

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

THE JOURNAL



Volume XI Number 1 Spring, 1989

Affiliated With: The Society For German-American Studies

ISSN 0730-3106
Price Per Issue
\$3.00 (Members) \$3.50 (Non-members)

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GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY
ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
SEPTEMBER 8, 9, 10, 1989

REGISTRATION FORM

Pre-registration deadline: August 8, 1989

Registration Fee (before Aug. 8)..... \$40.00 per person
Registration Fee (after Aug. 8)..... \$45.00 per person
(Registration Fee includes all programs, 3 coffee
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NOT REFUNDABLE IN CASE OF CANCELATION

Friday night reception and river barge ride..... \$12.00 per person
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(Invite friends & spouses as your guests. Includes
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List name of each person attending as you want it to appear on the name tag

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NAME _____ CITY _____

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NAME _____ CITY _____

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Your Address: Street _____

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Mail registration form and check to: GTHS, P.O. BOX 262, Manchaca, Tx 78652

THE JOURNAL

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The Editor Writes . . .

I apologize for the delay of this publication. We did not get enough dated information to put out a shorter version. This year we will continue to put out three big editions, now called THE JOURNAL. See the cover for the deadlines. The next issue will be out in JULY. Please send any articles, etc., by June 20.

Eleven years is a long time to edit and cut and paste. I have been caught up in editor's burn out, but after this "time out", I'm at it again.

ANNA THOMPSON has accepted the position as the first Executive Director of the German-Texan Heritage Society. This is indeed a monumental step forward for our Society. Her duties will include: services to members, membership growth and grant writing. She began her duties on May 1. This is a part time position, which can be expanded as the membership increases. Congratulations to US!!

We are very pleased to publish the newly adopted By Laws of the GTHS. Thanks to Lew Marquardt, Ann Lindemann, Helga von Schweinitz, and Rod Koenig.

The committee to nominate the new board is at work. Lew Marquardt is the chairperson.

From June 3 to July 5 I will be in Germany with ten of my students and Barbara Dielmann. Thanks to our Robert Robinson-Zwahr, we will be spending a week in Leipzig with our students. We are one of (if not THE) the first high school groups to see the East German way-of-life on a private basis. Dona and Lew will be in Hannover. If you have any concerns, please direct them to Anna in the office.

August 9-13 I will be directing the first annual National German Conference and Competition for High School students at St. Mary's University in San Antonio. Other involved GTHS members are Gail Cope, Jackie Hastay, and Nevilee Weaver. We were chosen by the American Association of Teachers of German as the model for the nation, since our contests are so successful. If anyone is interested in helping out as a judge, please contact Carolyn Kemplin at Boerne High School.

MEMO: Report about the 1989 Symposium of the Society for German-American Studies, Chicago..April 26-29

The Board of the SGAS accepted our invitation to them to host the Spring, 1993, Symposium of the SGAS in Austin. They are especially interested in tours of New Braunfels, Boerne and Fredericksburg.

The Board of the SGAS has accepted the GTHS as an affiliate member, with no cost to us, because we have 6 members from Texas in their group. Other affiliate members are: The Center for Pennsylvania German Studies; The German Heritage Society of Washington, DC; The Max Kade Institutes of Kansas and of Wisconsin, and the Indiana German Heritage Society. We are in some pretty good company!! This affiliation gives us national status within a group that has the same goals we do. Now we can have a free table at all of their meetings to sell our books!(1990 in Indianapolis). Also our name and address will be on their newsletters.

The two most prominent "new" heritage societies in the USA are the Indiana German Heritage Society, which has modeled itself after ours and the GTHS. Indiana is 5 years old and we are going on 11. Many states have none and others have old ones which are no longer very active.

An educational task force was formed to gather teaching materials, course outlines, and bibliographical data about German-American life - in German - in order to compile supplementary teaching materials for teachers of German from the beginning to the advanced levels. We especially need to find poems, short stories, letters, etc. We think a great entry would be our German-Texan play by editor Trenckmann???

Organizing a workshop/swap shop for elementary and secondary teachers who want to teach German-American. The first workshop will be at the 1990 convention in Indianapolis. We hope to gather teachers from 15-20 states to share materials which will then be added to what we collect in VII. Finally we envision the production of a teachers' guide, texts, lesson plans and tests. Should we have a "dry run" workshop in San Antonio for our teacher members? We could recruit quite a few more teachers as members, if we did this!!!

Dona and I, as your representatives, were as forthright and outspoken as always. Lew even got into the spirit and out talked the both of us!! The presentations were fantastic...highest quality of scholarly pursuit. Everybody was friendly and genuinely happy to have a Texas representation there. Lisa's presentation and presence gave us - THE TEXANS - a three dimensional effect! We met several GTHS members for the first time....from Missouri, Minnesota, Florida, etc.

SEND US NEWS ABOUT
GERMAN-TEXAN EVENTS!

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Wednesday, January 25, 1989 • • Austin American-Statesman

B7

Porterfield From B1

ble men and women that Ney sculpted between the 1850s and 1902.

Something can be said about what she lost and what she gained in the way of models and patrons when she quit Germany and Europe for America and Texas in 1871-72. In Europe, most of her stone portraiture was of men of ideas and intellect, with an occasional monarch thrown in. In Texas, most of her subjects were men of no ideas but plenty of action, with an occasional woman thrown in.

If Elisabet had lived twice times 74, she would have continued to look in vain for an idea from any of us Texans. Which would have been just as well. It was Rousseau's idea of the noble rustic that screwed her up in the first place and sent her over here with philosopher Edmund Montgomery, her secret-husband, in quest of the ideal Arcadian life. It never came to pass. In fact, it ended tragically, if you want to know the truth. But I'm getting ahead of myself. I want to go back and give you a sneak preview about her unseen sculpture, the twin boys which you can see on Sunday.

I slipped out early and peeked at them, took photographer Mike Boroff with me because he is good at abstractions, which is what the little lads are: an ideal carved in soft stone. Ney created the pair sometime between 1863 and 1866, after she and Montgomery had married and moved from Berlin to Funchal, Madeira. Sons of the British consul may have served as her models.

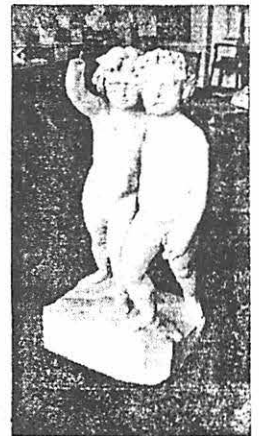
Genie Martin, acting curator of the museum, showed me a photograph of a naked child standing in

the doorway of Ney's island studio. At any rate, Ney dubbed the boys "The Genii of Mankind," later called the pair "Sursum," her motto, which in Latin is supposed to mean "upward." I think Ney's most recent biographer, University of Texas Professor Emily Fourmy Cutrer, is right about the twin genii. They represent Ney's youthful optimism that a new man, freed of the crustation of old theologies, literally stripped of angel wings, could, arm in arm with his brother, walk his way to utopia naked, carrying only the torch of enlightenment and the key of scientific inquiry to unlock life's mysteries.

Now, several generations wiser, we have to rain on Ney's parade, noble and elevated as it was. Freud came later to teach us that one doesn't get rid of angels and demons by pulling off their wings. We have to face them where they reside, down deep within ourselves, and keep them in balance rather than choosing between them. It would be a shock to Ney, and especially her husband, Montgomery, to learn that science has proven no better or worse than religion.

I could not help notice that the hand of the genii carrying the torch was missing, and so, alas, was the head of its penis. The boys had broken while being shipped to the Chicago World's Columbian Exhibition in 1893. Curator Martin assured me that the parts would be replaced with a new epoxy by Sunday, but I thought their absence was a profound parallel to modern man, who obviously is missing parts, perhaps exactly those the genii needs.

Surely Elisabet Ney, who was not so intact herself when it was all said and done, came to a soberer



Staff photo by Mike Boroff
Elisabet Ney's statue will be repaired by Sunday when it goes on display at the Ney museum.

view of man her last years. Her last work, Lady Macbeth, 1902, shows a mother almost mad with grief.

Ney herself had borne two beatific boys, Arthur and Lorne, whom she saw as genii. Arthur died of diphtheria at 2, and Lorne could not live up to his mother's carved-in-marble notions about how children, even men, should be. When she died they found hands, arms, legs and feet, set in plaster and labeled "Lorne," lying about her studio. Although she made a bust of him, she could never put all of Lorne back together again.

PAUL TIENERT REUNION 1989

Saturday, June 17
Roitsch's Camp
LaGrange, Tx.
Contact: Vivian Taylor
Rt. 3, Box 263E
Weiman, Tx. 78962
409-263-5416

TWO REUNIONS IN MASON, TEXAS
Anton and Christina Willmann
June 18, 1989
Mason National Bank Room

John Adam and Eva Schuessler
July 1, 1989 Ft. Mason Park
Community Building

For more information, contact
Johnita Bohmfalk
Box 306, Mason, Tx. 76856

BOHMFALK FAMILY REUNION
August 20, 1989
Smithville, Texas
V.F.W. Hall at the Colorado
River Bridge.

For more information, contact:
Johnita Bohmfalk, Box 306
Mason, Tx. 76856

Reborn sculpture reflects Ney's hopes for man

Come with me to celebrate Elisabet Ney's birthday.

The flamboyant sculptor would have been 156 years old Thursday, and Sunday between noon and 5 p.m. some of her patrons and admirers are remembering with an open house at Formosa, Ney's studio residence and museum at 305 E. 45th St. What makes the event special is the public unveiling of a Ney sculpture that has been in private hands for 96 years.

And what a story (we can only touch on it here) surrounds the work. Even 81 years after her death in the Hyde Park studio, Elisabet Ney's spirit not only stirs the plaster and marble images she left there, but it continues to span con-



Billy Porterfield

tinents and bring together the most unlikely people and interests. Much as Elisabet herself did in a lifetime as heroic as her statues.

The piece that will be shown for the first-time Sunday is of two slightly larger-than-life young boys — wingless cherubs — striding arm in arm up a hill, looking expectantly up and beyond themselves.

Now, hold on. I know this kind of

beatific come-on can be a turnoff. This is hardly the time for innocents, much less putti, even with their wings removed. And, yes, it has occurred to me that Elisabet Ney was out of fashion when she began as a sculptor because she was a neo-classicist who elevated her subjects, that even as she lived a dapper Salvador Dali drew first breath and perhaps even some childishly hallucinatory doodles, harbingers of the surrealist hangover that was to haunt us until Monday. (The rumor is that he saw a film of Pedro Almodovar and died of simultaneous attacks of delight and disgust.) But then, so did Elisabet. And all she had to see was her own life and times.

Interested now? There was more to the red-headed old girl than her ennobling of man in marble. In fact, Salvador and Pedro would have adored her company. Arthur Schopenhauer did, and he was a woman hater. He also was even more of a cynic than we are today. So come on out Sunday.

The studio itself is a set from *Phantom of the Opera*, and Elisabet's rendering of her old hydrophobic angel, Ludwig II, the mad king of Bavaria, makes Peewee Herman look as sedate as Lawrence Welk. And she does it without living color. Joining Ludwig is a ghostly white assemblage of nota-

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HELLO..SAN ANTONIO MEMBERS...

We are hosting a coffe break at the September meeting. Please send a copy of your favorite German cookie recipe by July 1, 1989 and please bring a plate of these cookies to the meeting For further information, contact: Helga Martin (512-654-0893) 4318 Avenida Prima San Antonio, Tx. 78233

IN SEARCH OF FOLK MUSIC LOVERS....

especially Austrian and Viennese. Has a big collection and would like to share this interest. Walter J. Koepfl 4302 Verde Vista Dr. Georgetown, Tx. 78628

SPECIAL THANKS TO

Rod Koenig and Frances Harrison for sending so many great clippings from newspapers!

The Bickler Papers

This article is written in search of funds for the cataloguing of the "Ralph and Mazie Bickler Papers" to make them available to the public.

After Mazie Bickler, an active member of the German-Texan Heritage Society (GTHS), passed away a few years ago, 50 boxes of material relative to German-Texan history came into the possession of the Austin History Center.

The 40 linear feet include documents, biographical data, newspaper clippings and an important collection of letters. The names on the inventory are familiar to many of us; to name just a few: Petri, Lungwitz, Kuechler, Klappenbach, von Rosenberg. There are two folders on Elisabeth Ney and some correspondence from her. Several volumes of records of the Texas German and English Academy, Summer Normal Schools of Mason and Fredericksburg, and the Bickler Academy are listed. The collection covers more than a century of hanging on to papers that might one day be important, and a major part is in German.

When I -as a board member of GTHS- inquired at the Austin History Center about the status of the collection, I learned that there is simply not enough personnel available to prepare the fragile material and to do the cataloguing necessary to make it available to the public. Nevertheless, inspite of being so short-handed, time was spent to make a preliminary inventory of the 50 boxes which show the promise of a lot of previously unknown material.

It is unlikely that the City of Austin will increase the library staff anytime soon. According to Linda Zezulka, Supervisor of the Archival Collection, it would take one half-time position about a year (or half a year at full time) to do the job. The person would have to have the know-how of an archivist and a working knowledge of German. If a graduate student with those qualifications could be found for \$8.- an hour, the project would cost 8x20x52=almost \$9000.- if you consider Social Security payments.

The search is on for suggestions on how this project can be funded. If you know of a company, a foundation or an individual with money for this kind of enterprise, please contact me at (512) 441-2089, the GTHS office at (512) 280-3351 or Linda Zezulka at the Archival Collection at (512) 473-4282. If the funding is arranged by giving the money to the Austin History Center Foundation, the donation is tax deductible. (Please consult a tax advisor before you take my word for it).

If the person hired has time left for another project, the "Max Bickler Papers" could also be catalogued. They concern the Supreme Court, the University of Texas, the beginning of Aviation in Texas and other subjects.

The Bickler Papers are expected to be an important collection. With so much interest in the German-Texan history among our members, one of us might come up with an idea on how to finance the preservation and cataloguing of the material.

Helga von Schweinitz

GTHS Registry

As the Board of Directors of the German-Texan Heritage Society considered projects suitable for celebration of the Texan Sesquicentennial, ideas sprang forth, as ideas must, from individual members. The idea for the Handbook and Registry of German-Texan Heritage came from Daphne Dalton Garrett. This proposal grew out of her own work with the German participants in the Texas Revolution. "Wouldn't it be nice," she said long ago at a meeting of the Board, "if we could collect information about all of the German-Texan institutions dating from the early days?" This not-so-direct quote innocently embarked the German-Texan Heritage Society on a project surpassing the bounds of resources and time. Her idea was enthusiastically approved by the Board of Directors.

The directors intuitively felt the need to document and record in book form the variety and richness of the German contribution to Texas cultural history. Such a compilation transcends without duplicating the broader structure of the multidimensional Handbook of Texas by focusing on the lesser known accomplishments of a single ethnic group. The Registry unabashedly follows the lodestar of the prototypical Texan Family Land Heritage Registry of the Texas Department of Agriculture, bringing its sound principles of collection to additional--exclusively German-Texan--categories. The objective of all such collections is ever to assist understanding, to describe particles of the forces, ideas, and decisions that compose the collective history of Texas.

Sensing the urgency of compilation before destruction, Daphne Garrett found volunteers to assist her in assembling information from the greatest bounty of sources: pamphlets, newspaper articles, historical markers, personal remembrances, legends, jubilee booklets, maybe even a downright lie or two. Before the 1985 Spring edition of the German-Texan Heritage Society Newsletter, she had organized the categories of the amorphous "institutions" of the original idea into the categories as they are presented in this work. The target date of the First Edition was September, 1986. It was to be one of four Sesquicentennial projects of the German-Texan Heritage Society. The final deadline for submission was set, February 1, 1986.

The Society asked for submissions in each category with as much detailed information as possible to be sent to chairpersons. Information flooded Daphne Garrett's home, or rather, in typical Texas weather patterns, information came in floods or droughts. She and her volunteers tended the growing documents, pruned them, organized them, and when all else failed, purged them.

She prodded her volunteers, whose work must be acknowledged here: Ann Lindemann, Verlie Wegner, Elizabeth Lehmann, Lauren Kattner, Arliss Treybig, Renata Meiners, Miriam York, Margaret Bracher, Ingrid Kokinda, Mary El-Beheri, Mary Faye Barnes, Alice Gersfers, Meredith McClain, Lorraine Dukes, Agnes Lehmann, Charlene Nash, Glen Treibis, Winnie Mae Murchison, Anna Thompson, Patsy Hand, Mrs. A. W. Schaffner, Nellene Hester, and Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Martin, among many, many others.

From its beginning, however, the project assumed a life of its own. It grew, waned, sought avenues, retreated, stalled, and occasionally soared. Mostly, it grew. Deadlines were extended. The Texas Sesquicentennial came and went. Finally, the fond parent, the organization, called it to accounting. Its Board appointed an able--

and willing--editor and compiler, W. M. "Von" Maszewski, who had the knowledge and word-processing skills to bring the multitude of files into a relatively manageable format. He reluctantly stopped collecting new material after September, 1988. He set the time framework for items to be included, roughly institutions existing before 1887 through about 1920. He unified the style of presentation. He coordinated each entry by county, and he indexed the whole work by community. He made German-Texas accessible.

Although every effort has been made to present a true depiction of German-Texan institutions during the determined time reference, the intention of the Registry has been to collect rather than to verify. The Registry, therefore, provides a resource for further study. The end product may be wayward, unfinished, unrecognizable, but it is available. The Registry is much like a family history. Its mistakes can be corrected. We suspect some readers will take umbrage when they discover errors and omissions. We apologize in advance. Such a project does not emerge as clearly as Texas spring water; it wanders in various shades of muddy red or brown as a swollen river. Time and distance allow its chronicle to filter out.

The parent organization, the German-Texan Heritage Society, accepts no blame for errors or omissions but solicits corrections and additions. In so doing, the Society commits itself to a later edition, possibly as early as two years from the appearance of this first. In this way, the Handbook and Registry of German-Texan Heritage can continue to be the project of even more interested and dedicated volunteers. Their work has brought the project this far. It is our hope that they will not find it finished here.

Dona Reeves-Marquardt
Southwest Texas State University
San Marcos, Texas

THE REGISTRY...thanks to Daphne and Von. Please read the Preface by Dona. By June 1 the Registry of the GTHS will be available from the GTHS office. The cost, including tax and postage is: \$10.00.

Auf der Suche nach der Identität -- oder dem Erbonkel

Blain Post
& J. U. 89

Von KATRIN RAITH
Arbeits-Reichum und Sicherheit ver-
hied die Neue Welt. Dem Lockruf
folgten ab 1820 etwa 47 Millionen Ein-
wanderer. Allein sieben Millionen
kamen aus Deutschland nach Ameri-
ka. Immer mehr junge Amerikaner
wollten heute wissen, wo die Wurzeln
ihrer Familie liegen.

Aber auch Deutsche suchen nach
Vorfahren in den USA. Hille Hefner
dabei des Historie-Einigungs-Offi-
ce in Houston. Mit dem Sieges-
Comtee zur 100-jährigen Gedenkfeier
wird das Bild der deutsch-ameri-
kanischen Abstammung.

Auf Anfrage suchen die Mitarbei-
ter nach den entworfenen Verfahren.
Voraussetzung sind der Name und
das ungefähre Auswanderungsjahr.
genauere Angaben erleichtern die
Recherche.

Alle Schiffslisten
Gedregt wird in allen Behörden-
und Schiffslisten. In diese wurden
alle Deutschen eingetragen, die mit dem
Schiff von 1850 bis 1920 über Hamburg
den Schrift in die neue Welt warfen -
und Name, Alter, Beruf und Her-
kunftsort angegeben. Im Han-
burger Archiv sind 5,5 Millionen gepel-
ligte und 774 Millionen eingetragene
Personen. Es ist das einzig vollständige
Verzeichnis dieser Art in Nordamerika.

Die Recherchen gestalten sich meist
sehr schwierig und zeitaufwendig.
Denn oft stimmt das angegebene Aus-
wanderungsdatum nicht, der Name ist
verändert oder die Geburts- und Ster-
bedaten sind unklar.

Das Historie-Einigungs-Office
existiert inzwischen seit fast fünf Jah-
ren. Die Idee zu dieser ungenüh-
lichen Einrichtung hatte der Touristen-
zentrale Hamburg (THZ). Sie habe de-
mit amerikanische Touristen nach
Hamburg locken wollen, erzählt Adol-
f Freidrich. Das kleine Büro ist im
Museum für Hamburgische Geschichte
am Holstenwall schüchtern unterge-
bracht. Die vier Mitarbeiter „brach-
ten“ die ehemalige Kopierschleife
des 1989 gebauten Frachtschiffs „Wer-
ner“, das im Museum originalgetreu
wieder aufgestellt worden ist. Die Ar-
beitsplätze besetzen Touristen, die
über für das Büro ungenügend. Elizabeth
Stork „wir plätzen aus allen Nähten.“
Denn die Nachfragen sind groß. 778
antragsteller haben sich im letzten
USA, waren in den fünf Jahren 1988
abgegeben. Hinzukommen jährlich
750 Besucher. Adolff Freidrich
800 Uhr gegen Halbesandstraße reihen
wir mit Herrn Adolff. Schon jetzt
müssen Interessenten, die einen
schriftlichen Auftrag mitbringen,
drei Monaten Wartezeit erleben.

