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NEWSLETTER

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SEE BACK COVER FOR CONTINUATION OF EDITORIAL BOARD

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

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The Society's favorite folklorist, Gilbert Jordan, has included two "stories" in this issue.

Maury Maverick started quite a letter campaign this summer in the SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS. See this on pages 281 to 294.

As always our Genealogist Theresa Gold has compiled a big section, pages 241 to 259.

Viel Spass beim Lesen!!

DO NOT FORGET TO RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP TODAY.

THE GTHS YEAR IS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31.

The Editor Writes . . .

TO GTHS MEMBERS:

If you have any pictures or newspaper releases concerning the Austin meeting, please send them to me. I will put them in the SCRAPBOOK for you to look at in the future.

Sincerely, Leola K. Tiedt

CONGRATULATIONS, RODNEY!

Rodney Koenig, directed a 3-day program with many distinguished practitioners and professors for the 12th annual

ADVANCED ESTATE PLANNING AND PROBATE COURSE last June in Houston.



RODNEY C. KOENIG
COURSE DIRECTOR
Bd. Cert., Estate Planning & Probate Law; Charter Member, Coll. of SBT; Past Chair., Ag. Law Comm.; SBT; Fellow, Amer. Coll. of Prob. Counsel; Past Pres., Houston Navy League, State Chair., Planned Giving, Amer. Heart Assn.; Dir., German Texan Heritage Society; frequent lecturer, SBT/CLE

DO WE HAVE ANY MEMBERS WHO HAVE DONE SOMETHING OUTSTANDING FOR THEIR COMMUNITY, PROFESSION, CHURCH, OR FAMILY? If so, let us know the details for our readers.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING IN AUSTIN

Thanks to the hard work of Anna Thompson and her staff from the Capitol City GTHS this special meeting was SPECIAL!

It was almost more than we could digest, because so many super programs were offered.

We did a lot of remembering. The best thing of all is that we recognize each other now. Ten years ago we were strangers.

In the ten years since it all started we have over 20 lbs of NEWSLETTERS, two book reprints, a soon-to-be-published REGISTRY, an office in Austin, the memories of meetings in Austin, San Antonio, Round Top area, Kerrville area, Fredericksburg, New Braunfels, Houston, Galveston and the year we didn't meet because of the hurricane.

GTHS BOARD TO MEET IN INDUSTRY
JANUARY 14, 1989....10 AM

Ann Lindemann's house

This includes editorial and official board members. Notices and agenda to be sent.

COMMITTEE TO REWRITE AND UPDATE
G.T.H.S. CONSTITUTION
AND BY-LAWS

The Founding Mothers of the GTHS determined it would take ten years to get the fledgling on its feet. At the annual meeting in 1989 a new GTHS Constitution will be adopted and new officers will be elected. The original constitution allowed for the organization to be in the hands of the founders until the time they wished to open it to the general membership. That time has come. We are not those "officers for life" types, but when an organization is beginning it is important to have stability. Also many German-related heritage groups encounter problems from extremists, who seek to use them for political activities. We have endeavored to build a strong foundation of integrity and strict adherence to our purpose. We have invested not only our time, but our love, our care and our concern for the German heritage in Texas. We are grateful to our members for making this a joyful and a rewarding ten years of service to you.

The GTHS Constitution revision committee members are:
Lew Marquardt, Buda, Chair
Helga von Schweinitz, Austin
Ann Lindemann, Industry
Rodney Koenig, Houston.

This committee is also developing a job description and a code of ethics for an executive director for the GTHS, so that when we decide to hire someone we will be ready.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
September 8-10, 1989
San Antonio
Menger Hotel
Chairperson
Frances Heimer Harrison

BY POPULAR DEMAND.....

Beginning in 1989 the NEWSLETTER will be a small newsy letter with dated materials and business of the Society. It will come out three times, in February, May and October. It will a maximum of 20 pages. We want a calendar of events, such as regular festivals, reunions and other German-Texan activities.

The original NEWSLETTER will be renamed THE JOURNAL OF THE GERMAN- TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY and it will appear twice-a-year, in July and in December. It will be from 80-100 pages and continue to include all the information from the membership and the genealogical section. It is very difficult for volunteers to get such a big journal-like publication out at a specified time.

This isn't such a big change, and we hope to keep the membership a bit better informed and more up-to-date.

This idea was in Mary's "Five year" Plan and Elizabeth Lehmann got us moving!

PRESERVATION OF WRITTEN ARTIFACTS: GTHS Concern

Do not throw away any old diaries, family papers, or letters. Let us have a peak at them. Send us manuscripts in old handwritten German. To be of value the originals must be

available, but send us xerox copies. If the document is over 10 pages, send a 2 page sample. In order to preserve valuable written artifacts, the GTHS is ready to act as a clearing house. If you can read and transcribe the handwritten 19th century script, please contact the GTHS office. Send all manuscripts to the GTHS office.

WELCOME TO HELGA VON SCHWEINITZ

Helga was elected to serve on the GTHS Board for the 1988-1991 term. She has been an active member of the GTHS since its beginning, is a German-Texan researcher, and active in Austin German activities.

SOCIETY FOR GERMAN-AMERICAN STUDIES

This is a national organization that has been around since 1968. It has membership from about 42 states. Its goals are similar to those of the GTHS. This group meets annually and met in San Antonio about 8 years ago. The Board of the GTHS through its president has extended an invitation to the SG-AS to have its annual symposium (usually the last week-end of April) in San Antonio in 1992. We have suggested that the GTHS serve as a clearinghouse for the SG-AS to connect all the German heritage societies in the United States together into a network. We would encourage states, where there is no German heritage society, to organize one. There are German-Americans everywhere!! At the urging of the GTHS Board Dona and Mary will represent the GTHS at the SG-AS symposium in April, 1989, in Chicago. We will personally invite them to Texas, explain the networking proposal, and participate in the program. The Board of the GTHS feels that it is time for us to share our success and "Texas Know How" with the rest of the country. What do you think?

Have you applied for a German-Texan topic for the new HANDBOOK OF TEXAS? See pp. 65-67, Spring, 1988, GTHS NEWSLETTER for the details. If we don't do it, who will?

READ: All of Mike Hennech's research paper is in this issue. Enjoy it!

Society For German-American Studies

Established in 1968 and registered in the state of Ohio as a non-profit organization, the Society is an international professional association of individuals and institutions interested in and involved in the field of German-American studies.

PURPOSES

The Society holds to the following purposes:

- to engage in and promote interest in the study of the history, linguistics, folklore, genealogy, literature, theater, music, and other creative art forms of the German element in the Americas;
- to publish, produce, and present research findings and educational materials of the areas of interest as a public service;
- to assist researchers, teachers, and students;
- and to improve cross-cultural relations between German-speaking countries and the Americas.

SYMPOSIA

An annual symposium affords the opportunity for members to share their interests in German-Americana through the presentation of scholarly papers and informal gatherings. The symposium is held in a university setting during the month of April.

Regional symposia are planned to provide more informal association of interested people in limited geographical areas.

The Society publishes a quarterly newsletter and a yearbook to further its purposes. The *Newsletter*, while containing informative articles concerning the Society, also carries articles about the activities of other organizations with similar purposes and short articles on German-Americana.

The Yearbook contains articles in English and German on German-American history, literature, and culture. It also contains a **Book Review** section edited by **Jerry Glenn**, University of Cincinnati, and the annual **Bibliography of German-Americana**, edited by **Stephen M. Benjamin** and **Renate L. Benjamin**, Radford University, assisted by the Bibliographic Committee of the Society.

The Society was responsible for the idea and the successful implementation of the national German-American Day in 1987, spearheaded by the German-American Day Committee of the society.

Membership Continues To Climb

Membership in the society reached an all-time high again last year with the total membership in all categories numbering 494. While this is quite an achievement, we are just a little disappointed that membership did not reach the magic 500 level.

Individuals accounted for 369 of the total, and institutions, 125. The breakdown geographically is as follows: the United States, 426; Canada, 18; Federal Republic of Germany, 42; other European and Asian countries, 8. Of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, only Alaska, Arkansas, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Mississippi, Nevada, and New Hampshire are not represented in the society. Pennsylvania led the states in the number of members (60), followed by Ohio (32), Texas (27), New York (26), Minnesota (22), Illinois (23), Indiana (21).

	U.S.	Canada
Individuals	321	12
Institutions	105	6
TOTALS	426	18
REMOVALS		
1986 non-renewals	42	
1986 removals	8	
TOTAL	50	
MEMBERSHIP		
Regular	473	
Sustaining	13	
Donor	2	
MEMBERSHIPS		
United States		
AL 2	KY 5	ND 5
AK -	LA 5	OH 32
AZ 3	MA 14	OK 1
AR -	MD 9	OR 4
CA 11	ME -	PA 60
CO 2	MI 11	RI 2
CT 10	MN 22	SC 5
DE 2	MS -	SD 4
DC 8	MO 10	TN 7
FL 9	MT 2	TX 27
GA 1	Ne 8	UT 2
HI -	NV -	VA 8
ID -	NH -	VT 1
IL 23	NJ 9	WA 2
IN 21	NM 1	WV 2
IA 12	NY 26	WI 12
KS 17	NC 10	WY 1

To become a member, please write a check payable to:

"The Society for German-American Studies" and mail it with this application form to the Treasurer:

C. Richard Beam
406 Spring Drive
Millersville, PA 17551

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

- Regular (North America) \$ 20.00
- Regular (All others) \$ 25.00
- Sustaining \$ 40.00
- Donor \$ 75.00
- Affiliate \$150.00
- Life \$500.00
(may be paid in five annual installments)

LEAVE YOUR DEUTSCHE MARK

(Estate Planning for Germans)

By Rodney C. Koenig

The German-Texan Heritage Society has just passed a milestone, having celebrated its 10th anniversary at our convention in Austin, Texas. GTHS is truly blessed to have had the triumvirate of Mary Mathis El-Beheri, Anna Thompson and Dona Reeves-Marquardt during the initial ten years. Everyone attending the 10th Anniversary banquet and awards presentation knows that Mary, Anna and Dona have in fact left their German mark on the German-Texan Heritage Society. Furthermore, I challenge anyone to provide a more memorable, eloquent and witty presenter of awards than Leola Tiedt. Being somewhat biased in favor of Fayette County German-Texans, I must report that I was extremely proud of Leola Tiedt's memorable speech and presentation of awards to Mary, Anna and Dona.

While the Founders of the German-Texan Heritage Society have left their German mark on our organization and on this state, we should continue to very seriously *leave our German mark* on our Texas community after we are gone. One way to continue leaving a German impression and presence in the community is to continue to support the various German organizations which have existed since Germans first came to Texas. Several topics during the 10th Anniversary convention discussed the musical aspect of Germans. Manfred Holck spoke to us of the "History of the Saengerrunde". Additionally, Herbert Bilhartz spoke to us regarding "German Bands in Texas Today: How to Start One in Your Town". We also heard the German Volksmusik Ensemble from the William B. Travis High School, the Pflugerville Deutsche Volksangers as well Les Varners Authentic German Village Band. Wherever Germans have gone, they have taken their music with them. Currently, numerous German musical organizations exist throughout Texas which support and encourage pride in German heritage. I was especially pleased when Manfred Holck, who has been singing with the Austin Saengerrunde at Schultz Garden for over fifty years, spoke in both English and German to the group listening to his presentation. One obvious way in which we leave our German mark is to support German musical organizations such as the Saengerrunde, the Liederkrantz, the Saengerbund and any number of other German musical organizations.

We also heard Thomas Cutrer, the Managing Editor of the *Handbook of Texas*, speak to us regarding our need to reduce to writing and submit in writing articles on our German-Texans. In particular, each German-Texan musical organization should specifically write an article concerning their particular musical organization, including an article regarding each of the founders of such organization and submit such article to the *Handbook of Texas* for publication. This would be another way to leave our German mark permanently in the history of Texas.

In addition to leaving our mark by supporting German-Texan musical organizations or by writing an article for the Handbook of Texas about our German-Texan forebearers and organizations, we should leave our Deutsche Mark, U.S. dollars and portions of our estate to support our German-Texan charitable projects. While attending the 10th anniversary convention, I spent time discussing and planning ways for one of our generous members to support our German-Texan heritage. This support will likely come by changing a beneficiary designation on a life insurance policy directly to the *German-Texan Heritage Society*. It will also likely result in changing a Will to provide that a portion of such person's estate will create an endowment fund which will support scholarships for German students and funds to encourage teaching of German.

If we decide to leave our German mark on Texas and our dollars to German-Texan causes, we should take action and literally make a Will which leaves all or a percentage of our estate to German charities such as the *German-Texan Heritage Society*, the *Institute of Texas German Studies*, or other favorite German charities. In particular, any university with a German department or any high school program with a significant German program would be a likely candidate for support. Should large amounts be available, then a self supporting foundation which donates to numerous German-Texan causes would be a possibility. It is my hope that each university within the state of Texas would receive donations and bequests to support and further the positive virtues of being a Texas-German. Consider creating a cash award to the top German student and teacher in your school. If you are interested in discussing gifts to any German-Texan charity, please consider completing the form below.

MEMORIAL GIFT

TO
GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

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 In Honor of _____
 In Memory of _____
 Send notification of my gift to: _____

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

German Texan Heritage Society Convention--Austin 1988German Roots in the Austin Area and Elsewhere

Irma Goeth Guenther

As in many areas of Texas, one can find German roots within range of Austin's location. One could name many such settlements and towns, as for instance Pflugerville, Schulenburg, Shiner, La Grange, Cat Spring, Cypress Mill, and of course New Braunfels and Fredericksburg. Further, the extent of German roots everywhere seems to be reflected in a census of foreign languages showing that Spanish and German are the most used.

The founding of German settlements in Texas began around 1831 with Friedrich Ernst at Mill Creek in Austin County where he had received a land grant within the Austin San Felipe Colony. This was followed by a German settlement at Biegel around Cummins Creek in Fayette County. In 1834, inspired to immigrate to Texas through letters written by Friedrich Ernst, a number of families settled at Cat Spring in Austin County including the Klebergs and von Roeders, later being joined by others, such as Pastor Adolf Fuchs and family. Next, in 1838 Ernst founded the town of Industry which was to become known as the "cradle of the German settlements".

While these were some of the first settlements of Germans in Texas, the large influx of German immigration to Texas began with organization in 1842 of the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas. This was founded by a group of German Noblemen and thus became known as the Adelsverein. Most likely the early aim of this society had been to establish a German colony, or colonies, in the Republic of Texas.

Settlements under auspice of the Adelsverein ran approximately as follows:

In 1842, Shelby (previously Roedersmuehle) was established as a small German farming community in Austin County which from 1845-1846 was populated by families sponsored by the Adelsverein.

In 1843, Count Boos-Waldeck (one of the founders of the Adelsverein) bought a plantation in Fayette County (near present Round Top) for the Adelsverein, on which Nassau Plantation, a "manor house" type of retreat,

was built for the officials of the Society, the first director of the Society having been Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels.

Remaining the best-known settlements are New Braunfels and Fredericksburg, while actually there are many more--too many to mention them all. But among these, one might mention Comfort, Boerne, Kerrville, Mason, Sisterdale, Cat Spring, Cypress Mill, and Twin Sisters.

Then again, San Antonio is one of the Texas cities which contains obvious sections of German settlement. Famous among these is of course the King William Street area where many German settlers, including a number of successful business men, eventually made their permanent homes. There is for instance the highly interesting Albert Steves home which now contains a museum featuring the furnishings and designs of its period. Other houses in the same area are cottages built in a distinctive German style.

Within the first two years of the Adelsverein, nearly 10,000 Germans came to Texas under sponsorship of that organization. By 1847 the Verein was declared bankrupt, but the emigration of Germans continued steadily so that by 1850 over 30,000 had settled in Texas, then said to comprise 20 percent of the total white population. They were mostly induced to seek these shores through love of liberty, and partly through glowing accounts of travelers who had traversed Texas and in their reports did not hesitate to pronounce it "the finest country on earth--suitable in every way for colonization by Europeans".

As Otilie Fuchs Goeth expressed it in her memoirs concerning the sailing of her family to Texas in 1845 when she was ten years old: "Well do I remember my apprehensions as we boarded this fearsome crate which was to carry us into the New World. Our former home and happy childhood now lay behind us, soon to be followed by more serious times. Yet we were cheerful. There was no lack of singing, everyone attempting to encourage the other, with probably many a secret tear falling into the waves. We hurried towards the sinking sun, the magic West beckoning, as we wondered what the future held in store."

As to motivations for going to Texas, one must consider not only the search for religious freedom, but also the search for better economic opportunities, and the overpopulation of Germany, not to forget the proverbial "Wanderlust" of the German soul. Some, including the Reverend

Pastor Fuchs, confessed having been so impressed as young men by the writings of James Fenimore Cooper, that they became fascinated with the idea of seeing the wilderness described for themselves. None the less, they brought with them their European culture which even today is still visible, particularly in the small settlements in counties such as Bexar, Guadalupe, Comal, Blanco, Gillespie, Mason, Kendall, Fayette and Austin.

Newspapers became a much sought after source of information to the German immigrants. Approximately five German-language newspapers were established in Texas in early times. Foremost of these may have been the Neu-Braunfelser Zeitung of 1852, founded by Ferdinand Lindheimer, the outstanding botanist of pioneer Texas. Other papers were the Freie Presse Fuer Texas in San Antonio, Texas Vorwaerts, and the Friedrichsburger Wochenblatt.

As for books, particularly among educated German immigrants, the classics such as Goethe and Schiller were naturally of great importance-- considered to be a must in order to be properly educated, as well as for the simple joy of reading them. As Caroline Sacks von Roeder wrote to Germany: "Be sure to bring all of the sheet music you can collect and do not fail to bring the complete works of Goethe".

As for education, for many pioneer settlers, particularly those living in rural communities such as Cat Spring and Cypress Mill, providing an education for their children was largely a matter of private initiative. In some cases the children were mainly taught by their parents within the family circle. Examples of such were the Adolph Fuchs, August Schroeter and Louis Klappenbach families, especially before rural schools were established.

As an early example of private and group initiative, one can cite the interesting case of Cat Spring in Austin County. Here school was taught by Adolf Fuchs, and probably others, before the existence of public education. But in 1849 Adolf Fuchs drew up the following petition to the Texas Legislature:

MEMORANDUM

"Thirty German families at Cat Spring and in the neighborhood, feeling the necessity of having an English school for their numerous children, are building a convenient schoolhouse, and the undersigned is appointed as their first teacher.

But, though these families are convinced that a school is an indispensable requisite to them, as well as that English schools are undeniably the bulwark of the Republic [sic], still most of the families are poor and accordingly their means insufficient to maintain a good school. On the contrary, their exertions will probably be of little success, if not quite lost, unless the Government of Texas will sustain them.

They hope, therefore, the Government will not refuse their request, and the Senator of their county, General Portis, will be their intercessor. Signed:

Cat Spring, Oct. 29th, 1849

Adolphus Fuchs

in the name of 30 families
of Cat Spring and the
neighborhood."

In 1967, on being presented with a copy of the above document, Senator Ralph Yarborough stated, "This is a remarkable document; all in one page it points out the necessity for education in the English language, for fiscal management of the schools, for education of the poor, for proper governmental action." One might point out that this document precedes the establishment of the first public schools by approximately five years.

Another example of how education was fostered in a rural community largely consisting of German-Texan residents developed at Cypress Mill in Blanco County. Here two families, the Carl Goeth family and the William Fuchs family, decided to build a small schoolhouse and hire a teacher to instruct their growing families. (This little school house has been pictured in a recent Texas History book.) Fortunately, there was no shortage of qualified persons to teach there, one of the first teachers having been Julius Romberg. Later, a private "academy" of sorts was established at Cypress Mill with instructors such as Professor Ferdinand Schaupp and Professor Otto Fuchs. Mostly the students were young men aiming at attending a university. Personally I know of two young men who studied at this preparatory school who were able to directly enter the Law and Medical schools of the University of Texas without any difficulty. Teachers such as Schaupp and Fuchs were also employed as private tutors by such families in Blanco and Burnet counties who could afford to do so.

One institution which has served to preserve German culture is the long tradition of the singing society. The first known singing society in Texas was probably the Germania organized in New Braunfels in 1850. Other singing societies sprang up in Comfort, Sisterdale, San Antonio, La Grange and of course Austin. As related, the first state-wide singing festival was held in New Braunfels in 1853. This was an event to be remembered for many years. Such festivals are still widely popular today. On one occasion in 1982 when the Beethoven Mens' Chorus performed at the Institute of Texan Cultures in San Antonio, I chanced to be sitting next to a lady from Germany. Obviously impressed, she remarked to me, "But that chorus is from Germany, is it not?" This certainly spoke well for the quality of their singing and enunciation. Altogether the German-Texan singing societies have provided much of the best social life and music among the German-Texans as well as for others.

Cypress Mill in Blanco County is so called because the Cypress Mill community was once the site of some lumber and milling enterprises. It is located in the beautiful hill country about forty miles west of Austin, off the main highways. It is a ranch community, rich in cultural and historical background. The names of Cypress Mill's hardy pioneer families should include the following: Fuchs, Goeth, Wenmohs, Holton, Romberg, Hoppe, Croft, Kellersberger, Schroeter, Goebel, Lechow, Reiner, Geiger and many others.

The road leading to Cypress Mill is Highway 962, now a hardsurfaced road which follows the original Austin-to-Llano road, one of the first roads west of Austin. Along these winding paths of early Texas passed Comanches, outlaws, intrepid settlers and Utah-bound Mormons, in addition to the weighty traffic to the cotton gin, saw mill and grist mill powered by the waters of Cypress Creek. On a rocky point overlooking Cypress Creek, a rusty turbine and a millrace still in remarkable condition provide a basis for the reminiscence of the actual beginning of this community around 1865. Through this picturesque area of central Texas meanders a beautiful placid stream, Cypress Creek, bordered by stately, century-old cypress trees. One tree, patriarch of them all, was already a young tree more than 2,000 years ago and has been reported to be the largest cypress tree west of the Mississippi.

Difficult as it is to visualize from its normal peaceful state, Cypress Creek can easily become a raging torrent that destroys all movable objects in its path. Thus it has been considered both a blessing and a plague by the early pioneers. Cypress Mill today maintains a quiet dignity based on its incomparable background. But beneath this placid pattern lies a history of malaria and typhoid fever, snakes and marauders, all of which took their toll on the German-born settlers; yet the water power and lumber of Cypress Creek repaid in kind for all of the hardships endured.

The millrace for the sawmill was first turned by a big water wheel that furnished power for the saws that turned enormous cypress logs into boards for the early settlers' homesteads, and on certain days of the week ground corn into meal. Later, in 1885, after the water wheel was replaced by a turbine, J.R. Kellersberger used the power to gin cotton and press it into bales.

The dam itself, made of flat rocks and mud, entirely without cement, held back the waters and withstood high floods on many occasions.

Historically, the first white settlers were Mormons who sought to harness the water power of Cypress Creek. These efforts of the late 1850's and early 1860's failed, and the Mormons moved on. It remained for the Fuchs' to really establish the mill in 1867 and conquer the power of Cypress Creek.

Incongruous factors impress upon the visitor the strange, two-sided aspects of Cypress Mill. Today only memories serve to bridge the gap between the frontier life and the culturally rich background brought to the community. On a gentle rise overlooking the swimming hole of Cypress Mill and its picnic grounds just below the mill, a large tree shadows the old site of the Carl Goeth and Fuchs schoolhouse built for their children in about 1875. Here the teacher Otto Fuchs, who had studied with Franz Liszt, taught English, German, Spanish, French, Latin, Greek and music.

Today the Cypress Mill Post Office, established in 1874, and a store are housed in a small cottage structure. This in addition to an Episcopal Church comprise the entire community buildings. The people of Cypress Mill live on scattered ranches.

Around 1866, a club was organized at Cypress Mill and a fairly large hall was built to accommodate some of their activities, particularly the

balls (and sometimes plays) that were presented. One activity of the club consisted of target shooting, for which prizes were awarded. But activities consisted of far more than just target shooting. Joining in with the Cypress Mill Club were the Double Horn and Shovel Mountain clubs. Members and their families met once each month, with the meeting place one month at Cypress Mill and the next month at the Double Horn hall. There was always a picnic lunch, the men preparing the meat, which included slaughtering, dressing and roasting around 100 pounds of beef, goat or lamb. Then there was bowling, Skat tournaments were held, plays were staged, and there were games and contests for the children. Of course it all ended with a big ball.

Eddie Goeth, John Goebel and Moritz Goebel usually furnished the music, with Eddie on the piano and the Goebels on violins. The music had a unique European-American flavor with overtones of German and Hungarian included. Favorite celebrations were the October Fest, Easter, New Year's Eve and masquerade balls. The New Year celebration of December 31, 1895, as described by then secretary Eddie Goeth, started with dancing at 6 p.m. This was interrupted at 7 to put on a play of one hour. Then dancing was resumed until midnight, at which time a flavorsome punch containing mustang-grape wine was served to greet the New Year in style.

One vital order of business conducted at the monthly meeting--at least so it would seem from the minutes--was to decide how many kegs of beer to order for the next festivity. This varied from 1 to 7 kegs, according to the importance of the occasion, the number of guests expected, and how thirsty they might be, according to the season. For the ladies and children there was usually a barrel of lemonade. The beer had to be shipped to Marble Falls by train, where it was then picked up by wagon, at least before the time of the automobile.

New members were elected regularly. While the early membership consisted largely of German-Americans, gradually the membership of Anglo-Americans increased.

In October, 1896, the Cypress Mill Rifle Club celebrated its official ten-year anniversary. It must have been a special occasion and the clubs from the Shovel Mountain area as well as the Spillmans of Bee Cave were invited. This describes the Cypress Mill of old which has of course undergone change, but it is still a very special place.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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2. Glen E. Lich-The German Texans
3. German Culture in Texas by Glen Lich, Dona Reeves Marquart, Hubert Heinen, Francis E. Ebernethy, and James Patrick McGuire
4. Irma Goeth Guenther-Memoirs of a Texas Pioneer Grandmother
5. Norma Goebel Wenmohs-Article on Cypress Mill published in the Johnson City Record Courier Aug. 1958
6. Cypress Mill Rifle Club Minutes Book

1989 CONFEDERATE HISTORY SYMPOSIUM

The Tenth Annual Confederate History Symposium will be held in the Performing Arts Center of Hill College on Saturday, April 1, 1989. The subject for the Symposium will be "Battles of the Army of Northern Virginia." Participating in the Tenth Symposium will be four outstanding historians, speakers and writers: Dr. Frank Vandiver (Texas A&M University); "Battle of Chancellorsville;" Dr. Grady McWhiney (Texas Christian University), "Sharpsburg/Antietam;" Dr. Norman Brown (University of Texas at Austin), "Fredericksburg;" and Dr. James Pohl (SW Texas State University), "Second Manassas."

Other events scheduled for the day include a concert of Confederate marches by the Hill College Confederate Brass Band and a medley of Southern aires by the "Dixie Warblers" of the Hill College Choir. Following the Symposium, a firing and skirmishing demonstration featuring Confederate artillery and infantry units will be held on the College Campus. Complementary coffee and donuts will be served during the registration period (8-9 a.m.).

Cost for the entire day's program will be \$15.00 per person. Reservations can be made by writing to the Confederate Research Center, P.O.Box 619, Hillsboro, TX 76645 or phone 817-582-2555. For further details write or call the Confederate Research Center at the above address and telephone number.

✓ Please put the above in your newsletter.

September 10, 1988

GERMAN LEISURE

Jane Manaster

Long before Texas joined the Union, Austin became capital of the Republic of Texas and attracted settlers from many countries. The largest immigrant population in the city in the nineteenth century came from Germany. Studying the ethnic settlement patterns of six different groups in Austin during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, I recognized several features. First and foremost, people tended to live near those with whom they had a common heritage. This practice has persisted as we can see among immigrant communities in today's cities, not only in America but globally. Whether for protection or profit, it is obviously desirable to have neighbors who speak your language, share your customs, and can help you adjust to a new setting. Once the initial transition has been made, communities tend to assimilate, and unless forced by economic or political pressure, soon begin to break up their early ethnic clustering pattern and find homes among their new countrymen. In this way neighborhoods eventually become defined predominantly by their socio-economic composition rather than their ethnic one.

One of the characteristics of an immigrant population is its low economic status. Few arrive with their pockets full, or with the ability to walk into good jobs. Perhaps because of the sizable German population throughout the central Texas area from the 1840s on, by the 1870s the Germans in Austin were substantially better off than most of the other ethnic groups. So well off, in fact, that they were not obliged to work day and night to scrape a living but, in many cases, could enjoy a vigorous and varied existence. Leisure hours were well earned in this hospitable city with its well planned streets and upwardly mobile population.

The Germans were able to enjoy the same kind of recreational activity they had known before leaving their own shores. These centred mostly on music, in the form of bands, orchestras, singing and dancing, and in shooting clubs. I think we can fairly say that throats were well wetted and the musicians instruments played the better due to the adequate brew that flowed in the several beer gardens around town. The entertainmen Germans provided for themselves was limited by the difficulty from moving from one place

to another without motorised transport, not by a shortage of enthusiasm, time or money. The German population was spread pretty extensively through the town and through the many types of occupation. True, there were poor members of the community, but there were also very affluent ones. This in itself was different from the other minority groups who kept within a fairly narrow physical area, and a far more limited range of jobs. The level of entertainment Germans provided for themselves was restricted only by the difficulty of moving from place to place without motorised transport than, not by limited enthusiasm, time or money.

Those of you who live here or have visited Austin, are no doubt familiar with the Scholz beer garden on San Jacinto Street. August Scholz bought the whole block in the 1860s, and his granddaughter, in a taped interview many, many years later recalled the Indians coming to fetch water from a spring on the property. Scholz opened for business in 1866 with a cafe and a boarding house. A bowling alley was added and a zoo, which only mildly detracted from the more important business of singing.

According to Lota Spell who wrote a very excellent book called "Music in Texas" which was published in 1936, the center of musical life in Austin for 20 years was the Turner Hall, at the corner of 18th Street and Lavaca, on the site where the Scottish Rite building now stands. The Turn Verein organized a singing society here in the early 1870s under the direction of a Mr. Klappenbach. After, the Saengerrunde came under the spell of William Besserer who was born in Austin in 1850, educated in Germany, then returned to dominate musical life in the city for 50 years.

A musical instrument store on Sixth Street, run by Germans, supplied innumerable instruments for the several bands Austin Germans enjoyed. One of the earliest of these was the eight-man string band formed by Henry Klotz after the Civil War. Another was a brass band whose purpose, beyond the obvious aesthetic one, was to raise money for those widowed and orphaned by the Franco-Prussian War. For 25 years this band was led by George Herzog, a teacher at the State school for the blind. He also led an orchestra which gave Sunday afternoon concerts at Scholz's.

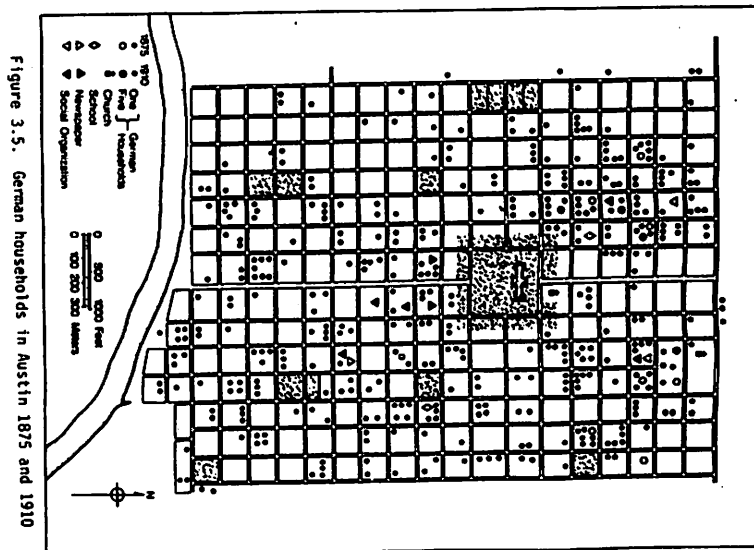
For some immigrant newcomers, such as the Swedes, social life centered on the Church. This was not the case with the Germans, although the Methodist congregation, organized in 1874,

celebrated their first anniversary with a large and lively picnic at Horst Grove. This spot was named for Louis Horst, an early German settler, who bought vast tracts of land way out beyond the edge of town.....where the University now stands!

We are lucky to be able to draw on so many resources to put together a picture of life here a century ago. Our local Austin History collection at the public library, the State library with the census, newspapers and treasured personal memorabilia all allow us to recapture the past. City directories identified social clubs more closely than we would today. For example, the 1877 directory tells us the Turn Verein had 173 members and met at Turner Hall. Among the officers that year were Jacob Bickler who ran the German school, Walter Tips a leading merchant who lived on Lavaca and L.M. Goldbeck, perhaps a forefather of the photographer from San Antonio who died this past year, well into his 90s. Also mentioned, the Germania Society met monthly, there was a weekly German newspaper, and wholesale merchant William Bruegerhoff presided over both the Long Range Rifle Club and the Austin Rifle Club.

In 1910, the city directory mentioned the Garden Society with 200 members which met at Pressler's beer garden on West 6th Street, and the Turn Verein now moved to Jacoby's Garden on 15th and Lavaca, the Saengerrunde and Besserer's military band which got together at Scholz's, the 250-strong Germania Association, two newspapers and a home for old ladies.

The picture this presents of Germans in Austin certainly contradicts the stereotypical image of struggling immigrants. The Germans came here knowing they could succeed, and constantly, generally musically, celebrated this happy state of affairs.



GERMAN-TEXAN TIMBER-FRAME NUMBERING

John H. Kothmann

Timber-framing is a method of construction known as half-timbering or *fachwerk* construction. Walls are built of timber framework with the spaces filled with plaster, bricks, adobe blocks, or stones. Sometimes the timber is covered with boards or other wall covering.

Each wall of a four walled timber-frame structure was constructed of corner posts, corner braces, studs, door and window frames, sills and plates. These were first cut from seasoned timbers. Each end was cut with a mortise or tenon (Figure 1). They were then numbered to show the position within the wall frame. Each was then joined to the other and secured with square wooden pegs (*trunnels*) or iron spikes.

First, all four ground sills were laid down. Then each wall frame was laid out and assembled so that they could be raised from inside the rectangle formed by the four ground sills. This placed the numbers so that they appeared on the exterior of the wall timbers.

The following is a description of timber-frame numbering as seen in Lower Saxony, West Germany, and the German Hill Country of Texas. *Zimmermanszeichen* (carpenters numbers) were cut into the timbers with carpenters tools. They were cut in with chisels (*stemmeisen*), chisel axes (*stossaxt*), or scratched in with a drawhook (*reissshaken*). Others were marked with lead or

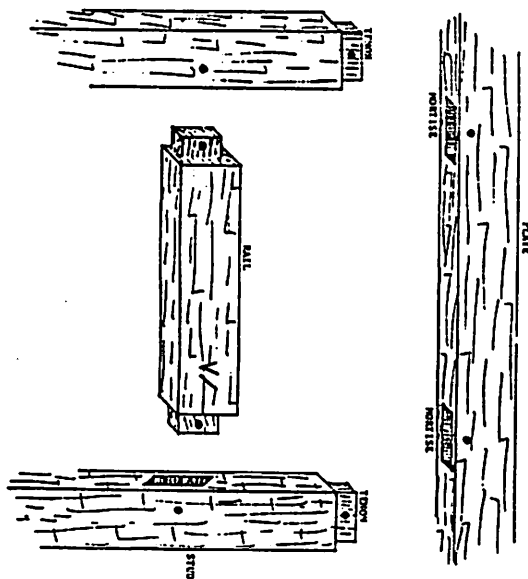


Figure 1. Timber - framing with numbering.

colored pencils. Tools used for marking varied from one area to another.

Numbering started on the side of the structure, designated as the front with the right corner post. Longitudinal walls (*langewande*) received slanted strokes (*ruten*) / with each number. Transverse wall (*querwand*) numbers had notches cut into them ∇ (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Carpenter numbers. (Courtesy of Christoph Jordan, Bad Salzdetfurth, West Germany.)

Triangles (*dreieck*) \blacktriangle showed for which floor level the timbers were being cut and assembled. This was as follows: 1 triangle = first floor, 2 triangles = second floor, etc. (Figure 2).

Timbers were numbered in the following locations. Post (*pfosten*), studs (*stander*), corner braces (*streben*), and wind braces (*kopfbande*) were marked at the bottom. Rails (*reigel*) and sills (*schwelle*) to the left of the posts, corner braces, studs, and wind braces. Plates and ground sills were not numbered.

In the small Lower Saxony village of Wedelheine transverse wall numbers were not notched ∇ but longitudinal walls had *ruten* ∇ . Numbering started with a transverse wall. Lower Saxony farm houses (*Bauern Häuser*) or Lower German Hallway Houses had their front doors in transverse walls (Figures 3 and 4).

A typical timber-frame structure in the German Hill Country of Texas is the Peter Walter house in Fredericksburg, Texas. This small house, now the St. Barnabas Episcopal Chapel, was built about 1850. Peter Walter, the builder, was from Oppenheim, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany. The house is near the corner of West Creek and South Bowie Streets. The north front longitudinal corner wall was numbered right to left starting with the right front corner post. One *ruten* / is

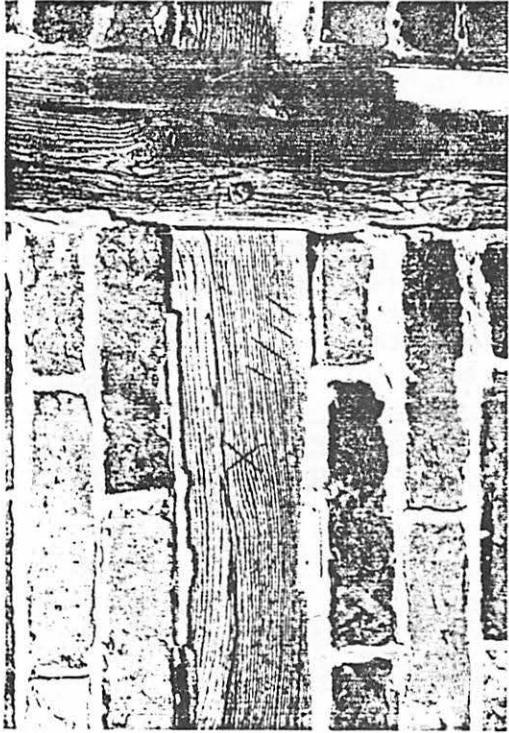


Figure 4. Timber numbering, Wedelhein, West Germany.

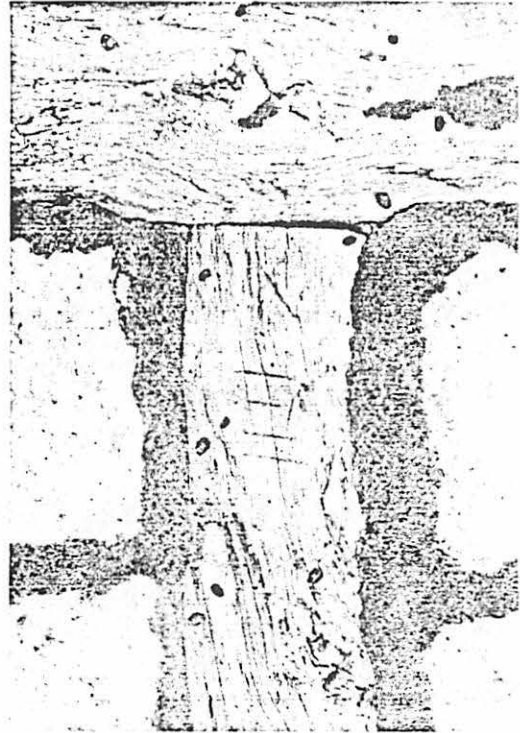


Figure 6. Timber numbering, Peter Walter House.

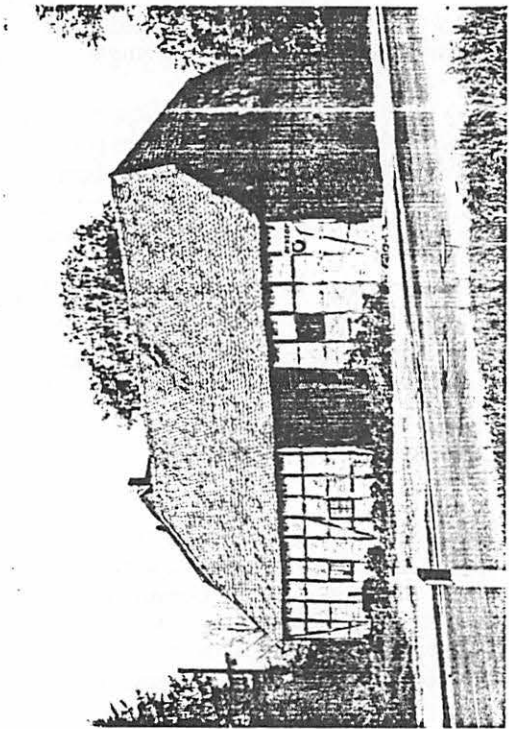


Figure 3. Timber - frame structure, Wedelhein, West Germany.

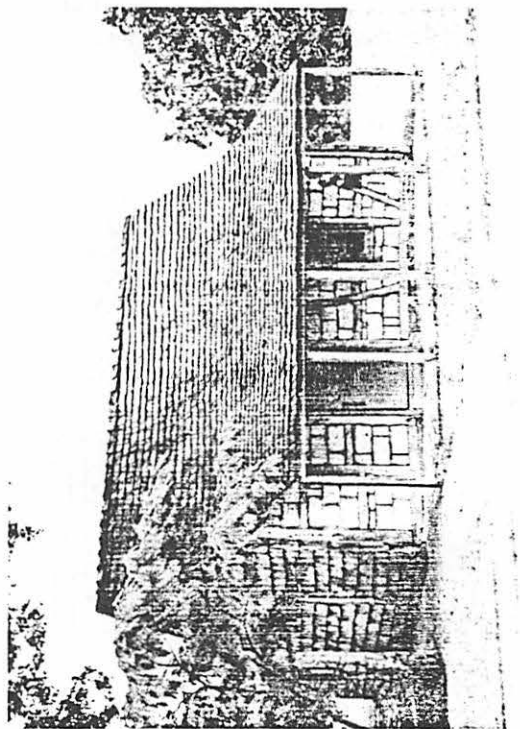


Figure 5. Peter Walter House, Fredericksburg, Texas.

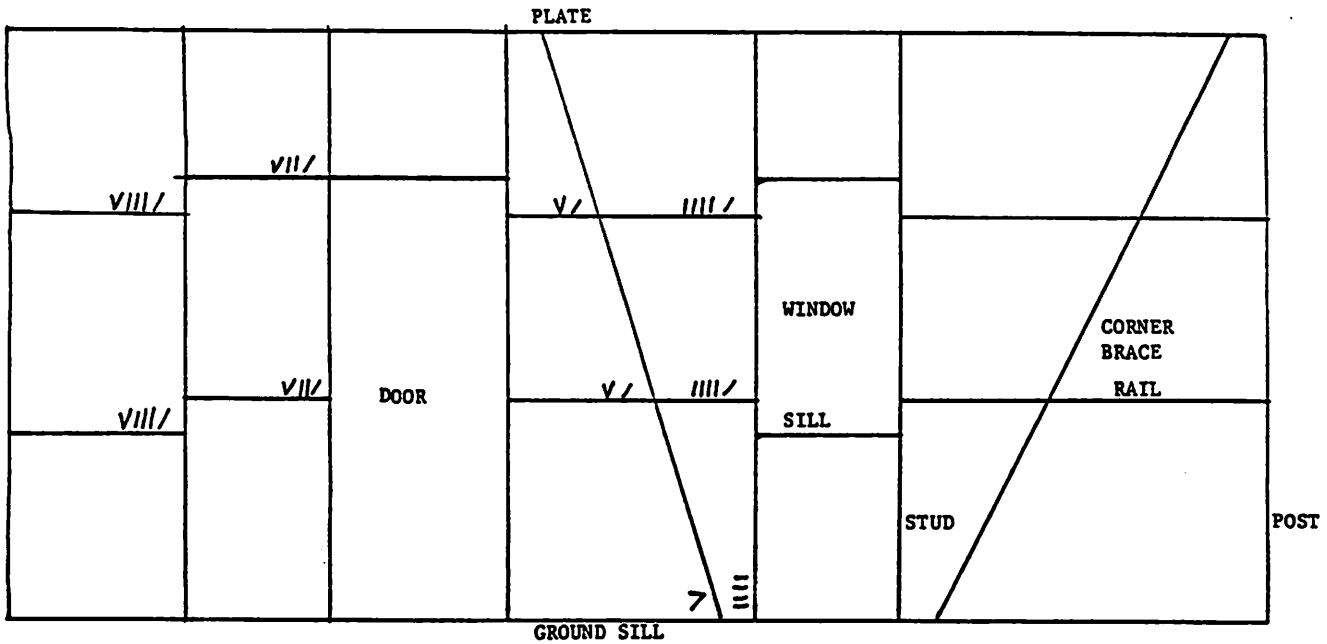


Figure 7. North longitudinal wall, Peter Walter House.

JK

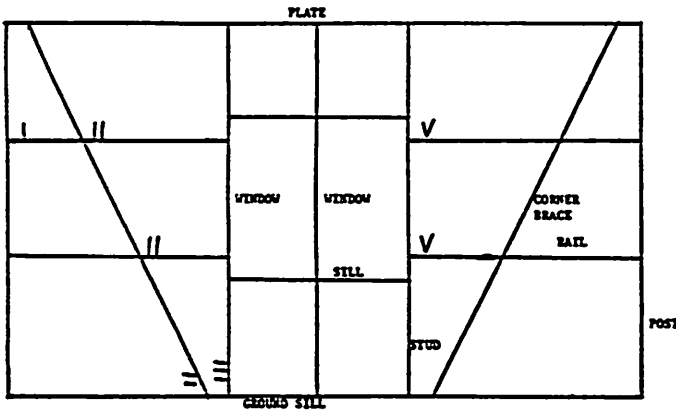


Figure 8. West transverse wall, Peter Walter House.

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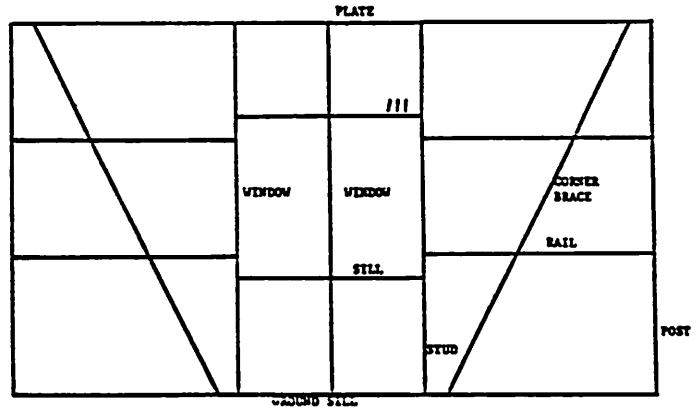


Figure 9. East transverse wall, Peter Walter House.

JK

with each number on this wall. The West side transverse wall is numbered left to right. The reason for the numbering sequence change is unknown. Numbers on this wall were not notched V. Numbering on the east transverse wall appears to be right to left since the one existing number is positioned to the left of a stud. These were also not notched IIIII (Figures 5-9).

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GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY - Tenth Anniversary Convention
 Marriott North Hotel, Austin September 10, 1988

212

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TERMS

German band music - the repertoire played by full bands (16 or more players) in Germany today; includes marches, polkas, waltzes, Ländler, Rheinländer, Schlager, other folk songs and dances, maybe even a jazz selection.

Blaskapelle (f.), Blasmusik (f.) - band

Blasorchester (n.), Harmoniemusik (f.) - concert band

großes Blasorchester (n.) - symphonic band

Blechkapelle (f.), Blechmusik (f.) - brass band (a British tradition, they are seldom found in Germany)

Musikkorps (n.) - armed forces band



Baritone

Anyone familiar with the history of the German settlements in Texas has probably seen old photos of the small concert bands once common in Texas-German communities. These bands, composed usually of amateur adult musicians as they were and are in Germany, were gradually supplanted by school bands in the early part of this century. Recently, adult community concert bands, playing authentic German-style music, have been making a comeback in communities such as Brenham, New Braunfels, Columbus and Garland. Other community bands, such as the Harker Heights Concert Band, the Good Times "Brass" Band (actually a "concert" band, not a "brass" band) of Houston, and the Concert Band of the Beethoven Männerchor-Verein of San Antonio, include German band music in their repertoire. Some high school bands, such as Weimar, Canyon (New Braunfels), West, Klein Forest (Houston), Columbus, Roosevelt (San Antonio), Lufkin, and Nacogdoches, have authentic German music in their band libraries and play it from time to time. German band music played by concert bands is heard at several of the many Volksfeste around the state. The Winedale Festival committee is planning to add a Blasmusikfest to its Oktoberfest program in 1989. The time is ripe for a community to sponsor a German Music Festival for high school band participation during the last week of April. Several school band directors have said they would be interested in taking part in such an event.

To persons interested in getting a German-style band started in their own communities, I would suggest beginning with advanced high school band members, using a smaller group which we will call the "German Volksmusik Ensemble." This musical group will not only provide the youngsters valuable musical experience, but equally important, it will involve them in the German heritage of Texas. Furthermore, the large (and expensive) brass instruments needed are not usually owned by individual, but student band players use school owned instruments.

The following group of 11 players is ideal for a German Volksmusik Ensemble:
 1 flute, 2 clarinets, 2 trumpets or cornets, 2 "French" horns, 3 baritones, 1 tuba.

It is important to have this precise grouping of instruments to start. If the group is successful, more players and other instruments can be added later, but by being selective, we can set high musical standards so that both the young musicians and their sponsors will derive pride and satisfaction. With the exception of the baritones, most high school bands will have plenty of players on the instruments listed, so that, hopefully, we can draw on those with the best proficiency and interest.

Much of the German volkstümlich repertoire is not difficult to play but, like all music, requires careful attention to detail to achieve a satisfactory performance. Unlike jazz (which is taught in many high schools), there is no illusive "special style" to be mastered. If the youngsters play their typical high school band music well, they will also do well with German band music. The music is fun, and they can get right into it!

Fest-Musik-Haus, the mail order music business which I manage, maintains a stock of music from West German and Austrian publishers which is ideally suited for a German Volksmusik Ensemble of young players. Some examples are shown on the reverse side. I would also be pleased to offer specific help and advice by telephone or letter. If your community can schedule a meeting of the appropriate group of players, I would be happy to come to your location and conduct a trial rehearsal, bringing my own rehearsal folders, thus solving the problem of music for the first meeting. I would be glad to do this for reimbursement of travel, meal, and lodging expenses as incurred.

