS) in Wiesbaden bei repräsentativ ausgewählten Standesämtern ermittelte, ist bei den Jungennamen „Christian“ zum elften Male hintereinander der Spitzenreiter. „Katharina“ führt zum zweitenmal nach 1986 die Rangfolge bei den Mädchen an, während der früher jahrelang dominierende Vorname Christina auf den dritten Rang zurückfiel.

Erstmals legte die GfdS auch eine Statistik über die Vornamenswahl in der „DDR“ an. Dabei hätten sich „erstaunliche Übereinstimmungen hüben und drüben“ gezeigt. Namensliebhaber in der „DDR“ seien unter anderem Jennifer, Stefanie, Julia und Sarah, Christian, Alexander, Sebastian und Stefan.

Die beliebtesten Vornamen 1987: Jungen: 1. Christian, 2. Daniel, 3. Michael, 4. Sebastian, 5. Alexander, 6. Tobias, 7. Stefan, 8. Andreas, 9. Philipp, 10. Florian. Mädchen: 1. Katharina, 2. Stefanie, 3. Christina, -e, 4. Julia, 5. Sarah, 6. Jennifer, 7. Anna, -e, 8. Sabrina, 9. Kathrin, 10. Nadine.

1989 - 40 Jahre Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Mit Festveranstaltungen, Ausstellungen und Kongressen soll 1989 zum vierzigsten Jahrestag der Gründung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland vor allem eine zeitgeschichtliche Bilanz gezogen werden, sagte der Parlamentarische Staatssekretär beim Bundesinnenminister, Horst Waffenschmidt, am 7.1. in Bonn. Nach dem Willen von Bundeskanzler Helmut Kohl sollen alle gesellschaftlichen Gruppen „aktiv in das Jubiläum“ einbezogen werden. Gezeigt werden soll der erfolgreiche Neubeginn des staatlichen Lebens nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg in einer freien und demokratischen Gesellschaft. Die Feiern sollen am 23. oder 24. Mai 1989 mit einem Festakt offiziell eröffnet werden. Als weiteren Höhepunkt plant das Bundesinnenministerium am 23. September ein „Bundesfest“ in Bonn. Nach Waffenschmidts Worten richtet sich die Einladung dazu „an alle deutschen Bürger“. Mit diesen Terminen will die Bundesregierung an die Verkündung des Grundgesetzes am 23. Mai 1949 und die konstituierenden Sitzungen von Bundestag und Bundesrat im Herbst 1949 erinnern.

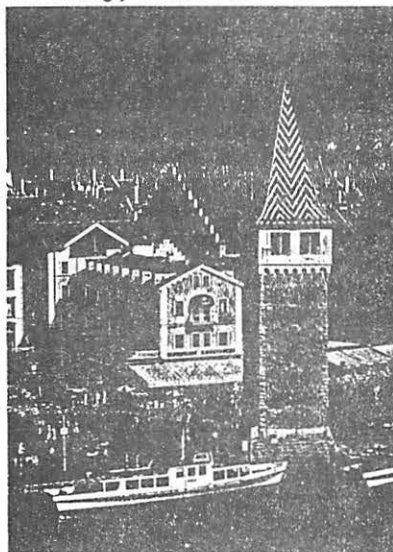
from: Travel & Leisure
March, 1988

THE HEART OF EUROPE— MOUNTAINS AND MORE

Like France, GERMANY is very much a world of its own. A land of infinite variety, it is in a class by itself.

This is a classic tourist country and has been such for centuries. It was just that in the days of the Holy Roman Empire, and it was so in the days when the British aristocracy arrived in Germany by horse and carriage. Then, Aachen served as the preferred gateway, leading to the already then well-known tours through the Rhine Valley. Others headed for the elegant spa of Baden-Baden.

Today, Frankfurt seems a more logical starting point for tourist goals that are strikingly similar. From that hub



ON THE RHINE/GEA KOENIG

the most picturesque stretch of the Rhine is within easy reach. And also easy to visit are those historic riverside cities of Cologne and Düsseldorf. Heidelberg, a revered pilgrimage site, is a short drive away. And legendary Baden-Baden, once the favored resort of European royalty and now the spa of international tycoons, still functions as the classiest of Old World spas.

Here one can gamble in a dazzling casino, follow the horses through a Thoroughbred racing season that attracts the super-rich from several continents, and stay at hotels ranked among the best in Europe. And if living the lifestyles of the rich and famous causes you to over-indulge, there are always the medicinal waters and spa regimens—very superior beauty farms, really—to stiffen your resolve and help your liver.

With Frankfurt as your starting point, you can go to join a Rhine River cruise—pick up one of the KD Rhine Line's comfortable boats for a few days if you don't want to sail the full

length of the river, and at least watch for the Lorelei and count the castles looming above the river banks. From Frankfurt you can embark by car or bus along the lovely Romantic Road through picturesque towns—that beg for your camera—all the way to Bavaria. And also from Frankfurt you might set out for wine tastings galore—following the classic Rhine Wine trails or perhaps those of the Moselle. (Be aware, though, that German wines have been top dollar for years and are more so today.) At new vintage times the Wine Road gets crowded as everyone goes along looking for the fresh greens over the door of a wine *stube* proclaiming the new wine.

There is so much to see in Germany that your familiar images will be well-reinforced: plenty of music from oom-pah to opera; Gothic cathedrals and beer halls; plenty of half-timbered houses, castles galore and especially those extraordinary edifices of Mad King Ludwig in Bavaria. There is the Black Forest and all those carved cuckoo clocks as before, and an abundance of lovingly cared-for baroque churches, even in small country towns.

But there is more to see in today's world—it's the new Germany, risen from the defeat of World War II. This is not just the old buildings carefully restored to their original state, but rather the dynamic contemporary structures that fill inner cities all over West Germany's map, including West Berlin, now in its post-75th Birthday flush, with much to show you.

In spite of the West German mark's strength against the dollar, the tourism folk say that our arrivals were up in 1987. To help keep them up, Germany is proclaiming new versions of its very successful "Wunderbar" programs—checks and vouchers and much more that cut costs and help American visitors get their money's worth. Lufthansa ties in with all kinds of deals for accommodations, rail travel and car rentals. The German National Tourist Office, 747 Third Avenue, New York 10017 can tell you about places to stay and eat that will help stretch your dollars.

Then there are The Alps, for travelers who prefer mountains to the seaside, for those who'd rather stride through the great outdoors than tiptoe through museums and state rooms of castles. The Alps give these folk the ultimate high. The mountains actually cut the heart of Europe from France, through Switzerland, parts of Germany, Italy, Austria and Yugoslavia. Even Monaco has an Alp.

But mention of the Alps inevitably triggers thoughts of Austria and Swit-

zerland, the legendary Alpine resorts and wonderful high-altitude holidays and hi-jinks. These two countries offer lots more than their mountains.

SWITZERLAND allegedly invented tourism as we know it today. At any rate the Swiss celebrated 200 years of their involvement with tourism. This year they are still celebrating and their focus is on "Summer in the Alps," with a calendar full of festivals, music and sporting events.

Crammed into this relatively small space are a number of Europe's highest peaks along with resorts that are considered ski stations supreme: Gstaad, Davos, Zermatt and St. Moritz, all among the most obvious. Yet all of them started as summer resorts, long before anyone even considered downhill skiing. They started as spas, as sanctuaries for cross-mountain travelers and mountaineers (usually aiming at the Matterhorn). Gstaad, once a peasant village, now is a year-round playground, with the accent on culture (as well as sports) in summer.

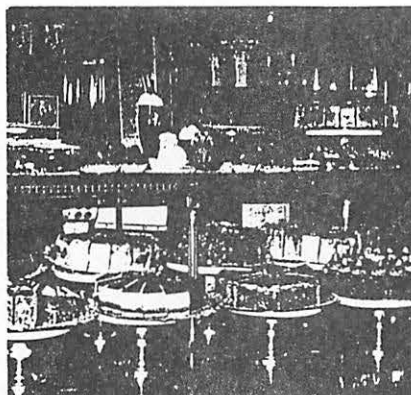
Royalty and film stars get their pictures in the papers, but for most ordinary folk, Switzerland is just the place to anonymously enjoy a high-altitude holiday. And even if you aren't a skier, there is lots to do.

This may be the summer to discover the joys of hiking in the Alps, basing yourself in some low-key and non-high society mountaineering resort. You can hike up into altitudes of between 7,000 and 10,000 feet. You will be following marked trails. The days will be exhilarating and the views breathtaking. Obviously you must be fit enough for such altitudes. Have a checkup before you set forth.

This kind of trip is still Switzerland on the relatively cheap—excellent value for rooms and meals, no glitz, and no great outlay of cash for daytime activities save for an occasional cable-car ride. You'll get comfort and service in a modest country inn that may make you feel as pampered as a guest in one of the grand hostleries which have set world hotel standards.

Switzerland may well be the easiest country in Europe to visit, thanks in part to the **Swiss Holiday Card** for unlimited travel on the crack Swiss Railways. No place is very far from any other. The entire country could be visited from some central location such as Bern or Lucerne.

For 1988 something new has been added to the Holiday Card: in addition to providing unlimited travel on railways, postal motor buses and lake steamers, the card now entitles holders to unlimited travel on public transport in 24 Swiss cities from Aarau to



DEMEL, VIENNA/ISABELLE FRANCAIS

Zurich. Ask the **Swiss National Tourist Office**, 608 Fifth Avenue, New York 10020, for advice.

AUSTRIA's appeal to travelers seems to be divided between the sporting and the musical, between mountains and the history and music-crammed cities.

Austria is a continuation of the high-altitude theme, with its famous winter resorts and Olympic traditions. It's not all downhill, either, for some resorts like (Seefeld in the Tyrol) have gained fame as cross-country centers. In summer, all resorts turn to summer sports. Hiking is very big and from Innsbruck you can even latch onto trips under the direction of experienced mountain guides.

Still, no matter how impressive the mountains may be, they are only one aspect of the Austrian spectrum.

High on everyone's list of favorite Austrian stops is **Salzburg**, so dramatically situated and crammed with memorabilia of Mozart. Its summer Festival, often oversubscribed, is not the only musical event of the year and you'd be surprised when you consult calendars. A visit anytime is fun both for the city's sights and its environs—rivers, lakes and mountains galore.

Vienna, on the Danube (which is rarely blue), is the heart of Austria—both for its nostalgic past and for today's busy life as an international center (of UN activities and world conferences). Here is elegance, pomp and circumstance and nostalgia at every turn. You may find it a bit cloying to be constantly reminded that Franz Joseph traded or visited here or there, but the Austrians and most Europeans lap it all up. Visit Vienna to hear marvelous music—opera, operetta, symphonic, chamber, even a bit of pop—in hallowed halls. The roster of music's greats who were born, lived or were touched by Vienna is awesome. Visit Vienna as well for spectacle—the **Spanish Riding School's** horses and riders in full panoply; the treasures of Austro-Hungarian imperial accumula-

tions in the museums and wonderful palaces (in-town, and reachable on foot or by trolley from the city center). And of course the glorious **Vienna Boys Choir** in full voice in the Hofburg Chapel. (A tip: ask the **Austrian National Tourist Office**, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 10110 for schedules, dates and details about seeing the Horses and the Boys and all of Austria, too.)

The cafés are legendary, especially those great pastry heavens—**Sacher** and **Demel**. Forget your calories at least once and have a go at **Sachertorte**, both cafés claim their version is absolutely the right one. No mind, each one is splendid, especially swathed in *Schlag*, whipped cream. Otherwise, food tends to be middle European with lots of goulash and paprikash and veal everywhere. You may well find that eating a snack standing up at a food van will suffice for lunch on one day so that you can afford the ultimate light snack at Demel—patronized by Franz Joseph!

Walk around the glorious inner city, within the Ring. Join a boat trip to view the wonderful and imposing Abbey at **Melk**, looking golden in the setting sun as it guards the Danube.

This year Austria is emphasizing Danube River cruising in the package tours being offered. The smart new *Mozart*, a state-of-the-art river cruise ship is making a pitch for the upscale market.

There are other cruise choices: a nostalgic trip aboard the last of the paddle-wheel steamers making regular runs between Vienna and Budapest, as was done when they were Austria-Hungary's twin capitals. Other and larger vessels can be boarded to sail down the Danube, touching so many countries that one is surprised—Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Romania en route to the river's mouth in the Danube Delta on the Black Sea.

Vienna, by the way, is a good jumping off spot to visit **Czechoslovakia**, to enjoy the beauties of **Prague** and Bohemia and the healthful advantages of the country's famous spas. After all, **Karoly Vary** was known for years as Karlsbad, and it still ranks high on the lists of spa aficionados.

If one wants to travel in **Romania**, a Danube boat is as good an introduction as any. There are pastoral vistas, thrills galore going through the Iron Gates and river's great gorge (the Romans wrote about all of this and it is so recorded) and out into the Delta, which remains a fabulous bird-watchers' delight. Someone will remind you of Dracula, whose lair this once was. And there are other tours to these and other Eastern European countries in these days of *glasnost*.

from: Travel & Leisure, March 1988

THE LODEN COAT

FROM GOATHERDS TO EMPERORS— AUSTRIAN LODEN HAS KEPT THEM ALL WARM AND DRY

BY
NAN
BIRMINGHAM



The classic loden coat (above) and a teasel (right) used to nap the loden during its final stage of production.

In the last scene of *The Sound of Music*, Captain Georg von Trapp and his family huddle in the shadows of the abbey in Kaltzberg, a fictional Salzburg. Each wears an Austrian loden cape and *Tirolerhut*, the traditional hat with a tiny shaving brush in the band. As the Nazis close in, the group starts its trek toward the Alpine pass and safety beyond the border. The nuns' voices swell. The Von Trapps sing, "Climb every mountain. Ford every stream. . . ."

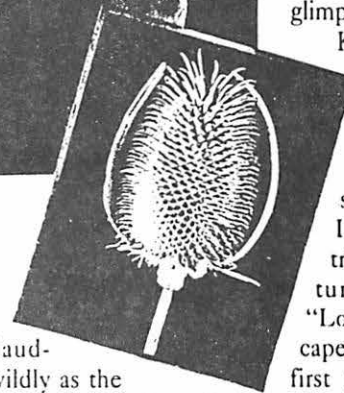
I mopped my eyes and

"Follow every rainbow 'til you find your dream." I had a romantic image of myself, cape-enfolded, sweeping through grand salons, down broad staircases.

A warning about traditional or so-called native dress: sometimes it should be left to the natives. I once made an expensive error in London by imagining myself to be a female 007 in a very British camel's-hair polo coat. Actually, I looked like Winnie the Pooh. It was the same with capes. I flailed about for armholes and pockets. I had none of the grace of a Baroness von Trapp, Mary Martin or Julie Andrews. I looked as sorry as a derby loser plodding to the paddock in a blanket and defeat.

Recently, my loden longings resurfaced when I saw CBS's distinguished New York anchorman, Jim Jensen, cut a dashing loden-cloaked figure as he raced into his office. Then, on a trip to Austria, I watched the exquisite Viennese strolling along the Kärntnerstrasse and up the Kohlmarkt in loden wraps. I glimpsed maestro Herbert von Karajan, loden coattails flying, near the Staatsoper. And I was off on another cape caper.

I met Friedrich Högl, sales director for Tiroler Loden Ag, one of Austria's top textile manufacturers, who explained, "Loden is a fabric. It's not a cape, coat or color. It was first made in forest shades. Green, a camouflage for hunters, was the most popular. Now we produce a variety of colors as well as tweeds, plaids and weights for each season. Complex milling processes make it warm and



applauded wildly as the curtain fell and a legend was born that night on Broadway. I also vowed to own one of those loden capes. In a mantle of such majesty and courage, you could (in the words of Oscar Hammerstein)

TRAVEL CLASSICS (Continued)

lightweight, water-resistant and indestructible. They also make it expensive."

The atmosphere inside the Tiroler Loden factory is as hot and steamy as a Turkish bath. It smells like wet socks. Anyone who has ever ruined a wool sweater by absentmindedly tossing it into a Maytag will blanch at the thought of giant washing machines brutally churning miles of wool cloth in order to shrink it by a full one-third. The process, called felting, is a major step in making loden. I got lost in the technical jargon about carbonizing, brushing, teasing (with Mediterranean teasels, no less), shearing, pressing and additive bathing. Suffice it to say that after the battering and soaking, the loden emerges soft and warm.

Loden is as indigenous to the Austrian Tyrol as edelweiss. Fragments of it have been found dating back to the time before Christ. In bygone days, Austrian goatherds sported the *Wetterfleck* (which translates roughly as "weather-shedder"), a rectangle of loden with a slit for the head. This peasant poncho wasn't meant to be chic, but in the 19th century it became a fashion trendsetter. Austrian nobles, getting wet and cold in their hot pursuit of stag and boar, noticed that local farmers stayed dry and warm in their *Wetterflecken*. Someone, a court tailor, no doubt, improved the humble garment by inserting a deep pleat down the back. Flanged shoulders were added, and slits were cut beneath the arms for ventilation and mobility.

When Emperor Franz Joseph I appeared in a loden jacket toting his gun, he did for loden what Calvin did for denim. He turned a workingman's fabric into a *sportif* aristocrat's wardrobe essential. Unbeknown to the emperor and his court, a Tyrolean fashion revolution had been going on since the 16th century, when laws restricted peasant clothing to loden, linen and leather. In protest, the peasants edged their loden jackets with strips of linen or leather. They embellished garments with buttons carved from antlers. This stylish resistance evolved into the costumes of the Alpine region, called *Trachten*, that are now the national dress.

Different mountain communities can be identified by their particular *Trachten*.

Tyroleans wear gray loden trimmed with green. Brown with green identifies people from Kärnten. You can buy a *Trachtenmappe*, a pattern book of regional costumes, at the Tiroler Heimatwerk, a folk-craft shop in Innsbruck.

In Salzburg, one glance into the Hotel Goldener Hirsch—the Golden Stag—with its mounted antlers and imposing concierge in gray loden with green trim,



Tyrolean style: a Tirolerhut sporting a brush in its band; a rustic walking stick, and loden.

told me this was no place for the Pooh look. I took the Hirsch by the horns, so to speak, and ran down Getreidegasse, past Mozart's house and across the square to 8 Alter Markt. A bell tinkled as I entered Wilhelm Slama—Spezialmodenhäuser. I followed a pert Fräulein across the creaky plank floors. She placed a cape on my shoulders. I thrashed about. Wriggled. "*Nein, meine Frau*. Do not fight the cape. It's for walking in the forest, the mountains. For walking free. Flow with it. *Jawohl!*"

And I did. After buying the cape I walked across the square, executing a pirouette. My cape swirled. I returned to the hotel and imperiously flowed down the stairs into the famous bar where aristocrats, socialites and music cognoscenti sipped the Goldener Hirsch Suzanne, a colorful cocktail made with vodka, brandy, Campari and blood-orange juice. It could have been a village festival, for the stylish guests had all succumbed to the charm of *Trachten*. Count Johannes Walderdorff, the hotel

director, came forward dressed in a loden jacket, lederhosen and high socks. With the grace and artistry of a matador, I removed my cape, extended my hand and moved into the crowd.

"Lovely cape," said a white-mustached gentleman. "My jacket belonged to my grandfather." An elegant baroness spoke up, "Loden is like fine silver, Fritz. It takes on a patina with age."

I raised my glass, "Don't we all, Baroness, don't we all!"

The proof hung across the room on a peg on the wall. After nearly 30 years I had my very own Austrian loden cape. I had worn it with dignity and courage. And I felt grand.

How and Where

Prices for loden coats vary widely. They start at about \$450 for a simple one; a hooded, white coat lined with camel-colored fitch sells for about \$2,000. Salko is Austria's leading manufacturer of loden coats; some of the country's best shops for loden are listed below.

In Vienna there is Loden-Plankl (6 Michaelerplatz; telephone 533-80-32), which opened in 1830 across from Franz Joseph's winter palace. It carries loden for men, women and children. Resi

Hammerer (29-31 Kärntnerstrasse; 512-69-52) ranks among Austria's foremost sportswear designers and works contemporary designs in loden. Her clothes are also available at Hammerer boutiques in Innsbruck, Bregenz and Linz, and in selected specialty shops.

In Innsbruck, Ritzer (21 Herzog-Friedrich-Strasse; 2-50-63) stocks traditional loden sportswear and *Trachten*, and Tiroler Heimatwerk (2 Meraner Strasse; 2-23-20) carries loden cloth, *Trachten* patterns and accessories like linings, horn buttons, ribbon and trim. It also does men's custom tailoring.

In Salzburg, Stassny (35 Getreidegasse; 84-23-57), next to the Hotel Goldener Hirsch, carries a full line of loden coats and capes in traditional designs. Wilhelm Slama (8 Alter Markt; 84-12-71) is an old-world shop that has both loden and *Trachten*. And Franz Gollhofer (10 Getreidegasse; 84-21-75), an elegant specialty shop, carries sportswear and loden fashions by Hammerer and other top designers. ◀◀

Marian L. Martinello (with Ophelia Nielsen Weinheimer), The Search for Emma's Story. Fort Worth: Texas Christian University Press, 1987. \$12.95.

After you have read Marian Martinello's book on her reconstruction of the life of a typical German-Texas farm wife, Emma Mayer Beckmann, of Stonewall, Texas, you will never look at old photographs, antiques, old letters, etc., the same way. For Professor Martinello, who is associate professor of education at the University of Texas at San Antonio, and who specializes in teaching how to study ethnic cultures, has used her considerable expertise on four objects, a wedding photograph, a "wish list" for a dowry, a Victorian house, now the living history farm at the LBJ State Park, and an old medicine bottle as starting points for a narration of what Emma's life must have been like. Lavishly illustrated with photographs, this book is a real joy and opens new horizons for the reader.

Perhaps the best way to show Professor Martinello's method is to use one of her examples, the wedding portrait of Emma and her husband. Martinello found another dress very much like the one Emma is wearing to scrutinize and detail, so we know what fabric (batiste, highly starched), what style (two-piece, with a satin sash and high neck), the construction, the underwear, and how she fixed her hair. Since most weddings were in the afternoon and at home, Martinello, who knows the exact date, assumes this type of ceremony and posits lovely weather, based on records from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. She gives the menu for the wedding feast and even a recipe for "suesser reis,"-- incidentally, still served in my family as "Milchreis mit Zucker und Zimt." From the investigation of other records, visits to descendants of other similar German-Texan farm families, Martinello even postulates the name of the photographer (even though he did not sign the picture). Each chapter concludes with a fictional account of Emma's life at this period-- first, the preparations for the wedding, the feast and the chivaree three days later, second, Emma's school functions and confirmation, third, Emma's typical days as a young matron, (if you've always wanted to know how to tat, there are instructions and pictures to show you how) and fourth, the building of the house that is now the museum.

The fact that Professor Martinello originally developed The Search for Emma's Story as a case book for high school students, to teach them how to write a history book adds, rather than detracts, from the value of this volume. There have been numerous works dealing with the life of the German-Texan farmers and their wives, but this one, with its painstaking detailing of how to get historical information, how to apply educated guessing and often scanty details to postulate a replication of a life style, is a revelation to the reader. I found myself thinking of a old shopping list from the nineteen-twenties I had found in a long-unread library book, a piece of beaded fabric from an evening dress of my mother's, my father's report card from the third grade, and wondering what a historian could derive from these. Marian Martinello, I am sure, could write a whole history from any one of them!

Hanna B. Lewis

TEXAS COUNTRY: The Changing Rural Scene

Edited by Glen Lich and Dona Reeves-Marquardt

Texas Country offers a rich opportunity to slow the hectic pace of "living Texas" and consider for a short time the "Texas state of mind," our heritage, the present reality, and the future possibility. The dichotomies which constitute Texas begin to vibrate in the introductory essay by Glen Lich: landscape and climate, promise and denial, history and progress, backwardness and convenience. It is between such polarities that "the region and the people have zigzagged into modernity." And having arrived now in the late twentieth century, there is one movement which has a straight path and carries an irreversible momentum: Texans are moving from country-living to city-dwelling. As Francis Abernethy puts it, we are "living city but thinking and singing country." This changing rural scene is the theme of Texas Country.

Del Weniger's essay on the history of the Texas Prairie is as movingly beautiful in its description of the original unspoiled prairie lands as it is sobering in the recounting of destruction of delicate ecological balance by generations of settlers. We ponder the dark prospect of the end of rural Texas through continuing human violence to the land and we ask ourselves about the shape of future patterns of population growth in Texas. Glen Lich points to the same kind of problem when he writes: "This migration [to the South and to the West] seems to be part of a survival strategy in the face of dramatic, rapid changes. Whether these changes show a civilization rallying its forces for a last battle or preparing for major advances remains to be seen."

It is this sort of ambivalence of possibility which runs through the essays of this collection. In the essay "Cotton, Cattle, Crude," J.B. Smallwood investigates the historical development of each of these major areas of the Texas economy. In the last third of the article, as the description moves into the 1980s, the variety of economic forces opens up like a kaleidoscope and ends with the myriad of colorful pieces poised somewhere between pattern and chaos.

In sketching the history of the "Little Frame House on the Prairie," Clarence Schultz marks a pivotal year in the changing rural scene: in 1940 the rural population of Texas exceeded the urban population for the last time. Martha Allen focuses her article on the women who did stay in rural Texas after 1940, and she highlights four changes in the last forty years which had the greatest impact on the women's rural lives: improved transportation, rural electrification, access to information sources, and the women's movement. Some short sketches of vital rural women today reveal the amazing diversity among them and point to a unifying factor of competence and confidence vis-a-vis their city sisters.