San Antonio

Willkommen! WELCOME! Bienvenidos!

San Antonio welcomes y'all to GTHS's 11th Annual Meeting--this September 8-10. We are preparing a warm welcome for all to our city known for its multi-cultural atmosphere and warm hospitality.

San Antonio is also known for its historic sites (and sights), and your host committee will ensure that you soak up the history and tradition that is uniquely San Antonio's--and all with a German flavor.

But, San Antonio is also the new. If you haven't visited lately, then you haven't seen Rivercenter (a stone's throw from our headquarters Menger Hotel), the new Conservatory at the Botanical Center, and, of course, Sea World of Texas. And much, much more. The construction cranes and street and expressway detours tell us that San Antonio is not a finished product.

Our convention hotel is the Menger, right next door to The Alamo--since 1859--and one block from the colorful River Walk ("Paseo del Rio"). Be sure to sign up early for a place on our guided San Antonio River tour on Friday evening.

We have a varied and exciting program planned to inform and entertain you along the theme "Our German Heritage: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow."

Take a tour of "German San Antonio" in the air-conditioned comfort of the hotel as we present a slide show of places you might want to visit on your own, say Sunday afternoon after the meeting adjourns.

San Antonio is known for historic preservation--all those historic sites you love to visit. What makes historic preservation work in San Antonio? We'll have a panel of three to tell you the inside story.

What's the latest in Germany-Texas relations? Two experts will fill you in on the political and social angles and on business and scientific exchanges.

San Antonio is also noted for its informality. So, instead of a formal banquet in the hotel Saturday evening, we have a Gartenfest planned for you outdoors at the Beethoven Garten. The Beethoven musical and singing groups will all perform for us--and prepare our meal. Plan to dress casually for this--and wear your dancing shoes! Transportation will be provided from the hotel to the Beethoven Garten--and on the way, we will have a tour of the historic King William neighborhood arranged by King William expert (and resident) Ann Maria Watson. Of course, we'll get you back to the hotel, too!

Let's not leave out everyone's favorite--the exhibitors with their displays and sales tables. They'll all be there, too.

There's more--but let's leave something to tell in the next issue.

A bit of hometown advice: make your hotel reservations early, especially if you want a studio room or a family suite. And especially if you are coming from outside San Antonio--San Antonians themselves love any excuse to spend the night downtown, so don't let them beat you to the best rooms!

And, do us a favor and send in your meeting registration early. Don't leave us on pins and needles wondering if you're coming.

Note, the registration fee includes Saturday lunch, Sunday breakfast, and coffee break refreshments and comestibles. Separate fees are charged for the optional festivities Friday night (reception and river barge tour) and Saturday night (King William tour, Beethoven Gartenfest, and transportation).

Y'all come, now, y'hear! Let us show you a good time in the old San Antonio spirit!

Attention Exhibitors: Sign up now for your table--either sales or display or both. Secured and guarded area provided. Tables are \$25.00 each, first table free to GTHS member. Contact the convention chairperson: Frances Harrison, 118 Wm. Classen, San Antonio TX 78232, phone (512) 494-2107, evenings.

GIVE A MEMBERSHIP IN
THE GTHS TO A FRIEND!

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY
Eleventh Convention - Sept. 8, 9, 10, 1989
Menger Hotel
204 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas 78205
1-800-345-9285 or (512) 223-4361

**** OUR GERMAN HERITAGE - YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW ****

Friday, September 8, 1989

- 4:00 - 9:00 pm Registration (in Pre-Function Area)
Exhibits and Sales (Ballroom C)
- 7:00 - 8:00 pm Wine-and-Cheese Reception (Poolside Room)**
- 8:00 - 9:00 pm Guided Tour of San Antonio via River Barge**
Ingrid Kokinda and committee

Saturday, September 9, 1989

- 8:00 - 10:00 am Registration (in Pre-Function Area)
- 8:00 am - 7:00 pm Exhibits and Sales (Ballroom C)
- T E N T A T I V E P R O G R A M**
- All Programs will be in Ballrooms A & B
- 9:00 - 9:30 am Welcomes and Introduction to German San Antonio
Slide Show Tour of German sites in San Antonio
- 9:30 - 10:00 am Early German Businesses of San Antonio
Henry A. Guerra, Bexar County Historical Commission
- 10:00 - 10:30 am Break
- 10:30 - 11:00 am An Archaeologist Discovers our German Heritage: the
Guenther Mill--Anne Fox, Univ. of Texas at San Antonio
- 11:00 - 11:30 am To Be Announced
- 11:30 - 12:00 N The German Heritage Beyond San Antonio
Robert H. Thonhoff, "Prof. Katzenjammer"
- 12:00 - 1:30 pm Buffet Luncheon (Poolside and Minuet Rooms)*
- 1:30 - 2:30 pm Preserving Our Heritage: Three Perspectives
Three panelists, experts on historic preservation
- 2:30 - 3:00 pm Break
- 3:00 - 3:30 pm Our German Musical Heritage
Let's sing!
- 3:30 - 4:00 pm German Records in LDS Family History Library
Gay Ann Happe Martinez, LDS Library Specialist
- 4:00 - 5:30 pm Break, time to rest
- 5:30 pm Buses depart Menger Hotel for King William Tour**
- 7:00 - 12:00 M Beethoven Gartenfest**
Dinner, entertainment, dancing

Sunday, September 10, 1989

- 6:00 - 8:55 am Breakfast (Hotel Dining Room)*
- 9:00 - 10:00 am Ecumenical Prayer Service
Music by San Antonio Liederkrantz
- 10:00 - 10:30 am The Future of Texas-German Relations
Two speakers
- 10:30 - 11:00 am A New Perspective on our German Heritage: the Diary of
Herman Seele, Theodore Gish, University of Houston
- 11:00 - 1:00 pm Business Meeting - Reports, Elections, Announcements,
General Discussions, Mary El-Beheri presiding
- Afternoon Visit San Antonio's attractions on your own

*included in registration fee

**optional activity, additional fee required



San Antonio's MENGER HOTEL



512-223-4381
1-800-345-9285

204 ALAMO PLAZA
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78205

Room Rates: \$45.00 Studio (1 twin bed) only 10 available
\$60.00 Double (1 double bed, 2 twin beds, 2 double beds or
1 king size bed)
\$60.00 Family Suite (2 bedrooms with 1 bath, has 2 twin beds
in each bedroom, sleeps 4) only 4 available

There is a block of 75 rooms reserved until 8-8-89 at this price.
These rooms will be on a first come basis.

Check in time: 2:00 P.M.

Check out time: 1:00 P.M.

ATTENTION RESERVATIONS:

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

Meeting dates: September 8-10, 1989

Arrival Date: _____ Arrival Time: _____

Departure Date: _____

Please reserve _____ rooms for _____ people

___ Studio, ___ Double (1 Double bed), ___ Double (2 Twin Beds)

___ Double (2 Double beds), ___ Double (1 King size bed), ___ Family Suite

Name _____

Address: Street _____

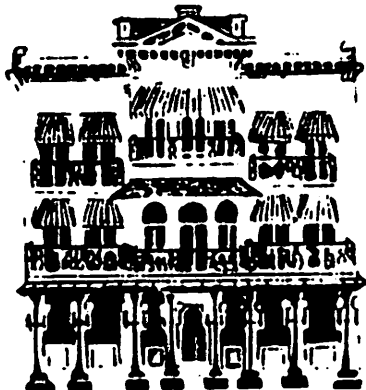
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone: Area _____ Phone Nr. _____

To guarantee reservation a first night's deposit, check, money order,
or credit card payment is required.

Credit card name _____

Credit card number _____ Exp. Date _____



WILLKOMMEN

THE UNDERSIGNED has with great care and expense built and fitted out a large and commodious Hotel on Alamo Square which will be opened on the 1st of February, 1859.

He flatters himself that his establishment will be found by the traveling public generally as fully equal to the want of all. He spares no pains to have his Table and all the accommodations of his house, at least equal to any hotel in the West.

Attached to the establishment will be a large and well-ventilated

STABLE

which will at all times be kept supplied with the best provender and attended to by experienced hostlers.

W. A. Menger

"San Antonio Semi-Weekly News"
Twenty-three years after the fall of the Alamo.

Host to the Stars

Judge Roy Bean's beloved Lillie Langtry stayed here, as did the immortal Sarah Bernhardt. In 1977, The Menger welcomed Beverly Sills as its guest.

Sidney Lanier, America's most beloved post-Civil War poet, wrote his classic essay on San Antonio while at The Menger. Oscar Wilde, in his eccentric garb, checked in during his tour. After O. Henry's visit, he made reference to The Menger in some of his short stories. The Roy Rogers Suite was the San Antonio home to Roy and Dale during their movie-making days.

In the lobby hangs a large oil painting, familiar to many, of a cattle round-up alive with spiraling lassos and galloping hooves. The producers of the movie, "Giant," borrowed it from the hotel to hang in Rock Hudson's West Texas ranch house.

Progress Fulfills the Promise

Expansion and modernization of The Menger have continued since 1859. Now offering 350 rooms and suites, The Menger has evolved into one of the most unique hotels in the nation. Ultra-modern facilities have been created that include a new ballroom and meeting spaces, while restoration has carefully maintained the original historic landmark section.

Many of the original rooms retain the charm of antiquity, with furniture, pictures, and accessories from the hotel's earlier days, including four-poster beds, Victorian velvet-covered sofas and chairs, marble-topped tables, and old-fashioned wallpaper.

The Menger provides the Alamo Plaza entrance to San Antonio's Rivercenter, IMAX Theater, and famed River Walk. A major San Antonio attraction in itself, The Menger and its original 19th Century section continue as the Alamo City's favorite hotel.

The Menger's history will continue, as will the hospitality and warmth associated with this grand hotel. The stable mentioned in the announcement of the hotel's opening has given way to progress, but the "traveling public" continues to find that The Menger Hotel lives up to its founder's promise.

**THE GRAND LADY
OF THE PLAZA**

A History of The Menger Hotel

From Brewery to Hostelery

The hotel was built on the site of Menger's brewery, the first in Texas. The still-intact basement walls, built of hand-cut rock two to three feet thick, provided the perfect environment for the cold storage of hops and malt. The foamy brew was chilled in the Alamo Madre Ditch, which forms one of the mysterious tunnels beneath the building.

The Menger, which became one of the finest hotels this side of the Mississippi, also served as a practical solution to one of W.A. Menger's problems—the patrons of his brewery needed a place to spend the night. Often, after a night of beer drinking, the customers bedded down on the bar's long tables, wiped clean to serve as makeshift beds.

Menger did not want the frame boarding house typical of the frontier. He hired J. H. Kammpan to build a hotel. Built of native stone and ornate grillwork, Kammpan's creation won high praise from the February 2, 1859, edition of the "Herald."

The turn out of our citizens was exceedingly large, all seeming disposed to applaud the enterprising proprietor for the liberality displayed in the erection and fitting out of a hotel that would be no discredit to any city of the Union. . . every portion of the building was brilliantly illuminated and showed to great advantage from the street, whilst the new and shining furniture, fine carpets, and beautiful curtains, presented a spectacle of exceeding brilliancy.

Kammpan did such a good job that even today, over a century later, the old wing is the oldest important hostelry in the United States still used in its original form. For many, The Menger Hotel is synonymous with hospitality and history.

Eyewitness to History

The Menger is an integral part of San Antonio's history. To better understand its surroundings, an article from "Leslie's Newspaper," the first mention of San Antonio in a New York paper, helps give an idea of its color and flavor:

Mexican amusements, in the shape of cockfights and fandangoes help to elevate and refine the people of San Antonio—such as chose to participate. At these fandangoes can be seen the muleteer, fresh from the coast with gay clothes and a dozen or so silver dollars. There is the U.S. soldier—just from the barracks—abounding in oath and tobacco. The herdsman is there with his blanket and long knife. A disbanded ranger, rough, bearded and armed with his huge pistol and long Bowie knife, eating, dancing, drinking, swearing and carousing.

The first stagecoach to San Antonio arrived only two years earlier. Freight still moved by way of Mexican oxcart. Heavy rains made mud of the streets, making it difficult for the prairie schooners to move along. There were probably some of The Menger's early guests who still remembered the Alamo.

In her book, *San Antonio's Menger*, Mrs. Franz Stumpf wrote:

(The hotel) witnessed exciting events preceeding the Civil War, shared the tragedies of that war and bore the trials of Reconstruction, sheltered the various artists who contributed their talents to San Antonio's cultural growth, inspired writers, honored military heroes and presidents. . . This was the Ante-Bellum period when all was not magnolias, honeysuckle, mint juleps and hoop skirts. Tempers were trigger swift, blood boiled at shedding point over the questions of slavery, abolition, secession, and state rights. . .

Refinement Comes to the Frontier

The Menger's reputation for cuisine began while buffalo hump, wild turkey and deer loin were as common on the menu as hamburgers are today. Turtles plucked from the San Antonio River provided the base for turtle soup, and mango ice cream was as popular an item on the menu then as it is now.

The Menger introduced class and refinement to the frontier of Texas. It is easy to imagine the rustle of silk and crinolines of the elegant ladies gracing the lobby, or strolling along on the arms of their equally fashionable gentlemen. If you listen closely, you might hear the strains of music drifting down over the decades from the musical evenings in the Menger's Garden Patio, where mint juleps were served and young lovers hid behind the abundant foliage from the watchful eyes of their chaperones.

Home to Cowboys and Presidents

If you had the time to turn the pages of the old ledgers, you would see the names of many who helped form our nation's history.

General Joe Shelby and his army made The Menger one of their last stops and rallying points on their way to sink the Confederate flag in the Gulf of Mexico.

When Colonel Charles Anderson spoke against secession he was branded a "Black Republican," and was imprisoned in The Menger for his protection. He later escaped to Mexico.

The Menger Bar is where Teddy Roosevelt recruited the Rough Riders in San Antonio. You can almost see them now, raising their mugs in a toast to the next campaign, their elbows leaning on the solid mahogany and massive counter, their feet propped on the polished brass rail, laughing, singing and bragging until morning's light. The bar is an exact replica of the one in the House of Lords in London. The old photos along the walls depict the earlier days of The Menger and San Antonio.

The bar was also the site of more cattle deals than any other place in Texas. The Menger Hotel served as headquarters for the cowboys who herded 10,000,000 cattle up the Chisholm Trail, and beyond. Legend says a handshake over three fingers of rye closed many a deal between these stockmen.

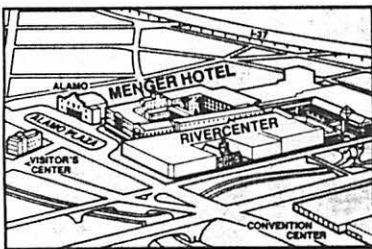
The "King Suite" is named after the owners of the notable and expansive King Ranch in South Texas who were frequent guests of the hotel. The suite looks much the same now as it did in the days of Captain Richard King, who died there in 1865. He was notified of his impending death while at The Menger by his personal physician. He spent the last months of his life there, writing his will and saying farewell to his many friends. The hotel's parlor was the site of his funeral.

Tales of King abound. One tells of his impatience over the delayed arrival of water for his wife's pitcher. Picking up the pitcher, he carried it across the balcony and dropped it onto the marble floor below. Following the crash he informed the room clerk, "If we can't get any water up here, we don't need a pitcher."

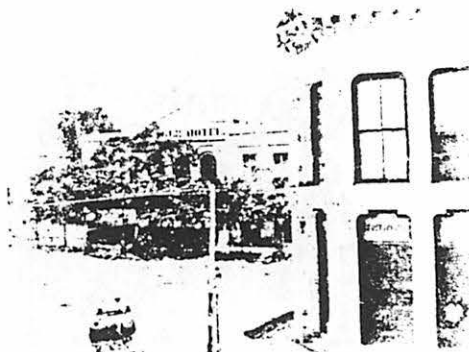
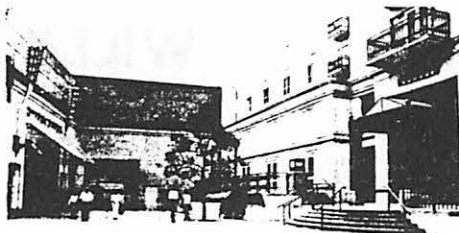
Excellent accommodations and meals attracted such famous guests as Generals Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant, Presidents Taft, McKinley and Teddy Roosevelt, who returned in 1905, accompanied by much fanfare and publicity. President Sam Houston of the Republic of Texas was a frequent guest. In 1976, Rosalyn Carter stopped at The Menger while in San Antonio on the campaign trail.

**San Antonio's
Menger
HOTEL**

204 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, TX 78205
(512) 223-4361



Managed by Gal-Tex Hotel Corporation.



GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY
ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
SEPTEMBER 8, 9, 10, 1989

REGISTRATION FORM

Pre-registration deadline: August 8, 1989

Registration Fee (before Aug. 8)..... \$40.00 per person
Registration Fee (after Aug. 8)..... \$45.00 per person
(Registration Fee includes all programs, 3 coffee
breaks, Saturday lunch & Sunday breakfast)
NOT REFUNDABLE IN CASE OF CANCELATION

Friday night reception and river barge ride..... \$12.00 per person
Saturday night King William Tour & Beethoven

Garten Fest..... \$20.00 per person
(Invite friends & spouses as your guests. Includes
all the Saturday evening activities - King William
Tour, evening meal, singing by the Beethoven
Maennerchor, Damenchor, concert & dance band)
(REFUNDABLE IF CANCELATION RECEIVED BY 9-1)

1.Registration.....Number of people_____ X \$40.00 _____
2. Friday night reception & barge ride..... _____ X \$12.00 _____
3. Saturday evening King William Tour &
Beethoven Garten Fest..... _____ X \$20.00 _____
TOTAL _____

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

NAME _____ CITY _____

NAME _____ CITY _____

List names of each guest attending the Saturday evening Tour & Garten Fest:

NAME _____ CITY _____

NAME _____ CITY _____

NAME _____ CITY _____

NAME _____ CITY _____

Your Address: Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone: Area _____ Phone Nr. _____

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

Mail registration form and check to: GTHS, P.O. BOX 262, Manchaca, Tx 78652

*** A copy of this form is in the front of the Newsletter, please cut it out and return
it with your check ****



**The Alamo
Alamo Plaza**

Established in 1716 as Mission San Antonio de Valero. Located on the corner of E. Houston and S. Alamo. Hours are 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Saturday and 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Sunday. Telephone 225-1391

**King William
Historic District**

Neighborhood of restored Victorian and early Texas homes. The district begins at the corner of King William Street and South St. Mary's Street with the Anton Wulff House, (circa 1870) headquarters of the San Antonio Conservation Society. Guided tours of Wulff House Monday through Friday 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Free walking-tour pamphlets available at the Wulff House, 107 King William Street.

**Steves Homestead
509 King William**

Museum of Victorian era. One of the finest examples of fashionable old German residences, circa 1874. Owned and maintained by San Antonio Conservation Society. Open daily 1 to 5 p.m. Morning tours by appointment. Adults \$1, children 25 cents, under 10 free, group rates 50 cents. Telephone 225-5924

Hertzberg Circus Collection

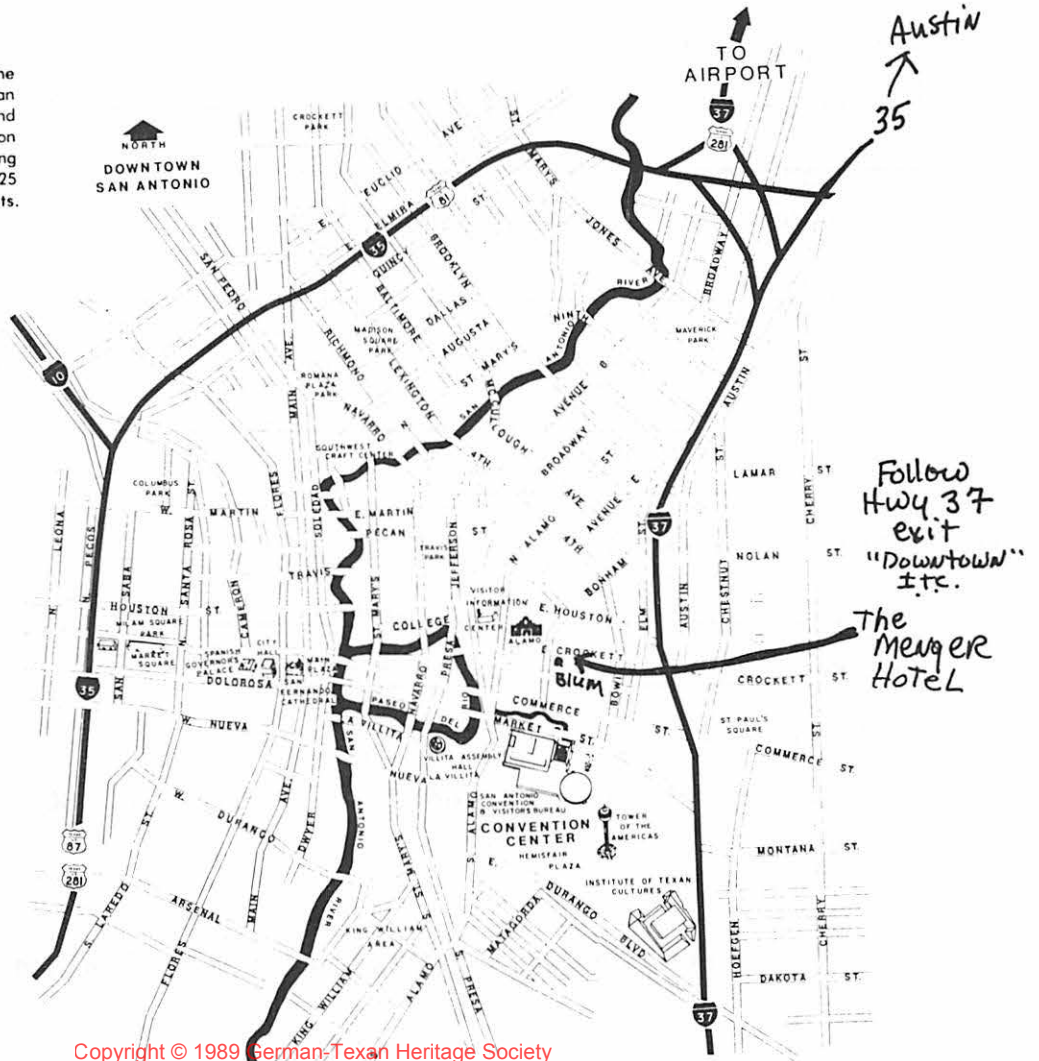
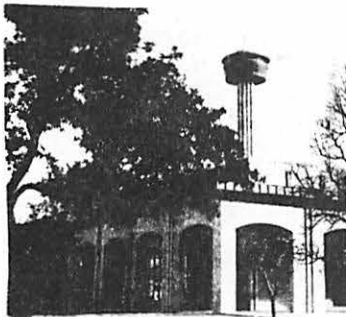
210 W. Market

Priceless gathering of circus memorabilia from the 19th century and early part of the 20th century. Exact replica of the Big Top, rare handbills and personal belongings of Tom Thumb and his wife included in the collection.