Recent experience has shown that German band music (which includes many titles most Americans don't realize are "German") finds a ready and enthusiastic reception with almost all Americans, whether of German ancestry or not. Here is a project which will bring enjoyment to the community and a unique cultural and educational experience to the young people involved, and at the same time renew an important aspect of our German heritage.

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 Seite 2: Das Kufsteiner Lied, Marfandi, Dort tief im Böhmerwald, Riesengebirglers Heimallied, Radetzky-Marsch, Die schöne Egerländerin, Ambosee-Polka, Liechtensteiner-Polka.

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 Auf und nieder
 Wenn der Toni mit der Vroni
 Es gibt kein Bier auf Hawaii
 Gib sucht auf den Jahrgang
 Schunkeln und singen
 Weiß-blau (Ländlerpotpourri)
 2. Marschlieder
 Schnaps, das war sein letztes
 Lore-Lore
 O, wie bist du schön
 Heidewitzka, Herr Kapitän
 Bums valdera

3. Potpourris
 Polka-Polka (Gib mir den Wodka Anuschka,
 Ach sag doch nicht immer wieder Dicker zu mir)
 Alt-Berlin (Solang noch untern Linden,
 Das ist der Frühling in Berlin,
 Warte, warte noch ein Weichen)
 Mit Alaaf und Helau (Gloryland, Goodnight
 Ladies, Holloderoh)
 Zwei, drei, vier (Die Musik hat kein Bier,
 Ja, wenn man so eine Musik hört, Ein Prost,
 Ein Glück, daß wir nicht saufen u.a.)
 Wandern, Sonne, Erika (Mein Vater war ein
 Wandermann, Ja der Sonnenschein, Erika)
 Anneliese



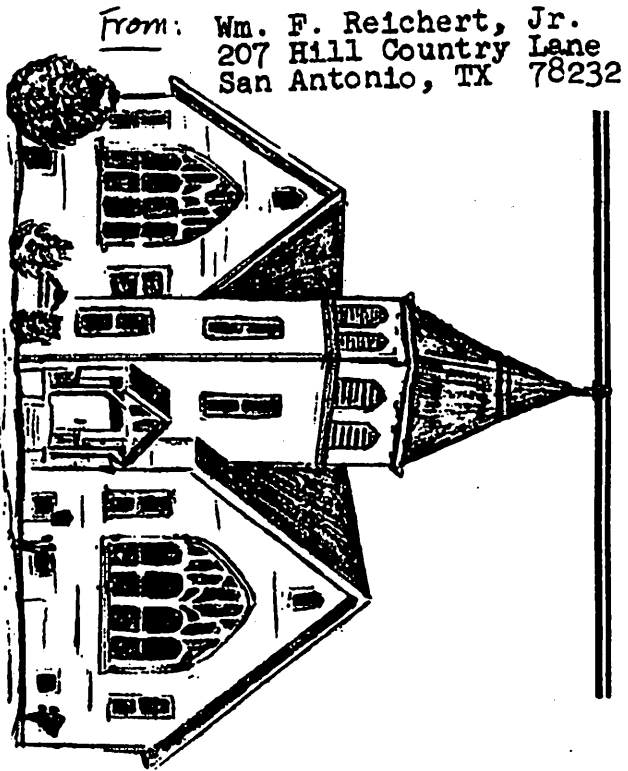
- Heft 2 Inhalt:**
- 1) So kling'ns bei uns (Marsch)
 a) Im weißen Rössl
 b) Ein Tiroler wollte jagen
 c) Geh' Ala, schau mi net an
 - 2) Stimmungsmacher (Marsch)
 a) Bier her, Bier her
 b) Herr Bolle
 c) Wir sind die Sänger von Finsterwalde
 - 3) Bunt gemacht (Walzer)
 a) Tulpen aus Amsterdam
 b) Ach, ich hab' sie ja nur goldilbt
 c) Keinen Tropfen im Becher
 - 4) Seemannsgarn (Walzer)
 a) Schön ist die Liebe im Hafen
 b) Friesenlied
 c) Fahr mich in die Ferne
 - 5) Das ist richtig (Marsch)
 a) In einem Polenstädtchen
 b) Lisa, Lisa
 c) Heidemann, wenn wir am Rhein marschieren
 - 6) Auf hoher See (Marsch)
 a) Heut' geh'ns an Bord
 b) Caramba, caracho, ein Whisky
 c) Das kann doch einen Seemann nicht erschüttern
 - 7) Beim Wein (Walzer)
 a) Das kannst Du nicht ahnen
 b) In tiefen Keller sitz' ich hier
 - 8) An Mosel und Rhein (Walzer)
 a) Wenn das Wasser im Rhein gold'ner Wein wär
 - 9) Drei, vier - ein Lied (Marsch)
 a) Ich bin ein freier Wildbretschütz
 b) Kennst ihr schon das neue Lied
 c) Das Lied vom Christian
 - 10) Singt mit (Marsch)
 a) Ein Heiler und ein Batzen
 b) Schwarzbraun ist die Haseleuß
 - 11) Singt mit (Marsch)
 a) Mariechen saß weinend im Garten
 b) Sabinechen war ein Frauenzimmer
 c) Nur einmal blüht im Jahr der Mai
 - 12) Zum Schunkeln (Walzer)
 a) Du, du liegst mir am Herzen
 b) Die Räuberbraut
 c) Das Lied von der Geiß
 - 13) Eine Steife Bräut (Marsch)
 a) Rolling home
 b) Nimm uns mit Kapitän, auf die Reise
 c) Das gib's nur auf der Reeperbahn
 - 14) Frisch gesungen (Marsch)
 a) Es geht ein Rundgesang
 b) Adelheid
 c) Nun singen wir das Truttale
 - 15) Gute Nacht (Walzer)
 a) Guter Mond du gehst so stille
 b) Guten Abend, gu' Nacht
 - 16) Tusch 1, Tusch 2
 Happy Birthday
 Ein Prost der Gemütskell

- Heft 3 Inhalt:**
- 1) Einzelnummern
 Untern Linden
 Das Karussell
 Ich hab mein Herz in Heidelberg
 Davon geht die Welt nicht unter
 Ich tanze mit dir in den Himmel
 In der Nacht ist der Mensch nicht
 Wir machen Musik
 Brotzeit-Polka
 Das Mädchen vom Bodensee
 Mitternachts-Blues
 - 2) Potpourris
 a) Foxrott (Kann den die Liebe Sünde sein - Man kann sein Herz nur einmal verschenken - Wenn ein junger Mann kommt)
 b) Marsch (Ich bin die teuche Lota - Die Männer sind alle Verbrecher - Veronika, der Lenz ist da)
 c) Slow-Fox (O, mein Papa - Sing Nachtgall sing - Heimat deine Sterne)
 d) Tango (Gründige Frau, wo war'n Sie gestern - Es wird in hundert Jahren weder so ein Frühling sein - O, Donna Clara)

INHALT: HEFT 4

- 1) Einzelnummern
 Dich werd ich nie vergessen, Walz
 Schütt' die Sorgen in ein Gläschen
 El Cumbanchero, Samba
 Wenn der weiße Flieder wieder blüht
 Eviva Espana, Paso doble
- 2) Potpourris
 1. Stimmung am Rhein (Marsch)
 a) Rheinlandmädel
 b) Rheinische Lieder
 c) Es war einmal ein trauer Husar
2. Ferienfreuden (Marsch)
 a) Hohe Tannen
 b) Auf der grünen Wiese
 c) Die Fischerin vom Bodensee
3. Singen und Schunkeln (Walzer)
 a) Freut euch des Lebens
 b) O wie wohl ist mir am Abend
 c) Wir kommen alle in den Himmel
4. Für Verliebte (Tango)
 a) Frühling in Sorrent
 b) Tirtomba
 c) Schwalbenlied
5. Auf zum Rheinländer (Rheinländer)
 a) Schwesterlein, komm tanz mit mir
 b) Frühlingsluft
 c) Die Vogelhochzeit
 d) Trinken wir noch ein Tröpfchen
6. Darf ich bitten... (Langsamer Walzer)
 a) Ännchen von Tharau
 b) Droben im Oberland
 c) Und der Hans schleicht umher
7. Samba, Samba (Samba)
 a) Dona Maria
 b) Tiptitipico
 c) Ich weiß was dir fehlt
8. Erinnerungen im Happy-Sound (Marsch-Beat)
 a) Die Gedanken sind frei
 b) Schön ist die Jugend
 c) Das Lieben bringt groß' Freud'
9. Eine Schunkelrunde (Walzer)
 a) Du kannst nicht treu sein
 b) Ach, du lieber Augustin
 c) Wer soll das bezahlen
10. Prost Stimmung (Marsch)
 a) Im blauen Bock
 b) So sind wir
 c) Aber heut' sind wir fidel
11. Abschiedsrunde
 a) Die Büchlein, sie schlafen
 b) Weißt du, wieviel Sternlein stehen
 c) Ade zur guten Nacht

ST. PAUL
UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
(Formerly die Deutsche Evangelische
Lutherische St. Paul Gemeinde)



= The Mart Herald - November 10 =

NOW AS THEN
AN HISTORICAL MONUMENT
TO THE GERMAN CULTURE
AND
HERITAGE OF CENTRAL TEXAS

Strahlen-Pilze aus Barchesgeden

Einen bisher nicht registrierten Spitznamen radioaktiver Verfallung in Lebensmitteln als Folge des Atomkraftwerks von Tschernobyl (U.S.S.R.) hat die Radioaktivitäts-Messstelle der Universität Oldenburg (Niedersachsen) festgestellt. In ihrer jüngsten Medienserie fanden sich 1988 geratete Maronen und Stacheln aus der Umgebung von Barchesgeden in Bayern, die mit 137 168 Becquerel je Kilogramm belastet waren. Der Wert wurde in der sogenannten Frischbelastung gemessen, also nach einer Entwertung der Pilze. Die Pilze waren von Speisepilzen genannt worden.

Robert-Koch-Preis 1988

Für die Entdeckung blutbildender Wachstumsfaktoren ist Prof. Donald Metcalf (Australien) am 8.11. in Bonn mit dem Robert-Koch-Preis 1988 ausgezeichnet worden. Der mit 80.000 Mark dotierte Preis der Robert-Koch-Stiftung ist eine der höchsten Wissenschaftsauszeichnungen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Die Stiftung, benannt nach dem Entdecker des Tuberkulose-Erregers, fördert Forschungen zur Bekämpfung von Infektionskrankheiten. Mit der Medaille in Gold wurde Dr. Willy Burgdorfer (Schweiz) für die Entdeckung des Erregers der vorwiegend von Zedern übertragenen Lyme-Krankheit (Borreliose) geehrt. Burgdorfer

German Festival Day
At St. Paul Church

Members of St. Paul United Church of Christ near Marlin will get a head start on their 1994 Centennial celebration by hosting a Deutscher Festtag (German Festival Day) beginning at 2 p.m. November 20th, 1988. Festivities will include a German community sing, special folk music by Waco High School German and Choral students, historical exhibits and photos, a quilting demonstration and raffle, and a genealogy book display for those interested in tracing their German roots. Clark Fienlage, Waco High School German instructor, will present a study of the influence of German culture in Central Texas. An old-fashioned Kaffee Klaisch will conclude the celebration.

Members of the ninety-four year old congregation, formerly die Deutsche Evangelische Lutherische

St. Paul Gemeinde, have initiated a program to restore the imported stained glass windows, and make other repairs to the historic sanctuary. Persons who wish to support the preservation of St. Paul Church may make contributions to the St. Paul Heritage Fund, c/o Arthur Abel, Route 1, Box 134, Marlin, Texas 76661. St. Paul United Church of Christ is located in a picturesque hilltop setting five miles north of Marlin on Highway 6, and east on FM Road 2307.

For more information call: Larry Felice at 817-755-1165 or 817-883-2633 or Correne Dragoon at 817-883-6643.

Sowjetische Kunst in Essen

Die Kulturstiftung Ruhr wird 1990 in der Essener Villa Hügel eine der größten Kunstausstellungen präsentieren, die die Sowjetunion je in Westeuropa gezeigt hat. Eine verbindliche Vereinbarung darüber habe der Vorsitzende der Stiftung, Berthold Beitz, bei seinem jüngsten Aufenthalt in Moskau mit dem Kultusministerium der Sowjetunion geschlossen, teilte die Stiftung mit. In der Ausstellung mit dem Titel "St. Petersburg" solle am Beispiel der Entwicklung der Sammlungen der Leningrader Eremitage die Öffnung des damaligen russischen Reiches zum Westen dokumentiert werden.

Avantgarde-Ausstellung russischer Kunst

Eine Ausstellung mit mehr als 600 Werken russischer Avantgarde-Kunst bereiten das Guggenheim-Museum in New York, die Kunsthalle Schirn in Frankfurt und das sowjetische Kultusministerium gemeinsam vor. Unter dem Titel "Russische und sowjetische Kunst der Avantgarde 1910 - 1930: Konstruktion und Intuition" sollen Gemälde, Skulpturen, Plakate, Fotos und Dokumente aus Architektur, Film und Theater gezeigt werden, darunter Werke von Rodchenko, Popowa, Kandinski, Eisenstein, Stenberg und Wertow. Start der Ausstellung soll in New York am 7.11.1991 sein, dem Jahrestag der Oktober-Revolution. Über 60 Prozent der Ausstellungs-Objekte sollen als Leihgaben aus sowjetischen Museen und Privatsammlungen beigesteuert werden, die Hälfte davon sei noch nie im Westen zu sehen gewesen, heißt es in einer Mitteilung der Kunsthalle Schirn vom 11.11.

Universitäts-Kunstsammlung Göttingen öffentlich

Eine der bedeutendsten deutschen Kunstsammlungen ist nach 51 Jahren am 13.11. in Göttingen (Niedersachsen) wieder öffentlich zugänglich gemacht worden. Im alten Auditorium der Universität sind jetzt rund 150 Werke überwiegend holländischer Meister ständig zu sehen. Andere Räume werden für Wechselausstellungen aus dem reichen Fundus der Universität von mehreren tausend Gemälden, Zeichnungen, Kupferstichen, Holzschnitten, Radierungen und Plastiken des Kunstgeschichtlichen Seminars genutzt. Den Auftakt macht eine Ausstellung "Hogarth und die Nachwelt - von Lichtenberg bis Hrdlicka", die bis zum 18.12. zu sehen ist.

After 5 days return to
REV. H. BUCHER,
P. O. No. 1,
MANOR, TEXAS



Mrs. M. Pfeffer
4880 Lawndale Ave.

Detroit,

Mich

Richland Tex. 7. Juni, 1926

Liebe Mama u. Papa's Brief:

Danke für in Bruder Zucker's
Arbeitszimmer. Geller Tomatensauce, aber
gar nicht sehr saß. Uebrigens ist, Gott
sei Dank, so wenig der große Unan-
nehmlichkeit zu malen. Ich finde die
Mitteln für sehr angenehm, obgleich
ich nicht peaches vom Baum gegessen
habe und die Kartoffeln für sich aus-
genommen sind. - Mein Leben wird
noch sehr kurz sein. Reife heute nach
Houston ab. Bin, so Gott will, Samstag
hier noch wieder daheim.

Hoffe nun, liebe Mama, daß du
die schon an ärztliche Funktionen
gäht und die das schonen Trübsinn
erfunden kommt. Mühsel die immer
gemeinsame Kraft und Fortschritt
Wohlfahrt. Doch dem ganz nach
meiner Fingerspitzen wieder schreiben.
Und alle dem lieben Gott und seiner
Gnade befehlen. Mit Küß und
letzter Liebe für
Bütz.

Andrea Berger Walston
919 Montclair Drive

Waco, Texas 76710 German-Texan Heritage Society



Photo: Ziegler Collection, UT Institute of Texas Culture

The 1896 Sullivan Carriage House has been moved, stone by stone, from its old location at 314 Fourth St. (shown here) to its new home at the San Antonio Botanical Center.

Sullivan Carriage House Adds 'Touch of Tradition' to Botanical Center

by Sally Slade

After a painstaking stone-by-stone move, the Sullivan Carriage House finally has a new home on the grounds of the San Antonio Botanical Garden. With a formal dedication ceremony on July 6, the completion of the exterior was celebrated. The Garden Society will soon begin a campaign to raise the estimated \$400,000 necessary to finish the interior. If all goes as planned the 7,675 square-foot structure will be completed by the end of next summer, according to Helen Hogan, Chairwoman of the Board of the Botanical Garden Society.

The Conservation Society was the major contributor of funds to save the structure and move it to its new home at Funston and New Braunfels. Of the \$325,000 required, the Conservation Society donated \$100,000, the Meadows Foundation of Dallas gave \$50,000 and over 325 persons contributed the remaining amount.

In 1971 the Conservation Society began its push to have the carriage house placed on the National Register of Historic Places, accomplished in 1978.

Alfred Giles, an English architect living in San Antonio,

was commissioned to design the carriage house in 1896 for Daniel Sullivan. Sullivan was a wealthy banker whose loans to ranchers helped inspire the legendary cattle drives of the late 19th century. The carriage house was designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, the first style derivation originating in the U.S. that Europe acknowledged.

The main house was designed by Frederick B. Gaenslen and built by George Lang at the corner of Broadway and 4th. It was done in the classical revival style and was not as ornate as the carriage house.

Descendants of Sullivan lived in the house until the late 1960s, when one of Sullivan's daughters deeded the property to the Catholic Carmelite Sisters. The nuns couldn't afford to adapt the property for their use and it was split up and sold in 1969. The main house was purchased by the Hearst Corporation (The San Antonio Light) and razed to provide a parking lot. The carriage house was bought by Billy Tassos, owner of the Barn Door Restaurant, and investor David Straus. They planned to open a steak house, but their plans fell through and the Hearst Cor-

poration purchased the carriage house in 1971. After several unsuccessful attempts to lease the building, the Hearst Corp. donated the option for improvement to the San Antonio Museum Association in 1983.

Helmut Naumer, SAMA President, proposed to move the building onto the grounds of the Witte Museum at the site of the defunct Alligator Garden. But after the museum association was unsuccessful in raising the estimated \$500,000 needed to move and restore the building, it opened options on the building to the public.

The Botanical Society began talks with SAMA in September 1986 and by December, SAMA agreed to donate the carriage house to the Botanical Garden, provided they could raise the necessary funds by July 1, 1987, to move the building. That deadline was extended to October 1, 1987, but the funds were raised and the project was underway, with the understanding it would be off the Light's property by Dec. 31, 1987.

The Fine Arts Commission narrowly approved plans to move the carriage house because the building would be oriented diagonally to the street at the Botanical Garden. City

Carriage House Moved

(Continued from Page 2)

preservation officer Pat Osborne said it would be hard to regain the building's historic landmark designation, which was lost automatically with its stone-by-stone move, if its orientation to the street changed. Hogan said they were still working on regaining the historic landmark designation at this time.

The Sullivan Carriage House

is built of rough-hewn limestone quarried in Kerrville. The original structure had stalls for eight horses, a large area for polishing leather and brass. The second level consisted of a loft and living quarters for groomsmen. A multi-planned tin roof and wooden cupola topped by a weather vane completed the structure.

Due to obstacles between the two sites, it was less expensive to dismantle the carriage house stone by stone, number the stones and rebuild the structure at the new site. The architectural firm of Stubblefield, Mogas planned and supervised the move and reconstruction. Over 1,000 stones were used in the building and these were moved at a rate of about 50 per day. The move was begun in November and completed by the December 31 deadline.

A new tin roof had to be in-

stalled and new gutters were cast from the originals. The original weather vane was located and raised into place at the dedication ceremonies. The weather vane had been removed by the family 10 years ago when they thought the structure would be razed. Eleanor Clemens Dix, great-granddaughter of Sullivan and her husband, Norman, hand-carried the weather vane from New York to San Antonio and had it restored.

With the completion last spr-

ing of the Lucille Halsell Conservatory, the Botanical Garden has one of the most modern pieces of architecture to sit on public land. With the addition of the Sullivan Carriage House, a touch of tradition has been added, according to Eric Teshanz, Director of the Botanical Center. When completed, the carriage house, located just north of the gate house, will contain a gift shop, tea room, and second floor lecture hall, and will serve as an exit point for all visitors to the San Antonio Botanical Gardens.

"German Marshall Fund" bietet Stipendien

Der "German Marshall Fund" der Vereinigten Staaten bietet Fachleuten auf dem Gebiet des Umweltschutzes in diesem Jahr ein Stipendium an. Bewerben können sich Mitarbeiter von Umweltschutzorganisationen aus der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Frankreich und Spanien. Fünf Stipendiaten sollen vier bis sechs Wochen in öffentlichen oder privaten Umweltschutzeinrichtungen in den USA verbringen und sich dort mit Fragen beschäftigen, die in unmittelbarem Zusammenhang mit ihrer eigenen beruflichen

Tätigkeit stehen". Amerikanischen Umweltschutzfachleuten soll Gelegenheit zu ähnlichen Erfahrungen in Europa gegeben werden. Das Programm wird nach einer Mitteilung des "German Marshall Fund" auf die Gebiete Abfall, Müll und Sondermüll, Boden- und Grundwasserschutz, Freiraumsicherung sowie Öffentlichkeitsarbeit und Umweltpolitik beschränkt. Für Bewerber aus der Bundesrepublik stellt der "American Council on Germany" zwei weitere Umweltschutz-Stipendien zur Verfügung.

Sunday, September 11, 1988 Herald-Zeitung, New Braunfels, Texas

Henne Hardware takes customers back in time

By STEPHANIE DAVIS Staff Writer

Henne Hardware store. The old-Henne Hardware for a year, is making sure of that.

The midnight oil has been burning at the store, just down San Antonio Street from Main Plaza, as Schima makes improvements and brings back pieces of the past. And he says he hopes his newest installment will be the "talk of the town."

The store's original money trolleys were reinaugurated last week, providing quite a history lesson for people who want to stop by and look. "I'm going to leave them up permanently. It is a restoration that will remain," Schima said.

"Whenever I bought the store a year ago, I heard about them (the trolleys) and I was really excited about trying to locate them," Schima said. "And it was my very good fortune that instead of me going out and trying to find them, they found me."



Adrian Dominguez, left, helps Henne Hardware owner Bob Schima with the installation of the three intricate money trolleys on the ceiling of the 131-year-old hardware store. (Photo by Deryl Clark)

A local doctor who had purchased the three trolleys when they were sold several years ago offered them to Schima.

The trolleys may be the only operating money trolleys in Texas and possibly in the United States, Schima said.

Businesses used money trolleys a long time ago to make change in the stores, Schima said. Banknotes suspended from an overhead track were wheeled from various locations in the store to the office in the back. When a clerk sold something, the money was put in the baskets and wheeled to the office for change.

"The (bank) tube is a modern version of the trolley," Schima said.

Schima has been working late

hours to get the trolleys installed and operational in time for him to celebrate his first year at the store. It's also the 131st birthday of the hardware store. The building housing Henne Hardware was built in 1893. But the business has been around longer.

Schima often works after hours in the store, which he calls "a fantastic find."

"I feel like I'm in my home," Schima says. "It's very easy to become attached to the store. I want to share what we have here and let people from all over come here."

The store offers a piece of the past to all who walk through the doors. The wooden floor squeaks underneath from years of use. The tall ladders roar as they roll across the floor.

"What I really want to accomplish with the store is creating what I call a living museum. When people walk in here, they will be able to see and experience the history of the oldest hardware store in Texas. And at the same time be able to find the item they are looking for in the way of hardware at a fair price."

It's important to restore and keep a portion of the past, he says. "Because once it's gone, it's gone. But it will always be Henne Hardware."

45 years later Former P.O.W. reminisces

By Cynthia J. Beeman, Historian
State Marker Program

In June 1988, 45 years after his first arrival in Texas, Hans Eschke came back for a second visit. This time he planned his visit in advance and looked forward to it for many months. The last time, in 1943, he came under quite different circumstances. Hans Eschke was one of nearly 50,000 German soldiers who were interned in Texas prisoner of war camps during World War II.

Captured by the British Army in Egypt on Nov. 5, 1942, Eschke was a member of the German Afrika Korps. At the time of his capture, his unit was 60 miles from Alexandria. Twenty years old at the time, he soon embarked on the longest journey of his young life. Arriving by ship at a military base in New Jersey, he came to Texas by train and was assigned to Camp Swift near Bastrop in Central Texas.

Soon, however, he was sent to Wharton County, where Camp Swift operated several "branch camps," principally to provide cheap labor for rice farmers of the area. After being captured by the British in Egypt, he later spent his first night in Wharton County in the town of Egypt, Texas.

The prisoners were housed in barracks at the old county fair grounds in Wharton (now the site of Wharton County Junior College, where some of the P.O.W. camp buildings are still in use). They were sent out by day to work for area farmers, picking rice, cotton, and corn. Eschke has fond memories of his time in Wharton, where he says he was treated well by the local people. He remembers that the Colorado River supplied irrigation water for the rice fields. One local entrepreneur had a water pumping business, and, as Eschke said, "The man selling the water made more money than the man selling the rice!"

Ever since he left Texas in 1945, Hans Eschke had wanted to come back for a visit. He wrote to the county sheriff in Wharton, who put him in touch with members of the chamber of commerce and the Wharton County Historical Commission, who were his hosts for a week. He visited the farms on which he worked during the war, as well as the buildings which now are part of Wharton County Junior College. He especially wanted to see one of the buildings, to see if the secret hole he made in the wood-plank wall to hide his wine was still there. He was delighted to find the secret panel was still where he remembered it.

On Saturday, June 4, Eschke came to Austin, where Texas Historical Commis-

sion staff members Cynthia Beeman and Jim Steely, along with State Archives staff member Donaly Brice, met him and had the pleasure of visiting for several hours. He was taken on a special tour of the State Archives, where he viewed photographs and drawings from Camp Swift. He brought along an album of documents and photographs from his Texas experiences which he shared with his hosts. The album, which he had made from the skins of snakes he killed in the fields of Wharton County, contained a wealth of historic information, including some photographs of Camp Swift buildings no longer in existence.

After he left Texas in 1945, Eschke was transferred to another P.O.W. camp at Fort Knox, Kentucky, until February 1946. He was then sent to Scotland, where he and other German prisoners were put to work helping rebuild cities for two years before they were finally allowed to return to their homeland. Eschke returned to his home in Berlin, where he pursued a career as a pharmacist. He shared some of his memories of watching the building of the Berlin Wall, and told about being in the audience when President John F. Kennedy visited and gave a speech from the Wall.

Hans Eschke's second visit to Texas was a memorable one. Although most of the County 45 years ago are no longer living, he has made many new ones.

Texas Historical Commission
see also page 168

Pieces Of Gingerbread:

**Vintage Wood Works Tests Public's Taste
For The Fanciful Decor Of Bygone Days**

Fredericksburg Standard



HOLDING A FRET BRACKET is Gregory Tatsch, owner of the local Vintage Wood Works, a business that sells gingerbread (Victorian ornate trim) to mail-order customers nationwide. Vintage Wood

Works has been in business for 10 years and is still going strong, supported partially by the growing trend toward Victorian- and country-styled decor. —Standard-Radio Post Photo by Lisa Treiber

By Lisa Treiber

He's the gingerbread man.

But sawdust and spindles are more his stock and trade than sugar or spice.

Gregory Tatsch owns and operates, with his wife Holly, a local business that manufactures and sells gingerbread--the Victorian-style ornate trim that was commonly used to decorate homes in the 19th century. In fact, Tatsch's 10-year-old company, Vintage Wood Works, is the "largest company selling Victorian gingerbread directly to the public," he said.

While Tatsch maintains a showroom and headquarters offices of Vintage Wood Works at 513 South Adams, his brother Roland manages the 25,000-square-foot manufacturing plant in Quinlan, a town in north Texas.

The plant manufactures the goods, with the help of about 35 employees, but most of the original prototypes are designed at the office here.

Don Cowen, who has done wood work for several years, mills most of the prototypes for new items at the Fredericksburg shop. There, the public can view a variety of styles and pieces made mostly of pine.

"We are very pleased to have a showroom in Fredericksburg to stay in touch (with the public's decor tastes and demands)," Tatsch said, adding that Fredericksburg is known nationally as quite a historical area.

The Tatsch's "fell in love with the town" on their first visit to his father Rudolph's birthplace here. "The fact that it (Fredericksburg) has a lot of existing gingerbread trim made it particularly interesting to us," Tatsch said. They moved themselves and their main office here from Quinlan in 1982 and were joined by Rudolph who now serves as controller of the business.

By running a local showroom, Tatsch can keep a finger on the pulse of the public's trends in decor. "The trend toward Victorian and country is firmly established and is accelerating," he said. His main office receives about 500 catalog requests on a strong day, and they have even received 40 orders from 40 different states in one day--some what of a record, he said.

The growing demand for this fancy millwork is due in part to homeowners remodeling exteriors and interiors of their homes with a fashionably old look, but Tatsch said that an increasing number of his customers are building contractors who are constructing new homes as well as commercial businesses, such as restaurants and offices.

Perhaps some of the more interesting orders come from managers of movie and television show sets. The local business distributes its products on a national basis, and frequently they show up on the big screen. For example, the recent movie, "Crimes of the Heart," had some of Tatsch's products in it as do several television soap operas, the new Smothers Brothers comedy series and Disneyland, he said.

Actress Carol Burnett has added her name to Tatsch's consumer list as she purchased one of his pre-fabricated gazebos--one of many other Victorian-type items sold by Vintage Wood Works.

Running his business in a predominantly mail-order fashion, Tatsch relies heavily on his catalogs and the power of advertising to keep his business flowing strong. Currently, close to 200,000 names of people who have requested the catalogs are stored in memory on Tatsch's in-house computer, he said. The catalogs are available for \$2 and put the shopping power of stock models, sold by the foot, in the hands of the consumer.

While the catalogs are kept by Vintage Wood Works' customers on a long-term basis, Tatsch also wins customers with his shorter-termed, repetitive advertising in home decorating magazines. He advertises in *House Beautiful* and *Country Living*, just two of about 30 publications he utilizes each month.

Designing the advertisements in conjunction with his wife, Tatsch must complete them several months ahead of time to meet early magazine deadlines. Thus, he must often take a chance on how well an advertisement will do far in advance of the time of its appearance. "A lot of the effort we put into promotions has to do with predictions," he said. "We have to be on top of it (how well an ad works)," he said.

By coding each advertisement and requesting those numbers from customers placing orders, Tatsch can keep statistics on which ads in which publications are doing well, how many orders are resulting from each, and the total dollar amount that each ad is bringing in. By keeping tabs on his advertising results, Tatsch can better predict how things may happen, allowing him to adjust his strategy and control the progress of his enterprise.

Currently, Tatsch is testing an advertisement larger than previous ones in *House Beautiful's* July issue. While saying that his showroom here is a good test marketing tool (to see what people do and do not like), Tatsch also said that the new larger ad reflects more about the kinds of usage possible with the products and their quality to potential mail-order customers across the United States.

The success of the ad has only been tracked for three weeks, not a long enough time to give complete statistics, but Tatsch said, "We are very pleased with the results," which look pretty strong so far.

Youth Exchange Council Holds First Meeting

The German-American Council for Youth Exchange held its constituent meeting Monday (May 16) in Washington. The council, which was formed as a result of a 1986 agreement between Chancellor Helmut Kohl and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, has the task of working for the improvement of existing programs, supporting new initiatives and stimulating public interest and private support for the exchanges. The council consists of 10 West German and 10 U.S. American representatives.

The Federal Republic's co-chairman of the council, Minister of State in the Ministry for Youth, Family, Women and Health Anton Pfeifer, said last week that Bonn would try to work for more exchanges of young people between German and American firms with branch offices in the other country and within the framework of German-American sister city agreements. Pfeifer said the difficulties for young working people in obtaining U.S. visas would be among the topics discussed. He added that 11,000 young Germans and 5,000 young Americans, mostly secondary school and university students, participated annually in German-American exchanges, which receive DM 3.3 million annually from Bonn.

Bonn's coordinator for German-American cooperation, Professor Werner Weidenfeld, meanwhile appealed in a letter made public by the Foreign Office in Bonn Tuesday (May 17) to the presidents of the state parliaments in the Federal Republic to increase their commitment to German-American youth exchanges. He called on the legislatures to orient themselves toward the Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program, which gives every member of both legislative bodies the opportunity to sponsor a secondary school student or young employed person every year.

Academic Exchange With U.S. Expands

The exchange of scholars between the Federal Republic and the United States has expanded during the 1980s, according to a report made public in Bonn recently by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. The foundation's general secretary, Heinrich Pfeiffer, said that 5000 to 6000 degree-holding scholars from both countries cross the Atlantic each year and that DM 70 million is spent on the exchange annually, with the largest share provided by German sources. Pfeiffer added that while the number of shorter stays has increased in recent years, the number of long-term exchanges has stagnated.

According to the study, 85 percent of all Americans taking part in exchange programs were scholars in the natural sciences, compared to 70 percent of the German participants. The study indicated that the number of scholars conducting research abroad in the humanities has decreased significantly on both sides compared to the 1950s. In addition, the study found that the interest of American scholars in research stays abroad has grown much more than that of their German colleagues. Some 30 years ago the exchange was almost entirely a one-way street with very few Americans traveling to the Federal Republic. Today the numbers are about equal.

It is business strategies like this one that makes it seem as if Tatsch has been running this business all his life, but he said he is continually learning as his company grows. The couple's venture into the gingerbread business came, Mrs. Tatsch said, after her husband had prematurely retired from his corporate job with Pier I Imports.

The Tatschs built a home in Quinlan and accumulated a collection of accessories and materials from old homes that they had purchased and dismantled. They began selling some of the antique hardware and parts at a flea market in Canton, a city in east Texas. Through that experience, they learned that there was quite a demand for the Victorian and country works. So, with knowledge gained from studying materials on

Victorian architecture and marketing potential, they opened Vintage Wood Works.

"We were not sure it would work, but we wanted to stay out of the day-to-day retail world," she said. Keeping away from the beaten trail of the corporate "race", the Tatsch's mail-order business has been growing steadily since its birth--and, definitely not by accident.



GOURMET COOKBOOK

Steinfeldt recalls early days at Witte

—Thursday, Sept. 29, 1988—Recorder-Times

By MARY M. FISHER
Features Editor

While a new generation of museum curators earns doctorates in the classroom, the Witte Museum's senior curator has earned many times the equivalent on the job.

"Everybody who doesn't have a Ph.D. feels self-conscious about it," admits Cecilia Steinfeldt, who after a moment reasons with a laugh, "After all, this was the training ground and I probably learned a hell of a lot more here."

The plain-spoken descendant of German immigrants is seated aside a table laden with research materials in a second-floor textile storage area and is chain smoking cigarettes as she spells out her six-decade association with the Witte.

Dressed in a blue-green suit that sets off her matching color eyes, the museum's lionized, long-tenured employee carries her 73 years — and her considerable reputation — lightly.

Sought by callers throughout the country on questions relating to early Texas furniture and decorative arts, craftsmen and artists, she is also an authority on early textiles, needlework and costumes of this and other regions.

She is also the author of six books and the recipient of more than a dozen local and state awards.

Shows she has mounted have ranged in subject matter from matchsafes to madonnas, from native Texas artists to the Museum of Arts' ongoing exhibition of Imperial Chinese textiles.

"Doing that Chinese exhibit was one of the biggest challenges I've come up against," she says with a glance towards floor-to-ceiling shelving stacked with boxed textiles. "We had to get every book we could find and read it. And then the authorities didn't agree."

Major exhibitions, she says, take about two years to organize.

Noting that many of the dozens she has organized have been of her own suggestion, she points out, "Directors have a tendency to take the easy way out and get traveling exhibitions, but I feel like we have so much of our own we need to be using."

Cecilia should know. For, arriving on the scene only a



MARY M. FISHER

Witte's longest-tenured curator Cecilia Steinfeldt ... at home in an early Texas furniture exhibit

decade after the museum began, she has more knowledge of Witte collections than anyone alive.

"I'm the retrieval system," she says gazing about. "We really ought to inventory this whole place before I die so they know what they've got."

Citing a sampling of her personal favorites in the collection, she mentions Gen. Sam Houston's sash, a sword of Fort Worth namesake Gen. W. J. Worth, and three items she located.

In a "lovely junk shop" in LaVerne she bought for \$12.50 a one-of-a-kind Suttles pot with a blue slip trail decoration. Dumped as trash on the porch of the Sullivan House "sometime in the '60s" she found "the best serape we've got" and an 1890s child's checked silk taffeta dress with bouffant bustle.

The last three items reflect her especial interest in textiles and

clothing, subjects she has returned to in show after show. (At her Colonies North area home she has her own collection of needlework tools, fashion prints and textiles.)

"People really relate to clothing," she says. "It is social history, fashion and style. To me, clothing is an art form, and the curators of the museum could agree less."

But fine art, not fashion, was Cecilia's first fancy.

The daughter of a stone cutter who, because she was a sickly child, moved from Wisconsin to warmer San Antonio and became a newspaper illustrator, she had planned to paint for a living.

"I thought I was going to set the world on fire," she says, adding with amused irony, "How disillusioned can you get?"

Because at the time American students could go for free, she

studied at the University of Mexico after graduating from Brackenridge High School in the depth of the Depression.

Able to live at the Mexico City YWCA for 50 pesos a month, she walked to classes, taught by, among others, noted artist Carlos Merida.

A year later she returned to San Antonio "and did this, that and the other, whatever I could to make a dime."

Offered a job at the fledgling Witte Museum in 1936 by founding director Ellen Quillin, who remembered Cecilia as an adolescent art student there, she began teaching classes at the museum.

"I didn't know what in the hell I was doing," she admits, adding with a laugh, "By 1939, my title was curator of exhibits. I kept the cases clean."

That same year Cecilia married San Antonio native Eric Steinfeldt, now a retired government cartographer. When their son, Dick, now a local architect, was born she quit for a few years and then began teaching art there again on weekends.

"Just before Ellen Quillin retired," she recalls, "she came to me. She said, 'Use your brains and not your back.' Two weeks before she retired (in 1960) she named me curator of history."

"I was sort of forced into it in a way," notes Cecilia of her curatorial career. "I grew up in the museum in classes and then I started teaching. It was a second home, I guess. I've been under every regime this museum's had."

Though she says some regimes are best forgotten, she lauds the vision of former director Jack MacGregor.

"I adored Jack MacGregor. He did major surgery on the museum. He took out all the tatty cases, as they say in England. He felt we should go the regional route and built up the collections. When we did the Texas furniture exhibition, that show put us on the map."

Despite the non-cooperation of major collector Miss Ima Hogg (who called and blessed out Cecilia for "stealing my thunder"), "Early Texas Furniture and Decorative Arts" claimed national attention.

And the book by the same name which accompanied it, Cecilia's first, has become a collector's item itself.

"If anybody told me I could write a book I'd have told them they were crazy," says the self-taught writer who credits her ability to write clearly with her high school English teacher's emphasis on sentence diagramming.

Other books she has written include ones on the Onderdonk family of painters and Texas folk art.

Cecilia's present all-consuming book project covers a century's worth of Texas artists that are represented in the SAMA collection.

"I've never worked so hard on anything in my life," she says of the 75 biographies she is compiling for her reference work, a job that has compelled her to adopt a six-day work week.

"When I finish this book," she says, "whatever else I do will be in a more simple fashion. My husband's ready to kill me because he's ready to travel and I can't get away. He gets a good pension and I'm still working. It's because I'm so pig-headed."

However, there is no reason to worry that the museum's memory bank will retire any time soon.

"Yesterday," she says of a museum holiday she spent at home, "was the longest day I've had in a long time. I cleaned out drawers. I'm no housekeeper."

Besides, she adds in a more serious vein, "I'm the only Texan on the staff. I'm here to protect the collection, to protect what Ellen Quillin started."

And what part of it would she like to feature in her next exhibit?

"A while back I spent six weeks writing a grant to do 'Beauty from The Beast,' an exhibition of everything that is made from horn," she says, citing horn furniture, spectacles, lanterns, combs, powder horns, gun grips — and even a sausage stuffer — that are in the collection.

Warning to the subject, she mentions the fact that there are three horning guilds still in existence in England, where she managed to locate a rare book on the subject.

"That'll be the next thing I do," she vows with relish, "if I live that long."

Foreign-language classes backed

Compiled from staff and AP wire reports



A proposal that would require Texas students to learn a language in addition to English has drawn support from three Bexar County superintendents.

Arnold Oates of North East, Victor Rodriguez of San Antonio and James Vasquez of Edgewood praised the spirit of a legislative

recommendation approved Monday by the Select Committee on Education in Austin.

However, each expressed concern over potential funding for the program.

"I'm glad to see them place the same faith in our children that Europeans place in their children," Vasquez said. "That is, that kids have the ability to learn very, very effectively another language at an early age. It's a step in the right direction."

Added Rodriguez: "It's good that

we master other languages. Given our culture here in San Antonio, it's a healthy thing."

The superintendents said they hoped the state would back up the program with money, unlike other mandated programs that have been forced on school districts without financial assistance.

"The difficulty with it is funding," Oates said. "We're having a difficult enough time. If funds were made available, it certainly would be a positive thing."

The select committee's recommendation proposes that foreign language instruction begin at the primary level.

Fluency would provide Texas public school graduates "the opportunity to compete as national leaders academically and in the international marketplace," the recommendation said.

Some have questioned whether the state is ready for such a requirement, said committee member Winston Power, superintendent of Highland Park school district.

But he added, "We look at many programs today that we accept as

required programs, and we can look back and see when those were perceived to be very luxurious kinds of commodities.

"I think Texas could take a long step forward by saying, 'We're going to take this as a long-term goal.'"

Fluency in more than one language would benefit all students, even those who do not intend to go to college, he said.

"If you go out and you're a bilingual bank teller, reservation clerk or whatever, I promise you have marketability better than someone who only speaks one language," he said.

Pennsylvania-Dutch kein Krefelder Dialekt

Er hot sei Fraa un Kinner verlosse

Rheinische Post
18. Nov 88
From E. Ochs

In den letzten drei Jahrhunderten wanderten Hunderttausende von Deutschen aus, um in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika eine neue Heimat zu suchen. In dem Bestreben, möglichst vollwertige Mitglieder der amerikanischen Gesellschaft zu werden, paßten sie sich sprachlich meist schnell an und legten wenig Wert auf die Pflege des deutschen Erbes. Häufig verstand schon die zweite Generation kein Deutsch mehr, ganz zu schweigen von der Fähigkeit, die Sprache der Vorfahren zu sprechen.

Nicht so bei den Mennoniten in Pennsylvania. Obwohl die ersten Siedler schon vor 300 Jahren die europäische Heimat verließen, pflegen viele Familien noch heute das Pennsylvania-Dutch im Raum um Lancaster, westlich von Philadelphia. Um diese Sprache ranken sich manche unklare Aussagen, die anhand eines „English to Pennsylvania Dutch“ Wörterbuchs aus dem Jahre 1935 geklärt werden sollen.

Zunächst einmal sei festgestellt, daß Dutch hier für Deutsch, nicht für Niederländisch steht. Daher heißt das Wörterbuch auch Pennsylvania German Dictionary (Pennsilfaanisch Deutsch Waddebuch). „Es alt Land“ ist also „Deutschland“.

Pennsylvania Dutch ist keinesfalls eine deutsch-englische Mischsprache, was selbst in der Fachliteratur manchmal behauptet wird. Selbst Dinge, die es in der deutschen Urheimat nicht gab, werden mit deutschem Sprachgut ausgedrückt, nicht aber durch Übernahme des amerikanischen Wortes. So haben die Amerikaner zum Beispiel einen gewaltigen Respekt vor einer häufig auftretenden Giftpflanze, die bei Berührung heftige Schmerzen bereiten kann: poison ivy (wörtlich: Gift Efeu). In Pennsylvania Dutch heißt das „es Ränkegift“. Das amerikanische Tier skunk (Stinktief) heißt „die Bisskat“.

Bekanntlich begann die Auswanderung Deutscher nach Amerika mit Krefelder Pietisten vor etwa 300 Jahren. Pennsylvania Dutch ist aber nicht der fortlebende Krefelder Dialekt, wie Wörter wie die Fraa (Frau), Plural: Weiver, oder es Meedel (Mädchen) zeigen. Ein Vertreter der Pennsylvania Dutch sprechenden Volksgruppe irrte, als er gegenüber

Touristen sagte, seine Sprache sei ein niederdeutscher Dialekt. Für Niederdeutsch gelten die Schlüsselwörter maken statt machen (Benrather Linie) und ik statt ich (Uerdinger Linie). Pennsilfaanisch Deutsch lauten diese Wörter mache (Hoscht dei Bett schun gemacht?) und ich (Ich will nix gsaat hawwe). Richtiger scheint dagegen eine Aussage in einem Reiseführer zu sein, die eine Verwandtschaft mit pfälzischen Dialekten annimmt.

Der deutschsprachige Leser kann sich selbst ein Urteil bilden, wenn er ein paar typische Sätze in Pennsylvania Dutch liest:

Er hot sei Fraa un Kinner verlosse. — Der Gschpassvogel hot uns all lache gemacht. — Verloss dich uff mich. — Geb mir dei Watt (= Wort). Wie typisch für Dialekte in Deutschland sind auch manche pennsylvanische Wörter gleich dem Hochdeutschen: der Holzhaacker, die Welt, es Gleichgewicht, es Opfer, altmodisch, allerdings, freilich.

Einige Wörter und Wendungen lassen uns schmunzeln: die Naas hoch draage' ist ein auch hier geläufiges Bild. „Ich geh in eens, zwœ, drei ins Bett“, kann jeder nachvollziehen. Ein Unterdrecker heißt der Schinner (= Schinder), eine seltsam handelnde Person „der Kaschber“ (= Kasper)! Und auch in Pennsylvania gibt es gelegentlich einen „Nixnutz“.

Jemand, der seine Gesundheit nicht beachtet, heißt der Karichhofkandidaat (= Kirchhofkandidat)! Ein Sprichwort der Pennsylvania Deutschen lautet: Geld zwingt die Welt. Man grüßt mit: Wie geht's?

Die Zukunft dieser deutschen Mundart, die trotz der großen Ferne solange erstaunlich treu bewahrt wurde, scheint gefährdet. „Behm sei Waddebuch“ (= Beams, = Böhms Wörterbuch) beklagt im Vorwort, daß die „Mudderschprooch“ mit den alten Leuten mehr und mehr verschwinde. Was für die Alten galt — Sie henn sich net gechemmt (nämlich ihrer Sprache) —, kann angesichts des allgegenwärtigen Einflusses des Englischen in Pennsylvania von der jungen Generation nur mit dem gewaltigen Kraftakt des Glaubens an die überkommenen Lebensformen bewältigt werden.

MANFRED HAPPEL

Cornell University biologist Thomas Eisner was awarded the 1988 Karl Ritter von Frisch Medal by the German Zoological Society during a ceremony Wednesday (May 25) in Bielefeld (North Rhine-Westphalia). The 58-year-old Eisner, who was born in Germany but was forced to leave the country with his parents during the Nazi era, was honored for his pioneering work in the new field of chemical ecology.

In his study of chemical secretions given off by insects to defend themselves, Eisner discovered that the bombardier beetle combined two chemical substances to cause an "explosion" which it can use to "shoot" an attacker. The knowledge is seen as useful in the search for biological replacements for chemical pesticides.

The society also paid tribute to Eisner for re-establishing ties with German zoology after the Second World War and for being among those who helped it achieve new international recognition.

Stiftung "Haus der Geschichte"

Das Bundeskabinett hat jetzt den Entwurf eines Gesetzes zur Errichtung einer Stiftung "Haus der Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" beschlossen. Bereits am 9. Juli 1986 hatte das Kabinett einem Gesetzentwurf zugestimmt, den der Deutsche Bundestag aber wegen des Ablaufs der 10. Legislaturperiode nicht mehr abschliessend beraten konnte. Bundesminister Oscar Schneider wies in Bonn darauf hin, dass der "neue Gesetzentwurf die zwischenzeitlich mit den Ländern geführten Gespräche über ihre Beteiligung im Kuratorium der Stiftung berücksichtige.

Mit dem Bau des "Hauses der Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" unternehme die Bundesregierung, so Schneider weiter, einen weiteren wichtigen Schritt zum Ausbau der Bundeshauptstadt. In diesem Ausstellungs-, Dokumentations- und Informationszentrum solle die Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland vor dem Hintergrund der Teilung Deutschlands in anschaulicher Weise dargestellt werden. Im Haus der Geschichte sollen neben der politischen Geschichte auch die Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte, die Geistes- und Mentalitätsgeschichte und nicht zuletzt die Geschichte der materiellen Kultur präsent und anschaulich gemacht werden.

Weizsäcker gegen Hass und Gewalt

Gegen Hass und Gewalt und für mehr Menschlichkeit hat sich Bundespräsident Richard von Weizsäcker in seiner traditionellen Weihnachtsansprache gewandt. In der am 24.12. über Rundfunk und Fernsehen ausgestrahlten Ansprache warnte er die Menschen davor, sich in Hass hineintreiben zu lassen, weil er früher oder später zur Gewalt führe. "Gewalt macht alles nur schlimmer, Gewalt zerstört die Menschlichkeit", sagte er.

Energisch setzte er sich für eine Fortsetzung der Abrüstung und der Entspannung ein. Mit dem Vertrag über den Abbau der Mittelstreckenraketen sei erstmals zwischen Ost und West ein echter Abrüstungsschritt erreicht worden. Nun gelte es, weiterzugehen "im Sinne von Sicherheit und Zusammenarbeit".

Besonders gedachte Weizsäcker der von Arbeitslosigkeit betroffenen Menschen, der in der Bundesrepublik lebenden Ausländer und der Behinderten. Im Hinblick auf die Stahlkrise sagte er, im Ruhrgebiet und im Saarland müsse ein Strukturwandel geschaffen werden. Die Menschen seien auf Hilfe beim Aufbau neuer Beschäftigung angewiesen. Dies sei eine Aufgabe für das ganze Bundesgebiet.

THE TEXAS BREWERY INDUSTRY THE EARLY YEARS, 1830 TO 1918

The early years of the Texas brewery industry from 1830 to 1918 are a maze of speculation and rumor. This period of Texas history was a whirlwind of change that was characterized by a wave of immigrants from the United States and Europe. Beer drinking was a major part of the immigrants' lifestyle; however, their means of acquiring the beer are still mostly a matter for speculation.

Few records are available that detail Texas industries prior to the end of the Civil War (See Appendix A). The breweries that were in operation were home breweries or small, local operations. These breweries were generally located in areas inhabited by large numbers of German immigrants.