After controlled orchestration of the contributing voices, the final chorus is an exuberant opening of diversity. Under the heading "Folk-Group Sampler," various ethnic groups are discussed. Karl Weigand, a German writer, takes a look at the mobility of Mexican-Americans and traces patterns of homeownership in South Texas. Joe Graham documents the difficult and incomplete transition of rural blacks into the cities. Joseph Wilson describes the evolution of the Texas Wends from Wendish, to German, and then to English. Finally, Dona Reeves-Marquardt gives an overview of the history of German-Russian-Texans in the now extinct village of Hurnville.

Texas Country is a well-wrought mirror for us to hold up. We see ourselves and our state more clearly because of these reflections and refractions. We come a bit closer to knowing our "Texas state of mind." As John Graves wrote: "It's not necessary to like being a Texan....It is, I think, necessary to know in that crystal chamber of the mind where one speaks straight to oneself that one is or was that thing, and for any understanding of the human condition it's probably necessary to know a little about what the thing consists of."

Meredith McClain, Texas Tech University

TRANSLATING GERMAN POETRY INTO ENGLISH VERSE

by Gilbert J. Jordan

Some people maintain that German poetry cannot be translated adequately into English verse. And this is true all too often. Not even some scholars and many people with a German-English bilingual background can produce good poetic translations. Yet there are many excellent verse translations of famous books and well-known poems of world literature. Now, without getting into the realm of famous literary works, I will demonstrate with some specimens of my published translations of folkloric verse that poetic renditions are quite feasible in many cases. Perhaps at some later date I can demonstrate that the same holds true of some literary works.

Quoted below are some German-English folkloric poems taken from two of my books: German Texana: A Bilingual Collection of Traditional Materials, Eakin Press, Austin, Texas, 1980; and Yesterday in the Texas Hill Country, Texas A & M University Press, College Station, Texas, 1979:

1. Hier ist eine Maus,
Die baut sich ein Haus.

Here is a mouse;
She builds herself a house.

Hier ist eine Mück',
Die baut sich eine Brück'.

Here is a midge;
She builds herself a bridge.

Hier ist ein Floh,
Der macht so.

Here is a flea;
He does this to me.

(German Texana, Eakin Press, p. 15)

2. Grau, grau Mäuschen,
Bleib in deinem Häuschen!
Frisst du mir mein Butterbrot,
Kommt die Katz' und beisst dich tot.
Grau, grau Mäuschen,
Bleib in deinem Häuschen.

Gray, gray mouseie,
Stay inside your housie.
If you eat my butter bread,
Comes the cat and bites you dead.
Gray, gray mouseie,
Stay inside your housie.

(German Texana, p. 25)

3. Ich und du und Müllers Kuh;
Bäckers Esel, das bist du.

I and thou, and Miller's cow;
Baker's donkey, that art thou.

(German Texana, p. 30)

4. Verlassen, verlassen,
Verlassen bin i (ich)
Wie der Stein auf den Strassen
So verlassen bin i (ich).
Drum geh i (ich) zum Kirchlein
Zum Kirchlein weit draus,
Dort knie i (ich) mi (mich) nieder
Und wein' mi halt aus.

Forsaken, forsaken,
Forsaken am I,
Like the stones in the pavement,
So forsaken am I.
For the church in the wildwood,
For the small church I'll start,
And I'll kneel down and weep there
And cry out my heart.

(German Texana, p. 90)

5. Wenn der Schneider reiten will
Und hat kein Pferd,
Dann setzt er sich auf ein'n Ziegenbock
Und reit't verkehrt.

When the tailor wants to ride
And has no horse,
He sits upon a billy goat
And rides in reverse.

(German Texana, p. 112)

6. Zwei Knaben gaben sich ein'n Kuss;
Der eine, der hiess Julius;
Der andre, der hiess Gretchen;
Ich glaube, das war ein Mädchen.

Two boys gave each other a kiss;
The one was named Julius;
Gretchen was the other's name;
I think that was a gal or dame.

(German Texana, p. 116)

7. Erst weiss wie Schnee,
Dann grün wie Klee,
Dann rot wie Blut,
Schmeckt allen Kindern gut.

First white as snow,
Then green as clover,
Then red as blood,
Tastes good all over.

(Yesterday in the Texas Hill Country, p. 105)

8. Der Weihnachtsmann ist ein guter Mann;
Er bringt den Kleinen, was er kann.
Die Grossen lässt er laufen;
Die könn'n sich selbst was kaufen.

Santa Claus is a good old man;
He brings the children all he can.
The grown-ups he will leave alone;
They buy their presents on their own.

(Yesterday in the Texas Hill Country, p. 119)

9. Dem kleinen Veilchen gleich,
Das im Verborgnen blüht,
Sei immer fromm und gut,
Auch wenn dich niemand sieht.

(Like a little violet,
That blooms in secrecy,
Be pious and be good,
Though unseen you may be.)

(Yesterday in the Texas Hill Country, p. 127)

10. Hopp, hopp, hopp!
Pferdchen, lauf Galopp,
Über Stock und über Steinchen,
Pferdchen, brich dir nur kein Beinchen!
Hopp, hopp, hopp, hopp, hopp!
Pferdchen, lauf Galopp!

(Trot, trot, trot!
Horsie, run a lot,
Over sticks and over stonies,
Do not fall and break your bonies.
Trot, trot, trot, trot, trot!
Horsie, run a lot!)


(Yesterday in the Texas Hill Country, p. 129)

11. Abendrot, gut Wetter droht;
Morgenrot, schlecht Wetter droht.

(Evening red, good weather ahead;
Morning red, bad weather ahead.)

(Yesterday in the Texas Hill Country, p. 132)

Carefully compare the two versions and try your own hand at this sort of thing. Try to avoid translations that are too free and in a changed poetic style and rhyme. With some ingenuity, you may succeed, especially since English and German have many identical or similar constructions and some like rhymes, and a similar, strongly accented rhythm.



GOETHE INSTITUTE MOVES TO 3120 SOUTHWEST FREEWAY

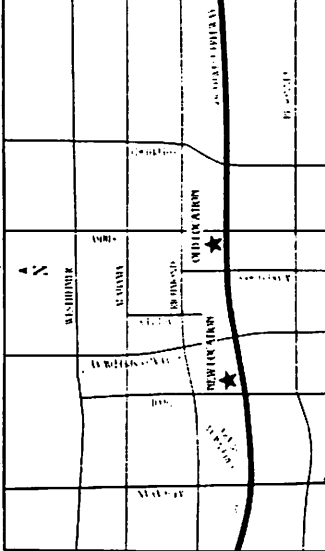
At the end of January, Goethe Institute is moving to its new suite of offices at 3120 Southwest Freeway (next to the gold dome). The new address is just down the street from the old office. 3120 Southwest Freeway is an office building on the north side of I-59 (Southwest Freeway) between the fifty and Buffalo Speedway exits.

There is plenty of free parking.

An official open house for the new office is planned for Tuesday, March 1. Goethe Institute will be set up and (more or less) functional by February, and we welcome visitors during our regular hours.

The phone numbers will stay the same: 528-2787 for the office and 523-0966 for the Bazaar.

LOCATION



3120 SOUTHWEST FREETWAY

LIBRARY

The library will be closed for the entire month of February. Books may be returned to the offices of Goethe Institute.

Telephone inquiries about German related subjects may be handled by calling our reference service during regular library hours at 523-0966.

The library is free and open to the public. To obtain a library card, bring a driver's license or other form of identification to the library during regular hours.

FAMOUS WOMEN:
Spart. Monist.
PETRA KAHN KELY,
Politikerin aus Bernolffenhelt

Young Probst:
HAUVAH ARZVIDT.
For Love of the World

For additional information, please contact The Goethe Institute Library 523 0966.

May Derwent:
HAUVAH ARZVIDT.
Lines of Modern Women
Cranshaw, Edward.
MARIA THERESA

STONEN—WORD CASSETTES
DER RING DES NIEBLUNDEN
Deutscher Kulturspiegel:
SCHILLERTHEATER
F. Burrenahl:
ROMULUS DER GROSSE
G. Ovas:
AUSGERACHT
Autorenkategorie:
ROLL/HAGELSTADT

STONEN—WORD RECORDS
GROSSE DEUTSCHE
SCHAUSPIELER.
Seren und Phonologie

Horst Peters spricht:
WILHELM RUSCH—KINDER
SEID IHR DEMI BEI SINDEN...
Thomas Mann liest:
Felix Hoff
Julius Wernau:
SCHATZKAMMERN
DEUTSCHER DICHTRUND

ON WORDEN
Ishwak It:
DIE DEUTSCHE
FRANZOSISCHES
Bolger, Fritz:
FRANZEN IM AUFBRUCH
Brandt, Willy:
FRANZEN HEUTE
Ike, W. L.H.
DIE FRAU IST FREI GERADIGT
Pross, Inge:
DIE FRAUHER
Ishwak It:
THE GERMAN WOMEN'S MOVEMENT
Shaffer, Harry G.:
WOMEN IN THE TWO GERMANIES

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Goethe Institute Houston is a nonprofit, arts and educational organization and part of a worldwide network of over 100 Goethe Institutes with headquarters in Munich. The Goethe Institute was established to promote German language and culture abroad and is supported entirely by the taxpayers of the Federal Republic of Germany through its Foreign Office.

GERMAN FOR TRAVELERS

course lasts five hours and is available upon request. Students will be taught the essential basics for getting along in a German-speaking country. Subjects include: minimal language learning, important customs, information regarding everyday life, climate, geography, etc. Tuition is \$35. The dates and times of the course can be worked around your schedule. We need a minimum number of five participants. If you are interested in taking this course, please fill out the application form below and mail it to the Goethe Institute. Please do not send any payment. ♦

German for Travelers

I am interested in this course.
The best time for me to take it would be: _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

DAYTIME PHONE: _____

ZIP CODE: _____

Please do not send any payment with your application. There is no registration deadline for this course.

S T A F F

Dr. Ingeborg Probst
Director

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Head of Language Services

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Teacher

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Teacher

Susanne Fothhoff
Teacher

Learn German in Germany

For those interested in learning German in Germany, the Goethe-Institut offers a variety of courses. These courses are offered year-round at various locations throughout the country. The programs offered include:

- Intensive language courses for adults (6-week, 4-week and 2-week programs)
- Recreation and language courses for young people (ages 14-18 (3 weeks))
- Specialized language courses (These are language courses designed for people in specific occupations and reading courses in specialized fields.)
- Language courses in conjunction with special events in Germany.
- Individual tutoring can also be arranged.

Scrimbas for German teachers. Booklets are now available.

There is a possibility of obtaining credit for some of these courses and also federal guaranteed loans through the German Dept. at the Univ. of Connecticut.

The Univ. of Connecticut German Dept. also sponsors a six-month academic program in Mannheim, Germany. This program is offered in cooperation with the Goethe-Institut and several German universities. It is designed to meet the special needs of business, engineering, music, drama, liberal arts and social work students.

In addition to the courses in Germany, the Goethe-Institut also sponsors two language programs in Austria (Salzburg and Vienna).

Taos Summer School June 7 - July 8, 1988

A unique summer program for students and teachers of German. This program is devoted to the study of the German language and the cultures of all German-speaking countries. The summer school is held in the mountains of northern New Mexico. In this beautiful atmosphere students learn, speak, read, and write.

German only. The program welcomes applications from all students and teachers who have had at least two years of college-level German or the equivalent. Advanced high school students and members of the community desiring intensive practice in conversational skills or business German may also apply.

A special teacher's seminar will be offered the second half of the term, June 21 - July 8, 1988.

A one-week German Studies Workshop will be held immediately following the regular session, July 9-July 16, 1988.

16, 1988) Topic: "Tradition and Change in Germany since 1945"

Scholarships and work study programs are available.

Students who participate in this program can receive credits from the University of New Mexico.

For additional information write to:
Professors George Peters and Peter Panksch, Co-Directors
German Summer School
Department of Modern and Classical Languages
The University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM 87131
Telephone: (505) 277-7567 ♦

FREE SUBSCRIPTION FORM

The Goethe Institute Houston plans to make the transition to its new offices as smoothly as possible, but owing to the vagaries of moving, we encourage all visitors to confirm that we are open or make an appointment by calling us at: 528-2787

We will try to maintain hours of:

Monday - Thursday	9-5
Friday	9-3:30
Saturday	by appointment

The Bazaar will be closed for the entire month of February. Books may be returned to the offices of Goethe Institute.

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Call me: 668-5885. I'll be glad to help prospective bibliographers in ALL languages, with the English Translation. Dr. Edith F. Bondi. No Charge for the Service.

BOOKLIST

SEPTEMBER 1, 1987
P. 1-88 V. 84 NO. 1
ISSN 0006-7185

INCLUDING
REFERENCE BOOKS BULLETIN
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

It can be found at all Public Libraries. The Librarians at the Frank Branch are especially helpful. 2805 S. Houston, Texas

Dr. Edith F. Bondi
1400 Hermann Drive
Houston, Texas 77004
713/668-5885

German Books for Children

ALA/ALSC = American Library Association / American Library Selection Committee

In the U.S. under the title *The Very Busy Spider* and

Compiled by Dr. Edith F. Bondi, under the auspices of the ALA/ALSC Selection of Children's Books from Various Cultures Committee. Bondi served as a primary grade teacher for 45 years and is now an international bibliographer of German children's literature and a professional literary translator. This selection of books written for children in a country where German is spoken includes culturally authentic choices of writing and appealing illustrations for youngsters, especially from preschool to eight years old. The list includes books with good-quality binding, print, and paper, from a variety of publishers. Bondi is grateful for the resources that have been made available to her by Petra Fuchs, Librarian at the Goethe Institute, One Corporate Sq., Suite #110, 2600 Southwest Freeway, Houston, TX 77063.

Booklist gratefully acknowledges the support of the Carnegie Reading List Fund in the preparation of this list.

Baumann, Kurt. Es sitzt ein Zwerg auf einem Berg (A dwarf sits on a mountain). Illus. by Maurz Fazil and Peter Kuhner. 1986. 32p. Nord-Süd, \$10.75.

Ages 4-6. A dwarf observes a busy city from the top of a mountain; a little girl picks flowers for her father but falls asleep before he comes home; a boy gets advice from a bee. These and eight other stories show a keen sense of humor and lively rhyme, helping children to meet everyday challenges.

Belsert, Helde Helene. Das schnuffeltuch (The waffle cloth). Illus. by the author. 1980. 32p. Nord-Süd, \$11.00.

Ages 4-6. Fridolin's imagination embellishes everyday happenings in his dreams.

Bielchel, Peter. Kindergeschichten (Children's stories). Illus. by Kalle Giese. 1955. 80p. Luchterhand, \$5.50

Cr. 2-3. The black-and-white dinosaur drawing on the front cover is inviting. Seven stories, written in an ingenious way, introduce young children to historical information. Large print paperback.

Bröger, Achim (Dreachim). Ich war einmal (I was once). Illus. by Gisela Kalow. 1980. [23p.] Thienemann, \$9.95.

Cr. 1-3. Silky-looking, pastel-colored, exquisite illustrations of dinosaur-shaped dragons, on shiny, heavy-stock paper complement an irresistible story of make-believe neighborhoods.

Carle, Eric. Die kleine spinne spinnt und schweigt (The little spider spins and keeps mum). Illus. by the author. 1986. 32p. Centenber, \$17.40.

Ages 3-5. Children can feel the pictures when they run their fingers over the raised print of the spider and its web and across the fly. Published

Duken-Dingler, Suse. Mein liebes erstes buch (My cherished first book). Illus. by Hedda Obermayer-Wenz. undated. [13p.] Alfred Hahn's Verlag, \$7.50.

Ages 3-5. In a thick cardboard format simple rhymes and colorful, large pictures describe animals, fruit, and children in youngsters' immediate, everyday vocabulary.

Grimm, Jacob and Grimm, Wilhelm. Die märchen der Brüder Grimm (The fairy tales of the brothers Grimm). 1984. 618p. Goldmann, \$7.75.

Ages 6-9. This volume includes all the 210 unabbreviated fairy tales that were collected by the brothers Grimm and uses the words of the last edition that was published during their lifetime.

Heyduck-Huth, Hilde. Die glaskugel (The crystal ball). Illus. by the author. 1986. Atlantis/Pro Juventute, \$10.

Ages 5-8. A glass ball lies forgotten in a waste disposal pile. Picked up by various people, the ball provides many imaginary adventures until it ends up in Anna's treasure chest. Other books in the series of four are *Der Seestern (The Starfish)*, *Die Strohhüte (The Strawflower)*, *Der Glitzerstein (The Twinklerock)*.

Janosch. Ich mach dich gesund, sagte der Bar (I'll make you well, said the bear). Illus. by the author. 1985. 47p. Diogenes, \$6.75.

Cr. 1-3. Little Bear is sick. In brief language and delightful pictures, Janosch identifies someone who knows how to find nurturing care and how to make the most of it.

Janosch. Schnuddelbuddel sagt gutnacht (Schnuddelbuddel says good night). Illus. by the author. 1986. 62p. DTV Junior, \$5.

Cr. 1-3. Schnuddelbuddel is a tiny fellow who has no fear of anything. He has a hat that is a guardian angel and a friend who gives him a feather for his hat. To have happiness is the best thing in the world, and it makes one sleep well. "Good night, Schnuddelbuddel." "Good night, you." A large print book that encourages reading alone, thinking, and reading aloud.

Karsten, Ulrike. Schulkinder-geschichten (Schoolchildren's stories). Illus. by Ingrid Hansen and Karlheinz Gross. undated. 64p. Titanis, \$3.95.

Cr. 3-4. Sure to appeal to eight-year-olds, four stories review third-graders' classroom discussions about events that could have occurred and others that they determined. Detailed black-and-white pencil drawings with calligraphy.

Kaspar-Locher, Ursula and Kaspar-Locher, Hugo. Guten tag, kleiner vogel (Good day, little bird). Illus. by the authors. 1986. 24p. Speer, \$12.50.

Cr. 1-3. An excellent book about seed travel shows what happens to seeds when a bird carries and drops them.

Lehmann-Gugolz, Ursula. Kleiner vogel, komm zurück (Little bird, come back). Illus. by Fernand Monnier. 1986. 64p. Blaukreuz, \$10.

Cr. 1-3. Some students find an old bird cage in the forest and purchase a parakeet. When the

bird suddenly is gone, they wonder if Stefan might know what happened to it.

Lowndes, Rosemary. Heute geh'n wir auf den markt (Today, we go to market). Illus. by Claude Kaller. 1986. 14p. Südwest, \$11.70.

Ages 5-8. A book that children can unfold and craft into a toy market. Cardboard fruit, vegetables, flowers, and fish can be purchased with toy money. A fine introduction to sharing marketing experiences.

Maurer, Gertrude. Ull und die pflanzen (Ull and the plants). Illus. by Bruno Wegscheider. 1986. 24p. Jugend und Volk, \$10.75.

Ages 4-7. The third in a series of books that guide children toward awareness of the natural world.

Michels, Tilde. Kleine hasen werden gross (Little rabbits grow big). Illus. by Kathi Bhend. 1986. 96p. Benziger, \$10.

Cr. 1-3. This story describing the lives of baby rabbits is beautifully told and charmingly illustrated.

Oehmig, Volker. Ballgeschichten (Ball stories). Illus. by the author. 1985. [26p.] Lucy Körner, \$14.75.

Cr. 2-3. This features round cardboard pages solidly tacked with two small, plastic screws. Alternate pages show colored pictures that could have been drawn by a small child. A sensitive, well-wordsed story about a ball that symbolizes a child's decision-making process in daily activities.

Oifers, Sibylle von. Etwas von den wurzeln (Something from the rootchildren). Illus. by the author. 1985. [28p.] Schreiber, \$5.80.

Cr. 1-3. This is a new edition of the original 1006 publication. In spring, the rootchildren emerge from Mother Earth's haven and spread their beautiful plants among homes. Pictures and text provide a warm feeling and instill a sense of belonging to a family.

Pfister, Marcus. Die müde eule (The tired owl). Illus. by the author. 1986. 32p. Nord-Süd, \$10.75.

Ages 3-5. A young owl awakes in the evening and knocks at the window of a sleeping boy, hoping to find a playmate. But the boy gives the owl an alarm clock that will ring in the morning when the boy gets up. When the alarm goes off, the owl is too tired to return to the boy's house. A biological clock story, beautifully illustrated, explaining that children sleep at night and owls sleep in the daytime.

Pigorach, Olaf. Florian fuchs und der 1. preis (Florian fox and the first prize). Illus. by the author. 1986. 25p. Herder, \$11.75.

Cr. 1-3. Every year, there is a contest to determine the smartest animal in town. Florian fox has been the winner for three years, and this year is no exception. He wins a television set and spends all of his spare time watching criminal and western shows while his friends share picnics, bathing, hiking, playing in the snow, and reading aloud to each other. The following summer, Florian fox loses the contest. With a keen sense of humor, the author points out the importance of reading and play.

Scarry, Richard. Mein allerschönstes Wörterbuch (My most beautiful dictionary). Illus. by the author. 1986. 80p. Delphin, \$18.50.

Cr. 1-3. Pictures rich in texture and color depict words in German, English, and French. An unusually attractive, resourceful dictionary that leads children from a new day, a playground, a farm, and a country trip to musical instruments, trains, birds, and the four seasons.

Schmid, Eleonore. Allein in der höhle (Alone in the cave). Illus. by the author. 1956. 32p. Nord-Süd, \$10.75.

Cr. 1-3. A boy and a girl gain their parents' permission to explore the treasures of a cave. Equipped with tools, heavy sweaters, a lantern, and chalk to mark the way, they roam through the passages. Shadow games with their hands are interrupted by startling noises that turn out to be water dripping into an underground lake. A charming introduction to the fascinating world of caves.

Schmitt-Teichmann, Cilly. Die struwelisse (Slovenly Liese). Illus. by Charly Greifoner. 1950. 17p. Pestalozzi, \$4.

Ages 3-7. A companion book to *Der Struwelpeter (Slovenly Peter)*, this gives children colorful, realistic pictures and stories warning of consequences from undesirable behavior.

Schweizer, Thomas. Ich bin das nilpferd. Und wer bist du? (I am the hippopotamus. And who are you?). Illus. by the author. 1986. Insel Verlag, \$11.10.

Ages 4-7. A hippo learns about other animals while venturing away from its own habitat to explore the outside world.

Skutina, Vladimir. Wo die Zeit wohnt (Where the time lives). Illus. by M. J. Sacré. 1986. 32p. Bohem Press, \$11.90.

Ages K-3. In this modern fable people tell Karin that they "don't have the time to do things," so she decides to "look for time." She doesn't find it but learns that one must make time to meet one's responsibilities. Attractive illustrations.

Topsch, Wilhelm. Ein tag mit tante Dora (A day with Aunt Dora). Illus. by Daniele Winterhager. 1986. 27p. Thienemann, \$13.25.

Ages 6-8. While Mom and Dad are away, Annabell and Woelfchen visit the "Isle of the Animals" with Aunt Dora. Some of the vocabulary in the story may be unattractive to adults.

Ury, Else. Nesthaken (The nestling). Illus. by Margret Blettich. undated. 22p. Hub. Hoch, \$7.50.

Ages 5-8. Two volumes in one: *Nesthaken und ihre Puppen (Nesthaken and Her Dolls)*, and *Nesthaken's erstes Schuljahr (Nesthaken's First School Year)*. A little mother gives seven dolls her tender, loving care as she copes with the laundry, cooking, sewing, and illness. In the second book, first grade is wonderful: a boat ride, a field trip to the zoo, a special party after bringing home a good report card, and other exciting adventures. Big brothers and sis-

German Books for Children

ters will enjoy reading these stories to their siblings.

Velthuis, Max. Klein-Mannchen hilft einem Freund (Klein-Mannchen helps a friend). Illus. by the author. 1986. 32p. Nord-Süd, \$9.60.

Cr. 1-2. While swimming in a river, frog finds a green bottle with a note in it. When he tries to retrieve it, he gets stuck in the bottleneck, and Klein-Mannchen pulls him out. Throughout the story he sets a fine example of helping friends in many ways. The book is especially recommended for beginning readers because each line is composed with few but meaningful words.

Vincent, Gabriella. Mimi und Brumm im museum (Mimi and Brumm in the museum). Illus. by the author. 1986. 25p. Sauerländer, \$11.10.

Cr. 1-3. Brumm the bear applies for a job as a museum guard. He does not get the position, but little Mimi gets lost and causes much excitement. Few words but superb, detailed pictures.

Volker, Rosin. Das ist unsere welt (That is our world). Illus. by the author. 1986. 60p. Don Bosco, \$11.70.

Ages 3-8. Children, parents, and teachers will enjoy singing the 43 merry melodies and the easy-to-learn text. There are markings for playing games, chords, and musical instruments.

Wilkes, Angela. German picture dictionary with English translations by Sonja Osthecker. Illus. by Colin King. 1986. 95p. National Textbook Co., \$7.95.

Cr. 1-3. Lively, colorful, humorous illustrations introduce German- and English-speaking children to sentences with selective vocabulary in their respective languages.

Dealers

Kerekes Bros., Inc. 177 E. 87th St., New York, NY 10128

Mary Rosenburg, 17 W. 60th St., New York, NY 10023

Schoenhof Foreign Books, Inc., 76-A Mount Auburn, Cambridge, MA 02138

Stop, Look & Learn, 2415 Robinhood St., Houston, TX 77005

Prices may vary according to dealer and time of purchase.