Tower of the Americas

HemisFair Plaza

Open seven days a week. Adults \$1 and children 50 cents. The observation deck is open from 10 a.m. to midnight. Telephone 223-3101.



I would like to familiarize you with the Guenther House.

Carl Hilmar Guenther, the founder of Pioneer Flour Mills, built this elegant home in 1860. It has been restored by the company and welcomes visitors as a museum, restaurant and retail store. The house is located on a bend of the San Antonio River at the foot of King William, the oldest historical district in Texas.

Parking: Entrance on South Alamo Street.
 Hours: The Guenther House and
 The San Antonio River Mill Store
 Tuesday-Saturday 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM
 Restaurant • Tuesday-Saturday
 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM, Breakfast
 11:00 AM to 3:00 PM, Lunch

Telephone: (512) 227-1061
 205 East Guenther Street
 San Antonio, Texas 78204



The Guenther House

Carl Hilmar Guenther, the founder of Pioneer Flour Mills, built this elegant home in 1860. It has been restored by the company and welcomes visitors as a museum, restaurant and retail store. The house is located on a bend of the San Antonio River in the heart of King William, the oldest historical district in Texas.

The San Antonio River Mill Store

The River Mill Store offers gourmet baking mixes, custom stoneware, cookware and other gift items found in the San Antonio River Mill catalog. The rooms themselves, once formerly the music room and bedroom, feature fireplaces and distinctive tilework that are part of the original decor.

The Museum

Once the library, the Museum now displays Pioneer Flour Mills memorabilia, such as baking accessories and cookie cutters, as well as Guenther family photos and remembrances. Of special delight to collectors are the Dresden china anniversary plates. These were made in Germany until WWII and were given to customers of the Mill.

The Restaurant

These rooms reflect the Art Nouveau style of the 1920's in their use of the stained glass ivy window panels and the decorative plaster corn and wheat motif of the miller's trade. The Restaurant is open for both breakfast and lunch and features baked items—breads, pastries, pancakes and waffles—as well as sandwiches, soups and salads, and our specialty, biscuits and gravy.



The Parlour

Part of the original structure, the Parlour dates to 1860 and reflects the Victorian influence of the period. The room is dominated by a crystal chandelier and dramatic window cornices and wall mirrors of gold leaf. It is furnished with the original piano from Stuttgart, Germany and the family's carefully restored period furniture.



The Living Story of Texas

Some people think of Texas as the state where sunshine glints off acres of oil wells and gentle breezes blow across a sea of ten-gallon hats. But there's more to Texas than they think—much more.

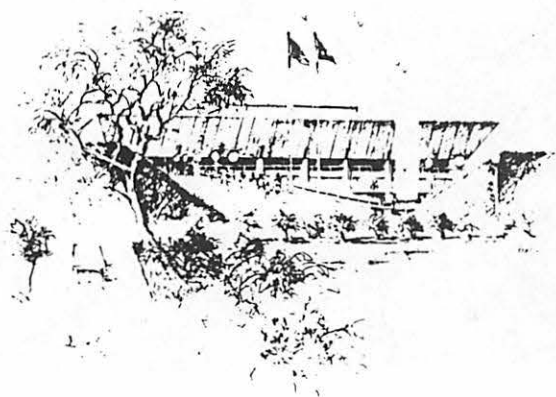
From the earliest days of this country people from all over the world have been coming to settle in Texas, bringing with them bits and pieces of their own heritage. Today the state is brimming with the rich culture, honored traditions and colorful folklore of these people. They have given Texas an exciting story to tell, and The Institute of Texan Cultures brings this story to life.

The Institute portrays the adventures, hardships and accomplishments of the people who established and developed the state—from the legendary figures and dauntless settlers of yesteryear to more modern-day pioneers.

Through its exhibits, events and programs The Institute blends education and entertainment into an enjoyable learning experience. You won't have to memorize important dates or recite the names of every governor since the revolution, but you will discover more about Texans and Texas history than you ever imagined.

More than a trip to a museum, a visit to The Institute is a journey in time where you'll meet fascinating people . . . people from Africa, Holland, Lebanon, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Ireland, England, France, Poland, Greece, Belgium, Israel, China, Denmark, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, Spain, Germany, Scotland, Norway . . . people who have left their mark on the state and together created Texas.

The Institute of Texan Cultures is the Texas Experience!



The University of Texas Institute of Texan Cultures at San Antonio is located downtown on HemisFair Plaza just off Bowie Street. The Institute is open year-round, Tuesday through Sunday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., closed Thanksgiving and Christmas Day. Admission is free, but donations are welcome. Parking is \$1.

For persons interested in helping to spread the Texas story, The Institute offers a program of membership. Dues begin at \$25; for more information, call or write The Institute's Membership Department.

The University of Texas
Institute of Texan Cultures at San Antonio
P.O. Box 1226
San Antonio, Texas 78294
(512) 226-7651

Special Services

The Institute is architecturally accessible to the handicapped and welcomes their participation. Special tours are available on request, and wheelchairs are provided.

Events and Activities

Throughout the year The Institute hosts a variety of special events and activities including holiday celebrations, folk-dancing demonstrations, musical performances and more. To find out what events might be occurring during your visit, contact The Institute for details.

The Texas Folklife Festival

Each August the many peoples of Texas gather together in a celebration of the state's ethnic diversity and pioneer heritage—the Texas Folklife Festival. During this four-day event nearly 6,000 participants from across the state share the music, dance, food, crafts and traditions of their ancestors with more than 100,000 visitors. This is a Texas experience you won't want to miss.

Exhibits

The Institute's expansive main exhibit floor encourages visitor participation. As you explore the exhibits depicting the lives and contributions of some 25 ethnic and cultural groups, you'll find that many artifacts are available for you to touch and handle.

Interpretive Areas

Throughout the exhibit floor you'll meet interpreters who explain various aspects of life in early Texas. At the chuck wagon visit with "Cookie" who describes life on the great Texas cattle drives. Then join in the tortilla-making demonstration in the Mexican area.

Gather 'round the tipi for a lesson in Indian lore, try your hand at spinning in the Norwegian section, mail a letter at the turn-of-the-century post office, and stop by the sharecropper's cabin to rest on the porch. Then move on to the show at the "Gone to Texas" puppet theatre, and listen to the folk musician perform songs from many lands at the Texas Music Room.

Programs and Products

Institute services incorporate an extensive educational program. Learning activities include tours for schools and other community organizations, specialized programs for preschool groups and gifted and talented children, and outreach projects called "Tex-Kits." A detailed brochure describing these varied programs is available from the Educational Programs Department.

As a statewide learning and communications center, The Institute also produces books, audiovisuals and traveling exhibits concerning the ethnic, cultural and folk history of Texas. For a free catalog of publications and products, call or write the Marketing Department.



San Antonio Liederkranz

Male chorus singing German and traditional Latin Church music.
Celebrating German traditions and culture of our ancestors.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
May 6	Staatssängerfest Tanz	Austin TX
May 7	Staatssängerfest	Austin TX
May 19-21	Texas German singers perform at Nordamerikansiches Sangerfest	Louisville KY
May 21	Sunday Mass, 11:00 a.m.	St. Joseph Church San Antonio TX
June 10	Spring Concert, 8:00 p.m.*	Beethoven Hall San Antonio TX
July 13-25	Liederkranz Tour of Germany	in Germany
Aug. 26	Stiftungfest	San Antonio TX
Sept 10	Prayer Service, GTHS Annual Meeting	Menger Hotel San Antonio TX
Sept 24	Sunday Mass, 11:00 a.m.	St. Joseph Church San Antonio TX
Oct. 6	German American Day	TBA
Dec. 11	Candlelight Service	Central Christian Church San Antonio TX
Dec. 16	Christmas Concert	San Antonio TX

*For Spring Concert tickets, send \$5.00 donation per ticket to: San Antonio Liekerkranz Spring Concert, P O Box 6738, San Antonio TX 78286. Only one performance this year--will include selections to be performed during the July trip to Germany.

GIFT TO THE GTHS
from the FAMILY HISTORY
FOUNDATION, Bryan, Tx.
300 books entitled:
THE CHURCH RECORDS OF
THE PIONEER FAMILIES OF
BERLIN, TX..Breitenkamp.
The books may be
ordered from the GTHS
office for \$15.00
which includes postage.

TEXAS INDEX
New bibliography of over
100 Texas publications,
including the GTHS
NEWSLETTER/JOURNAL.
Four big issues are
published annually.
Includes a special
author's index. The
editor, Sharon Giles,
is a GTHS member.

Subscriptions are \$165 a year for four 300-400 page issues . Single issues are \$45. Back issues available: Fall 1987, Winter 1987-88, Spring 1988, and Summer 1988. To review a copy, call Sharon Giles at (214) 255-7098 or write to the address below. (Review copies are FREE if a subscription is ordered within three months or the copy is returned undamaged. This offer is limited to one per library system within Texas). To order subscriptions, send your check or purchase order to **TEXInfo**, 2824 Burning Tree, Irving TX 75062. Make checks payable to **TEXInfo**. Please indicate starting date: Fall, Winter, Spring, or Summer. Include 8% sales tax if not exempt. Tax-exempt institutions please be sure to include the tax-exempt status form.

Edmund Seidel's career is building the future

By TOM WALKER

When Edmund O. Seidel accepted the award as Engineer of the Year 1989 from the Bexar Chapter of the Texas Society of Professional Engineers earlier this year, the first person he might have thanked was his old scoutmaster back in New Braunfels.

He explains: "My first year at UT-Austin, I took general courses with no idea of what field I would pursue. Then, one weekend at home, my scoutmaster joined our table at an open-air garden at Huaco Springs, next to the first crossing of the Guadalupe River. He asked

me what I was studying, and I said I didn't know yet. He said he'd always thought of me as someone who would build things.

"The next week, I went back to UT and asked what course of study you took to build things in the future. The answer I got was civil engineering - and here I am today."

Seidel, 66, is president of Edmund O. Seidel & Associates, Consulting Engineers Inc., with offices at 2735 Nacogdoches Road. His recent award could lead to a bigger one. The Texas Society of Professional Engineers, 7,000 mem-

Please turn to SEIDEL/68

TALKING BUSINESS/ EDMUND O. SEIDEL

POSITION: President, Edmund O. Seidel & Associates, Consulting Engineers Inc.
FAMILY: Wife, Dollie; three children; five grandchildren.
AGE: 66.
HOBBIES: Swimming, photography, singing in the Beethoven Maennerchor and the Hill Country Singing League.
EDUCATION: Bachelor's and master's degrees in civil engineering, University of Texas at Austin.
GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT: Being selected as Engineer of the Year 1989 by the Bexar Chapter of the Texas Society of Professional Engineers.
WORST BUSINESS DECISION: Taking on partners in structural engineering firm.
BIRTHPLACE: New Braunfels.



SEIDEL: Engineer

SEIDEL/from 61
bers

strong, consists of 13 chapters. Annually, after each chapter has selected its Engineer of the Year, a committee consisting of past winners chooses from among those honorees an Engineer of the Year for the State of Texas.

Seidel is a shy, soft-spoken, low-keyed man whose slight accent reveals his Hill Country German-American background. His firm, which consists of just six employees, designs the structures for commercial buildings, churches, schools, warehouses, bridges, water treatment and sewage disposal plants and the foundations for large tanks.

By Seidel's own definition, "A structural engineer receives the plan for a building from an architect, showing the size of the rooms and of the entire building. He then designs the roof framing, the framing for each floor and the foundation.

"As a consulting structural engineer, I am approached by architects and by other civil engineers once the preliminary plans for a project are on the boards. My prime responsibility is to make sure any building the public will use is safely structured - of no danger to that public."

For such responsibility and expertise, Seidel commands a fee of \$80 per hour. He makes what he terms a "comfortable" living, though in recent years his business, like most others in San Antonio, has suffered from the flagging state economy.

Over the past four years, the firm's revenues have averaged \$225,000 annually. But structural projects on the grand scale - the big moneymakers - have become harder and harder to come by.

"As a result," says Seidel, "I have been inspecting a lot of houses, too, to make sure they're structurally sound before people buy them."

Seidel's parents immigrated from Germany and arrived in New Braunfels in 1921. When they climbed down from the train, members of a local chorale society greeted them, singing an old German song. The following week, the Seidels joined that society, and they remained active in it for the rest of their lives together.

Their first son, Edmund, was

born 18 months later. Seidel remembers happy old German songs as the leitmotifs of his childhood. Says he: "Growing up in New Braunfels, I had a happy, carefree and idyllic a youth as anyone ever had - scouting, swimming in the river and, for the high school team, playing football and baseball and softball, dancing the polka and singing."

Understandably, he hated to see it end. He graduated from high school almost with reluctance, and with little ambition or direction. It was because his closest buddies were going off to college at the University of Texas Austin that he enrolled there himself. His sole long-range plan was one-day to take over his father's New Braunfels photography studio.

He would have preferred his college years to be leisurely and pleasure-filled, with summer work on engineering crews. But fate had it otherwise. Inconveniently, World War II broke out.

Because he was studying civil engineering, he received a draft deferment - on the condition that he earn his degree as soon as possible.

"The draft board thought I'd be more valuable to the country as a civil engineer," he says. "I had to rush through college. As soon as I had my degree, I was indoctrinated into the U.S. Naval Reserve as an ensign."

Another stroke of fate followed: he was assigned to the Cuba Naval Station at Guantanamo Bay.

"I met a nurse there named Dollie," he recounts fondly. "We had this torrid tropical courtship at the taxpayers' expense. We used our detachment's command car to travel to those beautiful beaches together, and we did a lot of horseback riding."

Dollie went on to become Mrs. Edmund Seidel; the marriage is now in its 43rd year.

After the war, Seidel felt the need for engineering refresher courses. His G.I. Bill benefits enabled him to return to UT-Austin. There, he was allowed to take a master's degree in civil engineering and to teach materials testing, in a laboratory, to architects and engineers at the same time.

A series of engineering jobs followed - in Shreveport, La.; Freeport; Houston; and Lake Charles, La.

"Finally," says Seidel, "I'd had enough of the coastal country. I wanted back in the Hill Country."

He got there. Or close. In 1954, he joined the firm of Frank T. Drought, Consulting Engineers in San Antonio and stayed on until he started his own consulting engineering company here in March 1960.

Seidel's younger brother, Rudy, was to take over the family photography studio in New Braunfels and convert it to the Seidel Camera Shop. Recently, however, Rudy Seidel sold the business and retired. His older brother, who at one time had attained great proficiency at photography, still takes pictures, using his cherished Nikon F-3.

"But they're mostly pictures of my grandchildren," he chuckles.

Seidel has been a consulting engineer for more than 40 years.

"More and more," he said, "people come to me about their homes in real dry or real wet seasons. In San Antonio, when water seeps into our clays, it causes them to expand. They will lift a house with the tremendous force of 2.16 million pounds per square foot. Anything you've built over that clay is gonna move."

"Then, during dry spells, the moisture is driven out of the clay, and it shrinks back. That causes cracks in the house. When people detect them and become concerned, they call in a consulting structural engineer. Sometimes it's me."

"Good, drainage is the most important factor in keeping a building stable. I check the drainage, and if movement has put the building five or six inches out of level, I recommend repairing the foundation through the placement of underpinning piers. I indicate how many piers are needed and how they should be placed. A foundation company then comes in and does the work."

Seidel's pet local project to date remains the designing of the structure for HemisFair's General Electric Pavilion.

"They wanted a multisided exterior, with no columns in the interior," he recalls. "I had to design it to be constructed with plywood folded plates, a compression ring in the center and a tension ring around the outside perimeter. When they erected it, I was really sweating. But it worked."

Years earlier, another job had occasioned even more copious perspiration. Working for E.M. Freeman & Associates, Engineers in Shreveport, Seidel had helped con-

struct an overpass over nine railroad tracks.

"Near the project's end," Seidel remembers, "the boss man told me, 'Ed, go under the bridge and check every bolt in every connection.'"

"I had to get on the catwalks under the bridge and jump from one to another, about 30 feet above the tracks. When I finally came out from under that bridge, every thread of my clothing was soaked with the sweat of fear. But it was a good experience. I think."

For younger engineers, or aspiring ones, Seidel has a few choice words of advice.

"Instead of worrying about - and spending a lot of money on - the so-called marketing of your services," he counsels, "take whatever jobs you can get at first. Work real hard on every single one. If you're good, the word will get around quick. Then you won't have to worry about marketing your services, because you'll be kept busy all the time."

Does he ever look back and wonder how it might have been had he stayed in New Braunfels, taken over the family photography studio and spent his adult life in the carefree singing and dancing and swimming of his boyhood?

"Sure," he answers candidly. "And I then wonder whether it was worth all the headaches and worries and frustrations that got me where I am. But when I ride around town with visitors and point out this project or that which I helped construct, I have no doubt it was worthwhile. And all the difficulties fade far, far into the background."

"As for the singing and dancing and what not? I haven't missed out on that at all, I still swim. I still take pictures. I still sing old German songs in the Beethoven Maennerchor and the Hill Country Singing League. And every Tuesday night, Dollie and my son George and I dance the polka at Old Beethoven Hall."

SAN ANTONIO LIGHT

SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1989

Heimer hammers out living in SA

By DAVID DEATHERAGE
Staff writer

An article in a local newspaper two years ago on Erwin Heimer, then age 79 and one of the few genuine blacksmiths left in San Antonio, started by noting, "Erwin Heimer has more work than he can handle."

Two years later, 57 years since he founded his shop, Heimer looks out from his smithy at Nacogdoches and Old Perrin Beitel roads, points, and tells how the city finally killed his trade.

"We don't have one-half the traffic no more on that road like it used to be. The old customers know I am here, but the new don't know how to find me."

Recent reconstruction of the three-way fork at Bulverde, Nacogdoches, and Naco Perrin roads rerouted the major north-bound traffic from Nacogdoches to Bulverde. The traveler can continue on north Nacogdoches only by first cutting up Old Perrin Beitel Road, then taking a sharp left.

Most of the traffic now passes Heimer's Blacksmithing.

"They just do what they want. I hope I can make it."

Even when his smithy was "out in the country" in San Antonio's earlier days, there was more traffic than in these last months, he notes.

Heimer began his career on his father's farming ranch north of New Braunfels where they raised cattle, sheep, goats and mules. There he learned to shod and work metals.

His voice still carries a trace of a German accent as he points to the farm tools, fireplace utensils, small forges, jackhammer parts, and implements spilled throughout his smithy. Of course, there is the anvil, and by it the hammer which he picks up, grins, and says with pride, "I bought this in 1929."

It's been many years since Heimer has shod any animals, and now more than 20 years since he fixed a wagon wheel. The smithy stayed open, however, with work on iron furniture, sharpening of tools such as crowbars and axes, repair of heavy farm and construction equipment, and forging tools.

From that shop he raised a family. He has been a widower for eight years, and his daughter, Francis Harrison, a graduate of the first class of MacArthur High School (when it was called North East High School), still resides in North Central San Antonio.