The immigrants who entered Texas between 1830 and 1860 faced primitive frontier conditions. Transportation consisted of travel by horseback or wagon over dusty, dirt roads and trails. Railroad and water transportation was extremely limited, and communication was slow and unreliable (See Appendix B). These early immigrants also had to contend with hostile Indians. The Indian problem was instrumental in keeping the immigrants in the southern and eastern parts of the state and in settlements that could be defended.

Immigrants tended to avoid mixing with native Texans, preferring to live in communities with people from their homeland. They lived their lives much as they had in their homeland, speaking their native languages, following customs of their native countries, and leading lifestyles similar to ones they had known in their homelands. They published newspapers in their native languages, participated in folk festivals, and brewed beer similar to that which had been made in the "old world." A large majority of the immigrants were farmers, and the free or cheap land was what brought them to Texas. By 1860, the liberal Texas land policies created a predominately rural population that consisted of approximately five out of every six people living in the state.¹ (See Appendix C)

Germans represented the largest group of immigrants that came to Texas. These German immigrants were lower middle class farmers, and they used almost all of their money travelling to their new farm land in Texas. A large majority of the Germans entered Texas through the Port of Galveston, and then traveled by wagon and horseback to areas around New Braunfels, Fredericksburg, and San Antonio. Some of them moved farther east into the area near Fayette County where they established communities at La Grange, Round Top, Brenham, Bastrop, and Schulenburg.

The German immigrants also introduced the United States to a new method of brewing beer. Before 1840, the beers produced in the United States were principally top-fermented brews that did not need aging or maturing. These brews were ales, porters, and stouts and were brewed mainly by British immigrants with recipes they brought to America from England. About 1840, the German immigrants had begun expressing their preference for the lager type of beer. Lager was brewed with a bottom-fermenting yeast that used secondary fermentation. It had to be aged under cool conditions, for a period of time that varied from four weeks to nine months.² The majority of the Texas breweries built during this period brewed only the lager type of beer.

Since there was little artificial refrigeration or mechanization in Texas prior to 1860, almost all beer was brewed in the cooler months. It was usually stored or aged in some form of cool cellar until the aging process was completed. The breweries were small operations that used only hand operated brewing equipment. They used gravity flow movement from one stage of the brewing process to the next. They also used

some means of manual pumping and hoisting because the beer was normally stored and sold in wooden kegs. The limited brewing capabilities of these breweries usually required no more than four workers.

An effort to determine the first Texas brewery would be inconclusive. Any knowledgeable person could brew ale with a large pot and a cook stove. Because farmers were not grocery stores, home brewers were not called breweries, even though they sold a portion of what they brewed.

The 1850 census population schedule listed nineteen brewers and distillers in Texas.³ However, the 1850 manufacturing schedule did not list any.⁴ This indicates there were people who considered themselves to be in the brewery business, even though they operated only a small home brewery. For example, Moritz Tilling refers to a still-undocumented brewery in New Braunfels in 1847.⁵ Although there was probably a brewery there, the extent to which it operated is not clear.

The most acknowledged "First Commercial" Texas brewery was the William A. Menger, Western Brewery (1855-1878) that was located on the grounds of the Alamo in San Antonio.⁶ By its last year of business in 1878, it was the largest operating brewery in Texas, producing 1,166 barrels per year.⁷ In 1859, Menger also opened a very popular hotel next to his brewery. The present hotel still contains the large cellar, constructed of three-foot thick stone walls, that was used to chill the beer produced by the brewery. The cellars were cooled by the Alamo Madre ditch that flowed through what is now the patio of the Menger Hotel.⁸ O. Henry mentioned the hotel in some of his stories; and the hotel had many famous guests, including poet Sidney Lanier, General Philip Sheridan, and ex-President Ulysses S. Grant. In fact, Theodore Roosevelt stayed at the Menger when he was recruiting the Rough Riders.⁹

William Menger hired Charles Degen as his Brewmaster. Menger died in 1871 and Degen continued with the brewery until it closed in 1878. Degen then opened and operated a brewery at 237/239 Blum Street in San Antonio until 1915.¹⁰

The Gabel Brewery of Houston is another of the many undocumented Texas breweries that operated prior to the end of the Civil War (1865). An advertisement in the August 16, 1859 edition of the Columbia Democrat and Planter newspaper proclaimed: "Gabel's Brewery in Houston is producing table beer and ale."¹¹

The 1860 population census listed eleven breweries throughout the State of Texas. Houston had three breweries that were producing an estimated total of 4,300 barrels of beer annually, and two of the three were powered by steam engines. One of the San Antonio breweries was producing both a lager and a bock beer, and was probably doing its own malting. All of the breweries were located in areas of sizable German populations, except for the ones in El Paso and Nacogdoches.¹²

Two documented breweries operated during the Civil War. The Karl H. Guenther Brewery in New Braunfels was in business from 1860-1868. It then changed names, becoming the Margarethe Guenther Brewery, and continued operating until 1870. In San Antonio, the William A. Menger, Western brewery (1855-1878) was also operational.¹³

After the Civil War, the Internal Revenue Service records documented the beginning and ending dates of operation of the various Texas breweries. They recorded the larger, commercial breweries by taxes paid and the number of barrels of beer sold. These records do not reflect the brewery activities of the small home brewers. Therefore, there are probably some undocumented brewers after 1860 that have still not been discovered.

By 1870, there were numerous technological improvements in the United States that affected the brewing industry. Mechanization improved brewing equipment,

pasteurization gave longer "shelf life" to beer, and artificial refrigeration enabled the large national breweries to transport their beer to Texas. The rapid expansion of the railroads made nearly every part of Texas accessible to the national breweries.

With the improved technology came an increase in the Texas population, many of whom were German immigrants. The rapid increase in settlers from other countries caused a change in social and political attitudes. This contributed to making the drinking of beer more acceptable to the general population.

Census records show that the number of Texas breweries had increased from two in 1860 to twenty-seven in 1870. The breweries were all small and continued to be in areas with large German populations. Dallas, La Grange and Brenham each had two breweries, and others were located in Jefferson, Paris, Sherman, Austin, Industry, Hallettsville, High Hill, Waco, Marlin, Bastrop, Bellville, Victoria, San Antonio, Castroville, Fredericksburg, and New Braunfels. Houston was the leader in the state with three breweries. The 1870 census also indicated a total of seventy-seven employees in the breweries and only four of the breweries were equipped with steam engines.¹⁴

The decade between 1870 and 1880 witnessed a rapid increase and decline in the Texas brewery industry. In 1875, the Brewers License Tax Records of the Internal Revenue Service indicated there were forty-four breweries licensed to sell beer. The number of breweries increased to fifty-eight in 1876, with a production of 16,806 barrels. Beginning in 1877, there was a steady decline in the number of Texas breweries. By 1878, there were only thirty-one breweries in Texas. The largest was the William A. Menger, Western Brewery of San Antonio that sold 1,166 barrels of beer. It was followed by the G. F. Giesecke and Brothers Brewery of Brenham that sold 1,137 barrels, the H. L. Kreisch Brewery of La Grange that sold 774 barrels, and the Lorenz Zeiss Brewery of Brenham that sold 722 barrels. Total production for all of the breweries was 10,050 barrels.¹⁵

By 1879, the number of Texas breweries had dropped to twenty-seven. The departure of the Menger Brewery in 1878 enabled the G. F. Giesecke and Brothers Brewery of Brenham, with a production of 1,255 barrels of beer, to become the largest Texas brewery. Next in production size was the Lorenz Zeiss Brewery in Brenham, followed the H. L. Kreisch Brewery of La Grange. Total production in 1879 for all of the breweries in Texas was 7,749 barrels.¹⁶ The 1880 Internal Revenue records indicated that by 1880 there were twenty-eight breweries still operating in Texas, and by June of 1889 there were only eight breweries still in operation.

The decline of the Texas brewery industry was caused by a combination of factors of the free enterprise system. National breweries, such as Anheuser-Busch of St. Louis, came to Texas with a superior product that sold at a competitive price. The national breweries could afford improved brewing and packaging techniques, and massive advertising campaigns. Nearly all major Texas newspapers carried advertisements for the national brands. In addition, the Texas breweries were undercapitalized and did not have the financial or production capabilities to compete with the national breweries.

The year 1883 proved to be the turning point for a competitive Texas brewery industry. Adolphus Busch brought his technology to San Antonio, and with a group of San Antonio businessmen, built the first large, mechanized brewery in Texas.¹⁷ The Lone Star Brewery (1884-1918) produced its first beer in 1884, and the total Texas production increased to 3,083 barrels. Production had an even larger increase in 1885 when it jumped to 17,246 barrels.¹⁸

The Lone Star Brewery used the same principles as the national breweries, which forced some smaller breweries out of business. Lone Star built a modern plant with the latest equipment. They had their own bottling plant; and they transported

their beer by wagon and railroad throughout most of Texas and into Mexico, and as far west as California.¹⁹ They even bought out some of their competition. In 1895 Lone Star purchased the remains of the Alamo Ice and Brewing Company (1874-1893) and incorporated it into the Lone Star operations.²⁰

San Antonio was chosen by the Lone Star owners for the brewery because of its central location, its large German population, and its artesian wells. Lone Star used a well that was over eight hundred feet deep and had a daily flow of over 1,800,000 gallons of pure artesian water.²¹

The Lone Star brewery continued to grow and prosper until prohibition with sales of as much as sixty-five thousand barrels of lager beer annually. The beer was marketed under the various labels of: Buck, Erlanger, Cabinet, Alamo, and Standard.²²

The only other large brewery operation to start in Texas in the 1880's was the San Antonio Brewing Association. A group of San Antonio businessmen purchased the existing J. B. Behloradsky Brewery (1881-1883) and started producing Pearl Beer in 1886. The brewery grew and prospered under the leadership of Otto Koehler, until his death in 1914, and his wife, Emma, who took over and guided the brewery through the lean prohibition years of 1918-1933. The original pioneer brewery was replaced by a larger modern plant, and production gradually increased to 6,000 barrels per year. In 1889, five 135 barrel tanks were installed by the Pfaudler Company, and by 1916 Pearl was the largest brewery in Texas with a capacity of one hundred ten thousand barrels per year.²³

Besides the Pearl and Lone Star Breweries, the only other breweries in operation in Texas in 1890 were a few small, locally operated enterprises that were sustained by loyalty, low prices, and fresher products. These breweries included The Herman Frank, Home Brewery in Belleville (1882-1918); The Simon Mayer Brewery in Dallas (1895-1900); The Dallas Brewing Company in Dallas (1889-1893); The Texas Brewing Company in Fort Worth (1890-1918); The Frederick Probst Brewery in Fredericksburg (1874-1895); The Gustave Franke Brewery in Meyersville (1884-1903); The Felix Bachrach Brewery in San Antonio (1890-1890); The Charles Degen Brewery in San Antonio (1879-1911); The Alamo Brewing Association in San Antonio (1888-1893); The Lorenz Ochs and George Aschbacher Brewery in San Antonio (1890-1904); and The Michael Cellmer Brewery in Yorktown (1878-1891).²⁴

Of the thirteen Texas breweries that were operating in 1890, only The Lone Star, The San Antonio Brewing Association (Pearl), The Herman Frank, The Dallas Brewing Company and The Texas Brewing Company in Fort Worth survived intact until prohibition in 1919. Of those five, only the San Antonio Brewing Association and the Dallas Brewing Company brewed beer after prohibition in 1933.²⁵

From 1890 until 1918, Texas had as many as forty-three breweries in operation; however, many started and ended within a few years. They either suffered from lack of capital, produced an inferior product, or could not compete with the national or large San Antonio breweries. Of these forty-three breweries, seventeen were in San Antonio. Many of the breweries were operated in the same physical plant locations but had several different names. One example of this was a brewery in San Antonio that changed names and owners five times in six years. It started operation as the Bongo and Weiss Beer Bottling Works and Manufacturing Company (1902-1903) at 309 3rd Street. It then changed to the Brown Beer Brewing Company (1903-1905), followed by the Albert Drankowski Brewery (1905-1906), the Bergmann and Walz Brewery (1906-1907), and finally the Beck's Muenchener Weiss Beer Company (1907-1908).²⁶

On January 16, 1919, national prohibition forced thirteen Texas breweries to stop the legal production of beer. Of these, eight were large, regional breweries, and the other five were small breweries that served a local market.²⁷ (See Appendix D)

The Galveston Brewing Company (1895-1918) at 33rd and Church Streets in

Galveston was one of the eight large, regional breweries to survive to prohibition. It was founded in 1895 in a similar manner as the Lone Star Brewery in San Antonio. Adolphus Busch and William J. Lemp of St. Louis were both major stockholders of the corporation that raised \$400,000 to found the Galveston Brewing Company. Some of Galveston's wealthiest and most prominent citizens, such as John and William Reymerschoffer and B. Adoue, were officers of the corporation.²⁸

The brewery had its formal public opening on February 3, 1896. The pre-prohibition physical plant consisted of a large ice plant that could produce seventy-five tons of ice, and a modern beer brewery that could produce 75,000 barrels of beer a year. The brewery was built with brick and iron over a concrete floor. The buildings included "a brewhouse, storage house, boiler house, refrigerating machine house, stock house, wash house, racking house, wagon sheds and outhouses." The plant also had cold storage rooms and railroad tracks on two sides of the building.²⁹

Water was the critical problem for the Galveston brewery. Galveston is an island; and during its early years residents depended on a few artesian city wells. These wells were inadequate for a brewery because of their volume and purity. By 1895, the city of Galveston had a water works department that utilized piped in water from the Alta Loma wells on the Mainland, eighteen miles from the coast.³⁰ By 1906, the brewery was so prosperous that the directors decided to improve their supply of water. They dug several wells that gave them a combined water supply of two million gallons per day.³¹

The Galveston brewery also faced a problem encountered by all of the large Texas breweries. The large copper and steel brewing tanks needed to mass produce beer were not available in Texas. Nearly all of the specialized metal equipment that was needed for a brewery had to be transported to Texas by railroad and wagon. The Galveston brewery was the only exception to this, since their equipment came down the Mississippi River from St. Louis and then by boat to Galveston. The Galveston brewery used 250-barrel copper brew kettles, steel mash tanks, hot and cold water tanks, iron hoppers, copper beer coolers, fermenting tubs that were nine feet in diameter by six feet high, storage tanks that were nine feet in diameter by fourteen feet high, and all of the equipment necessary for the refrigerating machines.³² They even had to bring the ammonia for the first charge of the refrigeration machines into Galveston from St. Louis.³³ In reality, the only thing that Galveston furnished for this brewery in 1895 was the labor to build and operate it.

The Galveston brewery was so well constructed that it survived the hurricane of 1900 that destroyed most of Galveston and killed an estimated 6,000 people. Except for minor damage to the outbuildings and some flooding, the brewery was able to resume operation within a short time.³⁴

Business at the Galveston brewery continued to increase and prosper, and by 1906, improvements of about \$125,000 were being made. The brewery constructed a "100-ton ice making plant consisting of a 225-ton refrigerating machine with cross compound condensing engine, two 50-ton ice tanks, a boiler plant and a cooling tower."³⁵ The brewery was continuously improved and expanded, with improvements and new construction in 1910, 1911, 1913, 1914, and 1915. The 1913 construction consisted of a new bottling department that had a "bonded pipeline" from the cold storage cellars.³⁶

In 1917, the last documented company elections prior to prohibition indicated that Louis A. Adoue was President, George Sealy was Vice-President, I. A. Stein was Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, and F. C. Reuel was Brewmaster.³⁷ At its peak, the brewery employed about 100 men.³⁸

The major product of the Galveston brewery prior to prohibition was a beer

called "High Grade". A November, 1914, advertisement in the Brewer's Journal stated that Galveston "High Grade" was "The beer that's liquid food" and was provided "in brown or white bottles". The advertisement also stated that the beer was "superbly brewed from the finest materials - aged to full, ripe mellowness - and then freshly tapped, freshly bottled at the brewery and freshly delivered."³⁹ The other popular brand produced by the Galveston brewery was Seawall Bond.⁴⁰ The majority of the beer was consumed in Galveston and Harris County (Houston).⁴¹

After prohibition forced the legal production of beer to cease, the brewery turned to a "nonintoxicating cereal beverage" called Galvo.⁴² This was basically the beer with the alcohol removed. It is sometimes referred to as "near beer." When this proved unsuccessful, the brewery removed the brewing equipment and produced soft drinks as the XXX Company. J. H. Langben was the Vice-President and I. A. Stein remained as the Secretary and General Manager.⁴³

The Galveston brewery changed owners three more times before it opened again in 1934 as the Galveston-Houston Breweries, Inc. (1934-1955). The new owners were E. D. Cavin, John W. McCullough, and finally R. L. Autrey.⁴⁴

The other seven large regional breweries that survived until prohibition were similar to the Galveston brewery. They all had large facilities, good management, and improved sales.

The Spoetzl Brewery (1909-present), in Shiner, is an example of a small local brewery that is successful. The brewery was able to survive during prohibition and is still brewing and selling Shiner Beer.

Shiner is a rural farming area that is located about 110 miles west of Houston and about 80 miles southeast of San Antonio. Originally known as Halfmoon, it was renamed on November 1, 1887 for H. B. Shiner, who donated 250 acres of his ranch for the townsite. The townsite and surrounding area was settled by German, Czechoslovakian, and Austrian immigrants and their descendents, whose primary religions were Roman Catholic and Lutheran.⁴⁵

In 1901, the businessmen and farmers in the area formed a stock company called the Shiner Brewing Association. The purpose of this association was to build a brewery for the local residents so they did not have to depend on beer coming by railroad from the San Antonio and Houston breweries.⁴⁶

The Shiner Brewing Association (1909-1914) contracted with Herman Weiss of Galveston (Weiss and Son Brewery - 1908-1909) to move his family and brewery equipment to Shiner. Weiss would be the Manager and Brewmaster of the brewery that the Shiner Brewing Association would build at a site near Boggy Creek and the railroad line, in June and July of 1909. An artesian well was dug and a two story, wood frame and corrugated tin building was constructed. On July 24, 1909, the facility was approved by a representative of the United States Internal Revenue Service.⁴⁷

By September of 1909, the Shiner beer was on sale in wooden kegs at all of the saloons in Shiner and the surrounding communities. The beer was not successful because of its inferior quality that resulted from improper brewing techniques, and problems with storage and refrigeration. In 1914, after two near bankruptcies, the Shiner Brewing Association offered to lease the facility to an experienced brewmaster.⁴⁸

Kosmos Spoetzl (March 3, 1873-June 17, 1950) was the Assistant Brewmaster at a San Antonio brewery when he was notified about the offer to lease the Shiner brewery. Spoetzl was a German immigrant from Rosenheim, Bavaria, Germany who had attended brewmaster's school and worked for breweries in Egypt, Canada, San Francisco, and San Antonio. On November 19, 1914, Spoetzl joined with Oswald Petzold and rented the Shiner brewery facility. Spoetzl renamed the brewery the Home Brewing Company (1914-1915) and made several improvements to the physical plant.

The first Shiner beer went on sale on Wednesday, January 27, 1915. The brewery produced about 3,000 barrels a year of draft beer in wooden kegs.⁴⁹

In April of 1915, Spoetzl purchased the brewery and renamed it the Petzold and Spoetzl Brewery (1915-1918). The brewery was then improved with the installation of a large beer vat that held an additional 335 barrels of beer. This increased total storage capacity to about 500 barrels. A bottling machine was also purchased in order to provide the capabilities of producing bottled beer.⁵⁰

The brewery continued to prosper and grow until prohibition forced it to alter its production and produce a nonalcoholic "near beer". The "near beer" contained "less than .5 percent of alcohol by weight."⁵¹

The other small regional breweries operated in a similar manner as the Shiner brewery. These breweries concentrated on a small local market, low overhead, and a superior quality. The smaller breweries depended on the local beer drinking patrons to do their advertising for them.

The period from 1830 to 1918 proved to be a time of continual flux in both Texas history and the Texas brewery industry. Breweries opened and closed or changed owners at a disheartening pace. Transportation, mechanization, refrigeration, competition, population shifts, and even fickle tastebuds were strong enough factors to insure success of failure with the struggling Texas brewery industry. Even though the breweries changed, an increasing Texas population had an increasing desire for beer.



A year of celebration, 1988-89
Celebrating the founding of Muenster on December 8, 1899

Dec. 3, 1988 - Ball and Coronation

Dec. 8, 1988 - Liturgical celebration opening centennial year

March, 1989 - Fashion Show

April, 1989 - German Fest

June 2-4, 1989 - Sacred Heart Parish Celebration/Homecoming
(Centennial picnic, booths, pioneer crafts)

October, 1989 - Schuetzenfest and antique auto show

Each month - school children to dress in pioneer or German costume

Possibilities: establishment of a community museum, presentation of a school pageant, preparation of a centennial quilt, organization of an ethnic dance group, establishment of "sister city" ties with Münster, Germany

Also, centennial history book

For information, contact: Juanita W. Bright, P O Box 282, Muenster TX
76252

END NOTES

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MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL IS DUE ON DECEMBER 31!!
DO IT NOW!

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San Antonio Express-News Aug. 30, 1988

Private San Antonio bank to close doors at year's end

By MIKE DAVIS
Express-News Business Writer

D&A Oppenheimer Bankers, a private San Antonio bank, will cease operations at the end of this year, the partners said Monday.

The private bank is one of the last of its kind in the state, said attorney Jesse Oppenheimer, a member of the family that founded the bank in 1858.

"It doesn't operate like a modern bank," he said. "It's sort of a dinosaur."

The death of Dan Oppenheimer in October prompted the decision to liquidate the bank and depositors have been urged to close out their accounts for the past 10 months or so, Oppenheimer said.

Deposits from the 800 or so customers are slowly being with-

drawn, he said. Few loans remain on the bank's books.

Oppenheimer said the decision to liquidate had nothing to do with problems faced by other banks in the state. Rather, there is "no young person in the family to go into it," he said.

"If all the other banks in this state were in the same shape as we were, there wouldn't be any problems," he said. "We were almost completely liquid — all money and bonds."

The bank, located on the 11th floor of the MBank Alamo building on Commerce Street, employs about eight workers, Oppenheimer said.

It was founded 130 years ago by Daniel and Anton Oppenheimer, who had just arrived from Germany. They opened their first store in Rusk, Texas, but the Civil War

interrupted their plans soon afterward.

Following the war, they chose to settle in San Antonio. Anton later moved to New York, leaving Dan as the sole owner and manager of the family firm.

The bank was located near the corner of Commerce and Soledad streets before it moved to 218 Commerce St., where it operated until 1974. It occupied the ground floor of the Oppenheimer Building, which was later purchased by Alamo National Bank for the construction of One Alamo Center.

The bank then moved to its current location in the former Alamo National Bank building, now housing MBank Alamo.

The bank started as a mercantile business and eventually began loaning money and allowing ranch-

ers to deposit funds in its safe.

"It has always been unincorporated — no charter," Oppenheimer said. The bank's deposits were not covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and the institution had been totally unregulated until recently.

Up until the death of Dan Oppenheimer, the bank had had only three managing partners since its inception.

According to a press release issued Monday, "Spokesmen for the partnership stated that the bank had never adjusted to the modern banking environment and expressed appreciation to its loyal customers, some of whom were in the third and fourth generation, and to the employees who had maintained a long and loyal relationship with the bank."

Mike Hennech
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July 25, 1988

Dear Fellow Collector:

This letter is to solicit your aid in research for two books that I am writing on Texas Breweries.

The books will be about one-third written histories of the breweries and about two-thirds pictures of Texas beer memorabilia, breweries, and other related items. They should be in excess of 100 pages.

I am presently doing research on all Texas breweries. I would appreciate any information about Texas breweries you might have in your collections. I am also looking for pictures of the breweries or advertising pieces.

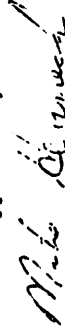
I have made arrangements with several collectors to photograph parts of their collections for this book. If you have an item that you think should be included, please let me know so I can make arrangements to visit you for a photography session.

I have presently completed about two-thirds of the research for this book, but I would appreciate anything you might have that I could add to this project.

My main interest in doing this book is to provide a research guide for Texas collectors (especially novice collectors). I have noted that most experienced collectors know a little about most of the breweries and their advertising pieces; but I have not found a resource item that is as broad as what I am doing.

It is my contention that the only way we will attract new collectors is to provide them with a resource manual that tells them what Texas has done and what the memorabilia looks like.

I would appreciate your help.



Mike Hennech

COLLECTOR
 TEXAS BREWERY ITEMS
 B.C.C.A. A.B.A. N.A.B.A. J.F.O.

TEXAS BREWERIES BEING RESEARCHED

SINCE PROHIBITION

1. a. Schapps Brewing Corp. (1934-39) Dallas, Texas
 b. Time Brewing, Inc. (1939-40)
 c. Dallas-Fort Worth Brewing Co. (1940-51)
2. Dallas Brewery, Inc. (1934-39) Dallas, Texas
 El Paso, Texas
3. a. Harry Mitchell Brewing Co. (1935-55) Fort Worth, Texas
 b. Falstaff Brewing Corp. (1955-67) Fort Worth, Texas
4. Carling Brewing Co. (1964-66) Galveston, Texas
5. Miller Brewing Co. (1969-Present) Houston, Texas
6. Superior Brewing Co. (1933-40) Houston, Texas
7. a. Galveston-Houston Breweries, Inc. (1934-55) Houston, Texas
 b. Falstaff Brewing Corp. (1955-81) Houston, Texas
8. Anheuser-Bush, Inc. (1966-Present) Houston, Texas
9. a. Gulf Brewing Co. (1933-63) Houston, Texas
 b. Theo Hamm Brewing Co. (1963-67) Houston, Texas
10. Southern Brewing Co. (1933-39) Longview, Texas
11. a. Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. (1966-82) Mercedes, Texas
 b. Stroh Brewing (1982-Present) San Antonio, Texas
12. Valley Brewing Co. (1961-62) San Antonio, Texas
13. a. San Antonio Brewing Association (1933-52) San Antonio, Texas
 b. Pearl Brewing Co. (1952-Present) San Antonio, Texas
14. a. Sabinas Brewing Co. (1933-39) San Antonio, Texas
 b. Champion Brewing Co. (1939-40)
 c. Lone Star Brewing Co. (1940-Present)
15. Spoetzi Brewery (1933-Present) Shiner, Texas

ALL TEXAS BREWERIES BEFORE PROHIBITION.

Keine weiblichen Soldaten

Eine grundsätzliche Öffnung der Bundeswehr für die Aufnahme von weiblichen Soldaten wird es nach Angaben des Bundesverteidigungsministeriums nicht geben. Ein Sprecher erklärte am 7.1. in Bonn, die Personalplanung sehe den Dienst von Frauen "ausserhalb des Sanitätsdienstes und ausserhalb der Wehrverwaltung" nicht vor. Ein freiwilliger Dienst von Frauen in den Streitkräften sei nach der Verfassung "nur in geringem Umfang zulässig."

Gegenwärtig gibt es in der Bundeswehr rund 150 Ärztinnen. Diese weiblichen Offiziere sind nach dem Völkerrecht militärische Nichtkombattanten (ohne die Rechte und Pflichten eines Kämpfers), die Waffen nur zur Abwehr von Angriffen auf die eigene Person oder auf die ihrem Schutz anvertrauten Verwundeten gebrauchen dürfen.

Violet's in bloom

If a poll were taken to choose the strongest, most Texas-type name among towns of the state, "Violet," of course, would rank low.

There is a Violet in the state, 12 miles west of Corpus Christi on Texas Highway 44.

Though somewhat unusual, the name does not attract too much attention in a state that has Dime Box, Bug Tussle and Muleshoe. There's even a town named Ding Dong in Bell County.

Violet doesn't have a monopoly on flower names. There are Rosebud, Primrose and Holly, among others.

Name change

The town didn't make such a bad deal when its name was changed to Violet from an earlier one, Flat Landing.

Many farmers from Germany came there in the early 1900s. For many miles around, there is a vast expanse of flat lands, first growing cotton and now cotton and grain.

The German farmers made the last link of their migration by train, and the station was named Flat Landing.

A German immigrant named John Fister opened the first store in town and changed "Flat Landing" to his wife's name, Violet.

David and Barbara Kircher are curators of a small but outstanding museum at Violet, and both are authorities on Violet history. David told us the ending of the story of John and Violet Fister:

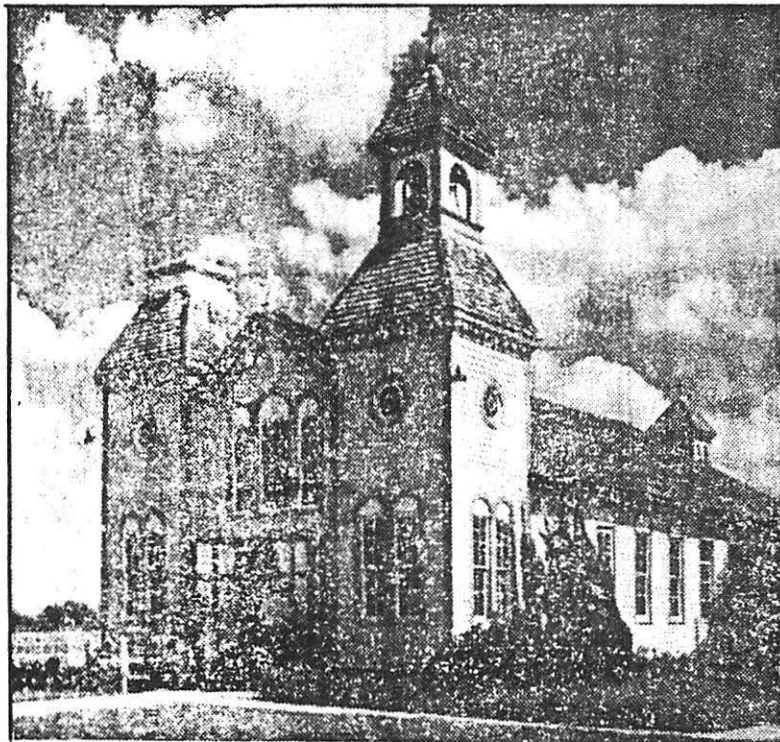
"She was from St. Louis and didn't like this brush country and such things as no roads," he said. "I think they left here in 1916."

Oktoberfest fine

Bonnie and I recently spent one of our finest days at Violet, at the 36th annual Oktoberfest beef barbecue sponsored by the St. Anthony Catholic Church Men's Club.

In last Saturday's Daily Star, we told of a fine trip we made to Padre Island National Seashore. We spent the Friday night before that trip in Corpus Christi and heard that the Violet Oktoberfest would take place that Sunday.

Violet was not unknown to us. We had seen the Violet Museum from the road many months ago and had talked with David Kircher and told



Built in 1910, Old St. Anthony's Catholic Church in Violet has been renovated, moved, replaced and moved back. It now houses the Violet Museum near its original site.



George Carmack

Photos by
Bonnie Carmack

him we wanted to do one of our stories on the town.

Plainly, Sunday's Oktoberfest program and the museum would make a fine combination. So we stayed over Saturday night in a motel on the beautiful Corpus Christi bay side. Early Sunday we drove to Violet.

After our day at the Oktoberfest, we hasten to add that Violet is one of the finest places in the state to see what the Germans, Czechs and Dutch added to the Texas flavor.

The nearest sizable town to Violet is Robstown, three miles west. When you see the flat land running mile after mile through that country and know its crops, you are not surprised that the Robstown high

school football team is called the Cottonpickers.

We could not have had a more beautiful day for the drive or the Oktoberfest.

Two little sidelights caught our eye on the trip to Violet: One was a border of metal palm trees, apparently painted by a farmer disgusted by real palm trees freezing in bygone years.

Another was a beautiful flight of gulls that had deserted the seacoast and were following a big tractor for what it was plowing up in breaking ground for planting.

This will give you an idea of the hold Violet's Oktoberfest has on many people: The Texas Almanac gives the town a population of 160. The St. Anthony Church Men's Club prepared barbecue plates for 1,400.

When we looked at the big crowds that packed the parish hall to eat in what in seemed to be several shifts, that figure seemed well within reach.

Also on sale were the breads,

See TOWN, Page 10-K

Town flowers with Old World



Violet Museum curator David Kircher shows Jessie Paveika, 6, how to toll Old St. Anthony's bell.

Continued from 1-K

pies, cakes and other sweets the women had baked in great variety and number.

And anyone who tasted the many types of German strudel — a thin dough in which almost any kind of fruit or cheese has been folded and then baked — would also have to give strudel a starring role.

But Bonnie and I think Violet has one unmatched treasure, whether at Oktoberfest or any other day in the year.

This is Old St. Anthony's Catholic Church, which is now the Violet Museum. The story of this beautiful building is the story of Violet and this area.

Its construction started in 1910. Quickly completed, the building became Violet's first school, church and rectory. An extensive remodeling that added its three towers was done in 1919.

There are several sources of its remarkable story. David Kircher told us much, and the museum and the Violet Historical Society offer an outstanding pamphlet on the old church. A historical marker has a lengthy message about both the old and new St. Anthony's churches.

Church moves

Today the historic old church sits only 200 feet east of where it was during all those early years. But for 20 years, it was not even in Violet.

The parish decided in 1952 that a new church was needed. The present, active St. Anthony's Church was built on the original site of the old church.

The beautiful old church was moved to the nearby community of Clarkwood. It remained there more than 20 years. Not only was its name changed, but near the end it was abandoned when a new church was built in Clarkwood.

Luckily, the old church was not torn down. The Violet Historical Society moved it back to Violet, placed it as close to the original site as possible and restored it. As David Kircher told us, and as the pamphlet states:

"All restoration work was com-

pleted by third- and fourth-generation descendants of the original builders. Like their ancestors, they donated their funds, their skills and their labor."

Their skill shows in the honors the old church and museum has received. It is a Texas Historical Landmark and on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Violet Museum is open only on special occasions, such as Oktoberfest. But Kircher said tours can be arranged for groups of five or more.

Telephone numbers are (512) 387-2273, 387-2308 or 387-2334.

One of the most interesting people we talked with was curator David's father, John Kircher, 85. He was one of the first altar boys in Old St. Anthony's Church.

"I was born in New Braunfels, and my family came here when I was 8," John reported. "Daddy built a house here, and I have been living in it all these years — 8 to 85.

"It is a double-walled wooden house, and I wouldn't trade it for any brick house you could show me. In all the years, no hurricane has really damaged it, and this is hurricane country.

"I was an altar boy in the church here from the very start. I think I have been a member of the church longer than only one living person: Karl Hoelscher was a few months older and in the church a little before me."

Lifelong farmer

John has worked on a farm all his years, first with mules before turning to tractors in 1928 or '29.

"Now my boy and I have two big John Deere tractors and three Oliver's," he said, "and I'm still riding them."

At 85, John is still doing as much farm work as ever — and liking it even more.

Nothing symbolized the fun of the Oktoberfest more than the band and its music. With all its festive nature, the music also demonstrated how important Czechoslovakia, Germany and the Netherlands were as the



Muzzleloaders secretary Vickie Overpeck fashions cornstock dolls in the Corpus Christi group's re-enactment of pioneer days at the Violet Oktoberfest.



Darla Brooks makes bread around sticks and baking it o

charm

background of many Texas pioneers.

Signs gave the band's name as the Bay City Dutchmen, but only half the eight-member group from Corpus Christi was present.

Leader Johnny Knesek sings the "Beer Barrel Polka" in either English or Czech. Johnny sings in four languages: German, Czech, Spanish and English. If you don't think Czech has a ring to it in song, listen to Johnny singing "The Blue Skirt Waltz."

Dutch treats

Saxophonist Evert Karel sings in a language seldom heard in song in Texas. At the Violet Oktoberfest, he sang favorites in Dutch straight out of the Netherlands. You should have heard the romantic "Snow Waltz" in Dutch.

Larry Schuennan on tuba and James Lenken on trumpet put that Old World zing into their playing. Johnny reports the band chooses music to please a typical crowd at a polka-waltz dance pavilion in a community with an old-time German or Czech background.

This he illustrated with a set of three that had the crowd cheering: "The Liechtensteiner Polka," then "Waltz Across Texas With You" and climaxed with "Fraulein! Fraulein!"

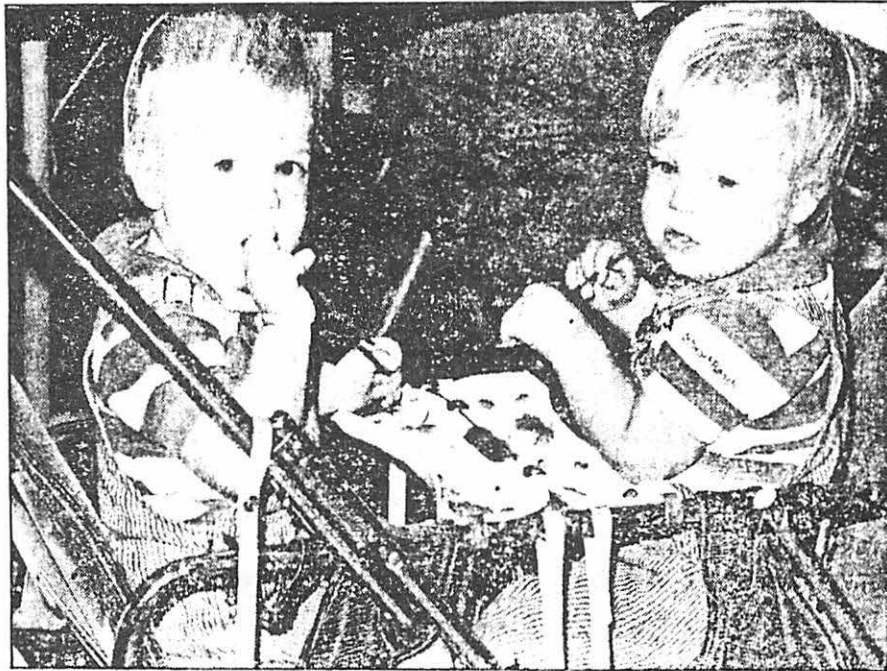
Neither barbecue nor band added more to the day than the camp-out, costumes and all-day show of the Texas Pioneer Muzzleloaders of Corpus Christi.

They had pitched their tents, teepees and lean-tos, were cooking over coals on the ground and did such things as throwing a tomahawk at a big log cross-section target. How excited boys were when the Muzzleloaders fired their little cannon!

Modern frontiersmen

The Muzzleloader group wants to re-create and to preserve American frontier life prior to 1840, and to experience that life. They shoot only guns loaded from the muzzle and use only black powder.

The Muzzleloaders are sometimes



Andrew and Christopher Burkhardt see Oktoberfest from a stroller built for two.

called the Buckskinners, for they often wear the buckskin clothes worn by the mountain men who went to the Rockies to trap and to buy beaver pelts in early days.

Leading the Oktoberfest Muzzleloaders were president Larry Brooks and secretary Vickie Overpeck. No costume was more colorful than Vickie's flowing outfit, and the same could be said for her tent camp.

Larry's wife Darla Brooks was a colorful participant. She cooked bread by wrapping dough around sticks and baking it over coals on the ground.

The Muzzleloaders welcome inquiries on events or membership. Larry can be reached at (512) 241-1296; Vickie, at (512) 991-3223.

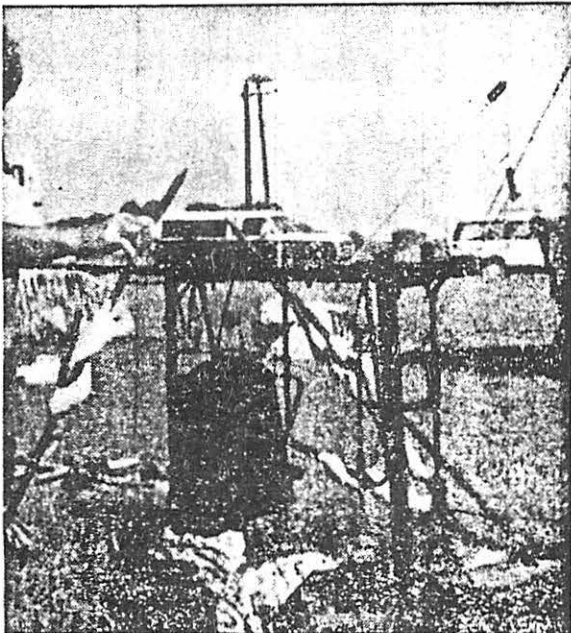
Much recognition is due other pioneer families, certainly the Hoel-

schers. We had a fine talk with Norbert Hoelscher, a third generation Violet resident. His mother, Alma Hoelscher, is 87.

And we met the beloved matriarch of Violet, Christina Hoelscher Gold. Her father, John W. Hoelscher, is recognized as Violet's founder. The first Mass ever said at Violet was in his barn in 1909.

Hoelscher had a hand in building Old St. Anthony's Catholic Church, as unpaid foreman of the crew that built it in 1910, and again as foreman for the 1919 remodeling that made the church into the state and national jewel it is today.

Yes, Violet can be proud of the town it is — and of the pioneer families who made it so.

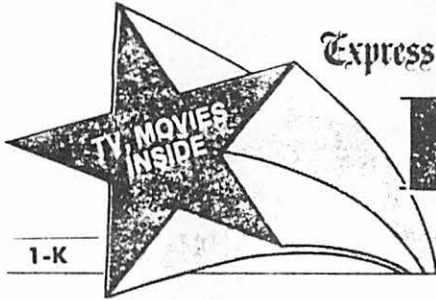


Using a 150-year-old frontier recipe, wrapping dough over hot coals on the ground.



Band leader Johnny Knesek sings in four languages: German, Czech, Spanish and English.

Renew your GTHS Membership NOW!



Express-News

Daily Star

1-K

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Saturday, August 27, 1988

Texas Wends at home in Serbin

Few things add more to the charm of Texas than little gems of interest, and often of unusual beauty, found at unexpected places.

The small size of the places and their being off the beaten path adds to their attractiveness.

Who would expect such an attraction at a community named

Serbin? The Texas Almanac gives its population as 90. It is about seven miles south of Giddings and to reach it you travel two stretches of farm roads.

Yet the St. Paul's Lutheran Church, school, museum, cemetery — and such things as two log cabin replicas of its first buildings — are both fascinating and beautiful.

They are living history today as they have been for 134 years.

This is still the active homeland and heartland of one of the most unusual and finest group of people who ever came to Texas — the Wends. A number of people still speak and understand spoken Wendish.

And one of the most unusual men Bonnie and I ever met, 88-year-old Carl J. Miertschin, still reads and writes in Wendish, an accomplishment that seems threatened with extinction in Texas unless some scholar or college saves Miertschin's learning for posterity. What a tragedy that would be!

Bonnie and I have spent much of two outstanding days at the St. Paul's Lutheran Church complex. Our guide through it — including



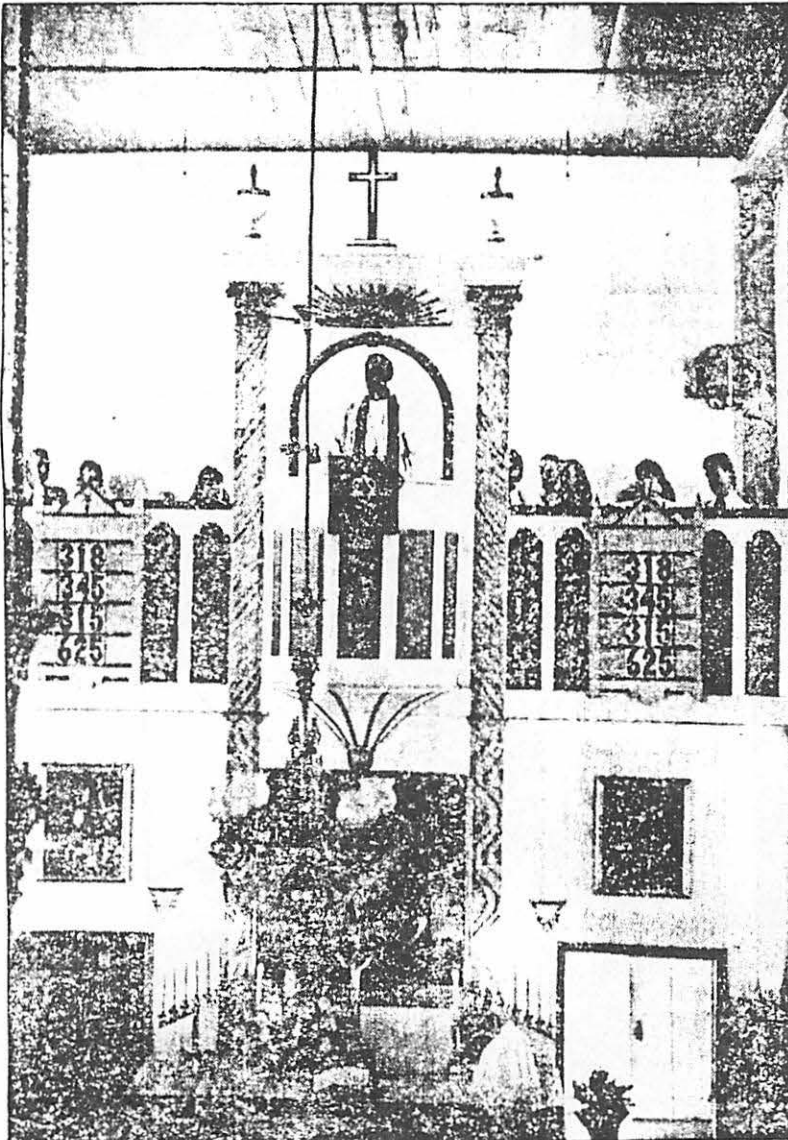
George Carmack

Photos by Bonnie Carmack

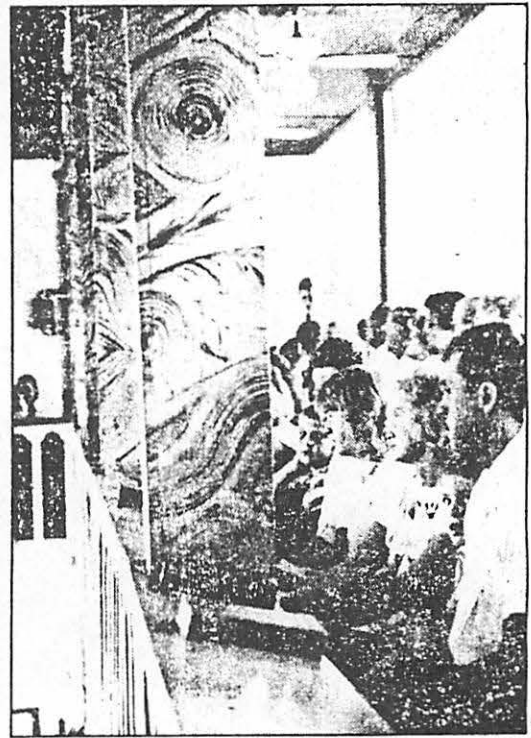
its marvelous 1871 church with its "highest church pulpit in Texas" — was the Rev. Paul W. Hartfield, pastor. The pulpit is more than 20 feet high and goes upward from the inner church balcony rail. Then on Sunday morning we were present for church service, including a fine sermon from that "highest pulpit," communion and Bible class.

You would have been surprised at the many cars on the parking lots and at the almost 450 people

See SERBIN, Page 10-K



Pastor Paul W. Hartfield gives a sermon from the highest pulpit in Texas, built by the Wends in 1871. The church, St. Paul's Lutheran, is in Serbin.



Turkey feathers were used to paint the pillars inside the Lutheran church.

Serbin deeply rooted in Wendish heritage

Continued from 1-K

crowded into the church. We were impressed by so many young men participating.

Most present were people of Wendish background living in the area. Others had come who live elsewhere but have Wendish ancestry and roots here.

After services, we drove to Miertschin's home several miles from the church. His home is in part of the countryside where many Wends settled long ago.

At 88, Miertschin drove his own car to lead us there. I had to push hard to keep him in sight.

At his home, he not only read the Wendish Bible for us but also recited familiar passages and sang hymns in Wendish.

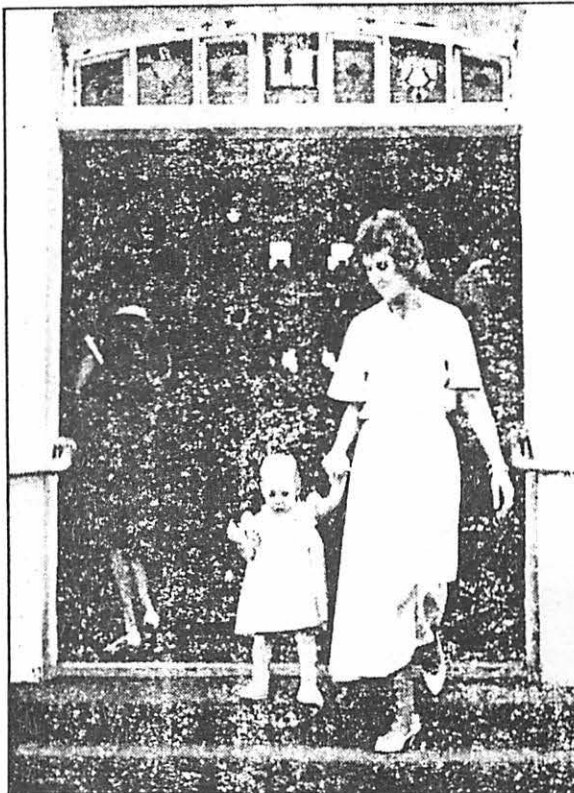
And the most wonderful thing about it was that Miertschin taught himself to read and write Wendish. There was not, and neither is there now, an English-Wendish dictionary or a German-Wendish dictionary or a Wendish dictionary that crosses with any other language.

Miertschin has now read the Wendish Bible four times and underlined and made notes of many of his favorite passages. As with the English Bible, the Wendish Bible has both the Old and New Testaments.

Step to migration

No group took a more unusual first step to come to Texas than the Wends. They came in 1854. At the time of their migration, they were living in Prussia and Saxony under German domination. They were not German but Slavs, with some similarity to the Poles, Czechs and even the Russians.

The Wends had their own language and their own Wendish religion with a Wendish Bible, prayer book and hymns. But they were also considered Lutherans, claimed by some to have been the first group to support Martin Luther's Reformation when he posted his "Ninety-five Theses" on the doors of a major Catholic church.



Another generation walks in footsteps of Wend pioneers. Rita Schatte and her 1-year-old daughter, Meghan, attend services at St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

Then in Germany great pressure was being put on them to change their Wendish religion to German standards and even to Germanize their names. There was also job discrimination against them and their property was often seized. But religious freedom seems to have been their greatest motive in coming to Texas.

Now for that first step when they decided to come to Texas — not just to the United States but specifically to Texas.