For the compilation of foreign-language lists, the ALA/ALSC Selection of Children's Books from Various Cultures Committee is looking for potential bibliographers competent in a language other than English and experienced in evaluating and selecting children's books. Anyone interested in working with the committee or obtaining more information about it should contact the 1987-88 committee chair, Louise Zwick, Collier Regional Branch, Houston Public Library, 6200 Pinemont, Houston, TX 77092.

Booklist welcomes correspondence from subscribers regarding their use of these bibliographies and specific needs for future lists. Please write to Barbara Ellerman, Children's Books Editor, Booklist, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611.

76 Booklist September 1, 1987



Franz Daniel Pastorius and the first German settlers in America 1683 (from a model by Otto Schweizer)

JOINT RESOLUTION APPROVED BY
PRESIDENT REAGAN ON AUGUST 18, 1987

JOINT RESOLUTION
To designate October 6, 1987, as "German-American Day."

Whereas the tricentennial of the arrival of the first German immigrants to the United States was celebrated on October 6, 1983;
Whereas such day was proclaimed by the President to be German-American Day in honor of the contributions made by German immigrants to the life and culture of the United States;
Whereas such contributions should be recognized and celebrated every year; and
Whereas the German-American Friendship Garden, symbolic of friendly relations between West Germany and the United States, will be dedicated in the District of Columbia in the near future: Now, therefore, be it
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That October 6, 1987, is designated as "German-American Day," and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Germany: Time to Chain Beast of Violence

BONN — Violence is back again on Germany's streets. Only a few decades after storm-trooper boots proclaimed the victory of fist over mind in the country that likes to call itself "the land of poets and thinkers," dangerous demonstrations against nuclear missiles, nuclear energy or almost any modern facility—even the Frankfurt airport's new airstrip—have become the rule. Now, at last, the West Ger-

Europe

By Enno von Loewenstern

man government seems ready to do something about it.

For months the liberal Free Democrats, junior member in the governing coalition, had blocked an anti-riot measure proposed by their senior partner, the Christian Democratic Union. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's CDU wanted a *Vermummungsverbot*, a law that made it a crime to march in a demonstration wearing any kind of mask, from motorcycle helmet to a scarf around the face. But it was only after a couple of murders at a supposedly peaceful demonstration at the Frankfurt airstrip that the Free Democrats came around and backed their partner.

The step is long overdue. Bloody brawls of demonstrations are commonplace in today's Germany. It isn't unusual to learn of a "black block" of masked marchers attacking police with clubs, steel pellets and Molotov cocktails. Against these advances the police were helpless, because non-masked sympathizers milled protectively around their masked colleagues. The evidence for a mask ban is strong. Police experts say their research shows that the anonymity of masks has a seductive quality that makes people prone to commit mass violence.

But the Free Democrats balked. Their justification, they argued, was the protection of 19th-century-style liberal values. In their eyes the *Vermummungsverbot* would become an illiberal symbol, like the no-longer-practiced *Berufsverbot*, which kept communists out of posts as teachers or civil servants. At its party conference in September, the party voted against a *Vermummungsverbot*. There is a conflict here, and the party acknowledged it. But while admitting that "liberalism" as a cause actually should involve open-faced presentation of arguments, rather than masked mass action, the party nevertheless decided that forbidding masks would lead to an illiberal, general restriction of the right to demonstrate.

Violence brought the truth home to these fancy rhetoricians. On Nov. 2 two policemen were shot dead—and nine more badly wounded—when they tried to dissolve a group of masked demonstrators at the Frankfurt airport. Suddenly even the liberal FDP leadership started to remember Germany's dark past, when street marches were instrumental in overthrowing democracy. A member of the party's left wing, Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher, compared the violent demonstrators of today with Hitler's storm troopers in the Weimar Republic. She also pointed out that much could have been done to nip the totalitarian danger in the bud if the government in those days had enforced laws restricting violence.

This shift is important because it reveals that a significant lesson is being learned by the heretofore naive FDP. Until the airstrip murders, liberal politicians considered it uncouth to compare the marchers of Weimar days with today's "peaceful demonstrators." This posture has to do with their tolerance of the Greens, which always have been in the forefront of violent demonstrations and their justification. The party was backed

up in its position by the German press, whose darling the Greens are.

The violence is having an effect on the Green Party as well. While most of the attention was on the Free Democrats over the weekend, the Greens also held a party conference. The meeting was prompted by the party's "moderate" leader, Otto Schilly, who demanded in a paper that the party forswear violence of any kind and accept the state as the sole body in Germany allowed to use force.

The party's left-wingers opposed him: Former communist Thomas Ebermann and other radicals argued that the Greens' business goes beyond ecology. They said the party's task is to overthrow "the system," a term also used in Weimar days by the Nazis, and, then as now, connoting liberal democracy. Mr. Ebermann flatly stated that the Greens should, when "organizing resistance," adapt themselves to the situation "at the given place." Translation: If there is fighting, go along with it.

Given the nationwide reaction of horror at the deaths in Frankfurt, this position is a pretty risky one to take. But the Greens apparently feel they have nothing to fear from causing fear. Mr. Ebermann won a huge majority on the violence dispute. The Greens put off further discussion till a new congress next spring. But the party's fundamentalist wing—known as the "Fundis"—has proclaimed itself the radical majority and prophesied dire consequences for less fiery party members. The Fundis even suggested that the tamer members either shut up or get out.

To those who have closely followed the party since their inception, this new party face will come as no surprise. Actually the Greens have had a radical side ever since Marxists such as Mr. Ebermann came to the fore. Indeed, this left-wing visage has been part of their charm: Some of them say that decent behavior from a

party that vies for votes just like the rest would have meant losing a profile. This is particularly so now that all German politicians, not just the Greens, are proclaiming themselves environmentalists. The Greens' appeal to glided youth in a rich country lies in their readiness to flip out, to demand unreasonable things in an unreasonable way. Thus Mr. Ebermann may have found a good short-term recipe for political survival.

In the long term, though, the hope is that the *Vermummungsverbot* will curb him and his ilk. German police have not so much been hampered by a lack of laws as by a lack of political backing for action. In the city-state of Hamburg, the government of Social Democrats and Free Democrats pacified squatters in condemned buildings by voting them millions to "rent" the buildings they occupy. But the same squatters have for years stolen what they needed to live in those places. They have terrorized the surrounding neighborhood, and sometimes even the city government itself, by marching around in "black blocks," smashing shop windows and burning automobiles.

The lawlessness has reached the point where citizens are asking why they should pay parking tickets while squatters are allowed to get away with everything. In the Ruhr region, laborers have taken the rowdies' lead and, in protests against the closing of unprofitable steelworks, have set up roadblocks and forced their way into board rooms.

The Kohl government can pat itself on the back for organizing the *Vermummungsverbot*. But the sad truth is it will need more than a technical bit of regulation if it wishes to save the second German republic from the ways that were the death of its Weimar predecessor.

Mr. von Loewenstern is editorial-page editor of the Germany daily *Die Welt*.

TEXAS SKETCHES

**CASINO CLUB
SET THE STAGE
FOR S.A.
CULTURE**

In the 1850s, German artists, teachers, merchants and intellectuals comprised one-third of the population of San Antonio, according to Frederick Law Olmsted's "A Journey Through Texas."

In 1854, 20 of these citizens started the Casino Association, an organization limited to German-speaking Americans who were also U.S. Army officers. San Antonio was a major military center even then. Casino Hall, their meeting place downtown, was completed in 1858. It was designed by William C.A. Thielepape, who was appointed mayor of San Antonio in 1867.

The Casino Association was the first social club and theater in San Antonio. Historian Charles Ramsdell called it "perhaps the greatest force for culture the city ever had."

Gen. U.S. Grant was given a reception in the ballroom after the Civil War, and Robert E. Lee was entertained there before the war.

THE MALL also had a lounge for the monthly entertainments — concerts or dramas — followed by dances, when the ballroom was opened for families.

The Casino Association's New Year's Ball, with the father-members' presentation to society of their daughters, the Kinderball and Maskenball for children set the pace and tone for San Antonio society for decades.

Prohibition led to the closing of the Casino Hall, which was sold in 1923. The association continued as a men's club.

— A.C. Greene

Distributed by The Dallas Morning News.

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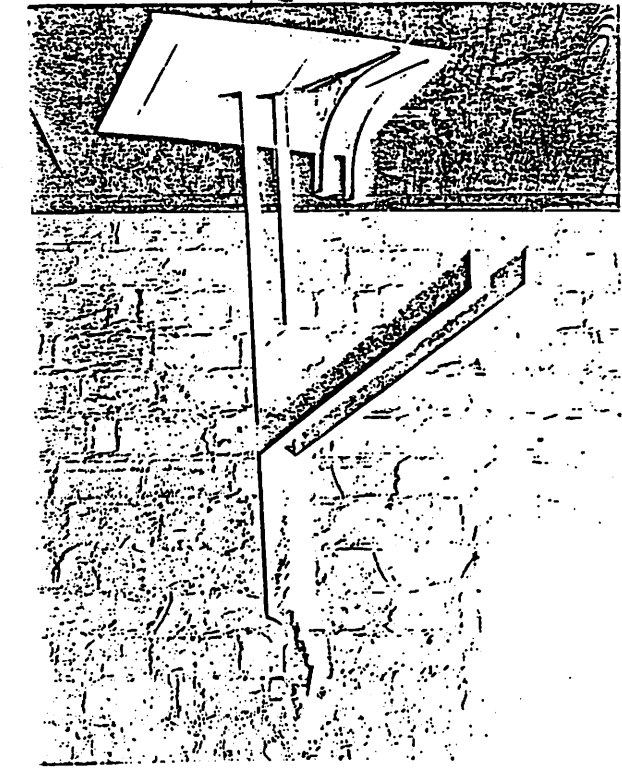
Prof. Christa-Maria Beardsley, German Dept.
Indiana University-South Bend
South Bend, IN 46614

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A word about the new journal: 3 of the contributors are Texans: Irmgard Hunt (Tex. Tech, Lubbock), P. Kehn and L. Kahn. Except for Yates, all are German-born, and only 4 of them do not reside in the US but are German(Austrian) guests. I am one of the co-editors. The journal is not in competition with any academic journal, nor with W's Dimension which brings German writers in translation. Our Literatur-express brings stories, poetry, an excerpt from an as yet unpublished novel and art-work. I do hope that many members of the GTHS who can still speak/read German will support us. We German-born writers and poets who have been transplanted to the US feel that we need an outlet of our own.




herfte für deutsch-amerikanische Kultur

Contributors:
Kunert, Becken
Kaysdöcker
Seardley
Camdon
Elsner-Hunt
L. Kahn
Kühne
Yates
Hutter
Terras
Gress

From: LISA KAHN

Literatur-express no. 1, 1987





GERMAN CLASSES FOR CHILDREN

German language courses for children from the ages of four through junior high school age are being offered Saturday mornings from 9 - 1 during the school year. Instruction is both for those with and without a previous knowledge or understanding of German. Children are grouped according to age and ability.

Children are taught by native speakers, who are experienced teachers from Austria, Switzerland, and Germany. Most of the materials used can typically be found in schools in those countries. An effort is made to make the classes as similar to those in Germany as possible, so the instruction is not just a German-language version of the children's regular school. Some of the subjects covered include : songs, stories, vocabulary, grammar, composition, history, and geography. The cultural heritage is learned in the celebration of various traditional, regional, and national festivals.

The classes are run by the Deutsche Samstagsschule Houston, Inc., a non-profit organization founded by a group of parents, teachers, and friends of the German language. The meeting place is at St. Matthew's Lutheran Church and School on 5315 Main Street, Houston.

For additional information, contact the school at 521-3488, 660-7861, or 980-3918. You can write to the school at Deutsche Samstagsschule Houston, Inc. 14 Shadow Lawn, Houston, Texas 77005

D6/WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1987 SAN ANTONIO LIGHT

BUSINESS

Official says Germany seeks to avoid barriers

By E.J. SLAYMAN
Staff writer

The West German government will not impose trade barriers on its partners unless it is forced to take defensive action, an official of the Bonn government told a St. Mary's University audience.

Detlef Kuehn, keynote speaker Tuesday at the university's Business Week '87 and a West German government economic official, said his country is export-oriented and knows its markets must be open if West Germany is to send its products to the American market.

Emphasis in the Business Week agenda is on the global outlook for business.

To a question of whether signs of Soviet

friendliness, hold promise of improved relations with the Western world, Kuehn's response was guarded. He indicated that relaxed tensions in the spirit of glasnost — the new Soviet display of openness — do not improve the understanding of particular problems. He singled out East Germany as one Eastern bloc country whose leaders have not readily expressed interest in the new spirit of openness.

Kuehn is president of Gesamtdeutsches Institut, the West German agency that specializes in the analyses of economic, business and cultural problems that continue between the two Germanys.

He offered the audience of students, faculty and guests a few basic comparisons of East and West Germany. He said the East German

government avoids West German investments; that little difference exists in the structure of the two governments, except for the feature of Communist rule in East Germany; that East Germany is in dire need of a pricing system for its goods; and the East German government is wholly dependent on the Soviets for its influence in Europe.

The absence of an adequate pricing system in East Germany is typical of government-directed marketing systems, he claimed.

Kuehn also raised the issue of a unified Germany, acknowledging a resistance in some quarters based on fear that a reunified Germany might cause problems among European countries.

He said East Germans do not suffer from hunger, but a shortage of goods exists. He es-

timated the East German standard of living is only half as high as in the West, noting the absence of open elections, religious freedom and freedom of information.

The Most Handsome Men



Photoreporters

Bildarchiv Peter W. Engelmeier



AP/Wide World

Germans prefer President Weizsäcker (top, l) and actor Götz George, but Boris Becker's girlfriend thinks he's tops

A popular West German weekly, *Bunte*, recently polled 2000 men and women, asking them to name their country's most handsome celebrity. President Richard von Weizsäcker, 67, topped the poll. The actor Götz George was voted runner-up, while Boris Becker, the 19-year-old tennis champion, was rated third.

NEW YORK STRING QUARTET NAMED HONORARY MEMBER OF BRAHMS SOCIETY

The Brahms Society of Baden-Baden (Baden-Württemberg) has awarded its first honorary membership, to the Guarneri String Quartet of New York, a society spokesman announced last Thursday (May 14). The statement called the Guarneri the most "European" of American string quartets and said it is currently regarded as one of the best in the world. With the awarding of honorary memberships to artists the society hopes to establish contact with leading performers and composers who would be prepared to help furnish ideas for the musical content of the society's biennial Brahms festival.

MADE IN GERMANY: WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL DOORS

In the town of Gescher (North Rhine-Westphalia) last week two weighty packages were wrapped for shipment to Washington, D.C. Inside were the last two of six massive bronze doors which will grace the Episcopal National Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul in the U.S. capital. The sculptor who created the doors, Ulrich Henn, 62, of Gescher, had been selected from among 30 artists competing for the job from throughout the West. Four of the bronze doors, which were cast in England from Henn's wax models, have already been delivered and installed. The newest pair, which together weigh two tons and were cast at the bell foundry in Gescher, are four meters high and a meter thick. The center of each of the new doors consists of a grillwork decorated with figures portraying scenes from the life of St. Peter.

Texas Fahrten

TRAVELS IN TEXAS

By Hermann Seele (1823-1902)

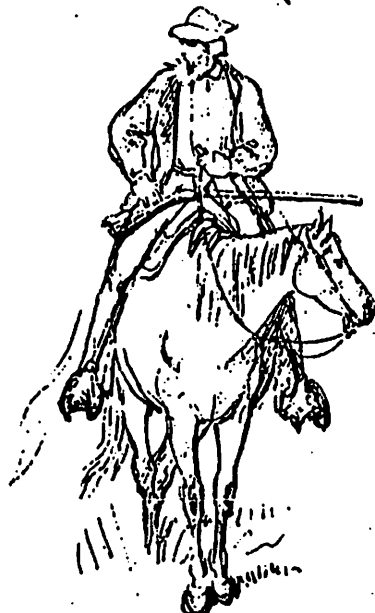


Illustration courtesy of Texas Memorial Museum

TRANSLATION, INTRODUCTION & NOTES BY
THEODORE GISH
DIRECTOR & PROFESSOR OF GERMAN, INSTITUTE OF TEXAS-GERMAN STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

This remarkable work is a "Musikdrama", consisting of twelve narrative "chapters" written in German with English translation.

Texas Fahrten would make a wonderful gift for that special person....

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Sent to GTHS by
Meredith McClain
Texas Tech Univ.
Contact her for more information

Texas and Lower Saxony - Partner State Relationship through Cultural Youth Exchange

In 1985 the Government of the State of Lower Saxony decided to promote and foster a partner state relationship with Texas through a reciprocal cultural exchange of young people. To fund this exchange \$ 55,000 were appropriated in 1985, doubled in 1986, and increased by another \$ 23,000 in 1987. This grant should ensure that fostering Lower Saxony - Texan friendship will continue to be a state effort.

Lower Saxony is the second largest state within the Federal Republic of Germany. Its territory extends over 47,431 square kilometers. At present it has a population of 7.26 million people; its population density is 153 people per square kilometer. In less than five hours one can travel by car from the North Sea coast to the Harz Mountains in the state's southern region, which rise to a thousand meters above sea-level. It also takes five hours to cross the state from the border with the Netherlands in the west to that hermetically sealed demarcation line which divides Germany from Germany. Landscapes like the Harz-Mountains, the Lüneburger Heath, the Weser-Hill-Country, or the North Sea coast with its islands all offer a great variety of recreational possibilities. And everywhere amidst fields, pasture-land, forests, moores, or heath are water-surrounded castles, palaces, monasteries, and pilgrim churches, as well as villages and towns all of which bear witness to an eventful historical and cultural past. After World War II the old agrarian society changed to that of a young industrial state. One of the most important concerns of government in Lower Saxony is to promote technical development in order to have an efficient economy, but at the same time to protect the natural wealth of a region considered to be a very attractive part of Germany.

In Lower Saxony about 8,500 teachers are educating approximately 110,000 students at ten colleges and universities, two schools of art and music and ten technical schools. Among these students are numerous applicants for exchange programs with Texan universities and colleges. What form should a one-to-one foreign student exchange take?

The state government of Lower Saxony has commissioned the Niedersächsische Landeszentrale für politische Bildung (State Center for Political Education and Citizenship) to promote cooperation in fields of mutual interests between Texan and Lower Saxony universities and colleges. The suggested plan from the Lower Saxony side is to have 10 to 15 undergraduate and/or graduate students from various departments plus a supervisor visit a Texan university or junior college for four weeks either in spring or in fall. During this time, the students should participate in university or college classes and activities, as well as community activities. These four weeks should provide the students with an exposure to American university/ college life and American culture. In turn a group of equal size of American

students is invited to come to Lower Saxony during their summer vacation, and stay with their German hosts (the students who came to Texas) for four weeks. Each host is responsible for providing board and lodging for his guest. The Germans will pay their air-fare Lower Saxony - Texas and the Americans vice versa.

The participants in these exchange programs should learn the way of life of the host nation and become familiar with the system of university/college and vocational education. The students should attend university/college classes of their own choice. Additionally residence seminars on the German cultural, political, social, and economic system, various business/industry and cultural field trips and a tour to Berlin (each free of charge) will be offered. Similar cultural and social activities should be arranged in Texas. During the rest of the time the hosts are responsible for their guests. The students should be accompanied by a faculty advisor, though each student is responsible for his own behavior during the period of the exchange. Ability to converse in the host-nation language is recommended, although not required for the American students.

In addition to university and college students (aged 18 to 25) young people in other fields should participate in exchange programs, for example businesspeople, bankers and craftsmen (all apprentices, aged 17 to 25).

Since the fall of 1985, several groups have visited Texas one or more times:

1. Students from Braunschweig at the University of Texas at Austin
Coordinator: Margaret A. Kidd; Director, International Office, (512) 471-1211
2. Students from Hannover at Southwest Texas State University
Coordinator: Dr. Dennis Dunn; Director, Center for International Education, (512) 245-2339
3. Students from Wilhelmshaven at TexasTech University
Coordinator: Dr. Darrell L. Vines; Associate Dean, College of Engineering, (806) 742-3456
4. Technical apprentices and engineering students from Hannover at Houston Community College
Coordinator: Dr. James Engle; Vice President for Student Affairs, (713) 868-0727
5. Business and technical apprentices from Hannover and Hildesheim at El Paso Community College
Coordinator: Dr. Eduardo Conrado; Coordinator International Programs, (915) 594-2419
6. Banking apprentices from Oldenburg at TexasTech University
Coordinator: D. Scott E. Hein; Director, Institute for Banking and Financial Studies, (806) 742-3433
7. Agriculture students from Osnabrück at West Texas State University
Coordinator: John H. Muthersbough; International Student Advisor, (806) 656-3141

How did the German students evaluate their stay in Texas? Five statements may illustrate their impressions:

"The stay has many consequences for my development. Firstly I have a different concept concerning study and university-life. An evaluation of my life style, my situation is possible because we got a very good look into the way of life and overall situation of Texan students. Also a better and more precise evaluation is possible. Personal development also results through living in a different culture, through living with people who are different from the people here. The experience I had there left an impression.

Another aspect is that there is now a better understanding for sorrows, problems, joys, pleasures and way of thinking of the people of America. I guess in some things I now know why they react in the way they do and I can understand this reaction, although I don't agree with a lot of things"

"The most important effect of the Texas stay is that I made new friends. Many interesting conversations about student life and about political topics enriched my picture of the American culture and way of living. My perception of the USA has become much more differentiated since I could compare a southern state to Washington State where I spent a year as an exchange student before. Furthermore I could increase my knowledge about the American educational system."

"The American way of life - fun, entrepreneurship, individualism and flexibility are some of the impressions as well as landscape and climate."

"In general I have learned to understand some feelings and opinions of the American youth which I thought about in a different way before this trip. Now I can say that I have learned many things about American culture and that this trip has opened my mind. Another aspect is that I could check some of my prejudices concerning the United States in general and Texas in particular ."

In the summer of 1986 and 1987 students from UT at Austin, Southwest Texas State University, West Texas State University, Texas Tech University, and Houston Community College visited Lower Saxony for four weeks. All of them were deeply impressed by the reality of the German question. A tour to the eastern border of Lower Saxony and to Berlin made it obvious that the line between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic does not only divide Germany but also marks the border between two opposing social systems and military blocks. Nowhere in the world is the contrast greater between East and West than in this divided country. During their stay in Lower Saxony, the American students made many contacts and friends. They got insight into German culture, attitudes, ideals and background.

These initial exchanges between Texan and Lower Saxony institutions have been an excellent experience for both sides, a good basis for projects in the future. All partners (universities, colleges, and vocational schools) are looking forward to continuing the exchange. More projects are scheduled.

1. Technical apprentices from Göttingen to Texas State Technical Institute at Waco
Coordinator: Dr. Robert D. Krienke; Campus President
(817) 799-3611, Ext. 2000
2. Technical and business apprentices from Stade to Cedar Valley College, Lancaster
Coordinator: Dr. Floyd S. Elkins; President, Cedar Valley College, (214) 372-8250
3. Technical apprentices from Helmstedt to Austin Community College
Coordinator: Sherryl Brown, (512) 476-6381
4. Agriculture students from Hildesheim to Blinn College
Coordinator: Lawrence H. Hemann; Director Transportation
(409) 836-9273
5. Nursing students from Hannover County to UT Health Science Center at Houston/ School of Nursing
Coordinator: Dr. Joseph M. McMahon, (713) 792-7800
6. Nursing students from Hannover County to Brookhaven College, Dallas
Coordinator: Joseph R. Sullivan; Vice President, Brookhaven College, (214) 620-4807
7. Banking apprentices from East Frisia to San Antonio
Coordinator: Ingrid E. Kuehne Kokinda, (512) 654-7170
8. Students from Osnabrück to Southwestern University
Coordinator: Dr. Joseph Molitorisz; Department of Foreign Languages, (512) 863-1389
9. Students from Lüneburg to North Texas State University
Coordinator: Dr. Solveig Olson; Department of Foreign Languages and Literature, (817) 565-2580
10. Students from Göttingen to A & M University
Coordinator: Dr. John Norris; Director, Office of International Coordination, (409) 845-4821
11. Students from Vechta to St. Mary's University
Coordinator: Alexandra Mays; Department of Modern and Classical Languages, (512) 655-0597
12. Students from Hildesheim to University of Texas at El Paso
Coordinator: Dr. Ilse Irwing, (915) 747-5731
13. Students from Oldenburg to Texas Tech University
Coordinator: Dr. Otto M. Nelson; Associate Dean, College of Arts & Sciences, (806) 742-3833

All Texan universities, colleges, churches, extension offices and interested persons are invited to participate in these exchange programs. For more information contact:

Peter Hoffmann
Niedersächsische Landeszentrale für politische Bildung
Hohenzollernstr. 46 3000 Hannover 1

LOWER SAXONY-TEXAS STUDENT EXCHANGE

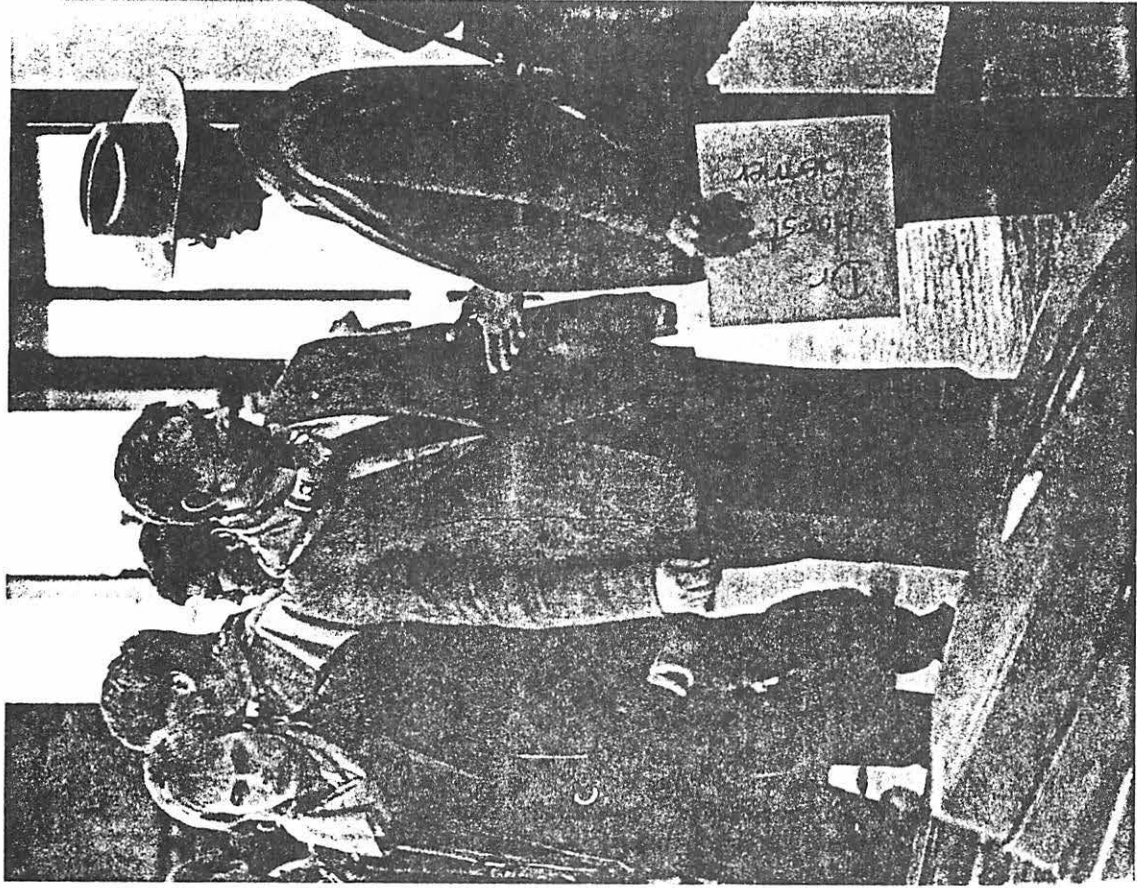
Dr. Meredith McClain of Texas Tech University has been active in the Lower Saxony-Texas student exchange program. The previous pages tell the history of the exchange program and list the Texas institutions participating. Readers wanting more information should contact her at the Department of Germanic and Slavic Languages, Texas Tech University, Lubbock TX 79409, (806) 742-3286.