With the decline in traffic, with the decline in his business, Heimer looks to other areas for keeping his business alive.

"I have nowhere to go. If you own your own property, you don't just up and leave. The city has raised taxes on me, and it is terrible. I don't know if it would do any good to say this, but if the county and city could come down with the taxes, especially the school district, because the school taxes are the worst, that would help."

Meanwhile, Erwin Heimer and his smithy rely on the last of his old-time trade, and he keeps his muscles strong by working, and he hopes.

"For a while anyway."



JOEY GARCIA

Local blacksmith Erwin Heimer
... still hopeful about survival of business

Area Texans Search For Ancestors In Germany

Six Texans left on a tour of Germany in search of their ancestry on Sept. 21 at 3:40 p.m. from Houston on KLM to Amsterdam and from there to Frankfurt, Germany.

The Texans included Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Meiners, Mr. and Mrs. Edie Mueller, Mrs. Milda McLean and Mrs. Irene Zingelmann. The group arrived at 10 a.m. on Sept. 22 in Frankfurt and rented a nine passenger van. After collecting their luggage, Mr. Meiners drove the group to Frankau.

After spending three days there, they found second cousins of La Verne Mueller and Milda McLean. On Sunday they attended church and later, Mr. and Mrs. Kryder, friends of the Meiners, showed them the countryside. The group traveled up the Schellberg Mountain and were placed at the beautiful sights.

They continued to travel north visiting in Demmond. The Shrine of the Herman Son, Rauben, the home of the Fullmanns who are relatives of Harvey Meiners; Kassel, the home of Reneta Meiner's brother and niece.

As the group continued on their pilgrimage, they visited the place of Dr. Eisenhart; the Pied Piper's of Hamlen, spent a day in Cloppenburg at a museum depicting how people of Germany lived in the 1400's and 1,500's.

The group continued to travel north to Bad Zwischenahn to visit the family of Wubbenhorst who are relatives of Mrs. Irene Zingelmann. The Wubbenhorsts were not at home

at this time due to the fall school vacation.

The group spent some time in Rastade where Edie Mueller found some cousins who are residing in his great-grandparents original home named Pterison.

On Oct. 1 they celebrated Mrs. Reneta Meiner's birthday. Traveling all the way to Bensertel, they saw the North Sea and then returned to Wiltrund where Mr. Meiners found some of his relatives. The visitation was declared a pleasure.

Heading back south, they stopped at Wuppertal and found the birthplace of Tobias and Emma Schellberg who were the grandparents of Mrs. La Verne Mueller and Mrs. Milda McLean.

A drive along the Rhine river gave the group an unbelievable insight to Germany's real world. The last two days were spent at Mrs. Elizabeth Windbichler's home. She is the sister of Mrs. Reneta Meiners in Karben.

Thursday, Oct. 6, the group gathered their last glimpses of Germany and said goodbye to relatives and friends who had helped them make a dream come true.

In Germany, the group traveled a total of 2097 Kilms.

Sticker--Thursday, Feb. 2, 1989

CHRISTIAN HUEBINGER FAMILY REUNION

NOW is the time to make plans to attend the annual family reunion at the EAGLE'S HALL on 257 E. South St. in New Braunfels, Texas on SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1989. Registration begins at 11:00 a.m.

Each family is asked to bring a meat, vegetable and dessert for the noon meal. Drinks and utensils will be provided.

The first reunion was held in October, 1961 at the Eagle's Hall, with more than 200 attending.

A BRIEF HISTORY

Christian Huebinger and his wife, the former Katharina Knuepper, 2 children Maria and Anton came to New Braunfels from Koblenz, Germany in 1852. John, their 3rd child was born in New Braunfels. Christian was naturalized as a citizen on June 25, 1866, in the County Court for Probate Matters, Comal County, New Braunfels.

Maria, the oldest married Valentine Schumann. They lived on a farm near New Braunfels until their death. They had 12 children; Paul, Edward, Fritz, Anton, Rudolph, Richard, Albert, Hugo, Louis, Anna (Mrs. Joe Wenzel), Hilda (Mrs. Theodore Wenzel), and Telka (Never Married).

Anton, the 2nd child married Emilie Orth, they lived in New Braunfels, where 3 of their children were born, then moved to a farm near Marion where they lived the rest of their lives. Their 6 children were Willie, Emma (Mrs. Louis Kriewald), Anna (Mrs. Charlie Weller), Clara (Mrs. Richard Nuhn), Albert (died as a baby), and Ernst.

John, the 3rd child married Anna Behring. They settled in Marion where he owned and operated a meat market and grocery store. They lived there until their death. Their 7 children are Rudolph, Frank, John, Mary (Mrs. Willie Mueller), Toni (Mrs. Henry Kuehler), Adelia (Mrs. Edwin Koch), and Barbara (Mrs. Hugo Schultz).

All the decendants of these families are welcome and invited to attend this 23th reunion. Anyone having old photographs or other memorabilia are asked to please bring them for display.

Sandy Guenther 1313 Rapids Dr. New Braunfels, Tx. 78130 625-5709	Raymond Huebinger P.O. Box 174 Marion, Tx. 78124 420-2352	Wayne Huebinger 108 Turkey Creek San Antonio, Tx. 78231 492-8480	Myrtle Huebinger 76 Kimbrough Rd. Seguin, Tx. 78155 379-2473
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ANNUAL SCHWAB REUNION

SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1989

HERMANN SONS LODGE--SEGUIN, TEXAS

HIGHWAY 90

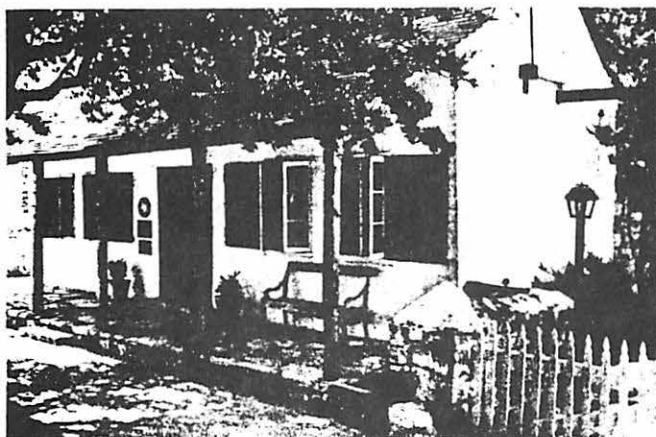
BEGINS WITH GEMUTLICHKEIT AT 11:00 A. M.

CATERED DINNER

BRING CAKE, PIE FOR 4 PM COFFEE

IF YOU HAVE ANY BIRTHS, WEDDINGS OR DEATHS IN THE FAMILY
PLEASE ADVISE HISTORIANS

Vivian Zipp, Rt., 6, Box 629, New Braunfels, Tex. 78132
Lillian Schneider, 238 Sharmain Pl., San Antonio, Tx. 78221
Evelyn Kneupper, 4210 Mabuni, San Antonio, Tx. 78218



The Kammlah House served as an early store for German immigrants in Fredericksburg, Texas. Photographs: Kimberly Parsons

A Block of Heritage In Fredericksburg

Erna Mosel hasn't forgotten the language of her grandparents. An old-world accent still flavors her voice as she shows visitors through the Henry Kammlah House in Fredericksburg, Texas.

"My grandparents came from Germany with the early settlers," she

Books and other belongings of the town's settlers are on exhibit in the Pioneer Museum.



says. "I grew up speaking German."

As a docent at the Pioneer Museum Complex, Mosel helps pass along the German heritage of Fredericksburg. Covering almost a city block on Main Street, the museum preserves a cluster of historic homes to show what life was like for the industrious German pioneers who settled Fredericksburg, New Braunfels, and many other smaller towns scattered across the Hill Country of Central Texas.

Henry Kammlah was among the first who came to Fredericksburg after the town was founded in 1846 by John O. Meusebach, a German baron who gave up his title when he immigrated to Texas.

Kammlah built a house on Main Street with hand-hewn timber-and-stone walls plastered over in the construction style called *fachwerk* that was used by many German settlers. "By 1870, the family started to build another house in the back," Mosel explains. "They took the middle walls out of the front room of the original house and made it into a general merchandise store. The store, one of the earliest in Fredericksburg, stayed open until the 1920's and was operated by four generations of Kammlahs."

Eventually, the store and house behind it were expanded to eight rooms.

The store and some of the rooms are furnished as they might have been when the Kammlahs lived there. Some are filled with mementos of other settlers, including a smoking pipe, eyeglasses, and some other belongings of John O. Meusebach.

Among the other vintage homes and buildings on the grounds, the most unusual is a tiny Fredericksburg Sunday House. Farmers in outlying areas began to build small homes in town before the turn of the century. They were used as accommodations for farm families during trips to town to buy supplies and attend church. The Sunday Houses began to fall out of fashion when automobiles replaced horses and buggies and transportation became easier. But many have been restored as weekend retreats in recent years.

The Weber Sunday House at the museum was built in 1900. Inside, the table is set just as it once was, with plates and serving dishes, ready for Sunday dinner. "It was only used on Sundays," Mosel explains. "The family came in on Sunday morning, went to church, had their meal in their house, and went home."

The Pioneer Museum Complex is open every day except Tuesday throughout the summer and early fall. A small admission is charged. To find out more, write to the museum at 309 West Main Street, Box 765, Fredericksburg, Texas 78624; or telephone (512) 997-2835.

A preserved Sunday House is typical of the small-town houses that farmers built to accommodate their families on weekend trips to town.



From: Dorothy E. Justman
4629 Waycross
Houston, TX. 77035
Phone: 723-2551

CENTENNIAL BOOK

for Washington Cemetery Care, Inc.
(CCWCC); printed by Kinko's Copies; 290 pages; soft cover;
indexed; \$19.50 plus \$2.50 shipping; order from CCWCC,
% Leona Zaboroski, 7546 Brushwood, Houston, Texas 77088,
phone 713/591-6262

The book is a centennial project of a combined team effort of the members of the Concerned Citizens for Washington Cemetery Care, Inc. (CCWCC), people dedicated to preserving the past for the future. Its most important feature is its Map Index to help locate not only burial plots, but there to find additional names of relatives not listed.

The type is large and clear (a help to Senior Citizen researchers. The book opens flat for xeroxing, and has a unique, washable cover that wraps around the spiral binding with title printed on the spine. Complete surname index of 800 persons. Book will be available at Clayton Genealogical Library, Houston, Texas.

It begins with a reprint of the address about "The Germans in Houston" made by Dr. Theodore G. Gish at the Centennial Celebration in 1987 at the cemetery.

There follows a "History of the German Society Cemetery," covering the period of its earliest beginnings when Germans were the majority of voting citizens in Houston (1870's) to World War I when Germans went underground, and often anglicized their German names; even "Old German Cemetery" was changed to Washington Cemetery.

The history continues stating that burials continued to be made throughout World War II up to the present day, although from 1941 to 1970, there were only two women involved in the maintenance of the cemetery. Miss Leona Tonn operated it alone until her death in 1977. Debris, rubbish, and overgrown foliage would have meant the death of the cemetery had it not been for the formation of CCWCC.

There is a section in the book devoted exclusively to Veterans giving dates, rank, service, war, and plot number. Represented are German Union soldiers; e. g., Charles Culmore and Emma Seelye (who

maqueraded as a man until she became ill) as well as Confederate veterans. Germans were basically against slavery. Brenham, Texas was once called "Union."

Even if the reader does not find a relative in the Surname Index, the form and historical content of the book makes it worthy of a place of honor among your German reference books. Although very detailed, the book does not pretend to be a complete record of the cemetery. It is only your entrée to further study. You must go to the cemetery to study the individual monuments giving names and hinting at relationships of those buried on the same lot or nearby lots.

In looking for a specific lot, there is an Alphabetical Surname Index to lot owners. Next to the name you are researching is the page number of the map. On that Map Page is a large drawing giving the section and number of the plot or lot number. Take this book with you to the cemetery as your Guidebook.

"Happy Hunting!"

SGAS Regional Representatives Sought

As a follow-up to the Fall Executive Committee meeting, several SGAS Regional Representatives have been appointed to represent the SGAS at the state and local level. The new Representatives will serve as agents for the SGAS at local and state meetings in their state, and will also provide information on the SGAS to all interested parties in their region.

If you would be interested in serving as an SGAS Regional Representative in your state, please contact SGAS President Don Heinrich Tolzmann (Langsam Library M.L. 33, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221).

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars eagerly seeks applicants for the Summer Fulbright Seminar in German Civilization (Deutsche Landeskunde).

The deadline for application to participate during the summer of 1991 is November 1, 1989. Contact: CIES, 3400 International Drive, N.W., Suite M-500, Washington, D.C. 20008-3097. (202) 686-6245.

SGAS Member Featured in The German Tribune

SGAS member Dr. Gert Niers, Editor of *Aufbau*, was featured in an article in *The German Tribune* (January 1989, Nr. 1353) with a translation of an article from Rheinischer Merkur Christ und Welt. The article was written by Albert Kock who had visited the editorial offices of *Aufbau* in New York. Niers states that the paper "tried to preserve those items of German culture worth preserving," mentioning many of the well-known authors who have published in *Aufbau*, including Thomas Mann, Oscar Maria Graf and others. Niers also states "An increasing number of young Germans are reading us. They are interested in the fortunes of the migrants to American but also in the New York cultural scene, which we report on fully."

Fritz Reiner Society Issues Recordings

Fritz Reiner, who conducted orchestras in Dresden, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago and elsewhere, recorded extensively with the Chicago Symphony for RCA Victor. Now many of these performances are being reissued, including about 40 works on compact discs. Some of them date back to 1931. Contact: The Fritz Reiner Society, 2 McGarity, Park Forest, IL 60466.

GERMAN CONCERT BAND FOR TEXAS BAND STUDENTS

Texas Lutheran College at Seguin announced a unique new agenda for its annual summer band camp for high school and middle school students, scheduled for June 25 to 30, 1989.

At this year's camp for the first time one of the student concert bands will be devoted entirely to the music played by concert bands in present-day Germany. All sheet music played will be from publishers in West Germany and Austria. Pieces to be studied, rehearsed, and performed will include the concert classics of Mozart and Beethoven, traditional German marches, "volkstümlich" polkas and waltzes, and also music of such composers as John Philip Sousa and Irving Berlin, often heard on band concerts in Germany today. Director of the German Concert Band will be GTHS member Herbert Bilhartz, former director of the US Army Band Europe at Heidelberg.

Camp Director will be George Arnold, band director of Canyon High School in New Braunfels.

Band Camp agenda includes instruction on the student's instrument and participation in small musical ensembles. The college's sport facilities will be available to band campers. Plans also call for several public performances by student bands.

Tuition fee for the five-day camp is \$155, which includes room, board, and instruction. German-Texan organizations or individuals may want to consider sponsoring a local band student to attend this camp.

For further information and an application, write Summer Events, 1000 W. Court St., Box 3399, Texas Lutheran College, Seguin, TX 78155. Or phone (512) 379-4161.

Kind Friends

Greetings: I first learned of the German-Texan Heritage Society, at the time when you held your meeting at Roundtop, Texas, where I was the privileged speaker for that service in the small Lutheran Church. It was about that time when I became a member. I am enclosing a check of \$30.00 to pay my contribution, I believe I forgot to mail in my dues in 1988, you can check the records.

I was 87 years old on Nov. 13, 1988, my wife was 86 in Sept, 1988. Age has simply caught up with both of us, in Nov. 1986 I had the misfortune of falling down the Elevator Shaft at the Radio Station, an accident of the elevator not working, I broke my back in 2 places and am crippled for life, I still get about, still drive the car and have a monthly Radio Program over K.W.H.I. at 1:00 P.M. on every first Sunday of the month, in German. In spite of all this our Loving Saviour has been good to us. My dear wife has been in failing health for about 2 years, she has Alzheimers Disease, with the help of a faithful worker we have been taking care of her at home so far.

Thus I am no longer able to take care of things like I used to but I do want to keep my membership and receive the Newsletter, at least as long as my eye-sight permits, I read the Newsletter from cover to cover.

May God continue to bless the Organisation, and you the leaders, it is so nice to get this report and Mrs Weber and I wish you well

Sincerely
R. R. Weber

1501 So. Church
Brenham, Texas 77833

"What Happened to the Panorama Painters?"

2p.m. Sunday August 6, 1989 at the West Bend Gallery of Fine Arts, 300 South Sixth Avenue, West Bend, Wisconsin.

LEAVE YOUR GERMAN MARK

(Estate Planning for Germans)

By Rodney C. Koenig

GIVE A GTHS MEMBERSHIP
TO A FRIEND!

Numerous Texans leave their mark on their society each year. Being a singing member of the Houston Saengerbund and being involved in preparation for the Saengerfest which will be held in Austin, Texas at the Saengerrunde, I am reminded of Karl Henry Amelang, from Birkenfeld, Germany, who for many years served as a Music Director of the Houston Saengerbund and who had previously served as the Music Director of the Houston Liederkrantz as well. Karl died on September 29, 1988, aged 85 years, and a number of us were honored to be able to sing in German at Karl's funeral. Prior to that, we visited at Karl's home when he was in failing health and were able to cheer up both Karl, his lovely wife, Olga, and his family. It is a tribute to Karl that his great grandchildren are currently taking German at the Deutsche Samstags Schule. Another friend who has been singing at the Saengerbund much longer than I recalls his first attendance at the Saengerbund in the 70's. Ted Hirtz recalls that at his first meeting Karl Amelang told him that he would apprentice for eighteen months and only then would he be considered for singing membership. Karl Amelang has been honored at the Houston Saengerbund with an annual award known as the Karl Amelang Award. Such award is given annually to a singer who has contributed significantly to the choir and club. We can truly say that Karl Amelang left his German mark on his community in Texas.

In addition to Karl, recently a member of the Houston Saengerbund Damenchor, namely Asta Grona, has made some significant gifts to various Texas-German causes. Asta Grona, a native of San Antonio and a graduate of the University of Texas, took the Texas-German course several years ago from Professor Ted Gish at the University of Houston. As a student with Asta in such course, we both enjoyed learning more of our German-Texan heritage and became more active in the Houston Saengerbund. Recently, Asta attended the singing festival in Fredericksburg. Asta contributed several items to the Newsletter recently. She also contributed significant funds to assist in German heritage matters to the Gillespie County Heritage Society and to the Institute of Texas-German Studies at the University of Houston. As a result of Asta's gift, an annual scholarship will be given at the University of Houston and her gift along with others will help fund a written history of the Houston Saengerbund. Asta has suffered a stroke and is currently in Fredericksburg. Both Asta Grona and Karl Amelang have, in fact, left their German mark on Texas.

A number of vehicles exist in which you also can leave your German mark. You might wish to change a beneficiary designation on an existing life insurance policy to designate the department of German at your favorite university. You

might wish to designate the German-Texan Heritage Society as a beneficiary on your individual retirement account. You might wish to make a gift of a percent of your estate in your Will as a memorial to your grandmother or grandfather, your parents or some other loved friend or family member. You might wish to create a net income charitable unitrust, which could give you a current income tax deduction, a retirement income and a gift to your favorite Texas German cause upon your death. Finally, you might consider making a gift during your lifetime in honor of a living family member or friend. Please consider using the form below to indicate your interest in making such a gift.

While you should discuss this with your lawyer, if you already have a Will, one easy way to make a gift is to copy the following completely in your own handwriting:

"This is a Codicil to my Will. I give One Thousand Dollars to the German-Texan Heritage Society to be used for German-Texan causes. I wish to leave my German mark when I die.

Signed on the _____ day of _____, 1989.

Gretchen German"

If the above is completely in your handwriting, it does not need to be witnessed. However, it is recommended that two witnesses also sign the Codicil.

MEMORIAL GIFT
TO
GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

PLEASE PRINT

Amount enclosed \$ _____

Name of Donor _____ (Tel. No.) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

In Honor of _____

In Memory of _____

Send notification of my gift to: _____

_____ I plan to leave a portion of my estate to the German-Texan Heritage Society in my Will or through a life insurance policy. Please call me.

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

Volume No. II, BRIEFE aus AMERIKA consists of letters about the Civil War (1862-1865), is in the process of publication. This volume contains letters from ancestors of the Lehmann family in Washington County, and the Koy family of Austin County, Texas. Elizabeth Lehmann

Seite 48 / Süddeutsche Zeitung Nr. 255

SACHB

Herzgeliebter Vater Bruder und Schwiegerin

Briefe deutscher Auswanderer aus Amerika

(Hg.) Wolfgang Helbich/Walter Kampfoefner/
Ulrike Sommer: Briefe aus Amerika. Deutsche
Auswanderer schreiben aus der Neuen Welt
1830-1930. C.H. Beck Verlag, München 1988.
597 Seiten, 29 Abbildungen, 78 Mark.

Man bedenke: Im Türkenviertel Berlin-Kreuzberg ist heute der Ausländeranteil nicht so hoch wie der Anteil deutscher Auswanderer in den großen, amerikanischen Städten um 1870. New York war - nach Berlin - mit seinen 800 000 Einwanderern die zweitgrößte deutsche Stadt. Die meisten von ihnen waren, in der heutigen Terminologie, keine politischen Asylsuchenden, sondern „Wirtschaftsflüchtlinge“.