The first thing they did was to organize a new Lutheran Church congregation that not only would be with them on the boat trip but would also be an active, growing church when they settled in Texas.

Called to Texas

Before leaving Prussia-Saxony, the Wends sought a pastor to head this newly formed church. They emphasized to him that he was "called" only to go to Texas and head the church there. There would be no mind-changing and going elsewhere in the United States.

The man chosen was the Rev. Johann (John later in Texas) Kilian. He was highly educated, a graduate of the University of Leipzig in Germany. He knew several languages. One of his famed sermons in Texas was given in Wendish, German and English.

He became one of the most highly regarded ministers in Texas.

There were 538 persons starting from Prussia-Saxony. They had found an English sailing ship, the Ben Nevis. There is a fine painting of the Ben Nevis in St. Paul's Church, and we saw other prints. Hartfield reports that in the years following the Texas trip, the Ben Nevis made many voyages, principally between England and Australia.

"I have been told there were reports of it being sailed in remote places as recently as 1960, but I could not verify that," Hartfield said.

The Wends boarded the ship in Liverpool, England, for Queenstown, Ireland, but disaster struck: the dreaded cholera, "black death" of that period.

Thirty-eight people died on the trip to Queenstown or while the ship was quarantined there. Another 18 died on the trip to Galveston. Yellow fever struck in Galveston, but there was only one death.

Overall, 71 of the 538 persons who started the trip died en route.

Miertschin's great-grandfather and great-grandmother died on the ocean voyage the same night. Thus, the children of his grandfather's generation came to Serbin as orphans.

But what they and the other Wends who reached Texas and their descendants have meant over the years!

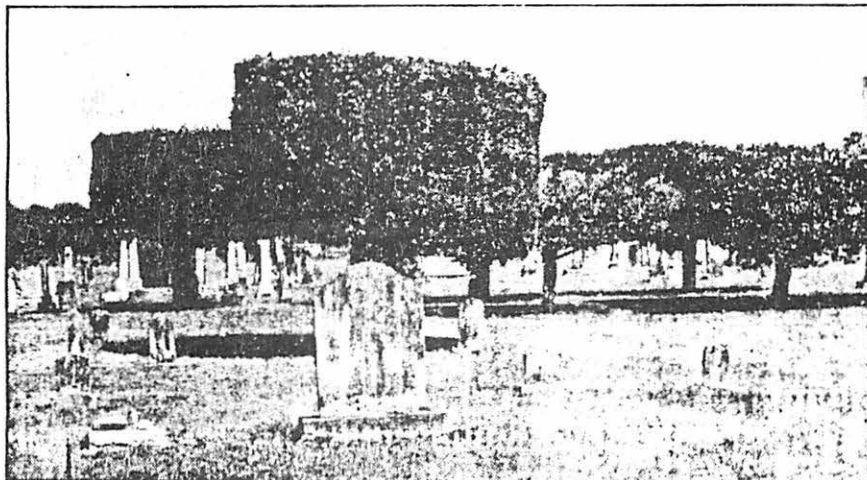
South of Giddings

Men sent ahead of the main party found land south of Giddings, and the area became the Wendish area they named Serbin. In Europe, the Wends had also been known as Serbs or Sorbs.

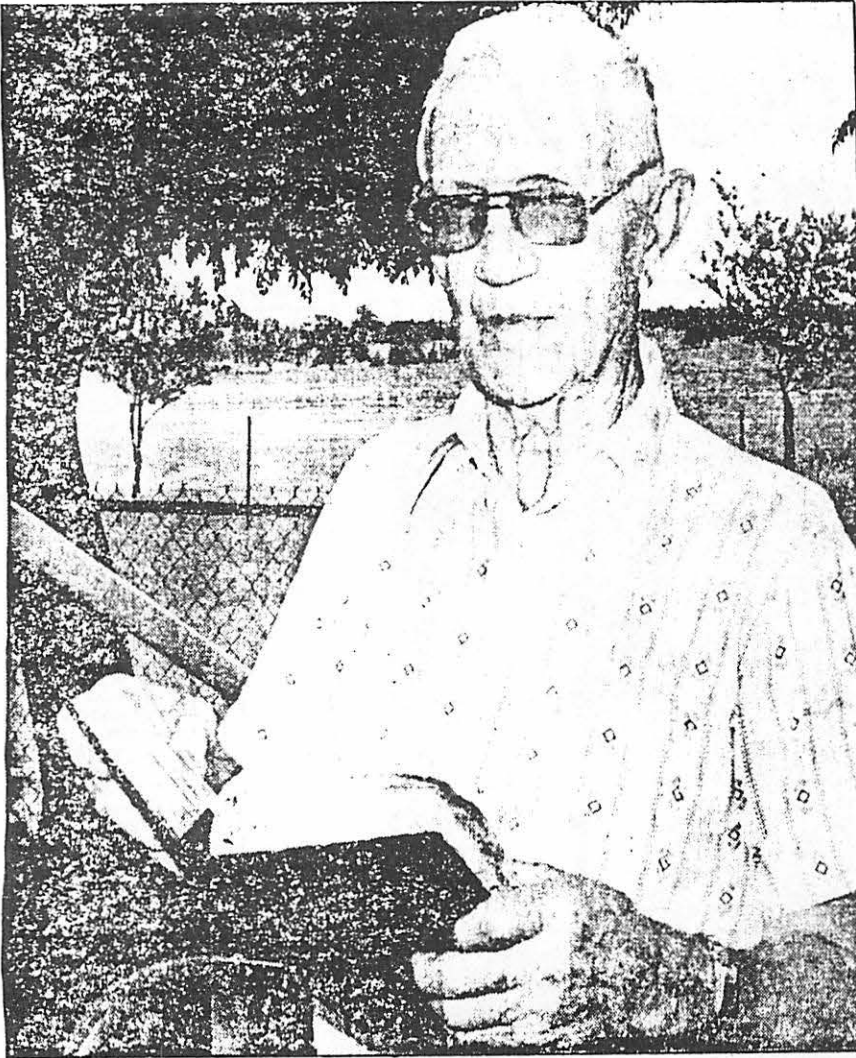
The main party had waited in Houston as the advance men sought land. They came from Houston to the Serbin area on foot or in ox-carts. What a rugged winter they had in dugouts or in rough buildings thrown together of trees or logs!

The first thing done was to set aside 95 acres for the church and school. And St. Paul's Lutheran Church, as it had been named back on the other side of the ocean, found its home. Kilian saw to it that it joined the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church. It was the first Texas church to form ties with other Lutherans in America.

Even before we were in the first building, we saw the beauty of the



Trimmed cedars on St. Paul grounds are unequaled. In days long ago, a tree trimmer was elected each year. Copyright © 1988 German-Texan Heritage Society



Carl J. Miertschin taught himself to read Wendish and has read his Wendish Bible four times. Some believe he is the only reader and writer of Wendish in the United States.



This church pillar still bears the artwork from long ago.

children march in behind this historic processional cross," Hartfield told us.

Heritage society

All visitors to the St. Paul Lutheran Church complex should visit the museum, sponsored by the Texas Wendish Heritage Society and paid for through voluntary contributions. There are exhibits both from the Wend homeland in Germany and from the early days of the Wends in Texas.

The library has books, manuscripts, documents in Wendish, German and English as well as historic photographs. Displays of Wendish Easter eggs and early Wendish dress are often praised.

Though many Wends followed the Serbin Wends to Texas, the Wendish population gradually spread out, and far more Germans than Wends were coming to Texas. This brought change.

Wendish was the language in both school and church for 60 years or more. But there was a gradual shift to German and then to English.

Now there is a sermon plus a Bible class and Sunday school all in English each Sunday starting at 8:30 a.m. There is a German service at 10:15 a.m. each second Sunday.

Pioneer Texas towns could be pretty rugged. The true, inspirational story on the first Wends at Serbin leaves the impression it was a town without misconduct and problems.

In telling of well-filled church services and outstanding participation in all church projects today, a church bulletin pointed out rules of church conduct posted in Serbin stores and published in the newspaper in 1866.

Rule 1 forbade men wearing hats in church.

Rule 2 forbade chewing or smoking tobacco in the church building.

Rule 3 forbade carrying six-shooters or any other weapon into church.

heritage those first Wends left for Texans and all other visitors. Outside the church and elsewhere on the grounds are the great artistically trimmed cedar trees, very large and gracefully rounded. A particularly beautiful cedar-lined lane leads to the church door. Others are also in the cemetery.

"The church was dedicated in 1871, and these cedars date back to the same time," Hartfield said. "And here's the unusual thing:

"The tree trimmer was elected every year."

Today the same man does this job every year — no election.

The church is made of stone quarried in this area. Its walls are 3 feet thick at the base and 2½ feet at the top.

Trimmed cedars

Hartfield took us through the church on our first afternoon there. We approached it by a walk, known as the Pastor's Walk, that led us through an unforgettable lane of those trimmed cedars, planted more than 100 years ago by Kilian.

The church is impressive outside, but its interior is the most beautiful. It was the third church, preceded by a log cabin and then a frame church. Its ground breaking was in 1863, but it was not ready for dedication until 1871. Church members did all the work with one exception. Pews on the ground floor were made in St. Louis.

"In earliest years, men sat upstairs and women on the ground floor," Hartfield said. "The men sat on the pews made here at home by church members and women on pews downstairs made in St. Louis."

"This church was Kilian's dream. As far as possible, it is a duplicate of the church of which he was pastor back in the Old Country. That church is still standing."

There is a balcony all around the Serbin church interior, and the base of the high pulpit is at the balcony level. There are square columns supporting the balcony and above it to the ceiling. And this is the one thing of the church that can never be forgotten:

These pillars are of wood but they have been feather-painted to resemble marble. Turkey feathers were used as the paintbrushes. The feather painting could not be more beautiful. The original feather painting is still there untouched. To see it is to marvel at it.

The only major change in the church over its 100-plus years is the floor. Concrete was poured to replace the original wooden floor, which has been preserved in one room for memory's sake.

The paint on the ceiling is still the original blue. In the interior, there is much use of a shade of blue that often is called Wendish blue. Wooden

pegs, not nails, were used in the construction of the church.

Some of the church bulletins have told its history with unusual stories about its early days. One bulletin has a brief history that was particularly outstanding.

For example, it told of the tower and steeple of the church and rising above the structure a weather vane and metal ball containing a history of the church written long ago by Kilian.

The interior of the church is so tall it was decided not to try to add air-conditioning. The ceiling fans give it a special flavor. Though the weather was hot when we attended the church service, we were not uncomfortable.

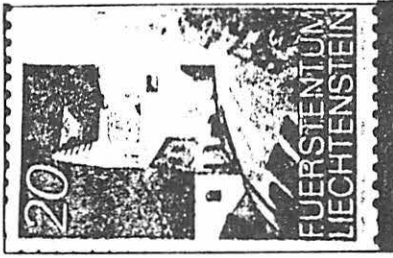
The pipe organ still in use in the church was bought in 1904, the 50th anniversary of the Wends' arrival. We sat for a time near it and enjoyed the church music played by Mark McClain, a teacher at the church school, and a high-school girl, Susan Krause.

The church bulletin reported the hand-pump blower is still on the organ. The eye-catching baptismal font was made by members long ago.

Hartfield also showed us a number of things in the church that also came over with the original Wends on the Ben Nevis. There is a crucifix, an altar cross and a particularly beautiful processional cross.

"At Christmas services, today's

Lovely Liechtenstein a postage-stamp country



scale monarchy. That they live happily is testified by the broad smiles and easygoing manner with which they greet visitors.

Residents of Liechtenstein would probably tell you that theirs is a singular country. It is not the product of a tug-of-war between countries, as is Andorra, wedged between France and Spain. It will not cease to exist should the monarchy dissolve, as might Monaco. And it is not merely a curiosity, such as San Marino is to nearby Italy.

This is a country with a diverse and thriving economy, pristine environment and palpable sense of immortality.

By European standards the German-speaking country is relatively young. It began in the 17th century when Johann Adam von Liechtenstein, a

By KAREN FELDMAN SMITH
Special to the Evening News

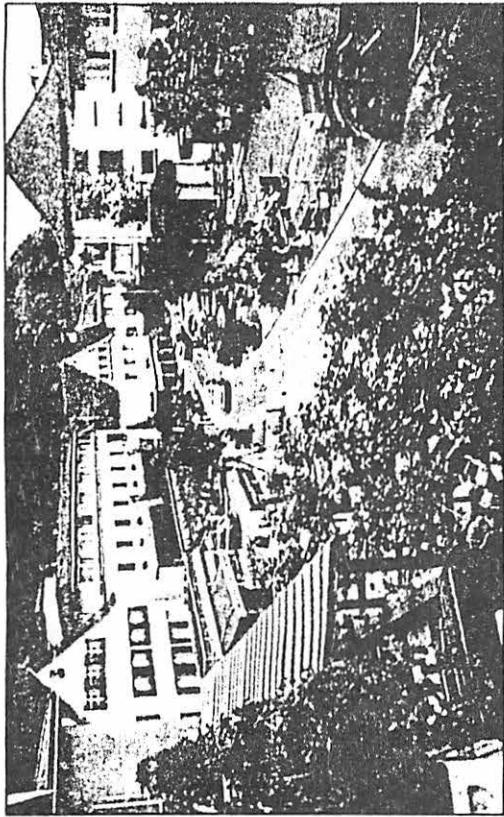
VADUZ, Liechtenstein — The term "postage stamp principality" fits no place better than Liechtenstein, for it describes both the country's dimensions and a main source of its revenue.

Sandwiched between Austria and Switzerland, Liechtenstein encompasses a mere 62 square miles. It boasts no military force, border guards, nightclubs, department stores, strikes or beggars. Crime is virtually non-existent.

A benevolent prince reigns from his castle on a cliff, around which his subjects tend verdant fields and live in peaceful towns.

If this seems like Never-Never Land, that image is picture-perfect. Seeing Peter Pan merrily cavorting in this fairy-tale country would seem quite natural.

Some 27,000 people live in the min-



PHOTOS BY G. STUART SMITH

Stadtle is the main street in quaint Vaduz, Liechtenstein's capital. Some 27,000 people live in the picture-post-card monarchy.

Continued from 1-M

wealthy Austrian, purchased the territories of two bankrupt counts and formed the Principality of Liechtenstein.

The Liechtensteins had vast real estate holdings, but the new principality became the wealthy family's main hobby. Though they lived elsewhere most of the time, they lavished most of their money on Liechtenstein.

Most generous of all was Prince Johann II, known as John the Good, who spent some 75 million Swiss francs (more than \$0 million) of his private fortune on the tiny country. Some went to charity; some went to making the country a better place to live. That included creating an international gallery that today enjoys an international reputation.

Over the years, the Liechtenstein family's wealth declined somewhat, but it is still substantial. Today, 90-year-old Franz Joseph II is the 12th ruling prince of Liechtenstein. His son, Prince Johann, handles most of the day-to-day royal tasks.

In this country, there is little pomp, propaganda or preoccupation with regard to the royal family. Liechtensteiners know their monarchs are up there in their medieval castle upon the hill above the capital city, Vaduz. The prince disdains such accoutrements as crowns, scepters and limousines. There is no cadre of royal guards sternly promenade around the castle; rather the castle is guarded more discreetly from within.

The castle, which is said to contain items that were antiques before Christopher Columbus sailed to America, is not open to the public. But the carous can drive right up to it, park in the public spots provided and wander around the exterior. They get a good glimpse of the royal cows, their bells clanging noisily as they graze on the castle grounds.

The castle is situated upon a cliff so that, at night, Vaduz residents can look up and see its lights glowing above the city.

Vaduz, like its royal family, is unpretentious. Though it is the capital city, it resembles a cozy small town. With 5,000 people, it is the most populous community in the country.

The city's main street, Stadtle, is bordered by shops and sidewalk cafés. A stroll down the street takes visitors along spotlessly clean sidewalks, past well-tended gardens full of greenery and scarlet geraniums.

There is no trick to getting across the street; the little traffic there is politely stops.

Sit for a while at one of the outdoor cafes and savor some of the country's wine. Both the whites and reds compare favorably with moderately priced German and Italian wines.

Most of the city's attractions are within a couple of blocks along Stadtle. The town hall, art gallery, post office, state government building and the Liechtenstein National Museum are all within blocks of one another. It takes less than a day to take it all in.



The post office does a brisk business selling stamps. Contained therein is the Official Philatelic Service, through which it is possible to get a subscription for the country's famed stamp issues. Proceeds from the more than 90,000 subscribers account in large part for Liechtenstein's financial stability.

But buildings are not all there is to this capital city.

A walk of just a few blocks from the main street takes visitors into the vineyards that cover the country. The thriving vineyards, brick farmhouses and stone fences beneath snow-capped Alps and azure skies could make the first-time visitor think he has stumbled into a pastoral painting.

Walks in virtually any direction afford wondrous views. As cafes are less abundant out of the heart of town, it's a good idea to visit a bak-

ery and delicatessen in Vaduz to pick up picnic supplies before setting out. Head toward the Rhine River and come upon a covered wooden bridge that houses artists' exhibits during the summer. A 40-minute walk in the opposite direction will lead you to the Whitefishes, the ruin of what was once the home of ruler Ferdinand.

Two miles from Vaduz are the towns of Schaan (in the north) and Trüben (in the south). Both require healthy uphill walks, which are rewarded with panoramic views of the surrounding countryside.

For a view of other parts of the country, a car is useful. Narrow roads twist and climb up the mountains that surround Vaduz, taking you more than 6,500 feet above sea level. As you climb, you pass Trüben, settled in the 13th century by Swiss immigrants, and then the popular ski areas of Maseisa, Gafel and Slum.

Not all of the country is mountainous. The northern region has some hills, but is generally flat. This area is rich in archaeological finds and is the site of the ruins of two 13th-century fortresses, the Obere and Untere Burg, both of which are particularly fun for children.

The bulk of Liechtenstein can be seen at a leisurely pace in a couple of days. Though it's small geographically, the country's character is likely to leave a large impression on the visitor's recollections of his time in Europe.

Karen Feldman Smith is a free lance writer in Florida.

Stones require special care

September, 1988

THE MEDALLION Texas Historical Commission

stones are made of marble, sandstone, or limestone. When large stone fragments are encased in concrete, salt leeches out of the concrete and into the other materials, causing extremely rapid deterioration. Also, concrete is extremely hard, and expansion due to heat and cold may cause stone deterioration as well.

"We encourage people to collect and catalog these stone fragments until proper restoration can take place," Langdon said. For more information about cemetery preservation, contact Langdon at the THC, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711, 512/463-6100.

A growing interest in the maintenance of historic cemeteries has led numerous heritage groups to clean cemetery sites and repair broken gravestones.

According to Texas Historical Commission staff, however, individuals and groups attempting to repair these stones must be aware that they require special care. "Through neglect, weather, and vandalism, many gravestones in Texas are broken and fragmented," said Cindee Langdon, THC cemetery specialist. "It has become a common practice to restore or set them in concrete, but we must caution against this practice." Langdon explains that most grave-




Wie geht es ?

Do we have the potential to draw tourists to Shiner? The visit of a tour bus group from Germany at Spoetzl Brewery last week is a good indication WE DO! With over 3 million tourists expected to visit Sea World in San Antonio each year, perhaps it's time we get serious about promoting Shiner. See Bobby Strauss' column for more comments on the subject.

b. s.

**Does Shiner Have
What It Takes
To Draw In Tourists**

by bobby strauss



Something about Shiner Beer really pumped me up last week. I usually don't get overly excited about such things, but the timing on this was perfect.

First of all, the economic development workshop held here last Monday had me and a lot of other folks thinking about the potential we have here in Shiner — the potential to draw in tourists, winter Texans and new citizens. It is a topic that has gained much of my attention the past few weeks while finishing up the community brochure on Shiner.

Anyway, I stopped by the brewery last Thursday morning to visit with George Korkmus when I noticed something that really grabbed my attention. Perhaps, it's not all that unusual for a Greyhound bus to be parked in front of the brewery, but just because of all the talk on tourism we'd been discussing, I decided to check this one out.

I ran into a few of the guests in the hospitality room and even tried greeting one fellow. "Howdy," I said. He responded with something I wouldn't even attempt to spell. I figured he'd been in the hospitality room a little too long, or he was speaking another language. It turned out to be the latter.

I checked the registry book and noticed the last several names had addresses in Munich, Frankfurt and Berlin. That got me even more interested. As I walked over to the Gift Shop & Museum, I ran into the bus driver, a friendly black fellow who took the time to talk with me. He told me this was a

group of tourists from the German speaking countries who were on a two-week 'Southern America' bus tour which would take them through parts of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Three states to see and one of their stops was right here in Shiner, Texas!

Well, by now I was pretty excited to say the least. I was anxious to meet the tour director and found her talking German to some of the tourists inside the Gift Shop. Joyce Beal, who runs the Gift Shop and Museum, took a break from the cash register to introduce me to the lady. Her name was Ingrid E. Kokinda, an impressive woman who spoke with a German accent.

I asked her about the group stopping in Shiner, and she explained this was a regular routine on her trips. "This is one of my favorite little communities," she said. "Why take these people down Interstate 10 when you can take Highway 90, enjoy the beautiful countryside and stop in Shiner along the way?" I wanted to tell her I loved her, but my shyness wouldn't let me.

Here's a lady that brings six buses a year through Shiner, introducing the charm of our town to hundreds of tourists.

guides in the San Antonio and Houston area? Is there anything we can do to invite their buses to our city?

By the time I left, I was really pumped up about the potential we have to attract tourists to Shiner. As I drove back to the office I got to thinking what was it that got this group from Germany to stop in Shiner. Folks, it's not our beautiful parks that are going to get the people to Shiner. Once here, tourists might take notice and take a liking to these areas, but it's not what will get them here. It's not the friendly folks we have that will get them to stop in. This part of Texas is full of friendly folks. It's not our wide curbed streets and well groomed lawns. Those are great assets, but they won't bring in tourists.

The best lure we have to hook tourists to stop in Shiner is the BREWERY. Which other small town has one? Until we start taking full advantage of our ace-in-the-hole, we're going to continue losing out on thousands of tourist dollars. I think it's time we ask what we can do for the brewery, instead of what the brewery can do for us. We're behind time on promoting our biggest tourist attraction.



Wer in ein Wespennest sticht,
bleibt nicht ungestochen.

Mehr deutsche Musik im Ausland

Mehr als 300 Autoren, Künstler, Produzenten und Musikverleger aus der Bundesrepublik Deutschland wollen am 25. Januar auf der größten Musikmesse der Welt, der MIDEM in Cannes, gegen die Diskriminierung deutscher Musik im Ausland protestieren. Wie der Vizepräsident des Deutschen Musik-Verlegerverbandes, Hans-Wilfried Sikorski, in Hamburg ankündigte, wollen die Musikverleger mit einem Gemeinschaftsstand auf der MIDEM deutlich machen, dass der deutschen Musik die gleichen Chancen zuständen wie einem Repertoire in englischer oder französischer Sprache.

Mit einer Resolution auf alle europäischen Regierungen wollen die Musikmacher auf einem Deutschen Tag in Cannes darauf dringen, dass Gesetze verabschiedet werden, die die Rechte der Autoren und Verleger gegenüber den neuen Medien sichern. Die grenzüberschreitenden Satellitentechniken, sagte Sikorski, berauben Komponisten, Texter und Interpreten ihrer Rechte, denn weder Veranstalter noch Empfänger führten angemessene Lizenzen ab. Der Geschäftsführer des Verbandes, Hans-Henning Wittgen, sprach von einem "Freibeutertum unter dem Deckmantel technischer Innovation".

Volkstrauertag

Mit Gedenkfeiern und Kranzniederlegungen wurde am 13.11. der Toten der beiden Weltkriege und der Opfer der nationalsozialistischen Gewaltherrschaft gedacht. Bei der zentralen Gedenkfeier des Volksbundes Deutscher Kriegsgräberfürsorge in Bonn hielt mit Frau Prof. Gertrud Höhler erstmals eine Frau die Gedenkrede in Anwesenheit von Bundespräsident Richard von Weizsäcker, der anschließend die Toten ehrte.

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about by Mrs. C. C. Stone, Jr., Corpus Christi, Texas

Page 8a THE NAVASOTA (Tex.) EXAMINER Thursday, September 15, 1988

12th Octoberfest to honor heritage

By LOUISE MCKINNEY

WASHINGTON — The 12th annual Washington Octoberfest, sponsored by the Washington Civic Club, will be held Oct. 1-2 at the Washington Square.

Octoberfest is centered around the cultural and traditional bearings of German settlers, some arriving from Germany here as early as or before 1881.

HISTORY — A number of the families of the earliest settlers and charter members of Friedens United Church of Christ all live in the Washington community, and are prominent farmers, ranchers, business and professional men and women.

Some of the early settlers were William Bosse, F. Borgstede, H. Kolbhorst, C. Bohne, H. Mohr, W. Wehmeyer, W. Roese, W. Boenker and Wm. Kueger.

Among the later families are the Albert Lauters, Fritz Buck, Wm. Wellmann, Gus Stolz, Fritz Dick-schat, J. Renn, Wm. Korth, Carl Schultz, H. Jensen, C. Holle, Wm. Schroeder, among others.

In the early years most cash crops were cotton, maize, tobacco and corn. Everybody raised and canned their own vegetables, fruit, meat, poultry and dairy products.

The first cotton gins were operated by Bosse, Wehmeyer, Lauter and Buck. After the cotton was baled, it was wagon hauled to market at Brenham or Navasota. As time passed, most of the land is now used for diversified farming or ranching, or both.

In this era the medicine man — the Watkins and Rawleigh supply men — were popular. They came through the community at regular intervals selling household wares and supplies, spices, vanilla, tea, etc. In 1890, Mr. Boenker on his way to Dallas met Rev. D. Buckmueller who then became the first pastor of Friedens.

In history it was noted that Dr. Walter Knolle and Anson Jones were the doctors to serve the vicinity.

It wasn't until about 1912 that the horse and buggy days started to give way to the Henry Ford era.

Today, Washington only supports the post office, Stolz store, Thane Garage and an antique shop.

But it is the ambitious Washington Civic Club which sees the need for the Octoberfest festival and strives to keep the deep roots the Germans embedded into its culture.

EVENTS — Highlighting Octoberfest is the volleyball tournament with Washington and 19 Grimes County churches participating. There are a number of trophies to be awarded.

Games will start 11 a.m. Saturday, Oct. 1. There are three courts set up ready for play.

Another highlight will be the Little Miss Washington pageant for ages three to six. Judging is scheduled for 1 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 1.

The mode for dress is "short dressy dress." They must also be a Washington County resident. Entry forms are available at Box 15, Washington 77880, or by calling Joy Dick-schat at 878-2582.

The beautiful Jacobs Ladder quilt made by Mrs. Hilda Dick-schat and quilted by Rose Lambert will be on exhibit throughout the festival.

Entertainment for the two-day festival includes the Shoe String Kids, Buttons and Bows, Rhythm Cloggers, the Aggie Wranglers, Wild Man One-Man Band, and the Barber Shop Quartet.

Exhibits will open Saturday at 10 a.m. and Sunday noon. Booths include German sweets, crafts, arts, snow cones, drinks and other foods. There are also a few specialty booths, and room for a few more. Surrounding towns and Beaumont, Freeport, Brazoria, Magnolia and Anderson are participating.

The Split Rhythm Band will play for a free street dance Saturday from 8 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Visitors can also enjoy visiting the state park museum, and picnic area under large native pecan trees aside the Brazos River.

The state of art lights a fire for Eva Templeton

By STEVE BENNETT
Staff reporter

Informed sources warned me about local artist Eva Templeton. "Outspoken" was one description, the nicest one. German-born and educated, she loomed in my imagination as something of a female Fuhrer.

But what I found at the Arte Moderno gallery downtown — where Templeton will show about 50 drawings, watercolors and paintings beginning Friday — was a buoyant woman in her 60s who greeted me with a smile and a charming German accent. She was open to talking about herself and her work. She did not carry a whip.

A teacher at the Southwest Craft Center since 1979, a year after she moved to San Antonio from Germany, Templeton does, however, carry very clearly defined ideas about art.

In an essay for her students entitled "Second Thoughts on Art," Templeton wrote: "Most art — and I am referring to 'modern art,' which is the type that has been moved completely out of reach of most people, into a corner (or, as the artist would like to have it, onto a pedestal), into which most people dare not follow for fear of being considered illiterate."

Templeton thinks lack of skill is often mistaken for creativity in the visual arts. And, related to her point, fundamentals are not stressed enough in art schools — which, by the way, are not as focused as they should be.

You see, while Allied fire rained from the sky during World War II, Templeton was studying art at academies in Dresden and then Karlsruhe. For four years, in what sounds like an extremely structured environment, she studied anatomy, art history, calligraphy, drawing (only live models — never, ever, copying from other sources such as photographs), painting, drawing, and more painting.

"The biggest difference between then and now is you had no choices," she said. "We did what was set out for us."

Asked how she could study art with bombs exploding around her, Templeton replied, "I look back in wonder that Hitler let us do it. At the time I didn't think anything about it. Life went on, strangely enough."

That Rembrandt is Eva Templeton's favorite painter comes as no surprise.

There is a certain Baroque sensibility about her work, an Old World naturalism. Wonderfully executed in lush brushstrokes, her classically European oils have a dark, candlelit feel — a somberness which nevertheless cannot obscure the rich and delicious colors.

And Templeton's recent pencil drawings and watercolors of plants and flowers from her back yard (she lives in a development called Eden and says, "Germans are crazy about flowers, you know") best show the artist's keen eye for detail and passion for technical precision.

"Pencil has become my great love," she said. "I feel about pencil the way a photographer feels about black and white. In color almost anything can be pretty, but in black and white it has to be very, very good."

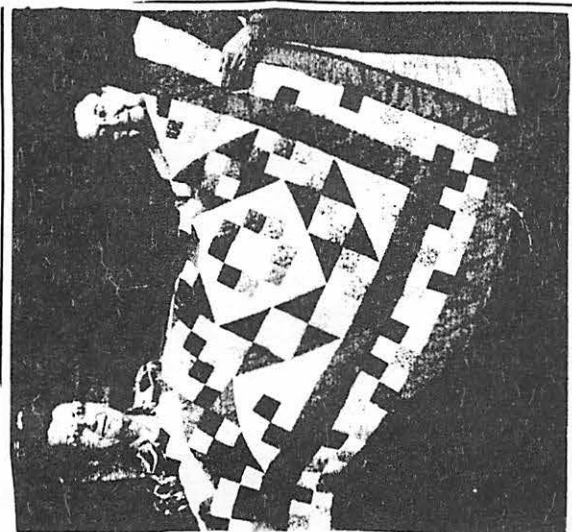
"Sensual" is a word that often comes up in conversation with Templeton. New drawings in crayon, colored pencil and Conte (a kind of oil stick) capture the flowing curves of the female form perfectly. They are sensually defined.

"If you don't draw with your fingertips, with your sense of touch as well as sight," she says, "running her fingers over the leg of an imaginary model, 'then you just don't get it.'"

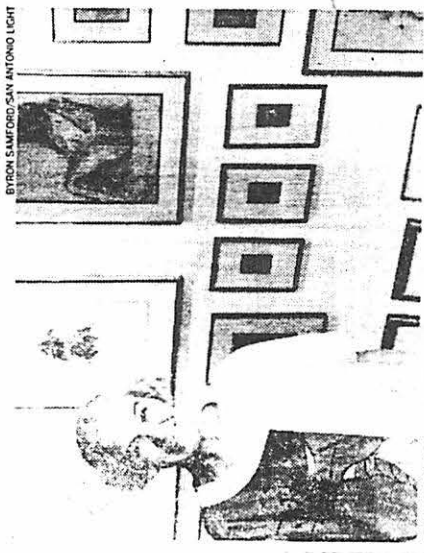
Born in Pforzheim, Germany, in 1922, she studied at the Academies of Art in Karlsruhe and Dresden during World War II. As a student, she excelled and was chosen to use the former studio of Anselm Feuerbach, one of Germany's best known artists of the 19th century. After the war, she was briefly the mayor of Bavaria.

"During the war, the art academies were bombed and burned to the ground, which left me with no place to practice my work. With my background in business studies, I was hired as secretary to the Bavaria mayor," she said. "But all government officials were arrested by the Americans, so I found myself as the interim mayor."

After the war, she was a handicraft teacher and supervisor at German Youth Activity Centers in and near Frankfurt. She has lived in England, Canada and France. In 1978, she moved to San Antonio and began teaching at the craft center. Her drawing emphasizes the basics — anatomy, art history and nature study.



Examiner Photo by Clark Whizzen
Hilda Dick-schat, left, and Louise McKinney display a Jacob's Ladder patterned quilt Mrs. Dick-schat made for this year's Octoberfest. Rose Lambert, Mrs. Dick-schat's sister-in-law, did the quilting.



CHANGES: Artist Eva Templeton says, "Pencil has become my great love. I feel about pencil the way a photographer feels about black and white."
SAN ANTONIO LIGHT
THE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1988

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Bonner Generalmusikdirektor in den USA

Mit einer Arbeitsphase beim Boston Symphony Orchestra begannen am 25.10. zahlreiche Konzertverpflichtungen, die Bonns Generalmusikdirektor Dennis Russel Davies in den USA übernommen hat. Er dirigierte dabei Werke von Schumann, Harrison und Nielsen. Gemeinsam mit Gidon Kremer trat er beim "Next-Wave-Festival" der Brooklyn Academy of Music in New York auf, wo er ein Programm mit Werken russischer und deutscher Komponisten dirigierte. Auf dem Programm eines weiteren Konzertes des "American Composers Orchestra" in New York stehen Werke von Alan Hovanes, Leonard Bernstein und die Uraufführung von Laura Clayton und Charles Wuorinnes Drittem Klavierkonzert.

SPD felerte 70 Jahre Frauenstimmrecht

Mit einem Festakt in Bonn hat die SPD die Einführung des Frauenwahlrechts am 12. November 1918 gefeiert. Auch jetzt, 70 Jahre danach, sei die gleichberechtigte Teilhabe von Frauen am politischen Leben noch nicht verwirklicht, sagte am 12.11. die stellvertretende Fraktionsvorsitzende der SPD im Bundestag, Renate Schmidt. Auch die Einführung von Quotenregelungen in der SPD, wonach bis 1994 ein Drittel aller Abgeordneten Frauen sein sollen, führe nicht automatisch zur Gleichstellung von Frauen in Gesellschaft, Wirtschaft und Politik, sagte Frau Schmidt.

Die SPD hatte als erste große deutsche Partei bereits 1891 das Wahlrecht für Frauen gefordert. Die Frauen erhielten das allgemeine Wahlrecht schließlich nach Ende des Ersten Weltkriegs durch einen Erlaß des Rates der Volksbeauftragten vom 12. November 1918, der wesentlich von der SPD bestimmt wurde.

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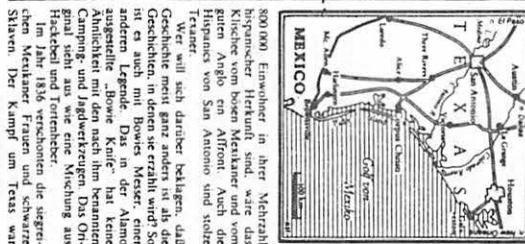
Historische Ausstellung aus der DDR in Berlin

Mit der Präsentation "Der große Kurfürst 1620 - 1688, Sammler, Bauherr, Mäzen" ist in Berlin (West) im Beisein von DDR-Kulturminister Hoffmann erstmals eine große historische Ausstellung aus der DDR eröffnet worden. Der Regierende Bürgermeister Eberhard Diepgen erklärte am 11.11. bei der Eröffnung im Schloß Charlottenburg, dies sei "ein weiteres Ergebnis notwendigen neuen Denkens und neuer Offenheit im Umgang miteinander". Seit Abschluß des innerdeutschen Kulturabkommens und dem Besuch des DDR-Staatsratsvorsitzenden Erich Honecker in der Bundesrepublik habe es zwar bemerkenswerte Fortschritte in der kulturellen Zusammenarbeit gegeben, bis zu gutnachbarlichen Beziehungen sei es aber "noch ein weiter Weg".

Zu guter Letzt

Liebhaber der herzhaften Küche haben jetzt eine gute Ausrede, wenn ihre Mitmenschen am Morgen danach naserümpfend auf Distanz gehen. Knoblauch ist nun offiziell für gesund erklärt worden. Eine Runde von Experten unter Schirmherrschaft des Verbands Deutscher Drogisten kürte die Knolle kürzlich offiziell zur "Arzneipflanze des Jahres 1989". Das angebliche Dracula-Abwehrmittel macht nicht nur Vampiren, sondern auch Bakterien und Pilzen den Garaus, hilft gegen Verkalkung und hohen Blutdruck und beugt Herzinfarkt und Schlaganfall vor.

San Antonio liegt an der Biegung eines Flusses. Diesen San Antonio River hat die mexikanische Stadt für ihr wirtschaftliches Wohlbefinden wieder einmal hingeschoben. Denn so, das eine oder andere Meter oberhalb der Stadt, hat sich ein mächtiger Damm aufgeschossen, der den Fluss in zwei Teile teilt. Der obere Teil ist ein riesiger Reservoir, der untere Teil ein mächtiger Kanal. Der Kanal führt durch den Ort und mündet in den San Antonio River. Die schnelle Rinde durchs Reservoir geht damit zu den durch den Ort fließenden Kanälen über. In den Kanälen werden die Wasserwerke gebaut. Die schnelle Rinde durchs Reservoir geht damit zu den durch den Ort fließenden Kanälen über. In den Kanälen werden die Wasserwerke gebaut. Die schnelle Rinde durchs Reservoir geht damit zu den durch den Ort fließenden Kanälen über. In den Kanälen werden die Wasserwerke gebaut.



800.000 Einwohner in ihrer Mehrzahl hispanischer Herkunft sind, war die Hälfte von San Antonio und von Hispanics von San Antonio und viele Texaner. Wer will sich darüber beklagen, daß Geschichte meist ganz anders ist als die Geschichte, in denen sie erzählt wird? So ist es auch mit Bovens Messer, der in einem anderen Lande. Das ist die Hälfte von San Antonio und von Hispanics von San Antonio und viele Texaner. Wer will sich darüber beklagen, daß Geschichte meist ganz anders ist als die Geschichte, in denen sie erzählt wird? So ist es auch mit Bovens Messer, der in einem anderen Lande. Das ist die Hälfte von San Antonio und von Hispanics von San Antonio und viele Texaner.



Die spanische Herkunft kann San Antonio nicht verlassen. Vor der Stadt stehen noch die Reste der Küster, die zu Kennzeichen der Bestimmung wurden. Das spanische Volk hat sich in San Antonio nicht verlassen. Vor der Stadt stehen noch die Reste der Küster, die zu Kennzeichen der Bestimmung wurden. Das spanische Volk hat sich in San Antonio nicht verlassen. Vor der Stadt stehen noch die Reste der Küster, die zu Kennzeichen der Bestimmung wurden.

Die Narren sind los

Die Narren und Jecken sind wieder los. Pünktlich um 11.11 Uhr begann am 11.11. im Rheinland die sogenannte "Fünfte Jahreszeit". Nur 89 Tage lang haben diesmal in der Karnevalssaison Prinzenpaare, Büttneredner, Elferräte und Funkenmariechen Zeit, um ihre Städte und Gemeinden in ein Narrenparadies zu verwandeln. Am 8.2. ist mit dem Aschermittwoch wieder Ruh'. In Düsseldorf begann die Narrenherrschaft bei naßkaltem Wetter. Auf dem Kölner Alten Markt begrüßten Maskierte ausgelassen die närrische Zeit. Die Mainzer Lüuteten die "Fünfte Jahreszeit" mit der Verkündung des Närrischen Grundgesetzes ein.

Schmuckstücke aus Wasser und Glas

der 189. Antikentage, die sich um der Mexikanerinnen gegen verarmte Soldaten des mexikanischen Diktators de Santa Anna in der Alamo verhandelt hatten. Das schenken William B. Travis, James Bowie und Davy Crockett wieder für Texas. Nach der Antikentage wird der Verkauf von Schmuckstücken aus Wasser und Glas mit dem Namen "Antikentage" bezeichnet. Die Schmuckstücke sind aus Wasser und Glas gefertigt und haben eine einzigartige Form. Sie sind in verschiedenen Größen und Farben erhältlich. Die Schmuckstücke sind ein ideales Geschenk für alle, die einen besonderen Schmuck suchen.

Mannesbarde. Die zweite Schicht um die Alamo gewann jedoch eine Frau (Clara Driscoll, 22 Jahre alt, Kauffrau 1903 für 60.000 Dollar Gebäude und Grund, um zu verhindern, daß dort ein Hotel gebaut werden sollte). Die Antikentage wird der Verkauf von Schmuckstücken aus Wasser und Glas mit dem Namen "Antikentage" bezeichnet. Die Schmuckstücke sind aus Wasser und Glas gefertigt und haben eine einzigartige Form. Sie sind in verschiedenen Größen und Farben erhältlich. Die Schmuckstücke sind ein ideales Geschenk für alle, die einen besonderen Schmuck suchen.



Restaurant mit Der Kanal ist voll von Beeren. Flanieren in fernsten Tündern und Abendkern in Entenpark San Antonio. Die große Antikentage für Texas, um San Antonio wieder zu beleben, ist ein mitternächtiger Revue. Kamen jemand an San Antonio River kann gegen den Strom schwimmen. Auch nicht an der Grenze seines neuen Stadtgebietes, das größer ist als das der Millionenstadt Houston, schlägt die hiesige Metropole San Antonio allerdings wieder auf. Die Antikentage wird der Verkauf von Schmuckstücken aus Wasser und Glas mit dem Namen "Antikentage" bezeichnet. Die Schmuckstücke sind aus Wasser und Glas gefertigt und haben eine einzigartige Form. Sie sind in verschiedenen Größen und Farben erhältlich. Die Schmuckstücke sind ein ideales Geschenk für alle, die einen besonderen Schmuck suchen.

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Dienstag, 9. Juni 1988

GERMAN TEXANS' GENEALOGY SECTION

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

BITS AND PIECES AND NEWS

1988 Meeting Thanks to all of you who attended the genealogical workshop at our 1988 annual meeting in Austin. It was great to see such a good crowd, all enthusiastic about the study of genealogy and interested in learning more about records research--as well as about the language, handwriting, history, and culture of our German ancestors.

Handouts from 1988 meeting There are a few copies of the 20-page handout still available. It contains a list of helpful addresses, including publishers and suppliers, and a six-page bibliography that deals primarily with German resources and immigration and passenger lists. It also contains maps, information on LDS (Mormon) resources, samples of German printing and handwriting, and a German word list. The bibliography and other items are **not annotated**, since they were intended to accompany the lecture. To get a copy, send a check for \$2.85 (includes postage) to your genealogy editor. Note: This will not be reprinted when this supply is exhausted.

Catholic Archives of Texas If you signed up to receive a handout from Michael Zilligen's presentation, please let us know--the sign-up sheet was lost. To obtain a handout from this presentation, write to your genealogy editor or to Michael Zilligen, Catholic Archives of Texas, P O Box 13327, Capitol Station, Austin TX 78711. The Archives are located at 1600 N. Congress, telephone (512) 476-4888.

Clayton Library, Center for Genealogical Research The dedication for the Clayton's new building was held on October 29. It is at 5300 Caroline, the same location as the well-known two-story Clayton home that has served as the Houston Public Library's genealogy center for 20 years. Plan to visit and use this outstanding resource for genealogical research, now with twice as much space. You may join the library's support group, Clayton Library Friends, for \$10.00 per calendar year.

The Texas Wendish Heritage Museum Library is now a member of GTHS with interest in the history and genealogy of the Wends in Texas, Lusatia, and other areas. The people there have offered to show visitors historical sites, do research in their archives and library, and assist with genealogical exchange. The address is Rt 2, Box 155, Giddings TX 78942.

Czechs in Grey - and Blue, Too! has stories of Texas Czechs who served in the Civil War and also includes items on the Nueces Massacre, hauling cotton to Mexico, and Waul's Texas Legion. Order from the author, Jody Feldtman Wright (GTHS member), 5131 Guinevere, San Antonio TX 78218. Price is \$12.95 plus \$.97 tax plus \$1.75 shipping, for a total of \$15.67. Jody also spent a month this summer in Europe, including Switzerland, Germany, and Czechoslovakia learning more about her ancestors.

Heinrich Bernard Christoff Hoffmann, Family History by Lometa Wurzbach was presented to GTHS during our September meeting by GTHS member John H. Kothmann. The compiler notes this informally-bound volume is neither complete nor up to date. It is being distributed to family members to solicit corrections and additions for a future comprehensive publication. Publishing a preliminary volume like this is an excellent way to gather in the "loose ends" prior to finalizing a family history. The Heinrich Hoffmann family landed at Indianola in 1851 and settled at Schumannsville and later at Elm Creek south of Seguin. The compiler's address is Rt 1, Box 14, Rio Medina TX 78066.

Limestone County, Texas, Cemetery Survey includes 101 cemeteries and over 23,000 graves. Order from Limestone County Historical Museum, P O Box 592, Groesbeck TX 76642. The prepublication price is \$40.00 with \$2.80 tax and \$3.00 postage. The announcement did not give the date for the expiration of the prepublication price.

Williamson County, Texas: Its History and Its People is available through the Williamson County Genealogical Society, Inc., P O Box 585, Round Rock TX 78680. Special price, through Dec. 31, 1988, is \$35.00, plus \$2.10 tax and \$3.00 postage. Regular price is \$47.95. This group is exchanging publications with our GTHS through your genealogy editor.

A Time To Purpose Index is an extraction of items mentioned in the four-volume history, A Time to Purpose, published by the Carson County Historical Survey Committee and the Carson County Square House Museum between 1966 and 1972. This index comprises 68,291 entries of names, places, events, businesses, geographical features, governmental units, schools, and other items extracted by the compiler. Order from John J. Armstrong, 5009 Utah Dr., Greenville TX 75401. Price is \$35.00, with \$2.63 tax and \$3.00 postage.

Hunt County, Texas, Marriages 1846-1911 This 424-page soft cover book contains over 17,200 original marriage licenses that had remained unclaimed for years in the office of the county clerk. The entries are arranged by both brides' and grooms' names. Order from Hunt County Genealogy Society, P O Box 398, Greenville TX 75401. Price is \$40.00 plus \$3.00 tax.

Kerr County, Texas, Death Records, 1903-1960 Alphabetical listings give the name and age of the deceased, along with places of birth, residence, death, and burial. Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540E Pointer Ridge Pl., Suite 201, Bowie MD 20716. Price is \$25.00 plus \$2.50 shipping per order.

Tom Green County, Texas, Marriages, 1875-1938 contains over 9,700 marriages, with the brides' names indexed. This 407-page book may be ordered from Jim Ames, 702 W. 44th St., San Angelo TX 76903. Price is \$35.00 postpaid.

Washington Cemetery Centennial Book includes the 100-year history of the German Society Cemetery of Houston, maps showing names of plot owners and the location of each plot, names of over 225 veterans buried there, biographies of over 800 persons buried there, and a surname index. Order from Concerned Citizens for Washington Cemetery Care, Inc. (CCWCC), 7546 Brushwood Dr., Houston TX 77088. Price is \$19.50 plus \$2.50 postage.

The Atlantic Bridge to Germany, Vol. VII covering Nordrhein-Westfalen will be available Jan. 15, 1989. Orders are being accepted now by Everton Publishers, Inc., P O Box 368, Logan UT 84321. Price is \$9.95, postpaid.

German Towns in Slovakia and Upper Hungary-- A Genealogical Gazetteer covers Eastern Europe: Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, the USSR (Transylvania Saxons, Danube Swabians, the Batschka, etc.); German places in Slovakia: Zips, Hauerland, Pressburg (Bratislava); and Upper Hungary. It includes sources and methods of research, historical sketches, maps, etc. Order from The Augustan Society, Inc., P O Box P, Torrance CA 90507. Price is \$11.95 plus \$2.00 postage.

Texas State Genealogical Society is offering West Texas Pioneer Certificates to members who prove descent from a settler who lived in West Texas prior to 1901. "West Texas" is defined by a map showing counties west of a line that runs roughly from Clay County south to Zapata County and includes Hamilton, Coryell, Burnet, Blanco and Kendall counties. For further information, application forms, and a copy of the map defining West Texas, see the June 1988 issue of

Stirpes, TSGS quarterly, or write to TSGS, 2313 Lakeshore Dr., Cleburne TX 76031.

Open Records Act The June 1988 issue of Stirpes (Texas State Genealogical Society's quarterly) reports that many county clerks are applying different interpretations of the Open Records Act (House Bill 768). TSGS suggests that genealogists write to their state representatives and senators to ask the Attorney General for an Opinion as to whether or not local vital records should be available to family genealogists.

Minnesota Genealogical Society has a German Interest Group with regular meetings and a newsletter. They also offer German translation services. Membership is open to anyone interested in German genealogy, but it is noted a member must be or become a member of the Minnesota Genealogical Society. Write to the German Interest Group, P O Box 2829, Loop Station, 130 South 8th St., Minneapolis MN 55402.

National Genealogical Society began its annual Conference in the States in 1981. The 1988 conference in Biloxi was the second largest, second only to the 1985 conference in Salt Lake City. (These are the two Conferences your genealogy editor has attended.) The 1989 Conference will be May 17-20 in St. Paul MN. The tentative program for this conference is available, and there are many sessions of interest to German genealogical researchers. The 1990 Conference will be June 6-9 in Arlington VA, and the 1991 Conference will be May 29-June 1 in Portland OR. For information, write to NGS, 4527 17th St. North, Arlington VA 22207.

FROM OUR MEMBERS

The following section was compiled by your Genealogy Editor from the 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 list the surnames you are researching along with the Texas counties the families settled and the religion they practiced.

If you wish to submit a longer article for publication, please be sure it is camera-ready. The manuscript specifications are published inside the back cover of each issue, but here they are again: We will consider only materials typed, single spaced, on 8 1/2" by 11" white paper, with only 1/4 inch margin on all sides. Remember, your typing must be almost edge-to-edge. Your Genealogy Editor and the Editor-in-Chief evaluate all materials for readership value of both the content and the typed format.

Dr. Wilbur E. Crenwelge 115 S. Adams St., Fredericksburg TX 78624 is compiling a history of Methodism in Fredericksburg to commemorate its 150th anniversary in 1999. He is starting now to allow sufficient time to produce a substantial work. He is especially interested in biographical information on the pastors in order to cover the years according to the pastor in charge.

Cathy Wood Osborn HC 34, Box 200-13, Midland TX 79701 would like to hear from descendants of John and Catharina (**Engel**) **Ney** who came to Hondo in late 1846.