Zwei neue Museen für Frankfurt

Mit der Eröffnung zweier neuer Museen, einem Richtfest und einer Grundsteinlegung vervollständigt die Stadt Frankfurt in diesem Jahr ihr "Museumsufer" am Main. Bundespräsident Richard von Weizsäcker wird am 9. November das Jüdische Museum eröffnen, das im restaurierten Rothschild-Palais am Untermainkai seinen Platz findet. Hier soll künftig die Geschichte der Juden in der Stadt vom Mittelalter bis zur Gegenwart dokumentiert werden.

Im Herbst wird ausserdem das Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte wiedereröffnet, das in neugestaltete, grössere Räume in der Karmeliterkirche ziehen wird. Für das Museum für Völkerkunde folgt mit der Grundsteinlegung im Februar der erste Schritt zu dem grosszügigen Erweiterungsbau. Bis zum Richtfest wird 1988 auch der Bau des Museums für Moderne Kunst am Rande des Frankfurter Römerberges gediehen sein. Das eigenwillige Gebäude des Wiener Architekten Hans Hollein passt sich den örtlichen Gegebenheiten in Form eines "Tortenstückes" an. Es wird eine schon jetzt 200 Werke umfassende Sammlung von Bildern, Plastiken und Rauminstallationen der vergangenen 30 Jahre aufnehmen, darunter Hauptwerke der amerikanischen Pop-Art.

Die Wiedereröffnung der Paulskirche ist für Oktober vorgesehen. Das "Denkmal der deutschen Demokratie" wird derzeit umfassend restauriert und soll 140 Jahre nach dem Zusammenfallen des ersten deutschen Parlaments wieder zugänglich sein.



Above, at the Lubbock airport, Dr. Germer, left, and his students from Wilhelmshaven are met by Dr. Darrell R. Vines of the Texas Tech University College of Engineering. The University has hosted four groups from Lower Saxony, in banking, engineering, arts/science.

Studenten aus Texas begeisterten mit ihren Darbietungen

Botschafter des guten Willens tanzten



Texas Tech German Dancers über Pfingsten in Erkheim

Großer Deutsch-Texanischer Abend am 9. Juni

Texaner in Lederhosen begeistern Erkheim

Texas Tech German Dancers in der vollbesetzten Festhalle

The Texas Tech German Dancers completed their third successful tour of Germany this past summer. Sponsored by American Airlines, the twelve dancers and their faculty sponsor, Meredith McClain, spent a full four weeks performing in 10 major cities. In West Berlin they took part in the city's birthday celebrations by dancing at the Tempelhof airport open house. While in Berlin, the group was housed at the Jagdschloß Glienicke, where they also participated in seminar lectures on the history of the city. Throughout the rest of the trip, the group was housed privately with German families in each city.

Safely back in Lubbock this fall, the dancers broke all previous records set by the group and had 25 performances in the Lubbock area. For the past seven years, the Tech German Dancers have been featured at the Wursthfest held in New Braunfels. The Dancers welcome invitations from all parts of the state where they can help provide a festive German atmosphere.

For information call or write: Dr. Meredith McClain %Dept. of Germanic and Slavic Languages, Texas Tech U., Lubbock, TX. 79409. Tel: 806-742-3286.

Schifferlied

TENOR I.
Andante cum moto.
 Friedrich Stöcher

1. Es lächelt das Meer die Son - ne aus,
 2. Nun ruh an mei - nem Her - zen süß,
 3. Wie wiegt sich sanft der leich - te Kahn,

leicht a tempo
 kü - len - des Mond - licht ist er - waecht, der
 Lieb - chen, mit dei - ner Wöl - len Fluß, ein
 als

leicht a tempo
 gold - ne Ad - ler läßt sein Haus mit de dem Sil - ber -
 Schummerlied dir sin - gen will rauschend die Wol - gen
 Mu - schel zischt er sei - ne Bäh - nen, die ei - ner Fer - le

leicht a tempo
 schwan der Nacht. Flüs - ternd, am Kah - ne
 die Na - tur. Kü - send der Wol - le
 Klei - nod fasst. Ach dass mein Arm die

leicht a tempo
 glüht der Brandung Lauf, lei - se der Wind die Sal - ten
 Nak - ken streift der Wind, Liebchen so lass die Wan - ge
 trau - te Scha - le wär; die ich um - schlös - se al - le

leicht a tempo
 rührt, er die Lie - be zieht ihr Be - get auf,
 mir - er und träu - me dass dein Schif - fein lind
 zeit - Mit mei - nem Ru - der spielt das Meer,
 ich durch das Ru - der si - ober führt.
 Lieb - chen, mein Arm - ist Le - ben führ.
 dir be - ruh.

Verlag von Fritz Spies, Gevelsberg/Westf.
 „Bellebe Männerchöre“

The "Schifferlied" is a favorite song in the repertoire of most men's singing groups. Maybe one of the Männerchor in Texas would like to prepare this beautiful song for the next Sängerefest? Submitted by: Ingrid Kokinda, 9202 Attleboro, San Antonio TX 78217



Opa's Haus, Inc. of New Braunfels has four steins or mugs in an exclusive design made in cooperation with the Texas-Germany Committee of the Texas 1986 Sesquicentennial Commission. All contain the official logo of the Texas-Germany Committee, the cowboy roping a steer atop the state sesquicentennial seal, seen at left. This same "cowboy" once graced the front of the Republic of Texas' \$2.00 bill.

Stein #086, one-half liter capacity, stoneware with Texas-Germany Committee logo and cowboy boot pewter lid decorated with hand-painted gold stars and spur. The thumb lift is in the shape of a Colt .45. Mug #1086, also one-half liter capacity, design is similar to stein, no lid. Special price for one stein and two mugs is \$59.00!

Stein #3086, half-liter capacity, in hard, durable salt-glazed stoneware. Special features include satin pewter lid, underglaze colors (cobalt blue and manganese violet) and the incised or "etched" decoration featuring the Texas-Germany Committee logo. Price: \$60.00

Stein #1400, one-half liter capacity, approximately 10 inches in height. In porcelain, made by Lindner Porcelain of Bavaria, which specializes in porcelain made in the old Meissen tradition. Special features include a rare and unique lithophane (outline of Texas with the Lone Star) which forms the inside bottom of the stein, a Lone Star porcelain figurine inset into the pewter lid, the logo of the Texas-Germany Committee which dominates the front center of the stein, and the liberal use of real gold in combination with deep cobalt blue to give the stein its rich appearance. Price: \$175.00

A portion of each sale goes to the Texas-Germany Committee, chaired by Meredith McClain of Texas Tech University.

Send for colorful brochures or order directly from: Opa's Haus, Inc., 1600 River Road, New Braunfels TX 78130. Telephone: (512) 629-1191. When ordering, you may use these toll-free numbers: Inside Texas: (800) 222-1537, outside Texas: (800) 225-0227. For either number, tell operator "Express 2359."

From "Riding Line" Fall 1987
 publication of Texas State
 Historical Association (TSHA)



ASSOCIATION VOTES "YES" ON
 TEXAS HISTORY

The reforms adopted by the 67th legislature have had tremendous impact on public education in Texas and have gained nationwide notoriety for their sweeping changes and noble goals. But, as witnessed in the last few months, some of the problems still need to be worked out so that our students will receive the best education we can provide, and the TSHA Executive Council took action at its May 30 meeting to try to insure that the history curriculum does not suffer from the effect of these reforms.

One of the problems which has just recently surfaced has to do with the offering of Texas history as an elective in high school. The fact is that Texas history, which is now required in the fourth and seventh grades, has not fared well in competition with other courses in high school because the reforms have reduced the number of electives that students may take. According to figures obtained from the Texas Education Agency, only about 5,000 students are now enrolling in Texas history at the high school level each year. This figure has declined rapidly over the past decade, from a high of over 17,000 students in 1975, so low that when the Agency asked for textbook companies to submit new texts for adoption in 1986, no one offered one. The book currently in use is June Rayfield Welch's *Texas: New Perspectives*, which was published in 1972. Under these conditions, says Dr. David C. De Boe, Director of Educational Services for the TSHA, "The Agency may well decide to take Texas history out of the high school curriculum as an elective option."

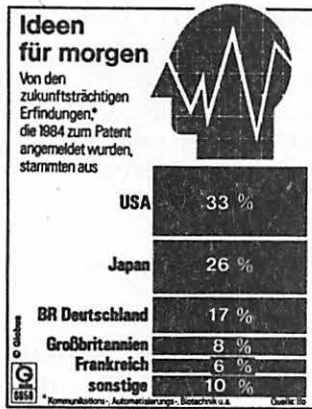
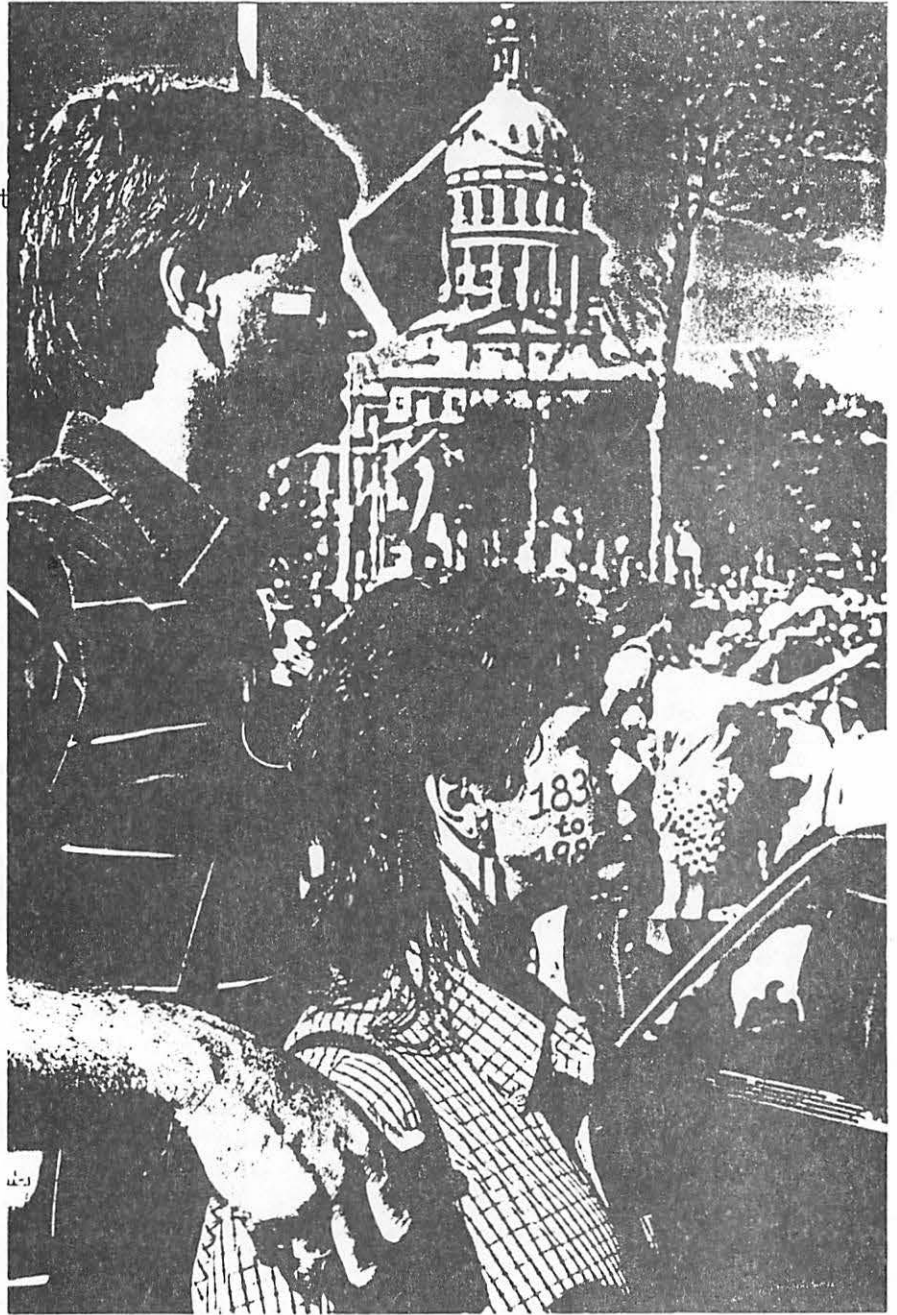
At its May 30 meeting, the Executive Council adopted a resolution urging that Texas history be continued as an elective in the high schools and instructed the staff to bring this matter to the attention of the TSHA membership as well as other historical groups and agencies who might be concerned. "We do not want Texas history eliminated from the high school curriculum," noted Dr. James W. Pohl, TSHA president. "If there are problems with the course as it now stands, we want it improved and made competitive. We are now looking into the matter to see if we might be of any assistance to the Agency, but we want them and the legislature to know that we do not want this option eliminated. Students who want to take a good, solid course in Texas history should be able to."

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PHOTO CONTEST WINNER

At right is a black and white reproduction of the color photo that won the grand prize of \$100 in the Friendswood Fine Arts Council photo contest. It was snapped by visiting Berliner Gerhard Möller and entered by Meredith McClain of Texas Tech University.

The Friendswood Fine Arts Council held a Germanfest in June and had a German program for its summer membership social. In August, the group sponsored a German Art & Cultural Festival, and in September hosted the Chamber Orchestra and Choir from Freiburg, Germany. This was the group's performing debut in the United States.



Ideenreich sind die Amerikaner: 1984 stammte jedes dritte Patent in der Kommunikations-, Automatisierungs- und Biotechnik aus den USA. Die Japaner folgen mit 26 Prozent. Aber auch die Bundesrepublik schneidet nicht schlecht ab: Sie erreicht mit 17 Prozent den dritten Platz.

*Justin American -
Statesmen Feb 4, 1988*

Death

Albert John Blaha, Sr.

Albert John Blaha, Sr., 73, of Houston and former resident of Dime Box, Texas, died Tuesday.

Mr. Blaha was a retired civil engineer from Brown & Root, Inc. and organized the Czech Heritage Society of Texas.

Survivors include his wife; Edna L. Blaha; mother, Albina J. Blaha; daughters, Miliady B. (Bunny) Hixenbaugh, Donna S. (Susie) Blaha; son, Albert J. (Buddy) Blaha, Jr.; sisters, Miliady Hejl, Hattie Schwierzke, Evelyn Wiederhold, Gladys Ricks, Jean Davis; brothers, John Blaha, Dan Blaha, William Blaha; grandchildren, Jennifer L. Blaha, Michael A. Hixenbaugh, and Travis P. Hixenbaugh.

The body will lie in state at the Phillips & Luckey Funeral Home, Caldwell, Texas, Friday evening. Funeral services will be Saturday, 11:00 AM, Czech-Moravian Brethren Church in Dime Box, Texas, with Reverend Daniel J. Marek and Reverend Henry Beseda officiating. Interment will be in Hranice Cemetery in Dime Box.

Waltrip Funeral Directors, 1415 Campbell Road, Houston, 465-2925.

Mr. Blaha was also a long-time GTHS member and author of "Czech Footprints..." the handbook for tracing ancestors in Texas and in Czechoslovakia.

International

Dissatisfaction with German Universities Brings Increasing Calls for Rankings of Institutions

Critics also charge that an enrollment overload is made worse by students who delay their graduation

By WANDA MENKE-GLÜCKERT

BONN

Widespread dissatisfaction with higher education in West Germany has led to increasing calls for a process to rank its universities, and even for the creation of a system of elite institutions.

Critics of the current system, including students and educators, say such steps would increase competition between universities and give students an informed basis for selecting their institutions.

The critics also say the universities are suffering from such problems as the absence of an evaluation scheme for professors, an enrollment overload made worse by students who delay their graduation for years, and a lack of academic counseling.

West German professors are civil servants, appointed for life by the country's state governments and automatically advanced in rank without regard to their performance in research or teaching. With no peer reviews or student evaluations, many professors do little teaching.

Students also say they receive virtually no guidance from faculty members on course selection and other academic concerns. A poll of students that was reported at a recent seminar here found that 40 per cent claimed to have had no contact with their professors outside the classroom.

States Seek to Cut Budgets

Meanwhile, because faculty members cannot be dismissed, the states have been reluctant to hire new ones to handle the excess of students. Total enrollment, now close to 1.4 million, has more than doubled in the past 15 years.

The country has 56 academically oriented universities and 178 technical and other specialized higher-education institutions.

This year, with enrollments beginning to stabilize, individual states are seeking to reduce or at least hold the line on university budgets. But the federal government's top higher-education official, Krafft von

Schenck, says an effort to discourage such actions is one of two priorities at the Education Ministry. The other main goal, he says, is to get students to complete their studies more quickly.

Even if enrollments decline, as they are expected to do between now and 1995, Mr. von Schenck says the universities should maintain current levels of spending in order to improve their programs. Most universities do not charge tuition.

Many Students Hold Full-Time Jobs

Erwin Scheuch, professor of sociology at the University of Cologne, says the number of students, on average, is already 2½ times what the universities should be accommodating. Part of the problem, he says, is that many students hold full-time jobs while they are enrolled and thus do not concentrate sufficiently on their studies. Mr. von Schenck says many students "erroneously believe that they will get better grades and thus have better chances in the competitive labor market" if they extend the period of their enrollment.

Students often do not complete their undergraduate studies before their late 20's. They say that is the universities' fault for not giving them better advice.

Another shortcoming, says Paul E. Zinner, professor of political science at the University of California at Davis and an expert on German universities, is an examination system in which students are tested only periodically—and rarely at the end of individual courses. Students typically decide themselves when to take a test, and in some subjects they can avoid doing so for five or six semesters.

"I think that probably has a great deal to

do with the poor quality of [higher] education" in West Germany, says Mr. Zinner, who lectured recently in Bonn and West Berlin.

Mr. Zinner says he agrees with students' concerns that they do not have more contact with their professors.

"I think we overdo it in the United States," he says in regard to academic advising, "but here in Germany you neglect it totally."

The idea of developing elite universities has won support lately from Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, as well as the Freedom for Science Federation, a national professors' group.

Mr. Zinner maintains that such institutions would be inadvisable, but he advocates changing the governance of German universities to permit individual institutions, rather than the states, to establish regulations and hire faculty members.

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AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Among the 12 historians honored for outstanding research and publications at the annual meeting of the AHA: Peter Jelavich, UT-Austin for a distinguished book in European history: Munich and Theatrical Modernism: Politics, Playwriting, and Performances, 1890-1914, Harvard Univ. Press, 1985.

64 'Black Forest Hospital,' other soaps gain popularity in West Germany

By JOAN FISCHER
Associated Press

FRANKFURT, West Germany — West Germans, it seems, can't get enough of their own prime-time soap operas.

West German-produced shows dealing with everything from extramarital affairs to homosexuality to drug abuse are drawing millions of West Germans to their TV sets each week.

The hit series *Schwarzwaldklinik* (*Black Forest Hospital*) deals with the professional and private dilemmas of doctors, nurses and patients at a hospital in West Germany's scenic Black Forest.

The series *Lindenstrasse* (*Linden Street*) sticks close to real life in its presentation of the joys and problems of a group of neighbors in Munich.

And, in response to seemingly insatiable public demand, a West German series called *Waldhaus* (*House in the Forest*), about a backwoods restaurant and the family running it, premiered last month.

Spiegel magazine has already panned *Waldhaus*, saying, "It's possible the show's audience will soon be staggering around mindlessly, with a horrible stomach ache."

The West German soaps are usually aired once a week, mostly in the evening. However, some are broadcast in the popular afternoon slot.

Viewers seem to like the shows' combination of sentimental drama and moral affirmation. In spite of the characters' problems, good and evil are clearly defined, and the good guys win in the end.

The 2-year-old series *Schwarzwaldklinik* was rated No. 2, with 18.3 million viewers, in a recent TV ratings list in Stern magazine. That represents about half of the TV-viewing public.

Although U.S. imports such as *Dallas* and *Dynasty* remain popular, a TV station spokesman attributed the rise of West German-produced soap operas to increasing public demand.

"We've noticed that the public here prefers West German-produced shows to imported ones. They simply identify more with situations and characters in their own country," said Siegfried Braun of the ZDF television station.

A current story line in *Lindenstrasse* deals with the difficulties faced by a Greek family living in West Germany, a relevant aspect of life in a country with a large influx of foreigners.

The series, now in its third year, has also tackled topics such as mercy killing, violence in the family, unemployment and alcoholism. Some 13.5 million viewers in this country of 61.5 million residents regularly tune in to *Lindenstrasse*.

"Viewers write us that hearing the characters' troubles discussed on the show helps them work out their real-life problems," Hans-Joerg Hoerber, a

spokesman for WDR-TV, said.

Some other hit soap operas are *Traumschiff* (*Dream Boat*) and *Ich Heirate Eine Familie* (*I'm Married to a Family*).

Despite the soaps' mass popularity, some West Germans say the series are shallow and filled with clichés.

"Sometimes the series remind one of a cookbook. You take one hospital, one boat and avoid any attempt at high standards," said Juergen Flimm, director of Hamburg's renowned Thalia Theater, in a recent speech at a TV critics' conference in Mainz.

Critics at the conference also said that competition with commercial cable TV stations over the last few years has led the country's established public TV stations to lower the quality of their shows.

In addition to the soap operas, dramatic and often sentimental made-for-TV movies, shown in installments, are becoming more popular. Some of the more serious ones have dealt with Germany's history during the Nazi period.

The 1986 TV movie *Vaeter Und Soehne* (*Fathers and Sons*) critically examined the relationship of a fictitious German industrialist family to the Nazis during their rise to power and dictatorship from 1933 to 1945.

A 1987 TV movie, *Reichshauptstadt — Privat* (*Reich's Capital, Private*) dealt with the lives of apolitical young Germans under Nazi rule in Berlin.

Houston Chronicle

Monday, December 7, 1987

Unsere Leserin Lorene Froehner Windle, die an der Spring Branch Abendschule das Deutsch ihrer Kindheit wiedererlernt und intensiviert sandte uns die folgenden deutschen Ausdrücke (idioms) und erinnerte sich, daß diese von ihren Eltern und Großeltern oft benutzt wurden.