Sechs Millionen wagten zwischen 1830 und 1930 den Schritt in die totale Fremde. Es waren meist Angehörige der Unterschicht, die vor der großen Hungerkatastrophe zu Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts flohen, die wegen des Erbrechtes in manchen Regionen keine andere Chance hatten, als Magd oder Knecht zu werden, oder die wegen des Niederganges im Heimgewerbe keine Familie hätten ernähren können. Nur fünf Prozent der Emigranten waren Bildungsbürger, nur wenige gehörten religiösen Minderheiten an, wie den Menoniten, den Juden oder Altluthernern. Und die allerwenigsten machten eine Bilderbuchkarriere, stießen auf Öl, Gold oder Marktlücken.

Diese hervorragende Edition ist wohl als Beitrag zur deutsch-amerikanischen Freundschaft zu verstehen. Nicht nur, weil ein bilaterales Wissenschaftlerteam daran arbeitet, vielmehr noch, weil Aspekte der gemeinsamen Geschichte in dieser umfangreichen Quellenstudie dargelegt werden. Die „roots“ nicht nur vieler Amerikaner, auch die Geschichte unzähliger deutscher Familien, deren emigrierte Vorfahren den Traum vom besseren Leben zurückließen und immer neu nährten.

Publiziert wurden 20 Briefserien, meist von jüngeren Schreibern zwischen 16 und 33 Jahren. Ihre Berichterstattung aus dem neuen Leben ist sorgsam ausgewogen: Unverhohlen zu prahlen traute sich niemand. Zu schnell würden sich die Verwandten animiert fühlen, selbst herüberzukommen, den dortigen zur Last fallen und die Illusion von den unbegrenzten Möglich-

keiten aufliegen lassen. Eine Antwort aus Deutschland macht es deutlich: „Lieber Peter ich muß dir auch zu wiesen thun daß wir fest gesonnen waren für zu dir zu kommen, aber dan hörten man überall sehr Schlechte Nachrichten, daß alles still liegen thät und wäre kein Verdienst vorhanden ... aber du muß mir eine genaue Nachricht kommen, wie es jetzt zufällig ist.“

Nach Schätzungen der Autoren sollen 280 Millionen Briefe zwischen 1820 und 1914 aus Amerika an die Familien in Deutschland geschrieben worden sein, von denen allerdings lediglich 5000 in der Auswandererbrief-Sammlung in Bochum archiviert werden konnten. Dokumente, die schon deshalb interessant sind, weil Zeugnisse von Angehörigen der Unterschicht im 19. Jahrhundert verhältnismäßig rar sind. Diese Sammlung stellt also auch einen Beitrag zur Geschichtsschreibung „von unten“, zur „Alltagsgeschichte“ und nicht zuletzt zur Geschichte der Frauen dar, deren selbständige Auswanderung einen enormen Emanzipationsschritt bedeutete.

Einer der vielen Briefe beginnt so: „Liebe Eltern Brüder und Schwestern! Wen ich Euch alle noch so nennen darf, daß Ihr alle noch im Leben seid so thu ich Euch zu wissen, das ich so gesund bin, als ich balde noch niemals gewesen bin, ich möchte wünschen das es mit Euch alle so wäre ...“ Es sind Heimwehbriefe und Berichte, in denen es ums Essen und Trinken geht, um die penible Aufzählung der allmählich angehäuften (bescheidensten) „Luxusgüter“, wie Land, Vieh und den ersten Seidenrock. Krankheiten werden ausführlichst geschildert und Tote innig betrauert. Es sind unbeholfene Versuche, sich der eigenen deutschen Identität zu versichern und über die Jahre hinweg eine ganz allmähliche Distanzierung von der alten Welt. Deswegen ist es sinnvoll, nicht einzelne Briefe, sondern Serien zu publizieren. - Jedem dieser Briefkomplexe ist eine Erläuterung zur Person vorangestellt, eine höchst mühsam rekonstruierte Vita, soweit sie aus anderen Quellen - Kirchenbüchern, Schiffslisten, deutsch-amerikanischen Zeitungen und Statistiken - entnommen werden konnte.

Drei große Auswandergruppen stehen

im Zentrum der Untersuchung, analog zur sozioökonomischen Population der Emigranten: die Farmer, Arbeiter und Dienstmädchen. Die Briefe geben nicht nur Auskunft über das Private, vielmehr noch über Siedlungsformen und die Agrarpolitik, über Auseinandersetzungen mit den Indianern und den Bürgerkrieg mit seinen Folgen. Eine davon ist die verstärkte Integration gerade der Deutschen. Denn selbst die Männer, die vor dem Wehrdienst in ihrer Heimat geflohen waren, griffen für ihre Adoptivnation - meist auf der Seite Lincolns - freiwillig und begeistert zu den Waffen. Deutlich wird auch die Abhängigkeit der wirtschaftlichen Situation vom Eisenbahnbau. Oft ist die Rede von hohen Verschuldungen, vom Wetter und den deutschen Kirchengemeinden; diesen Fixpunkten im gesellschaftlichen Leben. Und es geht um die Enttäuschung, daß auch ein demokratisches System kein Utopia zuläßt, wie manche der 48er-Revolutionäre gehofft hatten.

Ganz bewußt haben die Herausgeber die Briefe in ihrer ursprünglichen Form belassen, um die heimischen Dialekte, die zunehmenden Anglizismen sowie den Bildungsstand der Briefschreiber für sich selbst sprechen zu lassen.

Dieses präzise und ungemein detailreiche wissenschaftliche Werk ist auch für Nicht-Historiker verständlich, gut lesbar und höchst interessant. Und nicht nur für die Millionen von Familien, aus denen sich Auswanderer auf den Weg gemacht haben, um mit dem Stammbaum quasi neu zu beginnen. Wie ein Herr Klein, dessen Nachkommen sich nun Kline, Cline, Little, Small oder Short nennen. Es sind - in diesem Umfang - bisher einzigartig dokumentierte Live-Berichte einer riesigen Bewegung, einer Aufbruchstimmung und Neuorientierung von Millionen von Menschen, einer, wenn auch friedlichen, so doch expansiven „Eroberung“ eines Kontinentes. Sie bildeten zwar nicht die Grundlage, doch die massenhafte Erweiterung und Bereicherung der Bevölkerung in der „Neuen Welt“, deren heutige Vormachtstellung Resultat ihrer Motivation, ihres Fleißes, ihres Wunsches nach neuen Lebensformen ist. Ein Kapitel also zur Historie der Völkerverschmelzung und der Völkerverständigung.

ASTRID VON FRIESEN

In den 100 Jahren von 1830 bis 1930 sind etwa 6 Millionen Deutsche nach Amerika ausgewandert. Was sie zur Auswanderung veranlaßte, wie schwierig oft der Prozeß von Anpassung und Integration für sie war, aber auch welche neuen Möglichkeiten sich ihnen boten – das hat seinen Niederschlag in Abertausenden von Briefen gefunden. Sie zeigen als individuelle menschliche Zeugnisse subjektives Erleben, wie es keine Statistik, kein Aktenstück, keine historische Darstellung vermitteln kann.

Die Herausgeber dieses Bandes begnügen sich nicht damit, eine Auswahl aus den vielen Auswandererbriefen zu treffen, die sie haben zusammentragen können – auch wenn eine solche Anthologie immer noch ein farbiges Bild von den Lebensbedingungen in Amerika vermittelt hätte. Sie haben vielmehr nur Briefserien in ihren Band aufgenommen, also eine Folge von Briefen aus der Feder eines Schreibers oder einer Familie über einen längeren Zeitraum hinweg. So entsteht vor den Augen des Lesers zugleich ein Bild von der Persönlichkeit der jeweiligen Schreiberin oder des Schreibers.

Darüber hinaus haben die Herausgeber unter aufwendigen Bemühungen sowohl in Deutschland als auch Amerika Informationen über das Leben der schreibenden Auswanderer gesammelt. Obschon die Bauern und Handwerker, die Arbeiter und Dienstboten, um die es hier zumeist geht, abgesehen von ihren Briefen nur selten andere direkte Äußerungen hinterlassen haben, gelingt es doch, mittels anderer Zeugnisse individuelle Schicksale zu rekonstruieren und diese in größere geschichtliche Zusammenhänge einzuordnen.

So ist ein einzigartiges Werk entstanden: eine wissenschaftliche Quellenedition, aber auch ein für den Nicht-historiker fesselndes Lesebuch.

CHBECK
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22 JAHRE

Berichte aus der Neuen Welt

Briefe aus Amerika



Deutsche Auswanderer
schreiben aus der
Neuen Welt
1830 – 1930

Herausgegeben von
W. Helbich, W. D. Kamphoefner,
U. Sommer
Verlag C.H.Beck

Briefe aus Amerika
*Deutsche Auswanderer schreiben aus der
Neuen Welt 1830-1930*
Herausgegeben von Wolfgang Helbich, Walter
Kamphoefner und Ulrike Sommer.

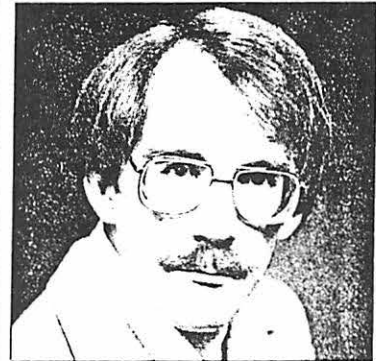
1988. Etwa 640 Seiten mit 32 Abbildungen im Text.
Gebunden etwa DM 78,- ISBN 3 406 33114 9
Erscheint im September 1988

◆
Beinahe jeder Deutsche hat unter seinen Vorfahren einen oder mehrere Amerika-Auswanderer. Zwischen 1830 und 1930 gingen 6 Millionen unserer Landsleute in die USA. Die Motive ihrer Auswanderung, ihre ersten Erfahrungen in der neuen Heimat und ihre Lebensschicksale in den USA werden in diesem Band – der Brieffolgen von 20 Auswanderern oder Auswandererfamilien aus einem Jahrhundert vereint – eindrucksvoll dokumentiert.

Die Herausgeber



Wolfgang Helbich, geb. 1935, ist Professor für Neuere Geschichte mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Geschichte Nordamerikas an der Ruhr-Universität Bochum.



Walter D. Kamphoefner, geb. 1948, ist Associate Professor of History an der University of Miami.



Ulrike Sommer, geb. 1957, ist wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiterin im Forschungsprojekt «The Experience of Adaption: German Immigrants in the United States 1840-1920».

THE VON ROSENBERG FAMILY IN AUSTIN

by Dale U. von Rosenberg, Dallas, Texas

My great-grandparents, William and Auguste von Rosenberg, moved to Austin in April of 1856. This was only seventeen years after Austin was founded, and it was ten years before Scholz Garten was opened. William and Auguste had been married in Germany just before they emigrated to Texas in 1849 when William was 28 years old. William's father brought the entire family to Texas at the same time, and they settled in Round Top. During the next six years, William farmed, learned English, and became a citizen of the United States. He had been an architect in Prussia and in 1855 designed a new courthouse for Fayette County. As a result of this work, William was recommended for a position in the General Land Office of the State of Texas in Austin.

William and Auguste had five children when they moved to Austin, and they reared a total of eleven. There were a total of 48 grandchildren, all but two of whom were born in Austin. Two of their grandchildren are still living; both are over ninety years of age, and both live in Austin. It is the activities of these first three generations in Austin that I will discuss.

William was appointed to the Land Office in October, 1856, when a vacancy occurred. Prior to that time, William made drawings of the City of Austin. Three of these are in collections in Austin. His drawing of the state Capitol is in the Barker Collection at the University of Texas. It was exhibited throughout the state in the sesquicentennial year of 1986 with other Texas drawings and lithographs and is included in a book published in 1988 for the centennial year of the present Capitol.

Having a large family, William and Auguste knew the importance of education. In 1857 they gave the land and \$1000 in gold for the construction of the German Free School. Later, when public schools were established in Austin in 1880, William was elected to the first school board and was instrumental in the founding of the Austin High School in that year.

William was appointed chief draftsman at the Land Office in 1861 and continued in that position until 1863 when he left to serve as topographical engineer in the Confederate Army. After this service he resumed his position in the Land Office until Reconstruction began in 1867 when he lost his United States citizenship because of his service in the Confederate Army. Later he regained his United States citizenship. William spent the remainder of his life in a successful land agency. In 1871 he built a large stone house at 16th and Guadalupe Streets where he and Auguste resided the rest of their lives.

William von Rosenberg also served in the Austin city government. He was an alderman when he left for the army in 1863, and he was elected again in 1866 and in 1867 and was serving when the government was deposed in November, 1867, by Reconstruction. William and Auguste were also active in the religious life of Austin. In 1884 they were charter members of St. Martin's Evangelical Lutheran Church. A stained glass window in their memory hangs in the educational building of the church today.

William von Rosenberg wrote the first history of German settlement in Texas in 1894. He wrote this to refute an inaccurate article in a German language newspaper. His work served as the primary source for later histories including Biesele's in 1930. After publication of Bielele's book, William's Kritik was not used since it was written in German. However, in 1981, William's Kritik was translated in English by Louis Brister and published in Southwestern Historical Quarterly.

Several of William and Auguste's sons served in city, county, and state government. Ernst, my grandfather, served one term as alderman. During this term he was on the building committee when the Municipal Building at 8th and Colorado was started. His name appears on the cornerstone of this building. Ernst was a member of and, for 41 years, Secretary-Treasurer of the Austin Hook & Ladder #1 volunteer fire department. Shortly before his death, Ernst was presented an ornate gold watch by George W. Littlefield in recognition of this service. Ernst played an important part in fighting the fire of the Temporary Capitol Building. At that time, there were two sets of fireplugs in Austin, one owned by the city and one by Joe Nalle. Mr. Nalle always sent a watchman to his fire plugs during a fire because the city would not pay him for the water. When the pressure on the city plugs failed, the firemen started to connect to the Nalle plug. The watchman told them to stop, but Ernst, brandishing a wrench in a threatening manner, said, "We'll have blood or water." They had water.

Ernst worked in the General Land Office for 39 years and, like his father, served as chief draftsman. He worked at the Land Office during the time that Will Porter, later known as O. Henry, worked there. Ernst married Helene Lungkwitz, daughter of the artist Hermann Lungkwitz. Another Lungkwitz daughter, Martha, married Jacob Bickler who ran the Bickler Academy, a private school in Austin. The Bicklers and the Ernst von Rosenbergs were friends of Elisabet Ney, and the families held picnics on the grounds of her studio.

Another of William and Auguste's sons, Paul, farmed in eastern Travis County and later ran a store in Manchaca. He served as county commissioner and started a road building project. In 1913 Paul moved his family to a ranch north of Lubbock.

It was William and Auguste's fifth son, William, Jr., who was best known for building roads in Austin and Travis County. William, Jr., obtained his law degree from Vanderbilt University and practiced law in Austin for 38 years. He held a number of elective offices, beginning as Justice of the Peace and culminating as County Judge of Travis County. He was elected first in 1892 and then again in 1912 and 1914. It was during his first term that he was known for building roads. O. Henry in his Rolling Stone newspaper called him the "Colossus of Roads." William, Jr., sponsored other public improvements and compiled laws and regulations for the county. He also served as assistant fire chief. William, Jr., was an accomplished artist and is known to have published at least one piece of music.

Frederick, the youngest son, was also a lawyer, having obtained his degree from Georgetown University in Washington, D. C. Frederick held a number of appointive positions in state government, including Chairman of the Blind School. He was later appointed to an unexpired term as Commissioner of Insurance and Banking.

The older three daughters all were piano pupils of Prof. Besserer. Laura, who married George von Carlowitz, moved to Fort Worth in 1890. When she would come to Austin for a visit, her sister Anna Hornberger would ride in from her husband's dairy near Fiskville to play duets with Laura and sister Emma. Emma was married to August Giesen who was business manager of Tips Hardware. Before her marriage, Emma worked in her father's land agency, attending to all correspondence in long hand. She was one of the first young ladies to work in a business in Austin.

The grandchildren of William and Auguste were also involved in the life of Austin. William had been active in Confederate veterans activities and was on the committee which had the Confederate monument placed on the Capitol grounds in Austin. When this monument was dedicated shortly after his death, his grand-daughter, Marie von Rosenberg, daughter of Ernst, unfurled the Confederate flag at the ceremonies. Marie later married Max Goeth of Cypress Mill and moved to the large stone ranch house of the Goeth family there.

Two of Ernst's sons, Ernest and my father, Hermann, followed their father and grandfather as engineers and mapmakers for the State of Texas. Both of them worked almost all their professional lives for the state. They began their careers as topographic mapmakers for the Reclamation Department and were transferred to the Land Office when the two departments were merged. Hermann completed his career with the Land Office, but Ernest soon transferred to the highway department. These three generations of Texas mapmakers are featured in the German-Texan section of the Institute of Texan Cultures in San Antonio. All three of Hermann's sons were trained as engineers as were two of my sons and one of my nephews. Thus, there are now five generations of engineers in the family.

Two other grandchildren influenced the lives of many young people in Austin. Grand-daughter Edna was a teacher in the Austin Public Schools for more than forty years. She was on the mathematics faculty at Austin High School for 37 of these years. In the early 1940's, while on the high school faculty, she received her doctorate from the University of Texas. Dr. Edna was a demanding and exacting teacher, and many of her students came to appreciate the discipline she required.

Grandson August, son of William, Jr., began his career with the City of Austin as a policeman. He was one of the first two motorcycle patrolmen in Austin and was the nemesis of many young men who liked to speed in their automobiles through the city. August later joined the fire department and served as fire captain at the East Austin station for a number of years.

A number of other grandchildren also worked for various governmental agencies in Austin. August's brother William and their cousin Edgar were employed by the county. Other members of this generation had various positions in business or had farms or ranches. Several of the Hornbergers were dairymen like their father and for many years provided Austinites with milk.

Most of the next generation, the great-grandchildren grew up in and around Austin. Some of us, after completing our education in Austin, moved away to pursue professional careers. However, some of these have moved back to Austin upon retirement. Members of my children's generation are living throughout the United States, and many have never lived in Austin. However, the greatest concentration of the family remains in Austin. Thus, the von Rosenberg family will continue to contribute to life in Austin for generations to come.

SCHIEVELBEIN GENEALOGY BOOK WRITTEN

Dale U. von Rosenberg
6036 Del Norte Lane
Dallas, Texas 75225

At the Schievelbein Family Reunion in New Berlin, Texas (about 15 mi. S.W. of Seguin) on Sept. 18, 1988, the Schievelbein Genealogy Books were ready to be passed out. The book is about three Schievelbein brothers: Wilhelm Carl 1814-1897; Gotthilf Carl 1815-1886; and Siegfried 1817-1906. There is also a Johann Freidrich Schievelbein 1819-1896, who could possibly be another brother, but we do not know for certain. They came from Pomerania, Germany in the 1870's. Wilhelm Carl settled in Nebraska; Gotthilf Carl and Siegfried in the Marion and Santa Clara area west of Seguin, Texas at first. Their children's families soon spread out, in 1988 we find them from the east coast to the west coast of the United States. Johann's family settled in South Dakota.

This is a book of names, stories, and pictures. There are almost 3,000 known descendants, living and dead, to whom the book is dedicated, has 185 pages, printed by South Texas Printing of Seguin, Tx. Many people gave of their time and talents, Hilda Puhlmann did the editorial work and wrote some of the stories, early church histories of these families are also given.

Hilda Puhlmann has a few books left, her address is Rt. 1 Box 284, La Vernia, Tx. 78121, or phone (512) 667-1628. Phone ahead if you want to order.

NOBEL PRIZE-WINNER KONRAD LORENZ DEAD AT 85

Austrian Nobel Prize-winner Konrad Lorenz, 85, who was best known for his theories on man's innate aggressiveness and his comparative studies on the behavior of animals in their natural environment, died on 27 February at his home in Altenberg, Austria.

Dr. Lorenz was a pioneer in the development of the branch of biology known as ethology, whose proponents argued that there are many genetically inherited behavior patterns in animals and suggested that there are analogies between those patterns and human behavioral patterns.

Konrad Lorenz, along with two other ethologists, Austrian Karl von Frisch and Nikolaas Tinbergen of the Netherlands, was awarded the 1973 Nobel Prize in medicine for his work.



Konrad Lorenz

Outside the scientific community, Dr. Lorenz was known primarily as the author of "On Aggression", a 1966 book in which he examined aggressive behavior in species ranging from fish, birds and animals to human beings. He argued in that book that every species capable of forming individual bonds is also capable of aggressive behavior toward members of its own species who are outside the bonded relationship.

But only in human beings, Dr. Lorenz contended, is the aggression carried to the point of widespread killing within the species. Most animals, he said, instinctively end a fight before the winner kills his adversary, but because human beings have developed artificial weapons, they have failed to develop the inhibitions against killing that other species have.

A native of Vienna, Konrad Lorenz grew up there and at the family's summer estate in Altenberg, where as a child he acquired a vast assortment of pets. He determined at an early age that he wanted to make the study of animals his life's work, and he received doctoral degrees in medicine and zoology at the University of Vienna. However, before entering Vienna University he spent a year at Columbia University in New York studying medicine. His father was then a visiting surgeon in New York and urged a medical career

on his son despite the latter's longing to study animals.