Mrs. Albert Gustav Ranft, Jr. P O box 992, Latexo TX 75849 has finished research on her Youngblood (Jungblut) ancestry back to her fifth great grandfather who served in the American Revolution. She joined the DAR based upon this relationship. Now, she is researching her husband's family including: Prof Paul Gustav Ranft who came to Texas from Saxony and started the first school in New

Bielau, Texas. She is also working on his mother's family, including William Kretschmar and George Brune/Von Brune. This family settled in and around Austin and Colorado counties.

George Stoepler P O Box 745, Eden TX 76837 says his grandfather settled in De Witt County when he came from Germany in 1867. He and the family moved to Concho County in 1902. Can any member help him with information on De Witt County?

Arliss Treybig P O Box 1236, El Campo TX 77437 would like to contact descendants of these: Marie Vonderworth and Henry Gabitysch (Henry, Otto, Emma, Frederick, Johanna, Helene, Emil, Ernest, and Paul) and Johann Vonderworth and Eliza Wauer. Ida is the only other name she has here. Marie Vonderworth and Johann Vonderworth were the only children of Anna Maria Hennecke and John Vonderworth. Other spellings include: Fonderwert, Vanderworth, Tunderworth, Vonderwertes, and von der Worth.

Lillian Schulze Schneider 238 Sharmain Pl., San Antonio TX 78221 is working on the family of Johann Gottfried Gerstenberger and his wife, Marie Rosine Lichey. They came to Texas in 1854 and settled in Fayette County. In 1863, Johann Gottfried bought 300 acres in Colorado County, about eight miles south of Weimar and named the community New Bielau after their home in Germany, Langenbielau in Prussia. Their six children married into these families: Reichert, Waltersdorf, Boer/Boeer, and Kugler. Two cousins, Lodene Gerstenberger Moore and Emma Ulbricht Ohlendorf, are also helping with the research.

Henry R. Habernicht 4330 Sportsman's Retreat, Livingston TX 77351 has collected 425 names of members of the "Texas Clan of Habernichts, descendants of Johann Heinrich Rudolph Habernicht. He has also written a history of the group, about one inch thick in a loose-leaf binder. He concentrates on the Texas family as he has not been able to prove relationship with some other 12 families in this country that migrated in the 1800s and has received little cooperation from the Habernichts currently living in Germany.

Naomi Haynie 410 S. Pine, Apt. 1, Santa Maria CA 93454 is a granddaughter of W. J. Nixon, who was born in 1841. She attends the Nixon Reunion, with Gaynel Conner, secretary of the reunion.

Gaynel Conner 12616 Darryl Dr., Buda TX 78610 sent a copy of the minutes of the Nixon Reunion, at Doss, Texas, August 14, 1988. She has copies of the family's 1986 update and mails a newsletter to family members and others interested in the family. Verna Powell has compiled the family history. The family is also interested in the story of Herman Lehman's capture by the Indians.

Cynthia Kingsbury Aucoin 801 Kings Lake Ct., Virginia Beach VA 23452 is a descendant of several German-speaking immigrants who settled in Austin, Fayette, and Bell counties in the mid-1800s. She is an active genealogist and is currently researching one of her German families back in Germany.

Betty K. Edgar 901 Cuthbert, Midland TX 79701 is looking for ancestral data, immigration information and records in Washington County pertaining to three persons. The first is Otilie Wenzel/Wentzel, daughter of Michael Wenzel and Louise Steinke, who immigrated from Van Growitz, Posen (Poland) in 1880 with her mother and stepfather, Louis Ott. She lived in Washington County for three years and then moved to Bosque County where she married and lived the rest of her life. The second person of interest is August Zuehlke, son of Herman Zuehlke and Ida Schultz. He immigrated to Washington County in the early 1870s, married Maria Theresia Draeger in Washington County, and moved to Bosque County in 1883. The third person of interest is Maria Theresia Draeger, daughter of Gustaf Draeger and Theresa Plause. She immigrated to Washington County in 1874 with her brother and sister and then to Bosque County in 1883, after her

marriage to August Zuehlke. Betty believes all three of the above came to Texas because of an immigration promoter named Krueger and were contracted to him for a period of time. Does anyone know of an immigration agent of the 1870s-1880s named Krueger?

Rosemary Lott Wolbrecht 4803 Newcome Cr., San Antonio TX 78229 reports her grandmother, Amelia Kern, emigrated from Hettingen-Buchen, Baden, in 1882. When she and her friends were in port waiting for a storm to subside in the North Sea off the coast of Amsterdam, they decided to shampoo their hair, using sea water and some kind of soap. With this combination on their naturally blonde hair, the color of their hair turned green! It was a scary surprise to them, but something they laughed over again and again through the years with friends and relatives in America and Germany. Rosemary also sent a story on Conrad Friedrich Harm Wolbrecht and his brother Heinrich Friedrich, sons of Johann Ernst Wolbrecht, a prison warden in Rotenburg (Wumme). They migrated to the U.S., entering at New Orleans. Conrad spent a few years there as a tinsmith and served in the Infantry 1847-48. Prior to 1860, he moved to Pike County MS. In 1861, he volunteered for service in the Mississippi State Troops and was detailed to furnish tin cans, cups, and canteens for the soldiers. Heinrich Wolbrecht migrated to the U.S. and was in New Orleans by 1867. In 1877, he was listed in the Austin TX city directory as a tinsmith. He carried out that trade until he retired and then died in 1917.

Henrietta E. Clark 5405 Aurora, Austin TX 78756 is working on the John Hilscher family. John and his wife Marianna (Janda) arrived at Galveston in 1860 on the "Jeverland" from Austria-Hungary and settled in the Schulenburg area, possibly Swiss Alp or High Hill. John's brother Joseph also immigrated, but he died at a young age and left several children. John and Marianna had eight children, including Gladys's grandmother Frances, who married Anton Lichnovsky and lived in the Ammansville/Schulenburg area. Others lived at Buckholts, Cameron, La Grange, and Granger. John and Marianna are buried in the Hostyn Cemetery.

Wilber Bandemer 204 Chase, Portland TX 78374 is interested in these families: Bandemer, Bohl, Rademacher, Schub, Patroszke, Baker, Fortman, Langreder, Meier, and Heetein. He is also interested in archives in West and East Germany, including Pomerania and Alsace-Lorraine, and he is also looking for translators of German and Polish.

Mary Rexer Howlett 3001 Douglas, Midland TX 79701 wishes to exchange information on the Rexer, Bruenger, Heimann, and Polnick families. The Polnicks are Wendish. She also collects and shows antique German dolls and will attend a tour of German doll museums.

Mrs. Joe L. Karr, Sr. 8805 McFall Dr., El Paso TX 79925 is a retired teacher and is interested in the family of Julianna Luckenback Diehl and William Henry Diehl.

Charles F. Grabs, Jr. 3819 Southway #109, Austin TX 78704 reports occasional correspondence with Artur Hübscher of Germany who would like to correspond with others who have Hübschers in their family tree. Write to: Artur Hübscher, Alex-Moller-Strasse 18, D-6832 Hockenheim, BRD (West Germany).

Trudy Smith Gerety P O Box 122, Bernice LA 71222 is looking for information on Sophia Stein and her husband, Albert Smith. It is known that Albert Smith was born in Tennessee, and that they were living in Comal County in 1846-47. He is found on an 1846 poll tax list in that county, but he was killed by Indians in 1847, just prior to the birth of their son Albert Glen Smith, on Jan. 12, 1848. Sophia married a second time to a Jahns, and a third time to a Morris and had one child by each husband. The dates and places of these marriages are unknown, as are the husbands' first names. Trudy has found so few records that it seems Sophia hardly existed.

Amalia (Mallie) Dennis 6111 Janey Dr., Austin TX 78731 wants further information on the immigrant Peter Gold of Fredericksburg, as reported in Pioneers in God's Hills. She wishes to verify the date of his immigration and the ancestral hometown in the old country. She is looking for similar information on his wife, Regina Zimmer. She is also looking for a record of Peter Gold's death.

Grover Heiman, Jr. 2881 Glenvale Dr, Fairfax VA 22031 is researching the John Bernard Heimann/Heiman family. Heiman Treaccar has submitted a story on the same family for this issue, but Grover is specifically interested in one of the sons, John Heinrich, called Henry, found on the second page of Mr. Treaccar's story. Henry apparently remained in Galveston and doesn't surface until July, 1844, in Anahuac, where he married Mary Ann Walter/Walters at the Old Mexican Fort. From that point on, the records of the Wallisville Heritage Center cover the Henry Heiman family in Chambers County. The great unsolved mystery at present is the Walter/Walters family. (The name is also found as Waldar, Walder, and Waltar.) A notation in the family bible, on file at the regional library at Liberty, noted that Adam Walter died in 1842. By inference, Grover concludes that he was the husband of Mary Walter and the father of Mary Ann Walter. Census reports up until 1890 show a Mary Walter, a midwife, living with Henry and Mary Ann Heiman in Chambers County. Both she and Mary Ann gave Alsace as their birthplace. Grover has no knowledge of Adam Walter's nationality, but assumes he too was from Alsace. There are sources to indicate an Adam Walter was in Texas in 1834, but the first positive clue is that an Adam Walter applied for a land grant in July, 1838, and received a certificate for 640 acres on March 11, 1839. This is where he had to stop his research last year, but he hopes to return to Texas soon to look for more documentation, specifically the Walter/Walters connection--and also to develop contacts with other descendants of Samuel F. and Frances (Felton) Hughes, who arrived in Texas in 1849 and settled at Bolivar Point. These were his great grandparents.

William H. Richter 301 W. Pheasant Dr., Austin TX 78753 is an archivist/librarian and is doing research on the siege of Vicksburg in relation to his great grandfather Niebuhr's participation. He is also doing research on the Richter family genealogy and has published historical accounts of Industry, Texas, 1831-1986.

A REFERENCE TO TEXAS CEMETERY RECORDS. 1988. Compiled by Kim PARSONS and Richard PARSONS. Available from Texas Cemeteries, c/o Kim PARSONS, Box 2342, Humble, TX 77347. Hardcover, 8 1/2 x 11 inches, 491 pages, \$45.95 postpaid.

This large reference book may prove to be indispensable for genealogists seeking cemetery records on their Texas ancestors. The first of its three sections lists the cemeteries in each Texas county with their locations, and a notation of those cemeteries which have published cemetery transcriptions. Section two gives the bibliographic information for these published cemetery transcriptions, while the final section gives the names and addresses of repositories where such cemetery transcriptions may be located. In all there are over 2,000 sources containing transcriptions from over 17,000 cemeteries from every one of Texas's 254 counties.

FAMILY REUNION DESCENDANT CHART. 1988. By Donna K. CLARK. Available from Ancestor Publishers, Box 682, Department Rf 1, Arvada, CO 80002. Soft cover, 8 1/2 x 11 inches, 36 pages, illustrations, \$4.95 postpaid. Colorado residents add 4.1% tax.

This booklet will help you add some pizzazz to your family reunions with a custom-made descendant chart. The booklet tells how to plan and construct the chart, and includes many cut-outs of borders for pictures of the grandparents, great grandparents, children, and others in your family. This book, and the chart it will teach you to make, can be extremely useful for anyone planning a family reunion.

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1870 CENSUS, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TEXAS. 1988. Compiled by the Williamson County Genealogical Society, Box 585, Round Rock, TX 78680. Soft-cover, 8 1/2 x 11 inches, 122 pages, index, \$17.50 postpaid. Texas residents add 6% tax (\$1.05).

Members of the Williamson County Genealogical Society have used two of the genealogist's best friends, microfilm and computers, to make the 1870 federal enumeration of the county more widely available to family historians. Included in this transcription is the dwelling number, full name of each member of the household, age, sex, color, occupation, state or country of birth, and evaluations of real and personal property. The data is listed in the original order, with a surname index at the end of the book.

REGISTER OF DEATHS, PANOLA CO., TEXAS 1903-1917. Compiled by Robbie

FORT SUTLIVE. Published by J and W Enterprises, 2838 Jody Lane, Shreveport, LA 71118. Softbound, 8 1/2 x 11 inches, 78 pages, indexed, \$10.00 plus \$1.00 postage. Louisiana residents add tax.

Information in this volume has been abstracted from the Death Records, Book I, of Panola County, Texas. Book I contains deaths recorded from 1903 through 1917. These are the earliest records of deaths in Panola County. The text is a photo facsimile of the death register. A complete full-name index facilitates ready reference to all deaths recorded in this volume.

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 Surnames	Tex. County Settled	Religion
Patsy Kuentz 1245 Brighton Sq. New Brighton MN 55112 (612) 633-0674	Fertsch	Austin/Lavaca	Lutheran
	Wolle	Fayette	Cath/Luth
	Frels	Austin	?
	Boenicke	Austin	?
	Lindemann	Austin	?
	Plietzsch	Fayette	?
	Heller	Fayette/Colorado	?
	Braden	Fayette/Colorado	Catholic
	Wertzner	Fayette	?
	Kuentz	Bexar	Cath/Luth
	Boehm	Bexar	?
Weiss	Bexar	?	
Elizabeth C. Stone 410 Cape Henry Corpus Christi TX 78412 (512) 991-5483	Sobbe	Grimes/Medina	Luth/Cath
	Yeker (any spelling)	Grimes	Luth/Cath
	Cabeen	Grimes/?	?
	Noack	Fayette	Luth/?
Neuthard	Fayette	Lutheran	
Cynthia K. Aucoin 801 Kings Lake Ct. Virginia Beach VA 23452 (804) 340-7970	Friedrich	Austin/Colorado	Lutheran
	Saage	Austin/Bell	German Meth
Rosemary Lott Wolbrecht 4803 Newcome Dr. San Antonio TX 78229 (512) 696-7118	Lott	Bexar	Protestant
	Schmitt	?	Catholic
	Kern	?	Catholic
	Wolbrecht	Bexar	Baptist
	Holder	Bexar	Protestant
	Kernnard		Protestant
Ruth Tatsch 7925 Rockwood Ln #C-208 Austin TX 78758 (512) 452-3324	Tatsch	Gillespie	Lutheran
	Wolff/Wolfe	Gillespie	Lutheran
	Cardwell	Lamar	
	Flewellen	Lamar	
	Beesley/Beasley	Llano	Ch of Christ
	Simpson	Leon/Llano	Ch of Christ
	Harlow	Llano	Ch of Christ
Scarborough	Leon		
Betty K. Edgar 901 Cuthbert Midland TX 79701	Knust	McLennan/Bosque	Cath/Luth
	Wenzel	Washington/Bosque	Lutheran
	Zuehlke	Washtn/Hill/Bosque	Lutheran
	Draeger	Washington/Bosque	Lutheran
Henry R Habenicht 4330 Sportsman's Retreat Livingston TX 77351 (409) 646-3121	Habenicht	Gillespie	Lutheran

Genealogical Exchange, continued

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Member	Researching Surnames	Tex. County Settled	Religion
Emmett A McCoppin 2601 S Braeswood #903 Houston TX 77025 (713) 661-3340	Roerig Fehlhaber	Orange/Central Texas Orange/Central Texas	? ?
Henrietta E Clark 5405 Aurora Dr Austin TX 78756 (512) 459-0594	Hilscher/Hilser	Fayette	Protestant/Cath
Carol A O'Neal Pe- trich Flores 11606 Sagelink Dr Houston TX 77089 (713) 481-5413	Ott Petrich Schmidt Bahr Schindler Gerke	Galvstn/Wash/Falls/ McLennan Harris/Lavaca/McLen/ Falls/Washington Hill/Wash/McLenn/Falls Washington Lavaca/Wash/McLen/Falls Washington	Lutheran Lutheran Lutheran Lutheran Lutheran Lutheran
Dr/Mrs Wilbur E Crenwelge 112 Cristol Dr Fredericksburg TX 78624 (512) 997-3992	Baumann Blanderemann Crenwelge Dietzel Hohmann Kensing Lewis Leyendecker Metzger Reeh Siegmond Stahl	Gillespie Galveston Gillespie Gillespie Gillespie Gillespie Galveston Gillespie Gillespie Gillespie Gillespie Gillespie	Catholic ? Lutheran ? ? ? ? ? ? Catholic ? Lutheran
Trudy Smith Gerety P O Box 122 Bernice LA 71222 (318) 285-7338	Smith Stein Smith Adams England Woodward Maddox Lyone Lord Ford Woodfin	Comal Comal Guadalupe Guadalupe Guadalupe Guadalupe Guadalupe Wilson Shelby Bexar Shelby/Bexar	? ? Baptist Baptist Baptist ? /Protestant Baptist Baptist ? /Protestant ? /Protestant ? /Protestant
Grover G Heiman Jr 2881 Glenvale Dr Fairfax VA 22031 (703) 280-5799	Heiman/Heimann Walter/Walters Hughes	Galv/Chambers/Liberty/ Harris Galv/Chambers/Liberty Galveston	Catholic Catholic
Wilber W Bandemer 204 Chase Portland TX 78374 (512) 643-4681	Bandemer	Hidalgo/Red River Hale	Lutheran

Genealogical Exchange. continued

Member	Researching Surnames	Tex. County Settled	Religion
Quentin Naumann 5459 Briarbend Houston TX 77096 (713) 723-3104	Naumann Krause Horn/Horne	Travis/Burnet Goliad/Travis/Burnet Bexar	Protestant Prot. ?
Mrs Jack A Ligon 6521 Honey Hill San Antonio TX 78229 (512) 680-7468	Meitzen Holmgren	Fayette Fayette	?
Jack C Allen 735 Nottingham Dr Richardson TX 75080 (214) 231-1038	Hofmann/Hoffmann Oppelt Schneider Kindler Bruhlmeier/Meyer/Meier Wharton/Whorton Goggan/Goggin/Goggans Gibens/Gibbens Black Blanton Wells Fussell Popham	Milam/Austin Bastrop/Bexar/ Travis Bastrop/Bexar/Travis Travis/Bastrop Cooke Lamar Ellis Marion Rusk Rusk Rusk Ruck Lamar	? ? ? ? ? Bapt/Meth Baptist ? ? ? ? ? ? Methodist
Gladys E Clark 11410 Briar Rose Houston TX 77077 (713) 497-2578	Harfst/Harvst Reister Braden Schmitt Engbrock Meyer Fix/Farber Müller	Colorado Wharton Colorado Colorado Austin/Colo/Fayte Austin/Colo/Fayte Harris Calhoun/Coah (Mex)	Ev. Luth. Ev. Luth. Catholic Catholic Catholic Catholic Catholic Evangelical
Louis H. Fink 335 Gettysburg San Antonio TX 78228 (512) 736-6488	Fink Wuest/Wüst Mueller/Müller Eschbach Scherrer	non-Texan non-Texan non-Texan non-Texan non-Texan	Lutheran Catholic Catholic Lutheran Lutheran
Ed Norton 4702 Highland Terr Austin TX 78731 (512) 474-7662 (day)	Noack/von Noack	Washington	Lutheran
Clarice Neal 2209 Shoal Creek Austin TX 78705 (512) 476-4192	Schafer Troutwein Würz Hollman/Hollmann Hug	DeWitt DeWitt/Lavaca DeWitt Lavaca Atascosa	Lutheran Lutheran Catholic Lutheran Catholic
Linda Phillips P O Box 36 Eagle Lake TX 77434 (409) 234-3493	Helbig/Helwig Ohenbusch/Brocksch Thein Blesi	Austin/Uvalde Lavaca/Uvalde Uvlade	Lutheran Lutheran Lutheran

Genealogical Exchange, continued

Member	Researching Surnames	Tex. County Settled	Religion
Henry L Fleischhauer 12109 Mustang Chase Austin TX 78727 (512) 258-0479	Fleischhauer Walter Inselman	Falls Gillespie/Falls Falls	Lutheran ? /Methodist Methodist
Naomi Witt Fry 2608 Clearwood Cir College Station TX 77840 (409) 693-7108	Witt Ruetz Tramm/Tramp Marquard Gau Martens Haker	Fayette, also Minn. Fayette Fayette Fayette, also Mich, Iowa Fayette Fayette in Mich.	Lutheran Lutheran Lutheran Luth Lutheran Lutheran Lutheran
Andrea Walston 919 Montclair Dr Waco TX 76710 (817) 776-3382	Berger Wiesmaier Wimmer Moosburger Deiterman/Detterman Dahlmann Enke Miller/Muller Weinberger Schlehufer Hatke Hatke/Hartke Wente Feldmann	McLennan McLennan McLennan/Bexar/Falls Archer/Cooke McLennan/Bexar Colorado/McLen/Wichita Colorado/McLennan Colorado/McLennan McLennan Hill/McLennan Hill/McLennan in Ill. in Ohio in Ill. in Ill. & Ohio	Catholic Catholic Catholic Catholic Cath Catholic Catholic Luth/Cath Catholic Catholic Catholic Catholic Catholic Catholic
Erben W Schuldt 1865 Sams Way Beaumont TX 77706	Tschiedel Schuldt/Schult	Fayette Bexar/Gillespie	Cath/Luth Cath/Luth
Billy John Kaiser 4200 Lullwood Austin TX 78722 (512) 459-0426	Burkhardt Rösch Kaiser	Hopkins/Grayson/ Fannin	Lutheran Lutheran Lutheran
Clarence Guelker 7606 Westrim Dr Austin TX 78731 (512) 345-1829	Gülker/Guelker	Washington	Ref. Luth
Heiman A Treaccar 1905 Carter Ln LaMarque TX 77568 (409) 935-2575	Heimann/Heiman Treaccar/Triacca Sheperd Dillon	Galveston Galveston Galveston Galveston	Catholic Catholic Presbyterian Catholic
Elizabeth Schaller Holland 616 Falson Dr. Waco TX 76712 (817) 772-2115	Sebera Ondrej Schaller Heinrich Schaller	Guadalupe Guadalupe Bexar Bexar Bexar	Catholic Catholic Lutheran Lutheran Lutheran
Nanette Reichert 207 Hill Country Ln San Antonio TX 78232 (512) 494-2072	Reichert Noak/Napp Berger Petrus	Robertson Robertson Bexar Bexar	Catholic Catholic Evangelical Evangelical

Member	Researching Surnames	Tex. County Settled	Religion
Bruce Hermes 8911 Texas Sun Austin TX 78748 (512) 282-5045	Hermes Karl Haase Bettge	Lavaca DeWitt Guadalupe Guadalupe	Catholic ? Catholic ? Lutheran ?
Sunthia K Aucoin 801 Kings Lake Ct. Virginia Beach VA 23452 (804) 340-7970	Saage/Sage Friedrich	Austin/Bell Austin/Fayette	Ger. Meth. Lutheran
Florence Radenz Neason Rt 2, Box 2650 Richards TX 77873 (409) 874-2231	Radenz	? - Caldwell	Lutheran
Suzanne L Wall 1623 Yarborough Sherman TX 75090 (214) 892-0249	Klappenbach	Comal	
Brenda Lincke Fisseler P O Box 18 Hallettsville TX 77964 (512) 798-3958	Linke/Lincke Luedicke/Luedike/ Luedcke	Fayette/DeWitt Austin/Harris	Lutheran ?

DIRECTORY OF AMERICAN LIBRARIES WITH GENEALOGY OR LOCAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS. 1988. Compiled by P. William FILBY Available from Scholarly Resources Inc., 104 Greenhill Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19805. Hardcover, 8 1/2 x 11 inches, 319 pages, index, \$75.00.

This database of libraries with genealogical collections is arranged alphabetically by state, then by city within the state. Each entry contains the name of the library, its street address and telephone number. This is followed by the responses to fifteen general questions about the facility, including such information as when the library is open, the name of the head of the genealogy or local history section, the number of books or microfilm in the library devoted to genealogy or local history, whether there is a genealogist on the library staff, and whether a published guide to the library holdings is available. Genealogical libraries and genealogists who travel widely will find this to be an indispensable volume.

NEWSLETTER, GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY. Manchaca, TX: German-Texan Heritage Society, 1978-. FHL 973.64 D25ng.

Volume 10 of this newsletter contains information about the German Heritage convention to be held September 9-11, 1988, in Austin, Texas. The newsletter comes out three times a year and contains local items of interest to those of German heritage throughout Texas. New books, cultural items, genealogical helps, translations, historical articles, etc. Of particular value are the topical index and name index in each issue.

Review of our NEWSLETTER in
German Genealogical Digest,
Vol IV No 2, 2nd quarter 1988
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EARLY HISTORY OF THE HEIMANN FAMILY

By: Heiman H. Treaccar Jr.
Updated August, 1988

Family Name: Spelling in the 1650's was Hýmans; early 1700's was Hyman; Mid 1700's Heüman; Late 1700's Heyman; early 1800's Heimann; and in the mid 1800's descendants began spelling the name Heimann or Heiman. Current German-English dictionaries show Heu (pronounced like boy) and is a noun meaning hay. Possibly at one time the family was identified as hay-makers or hay-men. The individual would be known as hay-man. The occupation shown on the church marriage records of John Bernard Heimann and Elizabeth Knappkotter in 1809 shows him to be a "Kolon" or grocer.

The first written record of the family appears in church records in the same year the church began the practice of recording the baptisms, confirmations, marriages and deaths. That year was 1653. The church was located in Vorhelm Westphalia, and served the religious needs of the surrounding villages including Isendorff, the home of the Heimanns.

John Bernard Heiman from Isendoff Westphalia, Germany, born in 1781, and Elizabeth Knappkotter, born in 1792, in Beckum Westphalia Germany. They were married April 25, 1809 in Vorhelm. She was the daughter of John Bernard Knappkotter and Catherina Hessling. Church records of Vorhelm recorded the birth and baptism dates of their eight children. The year of their births are as follows: Elizabeth b. 1810; John Bernard b. 1812; Casper b. 1815; Herman (called John) b. 1821; Heinrich Anton b. 1824; John Heinrich (called Henry) b. 1827; Elizabeth (called Sarah E.) b. 1829; and John Stephen b. 1832. Both church marriage records and the church baptismal records state that the family emigrated to America in 1834. The family first went to Albany, New York then to Galveston, Texas in the year 1838. Son, Caspar, either went directly to Texas or left the family in New York and then went to Texas. Tradition in the family of another son, John Bernard, is that John "worked on ship plying the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers probably out of New York going to New Orleans and Galveston".⁽¹¹⁾ Therefore, he made his way to Texas independent of the balance of the family. John Bernard Heimann Sr. died in 1840, shortly after arriving in Galveston. His widow, Anna Elizabeth, married Peter Lawson on Jan. 6, 1844. Anna Elizabeth died in 1876 and Peter Lawson died in 1888. Following are more details of the lives of John Bernard Heimann's and Elizabeth Knappkotter's children.

Elizabeth was born June 27, 1810. Writer believes she married a Thorp and remained in New York. Tradition of the families of the sons Henry and John Bernard is that one Heimann remained in New York. Elizabeth would have been of marriageable age (24 years) when the family arrived in New York. No records have been located that would confirm her relocation to Texas, nor her presence in Texas. The tombstone on Peter Lawson and her mother's grave lists her two daughters: Sarah E. Allen and Elizabeth Thorp born 1810 and died in 1884. On listing of Elizabeth Thorp shows above her name the words "In Memory".

John Bernard (b. October 13, 1812) and Maria Catherine Dreyer (b. November 28, 1825) were married November 18, 1847. They settled in or near Frelsburg and remained in the area until after the birth of their last child in 1868. Thereafter, they moved and farmed in other localities such as Flatonia and Hallettsville before settling in Moulton, Texas. Their seven children were: Elizabeth (m. Fritz Lenz); Gertrude (m. John Schulte); Bernard Henry (m. Maria Adolph); Mary Barbara (m. Anton Gottschalk); Anna (m. Joseph Gottschalk); Henry Bernard (m. Josephene Schlueter); and Therisa (m. W.

Menke).(11) Elizabeth and Mary Barbara settled in Westphalia, Texas as others may have. The father, John Bernard, died in 1891 and is buried in Moulton. Maria Catherine died in 1913 and is buried in Westphalia, Texas.

Caspar born August 15, 1815, and Barbara Würtle, born May 15, 1825, were married in Galveston, April 16, 1840, by the first mayor, J.M. Allen. Prior to his marriage, he was identified as one of thirteen men seeking safety from the advancing Santa Anna's army by attempting to flee beyond the Sabine River. So many people were assembled at the ferry attempting to cross the Brazos that they sought safety in hiding in the Brazos river bottoms near Brenham. He and his wife were evidently highly respected in the Cummins Creek settlement area as they were witness to many baptisms and weddings of the early settlers in the area. Those early settlers included Jacob Wolters, Peter Piper, Bernard Schneider, Anton Hoelscher, G. Möller, and others. Certificate #63, dated February 19, 1838, granted Caspar one-third league of land, including the present village of Bernardo and Southward across what is now Interstate 10. His children: Elizabeth (m. John F. Frericks); Maria Cathrina; Bernard; John Albertum; and Sarah. He died in February, 1855 shortly before the birth of daughter Sarah. His widow married Heinrich Von Balhorn in 1857. Heinrich died in 1874 and Barbara died in 1881.

Herman (called John) born July 1, 1821, and Anna Maria Brod, date of birth unknown, were married by the Justice of Peace, Tipps, in September 1845. Children of the marriage were: John; Elizabeth; Caspar; Anna; Josephene; and Bernard. Anna Maria died in 1863 and John remarried the widow Josephene Schroer. Josephene's children by her marriage to Joseph Schroer were: Mary; Joseph; Anna; and Therisa. The children of the marriage to John were: Anton; Franz; Withmessa; and Phillip. The 1870 census has them living in Frelsburg. John died in 1875 and Josephene, born in 1832, died in 1916. Both of them are buried in the church cemetery at Praha (near Flatonia).

Anton born March 14, 1824, and Ottilia Burtschell, born June 27, 1823, were married at Cummins Creek Settlement June 6, 1847. They made their home in Galveston where he was a hunter of note. With the aid of his wife, they operated a small dairy. Their children and grandchildren: Amelia (m. Jacob Jacobs) --- their children: Tillie; John; Emil; Clara (m. Doree); Elizabeth (m. Braden); Nettie (m. Greenrod); and Augusta (m. Stock). The children of Amelia's second marriage to Franz were: Edwin and Leona. Anton (m. Argusta Biehler) Their children were: Emma; William; Lena and Tillie (m. Summers). Anton, his wife, and three children were killed in the 1900 storm. John (m. Kate Jackson) had no children, but raised the niece, Katherine. Elizabeth married Joseph Treaccar and their children were: Frank; Dorothy; Sarah (m. Prendergast); Joseph; Charles; and Heiman. (Heiman was father of writer). Mary (m. James Fowler). Their children were: Katherine (m. Kampe); Otillia (m. Prowse); Charles; and William. Argusta married Jacob Braden. She died within two years of marriage -- no children.

John Heinrich (called Henry) was born March 18, 1827. Kevin Ladd of the city of Wallisville searched the family history and reports that Henry was married to Mary Ann Walker on July 4, 1844 at Fort Anahauc in Chambers County. Their children include: Mary Jane (m. Anthony Poplier); William (M. Henrietta McCormick); Henry Jr. (m. Elizabeth Hughes); Permelia (called Amelia) and John evidently didn't marry; Emeline (m. C.F. Rhubottom); Walter (m. D. McCormick); George (m. Mary Carr); Lillie (m. John Karus); and Francis (m. T. Altman). Henry and Mary Ann lived at Smith's Point, yet they frequented St. Joseph's Church in Galveston to celebrate the baptisms of their children. Both are buried in Anahauc. Mary Ann died in 1897 and Henry died in 1919.

Elizabeth, later known as Sarah E., was born November 16, 1829. Writer believes she was married to Frank W. Allen prior to 1849. (Baptismal records

show baptism of daughter Elizabeth in 1849.) The family evidently lived for a brief period of time in Brenham. Sarah's obituary stated that she died August 24, 1911; was survived by a brother, Henry Heiman, of Chambers County; and had three surviving children: Claude J. Allen, Sarah Bartel, and Elizabeth Smith. The 1875-76 Galveston City Directory shows her to be a widow of F. Allen.

John Stephen, born March 18, 1832, is included in the Heimann family listing of emigrants who left before 1836. Per Grover Heiman (a descendant of Henry Heiman), states he was included on the family passenger list that recorded their arrival in New York in 1834. No passenger list has been located for the Brig Robert Bruce that brought the family to Galveston in July, 1838. Therefore, we do not know if he survived the four years in New York. Obituary records are not available in Galveston for the 1830's and up until the mid 1840's; therefore, the writer believes he died as an infant or very young child at a time when infant mortality was extremely high.

TABLE OF REFERENCES

- (1) Vorhelm Church records as recorded on Micro Film 0860761, Genealogical Department, The Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints
- (2) Lewis Publishing Company, 1895. "History of Texas". Biographical History of the Cities Houston and Galveston
- (3) Ethel Hander Geue's "New Homes in a New Land"
- (4) Kathryn Heiman's "Heiman's Handle Sun Emergencies" - Anahuac
- (5) Galveston County Marriage License Records
- (6) Texas Historical Association Quarterly - Volume 2, Page 227. "Life of Early German Pioneers in Texas" by Caroline Von Hinueber
- (7) Felsburg Church Records
- (8) Colo. County Marriage Records
- (9) 1850 - 1860 - 1870 Census Records
- (10) Galveston City Directories
- (11) Halena (Heimann) Capdevielle's History of Bernard and Maria (Drexler) Heimann
- (12) Tombstones
- (13) Galveston City Probate Records
- (14) Mertz Church Records
- (15) St. Peter & Paul Church Records

**GERMAN TOWNS IN SLOVAKIA & UP-
PER HUNGARY: A GENEALOGICAL
GAZETTEER.** 1988. By Duncan B. GAR-
DINER. Available from Family History Press,
12961 Lake Avenue, Lakewood, OH 44107.
Soft-cover, 8½x11 inches, ii + 78 pages, maps,
facsimiles, alphabetic arrangement, \$11.95 plus
\$.75 postage.

Although the title rather modestly refers to this volume as a genealogical gazetteer, it is far more than that. Mr. GARDINER gives essential background information on research in what is now Czechoslovakia and Hungary, including bibliographies for genealogists wishing greater depth in the subject. Reproductions of sample forms have been included. Forms needed to contact the Czechoslovakian Embassy have also been included. The gazetteer itself lists the towns in alphabetical order by the German name, with the "official" names for the town, a map reference, and background data. Eighteen pages of maps complete this fine volume. Anyone pursuing their German ancestors in Slovakia or Upper Hungary will want to obtain a copy of this excellent book.

KERR COUNTY, TEXAS, DEATH RECORDS, 1903-1960. 1988. Compiled by Gloria CLIFTON DOZIER. Published by Heritage Books, 1540E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716. Softbound, 8½x11 inches, 216 pages, alphabetically arranged, \$25.00 plus \$2.00 postage.

The county governments of Texas were not required to maintain files of death records until 1903. Prior to that the primary sources of Texas death records are church records, family Bibles, and the mortality schedules of the Federal censuses. This new compilation contains abstracts of all the Kerr County death records for the years 1903-1960, including the delayed death certificates which are not readily available to the public. The alphabetical listings give the name and age of the deceased, along with places of birth, residence, death, and burial. The data from the 1870 and 1880 mortality schedules is also included.

MY GERMAN HERITAGE
by Carol O'Neal Petrich Flores

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My grandparents on my father's side, Bertha Louise Schmidt and Otto Charles Petrich were born in a German province in Poland called Poznan, an area occupied by Germany due to the wars they had. Grandfather's parents were Louisa Ott and Ernest Otto Petrich. Her father was Daniel Ott; her mother's name isn't known at this time. She was born in 1844, he in 1841. They were my great-grandparents. Grandmother Bertha's parents were Herman and Louise Bahr Schmidt. Louise Bahr's parents were Frederick and Charlotte Kant Bahr. Frederick Bahr was a soldier who winterquartered in Berlin and lived the rest of the year in Regensburg, Germany. Originally, if one looks on the map you will notice a town called Petrich, Bulgaria. We do not know how our name came to be there, but the Petrichs were master brewers. One of the things they made was whiskey out of potatoes. They left shortly after that for America. Ernest and Louisa and their children Emelia Emma, Otto Charles (my grandfather), Emil, and Wartha all landed by ship at Indianola, Texas December 25, 1880. Ernest's citizenship papers state he renounced all allegiance to the Emperor of Germany, as well as any other Foreign Prince, Potentate, Sovereign, or State, the 24th day of April 1882, Washington County, State of Texas, City of Brenham.

After landing at Indianola, the Petrichs went on to Brenham to live for about twenty years before moving. The Bahr and Schmidt families came more separated: first the older Bahrs came and then sent for the Herman Schmidt family. Herman and Louise Schmidt left Bremerhaven with children Bertha, Paul Robert, and Emma on a ship called the Alba. They traveled first to New York, but did not stay. They took another ship called the Vera and landed at Galveston in 1890 and liked it there. Bertha became a cook at a large hotel. She was 27 years old when she met and married my grandfather from Brenham, age 30, and they moved to Brenham to live with his parents Louisa and Ernest Petrich according to the 1900 U.S. census. In November their first child was born. Several months later a man named Riesel was selling lots in the Falls and McLennan County area on the Brazos River to German settlers. Ernest and Louisa moved to the Marlin area and joined Trinity Lutheran Church. Apparently, some of her family were already in the areas as there is a town called Otto nearby. Bertha and Otto moved about fourteen miles away to the Riesel area between Marlin and Waco. In almost the center of town they bought a large home with long twin porches on the sides, a pump in the kitchen, and outbuildings that included a blacksmith shop to shoe the mules, a hen house, a building to store feed, a livestock building for hogs, a smokehouse with a grape arbor on top, and a stable that became a two car garage later. Bertha and Otto Petrich raised seven children and celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1950. Less than four months later she passed away at age 75. He lived to be 87 years and died in 1958 when I was thirteen years old. He never gave up his pipe or cigars, and I liked the stories he told. He liked my mother's family the O'Neal's and her three sisters. He loaned the youngest one his Model T Ford one time and she wrecked it in downtown Mart, Texas. He admired them for their good looks and Southern heritage.

Now at about the same time my great-grandparents on my Mother's side were children who were recuperating with their parents from the War Between the States, in north Georgia, and in Dallas County, Alabama. John G. Walker my great-great grandfather brought his family to Leon County for land that was \$1 an acre. James A. Walker and his son Alonzo opened stores in Bremond among all the German and Polish settlers. They, as well as the Stone, Land, Shelton and Chastain families had all fought for the South without a loss. Now they were all farmers again, and by the mid-1890's all of these families had settled from Waco to Kaufman and Erath Counties. My maternal grandparents Annie (Land) and Ernest Reuben O'Neal farmed between Riesel and Mart on 7 Mile Lane.

I have a very rich and unusual background. Both sides of my family had much in common. They all loved their land and farming, and they all loved children.

THE HEINRICH HABENICHT FAMILY

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"The Heinrich Habenicht History and Family Tree" was initially researched by Mrs. Gale Price. When questions arose about the wives of Heinrich, research was continued by Mrs. Price and Henry Habenicht.

The abstract of the real estate owned by Heinrich was reviewed and several new facts came to light plus more questions. This led us to the district court and county records in the Gillespie County Courthouse to unravel the mystery of Heinrich's wives.

We already knew that the first wife was Johanna Herbort. They were married January 8, 1848. She died during the childbirth of the fifth child on February 9, 1854 and is interred next to the house under the kitchen window of the Luckenbach farmhouse. A large flagstone covers her grave into which her name and date is chiseled. For a period of several months the children were cared for by Uncle Conrad Herbort.

Necessity of the time made it urgent for Heinrich to find a permanent person to help with the young motherless family. On April 14, 1854, he married Johanna Schultzen. They proved to be very incompatable and she left the household. Heinrich after several attempts trying to make the marriage workable, filed for divorce in District Court. After a four year search Johanna was finally found and brought to court by the Sheriff. A divorce was granted Heinrich on May 25, 1860.

On October 14, 1860, Heinrich married Johanna Kosotoska. She was the widow of August Pfersh and the mother of his two daughters. After the death of August at the hands of Indians, she married George Werner. This marriage ended in divorce and she was left with baby Emma, who was later adopted by Heinrich.

The marriage of Johanna Kosotoska and Heinrich produced two children. This made the Habenicht household in 1864 very interesting. Elizabeth, Christian and Mina are the children of Johanna number 1. There are no children by Johanna number 2. Johanna number 3 brought into the household Johanna and Ernestine Pfersh and Emma Werner. Johanna number 3 also gave birth to Bertha and Rudolf.

Marriage licenses were found of all the children except Johanna Pfresh. It is known that she married Carl Langbein. Genealogy charts of Heinrich list 425 names at last count, all originating from the 1864 household.

Heinrich was a soldier twice for the United States Army. He is listed as having served in the Mexican-American War, 1846 and in the Civil War, 1864. Both tenures of duty were very short.

After he landed in Galveston on December 18, 1845 with his father and stepmother, they were transported by a smaller schooner to Indianola. There the saga of hardship begins. The weather of the winter of 1845-46 was very unkind. Many immigrants were detained because of lack of transportation to New Braunfels. Many died of exposure and disease including Heinrich's parents. When he finally did arrive in Fredericksburg on May 8, 1846 he found only raw land and the survey party who had plotted the town. Heinrich was assigned Town lot number 215 on San Saho St., now known as Main Street, and a ten acre out lot. These lots were eventually disposed of and a ½ section of land in the Luchenbach area was acquired. There Heinrich was active in farming and freighting with a four yolk ox team from San Antonio west to the Cancho River.

Curiosity took hold again. Who are our forefathers in "The Vater Land"? After several false starts into the unknown, contact was made with the German Consolate in Houston. They provided us with information on who to contact for assistance in finding our German Relatives. The Niedersächsischer Landesverien Familienkunde in Hannover, West Germany put us in contact with a genealogy researcher.

This researcher found the following information:

Heinrich was born March 10, 1823 in Mehle and bapitsed in the St, Barnabus Lutheran Church. His parents are Johanna Heinrich Christian Habenicht and Amelia Dorthee Flessel. His father was born April 6, 1788 in Mehle. Heinrich's grandparents Johanna Hennig Habenicht and Sophie Elisabeth Ritter. Sophie was born April 3, 1753 and died December 10, 1829 and interred in Mehle. Johanna Hennig was born April 3, 1777 but we don't know where. He died in Betheln, March 12, 1832 and is interred there.

As of September 25, 1988 information was received that Johann Henning was born in Boitzum, West Germany on April 3, 1749 and his father is Hans Habenicht. The Godfather is the brother Habenicht. This data was taken from the church records of Ex-Lutheran Church, Wülfinghausen, West Germany.

The immigrating Heinrich left behind in Betheln a brother Johann Christing Johannes Ludolf and sister Sophie Henrietta. In September, 1988 a letter was received from Henny Habenicht in Betheln who is the great grandson of Johann Christian Johannes Ludolf.

Research continues for the forefathers of Johann Henning Habenicht both by myself and Henny Habenicht.

'Family' history books a ripoff

San Antonio Light, Aug. 8, 1988

BY DAVID HOROWITZ



Last year a retired Pennsylvania State Police Officer named John Malloy received a postcard offering him a copy of "The Malloy Family Album - An Informative History of the Malloy Family" for \$32.85.

The card was signed by Elizabeth Malloy Ross. Malloy sent for the book, but found it contained nothing about his particular family origins,

just a general introduction to genealogy and a list of other people named Malloy from the phone book. Malloy felt ripped-off, and filed a complaint with the U.S. Postal Inspection Service.

I have been receiving similar questions and complaints about companies that sell family history books for years. The question is nearly always the same: "Can I really get a complete family history for only \$20 to \$30?"

That is certainly what the advertising for these books seems to imply. According to a postcard from Mary Whitney, advertising a similar family album, buying her book will "facilitate the location of relatives and namesakes, and help initiate relationships with other families of the same name."

Halpert's of Bath, Ohio, has a similar pitch. It begins, "We have been doing some work relating to people who share your name, and you are in it!" But are these books really individually researched family histories? No, they're not.

What these books actually contain is a brief, generalized account of a particular family name, some general information on genealogy and a list of names and addresses of people with the same last name compiled from sources like the phone book and utility mailing lists. There is no history of any particular family, and there is no information about how families with the

FIGHT BACK

same name might be related. Everyone with the same last name gets the same book.

The U.S. Postal Inspection Service has been cracking down on these companies for false advertising and misrepresentation. Last year, postal authorities obtained court orders to seize all mail addressed to "Elizabeth Ross," a fictitious name for the same printing company that marketed another family history book the previous year using the name "Beatrice Bayley." According to company records, they had mailed out 18 million postcard solicitations for family histories, and sold nearly 270,000 books before postal inspectors stepped in and shut down the operation.

Genealogy can be a fascinating hobby, but there really are no quick and easy shortcuts on the trail of ancient ancestors.

If you are seriously interested in your own family history, you should be prepared for months, maybe years, of individual research through libraries and family records. There are thousands of reputable genealogical clubs, societies and libraries all over the country. Most of them offer classes and seminars for people interested in tracing their family origins. Many community colleges also offer these classes. In addition, the Mormon Church maintains one of the most extensive collections of family records anywhere in the world.

Any of these rich resources can help you to find your family roots, providing you're willing to invest the time to search them out. But beware of anyone who claims you can get the same information for \$20 or \$30. It's just not going to happen.

GERMANS TO AMERICA: LISTS OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING AT U.S. PORTS, 1850-1855. VOLUME 1: JANUARY 1850-MAY 1851, 1988. Edited by Ira A. GLAZER and P. William FILBY. Available from Scholarly Resources Inc., 104 Greenhill Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19805. Hardcover, 6x9 inches, xxxi + 757 pages, index, \$75.00.

This is the first volume of a projected ten-volume work on Germans arriving in the United States during the middle of the nineteenth century, with each volume expected to contain the names of about 70,000 immigrants. The passenger lists, derived from lists compiled upon arrival in America, are presented in chronological order by the date of arrival, with each listing showing the name of the ship, its port of debarkation in Europe, and the port and date of arrival in the United States. Names of the passengers appear in the same order as in the original listings, showing surname and given names, age, sex, occupation, place of origin by province and village, and destination. The chronological listing is followed by an every-name index. An excellent book in GLAZER and FILBY's continuing effort to bring to light immigration sources for U.S. genealogists.

PASSENGER AND IMMIGRATION LISTS BIBLIOGRAPHY 1538-1900: Being a Guide to Published Lists of Arrivals in the United States and Canada. 1988. Second Edition. By P. William FILBY. Available from Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48226. Hardbound, 8½x11 inches, 324 pages, indexed, \$100.00.

P. William FILBY has previously produced several passenger and immigration list indexes. Now he gives us a list of works by other authors which should prove very helpful. At first it seems confusing because although the book is arranged alphabetically, the authors and book titles are interspersed. However, the index provides references by subject and locality which facilitates finding a particular reference. For instance, the index has about 8 pages just on Germany. This section includes such variations as German taxpayers in Pennsylvania; Germans from Lower Alsace; Germans from Russia to Brazil, etc.

ARE ANY OF YOUR FAMILY IN THIS LIST?

=====

I have a collection of old photographs which I purchased at an estate sale, and wish to see that they end up in the hands of a descendant or relative who might be happy to have them. If your relative's name is on this list, please contact me and I will see that you receive his/her photograph. All of these were taken from about 1890 to about 1930, and most are in fair to excellent condition. I paid an average of 50 cents per photo. That, plus a SAS, is all that I would ask to mail one to you. Most would fit in a 4x9-1/2" envelope, however, there are some which would require a larger envelope. Some of them are class photos, so in the event that I get a request from several people for the same photo, I will gladly have the photo copied and send copies to all who reply. Please contact me for further details.

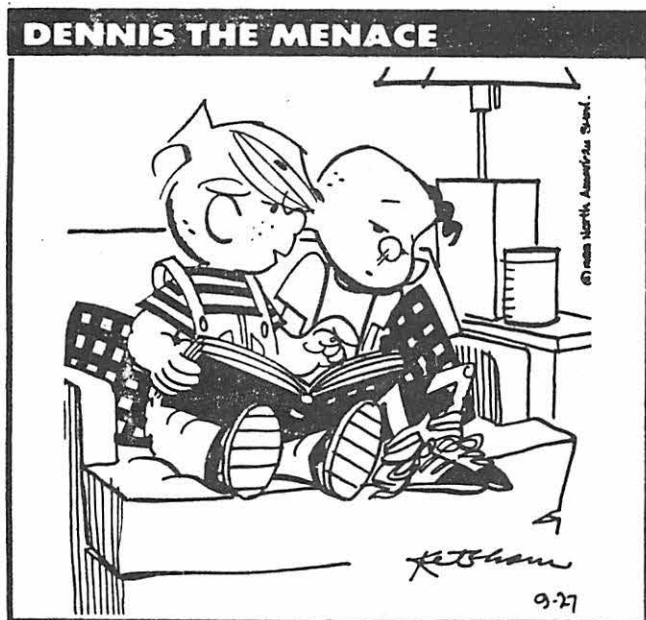
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- AHRENSTEIN, Rachel*, Leon*
- BAXTER, Claude*
- BELL, Olie*
- BRADLEY, Earl*
- BOGGUS, Verna*
- BOWMAN, Christine*
- BURNS, Aunt Liza's son, Cleo, Lemon, Vonnie, T. F.
- BUSHONG, Lillie, Tolbie, Victor
- BUSSE, Harold*
- BYRNE, Esther*
- CAIN, Thomas*
- CLARK, Albert, George, Catherine, Witt
- COMSTOCK, Varner*
- CONROY, Claudie*
- COOK, Paul*
- COOMER, Clara Allen, Clayton, Clifford, Clyde, Dalton
- COX, Willie V.*
- CULLPEPPER, Edna, Elsie*
- CULWELL, Carl*
- DABBS, Charley
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- ERICKSON, Iris*, Louise*
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- FERGUSON, Enid*
- FORMEY, Lawrence*
- FOWLER, Loring*
- GARRETT, Thomas*
- GREEN, Ray*
- GOTTLIEB, Catherine*
- HAMILTON, Grace Elizabeth, Harold, Minnie Lee, Minnie M., Naomi, Ruth, Sam, Witte
- HARVEY, Ivan, Lawrence*
- HOWARD, Virginia*
- HUFFMAN, Aunt Sis, Bennet E., Dack, Lucy
- JANOCH, Francy, Franz*
- JOHNSTON, Tom
- KANEWSKI, (?)*
- KITCHELL, Phoebe*
- KRUMMEL, Willie*
- MARVISSEY, Annie*

THE TIME TO RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP IS NOW!
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- McCORMACK, Frances*
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 PHILLIPS, Ronald*
 POLLARD, Albert, Annie Lee, Annie Lou, Effie Lee, Minnie Lee, W. R.
 RENSHAW, Jennibelle
 RICHARDS, Cora, George
 ROARK, Eva*
 ROWE, Ivan*
 SCHUMACHER, Arnold*
 SCHWENKE, Charlie, Ernest*
 SHANNON, John Ira*
 SINK, Joe*
 SOCIA, Ollie*
 SWANK, Donald*
 SWENKE, Lillie*
 TRAMMELL, Lura*
 TURNER, Fred, Guy, Ray, Ruth
 WARRACH, Vera*
 WARREN, William*
 WAY, Ransom*
 WHITE, Naomi, Newt
 WHITMAN, Alma*
 WILBORG, Ollie*
 WILLIAMS, Addie, Amalie, Mary, Ruby*

* NOTE: Names marked with [*] are in one or more class photos of a primary school in Houston, TX, name unknown. There are three group pictures believed to be of the same class in grades 3, 4, and 5.