Another ABC of German Idioms

- A** - Affenschwanz
- one who makes monkey-shine
- B** - wie ein geölter Blitz
- quick as greased lightning
- C** —
- D** - Zum Donnerwetter!
- Blast it!
- E** - dummer Esel
- silly fool

- F** - fuchsteufelswild
- very angry, furious
- G** - Ach, du liebe Güte!
- oh, my goodness!
- H** - auf dem Holzweg sein
- to be on the wrong track
- I** - Immerfort!
- go on!
- J** - die Ohren jucken
- to have an eartickling, because somebody is talking about this person
- K** - eine Kratzbürste
- irritable person, cross-patch
- L** - ein Lauschepper
- someone who lives on the money and good will of his friends
- M** - sich selbst auf Maul schlagen
- to contradict oneself
- N** - jem. etwas auf die Nase binden
- to pull a fast one
- O** - die Ohrfeige
- box on the ear
- P** - im Pfeffer sein
- to be in a jam

- Q** - Quäckelei
- silly talk
- R** - Speck auf den Rippen haben
- to be well fed
- S** - mit Sack und Pack
- with bag and baggage
- St** - Stroh im Kopf haben
- to be scatter-brained, empty-headed
- T** - ~~jemanden einen überziehen~~ ^{immer Tropf!} poor wretch!
- U** - jemanden einen überziehen
- to give someone a blow
- V** - sich in etwas versuchen
- to have a shot at something
- W** - eine Wirtschaft
- a mess (also: a messy house)
- X** - x-mal (ich habe dir das x-mal gesagt)
- umteen times
(I told you over and over)
- Y** -
- Z** - dummes Zeug
(Mach kein dummes Zeug!)
- nonsense
- (don't do anything foolish)
Sent by
Lorene Windle

About The HANDBOOK OF TEXAS

The three-volume Handbook of Texas has long been the authoritative reference on every aspect of Texas, past and present. Currently underway are activities to update the Handbook by revising, rewriting, and adding new topics. This is a massive project, as the final work will include some 30,000 articles on the history, geography, geology, natural history, art, and politics of Texas. The Texas State Historical Association has a professional staff, augmented by volunteer contributors all across the state. Excellent progress has been made, with more than 6,000 of the articles completed at this time. It will take another seven years to complete this monumental effort. The product will be completed for the sesquicentennial of Texas statehood and will be the ultimate reference on Texas for many years to come.

We wish to encourage our GTHS members to assist in the production of the new Handbook of Texas in three ways.

First, many of our members have researched and written articles for the Handbook but additional volunteers are needed to prepare articles for inclusion. The Texas State Historical Association has furnished us with a list of all topics relating to the Germans in Texas. These are divided into three categories: Unassigned/Available Topics, Topics in Progress, and Completed Articles.

Please look over the following list and volunteer to submit an article on one or more of the "Unassigned/Available" topics. To volunteer, write for guidelines, word limits, and due dates. Address your letter to: Thomas W. Cutrer, Managing Editor Handbook of Texas, Texas State Historical Association, 2/306 Sid Richardson Building, University Station, Austin TX 78712.

More importantly perhaps, study the list in all three categories to ascertain which topics pertaining to the German Texans are not on the list at all. If it's not on the list, it won't be in the new reference book! (We immediately notice several persons, places, organizations, and events important to the history of the Germans in Texas that are not on the list.) To suggest additional topics, write to Dr. Cutrer (address above) with a brief justification for their inclusion and a recommendation for a researcher/author (yourself?) to prepare the article.

The second way to assist with the Handbook is to host additional conferences on various aspects of Texas history. The TSHA has already sponsored conferences on religion, women, and blacks in Texas, and these have resulted in dozens of new articles for the Handbook as well as dozens of new authors to write them. The TSHA wants to hold conferences on education and art as well as on other subjects that have been neglected. Please note that at our GTHS annual meeting, the program for Saturday afternoon includes a session by Dr. Cutrer on "The Handbook of Texas: How German-Texans Can Get Involved." Perhaps your local group would be willing to include something like this on your next program.

The third way to assist in the production of the Handbook is with your support of the costs of its preparation. The TSHA has a professional staff to edit, verify, research, and write articles--and they need our help. Because this is such a long-term project, some of the initial grants are

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Handbook of Texas continued

running out and the TSHA is appealing to its 3,000 members and to the people of Texas. Consider a contribution of \$25 to be paid now and a pledge of \$25 per year for the next seven years to support the researching and writing of the Handbook of Texas. Your pledge will be used to attract matching grants from other possible supporters. Send to Dr. Ron Tyler, Director, Texas State Historical Association, same address as above.

A final word about the Texas State Historical Association: membership is \$25 per year (with other rates for student and foreign members) and will bring you the four issues of the well-known Southwestern Historical Quarterly and four issues of the newsletter Riding Line. TSHA also sponsors the Junior Historian chapters in our high schools across the state and conducts a three-day annual meeting in conjunction with several other historical societies. This year's is the 92nd annual meeting! To join up, send your dues to the Association at the address in the fourth paragraph above.

We thank the Texas State Historical Association for sharing with us the following list of all Handbook of Texas topics coded as "German."

 * HANDBOOK OF TEXAS - 9 DECEMBER 1987 *
 * TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION *
 * THIS FILE CONTAINS ALL HANDBOOK TOPICS CODED AS GERMAN *

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continued

Handbook of Texas continued

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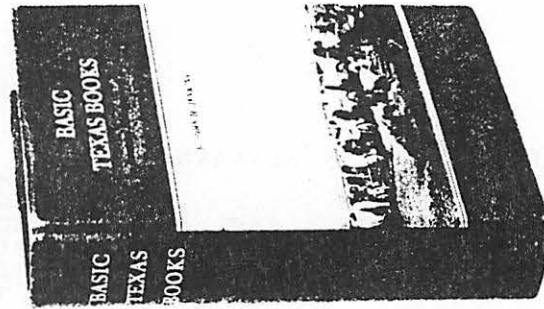
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John H. Jenkins is an Austin rare book dealer and bibliophile. He is also the author of *Audubon and other Capers* and has edited the *Papers of the Texas Revolution*.



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Early Texas German Churches

A history of the founding of churches in Texas is a history of its people! This is especially true of the German peoneers who immigrated from the 1840's, before communities of settlers were established. Reverend Johannes Mgebroff in his book Geschichte Der Ersten Deutscher Evangelischen-Lutherischen Synode in Texas, Wartburg Press, 1902, describes the sparse settlements, the struggle of the immigrants, and pastors who tried to organize these areas.

Pause To Ponder, Robert Koenig (1980) also describes the founding and history of the German Lutheran Church Missouri Synod in Texas. Two volumes of A Centennial Story of the Lutheran Church in Texas 1851-1951, by Reverend H.C.Ziehe, reviews the early established congregations in Texas.

The following is a brief survey of the early German Lutheran (and others) in Texas, chiefly from information in my research for the GTHS Registry in 1986, and from archives of three Lutheran bodies in Texas, Lutheran Church of America Texas District, American Lutheran Church Southern District, and Lutheran Church Missouri Synod, all of Austin.

The first Lutheran German work dates to 1850 in Texas when the Lutheran Synod of South Carolina sent the pastor, Reverend G.F. Guebner to Texas to survey the missionary field. He founded a small congregation in Galveston that same year. He was so impressed with the missionary possibilities of the state that he appealed for help to C.F. Spittler, head of the Mission Institute at Chrishona, Switzerland, near Basel.

The Reverend Johann Ebinger who immigrated to Texas in 1851, in a letter to Spittler in 1855, wrote: "Nun muss ich hier wieder aufa neue anfangen und zu konstituieren nicht grade Hauptsache, aber ich doch in einem Lande wie Amerika und unser Leuten, die die Freiheit nicht verstehen und falsche anwendung von ihr machen höchströtigist. Schwer ist es aber unser Deutschen zu Einigkeit zu bringen, oder dazu, das sie ihre Namen unter eine Konstitution oder Kirchenordnung setzen. Man kann es ihnen auch oft nicht verdenken, denn nur zu häufig kommt es hier vor, das die Geistlichen und Pfarrer anlass zum mitrauen geben, dadurch das ihnen die Habsucht und der Geiz Gesetze machen." (He writes of the difficulty in coming to an agreement in the church, as the people do not understand the freedom here. But, he writes, one cannot blame them for their actions and must sympathize with them.)

A letter in the same publication from Reverend J.G. Lieb, also to Spittler: "Auch hatte ich Gelegenheit bei der Einweihung der Kirche in Berlin zu gehen zu sein. Schön kann man gerade nicht nennen. Sie ist aus behauenen Eichstämmen, die aufeinander-gelegt sind, gebaut, und man kann allen Seiten hinausschauen. 'Die Schale ist aber nicht das Wichtigste, sondern der Kern.'" (Rev. Lieb had the opportunity to attend the dedication of the church in Berlin (1860). "One cannot call it beautiful. It is made of rough hewn oak logs laid one on the other and one can look through on all sides", "but," he writes, "it is not the shell but the kernal that is important."

The Chrishona Mission Mission Institute responded to the Texas request for missionaries for the German immigrants. Pastors Theobold G. Kleis and Christopher Adam Sager came in the Fall of 1850. In 1851 more Lutheran pastors arrived: J.H. Braschler, Phillip Friederich Zizelmann, Christian Oefinger, Wilhelm Stroeber, Johann Conrad Roehm, Ebinger, and others. These pastors organized congregations in Austin, Colorado, Comal, DeWitt, Fayette, Gillespie and Washington Counties.

In the late 1830's, according to Rudolph Leopold Biesele in The History of German Settlements in Texas, Protestant ministers, Louis Cochard Ervenberg and Dr. Johann Fisher were in Texas ministering to the German immigrants in the general areas of Cat Springs, Industry, Biegel, La Grange, Frelsburg and Columbus. In 1844 Ervenberg went to the New Braunfels and Fredericksburg area of German settlements and organized congregations.

These Free Protestants, as these pastors were referred to began with the union of several denominational bodies. The German immigrants in Pennsylvania and other eastern states were either Evangelical or of the Reformed Church. These denominations originated in Germany (Prussia) when King Friederich III of Prussia gave an order to unite the Evangelical with the Lutheran Church. The Reformed Church had its roots in the Reformation in Switzerland.

In the U.S. they later united with the Congregational Church (which began in the 16th century in England and came to the U.S. with the Pilgrims) to form the United Church of Christ in 1957. Many Germans became members of these bodies, however, those with deep Lutheran convictions became members of a Lutheran congregation. This is especially true of church bodies of Austin and Colorado Counties.

The Reverend Ervenberg organized the First Protestant Church of New Braunfels in 1846. One of the best known early established churches in Texas is the Vereins Kirche in Fredericksburg. About one year after the German immigrants arrived the cornerstone of this church building was laid. It was built in the center of town and served as a church, school, townhall, and fort. It was built in an octagonal shape and used for worship services for all faiths, and erected under the sponsorship of the Adelsverein in Germany. After the Methodists, Catholics, and most Lutherans left to form their own congregations the Vereins Kirche became the Evangelical Protestant Church.

One of the early independent bodies of German immigrant families headed by Karl Kolbe in 1830 founded the St. Petri Gemeinde of Spring Branch, in Harris County, now St. Peter's Church of Christ. The first building was made of 12-inch heart-of-pine and was used in the 1958 building of the present church. Another Free Protestant Church was the present St. John United Church of Christ (4606 Magnum Road, Houston) now a part of Sam Houston Park, downtown Houston.

Industry, Austin County, was among the German immigrants in this area who were ministered to by the Free Protestants, pastor, Dr. Anton Fisher in 1840 to 1846, when the Reverend Henry Bauer an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church North from Illinois came as missionary of the slaves and was appointed missionary among the German settlers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was unacceptable as "not trusted in the south". It was not until 1854 that the Methodist Episcopal of the South organized a congregation in Industry, as the Industry United Methodist Church.

In 1843 Johann R. Reiersen of Norway was sent by friends to Texas to investigate prospects of a Norwegian settlement. He returned to Norway in 1844 and published his notes. In 1845 he and his family came to Texas, followed by the Norwegians who settled in the area about 70 miles southeast of Dallas in Van Zandt County, then known as Brownsboro. In 1847 a settlement was established 30 miles to the north on a prairie four miles long and four miles wide, and became known as Four Mile. The Norwegian Lutheran Church was organized with German members, and is now known as the Four Mile Lutheran Church of Mabank, Texas.

An immigrant group of about 500 known as Wends from Bautzen, Saxony, Germany, who felt religious oppression, led by the Reverend Johann Killian, arrived in Texas in 1854, purchased 95 acres of land in Lee County and settled there to found the St. Paul Lutheran Church of Serbin. The present church building dedicated in 1871 continues as the worship center of the community. The old school building was donated to the Texas Wendish Society for a Museum.

As stated above, the first German Lutheran Church in Texas was organized by the Reverend Guebner in Galveston in 1850. The original structure built in 1869 at 24th and Winnie received the National Registry of Historic Places award in 1984. More recently a Texas historic preservation grant from the Texas Historical Commission in Austin assured the restoration of this historic building. (GTHS Newsletter, Spring, 1986). The congregation, Die Erste Evangelische-Lutherische Kirche held services in the Lyceum Hall, a building used by the German Society, Deutsch-Texanische Freundschaft Bund before 1850, and was granted a charter in 1851.

Victoria County's German immigrants held services in homes there as early as 1840's. In December, 1851, Reverend William Stroebel founded the Trinity Lutheran Church in Victoria. German Lutherans in DeWitt County led by Adolph Meyer founded St. John Lutheran Church in a community they named Meyersville, in 1851, with the Reverend Christoph Adam Sager as pastor. In 1852 a group of German Lutheran members of the Vereins Kirche founded Zion Lutheran Church with Reverend Phillip F. Zizelmann as pastor in Fredericksburg. Also in 1852, the Salem Lutheran Church of Rose Hill, Harris County, 3 miles west of Tomball

was organized by Reverend J.H. Brashler, and in the same county, a group of sixteen families who had organized in Posen to immigrate to Texas, founded St. John Lutheran Church along the Little Cypress Creek. Reverend Johann Georg Ebinger was the pastor.

In Medina County, Reverend Christian Oefinger founded Zion Lutheran Church in Castroville, and Bethel Lutheran in Quihi. In 1857 the Reverend Phillip F. Zizelmann organized St. John Lutheran Church at Nueva and Presa Streets in San Antonio. Reverend Johann Conrad Roehm organized Trinity Lutheran Church in Frelsburg, Fayette County, in July, 1855. This was one of the areas served by the Free Protestant pastors earlier. Two other churches founded in the same county were Ross Prairie and Shaws Bend, later moved to Ellinger to form St. John Lutheran in 1861. In Warrenton, St. John Lutheran was organized in 1865, Bethel in Round Top in 1867, Swiss Alp at Freyburg, Black Jack and Philadelphia united to form Trinity Lutheran of La Grange.

Reverend Johann Georg Ebinger came to Washington County December 24, 1854, and held divine worship services in the first German settlement of the county, Berlin, two miles west of Brenham. He organized the first Lutheran congregation, St. Johannes Lutherische Gemeinde, renamed Eben Ezer in 1860. The congregation was organized July 1, 1855. Following disagreement about the constitution, the pastor and 17 families left and organized the Salem Lutheran Church, three miles south of Brenham, November 1856. Both congregations are active and were awarded the Texas State Historical Commission marker.

Four miles east of Independence in Washington County, a community known as William Penn, was settled by a German family in 1846, and several young German single men worked on the plantations of the area. This group was ministered to by visiting pastors. In 1860 the Bethel Lutheran Church as founded by Reverend C.C. Geiger. This parish continues today.

With the influx of German immigrants from Austin and Colorado Counties plus German immigrants from all parts of Germany after the Civil War, the Lutheran population of Washington County expanded. Zion Lutheran north of Brenham was founded in 1870. The same year immigrants from the Rehburg area in Hanover, organized St. Paul Lutheran Church about four miles north of Burton, and named it Rehburg.

Also in Washington County: Immanuel Lutheran in the community of Wiedeville, named after the German immigrant family, Wiede, who donated land for the church. St. John Lutheran Church of Prairie Hill was organized in 1871. The continued founding of German Lutheran churches in Texas relates directly to the number of German Lutheran immigrants. In Austin County, a small community, organized Salem Lutheran Church of Welcome in 1869, and the same year St. John Lutheran in New Ulm, and St. James in New Wehdem.

In the 1870's: Our Savior Lutheran Church in Clifton, Bosque County, St. Peter's Lutheran of Ander Goliad County. In Fayette County: Trinity of Fedor in 1870, Holy Cross in Warda in 1873, St. Michael at Winshester in 1876, Trinity in Lexington in 1870. Mason County: St. Paul in 1872. Colletoville in Victoria County Martin Luther Lutheran Church; Travis County, Evangelical at Dessau, and Immanuel Lutheran in Pflugerville in 1877. Harris County, Trinity Evangelical Lutheran at Neudorf in 1876. Zion Lutheran founded in Dallas in 1874; DeWitt County, St. Paul at Yorktown in 1872.

A large unchurched area in Washington County near Latium, known as the Latin settlement, now Greenvine in the southwestern location of the county was the beginning of the Mother Church of German Baptists in Texas. In 1861, the pastor, Frank Kiefer held a revival here and the congregation was organized. This church is known as Ebenezer Baptist Church of Greenvine.

Closely related theologically, and of national origin, is the area settled by immigrants of Czechoslovakian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, southwest of Brenham, and near the Austin County line, is Wesley. This Czech Brethern Church is the oldest in Texas, and was built in 1866, still stands. The original frame of hand-hewn logs and lumber were brought from Galveston by oxcart. Artwork and design adorn the interior of the church painted by the fifth pastor of the congregation, Reverend Bohuslav Emil Laciak. The building bears a Texas State Historical Commission marker. This historic church has frequently been featured in Texas publications.

I realize that this paper is not complete. There are volumes of early German church history yet to be translated, researched and compiled. This was an attempt to pull together dates, names, places, circumstances, etc., from the varied sources. It is true as I have been advised: The Subject Is Inexhaustible!

Elizabeth Lehmann

Anna Eberle Feted On Her 90th Birthday Oct. 3

Anna Eberle was feted on her 90th birthday Saturday, Oct. 3, at a party given at the August Eberles' home on Goehmann Lane beginning at 3 p.m. Friends and family members numbering between 150 and 180 gathered for a barbecue brisket dinner at 5 p.m. and were served cake and ice cream afterwards.

The Hermann Sons Mixed Choir sang several songs in German in Mrs. Eberle's honor. Song sheets with words in German and English were also passed out so everyone could join in a sing-along.

Special guests for the occasion were two of Mrs. Eberle's nieces who came from Germany. They were Meta Breil and her friend, Ted Sauer, and Helma Mintgen and her husband, Eduard.

They arrived in Dallas on Sept. 25 where Mrs. Eberle and her granddaughter, Kathy Baumann, met them. They stayed in Dallas at the Baumanns' home for three days and then came to Fredericksburg. They have been taken sightseeing in this area, and will leave on Oct. 9 again from Dallas.

Mrs. Eberle was the former Anna



Anna Eberle

Weller who met her husband, Emil, when he was stationed in Germany with the U.S. occupation forces after World War I. He was a translator for the U.S. commanding officer stationed in Saffig and Anna's father, Peter Weller, was the mayor (buergermeister) of Saffig, Germany.

The Americans were sometimes invited to the house of the mayor. Anna taught school in the Westwald, but came home on weekends. She helped Emil with written translations of official documents written in Germany.

After Eberle returned to Fredericksburg, they corresponded for three years before getting married. Emil and his friend, Otto Schmidt, went to Germany for the wedding which took place July 15, 1922, in St. Caecilia Church in Saffig, Koblenz, Germany. They came to the U.S. on the ship Nord Deutsch Loyd Resolute, and set up housekeeping on their farm on Goehmann Lane.

They had five children. August lives in Austin with his wife, Elizabeth, and their three children. George died at the age of three years. Lottie lives in Beeville with her husband, Dean Patton, and their four children. Werner died in 1966; his wife is Roberta and they had five children. Erhard lives in El Paso and has two children.

Mrs. Eberle continued to live on their farm for many years after her husband died in August 1972. She now lives in town at 300 W. Austin St.

She has 13 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren. One grandchild, Mark Eberle, died in an auto accident in January 1987.

She is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church and has been active in social affairs--always being on hand when Germans come here to visit when she serves as an excellent ambassador for Fredericksburg.

In addition to relatives and friends from this area and Germany, others came from various Texas cities, also Tulsa, Okla. and Akron, Ohio, for the occasion.

Rasenmähen: Sonntags nie!

dpa Bonn. Motorbetriebe ne Rasenmäher dürfen künftig generell nicht mehr an Sonn- und Feiertagen benutzt werden. Das schreibt eine „Rasenmäher-Verordnung“ der Bundesregierung vor, die der Bundesrat gebilligt hat. Außerdem dürfen wie schon bisher geltendes Recht - Motorrasenmäher an Werktagen grundsätzlich nur in der Zeit von 7.00 Uhr bis 19.00 Uhr betrieben werden. Für geräuscharme Mäher ist allerdings der Einsatz bis 22.00 Uhr zugelassen. Verstöße gegen die Verordnung können mit Geldbußen bis zu 100 000 DM geahndet werden.

BOOK TRADE SELECTS GERMAN-AMERICAN PHILOSOPHER AS 1987 PEACE PRIZE WINNER

The German-American philosopher and Jewish theologian Hans Jonas has won the Peace Prize of the German Book Trade for 1987, the Association of the German Book Trade announced last week in Frankfurt. No one in recent times has reflected so intensively as Jonas on the "principle of responsibility," the association declared in justifying its choice. The honor, which comes with DM 25,000 in prize money, will be presented to Jonas during the Frankfurt international book fair in October. Jonas, who currently lives in New York, was born in Mönchen-Gladbach (North Rhine-Westphalia) and studied philosophy, theology and art history at the universities of Freiburg, Berlin, Heidelberg and Marburg. He emigrated to England in 1933 and went two years later to Palestine. He was a lecturer from 1938 to 1939 at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and has been a guest lecturer at Harvard University and in Chicago. Jonas is the 39th winner of the peace prize. Past recipients include physician and philosopher Albert Schweitzer, writers Hermann Hesse and Max Frisch, Jerusalem mayor Teddy Kollek, and former Federal President Theodor Heuss.

• The Chronicle of Higher Education • December 16, 1987

New National Archivist Faces Sensitive Questions over Preservation of Records

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

WASHINGTON

Although the National Archives has been an independent agency for more than two years, its first chief has just been sworn into office.

Don W. Wilson, who was previously director of the Gerald R. Ford Library and Museum, faces many challenges in the months ahead. He is likely to be asked sensitive questions about the preservation of records from the Reagan Administration—particularly those concerning the Iran-contra affair—and he will be under pressure to make sure federal budget cuts and the increased use of computers by government agencies do not lead to the destruction of important historical records.

Political Pressures Expected

While the Archivist is not supposed to be influenced by politics, few observers expect the nation's top record-keeper to be completely insulated from political pressure. Even the process of nominating a new Archivist was surrounded by much politicking.

President Reagan was forced to put aside the nomination of John T. Agresto after scholars and civil-rights activists persuaded many key members of the Senate that Mr. Agresto would be too politically biased to do a good job.

Said Robert M. Warner, who served as Archivist during the period when the Archives was run by the

General Services Administration: "The Archives is a paradox. It's not political in its mission, but its decisions often affect public policy. The position is affected by sometimes-difficult political seas."

Some historians say that dealing with such a paradox will be a more profound dilemma for Mr. Wilson than for previous directors of the Archives. Congress voted in 1984 to move the Archives because of concern that the G.S.A. was not giving enough attention to the preservation of government records.

"The Archives under G.S.A. was really starved, and fighting for survival to fulfill its most basic mission of caring for the nation's records," said Page P. Miller, director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, a coalition of scholarly groups.

Since the the Archives is now an independent executive agency, Mr. Wilson was appointed by President Reagan, rather than by the G.S.A. administrator. Because of the non-partisan nature of the position, Congress intended the appointment to be permanent, except in rare circumstances.

Some scholars say the new Archivist post now has the stature of the Librarian of Congress. While that means Mr. Wilson has more authority, it is also likely to increase public scrutiny of his work.

"Wilson is in a delicate position," says Thomas E. Mann, director of a

governmental studies at the Brookings Institution. "He is answerable to Congress, and lives in a world where the President is not irrelevant."

Because Mr. Wilson is a professional archivist and has also been deputy director of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, historians, librarians, and genealogists say he is well qualified to head the National Ar-

"There is a palpable risk that history could stop short in 1972 for lack of source material."

chives and is unlikely to allow any of his partisan ties to affect his decisions.

Before Mr. Wilson can even begin to address long-term questions about preserving documents from the Reagan Administration, he will have a lot of catching up to do.

Although historians estimate that less than 3 per cent of the 7 million cubic feet of records generated each year by federal agencies need to be retained for historical purposes, Mr. Wilson is faced with a huge backlog of materials to consider. (Each cubic foot contains about 2,500 to 3,000 pieces of paper, according to a

spokesman for the Archives.) Because budget cuts have forced the Archives to make significant reductions in the size of its staff, millions of records, some of them at least 10 years old, have not yet been completely analyzed so that they can be made available to the public.

Making sure that government workers preserve all federal records will be another major challenge, Mr. Wilson said. He said the Archives must make itself a more visible agency so that officials will be constantly reminded that they are required by law to save government documents.

That has become especially difficult in an era when most records are kept electronically. Mr. Wilson will be expected to make sure federal workers don't intentionally erase computer disks to prevent the preservation of material deemed too sensitive for public viewing.

Some historians also fear that government-wide budget cuts could lead to routine destruction of materials simply as a way for federal agencies to save money.

Samuel P. Gammon, executive director of the American Historical Association, said federal employees who create documents might take it upon themselves to decide what is historically valuable and must be preserved, as well as determining what materials can be erased, so that computer disks can be reused.

"That is a tremendous problem, because there are not government-wide standards for what an agency must keep on an electronic source," said Mr. Gammon. "There is a palpable risk that history could stop short in 1972 for lack of source material," he quipped.

Since President Reagan will leave office in little more than a year, Mr. Wilson is certain to be involved in decisions affecting materials to be kept at the Reagan Library. And he will have to mediate disputes over the release of more documents from President Nixon's Administration.