Drafted into the German Army, Dr. Lorenz served as a field surgeon on the Eastern Front. He was taken prisoner in 1944 and held in a prison camp in the Soviet Union until 1948.

After his return to Austria, he resumed his teaching and research with animals. In 1949 he wrote, "King Solomon's Ring: New Light on Animal Ways", a popular book about his observations of animal behavior illustrated with his own drawings and including essays on such subjects as how to choose a suitable pet. Five years later he published another popular book, "Man Meets Dog", an account of the historical relationship between human beings and their canine pets.

Konrad Lorenz began working with the Max Planck Institute for Behavioral Physiology in Bavaria in the mid-1950s and had been its director from 1961 until he retired in 1973.

In retirement, he had continued to write and study birds and other animals at his home in Altenberg. Konrad Lorenz was also for many years active in the Austrian environmental movement.

BOOK CORNER

Joseph Hahn, *Gedichte und fuenf Zeichnungen*. Francke Verlag, Bern, 1988.

This volume contain 61 poems and five drawings, taken from the cyclus "The agony of the Atomic Age". Part I of this cyclus is included in the permanent collection of the Albertina in Vienna; part II was on exhibit together with works by Goya in 1976.

Part IV of the book bears the same title as the cyclus of drawings and determinedly strives for a poetic representation of the dangers of the atomic age.

Joseph Hahn was born in 1917 in Bohemia. He studied art and literature in Bruenn, Prague and Oxford. Shortly before the start of World War II he emigrated to England and later on settled down in the United States. He has been living in New York since 1945.

The volume of German poetry can be ordered by writing directly to the following address: Francke Verlag, Postfach 1445, CH-3001 Bern, Switzerland. The book is priced at sFr. 19.50, plus shipping expenses.

The following two novels by well-known Austrian writers recently appeared on the US book market:

Elfriede Jelinek, *The Piano Teacher*. Translated by Joachim Neugroschel. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1989.

Thomas Bernhard, *Wittgenstein's Nephew: A Friendship*. Translated by David McLintock. Knopf, 1989.

Erika Mitterer, *All Our Games*. Camden House, 1989.

All Our Games is the most recent novel by the dean of Austrian poets, Erika Mitterer. It is a terrifying, painfully honest portrayal of the years 1938 to 1945 in Austria, and conveys the atmosphere of Vienna in its darkest years, the Nazi era. Events are related by a young Austrian girl. At first she is a staunch Nazi and sees Hitler as savior. Later on the book allows us to witness her disillusionment and the fall and ruin of her world. The novel, written in exquisite prose and highly literate, is always lucid, always convincing and accessible. It is written in the first person in the form of a report for the narrator's fifteen-year-old son, to whom she at last wants to reveal his origin: who was his father?

All Our Games was awarded the Enrica von Handel-Mazzetti Prize, the rough equivalent of the Pulitzer Prize, and was a selection of the Danube Book Club and of the Herder Book Club. The Vienna *Wochenpresse* called it "a novel that must rank with the finest written in German in recent years."

The New York Times Book Review recently wrote about the book: "*All Our Games* is a forceful American debut for Erika Mitterer, one of Austria's most eminent poets. Complex and multilayered, it tackles head on the agonizing question of collective guilt for World War II, without rationalization but with burrowing introspection."

Erika Mitterer was born in Vienna in 1906. At the age of 18 she carried on a "correspondence in verse" with the famed poet Rainer Maria Rilke. These poems—her's and his replies—are included in all of Rilke's Complete Works. To date Erika Mitterer has published five volumes of poetry, several novellas and nine novels (among them "The Prince of the World") as well as a play.

The CRUISE SHIP COOKBOOK

*Elegant Meals with
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An exquisite cook-book by the Austrian chef of the Queen Elizabeth 2: Rudolf Solamin, *The Cruise Ship Cookbook. Elegant Meals with Cunard*. Little, Brown & Co., 1989.

S. G. A. S.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

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CALL FOR PAPERS

DEADLINE OCTOBER 15, 1989

The German Department of Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis is pleased to host the next symposium of the Society for German-American Studies to be held in the historic landmark of the Midwest, the Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum.

The symposium will focus on the Midwest, however, papers dealing with other aspects of German-American Studies are welcomed.

Abstracts of scholarly papers for the 1990 symposium may be submitted to:

**Professor Giles Hoyt
German-American Center
Indiana University
425 Agnes Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202**

For additional information, contact Giles Hoyt or Ruth Reichmann at the above address or via BITNET "HOYT@IUBACS" or via FAX 317-274-2347.

On the behalf of Indiana University, we look forward to welcoming you to the SGAS symposium in 1990.

PUBLICATIONS

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.

Back issues of the Yearbook are available from the treasurer at \$20.00 per volume. The 1981-85 index is available from the treasurer free upon request. The forerunner of the Yearbook, the *Journal*, is available from Micro-Films International.

The Yearbook of German-American Studies

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THE SOCIETY

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.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

The SGAS Educational Task Force has prepared guidelines for the introduction of German-American studies into the curricula of schools and colleges.

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.

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.

Recent Publications

Curt Niers, *Frauen schreiben in Exil*, Vol. 23 in the Series "Judentum und Umwelt" of Peter Lang Publishing, 1988, 209 pp. \$33.60. Treats the lyrical contribution of three German Jewish women poets who immigrated to the US to escape the holocaust. Contact: *Aufbau*, 2121 Broadway, New York, NY 10023.

Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society: Selected Papers from the Fifth and the Sixth Annual Illinois History Symposium, May, 1988, available for \$12.50 from the Illinois State Historical Society, Old State Capitol, Springfield, IL 62701. Contains several articles about German-Americans, e.g. Robert W. Frizzell, "German Free-thinkers in Bloomington: Sampling a Forgotten Culture," Richard A. Christman, "German Methodism in Illinois," John M. Coggeshall, "Legislating Ethnicity: The Temperance Booths in Southwestern Illinois," and Ellen Estlinger, "Cultural Heritages of Naperville, Illinois: The Pennsylvania Germans."

James W. Long, *From Privileged to Dispossessed: The Volga Germans, 1860-1917* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988), 337 pp. \$29.95. A social and economic history of the German settlers who emigrated to the Volga region after Catherine the Great's invitation in 1763 and continued there until their deportations in 1911. Among the many books written in the last 15 years about this ethnic minority, this is the first to make extensive use of rare Russian language materials from Soviet research libraries combined with oral interviews with Volga German immigrants in the US. It shatters the notion that the Volga Germans were able to maintain an isolated and unaffected existence in their German enclaves through a period of rapid government reform and economic change. Excellent end notes, bibliography and index. Some rare photographs.

Michael Just, *Ost- und Südosteuropäische Amerikauwanderung 1887-1914. Transprobleme in Deutschland und Aufnahme in den Vereinigten Staaten* (Stuttgart, Franz Steiner, 1988), Vol. 3 of series *Zur Sozialgeschichte der Auswanderung im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert*, ed. by Günter Hofmann. The volume treats the German scene only as a transit for the millions of immigrants arriving from southeastern Europe (many German-

The SGAS Newsletter is the quarterly publication of the Society for German-American Studies, Library of Congress, No. ISSN 0741-5753, Quantity 1,000.

La Vern J. Rippey, *Lawyer St. Paul* (Urbana, Northfield, MN 5607)

speaking as e. g. the Germans from Russia) but nevertheless offers much fascinating information about the port cities of Bremen and Hamburg and the economics of immigrants in transition. Previously, of course, England with its port at Liverpool served a similar role with transit overland from the eastern and southern coasts to the port city.

Earl C. Haag, ed., *A Pennsylvania German Anthology* (Selinsgrove: Susquehanna University Press, 1988), 352 pp. including bibliography and author-title index. The volume presents dialect literature revealing the lives of the speakers and paints vivid portraits of the Pennsylvania Germans. Some of the best lowland authors included bear names like Harbaugh, Harter, and Fischer. Also Keller, the Brunners, and the Grumbines together with contemporaries like Birminclin, Funk and Gilbert. Haag has normalized the orthography using the pure sound values of the German letters as opposed to the vagaries of English. This is the first convenient collection of a fine store of literature in authentic Pennsylvania German.

Wolfgang Heibich, Walter D. Kamplner and Ulrike Sommer, *Briefe aus Amerika. Deutsche Auswanderer schreiben aus der Neuen Welt 1830/1930* (Munich: C. H. Beck, 1988), 640 pp. 32 illustrations, 78 DM. From the over six million emigrants to the US have come personal experiences that no statistics can transmit. Rather than deliver thousands of the millions of copies of such letters, the editors present the life stories of individuals or families in series and categories to impart samples of the American experiences that might have been common to larger numbers. Thus they have also supplied much additional archival material to underpin the raw letter documents. Although an abbreviated paperback appeared by Luchterhand in p. 7), the latter edition is equipped with a full scholarly apparatus and is therefore an imperative acquisition to understand this "personal" dimension of the German emigration.

C. Z. Mast's *Mass Family History of 1911* has been out of print for many years but has recently been reprinted in an 825-page hardcover book with a pre-publication price of \$30 plus \$3.00 shipping before April 15, 1989. Thruweller

Krinner Hummerin, *Der Kaiser und Amerika: Die USA in der Politik der Reichsleitung 1890/1917* (Cologne: Böhlau, 1986), 436 pp. 108 DM. Considers the political, economic, military and cultural relations between imperial Germany and the US from Bismarck's outset to America's entry into World War I. Primarily about German policy and the US position in it.

\$35.00 plus \$3. Mast traces the descendants of 1750 immigrant Jacob Mast (1738-1808) who first settled in Berks Co., PA and about 1788 was elected bishop of the Conestoga Valley settlement. Detailed footnotes sometimes cover more than a half page and frequently identify other Amish-Mennonites. The index of families is helpful. So is the 6-page "Hereditary and its Limitations." Contact SGAS member Lois Ann Mast, Mennonite Family History, Box 171, Elverson, PA 19520-0171.

Helga Seel, *Lexikologische Studien. Wörthbildung des Pennsylvania-Deutsch. Sprachkonstruktionen im Wörterbuch des Pennsylvania-Deutsch. XIX (Zeitschrift für Dialektologie und Linguistik, Beiheft 61)*, Hardcover, 306 pages, 84 DM. The volume touches on geographic distribution and reports the stages of development of the language which is steadily evolving from its contact with American English. Loans, types of transfers, adaptation, intergration and a list of source materials enhances the book's broad usefulness. Order from Franz Steiner, Postfach 10 15 26, D-7000 Stuttgart 10, West Germany.

Christopher C. Gibbs, *The Great Silent Majority: Missouri's Resistance to World War I* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1988), 174 pp. \$24. The author shows how Missourians opposed the war not from any moral opposition but from localism, faith in democracy, and anti-corporate sentiment. Despite the cooperative activities of war supporters, ordinary citizens in overwhelming numbers refused to buy bonds or participate in young men sought to evade conscription and nearly half the state's farmers refused to grow war crops. Most ethnic groups except blacks (information too scanty) are treated. Good footnotes, bibliography and index.

Wie geht es drueber? Eine Ausstellung zu Leben und Werk von Charles Sealsfield (1793-1864), *Deutsch-Amerikanisches Institut. Hauptplatz 8 Regensburg 9. November bis 2. Dezember 1988*, *Zentralbibliothek Solothurn 9. bis 31. Dezember 1988*, Solothurn, Switzerland. Heiniger Druck, 1988, 70 pp. An exhibit catalog of the Sealsfieldiana of the Zentralbibliothek in Solothurn, most of which is based on the extensive collection of Albert Kress (1886-1961).

Christine Tritten, *Roots in the Rhineland. America's German Heritage in Three Hundred Years of Immigration, 1683-1983*, Rev. ed., (New York: German Information Center, 1988). An updated edition which includes references to the SCAS and German-American Day; available from the German Information Center, 950 Third Ave., 24th Floor, New York 10022. (212) 888-9840.

The Folklore Historian Vol. 5, No. 1 (Spring, 1988) dedicates its entire issue of 44 pp. to the treatise on *American Folklore*, published originally as *Zur amerikanischen Volkskunde* (1905) by H. Lauppische Buchhandlung in Tübingen, Germany. It was translated by Helga B. Van Ien and James R. Dow of Iowa State University. Now rather forgotten, Knorz was once acknowledged for his expertise on American literature and his pioneer work in American folklore. Some of his publication were used for the *Handwörterbuch des deutschen Aberglaubens* (1927). Contact William K. McNeil, Ozark Folk Center, Mountain View, Ark. 72560.

Don Heinrich Tolzmann, *The Catalog of the German-Americana Collection, University of Cincinnati*, 2 vols., (New York: K. G. Saur, 1988), \$50. Annotated catalog to one of the major collections of German-Americana with a national focus. It also indexes fifteen major journals from the mid-19th century (Atlantic 1853-57) to the 20th century (Yearbook of German-American Studies). Arrangement is based on the subject arrangement of Tolzmann's *German-Americana: A Bibliography* (1975). An extensive index of names (personal, place, organization etc.) is included also.

Carl Schurz, *Lebenserinnerungen: Von deutschen Freiheitskämpfer zum amerikanischen Staatsmann*, (Bibliothek der Weltgeschichte). Edited by Sigismund von Radecki. Foreword by Theodor Heuss. (Zürich: Manesse, 1988), pp. 533, 36.60 FR.

Frank Ninkovich, *Germany and the United States: The Transformation of the German Question since 1945*, (Twynne's International History Series, number 20.) Boston: Twynne, 1988, pp. xv, 201, \$24.95.

The Amish Country Calendar. Holmes County, OH, 1989. A beautiful product about Holmes Co. each month featuring Mathias Kundingger. *California here I come* (Berlin: Synopathe Verlag, 1988), 232 pp. \$13.50 paperback. The experiences of a 1984 immigrant from Würzburg who describes his encounter with the immigration officials in the process of giving up a job with Crainshelner and moving with family to California where he begins anew. Focused on California, the book contains many everyday tips about American life for the reader of German. Order from the author, Box 31703, Los Angeles, CA 90031.

a colored photo of a rural local scene. Send \$8.45 to photographer-publisher Doyle Yoder, Box 424, Berlin, OH 44610.

Alten B. Clark, *This is Good Country: A History of the Amish of Delaware, 1915-1988* (Gardonsville, PA: Gordonville Print Shop, 1988). Send \$10 to Allen B. Clark, Bowers Beach, 100 North Bayshore Drive, Frederica, DE 19946.

Brothers Unite, (Ulster Park, NY: Plough Publishing House, 1988), 384 pp. \$16.50. An account of the uniting of Eberhard Arnold and the Rhon Bruderhof with the Hutterian Church, based on the diary of his journey to North America 1903-31 and letters written between 1928 and 1935, with introduction by John A. Husterler and Leonard Gross. Contact: Plough Publishing, 300 Rosenthal Lane, Ulster Park, NY 12487.

Robert E. Gazden, "Der Nachdruck deutschsprachiger Literatur in den Vereinigten Staaten 1850-1918," *Archiv fuer Geschichte des Buchwesens*, 31 (1988): 193-202.

Karl J. R. Arndt, *Teutonic Visions of Social Perfection for Emerson*, *Verfassung und Erfüllung. A Documentary History of Peter Kaufmann's Quest for Social Perfection from George Kapp to Ralph Waldo Emerson* (Worcester, Mass.: The Harmony Society Press, 1988), 263 pp. \$45 - hardback, \$35 - paper.

Harry Wahrtruch, *Amerikaner aus Deutschland*, (Lincolnwood, Ill.: National Textbook Co., 1988), 57 pp. A useful textbook for students of German.

Stewart A. Stehlin, ed., *Sketches of Urban and Cultural Life in North America by Friedrich Ratzel*, (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Pr., 1988), 319 pp. \$18 - cloth, \$15 - paper.

James R. Dow and Hamnap Likfeld, eds. and trans. *German Volkskunde: A Decade of Theoretical Confrontation, Debate, and Reorientation, 1967-1977* (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1986), 343 pp. \$35. Chronicles in English the shift of emphasis and definitions in the transmission of cultural values and the solving of sociocultural problems.

Mathias Kundingger, *California here I come* (Berlin: Synopathe Verlag, 1988), 232 pp. \$13.50 paperback. The experiences of a 1984 immigrant from Würzburg who

German Merchants, German Artisans, and Texas during the 1830s and 1840s

In *Birds of Passage* Michael Piore writes:

To tap the rural population, a much more extensive institutional structure is required, a structure that consists of intermediaries that can help the potential migrant obtain the necessary documents, advance the requisite funds, and arrange transportation. Before this institutional structure is established somebody must have acquired a sufficient understanding of the labor market in the industrial country to make the institutional structure viable. . . . It is the initial middle class migrants who perform this function.¹

Piore is describing migration from less to more industrialized areas, primarily during the twentieth century, but his thesis can be applied *mutatis mutandis* to migration from Germany to America during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. Some migrants came from towns, not simply villages and the countryside. Until the Civil War, migrants did not go from a preindustrial society to an industrial society, but rather from one preindustrial society to another preindustrial society, or from one industrializing society to another. Some of the migrants became farmers in the New World, where they often attempted to perpetuate or reconstitute a rural world they could not maintain in Germany.² Other migrants entered the rural or urban labor market in America. The institutional structures that guided migrants from one continent to another became elaborate on both sides of the Atlantic. These structures included the shipping lines, railroads, and immigration commissions familiar to us from the literature on nineteenth-century immigration.

Examining aspects of these structures in a situation in which they were being developed for the first time, this article explores the role of merchants and artisans in migration to Texas. The literature on Germans in Texas has been preoccupied with the migration of peasants or agriculturalists and the role of the so-called *Adelsverein* (*Verein zum Schutze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas*) in getting them there during the 1840s.³ Artisans and merchants have been neglected. Is it possible that much German migration to Texas during the nineteenth century consisted of artisans, and that much of this migration was steered, even during the 1840s, not by the *Adelsverein*, but by other Germans, among whom merchants played a strategic role? The evidence available for the present article permits a positive answer to the first question, but only a tentative answer to the second.

Ship passenger lists are too often seen simply as a genealogical pastime. Nineteenth-century passenger lists of Germans departing from German ports routinely noted the occupations of males aged eighteen and over, even though United States law did not require this information.⁴ A perusal of passenger lists for North American ports from the 1820s to 1850 reveals large numbers of German artisans. As is to be expected in view of the number of merchants in Germany, merchants appear much less prominently on the passenger lists, which record agricultural or artisanal occupations for most Germans. We can distinguish two major groups among these merchants: first, those on business journeys; second, men trained as merchants, often from merchant families, but without firms of their own. They were going to America in the hope of becoming merchants, perhaps with the expectation of engaging in transatlantic commerce.⁵

There was good reason for business trips to the New World. Transactions with the Americas were attractive and growing. The American Revolution had opened up the possibility of extensive direct commerce between the Americas and Germany. After the Napoleonic Wars this potential, aided by anti-colonial revolutions in Latin America, gradually became a reality. By 1830 one third of Mexico's export-import business was in German hands.⁶

Many lesser merchants and many apprentices in Germany had difficulty finding employment in a still largely agrarian society. Freedom of trade, meaning freedom to enter any occupation, was not fully established in most of Germany until 1869. Guild and other restrictions on access to occupations remained. To become a merchant in a town a man had to be a citizen of that town, but even most of its residents were not citizens. Citizenship usually presupposed ownership of a house in town. Also, the prospective merchant had to pay a fee to become a burgher entitled to conduct trade. Efforts to weaken these restrictions met vigorous opposition, led in many areas by men who saw their livelihoods jeopardized by competition,⁷ as well as by those wishing to avoid social conflict.⁸

A specific example will serve to illustrate the obstacles to opening a business in Germany. There was a family of merchants named Giesecke, some of whom settled on the Lower Brazos River in Texas.⁹ In Germany the family was neither rich nor poor, but compared with most Germans of the era the Gieseckes were well off. They lived in Bockenem, a small town in the Hildesheim district in the southern part of the Kingdom of Hannover. Giesecke was a merchant with interests in several branches

of trade, including textiles. He had four children, three sons and a daughter. His wife came from a better situated patrician family in Elze, a small town not far away. Her ancestors included merchants, a court apothecary, and Lutheran pastors. She had several sisters; her only brother died at twenty-one. A married, but childless sister lived in Elze. Family property without a direct male heir was clustered there. After Frau Giesecke's father died in 1820 her husband paid a sum of money to become a citizen of Elze. Herr Giesecke must have assumed that he or his sons would share in the property of his wife's family in her birthplace. His oldest son was then eleven, the youngest five. As the sons became older, they were apprenticed in Bockenem, Elze, Bremen, or elsewhere—at least one of them in textiles. They had family contacts in merchant circles in Bremen through relatives, including a brother of the childless uncle by marriage.