"See? History is just old news."

Directory lists Texas museums

The Texas Historical Commission announces the release of the 1988 *Texas Museum Directory*.

Compiled by the THC's County Historical Commission and Museum Services Department, the directory is an update of the 1985 guide. Museums are listed by city; pertinent information, including address, phone, hours of operation, fee, and exhibits, also are included for readers' convenience.

"We are pleased to be offering this valuable directory," said Cindy Sherrell-Leo, department director, "and we hope it will inspire many people to visit Texas' great museums."

The directory is available free by writing the THC, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711, or calling 512/463-6100.

Freyburg Cotton Gin To Be Restored

Thanks to a grant from the National Park Service and the hard work of volunteers from Burton's Operation Restoration, the old Cordes Gin in Freyburg will get a new lease on life.

The gin was owned and operated by brothers Andres Cordes and Kunz Cordes. Kunz's son, Willie Cordes, heir to the property on which the gin was located, donated the gin to Operation Restoration, a group of Burton citizens who are restoring historical sites in that town, the Burton gin included.

On July 9, members of Operation Restoration dismantled the Cordes gin and removed it from the Freyburg site.

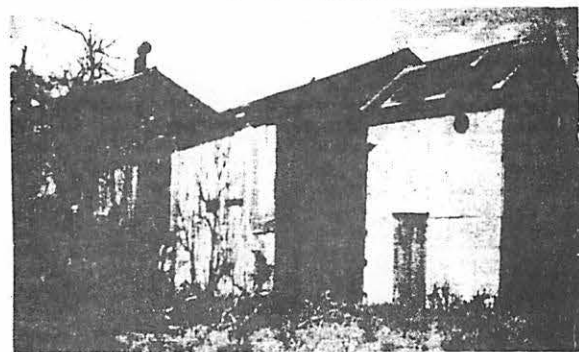
The Cordes gin had been abandoned just before World War II and the building housing it was falling down. The steam-powered gin, manufactured by the Gullett Gin Company in Amite, Louisiana, features wooden gin stands of an 1892 design.

Funding to restore the Freyburg

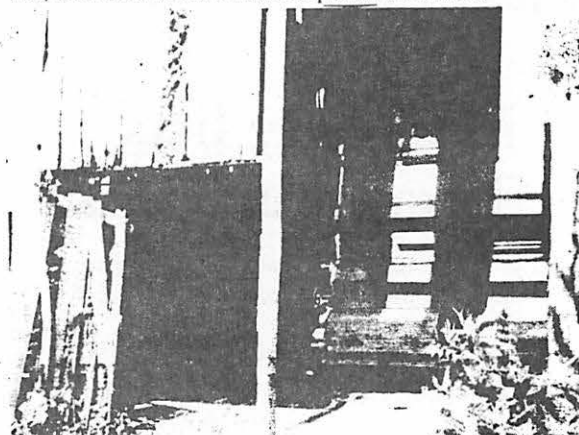
gin will come from the National Park Service in Lowell, Massachusetts, which heard about Operation Restoration through the Smithsonian Institute. Lowell was the center of the textile industry in this country two centuries ago. The Freyburg gin has been shipped to Lowell where it will be completely restored and returned to Burton to be displayed on the Burton gin property.

Doug Ratchford of Operation Restoration says that in spite of increased interest in historical preservation almost no restoration has been done on rural cotton gins to date.

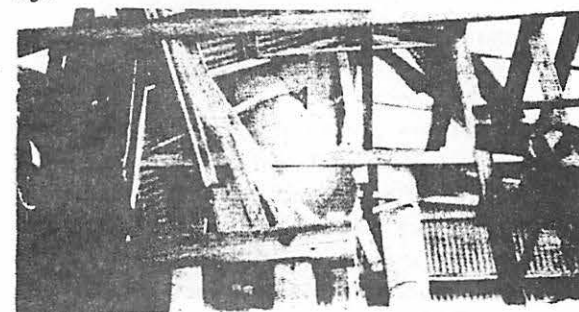
The diesel powered Burton Farmers Cotton Gin, built around 1920, was still operable when Operation Restoration began working on it. Ratchford says it will take about a year and a half to restore it to its 1974 appearance and Burton visitors will be able to observe cotton actually being ginned.



Cotton gins like this one in Freyburg used to be a common site in this area, where cotton was the main cash crop before World War II.



The gin equipment, manufactured early this century, is of an 1890s design.



TEXAS LORE by *Burch M. Gander*

NEARLY EVERY TOWN IN TEXAS WITH A LARGE GERMAN POPULATION HAD AT LEAST ONE BREWERY DURING THE 1800'S. SAN ANTONIO HAD SIX MAJOR BREWERIES AND A NUMBER OF SMALLER ONES. THE MOST FAMOUS WAS THE

MENGER BREWERY.



WILLIAM MENGER, WHO OPERATED THE BREWERY NEXT TO THE ALAMO, DEVELOPED SUCH A TRADE FROM NEW BRAUNFELS, CASTROVILLE, SEGUIN AND FREDERICKSBURG THAT, IN 1859, HE BUILT A HOTEL NEXT DOOR TO HOUSE HIS CUSTOMERS.

THE MENGER BECAME THE MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTHWEST. WRITER O. HENRY MENTIONED IT IN HIS STORIES. POET SIDNEY LANIER, GEN. PHIL SHERIDAN AND EX-PRESIDENT ULYSSES S. GRANT STAYED THERE. TEDDY ROOSEVELT IS SAID TO HAVE DONE HIS MOST EFFECTIVE RECRUITING FOR THE ROUGH RIDERS IN THE MENGER BAR.



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THE FAYETTE COUNTY RECORD Friday, July 15, 1988

Teinert Reunion Held At Roitsch's Camp

The descendants of Paul and Pauline Lehmann Teinert gathered for their 10th reunion June 18 at Roitsch's Camp, La Grange. Approximately 84 attended. The families of Johanna Pietsch, Alma Froehlich, Rachel Witt, Louise Wagner. Paul Teinert and Leon Teinert were represented.

Ruth and Larry Dobbs of Stephenville and John and Tracy Wagner of Round Rock were in charge of festivities. Mrs. Rachel Witt helped with arrangements in La Grange.

The afternoon and early evening were spent visiting, picture-taking, playing horseshoes and volleyball. Mike Teinert prepared the delicious barbecue brisket which was served along with many tasty side dishes.

The reunion will be held again next June at Roitsch's Camp.

Paul and Pauline Lehmann Teinert were descendants of the Wendish immigrants who came to Texas in 1854 and settled at Serbin and the surrounding area. Paul Teinert was the son of John Teinert and his wife, Christiane Winzer. John was the son of Karl Teinert and his third wife, Anna Symmy. Karl Teinert was one of the Wendish leaders. He was instrumental in organizing Holy Cross Lutheran Church at Warda. Today, his descendants are still active in the church, wherever they might live. The group is proud of their Wendish heritage and of their 134 years in Texas.

A view of S.A. to 'bank' on

SA EXP-News July 24, 1988

Again the flag may float on high,
The people cease to mourn,
But a second Bryan Callaghan
Shall ne'er again be born.

— By Walter Tynan, 14 years old,
later state senator, at the death of
Mayor Bryan Callaghan (1912).

Every couple of years or so I like to visit with 85-year-old C. Stanley Banks, who came to San Antonio in 1911 at the age of 18. Banks has been in the practice of law for 74 years, always highly regarded, and while in a wheelchair, his mind is as bright as ever.

So you sweet old things gather around Uncle Dudley's campfire while the ghost of D.B. Hardeman passes out a few shots of old Sam Rayburn's Wild Turkey bourbon as we walk down memory lane. Sit back, pals, and listen now to Grandpa Banks.

• **Otto Koehler.** "On Nov. 12, 1914, Otto Koehler, president of the Pearl Brewery, a millionaire, was shot and killed at a residence, 300 Hunstock, San Antonio. This was a sensational affair; he was shot and killed by a German nurse named Hedda Burgemeister who Koehler had brought from Germany.

Apparently Koehler had given her some property; Koehler insisted that she accompany her to the quarry and in flight between them she fired the shots from a pistol she had concealed in her purse.

"She was indicted for the slaying and was tried in the 37th District Court; friends had employed former Gov. Thomas M. Campbell of Pales, Texas as her defense counsel.

"Heddie Burgemeister related that on the morning of the trial when she entered the courtroom, she saw a kind of halo over the head of one of the men on the jury panel from which the jury would be selected. It was a man by the name of James Turley who Hedda had never seen before.

"She felt that in Turley she would have at least one friend on the jury. It so happened that James Turley was selected as one of the 12 jurors. Heddie Burgemeister was acquitted. Some months later she and James Turley were married.

Banks told me that Koehler has the tallest tombstone in Mission Burial Park South. I went out there and took the photograph you see to the

bucket. On the verge of fisticuffs, Gallagher grabbed Schreiner as they walked around the council chamber. "Turn Fritz loose," commanded Mayor Callaghan from the chair, "or I'll throw this bung stopper at ye."

"Let 'er go!" retorted the pugna-cious Gallagher, and he was "Let 'er Go Gallagher" ever after that."

• **Lila Banks Cockrell.** "My niece, Lila Banks Cockrell, was the mayor of San Antonio and is one of my friends.

"She is a shrewd political observer and when in office made this comment to me, 'Your niece will be the last Anglo mayor of San Antonio.'"

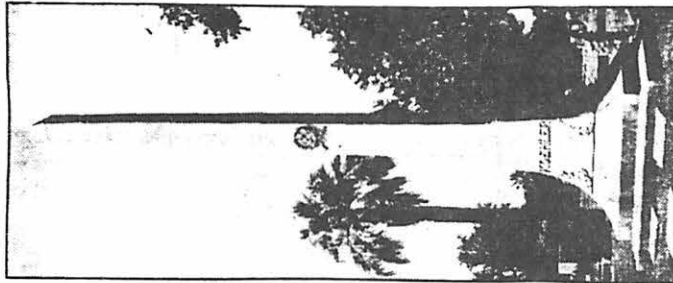
• **L. Benjamin D. Foulks.** "I well remember a historical event of great importance that happened over 60 years ago. Lt. Foulks arrived and unpacked a contraption of bamboo poles constructed around a gas engine. He had been instructed by Congress to teach himself to fly. On his first flight he got the ship off the ground only by having it hurled from a catapult. This was the birth of the now great U.S. Air Force."

• **Dr. Ferdinand Herff.** "The original Dr. Herff died on May 18, 1912, at the age of 92 years. His home was at 308 E. Houston St., which was on the south side of Houston Street, a short distance from the present Walgreen's Drug Store location. I recall walking by his home in the late afternoon; he would be seen seated in a chair before the entrance to his home, with a large cape over his shoulders, watching the world go by.

"He was a native of Germany, where he practiced medicine to his middle 20s, then migrated to Texas and San Antonio in 1850 to attain great recognition throughout Southwest Texas. He pioneered surgical operations during the days when there were no hospitals, no nurses, no facilities of any kind. Operations were performed where the patients happened to be. He performed his last operation at the age of 87.

"Medicine became a tradition in the Herff family. In 1973 there came off the press a two-volume edition of 'The Doctors Herff: A Three Generation Memoir' by Dr. Ferdinand Peter Herff."

• **Postscript.** I have been bragging on everybody in town except a member of the Maverick family. God knows we Mavericks are shy and totally without ego, but I will force myself to tell you about my cousin, Deborah Maverick Kelley, a Yankee, who last year moved to her ancestral city of San Antonio. She is a professional artist, a painter, and must be a good one, because her one-woman show in New York City got this com-



Otto Koehler's grave is marked by the tallest tombstone in Mission Burial Park South.

ment by Vivien Raynor, art critic, in the May 15, 1987, New York Times: "Beautifully painted scenes in which reds and purples predominate, these landscapes and interiors are simultaneously grave, humorous and faintly sinister, but never cute. This is quite some accomplishment considering that Miss Kelley plays primitive tricks with perspectives and seldom fails to include an animal. She is, in short, as cunning as she is talented."

Now Cousin Deborah has a show in San Antonio. Her paintings will be on display until Aug. 14 at the Blue Collar Gallery, 1426 S. Alamo St., which is part of the Blue Star complex. Open Wednesdays through Sundays, noon until 5 p.m. Walk upstairs to the second floor. An elevator is available upon request.

Maury Maverick is a former Texas legislator and a former university instructor in political science.

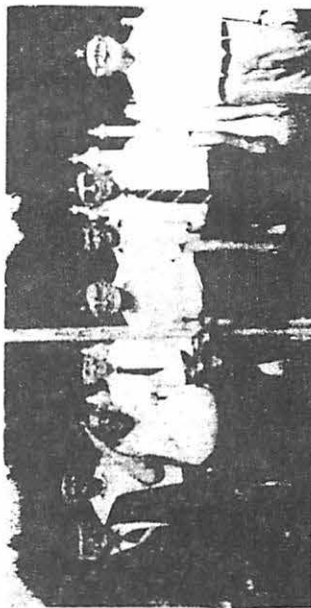
New Flagpole Dedicated At Old High Hill Cemetery

A 38-foot flagpole for Old High Hill Cemetery, donated by Leo Dittrich Sr. and Adolph Ulrich Jr., was formally accepted for the cemetery association by Arthur Graf, president and treasurer, in a brief ceremony Friday, July 8.

Taking part also were Claude Mary, commander of McBride Post 143, American Legion of Schulenburg, and other members of the Post. For the cemetery association, Graf presented a United States flag up their names when a U.S. post office was established and named High Hill.

The six-acre tract of land that is Old High Hill Cemetery was once the property of George Herder, a German immigrant and veteran of the Battle of San Jacinto. The oldest stones mark the graves of August Wolters, who died Apr. 6, 1861, and Frederick Eicholtz, who died in May 1861.

Arthur Graf (front row, center), president and treasurer of the Old High Hill Cemetery Association, presented a United States flag to McBride Post 143, American Legion of Schulenburg, at the dedication of a new flagpole Friday, July 8 at the cemetery. Leo Dittrich Sr. (front row, second from left), in flag protocol, saluted the flag and he accepted it for the Post. Those present at the ceremonies included (front row, from left) Legion commander Claude Marty, Leo Dittrich, Arthur Graf, Oscar Dieringer, Leslie Lippman, (back row) Alton Popper, Robert Vogt and Adolph Ulrich Jr.



Arthur Graf (front row, center), president and treasurer of the Old High Hill Cemetery Association, presented a United States flag to McBride Post 143, American Legion of Schulenburg, at the dedication of a new flagpole Friday, July 8 at the cemetery. Leo Dittrich Sr. (front row, second from left), in flag protocol, saluted the flag and he accepted it for the Post. Those present at the ceremonies included (front row, from left) Legion commander Claude Marty, Leo Dittrich, Arthur Graf, Oscar Dieringer, Leslie Lippman, (back row) Alton Popper, Robert Vogt and Adolph Ulrich Jr.

STICKER THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1988

262

Making history

Herald-Zeitung, New Braunfels, Texas

Tuesday, September 6, 1988



Loretta Dueweke, owner of the Antique Haus Bed and Breakfast at Commerce and Union, hosted a celebration for Paul Hanz after he completed this gazebo on the site where a gazebo once stood behind the house, built in 1909 by the Stratemann family for the Stratemann Livery and Mortuary. Mr. Hanz, a retired hosiery mill worker, owned the house from 1955 to 1981 and enjoys woodworking as a hobby. He built a model of the gazebo before constructing the structure at his home. He moved pieces of the Eichel Haus ("Acorn House") to the Antique Haus and rebuilt it there; it is decorated with acorns. Elsie Stratemann-Alves, who was born in the house and later married there, was on hand for the dedication of the gazebo to Mr. Hanz. (Photo by Deryl Clark)

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

ANNOUNCEMENT

JANUARY 22, 1989

2:00 PM to 4:00 PM

CHILDREN'S ARBOR DAY CELEBRATION

Make a note of this date! You, your friends, the media and particularly children-are invited to celebrate Arbor Day in a unique way:

Gather at the United Orthodox Synagogues, South Braeswood at Greenwillow in Houston, for an opportunity to mix the delights of more than a dozen harpists, five to fourteen years of age, with the timeless question of how to make the desert bloom. Little Harpists of Houston will perform; Scott Reiss will come in specially from Washington, D.C. to present Wooden Flutes Today; and the U. S. Department of Agriculture will show how through the Texas - Israel Exchange large tracts of dry Texas land are becoming fertile.

For Information Contact:

Dr. Martin Reiner, Executive Director
South Main Center Association
1200 Binz, Suite 180
Houston, Texas 77004
713 / 524-5444

Guettler Reunion Is Held In Round Top

The Guettler family met at the American Legion Hall in Round Top, Sunday, June 19 for their annual family reunion. Opening the meeting was Annie Bell Scholtz. Attendees contributed food and beverages for a pot luck dinner.

After dinner, a meeting was held to discuss the members of the Guettler family. Oldest and youngest attendees were Ida Flocke 94 years and Kristah Lynn Miller 2 1/2 years. Since the last meeting, Alfred Flocke

and Herbert Guettler had passed away. Lawrence Guettler travelled the longest distance to attend, having flown in from Montgomery Al.

The group decided to hold their reunion next year again at the American Legion Hall in Round Top in early June on a Sunday.

Glenn Roy Guettler of Houston was elected president and is to organize next year's reunion. His daughter-in-law, Jill Guettler, will serve as secretary-treasurer.

Herald-Zeitung, New Braunfels, Texas

Thursday, August 25, 1988

House warming



At the celebration of the opening of the Lohse-Fischer House at Conservation Plaza are Joyce and Billy A. Fletcher with Ruth and Dr. Fred Fischer. The Fletchers will be residents and caretakers of the house, given to the Heritage Society by the Fischers. Members of the society welcomed the two families with an afternoon party at the fachwerk-walled house. Fletcher is a retired law enforcement officer and Mrs. Fletcher is a practicing licensed vocational nurse.

Family affair



"Watch the birdie" Robert Warnecke tells of formal opening of the Lohse-Fischer House at Conservation Plaza. Warnecke and Mike building contractors for the restoration of it which is the latest addition to the Plaza. At (Photo by Frances Bridges)

San Antonio EXPRESS-NEWS — Saturday, September 3, 1988



Sally Buchanan (left) questions Curtis Gunn about his portable "hot line" as his wife, Kathleen, enjoys the Grand Prix party.



Lois Kosub (left), Bill Huddleston and Conservation Society President Lix Davies toast the society's new German Bier Garten in La Villita. Davies predicts it will become another NIOSA.



Conservation Society members Ursula Carlberg (left), Dan Hillsman and Janet Francis hoist their commemorative "bier" mugs at the new German 'garten' in La Villita.

The checkered flag was waved firmly over two entertaining events Friday night as excitement revved up for the second annual great Grand Prix Race and official party weekend.

The San Antonio Conservation Society unveiled a brand-new split-level German Bier Garten presenting entertainment, refreshments and shade right in the middle of the cheery La Villita food festivities.

Announced by energetic Prussian taped music, the area featured facaded booths resembling an uprooted German hamlet.

Society members Janet Francis, Rory Flores, Bill Huddleston, Dan Hillsman and Ursula Carlberg dressed in spiffy native costume to serve up vitari, a fruit smoothie, and shola, a wine cooler. Beer was offered in a special souvenir commemorative mug to wash down smoking bratwurst and giant pretzels. The



Deborah Menger

Partyline

most popular dessert was a wondrous wedge of watermelon.

"This is named 'Sauerkraut Bend' and it is the society's effort to preserve a part of San Antonio's heritage while contributing to the celebrations during the Grand Prix race," said President Lix Davies of her little kaiser kingdom.

Member Barbara Hunter added, "All the proceeds from this will go for our preservation projects, so we hope everyone will come down to La Villita and join us."

On the Scene
Photos by Al Caballero



Dessert booth chairman Rory Flores (left) discusses the success of the German Bier Garten with sauerkraut booth chairman Mickey Hillsman.

EXPRESS-NEWS, San Antonio, Texas, Monday, October 17, 1988

Schertz residents write city's colorful history

By SCOTT HUDDLESTON
Express-News Staff Writer

Residents of Schertz are teaming up to write a book they hope will become a definitive source on the city's colorful history.

The book will cover Schertz's early days, when the first Texas Rangers roamed the area to ward off Indians and the site was called "Cut-off" because floods would shut off supply routes from San Antonio.

The Schertz Historical Association will meet at 7:30 p.m. Monday in the Schertz Library, 608 Schertz Park-

Suburbs

way, to discuss plans for the book.

The 15-member group plans to interview descendants of the city's original settlers and is looking for old photographs and volunteers.

"We hope to go back at least as far as the 1820s, when the first German emigrants arrived," said Schertz Business Club President Jim Shriver, who formed the historical group over the summer.

The book will be financed by local firms and will benefit the library, which will handle sales, Shriver said.

Much has been written about Joseph Schertz, who was 62 when he and his family came from the Alsace-Lorraine region of Europe in the 1840s. The city is named after Joseph's son, Sebastian, who started farming the area after the Civil War.

A railroad purchased land for a train depot from the Schertz family in 1896 and honored Sebastian by giving the farming community his name.

Little has been published, however, about the extent of the Itanagers' early role in the area.

Former city manager Jim Gilmore's recommended that Farm Road 3009 be renamed Jack Hays Boulevard, after the famous Ranger commander. He said Hays often camped in Schertz while fighting the Mexican army and leading "punishment raids" against the Comanches and Apaches.

Gilmore also said Jim Bowie was once given a Spanish land grant for a large portion of what is now Schertz's North Side.

Chronicle of Higher Education, September 7, 1988 East Germany Is Allowing Its Scholars to Travel More Freely to West Germany

By CLARK MILLER

GÖTTINGEN, WEST GERMANY
At the University of Göttingen here, just 20 miles from the heavily patrolled border with East Germany, a well-known history professor gave a lecture a few months ago that may come to symbolize a turning point in academic relations between the two countries.

The professor was Dieter Fricke of Friedrich-Schiller University in Jena, East Germany, and his appearance was part of a new development in German-German relations.

Spurred by a 1986 cultural agreement,

East Germany has begun to let its scholars travel more freely to West Germany and, perhaps more significantly, to permit people like Mr. Fricke to make open proposals for the creation of formal academic ties.

After more than 40 years of an academic "cold war" between East and West Germany, the historian said here recently, it is time for their scholars to start working together and try to make some sense out of their common past.

"We need intellectual exchange and stimulation," he said. "Whether it comes from Marxists or not isn't important."

Two years ago, an East German aca-

each country have agreements for academic contacts, including the exchange of publications and limited appearances by individual professors, although none of the faculty members are lecturing for a full term.

In addition, a psychology professor from West Germany's University of Bremen is said to be spending the entire academic year in East Germany.

A Historic Visit

The 1986 cultural agreement was signed by East German General Secretary Erich Honecker and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and last fall Mr. Honecker made a historic visit to West Germany in which he stressed a mutual need for peace.

The thaw has emboldened scholars on both sides of the border to seek new contacts with one another. The prestigious West German newspaper *Die Zeit* called the official movement to improve intellectual contacts a "cardinal new chapter" in German-German relations.

Mr. Fricke is quick to caution that the future of faculty and student exchanges will continue to depend largely on the political environment. A pivotal factor, observers here note, is likely to be the degree to

At least three other universities in

demically probably would not have made such remarks in West Germany—if, indeed, he had been allowed to go there at all, says Manfred Ackermann, a spokesman for West Germany's Federal Ministry for Inner-German Relations in Bonn.

"It's a sign of positive, overall developments that Fricke can come right out and say clearly that he wants contact with the West, and that it doesn't matter if it's with non-Marxists," Mr. Ackermann adds.

Because of Mr. Fricke's academic standing—he is a former editor of the East German history journal *Zeitschrift für*

"return to the way of détente." But he also remarked that socialism and capitalism "cannot be combined, just as it is impossible to combine fire and water."

'There Are Major Differences'

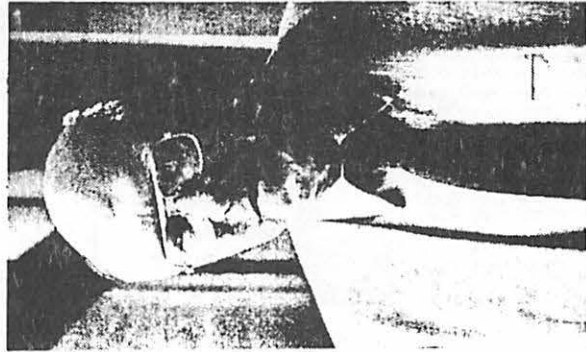
In addition, Mr. Fricke's own cautious optimism about the prospects for improved academic relations between the Germans has been tempered by an awareness of the countries' ideological contrasts.

For East and West German social scientists, he says, "there are already major differences."

"We ask different questions in our research," the professor explains, adding: "Of course, there still are a lot of ethnic similarities, but that's just one element of German-German relations. The most important element is the difference in the two social systems. These are profound differences—ones that can't be integrated."

Nevertheless, Mr. Fricke says East Germany and West Germany, because of their strategic roles in Central Europe, share a special responsibility to seek "dialogue and reason."

In East Germany, he says, academic research is entering a "new



Dieter Fricke: "We need intellectual stimulation. Whether it comes from Marxists or not isn't important"

which Mikhail S. Gorbachev's programs of openness and economic restructuring are able to influence policy in conservative East Germany.

When Mr. Honecker visited West Germany last year, he called for a

West German computer pioneer Konrad Zuse was present at the opening of an exhibit on the development of the computer last week at the Office and Computer Fair in Frankfurt, Zuse, who laid the foundation for a technological revolution with his Z1 mechanical computer in 1938, is currently working on reproducing his invention, which was destroyed during the Second World War. The 78-year-old scientist plans to complete the project sometime this year.

Computer Pioneer Opens Frankfurt Exhibit

era"—putting more emphasis on interdisciplinary work and individualized courses of study. But while he acknowledges that his government retains decisive influence over academic affairs, Mr. Fricke says he and his colleagues in Jena have a broad outlook.

They seek to understand society as a "complex picture," and do not use a Marxist template to interpret their findings, he says. Like other East German scholars, he adds, they now see Marxism as one of many scholarly tools.

"We're moving from a study of the 'anatomy' of society to a 'physiology,'" Mr. Fricke says, playing down the structural approach that is often ascribed to Marxism. "And we don't want to cut off the arms and legs in the process."

Mr. Ackermann, the West German ministry spokesman, says the extent of the new German-German exchanges remains "very, very small," compared with West Germany's scholarly ties with Britain, France, and the United States.

Scholars on both sides of the border have wanted closer contacts for years, he adds.

"What is new, he says, is that now the East German politicians want it."

The Johannes Schwalm Historical Association, Inc. is a non-profit organization dedicated to researching, collecting and disseminating data relating to German auxiliaries to the British Crown, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and their descendants. All objects, documents, books and materials owned by the Association are available for research and examination by the public at the Lancaster County Historical Society in Pennsylvania, which is the official depository of the Association's records.

Hundreds of letters are received annually from Hessian descendants and historians in the United States and Germany. Our Association has become the leading vehicle for Hessian research. Each new Journal opens new avenues for exploring historical data lying dormant for hundreds of years.

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Some of the early JSHA publications are out of print and have become collectors' items. To readers who do not have some of the later Journals an inducement is made to purchase four Journals at a combination special price.

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FREE 1988 JOURNAL TO ALL MEMBERS

KNOW THESE FACTS

200th Anniversary in 1989 of the first newspaper published in Georgetown. Charles Fierer, a former Hessian Officer, was the publisher.

200th Anniversary in 1989 of the first Masonic Lodge in Georgetown. Fierer was the first Worshipful Master.

200th Anniversary in 1988 of the first Continental Barracks approved by the United States. Built in Rutland, Massachusetts to quarter over 3000 British and Hessian Convention troops. Archaeological dig is proposed for the site.

Karl Führer (Charles Fierer) is the only previous Hessian officer who was elected into original membership of The Society of the Cincinnati in 1783.

IN THIS ISSUE

- **Peter Coons, The Brunswicker** Kenneth S. Jones
Front cover, only complete copy of indenture of a Brunswicker in the Revolution
- **Hungarian, Hessian, American** John Shinpaugh
Case history of Lorenz Schoenbacher
- **Profiles** Mark A. Schwalm
Case history of George Ludwig Ruppert
Case history of Johann Wodgen Engelhaupt
- **The True German Mercenaries** Mark A. Schwalm
German soldiers who served in the British regiments in North America during the Revolutionary War
- **Journal of the Hessian Field Jaeger Corps** Bruce E. Burgoyne
- **Our Schwalm Cousins** Mark A. Schwalm
A story of Horatio C. Schwalm of Cuba
- **Karl Friedrich Führer** Kenneth S. Jones
Prisoner, Patriot, Publisher-final chapter, see previous Journal
- **Historical Echoes** Kenneth S. Jones
Odds and ends of Hessian history
- **School Days** George H. Schwalm, N. Daniel Schwalm
Schwalm family descendants
- **All in the Family** George H. Schwalm, N. Daniel Schwalm
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**CONCERNED CITIZENS FOR WASHINGTON CEMETERY CARE, INC.
12800-83 Briar Forest, Houston, Texas 77077**

The fall meeting of CCWCC will be held on the third Sunday in September, as usual:
2:30 p.m. Sunday, September 18, 1988
Central Congregational Church, 1311 Holman, Houston

Two items of special interest at this meeting:

- (1) Election of three directors, for three-year terms;
- (2) Presentation of the **Washington Cemetery Centennial Book**.

Yes, it's finally here! After many, many hours of research, telephoning, typing, and proofreading, the book is nearing completion. Although it will not be possible to have the books printed before the meeting, we expect to have one copy available at that time.

The following sections are included: **history** of the German Society Cemetery of Houston from its beginnings 100 years ago to the present, **maps** of the cemetery showing names of all plot owners and the location of each plot, a listing of over 225 **veterans** known to be buried here (including their rank, branch of service, and war, if known), and, most importantly, **biographies** of over 800 persons laid to rest here (submitted by their families and friends). It is nearly 300 pages, including a complete **surname index**. The following families are among those included in the biographical section:

Albinus, Alvarez, Artusy, Autrey, Bartells, Bartsch, Basham, Beall, Bender, Benigen, Benson, Betz, Borgstrom, Branard, Braun, Bruder, Bugh, Buhse, Bussey, Carl, Castlebery, Clark, Clarke, Clede, Connor, Cook, Coward, Crabbe, Cramer, Cudlipp, Culmore, Curtin, Cutting, Deutsch, Dietrich, Dietze, Dietzschold, Disbrow, Drake, Duke, Dwyer, Ertz, Fenn, Ferguson, Fischer, Flanagan, Fleig, Fleming, Fox, Frels, Furman, Gammell, Garcia, Gares, Gause, Gehring, Goggan, Greulich, Guy, Hamilton, Hanks, Haxthausen, Hayes, Heitman, Heitmann, Hennessy, Heuter, Hill, Hillendahl, Hitchcock, Hobbs, Hoenecke, Holdgraf, Hopkins, Hudgins, Huebotter, Ilse, Isensee, Ivy, Jaenecke, Jantzen, Johnson, Jones, Keller, Kelley, Kifer, Kirlicks, Kohlhauff, Kreger, Kreiter, Kroning, Kuerbis, Lackner, Ladwig, Leopold, Little, Loeffler, Long, Loughridge, Marti, McGarrity, Medlenka, Millard, Minster, Moeser, Molk, Monaghan, Moodyman, Moore, Moroney, Moy, Mrosko, Murphy, Neitsch, O'Reilly, Oberle, Owens, Painter, Pangburn, Panzram, Parker, Patterson, Peterson, Pickell, Pospisil, Powers, Puls, Pumel, Quarterman, Quensel, Quinby, Ramin, Rasch, Remmel, Riess, Roesler, Ross, Sachs, Sandburg, Sauter, Schiefer, Schifer, Schlegel, Schlupinsky, Schmidt, Schneider, Sealye, Sharman, Silber, Slaughter, Smith, St. Clair, Stech, Stein, Steiner, Stock, Terpe, Tharp, Thayer, Thomas, Thonig, Townsend, Tschoertner, Tull, Turner, Vahl, Waegner, Walther, Warburton, Warnecke, Waters, Watson, Wells, White, Whitfield, Wilkening, Williams, Wilson, Wittenberg, Wottrich, Youngst, Zaboroski; and many, many more.

The price will be \$19.50 per copy, plus \$2.50 each for postage and handling. However, we have an early-bird special: **15% discount** on orders received by October 15—that is, \$16.50 plus postage. Those who live in Houston may save mailing costs by picking up their books at the cemetery one Sunday in early November. You will be notified of the exact date by telephone. Please note: **This will be a limited printing.** Avoid disappointment—reserve your copy now!

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From The Society For German American Studies Newsletter

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Carol Poore, ed., *Deutsch-amerikanische sozialistische Literatur 1865-1900*. Berlin: Oet: Akademie Verlag, 1987. Vol. 24 in the series: *Veranstaltungen zur frühen sozialistischen Literatur in Deutschland*. Selected and arranged by SGAS member Carol Poore, who contributes a 40-page introduction. A fine grouping of pieces by German-Americans to the labor movement in the U.S. Of late, several historians have been studying the U.S. labor movement at the hand of the German-language newspapers in this country. This collection is a handy composite of literary commentary on the topic.

Annelore Engel-Braunschmidt & Clemens Heihuis, *Bibliographie der sowjetdeutschen Literatur 1960-1985, Ein Verzeichnis der in Buchform erschienenen sowjetdeutschen Publikationen*. Köln: Boelliau, Verlag, 1987. Contact: Dr. Annelore Engel-Braunschmidt, Slavisches Seminar der Universität, Von-Melle Park 6, D-2000 Hamburg 13, Federal Republic of Germany.

David S. Dreyer, *A History of Immigration to the Batesville Vicinity, Commemorating the Sesquicentennial of Oberlinburg, Huntsville and Pentonsville, and the 500th Anniversary of Verona, Germany*. Indianapolis, 1987. 28 pp. A history of the German immigration to the Batesville, Indiana area. Contact: David S. Dreyer, 4010 North Park Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46205.

Philip L. Garbow, ed., *The Complete Works of Captain John Smith (1580-1631)*. In three volumes, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina P., 1986. Many references to Germans in the index; of interest to those researching Germans at Jamestown, Virginia.

Jackson K. James and Helene L. Scheer, *Mixed Messages: A Report on the Study of Contemporary Germany in the United States*. Washington D.C.: German Marshall Fund, 1987. \$7.00

An excellent survey, especially sections dealing with German language instruction, which can be obtained from the German Marshall Fund, 11 Dupont Circle N.W., Washington D.C. 20036

Holger Andersen, ed., *Kistadt und Deneck: Schleswig-Holsteiner in den USA (Pfln: Hermann. Sorenson Verlag, 1987)*. A collection of essays by the editor, Henri E. Arp, and Gerd Stolz about the 1848, '49 and '50 struggles of Schleswig-Holstein for independence from Denmark and the resultant suppression followed by large emigrations to the U.S., especially Iowa (Davenport in particular) and other Midwestern states. Good pictures, some colored.

Walter Grünzweig, *Das demokratische Kansas: Charles Sealsfield's America in Fordist amerikanischer Literatur und Ideologie*. Munich: Wilhelm Fink, 1987. Vol. 62 in American Studies Monograph Series. 281 pp. Critical analysis of the position Sealsfield (Karl Postl) holds in reference to the early American novel. Clear statement of the early American novel, thorough discussion of it in four sections: 1) Sealsfield and the myth of the American west, 2) The American prairie novel 3) his relationship to the noble as well as the "ignoble" savage and how the critics have misunderstood his relationship with the American Indian and 4) Nativism and anti-Catholicism in Sealsfield's works. New interpretations of Sealsfield by the author. Good appendix with reviews from early American publications about Sealsfield's works. A few facsimile reproductions. Index of persons, not only extensive though not comprehensive bibliography. Essential for all Sealsfield scholars.

Victor R. Greene, *American Immigrant Leaders 1800-1910: Marginality and Identity*. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1987. Chapters on the Irish, Norwegians and Swedes, Jews, Poles, Italians and Germans. Characterized in the chapter on the Germans are Johann Andreas Wegener of Charleston, Martin Baurn, Charles Fleminlin and Bishop John Martin Hermit of Cincinnati, Franz A. Hoffmann of Chicago, Franz Huebschmann of Milwaukee, and Friedrich Munch and Gert Gobel of eastern Missouri. All were pre-1848 immigrants. Footnotes, illustrations, index.

Timothy Kobertz, *Cross Makers: German-Russian Folk Specialties of the Great Plains*. Ph. D. dissertation of Indiana University Department of Folklore, 1988. Fascinating study of blacksmiths and braucshers among the German-Russian groups that settled on the Great Plains. Both "crafts" were found to be primarily family-transmitted traditions, performed by non-agricultural folk specialists who were used but viewed ambivalently by their agricultural peers. Their talents evoked both fear and respect while they supplied a wide variety of cultural symbols in their specialized professions. Male cross-makers (blacksmiths) and female cross-makers (braucshers) evoke the concept of a complementary metaphor.

Werner Enninger, Joachim Rahn, Karl Heinz Wendt, eds., *Internal and External Perspectives on Amish and Mennonite Life 2*. Essen: Unipress, 1986. The proceedings of the second conference on Amish and Mennonites life held at the University of Essen in July, 1986. (The first was held in 1984.) Essays by a number of SGAS members, including Marion Lois Hultines, James Dow, Heinz Koss and Enninger.

A. William Hoglund, *Immigrants and Slaves: Children in the United States, A Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations, 1925-1982*. New York and London: Garland, 1986. Doctoral dissertations from over fifty disciplines are listed for some 120 nationalities and ethnic groups from 1789 to the 1880's. Wide range of topics, politics, food, education, nativism, work experiences, etc. Entries appear alphabetically by author, including title, institution at which the study was completed, date, discipline, volume and page for *Dissertation Abstracts*, bibliographic data if the dissertation was published, and the subject's country of origin or ethnic group if not obvious from the title. An appendix lists selected pre-1788 dissertations. Another index lists all dissertations by discipline, another by ethnic group or nationality. The book is a must for all libraries holding ethnic collections. Over 550 entries on Germans.

Reinhard R. Doerries, *Irre und Deutsche in der neuen Welt: Akkulturationsprozesse in der amerikanischen Gesellschaft im späten neunzehnten Jahrhundert*. Beiheft 78. Vierteljahrschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner, 1986. 363 pp. 60 DM. Thorough investigation of the Irish and German immigrants. Competent background material, assimilation, details about transition from European to American mentality, much information on mobility, ideology, radical movements, location, ethnic and labor organizations, especially church-faith relationships for each group and in reference to each other. Good statistical tables, fine index, and massive comparative bibliography. A bit repetitious from the author's many previous publications. A must for any serious scholar of the topic.

Marilyn Sabi Brinman and William Turner Morgan, *Light from the Heart: Central Minnesota Pioneers and Early Architecture*. St. Cloud, MN: North Star Press, 1982. Excellent depiction of pioneer life and especially immigrant architecture in this strong ethnic German county of Minnesota. Many of the immigrants followed the lead of Slovenian priest Father Francis Pierz to the area, and derive from Slovenia, Bohemia, Slovakia, Silesia, Posen and Bavaria. Bibliography. Many photographs.

Wolfgang Heibich, *America ist ein freies Land. Auswanderer schreiben nach Deutschland*. No. 541. Darmstadt: Luchterhand, 1985. Paperback, 224 pp. 16 DM. Organized printing of letters selected from some 4,000 written between 1820 and 1920 from emigrants in the United States. Letters now in the archives of the Ruhr-Universität Bochum. A later, more annotated, scholarly publication is planned. Good introduction analyzing the problem, answering the question "who emigrates?" Small farmers, day laborers, craftsmen; not the dirt poor, not the well-off, not the nobility, not the high classed. Religion and economics are key. Thematic groupings include 1) whether one should emigrate 2) the foreign language question 3) the matter of earning a living in the new circumstances 4) freedom and equality 5) American minorities 6) the German-Americans and the services one can expect from them 7) the different American way of life 8) the question of migrating back home. Good illustrations, brief source list.

Also Herdan-Zuckmayer, *The Farm in the Green Mountains*, trans. Ida H. Washington and Carol E. Washington. Shelburne, VT: New England Press, 1987. 224 pp. \$10.95 paperback. The letters of playwright Karl Zuckmayer's wife written back to relatives in Germany while the family lived in Vermont as refugees from Nazi Germany. Topics include animals, party life in a rural American community and the struggle to extend the culture of the sophisticated European in backwoods America. There is a de Tocqueville quality in the writing and the keen observation of down-home America, through the eyes of these immigrants. Though less articulate, millions of others may have viewed things as did the Zuckmayers. A bestseller in the German edition.

Harry F. Thompson, Arthur R. Hulsebos, and Sandra Olson Looney, eds., *A Common Land, A Diverse People: Ethnic Identity on the Prairie*. Sioux Falls, SD: Nordland Heritage Foundation, 1988. Collection of articles presented as papers at the Berndahl-Rohvaag Lecture Series at Augustana College between 1984-1988. Included is "The German Language on the Great Plains" by SGAS member Paul Schach.

Die Ethnie Chovatz der Hutterischen Brüder. Ein Sprachlexikon aus frauensprachdeutsches Zeil, herausgegeben von A.J.F. Zieglschmid, Northwestern University. *Das Mehr-Geschichtsbuch der Hutterischen Brüder*. Herausgegeben von A.J.F. Zieglschmid, Northwestern University.

During our second unfurlments war against Germany the above books were published in German in this country. Professor Zieglschmid of Northwestern University Evanston, Illinois wrote scholarly histories of the Hutterites and their suffering during four centuries for their opposition to war. The first of these works is now available in an English translation by the Hutterian Brethren, though Publishing House, Ustler Park, New York, 12487.

The Hutterites still begin their day religiously and by teaching their children the beautiful old German handwriting, which all of us in this country in learning German ought to master in order to read the records of our great German-American pioneers who helped build this great nation.

Glen E. Lich and Dona B. Reeves-Marquardt, *Texas Country: The Changing Rural Scene*. College Station: Texas A & M Univ. Press, 1986. Rural Texas. Ethnic fabric of the Texas landscape. Texas the way romantics dream it and only halfway find it. The land of Charles Sealsfield, Frederick Olmsted, the story of a people who impose themselves on the land and on whom the land imposes itself. Treatment by Joseph Wilson of the Huntville Germans from Russia.

Howard Wright Marshall and James W. Goodrich, eds., *The German-American Experience in Missouri. Essays in Commemoration of the Bicentennial of German Immigration to America, 1883-1983*. Publications of the Missouri Cultural Heritage Center, No. 2. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1988. Contributions by eleven prominent scholars from Missouri, including the lead essay by SGAS member Adolf E. Schroeder on the dream and reality of the western frontier, especially as perceived by Duden and his illustrious successors (Ludl farmers). Geographier Walter A. Schroeder treats the rural German cultural landscape. Steve Pownall the German newspapers. Marshall covers vernacular building traditions with text and excellent photographs and sketches. Edmund Overy treats the churches, while others flesh out the personal dimension. No footnotes but one essay on sources, a fine bibliography, no index. Of importance for the general reader as well as the scholar.

Erik Kirschbaum, *The Emancipation of German Culture in the United States: 1917-1918*. Stuttgart: Hans-Dietrich Heinz Akademischer Verlag, 1986. Paperback, typeset reduction with endnotes, some facsimile reproductions of cartoons and newspaper articles from WWI period. Reissue of earlier publications by Luebb, Wittheit, Hempgood and others.

The *Klein Geschichtsbuch*, the second listed above, is soon to be published in English translation, and it will include the records of Regg's Hutterites, who not only built three American towns from scratch but also brought the Hutterites to this country from Russia.

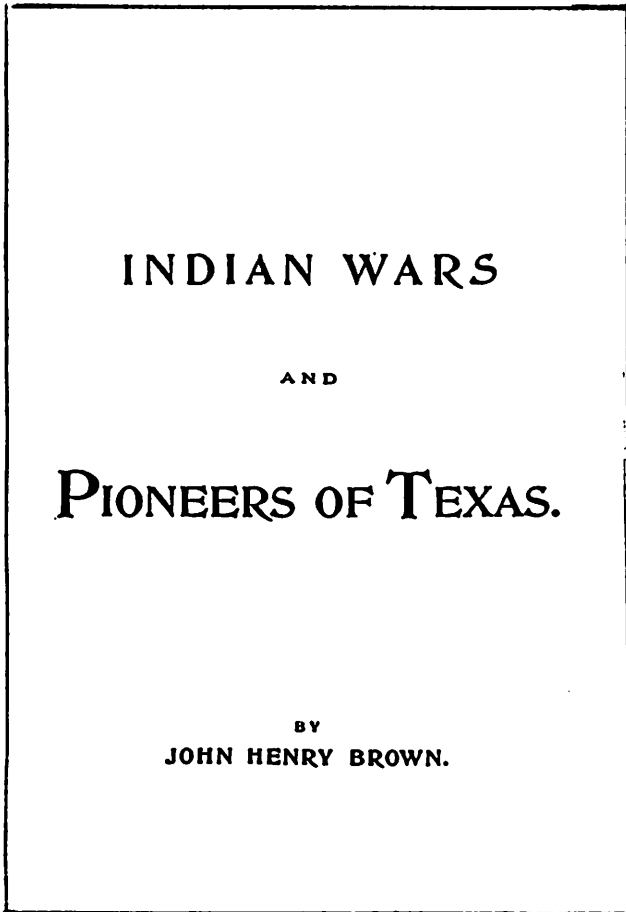
Read about these great Hutterian Brethren either in their German works named above or in the translation in English.

Dr. Karl J.R. Amst
Clark University

COMING IN DECEMBER.....

JOHN HENRY BROWN'S

THE INDIAN WARS AND PIONEERS
OF TEXAS



First published in 1896 with 762 pages, 125 photographic plates and weighing over 7 pounds. Contains hundreds of biographical sketches of 19th century Texas pioneers.

"This is Brown's most important book and one of the best works on Texas Indian Fighters and early pioneers."
---Jenkins BASIC TEXAS BOOKS

Brown came to Texas in the days of the Republic and was an eyewitness to many of the events that he describes. He was editor of or worked on newspapers in Austin, Galveston, Belton, Indianola and Victoria. He was also active in politics, serving as a state legislator and as Mayor of Dallas.

This new edition will be an exact facsimile of the original plus a new detailed proper name index. Long out of print and priced over \$1000 on the rare book market, this new reprint will be published in a limited edition of only 750 copies.

Surnames of persons of German origin among the biographical sketches are:

Adler-Ahrenbeck-Braches-Blum-Brosig-Boerner-Bonnet-Blumberg-Bauer-Bender
B erle-Clemens-Coreth-Carstanjen-Dietert-Dosch-Elmendorf-Eckhardt-Elbel
Eikel-Ebeling-Esser-Fischer-Faltin-Fordtran-Forcke-Guenther-Groos-Gerfers
Gruene--Griesenbeck-Grossgebauer-Hirsch-Haerter-H usser-Hanisch-Holekamp
Hampe-Harz-Harris-Kalteyer-Kempner-Kleberg-Keonnecke-Karger-Koch-Knibbe
Kott-Kleck-Kreigner-Keidel--Klemme-Lasker-Leasch-Leistikow-Ludwig-Lutcher
Landa-Moye-Markward-Marx-Miller-Meyer-Nimitz-Oppenheimer-Ohlrich-Obst
Pieper-Pantermuehl-Perner-Preiss-von Rosenberg-Runge-Rompel-Remler-Richter
Rust-Sanger-Schumacher-Schmidt-Stein-Sueltenfuss-Serger-Startz-Schaefer
Schnabel-Scherff-Schwoppe-Schandna-Shaw-Theis-Tolle-Voelcker-Vanderstucken
Voges-Vogt-Vogel-Wahrenberger-Wollschlaeger-Weidner-Weinheimer-Wahrmund
Weber-Zimpelman-Zipp

A. sp cial pre-publication price of \$85 will be in effect until December 1, 1988. After that date the price will be \$125.00. To obtain your copy send \$94.45 before December 1 or \$138.25 after that date to State House Press P.O. Drawer 15247, Austin, Texas, 78761. Prices include state tax and shipping.

Whether your ancestors came from a Kansas farm, the Warsaw ghetto or Sri Lanka, the Mormon Family History Library probably has their name on record.



YOUR NAME—AND ALMOST every other name ever recorded on earth—will likely be on file one day at the Mormon Family History Library in Salt Lake City. "We try to gather the names of anyone who has ever lived," says Thomas E. Daniels, spokesman for the library.

So, if you want to search for your roots but can't afford to visit the East German village where your grandparents were born or the church in Naples that's reluctant to send old baptism papers, the Family History Library has all the names and documents you could want, neatly filed and indexed in its incredible collection.

My interest in ancestors started when an uncle told me that we were descended from Daniel D. Tompkins, a former governor of New York and James Monroe's Vice President. Accusations of padded expense accounts during the War of 1812 drove him to drink. Still, he seemed a pretty neat ancestor to have—sort of a romantic, Bogart-like figure. So, at the end of a vacation in the Rockies, I stopped in Salt Lake City to find the library and see if I could locate Daniel D.

The library's there all right—right in the center of Salt Lake City, across the street from the Mormon Tabernacle, where the big choir sings every Sunday morning. It contains copies of everything held in the Granite Mountain Records Vault—six huge blast-proof tunnels under 700 feet of granite in Little Cottonwood Canyon, about an hour's drive out of town.

A visitor to the library is struck by the cheerful volunteers who are very, very friendly, endlessly patient and eager to help. Maintained by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for religious reasons, anyone is free to use it, and there's no charge. I was shown a 15-minute slide show on genealogy, handed a small guidebook—and that was it. I was ready to begin.