Law Requires Public Access

The Presidential Records Act of 1978 requires each President to make most papers available for public scrutiny, leaving little to the "personal culling of the President," said Joan Hoff-Wilson, executive secretary of the Organization of American Historians and professor of history at Indiana University at Bloomington.

That law was enacted after the Nixon Administration contended that many of the former President's papers could be kept private under his right to executive privilege.

Although Mr. Gammon of the American Historical Association said he doubted papers documenting the Iran-contra affair would be as "hairy for Reagan as the Watergate papers were for Nixon, the Administration has 13 months left. They're bound to be thinking, more than last year, about the ultimate Presidential library and what goes into it."

From: Medallion, Texas Historical Commission newsletter, Jan. 1988 issue. Sent by Ann Lindemann. Evangeline is a native German-Texan, member of GTHS, and contributor to our 1987 meeting in Galveston.



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 member Evangeline L. Whorton of Galveston Island recently received a Founders Award from the Texas Festival Association for her role in the creation of Galveston's famous Dickens on the Strand Festival. An annual holiday celebration featuring the food, costumes, and music of 19th-century England, the festival was designed to focus attention on the city's historic commercial buildings. Through her involvement with the Galveston Historical Foundation, Mrs. Whorton was instrumental in the success of the event, which began in 1974 and now attracts thousands of visitors each year from across the state and nation.

GTHS Annual Meeting

Sept. 9 - 11

1988

Austin, Texas

CTP-Kurztitelaufnahme der Deutschen Bibliothek

Taack, Merete van:
 Friederike, die geläntere Schwester der Königin Luise: im Glanz u. Schatten d. Höfe / Merete van Taack. - Düsseldorf: Droste, 1987.
 ISBN 3-7700-0727-1

© 1987 Droste Verlag GmbH, Düsseldorf
 Schumannsche Buchverlagsanstalt
 (Foto: Archiv für Kunst und Geschichte, Berlin)
 Gesamtherstellung: Clausen & Boss, Leck
 ISBN 3-7700-0727-1

Die Biographie der Friederike, der Schwester der Königin Luise, entwirft das große, farbige Szenarium jener Zeit, in die Revolution, ein Napoleon, der Zusammenbruch Preußens 1806, die Freiheitskriege, Restauration, Biedermeier und Romantik hineinragen. Ereignisse und Gestalten einer Epoche, Glanz und Schatten der Höfe im Europa jener Jahrzehnte geben diesem Frauenbild Farbe, Plastizität und die Eindringlichkeit einer großen Biographie.

This book, in German, should be of interest to GTHS members. Friederike was a duchess of the reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. By her first husband, Friedrich Ludwig (Louis) of Prussia, she was the mother of Prince Frederick of Prussia, for whom Fredericksburg, Texas, was named. By her second husband, Prince Friedrich von Solms-Braunfels, she was the mother of Prince Carl, the founder of New Braunfels. Her third husband, Ernst Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, became King of Hannover after the death of William IV of Great Britain and Hannover, and thus Friederike became Queen of Hannover in 1837. The book gives a vivid picture of court life in the days of the French Revolution, the Napoleonic wars, and the aftermath of the Congress of Vienna. It also tells of the joys and sorrows of the German princes, their duties, their peccadillos, their outlook, and their problems as well as the problems of their countries. It has 224 pages with many pictures.

Submitted by: Bernard F. Kneuper
 1203 Braacklyn Ave.
 San Antonio TX 78212

Merete van Taack



Friederike
 die geläntere Schwester der Königin Luise

Im Glanz und Schatten der Höfe
 Droste

German roots in state and Houston deep

Even before the Allen brothers founded Houston in 1836, a German settlement existed on the south bank of Buffalo Bayou. At first it was called Germantown but later became known as Frost Town. Four blocks long and two blocks wide, it remained an independent municipality, with Spruce as its main street, until the city of Houston absorbed it in the 1870s.

Dr. Theodore Gish, director of the Institute of Texas-German Studies at the University of Houston, has noted that another German community existed in the Heights area before being sold to the Allens' combine in the 1840s. In surveying all this history in the book *The Ethnic Groups of Houston*, Gish discussed the contributions of Ger-

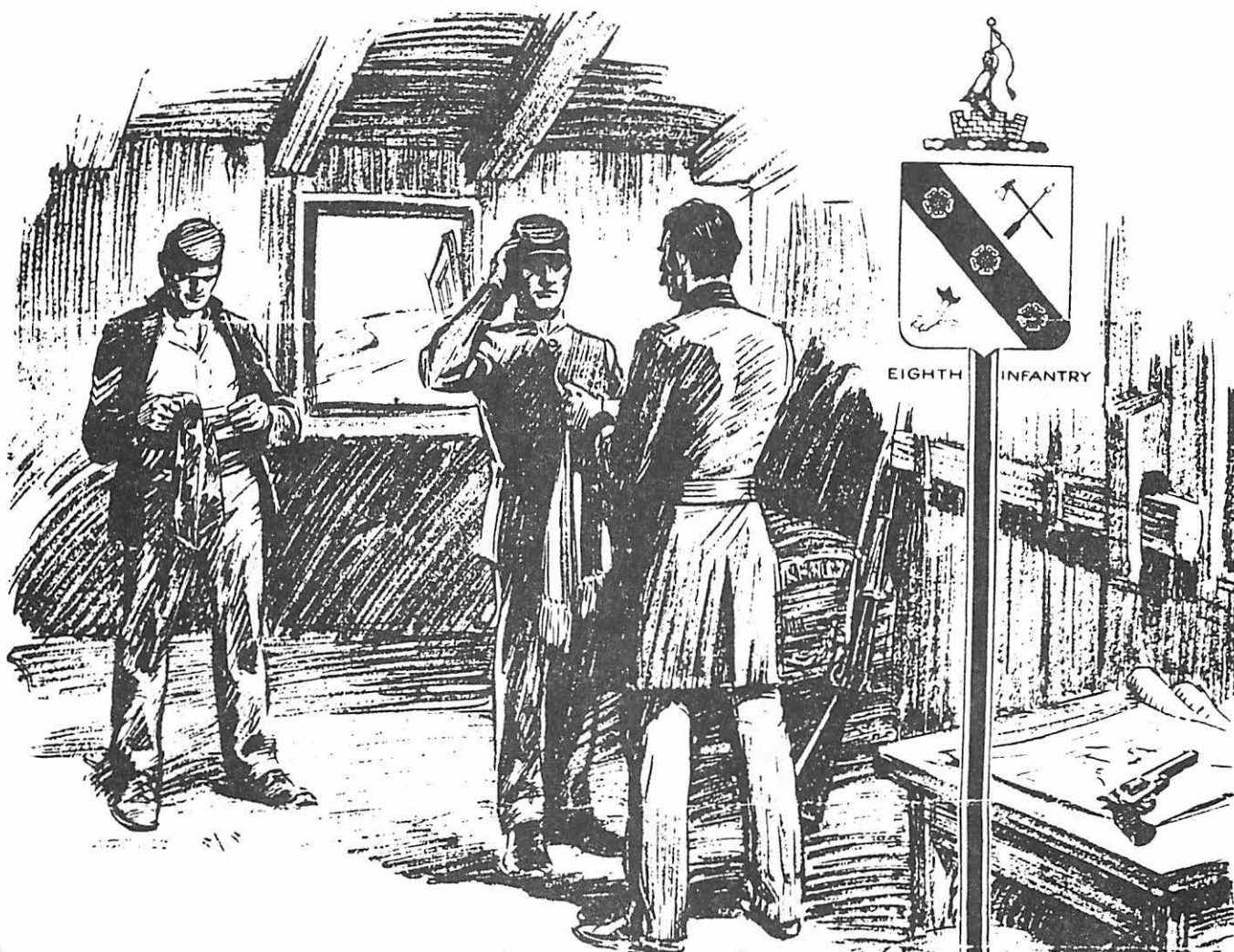
mans to the city's growth and development. German names, such as Bering, Binz, Henke, Hermann, Schweikart, Settegast, Stude and Usener, fill Houston history.

According to the German Gulf Coast Association, "more than 60,000 Germans are calling the greater Houston area their home.

In recognition of German contributions to American life and culture, Congress has designated Tuesday as "German-American Day." There will be a local celebration of that day on Sunday with festivities open to the public, beginning at 3 p.m. at the Houston Saengerbund Hall at 3922 Featherston.

— Bob Tutt

From Houston Chronicle,
 Oct. 1987. Sent by
 Rodney Koelges, Houston



“Save the Colors!”

IF any regiment was ever “out of luck” it was the Eighth U. S. Infantry at the outbreak of the Civil War.

Stationed near San Antonio, Texas, at the beginning of hostilities in 1861, surrounded by the enemy in overwhelming numbers, capture was inevitable. But the battle-scarred regimental colors, carried by the Eighth through the Mexican War! They must be saved at all costs!

The Sergeant-major Joseph K. Wilson and a heroic Corporal, John C. Hesse, volunteered to carry them to safety. Wrapping them about their bodies beneath their blouses they stole through the enemy’s lines. Mile after mile through a country bristling with hostile troops and inhospitable natives, they traveled until they had quitted the state.

Then a hazardous trip northward to present the sacred emblems to the President at Washington. Again the motto of the Eighth—“Patriae Fidelitas”—was upheld.

Rodney C. Koenig
1301 McKinney Street
Houston, Texas 77010

Suburbia-Reporter • Thursday, January 14, 1988

Church big part of history of Spring Branch settlers

By MIKE ARELLANO
Contributing Writer

When five German families journeyed from Europe to settle in the Spring Branch area back in the 1840s, one of their first tasks was to build a church where they could worship.

More than 100 years later, descendants of those earlier settlers continue to worship in the church that their forefathers had built: St. Peter's United Church of Christ, one of the oldest churches in Harris County.

"This historic church is the oldest existing religious structure still in use in the county," says senior Minister Bob Rezash. That distinction is clearly stated on a commemorative plaque located on the church grounds.

But St. Peter's, located at 9022 Long Point, is not recognized simply for its age. Much of the history of Spring Branch can be traced through the church and the early German pioneers who settled here.

In 1830, Karl Kolbe arrived in Houston from Germany and settled near a creek that emptied into Buffalo Bayou.

By 1840, four more German families had arrived in the community. These included the families of Daniel Ahrenbeck, Jacob Schroeder, Louis Hillendahl and Henry Hillendahl, and eight years later, the families of Wilhelm Rummel and Siegesmund Bauer arrived eight years later. Today, several of the streets in Spring Branch bear these family names.

Initially, religious services were held in each of the families' homes on a rotating basis, but a more permanent house worship was eventually

needed and plans were drawn for a new chapel.

A log cabin church was erected in 1854 on an acre of land donated by the Rummel family, and John Greer, who owned a nearby plantation, donated a "silver bell" — one that had been used to call slaves in from the fields. That original bell is presently located atop the bulletin board in front of the church.

In 1856, the first dead were buried in the church cemetery victims of an apparent yellow fever epidemic which swept the county.

"When they first came over from Germany, the fever set in and they lost quite a few people," says Eva Vogt, a direct descendant of Kolbe.

After fire extensively damaged the log cabin church, the frame church — probably the oldest surviving frame building in Harris County — was built in 1864.

In addition to serving the religious needs of the community, St. Peter's also housed the first public school for Spring Branch.

Over the next century, St. Peter's and the community both continued to grow and, in 1961, a new sanctuary was built and dedicated.

"I remember when the old church was where the new church is now," recalls Ruth Sauer, another Kolbe descendant. Sauer says that the old church was moved just to the west of the original site to make room for the new building.

Recognizing the church's historical value, the Harris County Heritage Society approached the congregation in 1966 with a plan to move the original frame building to a historical village located in downtown Houston, but the congregation turned down the proposal due to the church's importance to the community.

Then in 1967, recognizing the role the church played in the community of Spring Branch, the state of Texas erected a historical marker on its front lawn.

Today, St. Peter's continues to stand as a house of worship in Spring Branch, but it also serves as a reminder of the community's origins.

San Antonio, Texas, Thursday, December 17, 1987 EXPRESS-NEWS,

E. Germans add concrete to wall

Associated Press

BERLIN — East German soldiers are placing fireproof concrete panels along part of the Berlin Wall to thwart fires occasionally set by protesters on the West side.

Construction workers accompanied by border troops on Wednesday dumped a load of large concrete panels at the section of the wall around the Brandenburg Gate in East Berlin, police said.

The 275-yard section of the wall forms a half circle around the gate and has been the scene of construction in the last two days.

"This area has been damaged frequently by explosives and

fires," Heinz Jenisch, a West Berlin police spokesman, said Tuesday.

Soldiers on Tuesday poured a knee-high concrete reinforcement around the base of the 6-foot-high barrier. Soldiers drilled holes and installed bolts in the top of the older concrete barrier, designed to allow the new concrete slabs to be fastened into place.

The slabs measure about 2 yards by 3 yards.

A guard house was also erected near the site.

The section of the wall around the Brandenburg Gate is about two yards lower than the rest of the wall.



HISTORICAL CHURCH. St. Peter's United Church of Christ in Spring Branch, which date backs to the 1840s, is considered one of the oldest churches in Harris County. Pictured are descendants of the Kolbe family, one of five German families who founded the church. — photo by ROBIN MANN

GERMAN TEXANS' GENEALOGY SECTION

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

BITS AND PIECES AND NEWS

GTHS Annual Meeting

For part of the Saturday morning program at our annual meeting, September 10, in Austin, your genealogy editor will give a genealogy workshop. Tentatively, we plan to cover these topics: Passenger Lists, LDS (Mormon Sources), and Records in Germany. We plan to place very little emphasis in this workshop on domestic resources, except perhaps for brief remarks on records unique to the German Texans and on use of domestic records to determine the immigrant ancestors' town of origin in Germany. Let's have your input---what would you like to hear? What topics do we need to cover? Do you have anything to add (or subtract) from the suggested topics? Can you add to the discussion?

In Search of Your German Roots

This is the title of a (relatively) new book by Angus Baxter, published by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore MD 21202, 122 pages, softcover, \$9.95. In this small volume, Mr. Baxter covers the basics and details a few specific areas of research. The "basics" include analyzing the information you already have, plus the political history of Germany, with boundary and jurisdiction changes. He includes some details that take up space but do not add to the real value of the book for genealogical research. For example, he includes 12 lines of the many titles of Catherine the Great (in connection with her proclamation inviting foreigners to settle in her country) because he "found it amusing." The chapter on starting the family tree uses an example and anecdotes to illustrate one way to ascertain the place of origin in Germany for an ancestor. (They should all be that easy!) There is some emphasis on the use of Mormon Church records with an introduction to their use as well as a brief chapter on sources for Jewish records. The one-page chapter on the Lutheran Church explains the mergers in the US and Canada. The brief chapter on archives details two of the lesser-known collections, while the major archives are covered in the chapter on records. The 44-page chapter on records in Germany should be the core of the book. It covers church (Evangelical, Catholic, and other) records with names and addresses of major archives, an explanation of the Julian and Gregorian calendars, passenger lists and miscellaneous other records (such as police, military, guild, census). This chapter's section on archives lists the addresses of state archives (Staataarchiv) while the section on city archives (Stadtarchiv) lists four pages of towns with an abbreviation to identify each's Lander (but, no addresses given). There is a short list of smaller church archives, a longer list of family archives that are available to the public, and the usual list of genealogical societies in Germany. The section on records in East Germany may be the most valuable nine pages in the whole book for someone attempting to obtain records from the GDR. Much of the book seems to be based on common sense, general knowledge, and a few specific first-hand experiences, some with relatively obscure sources. A beginner in German genealogical research might want to look at this book in the local library or genealogical society. But, for the serious researcher, as well as the beginner, your genealogy editor still recommends Larry Jensen's Genealogical Handbook of German Research.

Genealogical Research in Texas

"Genealogical Research in Texas: A Bibliographical Guide," is the title of an article in the September 1987 issue of National Genealogical Society Quarterly by Lloyd De Witt Bockstruck, head of the genealogy section of the Dallas Public Library. The article runs 16 pages, with a five-page bibliography of resources. The first section covers colonization and ethnic groups in Texas, including one paragraph on the Germans that mentions only the Adelsverein and the New Braunfels and Fredericksburg settlements. The only references given are the two books by Geue. We do appreciate the statement: "For genealogists interested in these settlements and the many other German immigrants who arrived in Texas, The German Texan Heritage Society Newsletter, which began publishing in 1979, has genealogical articles of value." (page 196) Other ethnic groups, including the Czechs, Polish, and even the Wends, receive more extensive coverage. The article covers a variety of published sources with 130 items in the bibliography. This is a "must read" article. If you are not a member of NGS, look up this issue at your local library or genealogical society.

Genealogical Records in Texas

Whereas the article described above deals with published genealogical resources, the new book Genealogical Records in Texas by Imogene and Leon Kennedy deals with public records. With a good deal of historical background, it covers state and county records, including records available through the Texas General Land Office, Texas State Library, Texas State Archives, and county courthouses. The most extensive chapter deals with the formation and organization of the 254 counties of Texas. Because so many counties were created from more than one "parent" county, it is often hard to tell where to search for records of a specific area before the creation of the present-day county. Whereas, for example, the Texas Almanac will tell you simply that Lavaca County (Hallettsville) was created and organized in 1846 from Colorado, Jackson, Gonzales, and Victoria counties, the Kennedys' book will tell you that it took nine different sections of land from these four counties--plus some from Fayette County, not mentioned in the Almanac. Likewise, Lee County (Giddings) was created from ten parcels of land from five (not four) parent counties. This book also details, with maps if needed, the exact area of the county that was previously under the jurisdiction of each parent county. This is important, of course, because knowing where your ancestor lived, you should be able to pinpoint the location of records that predate the organization of the present county. Other valuable chapters include the one on the Regional Historical Resources Depositories of the Texas State Library and the chapter listing the libraries in Texas with resources for genealogical research. This is a 248-page hardbound book, reproduced from the typed page (not typeset), 7" x 10" in size, that sells for \$35.00 from Genealogical Publishing Co., 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore MD 21202. Although we detected a few omissions and a few typographical errors that caused wrong dates or zip codes or misspelled words, we highly recommend this work. Anyone who engages seriously in genealogical research in Texas will want a personal copy and will get his or her money's worth many times over. However, if you feel the price is too steep for you to include this volume in your personal library, call it to the attention of your local public and genealogical library. It certainly should be there!

Mormon Resources

The Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City has changed its name to the Family History Library. Reasons for the change include: stress on the family aspect of genealogy, simplification of research procedures, and a more functional use of the library. The branch libraries are now called Family History

Centers. There is no change in the name of the Genealogical Society of Utah, which is the the legal entity that facilitates interaction with governments and private organizations for the acquisition of records. Source: German Genealogical Digest, Vol III, No 3, Third Quarter, 1987, page 106.

A Whole Book on Mormon Resources--at Last!

At last, we have a definitive guide to genealogical records and other resources available to us through the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints (LDS, or Mormons). It is: The Library: A Guide to the LDS Family History Library, edited by Johni Cerny and Wendy Elliott. Since the LDS has the largest genealogical collection in the world, a definitive guide would have to be a big book. And that it is--763 pages, including 30 pages of index, in an 8 1/2" x 11" page, hardbound book. The editors have taken a wealth of information and organized it into a consistent and easy-to-follow format. Since the book is arranged on a geographical basis, two chapters will interest us particularly--Texas and Germany. The section describing the Library's holdings from the United States is divided into ten chapters that correspond to geographic regions. It would have been nice had the table of contents defined the states included in each geographic region. Where would you look for Texas? In the chapter on The Old South, The New South, or The Southwest? Nor does the beginning of the chapter give a clue as to which states are included, so by paging through likely chapters, we find information on Texas records in the LDS Library begins on page 177 of Chapter 8, "United States: The New South." Fortunately, locating the information on Germany is easier; Chapter 19, beginning on page 535, is titled "Germany and Central Europe." For each of the states and countries covered, topics include a historical background (a chronology of major events) and a description of the various types of publications and original records available through the LDS. When a specific resource is mentioned (example: Pickrell's Pioneer Woman in Texas or Meyers Orts-und-Verkehrs-Lexikon...) the call number for the FHL's microfilm is given. At the end of each chapter is a chart summarizing the records held by the library by jurisdiction, for Texas by county, and for Germany by the states and provinces as they existed between 1871 and 1918. In obtaining records from the LDS, this is one of the most important factors for you to remember--and why the Meyers Orts is so important. There is so much information covered in this book that it is impossible to describe it in this space. The editors are well qualified to present this work, especially Johni Cerny, coeditor of The Source: a Guidebook of American Genealogy (see our GTHS Newsletter Vol VI, No 3, Fall 1984, pp. 204-5) and coauthor of Ancestry's Guide to Research: Case Studies in American Genealogy, both recommended to you by your Genealogy Editor. This is another volume that serious researchers will want to add to their collections (although the price may forestall some), and everyone will want to consult. It may be ordered for \$32.95 (\$27.50 for Ancestry Club members), plus \$4.00 shipping, handling, and insurance, from Ancestry, P O Box 476, Salt Lake City UT 84110. Credit card users may order by calling 1-800-531-1790.

Research on the German Democratic Republic

Maralyn A. Wellauer has a new 49-page book out: Family History Research in the German Democratic Republic that discusses correspondence, lists addresses in the GDR, explains place names, and contains information on the LDS collection. Your Genealogy Editor has not seen this book yet, so we are merely announcing its availability without any recommendations. The price is \$10.00, postpaid, from Roots International, 3239 N. 58th St., Milwaukee WI 53216. Ask for list of other publications available.

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Records from Czechoslovakia

We have recommended to you before (GTHS Newsletter Vol VII, No 2, Summer 1985, pp 181-2) Daniel Schlyter's Handbook of Czechoslovak Genealogical Research especially since it tells you how to obtain records from Czechoslovakia. You cannot write directly to archives there, nor engage the services of a private citizen in Czechoslovakia. The LDS has not been able to microfilm records in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. So how? Czechoslovakia is one of the few countries in the world where their Embassy in Washington will assist in obtaining records. The book by Schlyter not only tells you how, but also has forms to copy and fill in. We can tell you: it works! Your Genealogy Editor used this procedure to obtain records for a historical (but not genealogical) research project. Since the research called for information on a person's birth and death, we tried this procedure for these vital records. And received baptismal and burial records--plus a lengthy published biography--all in German! In addition to the required initial \$30.00, a fee of \$5.00 was requested upon notification that the records had been found. You think your requests take a long time? This request took five days short of one year! But it was well worth the wait!

German Genealogical Society of America

The group by this name was founded in 1986 to encourage the study of German genealogy. It publishes a monthly Bulletin, has an extensive library, and has numerous research services available to members. Also, excellent programs for those living in the Los Angeles area. The GGSA's Bulletin was awarded first place in its class in the National Genealogical Society's first annual Newsletter Competition. The November and December 1987 issues of the Bulletin carried an article on the Lutheran Archives Center in Philadelphia, the first in a series of articles on the various church archives in the United States and Canada. Many of the library items are not available at all in the United States or Canada, or are only in libraries that are not open to the public. Plans to publish a quarterly journal evolved into the publication of a Yearbook instead, with the first issue due to be released shortly. The GTHS has established a publications exchange with the GGSA, so we hope to share with you the more interesting items from their publications. See separate page in this section for more on the group's goals and research services, and a membership application. Or, for more information on the GGSA and a sample copy of the Bulletin send \$1.00 to GGSA, P O Box 291818, Los Angeles CA 90029.

Telephone Directories from Germany

Frequently, we are advised to look in "German telephone books" for current families with the surname under research---so we might write to them to inquire if they are related. Quite often, this works. Either a long-lost relative is found or a new friend is made; even though not related, the correspondent might take an interest in the query and search it out. But, how do we find the German telephone books? The German Genealogical Society of America has a complete set of current German telephone books for both East and West Germany. Their Research Director will check them for a particular surname for a fee of \$2.00 per surname/per town. This would be a good reason to seek membership in this organization. See preceding item for information on membership.

Immigrant Genealogical Society

We have previously recommended the Immigrant Genealogical Society to you before. With an informative Newsletter and research services similar to the German Genealogical Society, this group is also worth considering for assistance. For additional information, write to them at 5043 Lankersheim Blvd., North Hollywood CA 91601.

More on the Texas Open Records Act

In the previous issue, we explained the provisions of the amendment to the 1973 Open Records Act as it affects genealogical research. The December 1987 issue of Stirpes, quarterly publication of the Texas State Genealogical Society, has more information on this as well as a reprint of The Open Records Act. Copies of the Act may be obtained as Information Leaflet No. 8 from Texas State Library, Local Records Division, P O Box 12927, Austin TX 78711 or by calling (512) 463-5478. "A certified copy of a vital record may be issued, upon request and payment of the fee, to any properly qualified applicant. The term 'properly qualified applicant' has been defined by court decisions to be one having a direct and tangible interest which is a significant legal relation to the person who is the subject of the record. In this connection genealogists have a direct and tangible interest in the records regardless of where they are filed." This is quoted from a letter from J. L. Howze, State Registrar, Texas Health Department, to Mrs. Trevia W. Beverly, President, Texas State Genealogical Society and reprinted on page 4 of the issue of Stirpes cited above.

Index to Texas Death Records, 1903-1973

The microfilm index to the death records in the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Austin is available at the West Texas Collection in the Porter Henderson Library at Angelo State University in San Angelo. Is it also available elsewhere? Let us know. Although Texas deaths (and births) were supposed to be reported beginning in 1903, they were not uniformly reported until into the 1930s. After that, the records are fairly complete. Some deaths that were not reported to the state office can still be found in the office of the County Clerk. The index gives name (although it may be initials only instead of complete first name or Mrs. Husband's Name), date and county of death, and death certificate number. With this information, you may write to the County Clerk for the complete death certificate. Remember the controversy surrounding the Open Records Act, and be sure to state your relationship to the deceased. Source: Newsletter of the San Angelo Genealogical and Historical Soc. Inc., January 1988.

Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society

This organization offers membership for \$20, and up, per year which includes receipt of the quarterly Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage and the bimonthly Mirror plus other benefits. Write: Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society, 2215 Millstream Road, Lancaster PA 17602.

Meetings, Conferences, Workshops (in Texas, unless specified)

- Feb. 20, Sacramento CA, seminar, featuring Clifford Neal Smith, nationally-known writer, publisher, researcher, and lecturer. Write: Sacramento German Genealogy Society, P O Box 660061, Sacramento CA 95866.
- Feb. 25-26, Waco, Memory and History, symposium. Write: Institute for Oral History, Baylor University, CSB Box 401, Waco TX 76798.
- Feb. 27, Georgetown, Ancestor Hunters, free genealogy workshop. Write: Williamson County Genealogical Society, c/o Betty Marsicek, 407 Norwood West, Georgetown TX 78628.
- March 3-5, Austin, Texas State Historical Association, plus other historical societies. Write: TSHA, 2/306 Richardson Hall, University Station, Austin TX 78712.
- March 18, San Antonio, A Legacy at Stake, seminar exploring function and

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status of library holdings of historical value in San Antonio. Write: Special Interest Collections Group of The Council of Research and Academic Librarians, c/o Katherine Pettit, Secretary, 715 Stadium Dr., San Antonio TX 78284.

March 19, Grand Prairie, workshop focusing on Civil War era. Write: Grand Prairie Genealogical Society, P O Box 532026, Grand Prairie TX 75053.

April 9, Hillsboro, Confederate History Symposium. Write: Hill College, P O Box 619, Hillsboro TX 76645.

April 21-23, Brownsville, 1988 Historic Preservation Conference. Includes workshops on cemetery preservation, Texas genealogy, German and Central European migrations in Texas, and more. Write: Texas Historical Commission, P O Box 12276, Austin TX 78711.

April 27-30, Biloxi MS, National Genealogical Society's Conference in the States. Write: NGS, 4527 17th St., Arlington VA 22207. (Your Genealogy Editor attended this Conference in 1985 and is considering attending this one.)

June 16-19, Denver CO, Palatines to America. Featuring Arlene Eakle, coeditor of The Source and other outstanding speakers on German-American genealogy. Write: PAL-AM Conference Committee, 7833 E. Hampden Circle, Denver CO 80237.

June 24-25, Amarillo, Texas State Genealogical Society, conference. Two conferences will be held in 1988; the other will be in November in Richmond. Write: TSGS, 2313 Lakeshore Dr., Cleburne TX 76031.

Sept. 9-11, Austin, German Texan Heritage Society. Our way of reminding you again to put these dates on your calendar.

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 \$5.00 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.

J. Fred Buenz 236 Greely, San Antonio TX 78209 donated several books to the GTHS. They have been added to the GTHS collection in the library at

Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos. They include two family histories edited by Gilbert Halm, both in a similar style and format: History of Gottfried and Eduard Rohde and Family of New Braunfels, 20 pages; and History of Gottfried and William Ottmers and Family of Fredericksburg and Gillespie County, 15 pages. Other books included: the history of the Mummies in America, 1849-1962, compiled by Mrs. L. W. Mumme, 61 pages with over 20 pages of supplement; and Caldwell County Cemetery Records, compiled in 1971, with 10,351 inscriptions from 42 cemeteries, 254 pages, including a 19-page surname index. Another book, an 1873 German Lutheran hymnbook, is seeking a home.

Vivian F. Taylor Rt 3, Box 263E, Weimar TX 78962 had planned to have her book on the Froehlich family published in 1987, but became very involved with the Texas Wendish Heritage Society and the dedication of the group's new museum building last November. She suggests a tour for our annual meeting in 1990, or sooner. Many groups use the facilities for meetings, and arrangements may be made for a lunch or just coffee and cake.

Mrs. J. T. King P O Box 6, Lometa TX 76853 is researching her grandmother, Augusta Juliana Sydow, who, according to the 1880 Census, was born in Stetin, Germany, which she believes to be in present-day Poland. She landed at Galveston and migrated to Brenham, where she lived with a Bucy family. She married William Mark Wittenburg in Bell County. Mrs. King thinks Augusta's mother's maiden name was Henrietta Hemmingway and that her (Henrietta's) husband Sydow fought in Napoleon's Flower Army. Although W. M. Wittenburg was Catholic, she thinks Augusta was originally Lutheran, and so she is looking for a possible source of Lutheran Church records.

Shirley White 1335 Reynolds Road, Beaumont TX 77707 has been tracing her Zernial family line and has located the marriage certificate of her great great grandparents, Frederick Zernial and Pauline Weiss. She believes she has located Frederick's naturalization record through the Rosenberg Library in Galveston. There, she found the typescript Naturalization Record, Washington County, Texas, 1857-1870 containing reference to Frederick's naturalization on Aug. 26, 1859, one month after his marriage to Pauline at Brenham. Also listed was a Fritz Weiss, and Shirley needs to do further research to ascertain if this was Pauline's father.

James H. Parks 14203-B Sussman Court, Austin TX 78728 tells about his grandfather, James H. Schwab, who migrated from Germany to Hochheim in DeWitt County. He married Marthe Magdalene Hoch, daughter of Valentin Hoch. James' mother, Lillie Augusta Schwab, was one of their 12 children. Valentin Hoch left Germany and came to Texas during the last years of the Republic. An infant child died on the ocean voyage, and his wife, Elizabeth Fabst Hoch, was among the many who died at Indianola. The community of Hochheim was named for him, and the Hoch family home has been classified as a historical site. It is presently owned by the Boothe family of Gonzales, while the Schwab home, a large two-story house, is still owned by descendants of the Hoch-Schwab family.

Anita Schmedes Killen 4505 Elwood Rd., Austin TX 78722 reports her father, Kurt Schmedes, came to Texas from Breslau in 1910. His great uncle, Richard Streckfuss, had come to Missouri many years earlier. The family tree has been traced back to 1265 in Germany, but there are a great number of gaps in the Streckfuss, Schmedes, Seelmann, Soest, von Beulwitz, and Ihorbrügge lines, and so she is looking for anyone who could be a descendant from those families. Her mother's paternal grandfather, Julius Schütze, arrived at Indianola in 1852. Two of his brothers had come in 1850. Julius' wife was a

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Brüggerhoff. Her mother's maternal grandfather was August Wolf, who came from Neisse in the eastern part of Germany, now in Poland. His wife was a Schade from the same area. Anita thinks possibly others from these families came to Texas. If you recognize some of these uncommon names, please contact Anita.

Chester Feuerbacher 931 E. 53 1/2 St., Austin TX 78751 has been interested in his family's history for about 35 years. On his mother's side, the ancestors came to Texas in 1845, and on his father's side they arrived in 1884. He believes the family came from present-day East Germany, possibly from Dresden or Meissen. He wrote to relatives there who were very friendly at first, but reported they could not obtain church records for him. Chester understands that all the children born in Germany were baptized, but not those born in Texas. These children usually joined the church of the wife or husband. As a result, there are many religions represented in the family today.

Ellis Williams, Jr. 1802A Potomac, Houston TX 77057 is compiling lists of all the descendants of Otto and Jenny Meitzen and his brother Wilhelm and Antonie Meitzen of Beigel and Fayetteville. Both brothers immigrated to Texas from Germany approximately early 1850 and first settled in Beigel. Ellis would like to hear from anyone with knowledge of this family or of early Beigel. Depending on the response, he will update the 1958 family history. There is also interest in a Meitzen family reunion. Ellis is the great grandson of Otto and Jenny.

Victoria Swanson 1549 Norriss, Wichita Falls TX 76302 is looking for descendants of Elizabeth Hohmann and Peter Hellner. They had a son William, born in 1851, and a daughter Magdalena, born in 1853, who married Herman Kenny. That surname is also found as Künne and Kühn. Herman's mother was Wilhelmine. Twice widowed, she remarried to Herman Hitzfeld and to John Adam Alberthal. The only other known child of hers was Carry Hitzfeld, born about 1875. Elizabeth Hohmann Hellner died in 1885, and her children William and Magdalena and their families "disappeared" from the Gillespie County area. Vickie located some of William's descendants in the Dallas area, but they know nothing of the Kenny family. She would like to find descendants of Magdalena. Does anyone have any information for her?

Evelyn Lange Braden P O Box 214, Floresville TX 78114 is doing genealogical research on her families: the Lange family of Round Top and the Willeke family of Galveston.

Muriel Luedtke Vaughan 3209 Breeze Terrace, Austin TX 78722 thinks the Lüdtke/Lüedtke family came from the area of Fristine, Bismark, Hinderponder, and Pomeran. The family arrived in the U.S. at Ellis Island where the men and women were kept separated for several days. The immigrant family consisted of: Frederick Wilhelm Lüedtke (1855-1907), his wife Ernstine Johanna Senkel Lüedtke (1854-1890), their two-year-old daughter, and Ernstina's mother Johanna Hannah Unnasch Senkel (1836-1917). The family left New York for Texas by boat in the late fall of 1879 and arrived in Texas about 1882. These dates are uncertain, as is the port of arrival in Texas. Frederick, also called Fritzi, settled as a farmer along the railroad southeast of Taylor in Williamson County. He took out naturalization papers in the name Fred William Ludke in Georgetown, Williamson County, March 14, 1892.

Muriel's Dentler family arrived at Galveston May 21, 1849. In the 1850 Census, they were recorded as John Henry Dentler, age 40, carpenter; Mary Ann Mueller, age 21, two daughters, ages 10 and 7; one son age 4 (all these were

born in Germany); and another son born in Texas. The family joined Duff's Settlement on Cummins Creek in Fayette County. It is believed the family was of Swabian lineage, but Muriel wonders what part of Germany they were from. She also needs to know when John and Mary died and where they are buried. The son, age 4 in the 1850 Census, was Matthew Dentler (1845-1931). He enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1862 and received an honorable discharge in 1865 after the Battle of Vicksburg. His first marriage was to Catherine Margaret Schweiss, and his second marriage was to Williamia Margaret Julia Tesmer. He had ten children by each wife.

J. Earnest Gammage, Jr. 5333 Westheimer, Suite 740, Houston TX 77056 reports his great grandfather, Charles Schultz, came to Texas in August, 1846, on the ship "Mathilde" from Bremen. In 1858, he was elected justice of the peace, and the family has the certificate signed by the governor of Texas at that time. Charles settled in New Baden and opened his first retail market there in December 1884. He died in 1894 and was buried there. Earnest is interested in learning more about Charles Schultz' operations in Texas from 1846 until 1884.

*Compliments
The KANSAS GENEALOGICAL Society
Barbara Kelsey Boese
207 E. MARKET
Dodge City, Kansas 67801*

TS-SUMMER 1987

PASSENGER LIST: SHIP PILOT, 1 June 1835*

Compiled by
Mrs. Vernon L. Ochs
Jetmore, Kansas

The following records were copied from *Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New Orleans, 1820-1902*; June 1-Dec. 30, 1835; Microcopy M-259, Roll No. 13, Item No. 183.

The headings given on the original lists are: "Names, Age, Sex, Occupation, Country to which they belong, Country to which they intend to become inhabitants, and Number that have died on the passage." In the following transcription, surnames have been typed in capital letters, although not found that way in the original list. "F" denotes female; "M" denotes male. "From" is used for "Country to which they belong" and "Destination" is used for "Country to which they intend to become inhabitants." Since "None" was the entry for each person under "Number that have died on the passage," that column has been omitted. The letters "G" and "J" were especially difficult to decipher. The original passenger list does not number the passengers, the numbers used here have been added by the compiler.

Of particular interest to this compiler are entries 3-6. Entry 3 is my ancestor, Johann Rudolph OCHS; No. 4 is Anna Rosina, his wife; No. 5 is Anna Rosina's sister, Augusta MUELLER; and No. 6 is Georg OCHS.

"List of all Passengers on board the Ship Pilot
whereof BAETZER is Master at the Port of Bremen and bound for New Orleans"

NAMES	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	FROM	DESTINATION
[1] C. PLAINTZ	46	M	Farmer	Saxony	U.S.
[2] N. ZAMMERMANN	27	F	none	Saxony	U.S.
[3] J. OACHS [OCHS]	29	M	Mechanic	Frankfort	U.S.
[4] A. Rosina [OCHS]	26	F	none	Frankfort	U.S.
[5] A. MULLER [MUELLER]	19	F	none	Frankfort	U.S.
[6] G. OCHS	1	M	none	Frankfort	U.S.
[7] J. THEDINGER	20	M	Merchant	Amsterdam	U.S.
[8] B. KRIPPEN	44	M?	Farmer	Prussia	U.S.
[9] G. KRIPPEN	40	F	none	[tom]	U.S.
[10] S. KRIPPEN	15?	F	none	Prussia	U.S.
[11] C. KRIPPEN	1?	M	none	Prussia	U.S.
[12] A. KRIPPEN	?	F	none	Prussia	U.S.
[13] B. KRIPPEN	10?	F	none	Prussia	U.S.
[14] W. KRIPPEN	8?	M	none	Prussia	U.S.
[15] C. KRIPPEN	6	M	none	Prussia	U.S.
[16] J. KRIPPEN	?	?	none	Prussia	U.S.
[17] C. ROSBERG	36?	M?	Merchant	Prussia	U.S.
[18] F. GATZWATER	25	M	Schoolmaster	Prussia	U.S.
[19] N? GENELK/GENESK	2?	?	Mechanic	Prussia	U.S.
[20] N? GENELK/GENESK	30	F	none	Prussia	U.S.
[21] S. FRAULLEN	40?	M	Farmer	Hanover	U.S.
[22] C. FRAULLEN	49/19	F	none	Hanover	U.S.
[23] B. FRAULLEN	17	F	none	Hanover	U.S.
[24] H. FRAULLEN	15	F	none	Hanover	U.S.
[25] G? FRAULLEN	13	M	none	Hanover	U.S.
[26] J.H. FRAULLEN	10	M	none	Hanover	U.S.
[27] S.B. FRAULLEN	8	M	none	Hanover	U.S.
[28] H. HELLRICKS	21	M	Servant	Hanover	U.S.

continued, next page

Passenger List: Ship PILOT, continued

NAMES	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	FROM	DESTINATION
[29] S.E. WILLIAMS	52	M	Farmer	Hanover	U.S.
[30] G7/P? WILLIAMS	46	F	none	Hanover	U.S.
[31] ? WILLIAMS	21	F	none	Hanover	U.S.
[32] C. WILLIAMS	19	M	Farmer	Hanover	U.S.
[33] J. WILLIAMS	17	F	none	Hanover	U.S.
[34] J. WILLIAMS	15	F	none	Hanover	U.S.
[35] R. WILLIAMS	12	M	none	Hanover	U.S.
[36] G. WILLIAMS	6	M	none	Hanover	U.S.
[37] R. VAN JUGEN	44	M	Farmer	Holland	Texas
[38] H. MEYER	27	M	Farmer	Bremen	Texas
[39] H. HANNEMAN	21	M	Mechanic	Prussia	Texas
[40] H. WITTE	27	M	Farmer	Prussia	Texas
[41] G. NIEMAN	27	M	Farmer	Hanover	Texas
[42] A. NIEMAN	24	F	none	Hanover	U.S.
[43] L. PIEPPER	42	F	none	Prussia	Texas
[44] A. PIEPPER	12	M	none	Prussia	Texas
[45] L. PIEPPER	6	F	none	Prussia	Texas
[46] A. SIEG	31	M	Mechanic	Prussia	Texas
[47] D. SIEG	34	F	none	Prussia	Texas
[48] H. FERKICKER	26	F	Servant	Prussia	Texas
[49] J. SANDMANN	26	M	Mechanic	Prussia	Texas
[50] B. SELKENBOHNER	31	M	Farmer	Prussia	Texas
[51] C. SELKENBOHNER	35	F	none	Prussia	Texas
[52] H. SELKENBOHNER	1	M	none	Prussia	Texas
[53] G. KLUKAMP	28	M	Farmer	Prussia	Texas
[54] C. KLUKAMP	24	F	none	Prussia	Texas
[55] C. KLUKAMP	1	M	none	Prussia	Texas
[56] C. KOTERS	27	F	none	Prussia	Texas
[57] M. KOTERS	3	F	none	Prussia	U.S.
[58] N. HELM	42	M	Mechanic	Saxony	U.S.
[59] G. GODAKS?	24	M	Mechanic	Turen	U.S.
[60] G. NOACK	40	M	Mechanic	Hanover	U.S.
[61] H. LUTZE	29	M	Farmer	Hanover	U.S.
[62] C. FRITSCHE	28	M	Mechanic	Prussia	U.S.

CATHOLIC ARCHIVES OF TEXAS

Austin - In a joint statement, archives in Washington, D.C. He Bishop John E. McCarthy, of the has been involved in pastoral Austin Diocese, and Bro. ministry in the Diocese of Richard Daly, CSC, executive Brownsville since 1973 and has director of the Texas Catholic been archivist in Brownsville Conference, have announced the since 1978.

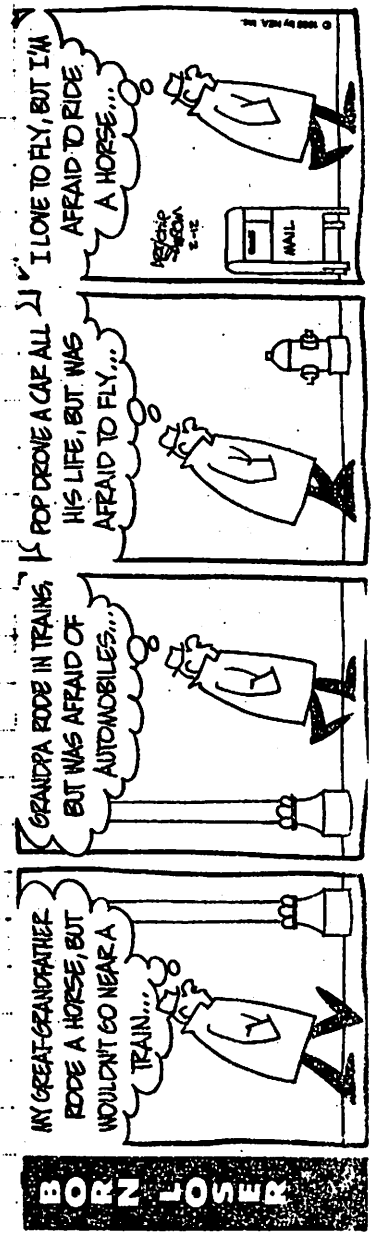
The Catholic Archives of appointment of Michael E. The Catholic Archives of Zilligen as archivist for the Texas is a project of the Texas Catholic Archives of Texas. Catholic Conference and is Zilligan replaces Gary Bryson, located in the chancery office of who has taken a position at the the Austin Diocese.

University of Southern California - Texas is the only state which has a joint archival effort supported by all the dioceses.

★ ★ ★
 1600 N. Congress
 Capitol Station
 P.O. Box 13327
 Austin, Texas 78711
 (512) 476-4888

Michael Zilligan will give a program at our GTHS meeting in Sept.

Reprinted with permission from the St. Clair County (Illinois) Genealogical Society Quarterly, v. 9 (1966), 2:69.
 Mrs. Vernon J. (Nola Hill) Ochs is a KGS member.



BORZ LOWER

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- Sharing and Beginning Research Efforts Volume II no.'s 2-4
- Huguenots in Germanic Areas Volume II no.4
- Nobility Research Topics Volume I no.'s 1-4, Volume II 2 & 3, Volume III no.1

German Genealogical Society of America



SOCIETY GOALS

The German Genealogical Society of America (GCSA) was founded to encourage the study of German genealogy and related fields by its members and by members of the general public.

The goals of the GCSA are:

- to acquire, preserve, and make available books, manuscripts, maps, and artifacts relating to German ethnic history and genealogy both in Europe and in America;
- to hold meetings, seminars, and workshops for the instruction and entertainment of its members and the general public;
- to publish books, quarterlies, bulletins, newsletters, pamphlets, and other materials relating to German ethnic history and genealogy both in Europe and in America;
- to encourage and assist its members and members of the general public to research their ancestry in the German-speaking (and formerly German-speaking) areas of Europe.

To become a member in the German Genealogical Society of America, please fill in the attached membership application and send it with your check or money order in US dollars to the GCSA, P.O. Box 291818, Los Angeles, California 90029 U.S.A.

Membership runs for one year from the date of receipt of your application by the GCSA. For more information please write to the GCSA at the address above.

RESEARCH

The German Genealogical Society of America (GCSA) welcomes the opportunity to help its members and all others trace their German roots. For a fee of \$8 per surname for GCSA members/\$10 per surname for non-members, the GCSA will search its indexes and other resources, and will prepare a Research Report with an analysis of its findings and one or more of the following, as appropriate:

- A search of the indexes of approximately 2,000 books and manuscripts. The GCSA actively seeks to acquire copies of all published works included in these indexes. For works not yet in our library, we provide information on the locations of all copies known to us;
- A search of the most current edition of the Genealogical Society of Utah's International Genealogical Index (IGI), if you do not have access to this locally;
- A list of German genealogists also researching the surname(s) you are researching;
- A search of the telephone directories for East Germany, West Germany, and/or the Alsace-Lorraine region of France, as appropriate, for listings of the surname(s) you are researching;
- Recommendations on how to proceed further with your research;
- Form letters in German, as appropriate.

The German Genealogical Society of America can arrange additional private research, by experienced researchers using tested techniques, at a cost of \$10 per hour for members and \$15 for non-members (2 hour minimum).

To obtain a Research Request form, please send a stamped, self-addressed, business-size envelope to the GCSA, P.O. Box 291818, Los Angeles, CA 90029. Please do not send any money with your request: you will be billed when research on your case is completed. The Research Report will be sent to you upon receipt of payment.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

Name _____
 Street _____
 City _____
 State/Province _____ ZIP/Postal Code _____
 () _____
 home phone _____
 () _____
 business phone _____

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Membership: Please check one and enclose the appropriate membership fee.

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Please list the German surnames you are researching, and the geographical areas in Europe, America, and elsewhere where these families lived (please include dates of residence and of emigration/immigration, when known). Please continue on a blank sheet of paper if necessary.

Please send your application and check to the GERMAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, P.O. Box 291818, Los Angeles, California 90029.

GTHS MEMBERS' GENEALOGICAL EXCHANGE

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

Member	Researching Families	Tex. County Settled	Religion
Katherine W Theilen 5047 Oak Shadows Houston TX 77091 713 681-2644	Weber	Gonzales	? later, Meth.
	Kohrs	Goliad/Wilson	? later, Meth.
	Dietz	Gillespie	Lutheran
	Moellendorf	Gillespie	Lutheran
	Ernst, Conrad	Gillespie	Lutheran
	Bolting	Fayette	Lutheran
	Stahmer	Fayette	Lutheran
	Therlen	Fayette	Lutheran

Earle B Young 4811 Woodrow Galveston TX 77551 409 744-8015	Pape	Comal	Lutheran

Anita S Killen 4505 Elwood Rd Austin TX 78722 512 459-9303	Schütze	Bexar/Gillespie/ Travis	Protestant
	Streckfuss	?	Protestant
	Brüggerhoff	?	Protestant
	Seelmann	?	Protestant
	Schmedes	Travis/?	Protestant
	Soest	?	Protestant
	von Beulwitz	?	Protestant
Thorbrügge	?	Protestant	

Joycine Hanath Rt 1, Box 44 Chappell Hill TX 77420 409 836-9127	Galle	Austin	Lutheran
	Moritz	Austin	Lutheran
	Rinn	Austin	Lutheran
	Nesseldrehr	Austin	Lutheran
	Baade	Austin	Lutheran
	Selstrang	Austin	Lutheran

Edna Groeschel 1901 Ullrich Ave Austin TX 78756 512 453-0458	Kramer	Washington	Lutheran
	Muehleberger/ Mihlberger	Washington	Lutheran
	Wegner	Washington	Lutheran
	Mueller	Washington	Lutheran

Linda O Phillips P O Box 36 Eagle Lake TX 77434	Ohlenbusch	Lavaca/Kinney/Uvalde	Lutheran
	Brocksch	Lavaca/Uvalde	Lutheran
	Helbig/Helwig	Austin/Uvalde	Lutheran
	Nordt	Austin/Uvalde	Lutheran
	Thein	Bexar/Uvalde	Lutheran

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RICHARD H. MAGERS, P.E.

P.O. BOX 1543 BOERNE, TEXAS 78006
(512) 249-3344

Announcing the Biannual MAGERS family reunion - Sunday, July 17th, 1988, at the Kendall County Fairgrounds, Boerne, Texas

Registration, visiting begins at 10:00 AM

We will eat at 1:00 PM. Each family will bring it's own food, plates, utensils, etc but we will pool food. Ice tea, coffee, soft drinks, Hill Country kool-aid, etc will be available.

Family meeting from 2:30 to 3:30 pm.