In 1831 Herr Giesecke died in Bockenem. His widow applied to the municipal authorities in Elze for permission to open a textile business there. She intended to move back to her birthplace. The shop was to be located in an old family dwelling in Elze near her sister and brother-in-law. Although the town fathers in Elze wanted to grant Frau Giesecke's request, they had to obtain the sanction of royal officials in the district office in Hildesheim. These officials wanted to deny her application on the grounds that there was no room for another textile business in a town with a population of 1800. The town fathers replied that the livelihoods of other merchants would not be hurt: There was no textile merchant at the end of town where Frau Giesecke's family lived, and the other people who had applied for textile concessions had withdrawn their requests. Furthermore, added the town fathers, the widow Giesecke had only modest properties, consisting mainly of fourteen acres of gardens, meadows, and tilled fields; her son, who had learned the textile business, would take over the shop.

After months of backing and filling, the district authorities in Hildesheim finally granted Frau Giesecke's request. Among the considerations weighed were: the need to prevent an oversupply of merchants and destructive competition among them; the desirability of sustaining a family of local repute; the maintenance of the business in this family. The Gieseckes were fortunate, but only one of the three sons had been taken care of.

Becoming a merchant in a large city like Bremen was very expensive. In the 1820s citizenship with the right to conduct business in Bremen cost four hundred *Reichsthaler*. That was about twice the amount required to support a craftsman's family in a small town for an entire year.¹⁰ There were other direct and indirect costs of taking over an existing business or founding a new one: acquiring a house and business premises; establishing a household; obtaining stock. During the 1820s such expenditures often appeared wildly speculative, for corrosive pessimism about the future of Bremen's commerce lingered.

In a small town like Elze, or even a somewhat larger one, citizenship and commercial rights could be had for a much more modest sum, but there were still the other basic costs of establishing a business.

Confronting such obstacles, many German merchants went abroad. In 1844-45 nine German firms had branches in New Orleans, and sixty-two in New York.¹¹ Most of the people working in these offices were employees, not partners. Some of the employees, as well as other would-be merchants and some partners, eventually established firms in America, where freedom of trade facilitated the opening of new firms. Some successful merchants, and many who failed, stayed in America. Germany exported part of its surplus of merchants.

The decline of the German linen industry was one of the forces propelling merchants and others abroad.¹² Among the merchants who went to America were many who successfully extracted their capital from this decaying industry and utilized it to reestablish themselves in America. Once again, the objective was not so much to become rich as to gain a degree of security that no longer seemed attainable in Germany. The less developed conditions of Texas offered this possibility. The merchants who went there probably had proportionally less capital and fewer other resources than those who went to older population centers.¹³ Inadequate capital was a general problem plaguing immigrant merchants in frontier communities.¹⁴

All three Giesecke brothers spent some time in Texas. The middle brother probably arrived first, already before the Texas War of Independence of 1836. He and the youngest brother, who arrived in the late 1830s, were partners in a general store and engaged in export-import business with Germany, but they fought bitterly. Their partnership soon dissolved. The youngest retained the store, the middle brother became a small planter. The oldest brother visited Texas at least once, staying perhaps two years in the early 1840s. Although he returned to Germany, he continued to have business dealings involving Texas.

From 1840 to 1846 some ten thousand Germans streamed into Galveston. Many came under the auspices of the organized colonizing efforts of the *Adelsverein* and departed for the interior. A goodly number remained in the Gulf region and in the rapidly developing port of Galveston. Many of these Germans in Texas were artisans.

Germany had an even larger surplus of artisans than merchants. Artisans were displaced by the growth of industrialization, the mechanization of production, the decay of the guild system, and a relative decline in the number of masters. German tailors, bakers, cabinet-makers, carpenters, butchers, wheelwrights, millers, turners, shoemakers, saddlers, and members of many other crafts traveled throughout Europe in search of employment.¹⁵ Paris was the mecca of German artisans in the 1830s and 1840s, but while its numerous small shops engaged many of the eighty thousand or more Germans there, other artisans went overseas.¹⁶ As has been well established, artisans constituted a disproportionate segment of German emigrants in the 1840s and 1850s. For example, although artisans made up only about 6 percent of the population of Hesse-Darmstadt in 1846, they provided nearly 40 percent of the emigrants.¹⁷ Guidebooks for German emigrants touted the opportunities for artisans in America. A large proportion of the craftsmen in American cities such as Boston, New York, Buffalo, Poughkeepsie, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, South Bend, and St. Louis were Germans by the middle of the nineteenth century.¹⁸ Van Ravenswaay's thorough treatment of German crafts and architecture in Missouri documents the presence of numerous German artisans there at midcentury.¹⁹

We lack a similar general work for Texas, but many a guidebook pointed artisans toward Texas.²⁰ Attempting to justify the subtitle of his book on Texas, "Primarily for Peasants and Craftsmen," Ottomar von Behr claimed that he had come into contact in America "almost solely with peasants and craftsmen."²¹ Traugott Bromme singled out Texas as a desirable place for members of two "estates," farmers (*Landwirte*) and craftsmen, to settle.²² Perhaps attracted by descriptions of Texas and the shortage of craftsmen near the frontier, and encouraged by merchants like the Gieseckes, many German artisans arrived in Texas during the 1840s. There some of them escaped, for the time being, the mechanization and industrialization that threatened them in Germany.

At one point in 1845 Charles Giesecke in Texas beseeches his brother in Germany: "Send me a distillery hand, but no depraved students!"²³ Charles is alluding to a young man sent earlier from Germany. Hoping to expand a small distillery he has established, Charles wants a cooper and a distiller. "Send me two capable chaps. . . I'll give them a wage they'll be satisfied with."²⁴ Although the Republic of Texas levied substantial import duties on spirits, there were no distilleries of any size in Texas.²⁵ But the annexation of Texas by the United States in 1845-46 brought plans like those of Charles Giesecke to naught. The Texas market was opened up to the products of the smoking, steam-powered, whiskey-making behemoths of the Mississippi Valley. Texas was no enduring haven from the consequences of industrialization.

There are other indications of the Gieseckes' guiding craftsmen to Texas. The brothers in Texas engaged a German who made cigars for the Galveston market. He was still making cigars in 1844 when Hermann Seele, the son of a master baker in Hildesheim, arrived shortly before his twenty-first birthday. Hildesheim was the administrative and commercial center of the district from which the Gieseckes came. Young Seele was thus a *Landsmann* of the Gieseckes in the narrower sense, but he had little to recommend himself to them. He had the misfortune to have been highly educated and have served as the tutor to an aristocratic family in Germany, rather than as an apprentice to a craftsman. Knowing of the Gieseckes before leaving Hildesheim, or hearing about them enroute to or in Galveston, he set out Easter week for Brazoria in the Lower Brazos River area. He found an evening of music, song, and good fellowship, but to his chagrin no employment.²⁶ Seele soon went to the *Adelsverein* settlement in New Braunfels, where he opened the first school. There was a suitable occupation for him in this new German town, and he became a prominent member of the community.

Advertisements and emigration agents as well as travel guides directed the flow of emigrants. Fritz Giesecke, the brother who returned permanently to Germany, advertised his services as early as 1846 as an "emigrant agent" in a Hildesheim area newspaper. He ran one of several emigrant services in small towns in the district. In the city of Hildesheim alone there were some dozen private emigrant agencies.²⁷ In July 1846 Fritz Giesecke's advertisement boasted of "three-masted ships with copper-clad hulls." He listed departure dates for the coming three months from Bremen bound for New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Galveston.²⁸

An advertisement by an ignorant or unscrupulous agent in this same newspaper asserted that fifteen to twenty dollars per day could be earned in America.²⁹ The shortage of craftsmen and laborers in America tended to drive up wages, but not to such dizzying heights.

The store operated by Edward Giesecke in Brazoria did not flourish after the dissolution of the partnership, but the brothers' links to German artisans continued. According to the census of 1850 a German ropemaker, probably from the Hildesheim district, lived in the house of Edward Giesecke. Many a small German merchant may have acted as an unofficial emigration agent.

Brazoria County, where the Gieseckes lived, was an overwhelmingly rural area with large plantations. The Gieseckes' store was in the county seat—one of the few towns in the county. Most of Brazoria County's 4,841 inhabitants in 1850 were slaves. Only 1,329 whites lived in the entire county. There were few Germans—only forty-five males over age eighteen, to which we might add two German Swiss. A mere 7 percent of the white population were Germans, or the spouses and children of Germans. The overwhelming majority of the German men were craftsmen—thirty-six in all. In addition, four of the Germans listed without an occupation were probably craftsmen too. The leading occupation was carpentry (seventeen men) followed by barrel making. There were seven coopers, and a scattering of other craftsmen: a bricklayer, two wheelwrights, two tailors, two butchers, a shoemaker, the ropemaker, and three gardeners.³⁰ Here in Brazoria County we have a striking instance of the disproportionate occupational distribution of German immigrants. German agriculturalists were discouraged by the predominance of slave plantations. German professionals were discouraged by the relatively small German population and its dispersal. Artisans and other Germans who became artisans in America were attracted to Brazoria County.

The situation in Galveston was somewhat different. According to the census of 1850 Galveston County had a free population of 3,500, of which almost half, 48 percent, were foreign born. Fourteen percent of the foreign born were artisans, and over half the artisans were Germans. As late as 1860, 45 percent of Galveston's artisans had been born in Germany.³¹ As might be expected in a port town, the German population was much more diverse than in Brazoria County. Although many craftsmen resided in Galveston, there were also many Germans at the extremes of the social structure: on the one hand, laborers; on the other, merchants and a few professionals. Five physicians and eleven merchants were among the non-artisan Germans in 1850. Less than half (43 percent) of the German men aged eighteen and over were artisans. The distribution of artisan occupations was also different from Brazoria

County. For example, although carpenters (32) were by far the most common German artisans in Galveston, there were many cabinet-makers (12). There were also many shoemakers (22), but few coopers (only 2). The luxury trades in Galveston were well represented by Germans: two goldsmiths, a silversmith, a watchmaker, a confectioner, an upholsterer, and a piano maker. Other artisans were engaged in other occupations not represented in largely rural Brazoria County: four printers, a bookbinder, ten painters, three bricklayers, and a brick-mason.³²

We lack good records for the debarkation of artisans in Texas during the Republic, but an indication of their proportions among German immigrants to Texas can be found in figures for the arrival of artisans in Galveston from Europe in 1846-50.³³ In 1846 8 percent of the Germans arriving in Galveston from foreign ports were artisans. A peak of 19 percent was reached in 1849, and the proportion remained high in 1850 with 16 percent.³⁴ Other statistics help us to comprehend the dimensions of this flow of artisans and their overrepresentation among German immigrants: it has been estimated that in the late 1840s the population of Germany consisted of a low of 4 percent artisans in one area, and a high of 8 percent in another.³⁵ The proportion of artisans among immigrants to Galveston far exceeded these values.

Although many artisans went to Galveston, there is a distinct possibility that over a period of several decades even higher proportions of artisans went to more developed areas such as New York, Baltimore, and Charleston. In the older cities there may have been more opportunities for them. Understandably the existing studies are concerned with the proportion of Germans in various occupations among the entire population, not among arriving immigrants or arriving immigrant Germans.³⁶ It is unlikely, however, that many parts of the United States had a higher proportion of German artisans than Brazoria County in the 1840s and 1850s, and perhaps some other rural areas of the South during the nineteenth century.

Practitioners of certain trades were drawn to specific areas of America at certain times. Passengers from the Hildesheim area arriving at Baltimore and New Orleans from 1834 to 1840 were predominantly artisans, although many agricultural laborers and rural serving women also came.³⁷ During the 1840s Texas attracted a broad spectrum of artisan occupations. These include all of the crafts mentioned above, as well as weavers, masons, basketmakers, brewers, and numerous others. However, a preliminary study of Galveston's immigrants finds that the city received disproportionate numbers of artisans in certain occupations. For example, although in 1850 a mere 0.25 percent of the passengers from foreign ports entering the United States came through Galveston, 7 percent of the butchers, 8 percent of the bakers, and 12.5 percent of the millers landed in Galveston.³⁸ Guidebooks and merchants may have drawn some types of artisans to Texas in large numbers, at least for a few years. Studies of United States ports exploiting the rich resources of the passenger lists are necessary to arrive at firmer conclusions.

Surviving government records for the early stages of emigration from the Hildesheim district to America mention only 240 people emigrating in 1834. Eleven years later the number had increased sixfold to 1,437—and this may be simply for the first half of 1845.³⁹ In 1834 few people emigrated officially, and the number who left surreptitiously was probably not much larger. Of course, the names of merchants or would-be merchants such as Charles Giesecke, who probably left Germany in the early 1830s, are unlikely to appear in emigration records; many merchants departed on business, not as emigrants. Unfortunately we do not have occupations listed for emigrants in the surviving official records for the Hildesheim district. We have only the numbers for each locality beginning in 1834. However, a published account describes six males, all young, who left that same year for America from one town and its environs in the Hildesheim district. As is characteristic of the early stages of emigration from an area, most of the men were petty bourgeois of the sort described by Piore as "initial middle class migrants." Only one was an artisan, a journeyman cabinetmaker. The others were shop assistants and educated candidates, or potential candidates, for public positions: a student of theology, a candidate for a position in the school system, two shop or merchant helpers, and a man who had been a clerk in an apothecary.⁴⁰

Much more work is needed on the occupations of nineteenth-century migrants and the mechanisms by which they selected their destinations. It is reasonable to assume that the older big cities attracted many impoverished artisans, as well as some wealthier ones, while new cities like Galveston near the frontier attracted artisans both with and without capital, but we need more evidence.⁴¹ The existing studies of immigrant occupations concentrate, with few exceptions, on the period after 1850, and list occupations in America, not Germany.⁴² Studies are needed that bring together data from German censuses, passenger lists, and American censuses.

Although Southern plantation districts generally attracted few Germans, a rapidly developing and well-publicized area such as the coastal region of East Texas drew more Germans. Yet such an area did not attract a cross section of German immigrants. As we have seen, the overwhelming majority of the Germans settling in Brazoria County in the 1840s were, or became, artisans.

We need to know much more about the role of emigration agents in Germany and their relationship to German businessmen in America during the antebellum period.⁴³ The evidence assembled by this article does no more than suggest the plausibility of the hypothesis that German merchants on both sides of the Atlantic played a major role in emigration to Texas. Demonstrating their role adequately will require further research.

What about the question of retaining as well as recruiting artisans? Did merchants expect to hold artisan immigrants in a labor-scarce market, as later entrepreneurs such as beer brewers attempted to avoid conflict with their employees, by emphasizing their common ethnicity?⁴⁴ Did merchants think they would be able to retain artisans because of shared German cultural or regional loyalties? We know that the recruitment of artisans was not confined to Germans. Many British artisans, perhaps even a larger proportion than that of German artisans, came to nineteenth-century America. But much more work will be required before we can make well-grounded comparisons with Germans. We know more about the recruitment of British artisans entering American industry than the recruitment of British artisans in handicraft occupations in America.⁴⁵

There are also questions about changes in the motivations of German merchants. Did they begin in the New World looking for security, but become more demanding? Do attempts to recruit labor indicate a shift whereby merchants emphasized profit over security? Did merchants become much more risk oriented? Did they enter unfamiliar businesses, as Charles Giesecke did, becoming a distiller on the side, because they now sought great profits?

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Appendix

German-Born Artisans in Brazoria County and Galveston, 1850⁴⁶

Brazoria County

17 carpenters⁴⁷
7 coopers
3 gardeners
2 wheelwrights
2 tailors
2 butchers
1 ropemaker
1 bricklayer
1 shoemaker

36 total (Does not include four Germans in households headed by artisans and likely to be artisans.)

Galveston (Galveston County excluding Dickinson's Bayou)

32 carpenters
1 ship carpenter
22 shoemakers
12 cabinetmakers
10 painters
8 tailors
8 bakers
1 baker and grocer (master baker?)
7 butchers
5 gunsmiths
5 mechanics
4 wheelwrights
1 wheeler

4 cigar makers
4 saddlers
4 printers
3 brickmasons
1 bricklayer
3 blacksmiths
2 coopers
2 sailmakers
2 barbers
2 tanners
2 tinners
2 iron moulders
2 goldsmiths
2 gardeners
1 wagon maker
1 wool dyer
1 upholsterer
1 silversmith
1 confectioner
1 watchmaker
1 bookbinder
1 piano maker
159 total⁴⁸

Notes

¹ Michael Piore, *Birds of Passage: Migrant Labor and Industrial Societies* (Cambridge, 1980), 138. This article is a revised version of a paper presented to the Eleventh Annual Symposium of the Society for German-American Studies at the University of Kansas, 23-25 April 1987.

² See esp. Walter D. Kamphoefner, *Westfalen in der Neuen Welt: Eine Sozialgeschichte der Auswanderung im 19. Jahrhundert* (Münster, 1982).

³ See esp. the excellent study by Terry G. Jordan, *German Seed in Texas Soil: Immigrant Farmers in Nineteenth-Century Texas* (Austin, 1966).

⁴ The passenger lists in the National Archives are conveniently available on microfilm. Some are cited below.

⁵ We lack a general study of the worldwide migration of German merchants in the nineteenth century.

⁶ Walter Struve, *Die Republik Texas, Bremen und das Hildesheimische: Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte von Auswanderung, Handel und gesellschaftlichem Wandel im 19. Jahrhundert* (Hildesheim, 1983), 35.

⁷ See, e.g., Jörg Jeschke, *Gewerberecht und Handwerkswirtschaft des Königreichs Hannover im Übergang 1815-1866: Eine Quellenstudie* (Göttingen, 1977), 35-36; Reinhard Oberschelp, *Niedersachsen 1760-1820: Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft, Kultur im Land Hannover und Nachbargebieten*, 2 vols. (Hildesheim, 1982), 1:152-53.

⁸ See, e.g., Gustav von Gülich, *Über den gegenwärtigen Zustand des Ackerbaus, des Handels und der Gewerbe im Königreiche Hannover* (Hannover, 1827), 81. Gülich proposed measures to limit the number of people in the Kaufmannsstand. Linde argues that the industrialization of the Kingdom of Hannover was retarded by conservative opposition to reform and guilds opposed to freedom of occupation (Hans Linde, "Das Königreich Hannover an der Schwelle des Industriezeitalters," *Neues Archiv für Niedersachsen*, Heft 26 [1951] 413-43).

⁹ See W. Struve, *Republik Texas, Bremen und das Hildesheimische*, passim. This book supplies documentation for the Gieseckes and other matters discussed in the present article.

¹⁰ Diedrich Saalfeld, "Handwerkereinkommen in Deutschland vom ausgehenden 18. Jahrhundert bis zur Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts" in Wilhelm Abel, ed., *Handwerksgeschichte in neuer Sicht* (Göttingen, 1970), 74.

¹¹ W. Struve, *Republik Texas, Bremen und das Hildesheimische*, 35-36.

¹² *Ibid.*, 20-21. A recent study of the Düsseldorf area suggests that emigration rates were highest from towns and villages with early forms of industrialization (Steve Hochstadt, "Migration in Preindustrial Germany," *Central European History* 16 [1983]: 195-224). For recent discussions of the German textile industry, including the concept of protoindustrialization see Hans Mottek et al., *Wirtschaftsgeschichte Deutschlands*, 3 vols. (Berlin, 1959-75), 2: 107; Peter Kriedte, Hans Medick, and Jürgen Schlumbohm, *Industrialisierung vor der Industrialisierung: Gewerbliche Warenproduktion auf dem Lande in der Formationsperiode des Kapitalismus* (Göttingen, 1977). See also two incisive critiques of the last work: Hans Linde, "Proto-Industrialisierung: Zur Justierung eines neuen Leitbegriffs der sozialgeschichtlichen Forschung," *Geschichte und Gesellschaft* 6 (1980): 103-24; D. C. Coleman, "Proto-Industrialization: A Concept Too Many," *Economic History Review*, 2d series, 26 (1983): 425-48.

¹³ A partial exception to this generalization is the Kauffman family in Galveston. Arriving in Texas during the late 1830s the Kauffmans probably brought more capital than the Giesecks. The Kauffman family later became one of the great merchant families of Galveston, but for the first two decades in Texas their resources were circumscribed. In 1850 Julius Kauffman owned real estate valued at \$4,500. He and other German merchants in Texas still operated on a modest scale compared to the wealthy American firms of Robert Mills and McKinney & Williams (see Kauffman and Runge Records, Rosenberg Library, Galveston; W. Struve, *Republik Texas, Bremen und das Hildesheimische*, 54, 66-67, 88, 92n, 97-100, 102, 124n, 126-27).

¹⁴ See Kathleen Neils Conzen, *Immigrant Milwaukee, 1835-1860: Accommodation and Community in a Frontier City* (Cambridge, MA, 1976), 117.

¹⁵ In a provocative article Klaus Bade has recently argued that the *Wanderzwoang*, the requirement that journeymen seek work in another place than that where they were trained, was introduced in the eighteenth century as a means of relieving pressure on overcrowded occupations and ensuring adequate work (*Nahrung*) for local artisans (Klaus J. Bade, "Altes Handwerk, Wanderzwoang und 'gute Polizey': Gesellenwanderung zwischen Zufütökonomie und Gewerbereform," *Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte* 69 [1982]: 1-37).

¹⁶ Carl Wittke, *The Utopian Communist: A Biography of Wilhelm Weitling* (Baton Rouge, LA, 1950), 19.