The size of the library is overwhelming. It's fast approaching 2 billion names—almost a third of every one who has ever lived on earth since the beginning of written records in the 1500s. They're stored on nearly 1.5 million rolls of microfiche, each roll 100 feet long and carrying 2000 pages of wills, church records, birth certificates, tax rolls, marriage records, immigration forms, land deeds, census cards, passenger lists, death certificates, military service records and court documents. It doesn't matter whether the people were born on a Kansas farm, in the Warsaw ghetto or in Sri Lanka, if they were black, American Indian or Polynesian, Buddhist, Jew or Presbyterian. More than 150 countries and all the world's races are on file, and about 1000 more rolls of microfiche are added to the board every week.

At the information desk, I gave the name John Blank, my maternal grandfather. I said he'd lived in New Jersey and had died sometime in the 1950s. I was told the 1900 federal census would be a good place to start. The census groups names together by sound rather than spelling. I saw the reason for this when I found Grandpa Blank was surrounded by people named Blanc, Blanche, Blahnk, Blanke and Blank. After cranking through rolls of microfiche, I actually found Grandpa. A silver ran up my spine. There he was on a white card in pen and ink: John Blank, with a daughter named Lulu—my mother—and a woman named

temples and city halls from Argentina to Zimbabwe. Right now, there are more than 150 camera crews filming records in such places as China, rural Mexico and northern New England. To preserve the privacy of living people, the church currently doesn't copy records more recent than 1910.

Recently I had a chance to return to Salt Lake City and went back to the library to dig into my past again. I thought a minute of checking with the Royalty Identification Unit, which has put together pedigrees of the world's noble families going back to the invention of writing. It's something you can use to find out if you're related to Queen Elizabeth II or Czar Nicholas or Prince Rainier. Somehow, I knew this would be a waste of time.

Then I decided to check the library's book collection. There are nearly 90,000 titles, including a vast collection of local histories and family genealogies that people have researched and published for their relatives. I checked out most of them in the bookshelves on the second floor. Finally, I lucked out: "The Tompkins-Tompkins Genealogy [Genealogy]"; privately printed in Los Angeles in 1942, had 720 pages of names. Moving to the index, I quickly located Grandpa.

I went back another generation and then another. Finally, I was back to Daniel D. Tompkins' period. He was born in 1774. I turned to page 30 and found my

Researchers using some of the 500 microfilm readers at Mormon library, Salt Lake City.

Where You Can Discover Your Past

BY JOHN S. TOMPKINS



The author. His search for a prominent ancestor led him to the library's huge store of genealogical data.

Emma I knew to be his second wife. It was like being able to reach back in time. For a few seconds I imagined Grandpa, with mustache and coal-black hair, sitting on the front porch talking to the census-taker while my 4-year-old mother played with her doll.

I left Salt Lake knowing I'd only scratched at my past, but with some idea of how to do genealogy. Not bad for a day's work. I didn't expect to be back in Utah for a while, but I was told the microfiche can be used through approximately 800 Family History Centers in towns and cities all over the U.S. Each center has resident volunteer experts to guide you, and they can borrow microfiche records from the main library in Utah. About 33,000 rolls of microfiche are loaned by mail to the centers every month.

The Mormons have been collecting ancestral records since 1894, Tom Daniels told me, and they do it because they believe that if ancestors are baptized posthumously, a family can be together for eternity. If you go back far enough, almost everyone on earth is related, so the Mormons cast a very wide net. Since the invention of microfiche in 1938, the Mormons have had teams roaming the world, filming records in churches,

great-great-great-great-grandfather, and his name was... Nathaniel. Not Daniel D. And he didn't live in the governor's mansion, he lived in a town called Adams Corners. A story that I'd lived with for years turned out to be a lie.

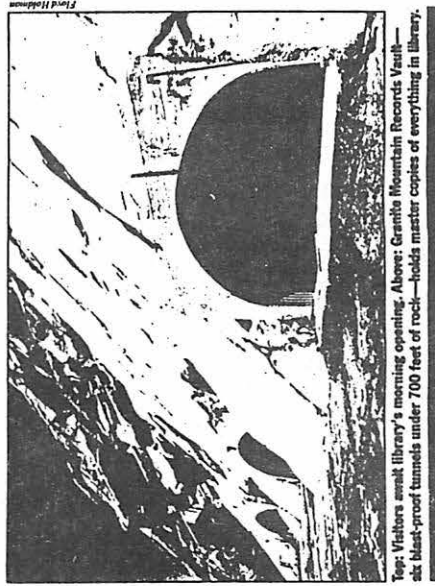
I was sorry to lose Daniel D. as an ancestor. I'll miss him. But don't let that stop your search—maybe you'll do better. At least you'll learn something about your past.

How To Get Started

Searching for your roots will be easier if you do your homework first.

- Start by drawing up a family chart, beginning with yourself and your parents and any other ancestors you know.
- Interview your parents, grandparents and other relatives to extend your chart as far back as you can.
- Collect information from birth certificates, marriage licenses, military records, diplomas, old letters, etc.
- Fill in your chart as far back as you can. Now you're ready to consult old records. To locate the nearest Family History Center, look in the phone book for Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. If there is no church near you, write: Genealogical Department, Dept. P. 35 N. West Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84150, or call 801-531-2331.

Anyone can use the resources of the Family History Library—and you don't have to go to Salt Lake City—there are nearly 800 centers nationwide



Visitors seek library's meaning opening. Above: Granite Mountain Records Vault—six blast-proof tunnels under 700 feet of rock—holds master copies of everything in library.

GERMAN POEMS IN ENGLISH

by Gilbert J. Jordan

In the spring and summer numbers of the German-Texan Heritage Society Newsletter appeared two short essays by me on translating German verse into English. The first dealt with folkloric verse and the second presented some translations of Schiller's drama Wilhelm Tell. In this, the third and final essay on the same subject, I will present some well-known German lyrics and my verse translations of the poems. Of course, lyric poetry presents some problems in translation, but with special efforts and imagination even the difficult poems can be transcribed into English versions that maintain the imagery, meter, and rhyme of the original poems. Let us take for example poems by Goethe, Rilke, and Morgenstern, along with my English versions. First we will present a few poems by Goethe.

Gedichte sind gemalte Fensterscheiben!
Sieht man vom Markt in die Kirche hinein,
Da ist alles dunkel und düster;
Und so sieht's auch der Herr Philister.
Der mag denn wohl verdriesslich sein
Und lebenslang verdriesslich bleiben.

Kommt aber nur einmal herein,
Begrüsst die heilige Kapelle!
Da ist's auf einmal farbig helle.
Geschicht' und Zierat glänzt in Schnelle,
Bedeutend wirkt ein edler Schein;
Dies wird euch Kindern Gottes taugen,
Erbaut euch und ergetzt die Augen!

Poems are like stained-glass window lights,
From without we fail: to see the sights,
All seems dark within the church and dreary;
Thus the pedant sees it and is weary,
Well may he be vexed and happy never,
Vexed and sour may he be forever.

But if you should come into the shrine,
Greet the holy chapel in its glories,
Then at once the many colors shine,
And the decorations tell their stories.
Every noble ray brings memories;
Here, oh sons of God, the service lies,
Edify yourselves and feast your eyes.

WANDERERS NACHTLIED, II by Goethe

Über allen Gipfeln
Ist Ruh,
In allen Wipfeln
Spürest du
Kaum einen Hauch;
Die Vögelein schweigen im Walde.
Warte nur, balde
Ruhest du auch.

WANDERER'S EVENING SONG, II

Over all the hilltops
Is peace,
In all the treetops
Winds will cease
Or scarcely blow;
The birds are asleep in the trees.
Wait, soon like these
Sweet peace you'll know.

RAINER MARIA RILKE, HERBST

Die Blätter fallen, fallen wie von weit,
als welkten in den Himmeln ferne Gärten
sie fallen mit verneinender Gebärde.

Und in den Nächten fällt die schwere Erde
aus allen Sternen in die Einsamkeit.

Wir alle fallen. Diese Hand da fällt.
Und sieh dir andre an: es ist in allen.

Und doch ist Einer, welcher dieses Fallen
unendlich sanft in seinen Händen hält.

AUTUMN

The leaves are falling, falling from afar,
as if far gardens withered in the sky;
they fall resigned in motions of negation.

And in the nights the heavy earth's rotation
falls into solitude from every star.

We all must fall. My hand will fall no less.
and look at others, too: it is in all.

And yet there's One who always holds this fall
Within His hands in lasting gentleness.

RAINER MARIA RILKE'S ICH FÜRCHTE MICH SO VOR DER MENSCHEN WORT

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

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

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

I AM SO AFRAID OF THE WORDS OF MEN.

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

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

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

CHRISTIAN MORGENSTERN'S DER SCHAUKELSTUHL AUF DER VERLASSENEN TERRASSE

"Ich bin ein einsamer Schaukelstuhl
und wackel im Winde, im Winde.

Auf der Terrasse, da ist es kühl,
und ich wackel im Winde, im Winde.

Und ich wackel und nackel den ganzen Tag.
Und es nackelt und rackelt die Linde.
Wer weiss, was sonst noch wohl wackeln mag,
Im Winde, im Winde, im Winde."

THE ROCKING CHAIR ON THE DESERTED TERRACE

"I am a lonely rocking chair,
Just rocking in the wind, in the wind.

Out on the terrace, in the cool air,
I'm rocking in the wind, in the wind.

And I'm rocking and clocking my time away,
While the linden is rocking and mocking.
Who knows what else might rock all day
In the wind, in the wind, in the wind.

Munzesheimer Manor puts Mineola on the map

SUNDAY EXPRESS-NEWS, San Antonio, October 2, 1988

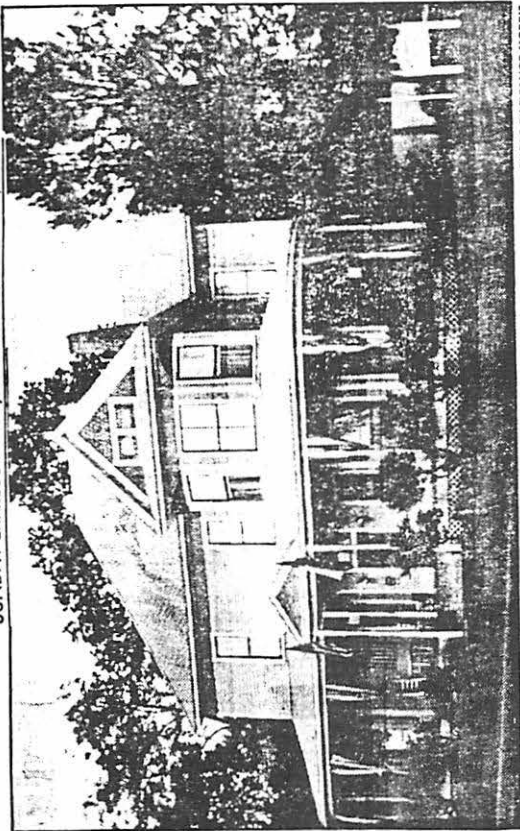


PHOTO BY ELEANOR MORRIS

Munzesheimer Manor is a bed-and-breakfast inn located in Mineola. The turn-of-the-century home was built by German immigrant Gustav Munzesheimer and lovingly restored by current owners Bob and Sherry Murray.

BY ELEANOR MORRIS Special to the Express-News

MINEOLA — When Bob and Sherry Murray of Dallas bought the old Munzesheimer home in Mineola and announced to family and friends that they were going to restore it and turn it into a bed-and-breakfast inn, their families said they were crazy.

"That's not all," Sherry, says wryly. "All our friends did, too."

Built at the turn of the century by German immigrant Gustav Munzesheimer, over the years the house had been home to several prominent Mineola families, but by the time the Murrays came along, it was a total wreck.

You'd never know that to see it today, however, because Bob and Sherry completely gutted the interior and restored it literally from scratch. The only evidence of the heroic job they did is the photograph album in the parlor, now a great conversation piece for socializing guests.

"We wanted to recreate the at-

mosphere of the era the house was built in," Sherry says of the large, 17-room home, with its nooks and crannies, seven fireplaces and large three-sided wrap-around porch. The house is a "Princess Anne," which is a less ornate version of the Queen Anne. The house is built entirely of cedar and pine with fireplaces faced with a shiny bright rose or Brighton green glazed tile called Tronion Tile after its New Jersey origins.

The large house contains two parlors, a huge formal dining room and four guest rooms, each with private bath. The baths all have footed tubs and are provided with fancy soaps and lotions. Other guest-pampering touches the Murrays provide are after dinner mints, and a silver tray with a bottle of St. Regis Blanc walking at bedtime.

Guest rooms, named for former owners, are furnished in authentic period style, and filled with cozy little decorative touches so common to the Victorian and Edwardian age. The Blausangame Room has a full brass bed, a dressing table and an armchair with a bullet imbedded in the left-hand door. But Bob disclaims any knowledge of possible violence.

"I'm darned if I know where it came from," he says. "It came with the armor."

He collects all sorts of memorabilia, such as shoe lasts and dinner bells, and the cream of the collection is the black leather chair of Dr. Cowan, the dentist, in the Cowan Room, which has a full-size bed all hung with draperies, and a fireplace. The Perry Room, the third guest room with a fireplace, has two unique Jenny Lind beds (one full and

one twin) as well as a sleeper sofa, which makes it great for a family with children.

The Thomas Room has two English twin beds, and a nice touch of period authenticity provided in all the guest rooms is a his and hers old-fashioned nightshirt, just what the Munzesheimers, Blausangames, Cowans et al. must have slept in.

Breakfast during the week is continental, since both Murrays commute to work in Dallas, but on weekends there is a full meal, beginning with a fruit cup and a choice of two juices, continuing on with Bob's special eggs, lean pepper cured bacon and fresh biscuits with peach and blackberry jam. Morning coffee is waiting in the spacious upstairs for early risers.

The Murrays will serve dinner if reservations are made in advance. Otherwise, there's a good salad bar and a regular menu at Rancho Restaurant nearby, and sandwiches at Kitchens for hardware, a quaint mix of hardware store and delicatessen.

IF YOU GO:

Munzesheimer Manor, 202 N. Newsom, Mineola 75772; (214) 569-6634. No smoking, no pets, children OK with advance notice. Open all year. Rates: \$55 to \$75, breakfast included. Mineola is located approximately 70 miles east of Dallas, at the intersection of U.S. Highway 80 and U.S. Highway 69.

Eleanor Morris is a free-lance writer in Austin.

Berlin Shelter Offers "Doggie on Loan"

A Berlin (West) animal shelter has come up with a new service for frustrated dog lovers. City residents can now take out one of the shelter's approximately 250 dogs "on loan" for a short walk or even keep the borrowed bowwow over the weekend, free of charge. The only requirements are that the temporary master be an adult and present personal identification. The shelter provides insurance, a leash and collar, and the tax office has supplied 50 dog tags.

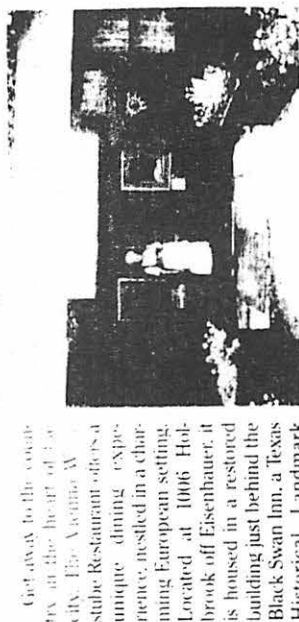
The goal of the "doggie on loan" program is to enable people who cannot own dogs because of their jobs or an apartment-house pet ban to temporarily have some fun with fido. At the same time the program allows the strays the chance to leave their cramped quarters in the shelter and once again walk the streets. A shelter spokeswoman stressed that the canines could not be loaned for longer periods of time since the shelter's main goal is to find permanent owners.

Art Exhibit: A Tale of Two Countries

The "BiNational," an exchange of exhibits presenting German and American art of the late 80s, opened simultaneously in both countries Friday (September 23). The exhibit of American art, which opened in Boston, will travel later to Disseldorf, Bremen, Stuttgart and other European cities while the German exhibit, which opened in Disseldorf, will go to Boston, Houston and other U.S. cities.

The Goethe Institute, which initiated the event, announced in Munich that complementing the exhibits in Boston there will be two symposiums which among other topics will examine the influence of Joseph Beuys and Andy Warhol on contemporary art. The focus of the dual exhibits is on emerging young artists, with the final selection of works made only a few months before the opening, to allow the public to see work as it is being created today and examine important trends emerging in contemporary art in Germany and the United States, the institute stated. Among the American artists featured are Ross Bleckner, Jeff Koons and Dong and Mike Starn, with Lothar Baumgarten, Jörg Immendorff and Mike Starn, with Lothar Baumgarten representing the German art scene.

Bavarian Country Dining—An Urban Surprise



Get away to the country in the heart of the city. The Vienna Winstube Restaurant offers a unique dining experience, nestled in a charming European setting. Located at 1006 Holbrook off Eisenbauer, it is housed in a restored building just behind the Black Swan Inn, a Texas Historical Landmark that was once the Melhren House.

Owned by native Bavarian Ingrid and her husband, Joe, this fine establishment offers excellent food, friendly service and European entertainment. Diners can choose from a variety of German and Austrian specialties, including Wienerschnitzel, sauerbraten and smoked pork loin, as well as a large selection of German beer and wines. Finish your meal with a delightful strudel, which is free when you mention the *Current*, through Jan. 1, 1989.

Vienna Winstube offers daily lunch specials from 11 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, with dinner from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. Monday through Saturday. Sunday dining hours are 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mastercard and Visa accepted. Please call 650-0097 for more information.

SAN ANTONIO, CURRENT, 2. 1987

Fredericksburg Standard

Asta Groza
Member U.T.H.S.

Radio Post

SECTION TWO

AUGUST 24, 1988



Luckenbach Receives Texas Historical Marker

A group of proud Luckenbach residents and fans gathered under a large, shady pecan tree this past Saturday to watch the 2 p.m. unveiling ceremony of the small community's Texas Historical Marker.

Present for the event, which took place about 100 feet from Luckenbach's U.S. Post Office, were the three owners of the town: Kathy Morgan, and the two daughters of the late John Russell (Hondo) Crouch—Becky Crouch Patterson, of San Antonio, and Cris Crouch Graham, of Washington, D.C.

Crouch purchased the town, which is located approximately 11 miles southeast of Fredericksburg, in 1970 and promoted its rustic atmosphere.

Also present at the ceremony were the three grandchildren of the first postmaster, William Luckenbach, as well as other relatives in the audience who told their recollections of the town's history.

Rev. Joe Taylor, pastor of Southern Oaks Baptist Church in Kerrville and formerly with First Baptist Church in Fredericksburg, gave the invocation at the ceremony. And,

Ron Woellhof, board member of the Gillespie County Historical Society, unveiled the marker at 2:24 p.m. after presenting a brief speech.

Currently there are well over 100 markers in Gillespie County, Woellhof said, and the society would also like to add one to the Engel House, which stands adjacent to the Luckenbach property.

The wording on the marker reads: "Members of the Luckenbach family and other German immigrants (11 and other German immigrants) moved here from Fredericksburg (11 mi. nw) in the 1850s. They settled along Grape Creek and soon established a school for their children. The Grape Creek post office was in operation briefly after 1868 with William Luckenbach as first postmaster. Luckenbach and other postmaster when he served as first postmaster here in 1886 under the name of Luckenbach, John Russell 'Hondo' Crouch and others bought the town center in 1970 and promoted its rustic atmosphere."

Average Outing: 83.5 Km, a Hike and a Meal

A West German's typical day trip lasts eight hours and 18 minutes, covers 83.5 kilometers and takes place on Sunday, according to a study completed recently by the Institute for Tourism at the University of Munich under commission from the economics ministries of the states and the Bonn government. Some 90 percent of all West Germans take at least one day excursion a month, the study found, adding that the car is the main means of transportation for the outing.

Almost half the day travelers go for a walk or a hike after arriving at their destination, the study indicates, and they typically stop in a restaurant at the end of the outing. One out of every five takes the day trip in order to visit relatives or acquaintances, while every seventh traveler goes sightseeing. Such a trip, the institute found, requires an average outlay of DM 28.20.

Faust celebrates 60 elegant years

By DAVID BUILTA
Staff Writer

One of the great New Braunfels treasures will mark 60 years of business this week.

The Hotel Faust, originally the Travelers Hotel, was completed in September 1929 and hosted a celebrated opening in mid-October of that year with a lavish bash lasting into the wee hours of the morning.

All the fanfare was in order because the Travelers Hotel was touted as a model of beauty and the South's finest small hotel for the period. It became a fashionable overnight stop for travelers and a favored dining spot for New Braunfels residents.

Many innovative features of the day were integrated into the building, offering comfort and convenience surpassing all expectations.

The framework of the four-story structure is solid concrete. It has brick and hollow tile walls. A special effect was achieved using dark brown brick at the ground level

ing room appointed with 18th century hand-carved furnishings. Other features include a wet bar and console television in the sitting room and a king-size brass bed in the sleeping room.

Each floor was recently transformed with new carpeting. Rhoads Interiors of New Braunfels was selected to replace the carpeting, which retains a classic design.

The Travelers became the Hotel Faust in 1936, a few years after the death of Walter Faust, who financed the purchase of articles that belonged to the original partnership. The name change was made to honor the prominent New Braunfels family that also owned the property where the hotel stands.

From 1936 through 1975, the hotel had many owners. The hotel struggled through the Great Depression and closed its doors for the first time in 1975.

A management company bought the hotel out of interest in old hotels and antiques and the hotel reopened in 1978. Since that time, extensive renovations have been

blending upward to lighter tones until it reached a pale ivory at the top. The technique was more easily seen in the earlier days, but is still slightly noticeable today. Ornamental stonework and metal work on the front facade and around the building were specially crafted. Among the remarkable metal work are brass awnings at the front and sides of the hotel.

The Travelers had 63 guest rooms, each with a complete private bathroom, some with tubs. The smaller ones were equipped with steel shower compartments, ceiling fans, telephones and clothes closets. Selected color schemes dominated each floor's drapes, bedspreads and carpeting, making each floor distinctive.

The Hotel Faust now has 61 rooms and one suite. The old-world charm is mixed with modern amenities including air conditioning, up-to-date fire and smoke alarm system and cable television. The suite contains an elegant sitting room and a kitchen expansion.

The exterior was waterblasted, the parking lots repaved, and new neon signs placed in front of and behind the building. The lobby by also was redone.

The hotel is currently owned by Southwest Savings of Dallas and is being professionally managed by American Hospitality Services Corp. by general manager Kevin G. Morech.

The Hotel Faust was entered into the National Register of Historic Places in 1982 and also is a member of the Texas Historical Hotel/Inn Association.

Because of the historic distinction, none of the hotel's main structures may be changed. The management continues renovations and repairs necessary to keep the hotel's dining room, meeting room, and bar in first-class condition.

Tourists continue to travel from far and near to stay at the hotel and dine in the exquisite dining room. Area residents can step back in time as they walk through the grand lobby of the hotel into the dining areas to experience an outstanding meal.

Sunday, September 25, 1988

Viking Ship Uncovered in Flensburg

During excavation work in the old section of Flensburg (Schleswig-Holstein) archaeologists have discovered a ship from the year 1100 (the scholars announced Tuesday (May 10). Citing the fact that only a dozen such ships have been discovered in the Baltic region, the experts called the find a "small sensation." The last such discovery was that of the Viking ships at Hattuburg near Schleswig in 1978.

The Flensburg vessel, which was a trading ship approximately 13 meters long and four meters wide, is a "long ship" of the type built by the Vikings almost 1000 years ago. The remains of the ship survived for so long because they were kept constantly moist, according to the scientists. The archaeologists hope to be able to uncover almost all parts of the ship. The first pieces of the vessel have been brought to the archaeologists' workshop, where the wood will undergo a two-year preservation process before being put on display in the city's maritime museum.

Poll: Mom Number One in the Family

The mother is without question the focal point of family life in the Federal Republic, according to a poll of 2,110 nine- to fifteen-year-old school children conducted recently by the magazine *Eltern* (Parents).

"A mother is the most important thing in the world, more important than the father, including being the mother who writes, Bastian, 12, listed a dozen functions which his mother performs in the family, including being the complaint box, the garbage dump, the finance minister, the school council, the repair shop and the confessional."

Rita, also 12, wrote that her mom is needed for many things: "Cutting finger nails, washing your back, putting on dresses, and for scratching when it itches." Ulrich, 14, summed up the differences between mothers and fathers: "Fathers go to the club, play cards, drink their beer, watch television and sit around. Mothers have children, are employed and have to work themselves to the bone."

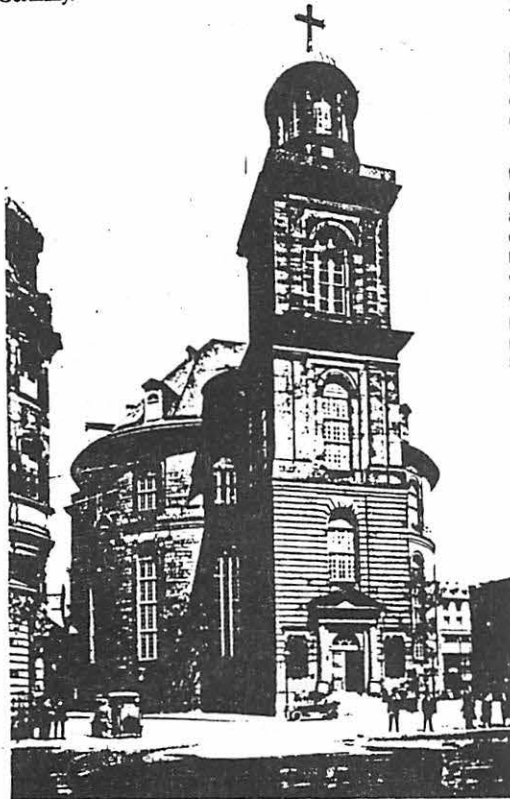
Sunday, September 25, 1988

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Historic Paulskirche Reopened in Ceremony

"The jewel of our nation," Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger called the Paulskirche in Frankfurt. There are few buildings in Germany of comparable significance to this symbol of German democracy, he said.

Speaking at a ceremony reopening the historic church Tuesday (September 27) after a 20-month, DM 23.5 million restoration, Jenninger evoked the Revolution of 1848 as the beginning of the battle for unity and freedom. He paid tribute to the first freely elected German parliament, which convened in the Paulskirche that year to work out a constitution. The return to democracy after 1945 was not a matter of course, he said, but "to a certain extent a gift from the war-time adversaries." Hesse Prime Minister Walter Wallmann also spoke at the ceremony, recalling those who had given their lives in the struggle for justice, democracy and freedom in Germany.



Die Paulskirche. Bis zum Jahre 1786 stand auf dem Paulsplatze das Barfüßerkloster, dessen Mönche 1529 sich der Reformation angeschlossen hatten. Ihre Kirche wurde zur lutherischen Hauptkirche erhoben, in der auch Joh. Philipp Jacob Spener, der Vater des deutschen Pietismus, 1666 bis 1686 als Senior wirkte. In den Klostergebäuden war das Gymnasium untergebracht. 1786 wurde nach der Niederlegung der gotischen Klosterkirche mit dem Neubau der Paulskirche nach den Plänen des Stadtbaumeisters Liebhardt begonnen. Der Bau konnte allerdings erst 1833 vollendet werden. Am 18. März 1848 zogen die Abgeordneten der ersten deutschen Nationalversammlung hinein, um bis zum Sommer 1849 ihre Sitzungen in ihm abzuhalten. So wurde die Paulskirche zum Symbol der deutschen Einheit und Freiheit. 1926 errichteten Frankfurter Bürger dem ersten Präsidenten der deutschen Republik an der Ostwand des Turmes ein Denkmal, einen sich reckenden nackten Jungmann, in Bronze gefertigt von Richard Scheibe.

Rollei offers photo seminar

Herald-Zeitung, New Braunfels, Texas

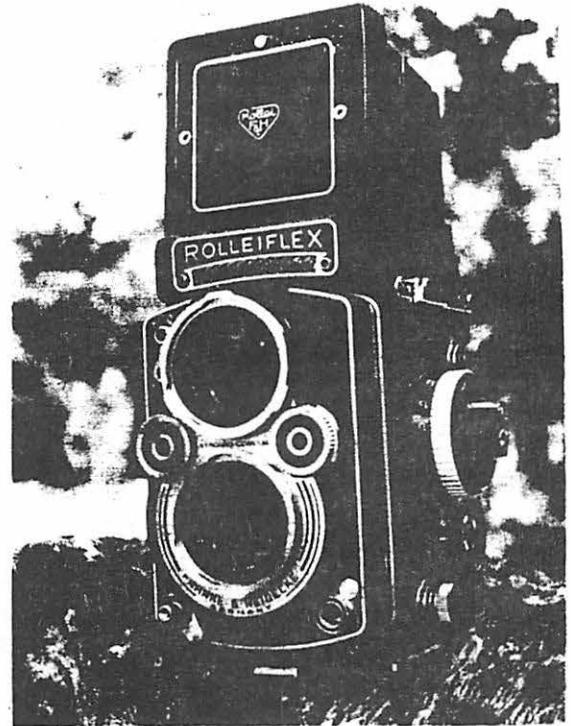
Rollei Fototechnik GmbH of West Germany, through its United States distributor H.P. Marketing Corp., and Seidel Camera Shop, local Rollei dealers, are co-sponsoring "An Evening with Rollei" Sept. 16 at the Hotel Faust.

The Evening with Rollei begins at 6:30 p.m. with a buffet dinner in the main dining room, followed by many multi-media photographic presentations and seminars.

Anyone wishing to attend the seminar may contact Seidel Camera at 625-5524. Tickets are \$15 per person.

Saturday will feature a breakfast buffet at the Faust, followed by a Rollei sale and demonstration at Seidel Camera at 9 a.m.

Rollei has been manufacturing photographic equipment since 1929 and has been a leader in photo equipment design. The complete photo line will be presented at the workshop and seminar, along with additional European photo products that are being presented in the United States for the first time.



Some Vegetable Cures.

Water cress is an excellent blood purifier.

Lettuce has a soothing effect on the nerves and is excellent for sufferers from insomnia.

Tomatoes are good for a tropical liver, but should be avoided by gouty people.

Spinach has great aperient qualities and is far better than medicine for sufferers from constipation. It is also excellent for kidney troubles.

Beet root is fattening and good for people who want to put on flesh. So are potatoes.

Parsnips possess the same virtues as sarsaparilla.

Apples, carrots and Brazil nuts are excellent for sufferers from constipation.

Apples and carrots also have a beneficial effect on gouty persons.

Raw carrots cure indigestion. When cooked they will cure asthma.

Celery contains sulphur and helps to ward off rheumatism. It is also a nerve tonic.

Dates are exceedingly nourishing and laxative.

The juice of grapes is laxative, but the skin and seeds are likely to cause constipation.

Bananas are beneficial to sufferers from chest complaints.

Onions furnish the most substantial cure for nervous prostration and all other nerve disorders; they have a soothing effect on consumptives, and are excellent for colds, coughs and scurvy. They have been known to cure the grippe and pneumonia. Onions also are preventatives of insomnia.

Cranberries serve as cures for malaria and erysipelas.

Parsley is an excellent aid to digestion; when eaten with a hearty meal it will prevent dyspepsia.

Strawberries and onions produce a creamy whiteness to the complexion.

Asparagus stimulates the kidneys, and by the exercise afforded them, strengthens them and thus becomes one of the most important kidney cures. Asparagus also causes perspiration, thereby cleansing the system of impurities.

Cabbage helps to purify the blood.

Dr. Q. A. R. Holton mentions a cure effected by permitting the patient, who was suffering from bilious colitis, to drink buttermilk when he craved it.—National Food Magazine.

Felix and Dina Grona's Medicine Book

Our family's large medicine book by Dr. A. W. Chase with many chapters devoted to how to prepare foods for patients had placed in it this clipping out of one of the San Antonio daily newspapers on

"Some Vegetable Cures"

There is no date indicated but it would have been after 1901 when my parents were married (in Gillespie County). The article was saved by my mother Mrs. Felix Grona (nee Dina Ernst).

Submitted by:
Asta Ernst Grona, Member GTHS

Legion German-Czech Fest Accordion Contest Winners

The third annual Schulenburg American Legion German-Czech Fest played to a full house of spectators and dancers on Saturday, Aug. 6. Those attending had nothing but praises for all the performers who performed at the Fest.

The groups that performed included the East Bernard Czech Singers, the New Braunfels Folk Dancers and the San Antonio Liederkrantz. In addition, the accordion contestants showed their talent and skills in playing the accordion. The winners in the professional division were Jim Golich, Houston,

first; Benny Krpec of East Bernard, second; and Betty Sachs of Round Top, third. The amateur division was won by Ronny Sachs of Round Top, first; Felix Pavlas of Schulenburg, second; and Frank Milder of El Campo, third. The Red Ravens dance band closed out the Fest providing some good polka and waltz tunes for dancing and foot-tapping.

The Schulenburg American Legion Post is looking forward to an even bigger and better German-Czech Fest next year.



Winners and those presenting awards in the German-Czech Fest accordion contest in the amateur division included (from left) Claude Marty, Legion commander; Frank Milder of El Campo, third; Felix Pavlas of Schulenburg, second; Ronny Sachs of Round Top, first; and Evelyn Vornsand, chairperson of the contest committee.



In the professional division of the accordion contest, winners and awards presenters were (from left) Evelyn Vornsand, chairperson of the contest committee; Betty Sachs of Round Top, third; Benny Krpec of East Bernard, second; Jim Golich of Houston, first; and Claude Marty, American Legion commander.

Berlin's America Memorial Library to Grow

Berlin (West) Senator for Construction and Housing Georg Wittwer met with a group of American architects Thursday (June 2) in the city to discuss the group's participation in a contest for the design of an addition to the city's America Memorial Library. The library was originally designed by German architects and built between 1952 and 1954 with a gift of DM 4 million from the American people. At its opening the facility, with some 90,000 volumes accessible on open stacks, was the most modern library in the Federal Republic. An additional 9500 square meters of space will be constructed at an estimated cost of DM 54 million. Up to 350,000 volumes will be available in open stacks and 100,000 to 150,000 will be available on loan to the general public.

Anniversaries

120 for Zion

Texas-Louisiana Lutheran/September 1988

Zion Lutheran Church of Cuero will observe a double anniversary on Oct. 2 — its 120th year of organization and its 50th year in the present building.

The Rev. Randy R. Wendt, pastor, will lead a special service of re-dedication on Oct. 2, concurrent with American Mission Sunday, in order to emphasize the congregation's activity in the community.

The congregation actually formed on Nov. 1, 1868, though the actual dedication of the building did take place on Oct. 2, 1938.

It was built with labor from members, with each male member required to work at least 10 days on the construction. All of the work was done with hand tools and horse-drawn scrapers which were used to dig the basement. The facility remains much the same today as when it was built.

100 at Salem

Salem Lutheran Church, Austin, (Onion Creek) will have its 100th anniversary October 2.

Its first meeting was in Schoedel's blacksmith shop in the fall of 1888 with 12 families gathered.

The Rev. Melton Bulgerin, former pastor will speak at the 10:30 a.m. service with Holy Communion and a praise service will be at 2 p.m. A barbecue meal will be served after the morning service. Former members, pastors and friends are invited. (Those planning to come for the meal are asked to contact Salem Lutheran Church, 6701 Lockhart Hwy., Austin, TX 78744 or call (512) 243-1354.) The present pastor is James P. Burnett.

Salem Lutheran Church is 10 miles south of downtown Austin on FM 812 just off Hwy 183 south.



Salem Lutheran

75th at First

The First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Orange Grove, Texas celebrated its 75th anniversary June 26.

Pastor Wayne Menking of Trinity Lutheran Church in Ft. Worth was the guest speaker. Wayne is the son of former Orange Grove pastor, the late Kermit Menking and Georgia Menking Black.

A catered meal was served at noon followed by a church reunion and special events program. Former pastors, friends and relatives shared the celebration.

The Rev. Joe Kraatz is presently serving the Orange Grove congregation.

THE FAYETTE COUNTY RECORD Friday, July 1, 1988

Munke Reunion Held At Ammannsville

The 1988 reunion of the Christian Munke/Margaretha Laux Munke family was held at the KJT Hall in Ammannsville, Sunday, June 5, with 88 descendants and friends present. The John Munke branch of the family hosted the gathering, with Bessie Fietsam Bean and Imogene Fietsam Williams officiating.

Anne Keiner Fietsam offered grace before a delicious covered dish noon meal. Following the meal, Bessie Bean welcomed all in attendance and the business meeting was held.

Two family members passed away during 1987, Paul Stichler and Albert Kneifel. Also it was called to the attention of the gathering that Agusta Munke Kuhn had passed away on September 21, 1986, and that this announcement was not included in the 1987 proceedings. A few moments of silence for personal prayer were observed.

Awards were given to: Theresa Ulrich for greatest distance traveled (612 miles); Charlie Lueders, oldest man (86 years); Emma Wick, the oldest woman (88 years); Steven Hagens, youngest (7 months); Adolph and Edna Hollas, married

longest (59 years); and John and Jackie Hagens, most recently married. In addition, attendance prizes were awarded to: Mary Strichler, Jeanne Hicks, Lydia Fietsam, Gertrude Schwartz, Steven Hagens, Ruby Antosh, Roger Smith, Connie Smith, Donald Vahn, Jackie Hagens, Bryan Thomas and Jeffrey Wick.

Rodney Koenig of the Joseph Munke family provided an informative and interesting history of the family's roots in Germany. Christian Munke lived in Dunkelbeck bei Peine, which is near Hanover, and came to Texas on a sailing ship, the Weser on January 12, 1846. Margaretha Laux was from Elz. She came to Texas with her parents, Peter and Rosina Laux on the Strabo, also a sailing ship, in late 1845.

At the conclusion of the meeting, a free will offering was collected to provide working capital for next year's get-together. The 1988 reunion will again be held at the Ammannsville KJT Hall on the first Sunday in June and will again be hosted by the John Munke family.

Thursday, Aug. 18, 1988--The Schulenburg Sticker-

Butschek Family Had Reunion In Moulton

The descendants of the Carl and Wilhelmina Butschek family gathered for their 25th family reunion on Aug. 7 at St. Joseph's Hall in Moulton.

Mass was celebrated at St. Joseph's Catholic Church for the living and deceased members of the Carl Butschek family.

At the hall an opening prayer was given, followed by a delicious noon buffet.

Edgar J. Butschek of Dallas served as master of ceremonies with assistance from Marjorie Hlavac of Houston, who presented to the family a history of ancestors.

President Frank Butschek then called the reunion to order. The treasurer's report was given by Elizabeth Reid.

Recognition was given to each and every family member attending, with special recognitions given to senior lady present, Annie Berger; senior gentleman present, Alfred Christ; and youngest member present, Ross Jasek, son of Michael and Maria Jasek. The longest married couple was Alfred and Annie Christ of Rosenberg at 60 years. While most of the families in attendance reside in Texas, Virginia Calcote Spitzer traveled from Clarksville, Tennessee and Bradley Butschek traveled from La Grange, Georgia.

A "Heritage of the Butschek Family" book was presented by historians Edgar J. Butschek and Marjorie Hlavac. Special contributors of information were Sister Mary Julia Butschek, Willis and Marjorie Hlavac, Matthew and Patricia Butschek, Edgar and Zina Butschek, strengthen the Butschek family heritage.

The family is looking forward to the 26th reunion to be held in Moulton on Aug. 6, 1989.

The 29th annual Schwab Family Reunion was held Sunday August 28th at the Hermann Sons Lodge in Seguin, Texas.

Registration started at 11 A.M. with 190 members present.

A covered dish lunch was served at 12:45 p.m.

Tables were decorated with a motif depicting the names of the ships on which our ancestors came from Germany. This coincided with Theresa Gold's speech.

Business meeting was called to order at 2 P.M. by Monroe Weyel, president, with a roll call of officers. Mrs. Theresa Gold was introduced and gave a very informative talk on how to do family research and how we should appreciate our ancestors trials and sufferings in order to establish this new country. Reading of the minutes was dispensed. The treasurer's report was given and approved as read. Lorene Amerson and Rudy Voss were elected Secretary and Vice-President by acclamation for the next 2 years. The 30th anniversary reunion will be a catered meal which was met with approval by all members. Music also was voted on and approved for next year. A memorial service was held with Vivian Zipp as narrator. An opening prayer was read by Monroe Weyel. Attendance prizes were awarded and recognition was given to

Mr. & Mrs. Hilmar Schwab-longest married-61 years
Mr. Emil Feick-oldest person
Michael Roble-youngest person
Mr. & Mrs. Norman Funderburg-most recent married
Mr. & Mrs. Billy Hardin-Treveling farthest

Attendance prizes were donated by Bruno Schwab; Melvin Schwab; Mickey Schwab; Herbert Ormond and Monroe Weyel. The picture contest was won by 1st place; Gladys Nieman; 2nd place, Edline Boenig; 3rd place; Cecelia Schneider. Meeting adjourned and numerous games of bingo was played and very much enjoyed. Many nice bingo prizes were donated by more than 20 families, a list of which I have included here.

Refreshments and gemütlichkeit were enjoyed by all and reunion adjourned by 5 p.m.

Anita Fischer, recording secretary

1064 Central Ave
New Braunfels, Tex.
78130

Tyrrasch, secretary 50 years for SASD

Regina Tyrrasch, 96, worked as a secretary in the San Antonio School District more than 50 years.

She was from a Canary Island family, the Olivarris, on her mother's side, and was the granddaughter of Anton Wulff, an early German settler, on her father's side.

Her grandfather was a founder of the German-English School, which she attended. The Wulff home, where her brother was born, is headquarters for the San Antonio Conservation Society.

Tyrrasch died Tuesday of cardiac arrest.

A San Antonio native, she was one of four children. Her father was a salesman who died young. She graduated from Main Avenue High School.

She made oral history tapes a few years ago for the Institute of Texan Cultures. In these, she recalled attending movies in an early Empire Theater located where Joske's later was built.

"She was very petite, very kind, sweet and a devout Christian Scientist," said a niece, Carol T. Pavaglio of San Antonio. "Characteristic of her German heritage, she was very active, clean, neat and considerate."

"Such a kind person, she remembered all my 14 children on their birthdays, and she did this for all

her other sisters and nephews, as well. When I moved to San Antonio, she found me a home near hers."

Tyrrasch was organized and self-disciplined. She kept on her schedule and took care of everything. When she lived on King William Street, she knew all the neighbors on her block. They entertained with afternoon teas and sometimes swam in the river.

"My aunt was very thoughtful and showed her love," said another niece, Barbara T. Newsom of Cortez, Colo. "A very Christian person, she was really up on history and told about her grandfather Wulff's going from Hamburg, N.Y., to New Braunfels."

"When he arrived in San Antonio, he opened a mercantile establishment on Alamo Plaza and had a wagon train to Mexico. She had many friends, but most are gone now," Newsom said.

Tyrrasch never married, but she ministered to her mother, an uncle and aunt. They all lived in the same house, and she was the head of the household as they aged. Most lived into their 90s.

Survivors include three nieces; two nephews; and four cousins.

Services will be at 9:30 a.m. Thursday in Porter Loring Funeral Chapel. Burial will be in City Cemetery No. 1.



Steering committee members, from left, Cora Jane Welsch, chairman Chere Stratemann and Roxolin Krueger along with Sarah Reeves, not pictured, are working on plans for the opening gala on Nov. 2 for the 1988 Heritage Exhibit. The opening is a tribute to the 10-day exhibit which has the theme "Welcome Home to Memories."

The exhibit will emphasize rural life in the New Braunfels area. The gala one of the main fund raisers for the Heritage Society. Proceeds are used to operate the Museum of Texas Hand-made Furniture and to stage the annual Heritage Exhibit during Wurstfest. (Photo by Deryl Clark)

Sunday, September 11, 1988

Herald-Zeitung, New Braunfels, Texas



Canyon High School students who toured Germany Miller, Terri Williams, Melroy Koehler, Randy Rose, for a month this summer as part of the German-American Partnership Program are, front from left, Chris Cook, Brian Tidwell and Merte Kaderli, Chris Rita Friesenhahn, Richard Gray; middle row, Carisa (CISD Photo)

Canyon High students participate in German-American Partnership

Twelve German I and II students school while in the country and their from Canyon High School, along with increased use of the German language their sponsor Merte Kaderli, have returned from a month-long trip to Germany.

Participating in the German-American Partnership Program, these students are the first from the Comal ISD to be active in the exchange. The high school pupils stayed in the homes of German families. Living in or near Denzlinger, the students found German families different from their own in many ways.

"They waited on us — preparing our sack lunches and even ironing the kids' tee-shirts," Kaderli said, explaining that in Germany, high school students are treated more like children than the independent young adults they are at home.

The purpose of the trip was to promote the students' knowledge of Germany and study the history and culture. They attended German high

Rita Friesenhahn, Richard Gray, Ray Kaderli, Melroy Koehler, Carisa Miller, Randy Rosen, Brian Tidwell, Terri Williams, Mary Witter and Chad Erwin.

The group will host a party Sept. 18 to show slides of their trip to parents and friends.

Karla and Rita Friesenhahn are the daughters of Wilbur & Bernice Friesenhahn, GTHS members.

Texas Students Visit Germany

Two Reports:

From Texas

From Germany



AUS NEW BRAUNFELS, Texas, sind zur Zeit zwölf Schüler zu Gast am Denzlinger Gymnasium. Den Gegenbesuch mit einer deutschen Gruppe plant Lehrer Hans Gaucke (rechts) für das nächste Jahr. Bild: Herrmann

FSR-N 25 F E 18 Badische Zeitung Raum Denzlingen /Teningen

Amerikanische Schüler in Denzlingen

Überraschende Beobachtungen

Ein Gegenbesuch in Texas ist für Frühjahr geplant

Be- such von weit her konnte man in dem hiesigen Eisenbahnsystem, wobei diesen Tagen am Denzlinger man allerdings noch nicht endgültig Gymnasium begrüßen: zwölf davon überzeugt schien.

Schüler aus New Braunfels in Texas Auch verglich man die Ernährung und ihre Begleitlehrerin Merte Kaderli Trinkkultur. Viel Lob fand die deutsche Küche, wenn auch ein Schüler bemerkte, daß es hier nur sehr wenig Diät-Produkte zu kaufen gibt. Neu waren deutschen Altersgenossen und deren Familien. Kontakte in die USA hat für die jungen Amerikaner auch der man dank Hans Gaucke, einem Lehrer Umgang mit Alkohol, denn in Texas mit guten Verbindungen nach Amerika darf man offiziell unter 21 Jahren lange, besonders der seit 1983 gepflegte Austausch mit einer Schule in Houston erfreute sich großer Beilebtheit. Dort haben sich mittlerweile interne Veränderungen ergeben, weshalb seitens der Amerikaner kein Interesse mehr an der Fortführung des Programmes bestand. Dem ehemaligen Leiter des Denzlinger Gymnasiums, Walter Deutschmann, gelang es aber, auf einer Informationsreise im letzten Jahre eine neue Verbindung nach New Braunfels herzustellen. In der Geschichte von New Braunfels spielte der deutsche Einfluß eine wichtige Rolle, so berichteten einige der texanischen Gäste von ihren deutschen Vorfahren. Alle, die jetzt mit nach Denzlingen gereist sind, haben in der Schule mindestens schon ein Jahr Deutsch gelernt.

Für die meisten der fünf Mädchen und sieben Jungen war es die erste Reise nach Europa, wobei natürlich viele Unterschiede in den Lebensgewohnheiten festgestellt wurden. Beindruckt zeigten sich die Texaner von

Den Gegenbesuch in Texas plant Hans Gaucke mit seinen Schülern um die Osterzeit des nächsten Jahres; dort werden sicherlich auch die deutschen Schüler zahlreiche neue Eindrücke gewinnen können. Am Montag heißt es jedoch, erst einmal Abschied zu nehmen, denn für die Schüler aus New Braunfels neigt sich der Aufenthalt dem Ende zu. Merte Kaderli meinte dazu nur: "There will be many broken hearts when we go home..."

RAINER HERMANN

GERMAN FAMILY NAMES

by Gilbert J. Jordan

The thousands of German family names can usually be recognized: 1. by their meaning, like Vogel (Bird), and Braun (Brown), 2. by certain suffixes such as the -er in Bäcker (Baker), 3. by the common use of certain words in compound nouns, like -berg in Blumberg (Flower-mound), -mann in Zimmermann (Carpenter), -bein in Langbein (Longlegs), 4. by the similarity to English names, for example: Busch, Fisch, Grün, Goldschmidt (Goldsmith), Steinweg (Steinway), etc. Normally you can tell what the names mean by taking a close look at the component parts and their meanings, but there are also a few pitfalls where the parts were corrupted, as when Bergheimer (person from Mountain Home) became Berghammer (Mountain Hammer). But more about this later.

To get a clear picture of the many German family names, I classified them into seven groups below and listed some of them alphabetically in these categories. The first group comprises:

1. Descriptive Surnames, based on personal traits of character and appearance: Biedermann (Honest Man), Fruehauf (Composed of Frueh plus auf, meaning Early Up or Early Riser), Gottesmann (Man of God), Guttermann (Good Man), Gross(e) and Grote (Both mean large), Krummbein (Bow Legs or Crooked Leg), Langbein (Long Legs), Schwarz (Black), Strackbein (Straight Legs or Stiff Legs), and Weiss (White or light-complected).

2. Patronymic names, that derived from the father's name, are a small group, such as Albrecht (compare to Albright), Franz (Frank), Friedrich (Frederick), Heinsohn (Heinz's or Henry's Son), Hermann (Herman), Joseph or Josef, and Jakob (Jacob).

3. Occupational or Professional Names: Amman (Magistrate), Ackermann (Field Man, Farmer), Bauer (Farmer), Baumeister (Master Builder), Baumgärtner (Orchard Keeper), Eisenhauer (Iron Worker), Fenstermacher (Window Maker), Fleischhauer (Meat chopper, Butcher), Förster (Forester), Fuhrmeister (Master driver, Coachman), Glasbrenner (Glassblower), Goldschmied (Goldsmith), Hackermann (Chopper, or perhaps a variant of Ackermann, Farmer), Hofmann (Courtier), Jäger (Hunter), Kaufmann (Merchant), Lehrer (Teacher), Meier, Meyer (Farmer, Müller (Miller), Richter (Judge), Schneider (Tailor, Taylor), Wagner (Cartwright, Wagon Maker), Zimmermann (Carpenter).