Music for listening and dancing from 3:30 pm to 5:30 pm by the Boerne Village Band

Family names:

Heinrich Magers - addl names Ludwig, Essar, Reinhardt

Wilhelm Magers - addl names Whitworth, Schattenberg, Kraut

Christina Magers Bartels - addl names Sultenfuss, Rust, Fischer, Starz, Gass, Georg, Wolfshohl, Mayer, Pfeiffer, Weidner

Carolina Magers Hoffarth - addl names Merkins, Hein

Louise Magers Haufler - addl names Adam, Rust, Ranzau, Schulz, Heyland, Rose, Wellborn,

Charlotta Magers Haag- addl names Schlather, Schneider, Whitworth

Wilhelmine Magers Haag - addl names Schwartz, Stahl, Pfeiffer (?)

For information: Richard H. Magers, 414 Live Oak, Boerne, 78006 512-249-3344

Allan Haag, Rt 2, Box 72, Kendalia 78027 512-336-2446

Ruby Bergman, PO Box 400, Boerne 78006, 512-249-8275

Dorothy Merrit, Star Rt 1, Box 40A-1, Spring Branch 78070

Carmen Beierle Rittiman, Star Rt 1, Box 28, Spring Branch 512 885-4526

Cliff Whitworth, 125 Kenwood, Boerne 78006, 512-249-3056

Allen Ludwig, 5914 Brenda, San Antonio, Tex 78240 512-684-1939

Arthur Magers Jr, 509 Gladiola, San Antonio, TX 78213 512-341-2710

FRIES and PEHL Families

Adam Fries came from Kadenbach, Nassau, Germany (Prussia) with his parents John Fries and Maria Anna Blatz (or Blade) and siblings Jacob, Joseph and Mary Ann (the spelling of al these given names were probably anglicized). This family sailed from Antwerp 7 November 1845 in the ship Riga captained by a man named Nasen. They arrived in Galveston 1 February 1846.

The father, John Fries, became ill and died somewhere between Galveston and Fredericksburg, Gillespie County, which was the intended destination of these settlers. Adam's brother Jacob also became seriously ill and was not expected to live. He was left in the care of someone living along the way to pass his last days. The location of John's grave is not known to the family. Jacob recovered but did not know the location of the family. He and Adam met accidentally some twenty years later while both were on the road doing freighting jobs. The family was reunited at last. Jacob never spoke much of those twenty years, except to say that he was in the Civil War. No record has yet been found to verify this service and no one knows on which side he served.

Adam's brother Joseph was killed by a bushwacker somewhere near Fredericksburg, at the age of 25. The date was 23 June 1864. We do not know the details of this incident but would like to and also wonder if a newspaper was being published in the area at this time.

On the 10th of August, 1856 Adam married Magdalena (Helena) Pehl. To this union came thirteen children: Wandelinus (Wendelin) 24 May 1857, Josephus (Joseph) 10 Feb 1859, Helen 1 June 1860, Jacobus (Jacob) 8 Jan 1862, John David 17 May 1863, Margaretha (Margaret) 13 Dec 1865, Theresa *(my ancestor) 24 Feb 1867, unnamed child (possibly stillborn) 15 Apr 1870, Maria Anna 8 May 1871, Frederick (Fred) 15 June 1874, Alfred 3 Oct 1877, Anna 13 Apr 1880, and Adolphus (Adolph) 21 Jan 1882. All of these children were born in Fredericksburg. Magdalena passed away the day after the birth of Adolph, 22 Jan 1882.

At some point during the next two years or so Adam married again. His new wife's name was Geogianna Daniel or Donyell. No record of this marriage has yet been located nor is anything known about the birthplace or background of

Geogianna. She was evidently unfriendly toward Adam's children as evidenced by stories that have been passed down in the family and the fact that baby Adolph was raised by an older sister instead of living with his father and step-mother.

To Adam's second union were born the following: Francisca (Frances) 8 Nov 1885, John William 30 June 1887, Chester 2 Sep 1888, Jesse 2 Sep 1889, and Clara 17 Oct 1891. All of these were also born in Fredericksburg.

Magdalena Pehl, Adam's first wife, was born to John Adam Pehl and his wife Anna (or Maria) Lenz who came from Holler, Nassau, Germany (Prussia). They came on the ship Hercules in 1850. Their children included: Elsie (or Elizabeth), Peter, Madalena (Helena), and Adam. Birthdates of these are not known, nor are their birthplaces.

Our family would appreciate any further information on any and all of the above mentioned persons and their spouses, etc. We would like to work with anyone also researching these lines. We would also appreciate suggestions as to repositories where such information might be located.

Laurie E. Castillo

Laurie E. Werner Castillo

My address: 957 N. 350 E.
Orem, UT 84057
Phone: (801) 224-5327

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Eloise Robinson Cramer
 1111 Paul S.
 Granbury, TX 76048

KUEHNE

Charles August KUEHNE migrated from Germany c. 1845/47. The date was 1847 according to the obit of his daughter Dorothea KUEHNE BAUERLEIN OBORSKI. I do not find him listed on the Galveston ship log, nor on any Solms material.

My grandfather Charles Frank BAUERLEIN told me his mother was from Strassbourg, Germany. The 1900 Texas census gives Hanover Germany as their home. (could she have been born in Strassbourg and later lived in Hanover?)

The KUEHNE family debarked in Galveston, went by Schooner to Port Lavaca/Indianola. According to Walter KUEHNE (son of August Jr.) the family came to America with Prince Solms. Mrs KUEHNE was too ill to travel when the group left for New Braunfels. After Mrs KUEHNE's death they joined a group of Castro settlers. Their belongings and tools were loaded on carts drawn by oxen. Many of the settlers walked. They had Mexican guides and traveled much of the time at night. KUEHNE was a blacksmith (blacksmith tools were sold from his possessions.)

Land grant # 6 was issued to heirs of Carl August (Charles) KUEHNE 27 Feb 1851
 KUEHNE estate 191 Bexar Co., TX Probate 575

Sale of perishable property 9 Oct 1848. George L HAAS, guardian pg 521
 Sold pg 525

Surveys 35 & 36 District One on the waters of Hondo Creek 640 ac.

Third Class Patent 843 Vol 5 Survey 35 Old abstract 400

Children of Charles August KUEHNE were married in Castrovilla.

Children:

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|---|
| Sophia Louisa | b 15 Feb 1851 d. | m 14 Feb 1851 August Ferdinand HUTH |
| Dorothea | " 16 Apr 1835 " 10 July 1910 | San Antonio in home of her sister Louisa HUTH |
| | | m 1st 8 May 1854 Henry Julius BAUERLEIN |
| | | " 2nd 30 June 1859 Eugene OBORSKI |
| | | " 8 May 1856 August KLAPPENBACH |
| Mina | | Klappenbach drowned in Medina River above Courand's dam near Castrovilla 1883 |
| August Jr. | b 25 Apr 1844 d 16 Aug 1920 | San Antonio m Mary NEGLE |



Hoelscher-Buxkemper Family

ANNOUNCEMENT

Celebrating 99 years: Sr. Opportuna Hoelscher, CDP, (center) celebrated her 99th birthday on Dec. 27, 1987. Sister's first cousins, Sr. Lucy Glass, CCVI, (left) and Christine Hoelscher Gold (right) of Corpus Christi, were among the 60 or more relatives who gathered for the celebration at Our Lady of the Lake Convent retirement center. Sr. Opportuna is a great-granddaughter of Anton and Mary Katherine Hoelscher, who immigrated to Texas from Germany in 1846. Descendants of the original couple now number some 12,000 and maintain a strong identity with their family history. Theresa Gold welcomed the visitors, and Fr. James E. Hoelscher offered a blessing for Sr. Opportuna. (Photo by Michael J. O'Grady Jr.)

18th biennial reunion, "biggest family reunion in Texas" June 4 and 5, Bayfront Plaza Convention Center, Corpus Christi TX. For information: Dorothy Corcoran, 734 Chase Dr., Corpus Christi TX 78412 or Theresa Gold, 106 Ranchland, San Antonio TX 78213.

New Braunfels HERALD-ZEITUNG
 Wednesday, July 15, 1987, p 13

Pieper grave receives honor

On July 8, the Anton Pieper grave site in Comal Cemetery received a Daughters of the Republic of Texas "Citizen of the Republic of Texas" marker.

This marker is in recognition of Anton Pieper's achievements and spirit which he exhibited during the days when Texas gained its independence from Mexico through the days when Texas was a Republic.

Herman Pieper, 524 S. Seguin Ave., is the grandson of Anton Pieper. He was present at the grave site for the installation of the historical marker. Pieper has consistently and enthusiastically given his approval and encouragement to the Anton Pieper family research project from which this marker has evolved.

Anton Pieper (1823-1876) was a German pioneer in Colorado (1835) and Comal (1845) counties. He came to Texas in the spring of 1835 from Munster, Westphalia, Germany, with his mother Elizabeth and his half-sister, Anna Elizabeth. All in the small wagon party, traveling inland from the Texas coast to Cummins Creek, were massacred by Indians except for Anton and Anna Elizabeth. Peter Pieper, Anton's stepfather, found the children wandering the woods. He took them to Cummins Creek where they grew up.

Peter Pieper had immigrated secretly to Texas from Munster in 1833. He went to villa de San Felipe where he obtained a league of land in Stephen F. Austin's colony from the Mexican government. Peter Pieper's league was located on the waters of Cummins Creek, adjoining the James Cummins League, in the most northern part of Colorado County. During the Runaway Scrape, Peter Pieper's family was in Friederich

Ernst's camp, on the Brazos River bottom, near Brenham, with 11 other German families, all settlers in Texas from the Munster-Oldenburg area.

Peter Pieper, a Texas volunteer, later donated 72 acres of land out of his league to the Catholic Bishop Odin for the Frelsburg Catholic Church. Cummins Creek is known today as Frelsburg, Texas.

In 1842, at Cummins Creek, Anton Pieper, 19, was one of the signers of Pastor Louis Cachand Ervendberg's petition to the Congress of the Republic of Texas for Hermann's University. Ervendberg, who arrived at Colorado County in 1840 from Houston, had purchased 35 acres of land from Peter Pieper on which Ervendberg built his modest home.

This same year, Anton purchased 200 acres of land in Bastrop County. In 1843, Nassau Plantation was built not far from Cummins Creek. In 1844, Anton joined the German Nobility Society's colonization effort in Texas, the founding of New Braunfels, where he settled. It is believed Anton was in the "troop of 20" formed by Prince Solms at Chocolate Creek in January 1845. He was 21 years old.

On Oct. 6, 1845, Anton applied for and received his Third Class Unconditional Headright for 320 acres of land at San Antonio. New Braunfels was then in Precinct 8 of Bexar County.

In New Braunfels, from 1845-1850, Anton, a young merchant and farmer, acquired property, became financially secure, and was elected sheriff of Comal County in November 1850.

On Feb. 28, 1851, Anton was married to Johanna Eimcke by Pastor Ervendberg, who certified

her marriage ceremony from New Weid. Johanna, her mother, father, and sister were Nobility Society colonists from Semmenstedt. Braunschweig, Germany. Marie, her sister, later married Julius Robert Bodemann and made their home at 212 Zink St., New Braunfels. Johanna was a member of the German Protestant Church. Anton had been raised Catholic.

In 1852, Anton was one of the contributors to Sts. Peter and Paul Church. He was chairman of the August 1853 general election committee. He was elected Comal County Commissioner in 1858 and was re-elected to a second term in 1860. In January 1872, Anton purchased Survery 190, Esnaurizor Eleven League Grant, Guadalupe County (between Barbarosa and the Friedens Church on Pieper Road), from Leonardo Suarez of Madrid, Spain, for \$960 in gold.

Anton and Johanna's children were Otto Pieper, married first to Louise Blasienz, and second to Otilie Specht; Franklin; Louis; Walter, married to Otilie Bartels; Ernst, married to Emilie Breustedt; Albert, married to Lina Starcke; Anna, married to Edward Starcke; and Martin.

Anton died of pneumonia in New Braunfels on Jan. 21, 1876, with burial in the Anton Pieper family plot in Comal Cemetery.

Mrs. Jim Brooks of Austin and Mrs. Bert Brown of San Antonio, great-granddaughters of Anton Pieper, are members of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, Martin Wells chapter, Round Rock and Alamo Chapter, San Antonio, respectively.

From: Mrs. Jim Brooks (Bunnie Louise)
 3816 S. Lamar Blvd, #1519
 Austin, TX 78704-7949

QUERY FROM GERMANY

GTHS received a letter from a German reader, Mr. Dietrich Kropp, requesting help in locating/verifying information on one John C. Hesse, ne Johann Konrad Hesse, born in Bremen on September 19, 1835. His parents were Johann Friedrich Christoph Hesse (father) and Engel ne Schlag (mother). J. K. Hesse married Marie V?... and he was the parent of Henry A., (Major) Edwin B. and Conrad Hesse (who married Elizabeth Martin and their children were Elizabeth and Helen Hesse). J.K. Hesse died November 14, 1929. His last place of residence was 506 A-Street SE, Washington, D.C., and it appears that he was a police officer in the capitol city. Our German reader seeks verification of this information and any other material that comes to light.

Mr. Kropp forwarded one interesting piece of information on John C. Hesse from the American Rifleman dated July 15, 1926. According to the information given there, Hesse was a Corporal in the Eighth U.S. Infantry stationed in Texas at the outbreak of the Civil War. He and the Sergeant-major hid the regimental colors on their bodies and carried them north where they were presented to the President of the U.S.

Any information on John C. (Johann Konrad) Hesse can be forwarded to:

Mr. Dietrich Kropp
2802 Ottersberg 2
Ebbensiek 5
West Germany

Many thanks to our own
W. M. "Von" Von-Maszewski
for his translation of
the letter from Herr Kropp.

January 20, 1988 • The Chronicle of Higher Education • A7

Library of Congress Displays Process to Prevent Books from Crumbling

PASADENA, TEX.

The Library of Congress, seeking to prove that its new process to prevent books from crumbling is safe and effective, invited college and university librarians to visit its mass-deacidification test facility here earlier this month.

Although impressed with their tour, the librarians were not convinced that the process was the answer to the problem of deteriorating pages.

"Safety is a major issue, but money is the biggest issue," said Carl Deal, director of library collections at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Mr. Deal was one of about a dozen librarians who stopped in Houston on their way to last week's American Library Association meeting in San Antonio.

Experts estimate that close to 25 per cent of all library holdings are already brittle, and that 75 per cent are at risk of deterioration in the next few decades. The deterioration is caused by acid remaining from the paper-manufacturing processes used since 1850.

However, books are deteriorating at different rates, depending on how they are stored and how much they are used. For college and university libraries, the problem is not yet pressing, librarians say. When they find seriously deteriorated materials, college libraries microfilm or discard them—depending on whether other copies exist.

The Library of Congress, with 13 million items in its collection, cannot afford to microfilm its material, said William J. Welsh, the deputy librarian of Congress, because the process takes several weeks and costs at least \$60 a book. Nor can the library depend on other libraries to keep copies of books, he said.

1.5 Million Books a Year

The \$1.9-million facility at a chemical plant in this industrial suburb of Houston was designed to test a method that deacidifies thousands of books at a time, up to 1.5 million a year.

Officials of the Library of Congress are delighted with the success of the facility. An earlier test facility, at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland, had to be destroyed in early 1986 when NASA technicians were unable to control the chemical used in the deacidification process.

Later this year, the Library of Congress plans to build a full-scale deacidification plant at Fort Detrick, near Frederick, Md. Library officials estimate it will cost \$6-million, and for the next 20 years will be able only to treat books from the Library of Congress and other government agencies.

While such a facility would bring the cost of treating a book down to about \$3.50, the initial cost of build-

ing such a plant is a deterrent to college and university libraries that might want similar facilities of their own.

Hoping for Simpler Technology

Richard M. Dougherty, director of the university library at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, said most of them are treating only those materials that are seriously deteriorated. The libraries are hoping that by the time they face widespread deterioration of their collections a simpler and less expensive technology to save printed matter will have been found. For the Library of Congress, however, simply choosing the books in the worst condition would be an expensive, time-consuming, and ultimately useless task, said Mr. Welsh. With over 13 million items—and 330,000 added each year—the Library could not keep up with deterioration.

Over the last few years the Library has paid for research into mass-deacidification methods that would work for all types of library materials—manuscripts, maps, prints, music scores, drawings, posters, and folios, as well as books.

—JUDITH AXLER TURNER

November 4, 1987 • The Chronicle of Higher Education • A5

Boys' and Girls' Fashions Diverged in 1890's

Children's clothing became differentiated by sex only around the turn of the 20th century, according to a specialist in the history of costume.

Throughout most of the 19th century, says Jo B. Paoletti, associate professor of textiles and consumer economics at the University of Maryland at College Park, little boys dressed like little girls. Infants of both sexes wore long white dresses, she says, while toddlers wore short, loose-fitting dresses until the age of 2 or 3. From then until 5 or 6, both boys and girls wore dresses or skirted suits, differentiated only by color, material, and trim.

After that, boys graduated to short pants and then to long trousers at about age 12.

In a survey of popular magazines from the mid-19th century through the early 20th century, however, Ms. Paoletti found that sex-differentiation in children's clothing became more common in the 1890's. By the end of that decade, she says, boys were wearing dresses only until they were 2 years old or so.

Ms. Paoletti also notes that the few commentators at the turn of the century who took up the subject of sex-differentiation in children's clothing tended to favor the absence of such distinctions until children reached school age, but popular opinion appears to have gone against them.

Ms. Paoletti reports on her research in the autumn issue of *Signs*. —E.K.C.

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Fascination With Business and the Orient Fuels Enrollment in Asian Languages

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON

When Karen Sole, a University of Oregon senior, went to Japan in 1980, she saw no other foreign students there.

That's no longer true.

"Now it's really getting to be popular," she says. "People are starting to go to Japan and China the way they travel to Europe."

Ms. Sole hopes to work with visiting Japanese businessmen. "Companies are always looking for people who know how to speak Japanese," she says. "It's very difficult to do business without knowing something about the culture and the language."

Ms. Sole's fascination with the Orient is part of a tsunami of interest in the Far East that has fueled dramatic increases in the past three years in the number of students taking classes in Japanese and Chinese. The sudden interest has sent Chinese- and Japanese-language departments scrambling to find teachers to meet the demand.

A recent survey by the Modern Language Association found the number of college students taking Japanese had increased to 23,454 in 1986, from 16,127 in 1983—a 45-per-cent increase. In the same period, the number of students taking Chinese jumped 28.2 per cent—to 16,891 in 1986, from 13,178 in 1983.

To be sure, interest in Japanese and Chinese is still confined to a relatively small group of students who are willing to spend the three years necessary to become proficient speakers.

Few believe the languages will take the place of Spanish and French as the ones taught to most American college students. In 1986, 411,293 took Spanish classes, while 275,328 took French.

Foreign-Language Enrollment		
	1986	3-year change
Japanese	23,454	+45.4%
Chinese	16,891	+28.2%
Portuguese	5,071	+14.0%
Russian	33,961	+11.8%
Spanish	411,293	+ 6.5%
Italian	40,945	+ 5.8%
Latin	25,038	+ 3.3%
French	275,328	+ 1.9%
Other	13,576	+ 0.7%
Arabic	3,417	- 0.5%
German	121,022	- 5.6%
Greek	17,608	- 9.0%
Hebrew	15,630	-14.1%
Total	1,003,234	+ 3.9%

SOURCE: MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION

Wartburg jetzt mit Golf-Motor

Ost-Berlin (vwd). Im Raum Eisenach rollen jetzt die ersten neuen Wartburgs mit Golf-Motor. Wie gestern in Ost-Berlin bekannt wurde, handelt es sich um eine noch kleine Stückzahl, die offenbar von Werksangehörigen gefahren wird. Dieser erste in der DDR produzierte Wartburg-Viertakter ist mit einem Golf-Motor mit 50 PS ausgerüstet. Das neue Auto mit dem in Lizenz gebauten Motor geht auf einen Vertrag zwischen der Volkswagen AG und dem DDR-Außenhandelsbetrieb Industrieanlagen-Import von 1984 zurück.

Der neue Wartburg hat eine leicht verbreiterte Vorderachse, damit der Motor ausreichend Platz findet. Er „ist insgesamt komfortabler und hat ein kleines bißchen mehr Chic als seine Vorgänger“, beschreiben ihn Kenner. Der Verkaufspreis dürfte um 30 000 DDR-Mark liegen, 8000 DDR-Mark mehr als beim Zweitakter-Modell. Die Serienproduktion soll in einigen Wochen anlaufen.

Wer jetzt in der DDR einen Wartburg in der neuen Version bestellt, muß mindestens zehn Jahre, in der Provinz bis zu 14 Jahre warten.

GTHS Annual Meeting

Sept. 9 - 11

Austin, Texas

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TASTE

Schnitzel to strudel, Gunther's serves classic German fare

By Diane Payton Gomez
Special to the American-Statesman

I went to Germany for dinner the other evening — at least that's what it seemed like. As soon as I set foot in Gunther's German restaurant, I found it easy to forget that I was in a converted Mexican restaurant on the north side of Austin.

The building looks more like a quaint Bavarian chalet with its paneled shutters, window boxes filled with bright artificial red and white flowers, blue-checked tablecloths, mounted deer horns and large paintings of German scenes such as King Ludwig II's fairy tale castle. The staff was appropriately attired in lederhosen and dirndls. Throughout the meal we listened to music of some real stein-clanking type, which included enthusiastic yodeling and some fast-paced polkas. I was told that Gunther's has live music on Friday and Saturday (tuba and accordion on one night and a German singer on the other). German cuisine is one type of food in which this city is weak. Gunther's owner, Gunther Laus (who is from southern Bavaria —

now part of West Germany), owned a German restaurant called Gunther's Edelweiss in El Paso. His kitchen in Austin is staffed by a trio of German cooks and the menu of German and Bavarian specialties is more extensive than anything I have seen in Austin.

There are a number of schnitzels (boiled pork and Wisconsin milk-fed veal), wursts (sausage), a smoked pork loin and beef rouladen. From Bavaria, there's schweinshaxe (pork shank) and heisser lebkase (sausage loaf). Occasionally sauerbraten is an evening special.

The evening we visited Gunther's, the soup of the day was a delicious, thick, marrow-stock lentil soup that was well-flavored and seasoned with bits of carrot, onion, celery and potato. It was served with a basket of pumpernickel and Prussian rye breads with butter. I thought the appetizer category was a bit weak, offering only hering salad and wurstsalat (marinated German bologna). However, the dinner portions were so generous that an appetizer was overkill anyway. We tried the hering salad (\$4.95), which was several large

Dining out

Gunther's Restaurant

Address: 11606 N. Interstate 35
Phone: 834-0474

Hours: 5:30 to 10:30 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday.

bar open until midnight Thursday through Saturday.

Reservations accepted for parties of 8 or more. For the handicapped: The restaurant and restroom accessible to wheelchairs.

Smoking: There is a smoking room.
Credit: Visa, MasterCard, American Express
Rating: ★★½

chunks of white-marinated herring in sour cream with dill, gherkins and slices of onion.

For our entree, we selected the Bauernschmaus (\$14.95) and the Jäger Schnitzel (\$10.25), both excellent choices. The Bauernschmaus could have been renamed the man-handler because it included a hefty pile of three meats: bratwurst

(preservative-free mild sausage from New Braunfels made mostly of veal with a little pork), 10 ounces of thickly sliced smoked pork loin (tender and juicy) and spicy Polish sausage. The dinner came with a heap of mashed potatoes, and imported German sauerkraut that had Gunther's added touch of apples, onion and a bit of pork.

My Jäger Schnitzel was a pound-sized pork cutlet served with a wine-mushroom sauce. Even though I usually cringe at the thought of canned mushrooms, I must admit the mixture of canned and fresh mushrooms used in the dish was quite satisfactory, blended in a tasty Burgundy sauce. The cutlet, slightly crispy around the edges, was lean and fork-tender.

This entree was accompanied by German fried potatoes and a salad platter. The salad platter had a sampling of items that were mostly marinated (green bean salad, red cabbage, cole slaw, cucumbers with dill and potato salad) and yet each had its own slightly individual taste.

A German meal wouldn't be complete without an order of appetize (\$1.75), delicate, chewy boiled German dumplings finished with a bit of butter. Spatula comes with some entrees besides the ones we chose or you can order it as a

side dish.

With our meal we enjoyed a glass of the fruit-tasting house Liebfraumilch (\$1.95) and a mug of Spatze (\$1.95), a light and flavorful German beer.

The dessert selection included Black Forest Kirschtorte, cheesecake and apple strudel. Our shared slice of buttery apple strudel (\$2.50) was baked in a delicious flaky pastry. I was told later that, unfortunately, the lady who baked Gunther's strudels has since returned to Germany. However, Gunther is working on his own recipe for strudel.

At the time of our visit, the only deal coffee was instant, but Gunther says he will be serving Farmers Brothers brewed decaf along with the regular brewed coffee. Diane Payton Gomez's weekly restaurant review is based on her experience during an anonymous visit. Additional information is obtained later by telephone.

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German-Texan Heritage Society

"1988--Celebrating 10 years"

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 . . . descendants 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	\$ 5.00
	Regular	8.00
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1988 - Sept. 9-11, Austin	Patron	30.00
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The German-Texan Heritage Society calendar year is from January 1 to December 31. Membership payments and renewals are due in January.

Completed projects of the Society:

1. The reprint of *ROEMER'S TEXAS*,
2. Sponsorship of the reprint of *THE CABIN BOOK (DAS KAJUTENBUCH)*, by Charles Sealsfield,
3. The reprint of Rudolph Biesele's *THE HISTORY OF THE GERMAN SETTLEMENTS IN TEXAS 1831-1861*.

All books are available through the Society. Please request price list.

Project in progress: The creation of a German-Texan Registry.

For more information or price lists for books and back issues contact:

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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:

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SPRING.....JANUARY 20
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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

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