4. Toponymic surnames, derived from the province, village or town of family origin: Anderegg, (an der Ecke, at the corner), Blumberg (Flower Mountain), Blumenthal (Flowerdale), Brandenburger (from Brandenburg), Bodenhammer, Bodenheimer (from Bodenheim, Bottom or Valley Home), Bremer (from Bremen), Danziger (from Danzig), Drachenberg (Dragon Mountain), Eggenberger (from Eggenberg), Frankfurter (from Frankfurt), Fürstenau (Prince Meadow), Gottwalt (God's Forest), Hamburger (from Hamburg), Hildesheimer (from Hildesheim), Meusebach (Mouse Brook), Langenacker (Longfield), Leipziger (from Leipzig), Reichenau (Rich meadow), Rosenberg (Rosemount), Rosenthal (Rosedale), Schwarzenegger (from Schwarzenegg, Black Corner), Sassmannshausen (from Settler, man, and house), Staubach (Dammed-up Brook), Stumberg (Silent Mountain), Weissenberger (from Weissenberg, White Mountain), Wiener (Viennese, from Vienna).

5. Animal and Plant Names, mostly descriptive, but a few are spite names and some are prestigious or complimentary names: Adler (Eagle), Buschhase(n) (Bush Rabbit), Fuchs (Fox), Hafer (Oats), Hase, Haase, Hasse (Rabbit), Hirsch (Stag, Deer, Hart), Hogeboom (Hoher Baum, Tall Tree), Hundt (Hound, Dog), Katz (Cat), Maus (Mouse), Vogel (Bird), Vogelmann (Birdman), Vogelsang (Birdsong), Ochs (Ox).

6. Spite Names. Descriptions of bad features of personality or appearance: Dreyfuss (Tripod, Three Foot, man with a cane), Hasenfuss (Rabbit's Foot), Katzenellenbogen (Cat's

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elbow), Knoblauch (Garlic), Krummbein (Crooked Leg, Bow-Leg), Sauer (Sour), Schornstein (Smoke Stack, Chimney), Strackfuss (Straight Foot or Stiffleg), Teufel (no problem here; the word means Devil and is a rather mean spite name), Wurst (Sausage), and Zwiebel (Onion).

7. Prestigious or complimentary names: Held (Hero), Gottlieb (same as Amadeus, Beloved of God), Goldberg (Gold Mountain), Perlmutter (Mother of Pearl), Süß (Sweet).

We stated above that there are a few pitfalls in interpreting family names, and we listed as an example Berghammer, from Bergheimer. Other names were corrupted by false hyphenation in English, as for example Flor-sheim for Flors-heim, with the typical -heim (home) second syllable, and Frue-hauf for Frueh-auf. Or take the suffix -au, which means Aue (Meadow). Thus we find Reiche-nau for Reichen-au (Rich meadow).

In the process of becoming anglicised, some names become so distorted that they are hard to recognize. This is true of words like Rockefeller. This word is, of course, meaningless, and it probably derived from the Dutch village of Rockenfeld (Roggenfeld in German. Both names mean Rye Fielder or Rye Farmer).

We could go on with long lists of such names, but the above groups should suffice here. The examination of telephone directories, bibliographies, and other lists of names will reveal many German family names like those listed above, and the identification of the names can become an interesting hobby.

Können Sie Amerikanisch?

The following definitions were found in a paperback dictionary published in Germany. Can you tell what American expression each German definition refers to?

Example: Entkleidungsvorführung in einem variete' oder Nacht lokal.
Answer: Striptease

1. Gebratenes Kartoffelscheibchen
2. Hübsches Mädchen, dessen Bild die Titelseite illustrierter Zeitschriften schmückt.
3. Unterhaltungskünstler, der Schallplatten ansagt und vorführt.
4. Wer beruflich Bücher oder Reden für andere Personen verfasst.
5. Sehr kurze, knappsitzende, als Oberbekleidung getragene Damenhosen (ähnlich den Shorts, jedoch kürzer und enger).
6. Engliegende Hose aus grobem Baumwollgewebe.
7. Selbstgedrehte Haschisch - Zigarette.
8. Gerösteter Mais.
9. Hauptverkehrszeit, besonders zur Zeit des Arbeitsbeginns bez. - schlusses.
10. Durch Haschischrauchen in Wahrnehmungs - verändernden Zustand versetzt; durch Rauschdrogen berauscht.

ANSWERS:

1. Potato chip
2. Cover girl
3. Disc jockey
4. Ghost writer
5. Hotpants
6. Jeans
7. Joint
8. Popcorn
9. Rush hour
10. Stoned

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Fifty German Immigrants hanged at Fredericksburg

July 31 - 89 - SA, Exp. N. W. A.

"He (Maverick) repeats the old slander that the Germans were pro-Union during the War for Southern Independence. The facts: The Germans as a whole voted overwhelmingly for secession. . . it's particularly scurrily of Maury to repeat the false accusations." — letter to the editor by Egon Richard Tausch.

"In the election of Feb. 23, 1861, on the adoption of the ordinance of secession, the Germans sided with the anti-secessionists. Comal County, where 239 votes were cast for and only 89 against secession, formed an exception. "The History of the German Settlements in Texas" by Rudolph Leopold Biesele.

Phoogy on Egon Richard Tausch for writing the above letter to the editor about me. Brother Tausch, when it comes to Texas German history, doesn't know the difference between a plate of sauerkraut and a hole in the ground. If he will read Ted Fehrenbacher's book, "The San Antonio Story," he will find that Blanco, Gillespie, Medina and Uvalde counties voted overwhelmingly against secession.

The late Professor Biesele, in his book, "The History of the German Settlements in Texas," let the cat out of the bag as to why Tausch's ancestors got into trouble no matter how conservative Tausch talks. The truth is Tausch's ancestors, if like most of the Germans who came to Texas, were educated people of liberal political leanings for those times. Some, like the Herfins and Altelges, even operated communes and were democratic socialists.

According to Biesele, the Germans first attracted trouble when they formed a political organization in 1853 at New Wiled near New Braunfels. They called it *Demokrat-lescher Verein*. In the same year another political society was organized at Saterdagale and was called *Der freie Verein*. Its president was Ernest Kapp. (There are eight Kapps in the San Antonio telephone directory.)

On March 15, 1854, *Der freie Verein* called a meeting of all Germans to be held in San Antonio on May 15-16. When the meeting took place, the leaders were such people as "H. Guenther of New Braunfels, presi-

Maury Maverick



dent; Wm. Keidel of Fredericksburg; Dr. Herzberg of San Antonio; A. Stiemering of Saterdagale; and Louis Schuetze of Coletoville." The platform they adopted dealt with political reform and social reform.

The political plank called for the popular election of the president of the United States, they wanted a graduated income tax that today would not get many votes in Fredericksburg, and socially they proclaimed, "Slavery is an evil, the removal of which is absolutely necessary according to the principals of democracy." The slavery plank unleashed a storm of protest and was the beginning of the end for the Germans.

Some conservative Germans like the Mengers went the other way, but most Germans stuck by their liberal guns. It got so bad, according to Fehrenbacher in his book, that the more progressive Germans distributed around San Antonio a pamphlet that read:

"German brothers are your eyes not opened yet? After the rich look every picayune away from you, and the paper is worth only one-half what you had so hard earned, now that you have nothing left, now they go about and sell you, or throw you out of employment. . . Now is the time to stay the heads (hands?) of Dunhauser, Maverick, Mitchell, and Menger to the last bose. . . You will always be the g---n Dutchman. . . Inform everybody the Revolution is broke out. . . (The Maverick mentioned was my great-grandfather, Samuel Augustus Maverick, Yale University, Class of 1825, and who was as elegant as Frates Seligson, San Antonio rancher, and another Yale man.)

One of the great sources of American history can be found in the writings of hungry journalists and historians who were out of work during the

Great Depression. They worked for the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Franklin Delano Roosevelt from one end of the country to another.

From a literary standpoint, it was the most creative period of our country because those down-and-out writers searched for the "soul" of the big cities and small communities of our country and Fredericksburg was no exception.

If my old law school classmate, Pat Dooley, who is of German descent on his mother's side, will go to his Fredericksburg library he will find a WPA paper that tells this about the terrible hangings of innocent people in that community.

"As early as 1854 the Germans fell under the suspicion of slaveholders (which included my Maverick ancestors, I am sorry to say) because of a political platform adopted at the statewide saengerfest at San Antonio.

"Following the battle of Nueces (where Germans fleeing to Mexico to avoid conscription were murdered) Duff returned to Gillespie County where he captured and hanged 50 men and killed many bushwhackers, as those who fled to the hills were called."

Why are those hangings not better known in Texas history? Where, specifically, did they take place in Fredericksburg? Why not put up a historical marker? I think the Hill Country German-Americans are too shy about this dreadful chapter in Texas history. Their ancestors were the heroes. You old things up there in Fredericksburg — come on now and put up a grand historical marker on Main Street. As the descendant of one of your oppressors I'll come up and make the dedicatory address in the form of an apology.

The "Duff" of the Texas Rangers who murdered the German immigrants was James Duff, who was known as "The Rebel Butcher of Texas," and in 1849 had been court-martialed for deserting the U.S. Army. The sentence against him read that he was to receive 50 lashes and the letter "D" (for deserter) branded on his left hip. On Aug. 3, 1860, the San Antonio Express ran this story:

"Duff is in jail in Little Rock for the coldblooded murder of a Negro.

German-Americans are no different than other cultural or ethnic groups

To the Editor: Aug 21, 88 SA ET Mauer

The controversy of the German heritage in the United States is reflected in the spirited debate between Maury Maverick and Egon Richard Tausch (July 31). Rarely do I concur with Maverick's attempts to rewrite history to fit his bizarre political and social philosophy, but this time he is right on target.

The German settlers in the United States were among the most liberal and freedom-loving people who built this nation. They represented the humanistic tradition of the 18th and 19th centuries, which called for an intellectual and spiritual revolt against intolerance, injustice, oppression, war, conquest, revenge, pride and pettiness.

The humanistic tradition stressed the humane element in history, the dominance of man's reason, universal peace, common brotherhood, religious freedom, social justice, economic opportunity, modesty and moderation.

Today, the German humanistic tradition of Goethe, Schiller, Kant, Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart, Bach and Einstein has almost been forgotten because of the barbarism and cruelty of the Nazi regime.

The most troubling aspect of Germany is how a nation of great poets, musicians, artists, scientists and philosophers became a nation of diabolical robots, racists and mass murderers.

The explanation can be found in the struggles throughout German history between the humanitarian and authoritarian traditions. In this struggle the authoritarians triumphed.

This nation, very fortunately, was settled by German pioneers who not only sought economic op-



portunity but also political and religious freedom. These liberty loving Germans represented one-tenth of the population at the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1776. During the 18th century, 3 million came to these shores and yet another wave entered after 1933 to escape the Nazi horrors.

More than 200,000 Americans of German descent fought in the Civil War on both sides and millions in the two world wars, among them Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Millions of Germans and descendants of Germans in the United States have proven time and again that they are neither better nor worse than any other ethnic or cultural group.

Let us fervently hope that new generations of Germans return to the ideals of the great humanitarians and renounce the unspeakable depravity and cruelty of the authoritarians.

O. Rechtschaffen
San Antonio

Why are these hangings not better known in Texas history? . . . The Hill Country German-Americans are too shy about this dreadful chapter in Texas history.

He was commander of the rebel troops that hung 100 loyal men in the German counties. His deeds of murder and outrage form one of the blackest pages of the rebellion."

I'm not through yet with old Egon Richard Tausch, who wrote that dirty letter to the editor. How Tausch can say the Germans were pro-Confederate for the most part is beyond me. Especially in the face of what Capt. William Banta and J.W. Caldwell, Jr. wrote in their book, "Twenty-Seven Years on the Texas Frontier".

"The American residents became aware of the fact that fully 90 percent of the Germans of Gillespie County were strong Union sympathizers. . . Col. Duff hunted down, captured and hung about 50 men."

Godalmighty, 50 men hanged! Since the vote against secession in Gillespie County was 308 to 16, the number of men hanged is an especially high percentage of the entire population.

Postscript: I love Fredericksburg so much and am so filled with ancestral guilt that, by golly, I want my old friend Pat Dooley and folks like Art Kowert, the local Fredericksburg newspaper publisher, and Louise Nixon to get up a committee to design a historical marker for Main Street in honor of those German immigrants who were loyal to Old Glory.

Maury Maverick is a former Texas legislator and a former university instructor in political science.

July 24-88 - Ex-News(S.A.)

Hill Country Germans firmly pro-Union

To the Editor:

As much as I hate to take issue with Egon Richard Tausch of Bulverde (Letters, June 26) — who seems to be a kindred soul — he is falling into the same mistake he deplores in Maury Maverick.

The simple truth is, the Hill Country Germans, in particular those in Gillespie County, did in fact support the Union heavily from 1861 to 1865.

Gillespie County voted overwhelmingly against secession, the area around Gillespie County supplied the majority of the recruits for the 1st and 2nd Texas Cavalry (Union) and the 1st and 2nd Texan Infantry (Union), and for nearly a hundred years after the War for Southern Independence ended the county had the greatest per-capita concentration of registered Republican voters in the United States.

It was, in fact, the Unionist sentiments of the Hill Country Germans that led, in the 1870s, to an almost legendary feud called the Hoodoo War or Mason County War, fought primarily between ex-Confederates who had been disenfranchised and — in many cases — dispossessed of their homes in and around Mason County, and pro-Union Germans from Gillespie County who had moved in and in some cases obtained those homes via Reconstruction chicanery.

While the Hoodoo War doesn't get the publicity accorded other famous feuds, it was bloody enough to satisfy the most ardent student of feuds and feuding.

Tausch, unfortunately, has allowed himself to be sucked into the same mire as Maverick. Maverick would like us to believe (a) every German in the Hill Country supported the Union and (b) all the Germans in Texas, in 1861, were in the Hill Country.

Tausch, in what I believe is a moment of righteous indignation, has taken it upon himself to deny Maverick's scurrilous falsehoods and to say (a) practically no Germans in the Hill Country supported the Yankees and (b) all, or nearly all, Germans in Texas were in the Hill Country. Both are wrong.

The fact is that many, indeed most, of the Germans in and

around Fredericksburg were staunch Union supporters from 1861 to 1865, and their feelings are continued for many years.

It was not, in fact, until Herbert Hoover refused to support the repeal of prohibition in the 1928 campaign that cracks began to appear in the solid wall of Republican sentiment that surrounded Gillespie County, and it was not until 1964 and the election of Lyndon Baines Johnson that Gillespie County showed a substantial number of Democratic votes in a national election.

The fact is, as well, that the Gillespie County Germans were not, in 1861, all the Germans in Texas, as Maverick would apparently like us to believe. Austin was for years a heavily German community — many of Austin's Germans came from the Hill Country originally — yet Austin was thoroughly secessionist in sentiment.

San Antonio had a considerably larger German population than Gillespie County, and San Antonio — as much as Maury Maverick would prefer to rewrite history —



Maury Maverick is a former Texas legislator and former university instructor in political science.

was heavily secessionist, prominent secessionists including a number of Maverick's own ancestors. Only the Maury Mavericks of this world need to rewrite history to salvage their own guilt feelings or to support their political contentions. The rest of us can take it exactly as it came — as I'm quite sure Tausch, on reflection, will agree.

C.F. Eckhardt Seguin

Murdered Germans loved U.S.



Emelia Ritter Schuetze wore a widow's cap from 1864 to 1891.

slavery Waldrip gang had killed one anti-secessionist German after another." In 1867 Waldrip came back to visit Fredericksburg. As he was about to enter the Nimitz Hotel, one Henry Langerham killed Waldrip "like a turkey" with a shot between his eyes. Then the German immigrants "buried Waldrip with his black beaver hat," according to Engelke. You old things up there in Fredericksburg simply must erect a historical marker on Main Street for those murdered German immigrants. Do it for your children and their children. Do it for all Texans as a lesson of liberty.

Postscript: To my old law-school friend Pat Dooley, of Fredericksburg, please check your county records. Is there an indictment against J.P. Waldrip? If there is, will you give a copy to Art Kowert, the town's publisher? And give a copy to Fred Schmidt, the university teacher referred to by Engelke. Fred is one smart "Dutchman" and a good fellow who is helping me on the research about all this.

Maury Maverick is a former Texas legislator and former university instructor in political science.

Letter..... 4-1

for Fredericksburg. Down the road that night he slept at the home of George Hesser and discovered that all German immigrants were terrified. The next morning as he neared Fredericksburg he saw a man plowing a field and tried to talk with him. At first the farmer would not talk. Julius asked in English, "Do you know Louis Schuetze?" Again the farmer would not talk, but finally said "He has been hanged."

Now watch what happens as taken from the papers of the Schuetze family. It's enough to fill a brave man's eyes with tears. "Mein Gott! Mein Gott! I cried out of horror, involuntarily speaking in German."

"Are you German?" the farmer hastily questioned me. "Oh, yes, I am Louis's youngest brother, Julius, from Austin." "What! You are the Schuetze from Austin?" he exclaimed and immediately jumped over the fence and stood beside me. "Yes, you are. I can see the resemblance. Louis was my best friend. We wept together."

During that encounter Julius Schuetze was told that four other people had been hanged: Peter Burg, H. Kirchner, W. Feller and John Blank. With that parting information, Julius then rode his horse to the Nimitz Hotel where Capt. Charles Nimitz (the uncle of the then-unborn Nimitz Chester Nimitz) directed him to where the inquest was being held.

The inquest papers describe a savage betrayal of due process and of all concepts of common decency. They set out that Louis Schuetze was found, "with a rope around his neck, hanging from a bough of a live oak. His hands were bound behind his back. On the left side of his forehead a wound was found. His pockets were turned inside out."

Louise Schuetze, the murdered man's daughter, testified she saw them take her father from the house and then, "I heard a blow and my father cried out 'Mr. Waldrip' and then 'Louise, come here.' I tore myself loose and hurried to my father. My Louisa, he said, 'they are going to hang me.'"

Louis B. Engelke wrote in the Jan. 4, 1864, Express magazine, "Gillespie County records show that Capt. J.P. Waldrip's entire gang was known as 'Waldrip's Wolfpack,' and was indicted for mob murder. . . . For a period of four years, the pro-

Maury Maverick



since they claimed the archives were in such a mess.

"Anyway, the thing people need to understand is that the German immigrants had just taken an oath of allegiance to the United States. They wanted to keep their word. They were proud of being Americans. "Because of the persecution the German immigrants became Republicans and I am a Republican in part because of what was done to my grandfather."

"My grandfather's brother was Julius Schuetze who started the German-English school in Austin. He taught Sam Houston's children piano in the governor's mansion. He also taught the children of Gov. Pendleton, Murrah who became governor in 1863." (Murrah was loyal to the South but he knew it was a hopeless war. He did not like the arbitrary way Confederate Gen. John Magruder treated civilians. In 1865 Gov. Murrah fled to Mexico and died that same year in Monterrey. He was a South Carolinian.)

What follows are comments of Julius Schuetze taken from family papers, German newspapers, and the recordings in the inquest: ". . . there are hundreds still living and residing in Fredericksburg and its environs before whose eyes passed the terrible events of that time. . . . Like 19 out of 20 Germans in Texas, I, too, was a Union man. . . . I was in 1860 music teacher to the family of Sam Houston. . . . In 1864 I also gave instructions in Gov. Pendleton Murrah's family. . . . Murrah was an amicable, clever companion, a man of 35 years, brim full of humor and wit. He was also very liberal in his views. . . . and opposed to the court-martials (of civilians by the Confederate military)."

"Then one day in Austin I was told that a band of 20 men had seized my brother, Louis Schuetze, taken him from his home and murdered him."

With that news Julius Schuetze rushed to Gov. Murrah and secured from him a letter of safe conduct, and then left immediately by horse

"Mr. Maverick, my name is Thelma Cade Perdue. My 84-year-old mother, Winifred Schuetze Cade, is the granddaughter of Louis Schuetze, a pro-Union German immigrant, who was taken out of his home in Fredericksburg and hanged.

"His widow, Emelia Ritter Schuetze, lived until 1891 and wore a widow's mourning cap until the day she died. (See photograph with this column.) My mother has excerpts from the inquest hearing and from other sources. Mother believes she knows where the original inquest papers are located.

"Mr. Maverick, you told the truth about the way the pro-Union German immigrants were treated in Gillespie and Kendall counties during the Civil War. Would you like to talk with my mother?" — A telephone call from Thelma Cade Perdue.

Thelma Cade Perdue and her mother, Winifred Schuetze Cade, are both talented artists. They know their onions about what happened in the Texas Hill Country to the pro-Union German immigrants. I couldn't wait to talk with Mrs. Cade about her murdered grandfather, Louis Schuetze. Here's part of what she told me:

"My paternal grandfather, Louis Schuetze, was hanged near the town of Fredericksburg on or about Feb. 24, 1864. He was dragged from his home in Fredericksburg, near the church which today is known as the Coffee Mill Church.

"He was a schoolteacher, a man of culture and education. In 1851 he founded a school in Indianola, but later was hired to open a school at Live Oak, a town no longer existing, but then near Fredericksburg. Then he opened other schools in Gillespie County.

"Louis Schuetze's wife was Emelia Ritter Schuetze. In Germany they spelled it 'von Ritter.' After her husband was hanged she put on a widow's mourning cap and wore it until the day she died. One of her daughters was Clara Schuetze who married August Stonerberg who founded the San Antonio Express. They were married by justices of the Peace Carl Guenther of the Pioneer Flour Mill.

"An inquest was held and I believe the original inquest papers can be found among the archives in the basement of the new Gillespie County Courthouse. I went there to look for the inquest papers, but they wouldn't let me search for them

Comfort monument honors Germans

To the Editor:

I have been following with great interest Maury Maverick's recent articles and subsequent letters to the editor relating to German-Americans in Central Texas during the Civil War. With so much controversy existing some 125 years later, anyone can easily begin to perceive the extreme state of affairs that must have existed then.

The Civil War has been referred to as the "last battle among gentlemen." However, when one studies some of the individuals who stayed behind to serve the Confederate cause on the home front, nothing could be further from the truth.

Characters such as Duff cannot even be sufficiently described by such concepts as debauchery and inhumanity to man. It is impossible to visualize them as leaders, though they were, for they enjoyed little to no respect from those who served with or under them.

Most of the Germans who had immigrated to Texas prior to 1861 were indeed opposed to slavery, and especially secession. The majority, however, preferred and desired to remain neutral. This they were not allowed to do.

While it may be somewhat of an exaggeration to state that 150 men and boys of German descent were executed during this period in the Hill Country, it can be easily verified that the number greatly exceeded 50.

Subsequent generations and descendants have always been proud of those men, who had the courage to make the ultimate sacrifice in an attempt to preserve the ideals of human freedom.

Three years after the Nueces Battle, or more appropriately, the Nueces Massacre, citizens from Comfort and the surrounding area were finally allowed to travel to the site of the battle and gather the remains of the dead.

On Aug. 20, 1865, the bones of 36 young men were interred in a mass grave in Comfort. A year later, on Aug. 10, 1866, a monument was erected to forever honor those individuals.

The Comfort Heritage Foundation was founded in 1978 to raise funds necessary for a major restoration of this monument, which is also known as the *Treu der Union* (true or loyal to the Union) monument. It is the only monument to the Union outside of national cemeteries in Confederate territory.

The foundation is currently trying to verify, with



Comfort's 'Treu der Union' monument honors massacre victims.

assistance from the Texas Historical Commission, that it is the oldest monument of its type in the state.

At 9:30 a.m. Saturday, the Comfort Heritage Foundation will hold a dedication ceremony during which three replica cast-aluminum plaques, carrying clearly the names originally observable on the limestone sides of the 1866 monument, will be placed on attractive limestone bases.

This will allow visitors to read all of the names until such time that sufficient funds exist to commence with a total and proper restoration of the monument.

The public is invited to the ceremony, and refreshments will be served immediately afterward across the street at Immanuel Lutheran Church.

Gregory J. Kraemer
Comfort

The typical German "victim" was one of the tiny pro-Union minority in isolated areas who chose to sit out the war, rather than joining the Union Army (as many Anglos did). If he was very, very unlucky, he was persecuted by his German and Anglo neighbors whose brothers and sons were fighting and dying for Texas.

The handful of victims now have monuments in Comfort and Fredericksburg. Where is the monument to the many Hill Country German heroes who died "*Treu der Constitution und Texas*"?

Egon Richard Tamath
Belverde

True German hero defended Texas

To the Editor:

Genug! (Enough!)

It seems that Maury Maverick and his surprisingly many supporters have given up their unhistorical myths that the majority of the Texas Germans were pro-Union during the Civil War, and that 50 or 100 were hanged for such sympathies.

Instead, they are now resorting to emotional accounts of the one murder of a Unionist that, however unclear the facts or cause, certainly left grieving relatives.

The typical young German Texan's family had sworn allegiance to the Republic of Texas and later voted for Texas' independence from the North. This young man then saw Texas endangered by invaders and enlisted before there was need of a draft, knowing that he would suffer and likely be killed or wounded. This is a "hero."



Cartoonist Thomas Nast

Q. My daughter and I would appreciate it very much if you could tell us the origin of the donkey and elephant symbols for the Democratic and Republican parties.—Mary Alice Herbert, Washington, D.C.

A. Thomas Nast (1840-1902)—a German-born illustrator, cartoonist and painter who served as an artist-correspondent for several magazines and newspapers in the U.S. in the latter half of the 19th century—created the elephant, the donkey and the tiger as political symbols of, respectively, the Republican Party, the Democratic Party and New York's Tammany Hall.

Want the facts? Opinion? Truth? Write Walter Scott, Box 5573, Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210, or phone (213) 651-3375.

Teaching German to Engineers

A pilot program that combines a standard engineering curriculum with intensive study in German language and culture was begun this year at the University of Rhode Island.

The International Engineering Program, a five-year course of study leading to a bachelor-of-science degree in engineering and a bachelor-of-arts degree in German, is designed to produce engineers who are better equipped to compete in the international marketplace.

"The United States leads the world economically and technologically, but we seem to be clobbered in the international marketplace," says John M. Grandin, associate dean of arts and sciences and the program's director. "One reason is that we're used to having other countries welcome us on our terms."

"Now, to compete, we have to be able to beat them on their own turf and to deal with them in their terms."

German was chosen for the university's program over, say, Japanese, because "we happen to have strength in German at U.R.I.," Mr. Grandin says.

The choice of German also made sense because "West Germany is one of our country's top two or three trading partners," Mr. Grandin says.

In addition, "West German investment in the U.S. is phenomenal," he says. "There are over 2,000 subsidiaries of West German-based companies in the U.S.—about a dozen of them in Rhode Island."

"A lot of them are trying to find American personnel who can work between the two cultures. On the other side of the equation are American companies doing business in Germany."

In the first three years of the new engineering program, students will take a separate German-language program that concentrates on oral and technical skills, in addition to a standard en-

gineering curriculum. The fourth year includes a six-month internship.

During that period, students must work for an engineering company in a German-speaking country.

In the fifth year, the students must take one engineering course taught in German, in addition to their regular studies.

"People are always saying, 'Why can't we do more humanities with engineering?'" Mr. Grandin says.

In the past, Mr. Grandin says, that's been "a practical question—there's not time and room if we want to produce decent engineers."

"But this program is a practical application not only responding to need, but also bringing two disciplines together."

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education liked the idea well enough to pay for the program for three years, Mr. Grandin says.

The hope is that the program will be copied by other institutions, using other languages in addition to German.

Students also apparently like the idea.

In the first year, Mr. Grandin says, officials expected about 15 students to be interested in the program, but three times that number enrolled. As a result, university officials may add a similar program that would combine engineering and French.

—ZOE INGALLS

For more information, contact John M. Grandin, associate dean, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Rhode Island, Chafee Social Science Center, Kingston, R.I. 02881.

Poll: Children Unbiased Toward Foreigners

West German children have almost no prejudices toward foreign children, according to a poll conducted recently by a *Hamburg* magazine. The magazine, which asked 1,680 school children about their relationship to fellow students of foreign origin, found that in many answers foreign students were characterized as being just as "great" or just as "bad" as their German playmates.

Letters Maury's a bully on German issue

To the Editor:

Maury Maverick's bombastic bullying of those who disagree with him on the German immigrant secession question brings discredit on his fellow liberals, but we must not be judgmental about this.

If you wish the truth of this matter, read "German Seed in Texas Soil" by Terry G. Jordan, published by the University of Texas Press.

This well-researched study proves Maverick wrong from point A to point Z, but then, what else is new?

Fred Sinclair
Boerne

Today's Germans paying for past

To the Editor:

Re: "German-Americans no different than other cultural or ethnic groups," by O. Rechtschaffen (Letters, Aug. 21).

In 1941 Theodore N. Kaufman published a book (or rather a diatribe) about Germans that was titled "Germany Must Perish." In it he conceded that only about 20 percent of the German population was decent and that it was the world's duty to see to it that the rest of these barbarians be destroyed.

It is sad to realize that vicious verbal attacks and vituperations (against Germans) never seem to end. Do Rechtschaffen's suspicions and apprehensions about future German generations include the East Germans who are existing under a foreign authoritarian dictatorship that they did not choose?

'Von' Maverick errs again

May 14, 1988 - 5 - EX-100

To the Editor:

With two lengthy and detailed attacks on my letter — one by Maury Maverick himself — surely I may answer with the historical facts my first letter had to exclude due to space.

As I said before, the Texas Germans voted overwhelmingly for secession. Of the 18 German counties in Texas, only four voted against secession. The vote totals can be checked in the only source I know of that has documented and analyzed them, my master's thesis, "Southern Sentiments Among the Texas Germans During the Civil War and Reconstruction" (University of Texas, 1965).

Of course, thousands who voted against secession fought valiantly for Texas once the South was invaded.

Maverick confuses the handful of radical immigrants in far west Gillespie County with the many thousands of German families occupying all the land from the Texas Coast to Comal County.

Radical sentiments were largely limited to the trickle of political Germans who came after the 1848 revolution — newcomers contemptuously dismissed by the mass of Texas Germans as *die Gruene* and forced out of the older German settlements.

Even these latecomers, who won Maverick's love by founding tiny Socialist colonies, had so adapted by 1860 that their leader, Gustav Schleicher, had become the spokesman of the pro-Southern forces in the state Legislature.

Duff's Raiders, condemned by Maverick for attacking Unionists, was largely German (Duff's lieutenant was named August Siemering) Capt. Charles Nimitz, whose

German debate has other side

To the Editor:

Re: The *Sturm und Drang* Maverick — Tausch controversy on German Unionists and Confederates.

In-depth research shows three waves of German immigration to Texas, each of different character and time periods.

The 1830s group joined S.F. Austin's settlers on the Brazos and Colorado and became old Texans. The 1845 Prinz Solms colony settled along the Comal and mid-Guadalupe on the cusp of Texas statehood. The 1846-1850 Hill Country Germans lived on the Pedernales and upper Guadalupe as latecomers.

It was the '48ers, the "Dragons for Breakfast" Germans, arrived from the 1848 German revolts, who influenced and inflamed the Hill Country German Union sympathies.

New Braunfels, Round Top and other German communities raised Confederate companies and such names as Coreth, Giesecke, Kleberg, von Roeder and Nimitz joined (and died for) the Confederacy as the '48ers and Hill Country Germans maintained (and died for) their Union loyalties.

Crystal Sasse Ragsdale
New Braunfels

kinsman inspired Maverick's first column, was the Confederate recruiter in Fredericksburg, and was physically attacked by an (Anglo) Unionist band in Gillespie County.

Honor requires us to remember our heroes such as Ferdinand Lindeimer, the newspaper editor who mobilized the Germans behind secession and the war effort; Confederate Gen. August Buechel, killed leading his German regiments at the Battle of Pleasant Hill, La.; Gustav Hoffman, first mayor of New Braunfels, who organized and equipped the first German Confederate regiments; the (German) second commander of Terry's Texas Rangers; and the unsung German sheriff of Travis County who arrested Gov. Davis and put an end to the oppression of Reconstruction.

Since Maverick is publicly obsessed with both guilt and pride over his ancestor, I'll mention mine: Sgt. Kasper Moos of Comal County, 7th Tex. Mtd. Vois., CSA, who lived out his life with the shrapnel wounds he received in the New Mexico campaign, and whose brother was killed by his side at the Battle of Glorietta.

Many conflicting facts can be cited by historians to support different conclusions, but only Maverick would cite atrocity propaganda from official mouthpieces of the radical Reconstruction regime as his major historical sources.

The best summary is in John Hawgood's book, "The Tragedy of German America": "So many fallacious statements have been made concerning the Germans in Texas that perhaps it is wise here to express quite clearly that the Germans in Texas believed in states' rights, and that a majority of them were loyal to the Confederate cause, many fought for it, and quite a number died for it."

Egon Richard Tausch
Balverde

Oktoberfest stays in tune in Boerne

October 10, 1988

By MARINA PISANO
Express-News Staff Writer

BOERNE — German-American-Texan relations were in tune during Oktoberfest Saturday, as the Federal Republic of Germany honored music directors Dr. Kenneth Herbst and Philson Freeman.

Consul Dr. Manfred Emmes of the West German Consulate in Houston presented the special German-American Friendship Awards to Herbst,

director of the Boerne Village Band; and Freeman, director of San Antonio's Beethoven Concert Band. The awards were signed by West Germany's ambassador to the United States, Dr. Juergen Ruhfus.

"We wanted to do something to recognize (Herbst's and Freeman's) efforts," Emmes said. "They have for a very long time now done a great deal to foster German-American music and culture in Texas and the States."

Emmes said the awards were timed "as closely as we could come to German-American Day." Just last year, Congress designated Oct. 6 as national German-American Day.

"We think it is appropriate the Congress did that," Emmes said. "After all, the Italians have Columbus Day; the Irish have St. Patrick's Day. Now, German-Americans have their day."

The consul explained that it was on Oct. 6, 1683, that the first German settlers — 13 families in all — landed on American shores.

Fittingly, a rousing performance by Herbst's Boerne Village Band preceded the award presentations. Formed in 1860, the Hill Country ensemble is believed to be the oldest German band in the United States. Herbst, when he's not directing, is a Boerne veterinarian.

Later in the evening, Freeman's Beethoven Concert Band entertained the crowd. The group traces its roots to early German societies of San Antonio in the 1850s. It's billed as the nation's oldest active German concert band.

Freeman became director 10 years ago, after his retirement from the service. He was commander of the 323rd Army Band — the Band of the Surgeon General — stationed at Fort Sam Houston's Academy of Health Sciences.

Emmes noted this was his first visit to Boerne, founded in 1840 by German settlers and named for German poet/philosopher Ludwig Boerne. Oktoberfest is its annual celebration of ethnic foods, crafts, music and dance.



HERBST



FREEMAN

Germans died for liberty

May 21 - 88 - 4 - EX-100

To the Editor:

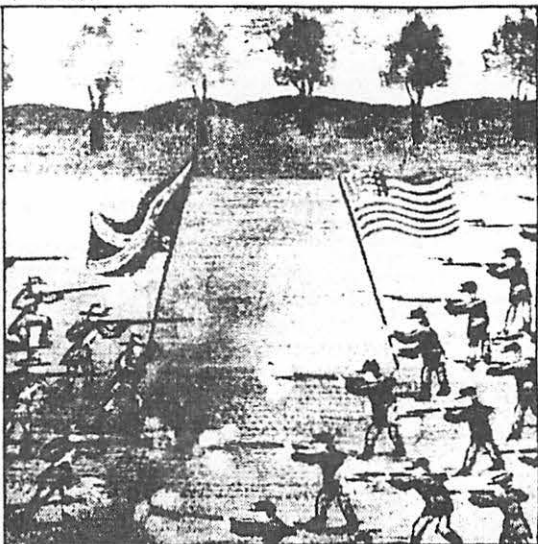
Egon Richard Tausch, in his Aug. 14 letter in which he refutes Maury Maverick's column honoring German immigrants who would not bow to Confederate mandates of slavery and Secession but gave their lives for this courage, shames himself and his fellow Texans with his distortions of truth.

When Tausch asserts that many Texans entered the Confederate Army during the Civil War, he is right. My own maternal great-grandfather had to hide out in Mexico on numerous occasions to avoid the ruthless bushwhackers, who pressed unwilling young men into the southern army.

Under the terroristic threats of the likes of Duff many good people feared to threaten the safety of their homes and family by defying those in power. Others, not so noble, were greedy for the money they could amass selling goods to the army.

Most people in any society are not willing to pay the price Louis Schuetze, a schoolmaster, did when he was dragged from his home at night by masked men in Fredericksburg. He was found hanged the next morning.

Schuetze left his wife, a tiny newborn and seven other children. The A. Siemering Tausch mentioned as belonging to Duff's gang was Schuetze's son-in-law and



kindly took in the family and cared for them for many years. He had been forced into the Confederate Army, but took no part in Duff's murderous forays.

I know this because Louis Schuetze is a very precious part of our family heritage. We have letters written by him decrying the inhumanity of slavery and proclaiming the dignity of all men.

Tausch may call these '48ers a "radical handful," but only, I hope, out of ignorance.

These young men tried to achieve what we in America take for granted — freedom and democracy — and gave up homes,

property and loved ones when their dreams were crushed under the iron boot of imperial power. Had these men succeeded, there would have been no tragic history of Germany, no Kaiser, no World War I, no Hitler, no World War II.

Tausch must not allow his unconscious guilt at being a descendant of German immigrants afraid to stand up for the liberty of all to dim the glory and luster of men who did not fear, and who laid down their lives in the noblest of causes, the deliverance of their black fellow men from chains.

Alice Rilling Schuetze
San Antonio

RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP TODAY! DON'T MISS OUT...

Museum features 130-year-old home

Since May 1985, the 130-year-old Breustedt House has stood quietly under the majestic trees behind Conservation Plaza waiting for visitors to enter and relive the past.

The Museum of Texas Handmade Furniture, managed by the Heritage Society of New Braunfels, opened in May 1985 after the huge house survived the threat of destruction at its original location on Texas 46 near Interstate 35. The Spotted Cow still stands at the spot as a reminder of earlier days. The building served as the outdoor kitchen for the Breustedt House.

Today, the Breustedt House proudly welcomes guests to wander through its rooms and view the antiques and furniture hand-picked by a couple who love this area's heritage.

Many years ago, Bill and Nan Dillens opened an antique store in a former bakery at the corner of San Antonio and Santa Clara (across from HEB). That venture proved to be the beginning of their fascination with furniture made by the German immigrant cabinet makers who came here in 1845.

The Dillens later bought the old Comal Hotel (now the Prince Solms Inn) and began its restoration. Before they were finished, they heard of the plight of the Breustedt House and decided they couldn't let that beautiful house go, even though they had their hands full with the Prince Solms Inn's many bathrooms, said Rosemarie Gregory, a museum docent.

They found 15 acres of land off Churchill Drive, behind Conservation Plaza, and had the two-story house moved there — in one piece. "Once they had the Prince Solms completed, they moved to the house and brought with them their collection" of handmade furniture and antiques, Gregory said.

Actually, the Dillens moved into a barn next to the house, said Mary Jo Meyer, one of the museum's 33 docents. And living there, they got the house into good enough shape to move in and finish the restoration.

Along with the house, which looks like it was meant to sit among the trees, the museum features a log cabin built in 1847 in the Solms area by Johann Reiminger and filled with home furnishings, such as pewter dishes and bone-handled utensils, and tools used by early settlers. The barn soon will contain a display of woodworking tools.

Through the years, the Dillens collected enough furniture to fill up the house and as they collected, gathered information about the cabinetmakers and the pieces.

Among the collection, the docents knowledgeably tell the visitor, are massive walnut wardrobes, portraits of area residence, unexcused, sleigh beds, school and schoolmaster's desks, pre-Civil War quilts, immigrants' chest, and chamber pots. The furniture was made by such men as Johann Jahn, Franz Stautzenberger, Friedrich Tietze, and Heinrich Scholl.

Much of the research about the furniture and antiques was done by the Dillens, Gregory said. Much more has been done by a Heritage Society research committee, which is trying to delve deeper into the background of the more than 75 pieces of handmade furniture in the house and the lives of the area's cabinetmakers and to obtain pictures of the cabinetmakers. The committee also hopes to learn where most of each cabinetmaker's products have ended up, Gregory said.

Members of the Heritage Society also are working on an

Along with the house, which looks like it was meant to sit among the trees, the museum features a log cabin built in 1847 in the Solms area by Johann Reiminger and filled with home furnishings, such as pewter dishes and bone-handled utensils, and tools used by early settlers. The barn soon will contain a display of woodworking tools.

in-depth life story of Bill and Nan Dillens, complete with photographs, to have for the museum's library and a history of the Breustedt family and the nine children raised in the home.

After the Breustedt House served as their home for many years, the Dillens in 1981 decided to move. Mr. Dillens approached the Chamber of Commerce and said he wanted to give the house and its contents and the land to the people, Gregory said.

"They wanted to insure that the people would be able to enjoy the collection that they had spent years and years on," said Kristina Smith, executive director of the museum.

"The Heritage Society was formed with two purposes in mind," said Roxolin Krueger, first president of the society. "One was to take on the heritage exhibit and put that on yearly and the other was to have some organization operating the Museum of Texas Handmade Furniture that had been given to the Braunfels Foundation Trust.

"They felt like the Heritage Society would be the vehicle to take over," Krueger said, explaining that the Heritage Exhibit had been staged by the chamber annually since 1972. The chamber at the time also was producing Wurzburgfest and was having a hard time getting both organized, she said.

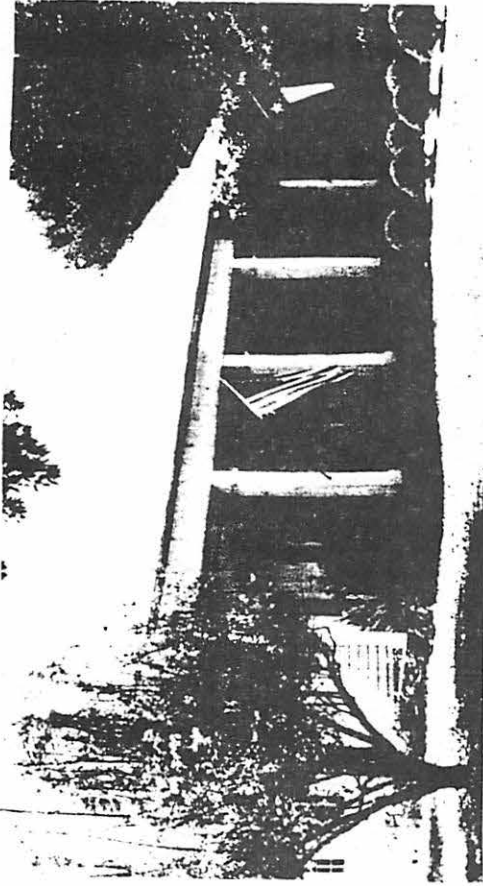
So the society was formed after a task-force study in 1984. Eighty-seven members hired a director in February 1985 and the museum opened that May.

Before Mr. Dillens handed over the house, contents and land, Krueger said, he wanted assurances that enough money could be raised to maintain the property. Tom Burrus, Elliott Knox and Tom Purdum gathered together prospective members and raised thousands of dollars to get the organization off the ground.

"I have to admire those first 87 members," Krueger said. "They had blind faith," but knew a strong organization was in charge and that was the Chamber of Commerce.

From those original 87 members, the Heritage Society has grown to 140 members. The society currently is conducting a membership drive wherein each member is asked to bring a non-member into the group. The society also is planning to produce a video or slide presentation to take to local service clubs and organizations to spread the word about the museum and the society.

Membership dues and the \$2 admission to the museum are the museum's sole operating revenue. The money



The Breustedt House is the centerpiece for the Museum of Texas Handmade Furniture on Churchill Drive

Sunday, September 4, 1988

New Braunfels'

Herald-Zeitung, New Braunfels, Texas

best-kept secret

made at the annual Heritage Exhibit usually is deposited directly into the next year's program, Smith said.

Three years ago, the society joined the Conservation Society in hosting Folkfest on the grounds of Conservation Plaza and the museum. It has turned into an annual event and plans are to make it an even bigger festival next year. "It is good for the spirit of the community," Smith said. "We're going to expand the entertainment, the food and the children's activities."

Folkfest features area artisans and craftsmen, along with docent demonstrations of such activities as soap-making, yarn spinning and rug hooking.

"We could not do what we are doing without the docents," Smith said. "We've been really blessed. They all are such good friends and they really love what they're doing."

"I think we are truly the best-kept secret in New Braunfels," she said. "Not only do we have a fine collection of handmade furniture, but the grounds are breathtaking."

Gregory, former docent chairman, likens the museum's group to those in more famous museums. "It's one of the most exciting things I know I've ever been a part of," she said. "What we have here is on the par with Houston's Bayou Bend."

"We feel we have a living history and such a gem in that museum," she said. "It is so unique and it speaks to so many interesting faces."



San AntonioSM

San Antonio, Texas. Heimat des Alamo und des Riverwalk. Eine der größten texanischen Städte und das beliebteste Ferientziel dieses amerikanischen Bundesstaates. Erfüllt von einem Geist, der so warm und freundlich ist wie das Klima. San Antonio wartet darauf, auch Ihre Sinne mit tausenderlei Dingen, die es hier zu sehen, zu hören, zu schmecken und zu fühlen gibt, erfüllen zu können.

San Antonio, eine der am schnellsten wachsenden Städte in den Vereinigten Staaten, verfügt über ange-

sehene Universitäten und Colleges, einen modernen Krankenhauskomplex und einen sich rasch ausdehnenden Stützpunkt für die Elektronik- und Informatikindustrie.

In den vielen feinen Restaurants wird etwas für jeden Gaumen geboten. Hier werden die verschiedenartigsten internationalen Gerichte ser-

viert, aber auch unsere berühmte einheimische Kost, wie zum Beispiel dicke Steaks.

San Antonios Nachtleben ist nicht minder interessant. Von der klassischen Musik bis zum Jazz. Broadway-Shows aus New York auf Tournee. Und vieles mehr.

Lassen Sie sich nicht die jahrhundertealten historischen Stätten entgehen. In seiner Architektur, seinen Sehenswürdigkeiten und Museen spiegelt San Antonio überall ein reiches und kulturell vielschichtiges Erbe wider. Hier finden Sie die ersten Ansätze spanischer und mexikanischer Siedlungen. Deutsche Pioniere. Und Cowboys aus der Wildwestzeit.

Die Umgebung San Antonios kann auch mit viel Sehenswertem aufwarten. In weniger als einer Autostunde erreichen Sie glitzernde Seen, die in großartigen, welligen Hügeln eingebettet sind. Silbrige Stromschnellen und breite, ruhige Flüsse laden zu Kanu- und Floßfahrten ein. Vergnügungsfarmen (dude ranches). Pittoreske Kleinstädte, die die Atmosphäre ihrer europäischen Siedler behalten haben.

Die weißen Sandstrände und das warme Wasser des Golfs von Mexiko ist nur wenige Autostunden entfernt. Und Mexico City, in südlicher Richtung gelegen, ist in nur eineinhalb Flugstunden zu erreichen.

Die Anreise nach San Antonio ist kinderleicht. Von unserem modernen internationalen Flughafen aus gibt es direkte Flugverbindungen in die wichtigsten Städte an der Ost- und Westküste der Vereinigten Staaten. Dallas und Houston, die beiden Tore nach Texas, sind mit dem Flugzeug in weniger als einer Stunde zu erreichen.

In San Antonio haben Sie die Wahl zwischen mittleren und Luxushotels, die über die ganze Stadt verstreut sind. Egal, wo Sie wohnen, Sie sind nie weit vom Mittelpunkt des Geschehens entfernt. Im Zentrum der Stadt lassen sich die interessantesten Punkte von den Hotels aus leicht zu Fuß erreichen. (Die Innenstadt befindet sich übrigens nur 13 km vom Flughafen entfernt).

Genießen Sie das fröhliche Treiben, die heitere Betriebsamkeit und die vielen Stimmungen von San Antonio. Wir bieten alle Vorteile einer großen Metropole und doch haben wir den Charme und die Gastfreundschaft bewahrt, die Texas berühmt gemacht haben. Und die freundlichen Menschen in dieser Stadt, mit denen Sie einen großen Teil Ihrer Herkunft, Sprache und Sitten teilen, vermitteln Ihnen das Gefühl, daß Sie hier kein Fremder sind. All das trägt dazu bei, Ihren Aufenthalt in San Antonio zu einem einmaligen Erlebnis zu machen.

Von Ihrem Reisebüro erfahren Sie mehr über San Antonio oder vom Städtischen San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau.

San Antonio Convention and Visitors Bureau, P.O. Box 2277, San Antonio, Texas 78298. 512/299-8123. Telex 910-871-1144.

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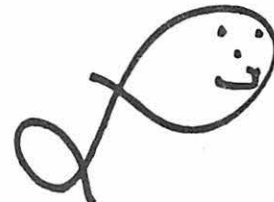
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Louie



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
	Contributing	15.00
	Institutional	15.00
Annual Meeting	Foreign	12.00
1988 - Sept. 9-11, Austin	Patron	30.00
1989 - Sept. 8-10, San Antonio		

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:

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY
1011 Meredith Drive
P. O. Box 262
Manchaca, Texas 78652



FOUNDED 1978

German-Texan Heritage Society

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

- \$5 Student (verified by teacher)
- \$8 Regular
- \$15 Contributing
- \$15 Institutions
- \$12 Foreign
- \$30 Patron (saints of the society)
- 19 Indicate year membership should go into effect.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name _____
 Street _____
 City _____
 State _____ Zip _____
 County _____ Telephone _____
 Occupation (if retired, former occupation) _____

Special Projects (relating to German-Texana) _____

Publications (relating to German-Texana) _____

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

Please check the following interest categories:

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

Send your check and this page to:

German-Texan Heritage Society
 Dona Reeves-Marquardt
 Department of Modern Languages
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 San Marcos, Texas 78666

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Gilbert Jordan
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Dallas, Tx. 75205
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TOPIC INDEX (NEWSLETTER)

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Pasadena, Tx. 77502
713-477-2318

SURNAME INDEX (NEWSLETTER)

Cathleen Witt Stahmer
8115 Hagen
Houston, Tx. 77036
713-771-5331

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETINGS

1989...SEPT. 8-10
SAN ANTONIO

1990...SEPT. 7-9
LA GRANGE/BRENHAM/ROUND TOP
Elizabeth Lehmann, Chair

1991...SEPT. 6-8
CORPUS CHRISTI
Chair needed

1992...Sept.
NEW BRAUNFELS

1993...Sept.
SAN ANGELO
Otto Tetzlaff

1994...Sept
FREDERICKSBURG

1995..Sept.
VICTORIA

1996..Sept.
INDUSTRY
Texas Statehood 150 Year
Celebration

1997...Sept...
KERRVILLE/BOERNE/COMFORT

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GTHS NEWSLETTER

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

DEADLINES

SPRING.....JANUARY 20
SUMMER.....MAY 20
FALL.....SEPTEMBER 20

The actual date of publication varies .

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

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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