¹⁷ Bruce C. Levine, "In the Heat of Two Revolutions: The Forging of German-American Radicalism" in Dirk Hoerder, ed., "Struggle a Hard Battle": *Essays on Working-Class Immigrants* (DeKalb, IL, 1986), 21. On the general issue of artisan emigration and its motivation see Dirk Hoerder, "An Introduction to Labor Migration in the Atlantic Economies, 1815-1914" in Dirk Hoerder, ed., *Labor Migration in the Atlantic Economies: The European and North American Working Classes during the Period of Industrialization* (Westport, CT, 1985), 6.

¹⁸ Robert Ernst, *Immigrant Life in New York City, 1825-1863* (New York, 1949), 214-17; Theodore Hershberg et al., "Occupation and Ethnicity in Five Nineteenth-Century Cities: A Collaborative Inquiry," *Historical Methods Newsletter* 7 (1974): 197, 214; Dean R. Easlinger, *Immigrants and the City: Ethnicity and Mobility in a Nineteenth-Century Midwestern Community* (Port Washington, NY, 1975), 84; Conzen, *Immigrant Milwaukee*, 67, 69, 73, 95-113; Bruce Laurie, Theodore Hershberg, and George Alter, "Immigrants and Industry: The Philadelphia Experience, 1850-1880" in Theodore Hershberg, ed., *Philadelphia: Work, Space, Family, and Group Experience in the Nineteenth Century* (New York, 1981), 109; Agnes Bretting, *Soziale Probleme deutscher Einwanderer in New York City 1800-1860* (Wiesbaden, 1981), 192-94; Hartmut Keil, "German Workers in Nineteenth-Century America: Working-Class Culture and Everyday Life in an Urban Industrial Setting" in Frank Trommler and Joseph McVeigh, eds., *America and the Germans: An Assessment of a Three-Hundred Year History*, 2 vols. (Philadelphia, 1985), 1: 191; Bruce C. Levine, "Free Soil, Free Labor, and Freimänner: German Chicago in the Civil War Era," in Hartmut Keil and John B. Jentz, eds., *German Workers in Industrial Chicago, 1850-1910: A Comparative Perspective* (DeKalb, IL, 1983), 164. Conzen (73) provides a table that conveniently brings together the results of several studies of cities. Bretting's statistics are derived from Ernst.

¹⁹ Charles van Ravenswaay, *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture* (Columbia, MO, 1977), esp. 301-9.

²⁰ A study of the New Braunfels area observes that the second largest occupational group among young immigrant Germans consisted of artisans and craftsmen. The largest occupational group was wagoners and laborers (Lauren A. Kattner, "Growing Up and Town Development: Social and Cultural Adaptation in a German-American Town" [M.A. thesis, University of Texas at Dallas, 1987], 17).

²¹ Ottomar von Behr, *Guter Rath für Auswanderer nach den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika mit besonderer Berücksichtigung von Texas: Vorrüchlich für Landleute und Handwerker nach eigener Erfahrung geschrieben* (Leipzig, 1847), iii.

²² Traugott Bromme, *Neuestes vollständiges Hand- und Reisebuch für Auswanderer aus allen Klassen und jedem Stande nach den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika* (Bayreuth, 1846), 303.

²³ Quoted in W. Struve, *Republik Texas, Bremen und das Hildesheimische*, 144.

²⁴ Quoted in *ibid.*, 136.

²⁵ A German artisan who sought distillery work was disappointed by Texas in 1840. He complained that most spirits in Texas were produced in the United States (Friedrich Höhne, *Wahn und Überzeugung: Reise des Kupferchmiede-Meisters Friedrich Höhne in Weimar über Bremen nach Nordamerika und Texas in den Jahren 1839, 1840 und 1841* [Weimar, 1844], 195). Höhne's engagingly written book belongs to the large body of anti-emigration literature, more particularly to the literature warning artisans not to fall prey to the wiles of emigration propaganda. Even whether Höhne ventures in America he is robbed, cheated, or otherwise victimized. "Mein Metier als Kupferchmied hatte hier [in Texas] noch nicht gewurzelt, eben so wenig war in einer Brennerei Beschäftigung zu finden" (*ibid.*).

²⁶ Hermann Seele, *Die Zypresse und Gesammelte Schriften: Eine Legende aus der Zeit der ersten deutschen Ansiedlungen in West-Texas* (New Braunfels, TX, 1936), 47.

²⁷ H. Knösel, "Vor Hundert Jahren ausgewandert," *Alfelder Zeitung* (Alfeld), 11 Jan. 1965.

²⁸ *Hildesheimer Zeitung*, 31 July 1846.

²⁹ Knösel, "Vor Hundert Jahren ausgewandert."

³⁰ The above figures are derived from V. K. Carpenter, ed., *The State of Texas: Federal Population Schedules: Seventh Census of the United States*, 4 vols. (Huntsville, AR, 1969), 1: 209-27. See also appendix to this article.

³¹ Adam Struve, "Economic Mobility among Foreign-Born Artisans in the Antebellum Lower South: The Case of Galveston, Texas," (Unpublished TMs, 1986), table 1. As noted below, I am also indebted to my son Adam for other material on immigrant artisans in Texas.

³² Carpenter, *The State of Texas*, 2: 757-807. My statistics do not include rural Dickinson's Bayou, which, although part of Galveston County, was enumerated separately. In the remainder of the county, which includes some rural areas, there were 366 German-born men aged eighteen and over. Of these, 207 were non-artisans or had no occupation listed; 159 were artisans. See also appendix to this article.

³³ Unfortunately two important reference works with lists of German immigrants do not specify occupations: Chester William Geue and Ethel Hander Geue, *A New Land Beckoned: German Immigration to Texas, 1844-1847* (Waco, TX, 1966); Ethel Hander Geue, *New Homes in a New Land: German Immigration to Texas, 1846-1861* (Waco, TX, 1970).

³⁴ Adam Struve, "Artisans among Galveston-Bound Immigrants, 1846-1850" (Unpubl. TMs, 1985). This essay exploits recently published passenger lists: Galveston County Genealogical Society, *Ships Passenger Lists: Port of Galveston, Texas, 1846-1871* (Easley, SC, 1984).

³⁵ Hermann Aubin and Wolfgang Zorn, eds., *Handbuch der deutschen Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte*, 2 vols. (Stuttgart, 1971-76), 2:324, cited in A. Struve, "Artisans among Galveston-Bound Immigrants."

³⁶ See, e.g., Ernst, *Immigrant Life in New York City*, 78, 85, 95, 164, 214; Hershberg, "Occupation and Ethnicity in Five Nineteenth-Century Cities," 174-216; Conzen, *Immigrant Milwaukee*, 95-113; Keil, "German Workers in Nineteenth-Century America," 191.

³⁷ National Archives. Microcopy 255: Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Baltimore, 1820-1891. Microcopy 259: Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New Orleans, 1820-1902. Microcopy 272: Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New Orleans: Quarterly Abstract, 1820-1875.

³⁸ A. Struve, "Artisans among Galveston-Bound Immigrants." The statistics for the United States were calculated from William J. Brownwell, *History of Immigration to the United States* (New York, 1856).

³⁹ Niedersächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv. Hannover. Hann. 80 Hildesheim I E Nr. 212, Bd. 2.

⁴⁰ Johann Georg Friedrich Renner, *Aus der Geschichte der Stadt Osterode am Harz* (Osterode am Harz, 1977), 74. The first edition appeared in 1833. The six men were "ein Kandidat der Theologie, ein Schulamtskandidat, zwei Kaufmannsdienner, ein Apothekerhelfer, ein Tischlergeselle."

⁴¹ Seeking to generalize, Conzen suggests that "before 1860 the specialized markets of eastern port cities attracted skilled and commercially oriented Germans, while competition from Irish laborers sent unskilled German job hunters to the newer midwestern cities." Kathleen Neils Conzen, "Germans" in *Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups*, ed. Stephan Thernstrom (Cambridge, MA, 1980), 414.

⁴² See the works cited in note 18 above. Ernst's *Immigrant Life in New York City, 1825-1863* is an exception, but his earliest occupational statistics by nationality are for 1855. The U.S. passenger lists record occupations that emigrants had entered in Germany. The American studies indicate occupations in the United States. For example, Hutchinson finds that the German-born formed a large proportion of the men in "specialized and skilled trades" in the United States in 1870, but we cannot assume that most or even many of these men had been artisans in Germany. A man in a "specialized" or "skilled" trade in America may not have been an artisan in Germany. E. P. Hutchinson, *Immigrants and Their Children, 1850-1950* (New York, 1956), 90.

⁴³ We desperately need a study of emigration agents. Such research might be conducted effectively at the regional level. Agnes Bretting is at work on a general study tentatively entitled "Die Auswanderungsagenturen in Deutschland im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert: Ihre Funktion im Gesamtauswanderungsprozess" to be published by Steiner (Wiesbaden) in its series "Von Deutschland nach Amerika" edited by Günter Moltmann. Although containing only scanty material, the following provide useful suggestions or approaches in the interim: M. L. Hansen, *The Atlantic Migration, 1607-1860: A History of the Continuing Settlement of the United States*, paperback ed. (New York, 1961), 194, 198, 244, 290; Rolf Engelsing, *Bremen als Auswandererhafen 1683-1880* (Bremen, 1961), 45-48; Hans Fenske, "Die deutsche Auswanderung in der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts: Öffentliche Meinung und amtliche Politik," *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 25 (1973): 228; Franz Josef Pitsch, *Die wirtschaftlichen Beziehungen Bremens zu den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika bis zur Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts* (Bremen, 1974), 193. Unfortunately, the indexed references to artisans in an important new guide to Bremen's archives are not promising: Peter Marschalck, ed., *Inventar der Quellen zur Geschichte der Wanderungen, besonders der Auswanderung, in Bremer Archiven, Veröffentlichungen aus dem Staatsarchiv der Freien Hansestadt Bremen*, Nr. 53 (Bremen: Selbstverlag des Staatsarchivs der Freien Hansestadt Bremen, 1986).

⁴⁴ See, e.g., Hermann Schlüter, *Brau-Industrie und Brauarbeiterbewegung in Amerika* (Cincinnati, 1910).

⁴⁵ See esp. Charlotte Erickson, "Tramping Artisans: Immigrants in Industry," pt. 2 of *Invisible Immigrants: The Adaptation of English and Scottish Immigrants in Nineteenth-Century America* (London, 1972).

⁴⁶ Source: Carpenter, *The State of Texas* 1: 209-27; 2: 757-807. Only men aged eighteen and over are included.

⁴⁷ Includes two German Swiss.

⁴⁸ Includes a few German Swiss. Does not include men with no occupation listed but living in artisan households.

YEARBOOK OF GERMAN-AMERICAN STUDIES

Volume 23

1988

Published at the University of Kansas by

THE SOCIETY FOR GERMAN-AMERICAN STUDIES

with the support of
THE MAX KADE GERMAN-AMERICAN
DOCUMENT AND RESEARCH CENTER

The Society for German-American Studies

GUIDELINES FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF GERMAN-AMERICAN STUDIES AT VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

I. THE PROBLEM AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

German-Americans have greatly contributed to the nation's development! But the current *teaching* of German-Americana—in contrast to *researching* it—does not reflect the G-A significance in American history.

To overcome this deficiency the SGAS Education Task Force determined that, as a first step, the following are needed:

1. Guidelines for the introduction of components at various educational levels.
2. Solicitation and distribution of successful models of class projects, teaching units, courses, programs (possibly leading to a certificate), workshops and institutes.
3. A basic German Americana bibliography, preferably annotated; regional/state bibliographical supplements; and topic-specific reading lists with regional/state supplements. Bibliographies should include listings of A-V materials.
4. Teaching materials for classroom use.
5. Clarification of the role of the teacher, of teaching-learning and research methods.

The following agenda is offered to address the problem. More specifically it is to:

- serve as a basis of discussion for the profession
- provide curricular suggestions for departments at universities, colleges and schools interested in offering GAS

II. DEFINITION

German-American Studies deals with history, language, literature and culture of the German element in North America. This "element" includes the immigrants and their descendants from Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and other German-speaking areas of Europe.

III. CONTRIBUTIONS TO EDUCATION

German-American Studies will:

- help students understand the United States
- add an ethnic dimension to the interpretation of North-American history
- contribute to multicultural and intercultural education
- lead to an understanding of local and regional variations within and among ethnic groups
- arouse interest in the countries of ethnic origin and their languages
- prepare future school and college teachers to meet the needs of a pluralistic society
- broaden the scope of German culture studies

- enrich disciplines participating in GAS
- foster interdisciplinary teaching and research
- link family and local community to social studies and language classrooms
- enhance family, local and regional history research
- encourage the use of local resources, such as libraries, historical societies, museums
- encourage preservation of material, as well as intellectual, German-American culture
- stimulate field work in the local community and region
- use historical sites for field trips

IV. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL

German-American Studies on the primary and secondary levels should be a component of the social studies program; in German classes it can be integrated with the language-learning process. This would also take into account local/regional dialects, if these exist. Approaches will vary according to regional differences in the ethnic composition. The comparative approach is suggested. Students should be made aware of the multi-cultural environment in which culture and language function. This will lead to acceptance of cultural uniqueness and diversity. GAS also will teach students to view their own culture critically in its relationship to other culture groups.

1. *Language Classroom:* GAS enriches the language curriculum. Language teaching should go hand in hand with the history and heritage of a people. Moving from the known to the foreign, from the regional to the national community, (past and present,) the GAS curriculum will build a natural bridge from the home environment to the German-speaking countries.

2. *Social Studies Classroom:* The teaching of history ought to include family and local history. Elementary and secondary social studies teachers should draw on community and family resources. For those students who do not study German, GAS provides a vehicle for understanding the multi-ethnic substructure of American society. It will also acquaint students with the German-speaking areas from which many of their ancestors came. GAS leads to an early interest in community history with multicultural and intercultural dimensions.

3. *Team Teaching:* Teachers from the German and social studies, arts and music departments, can plan joint activities and develop cooperative teaching units. A knowledge of German or a German background should not be a prerequisite for such activities.

4. *Subject-matter:* must be chosen to fit the maturity levels of students. In areas with large numbers of German-Americans, the primary emphasis may be more regional. Conversely, teachers may want to stress the national scene. In the project "*Auf den Spuren der Geschichte*" (German-Canadian Congress) the following objectives are set forth:

... for the purpose of fostering discussion,

disseminating information, assistin

4.1 *Knowledge Objectives.* Students should gain an understanding of:

- a. German-American history within the framework of American history;
- b. the size, distribution, composition and nature of the German-speaking community in America;
- c. the historical development and growth of the community;
- d. the contributions of German-speaking individuals to American cultural, political, technological, and artistic growth; and
- e. the German-speaking community as an integral part of the American cultural composite.

4.2 *Affective and Value Objectives.* Students should gain an appreciation of:

- a. the German-speaking presence in the U.S.;
- b. German-American culture;
- c. the German-speaking community as a part of the multicultural nature of the U.S.;
- d. the American context in which German is spoken;
- e. the ability to communicate in a second language;
- f. the cultural elements manifest in language; and
- g. German-American relations.

5. *Curricular and extra-curricular activities* should provide hands-on experience with private and public historic artifacts, and with historic sites. Students and teachers should establish contacts with peer groups (school partnerships) and descendants of relatives abroad.

6. *German-American Studies textbooks and materials.* German language and social studies textbooks, at present pay little, if any, attention to the ethnic heritage and history, or to the emigrant and immigrant experiences. Consideration should be given to the need for a revision of current teachers' manuals and to the publication of informative sets of materials to supplement standard texts. Teacher manuals should suggest where information may be obtained.

V. TEACHER TRAINING

1. The teacher must be appropriately prepared. This includes training in methodology of GAS, of local history, and of second-culture education.
2. The teacher should be familiar with German culture and traditions.
3. The teacher should participate in GAS in-service training, make use of summer seminars, workshops and meetings at

historical societies, or take related courses at local colleges or universities.

VI. GERMAN-AMERICAN STUDIES IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

The most important factors are: commitment of faculty and administration to GAS; ability to foster cooperation among departments; willingness of faculty to acquire new expertise; develop new courses, new interdisciplinary teaching materials and methodologies; explore local/regional resources; collaborate with colleagues in German-speaking countries; establish exchange programs with a German-speaking country.

1. Undergraduate Education

a. Departmental offerings can include GAS components in the form of a course/seminar or a course cluster. A more modest start can be made by introducing units within courses in language, literature, culture, history, and within a methods course.

b. Primary emphasis can be on the national, state or local level. Literary, folkloristic, linguistic, sociological, economic, or religious aspects may dominate.

c. The interdisciplinary nature of German Americana lends itself to a team teaching approach with members of various departments. The team approach can also engage resource persons in the course for guest lectures and interviews, e.g. members of German clubs or historical societies, archivists, librarians, and older German-Americans. Term papers in German Americana can benefit local or state history.

2. German-American Studies within General Education Programs

a. A GAS component should be included in general courses satisfying humanities, social sciences, and arts requirements. GAS incorporates cultural options such as folklore, history, public history, American Studies, German Studies.

b. Specific GAS courses offered in English may be counted toward fulfilling German Studies requirements, or they may be offered as electives.

c. Correspondence and continuing education courses in GAS should be provided.

3. German-American Studies Within Other Programs

GAS within other degree programs, such as folklore, should have the following minimal academic prerequisites:

- a. German language proficiency extending beyond second year college or equivalent high school work.
- b. A German culture course.
- c. Appropriate standardized certification of language proficiency is encouraged;

g institutions in creating and developing programs,

- d. Study/work-study/internship in a community with a German heritage is desirable.

4. German-American Studies Minor or Certificate

A GAS minor or certificate requiring the completion of a specified program in combination with a major in another discipline should have the following academic requirements:

- a. German language proficiency, extending beyond second year college or equivalent high school work;
- b. An integrative element, such as a senior paper or project, an independent study course, a comprehensive examination, or a senior seminar;
- c. Appropriate standardized certification of language proficiency is encouraged.

5. Resource Libraries and German-American Collections

- a. A basic collection of standard works in the field of GAS should be acquired by libraries at academic institutions offering courses or programs dealing with German Americana.
- b. The preservation of documents of an historic and/or public nature calls for collecting efforts: preserving, indexing, and disseminating information on the availability of such historical records and materials pertaining to the German-American experience.
- c. The development of electronically stored and accessible materials should be pursued.

6. Establishment of Centers with German-American Studies Programs

- a. The establishment of centers and programs with a regional focus is encouraged primarily for those states with a significant German-American presence.
- b. In keeping with the interdisciplinary nature of GAS, clearinghouse centers are needed for the community, region and state. A center gathers and disseminates materials and information, coordinates activities related to GAS, and provides a site for lectures, conferences, seminars, workshops. GAS programs link other disciplines and strengthen communication and cooperation with research organizations, historical societies, and German organizations, (such as the Goethe Institute) and the public at large.
- c. Centers for GAS in Madison, WI, Lawrence, KS and others, can serve as models.

7. Graduate Education

- a. Graduate courses and seminars need to be developed in the area of GAS. Especially those graduate students planning to be teachers need to acquire knowledge and research techniques in this area of inquiry. GAS lends itself to interdisciplinary research endeavors.

- b. Departments, such as German, History, Folklore and American Studies need to be involved in providing courses and research methodologies appropriate for GAS. Such departments should be encouraged to utilize German-American materials in their courses and suggest research topics for graduate students.

- c. Topics pertaining to the German element in a community, region or state, are recommended for theses and dissertations.

VII. RESEARCH

1. The development of programs in GAS will encourage research efforts beyond the boundaries of traditional disciplinary fields. Interdisciplinary research involves personal and methodological interaction with many disciplines. Like other fields of investigation served by more than one academic approach, GAS encourages the coordination of diverse disciplines such as language and history.

2. Funding agencies must be alerted to give special attention to interdisciplinary GAS, the creation of GAS centers, and the support of exemplary research projects.

VIII. FOREIGN EDUCATION AND EXCHANGE

Educational experience in German-speaking countries, and contacts with persons from the countries of immigrant origin are helpful for teachers, students, and scholars in GAS.

1. Sister Cities programs (such as Jasper, IN and Plaffenweiler/Baden-Württemberg) based on historical ties, and the Sister State programs (such as Wisconsin/Hessen) provide meaningful work/study or internship opportunities.

2. Joint research: faculty study and immigration research in countries of immigrant origin, with colleagues who engage in emigration research, are encouraged.

3. Faculty from German-speaking countries should be invited to teach in the U.S. and Canada, and to participate in North American workshops and conferences. Programs supporting scholarly visits to North America need to be strengthened.

4. Opportunities for funding the programs outlined above should be pursued with foundations, granting agencies, and appropriate public and private organizations.

IX. COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

1. *German-American Studies and Related Interdisciplinary Fields:* The relationship of GAS to other ethnic studies programs and to public history needs to be fostered on a cooperative basis at institutional and organizational levels.

2. *Institutional Level:* Given the interdisciplinary nature of GAS, cooperation between individual faculty members and units within each institution undertaking GAS is essential. Ideally there should be an interdisciplinary GAS committee at institutions offering a GAS program.

establishing networks among scholars and institutions,

3. *Regional Level:* Regional cooperation between institutions and regional associations is encouraged. Promising initiatives for information exchange, special courses and workshops, and access to educational and research opportunities on a cooperative basis should be vigorously pursued.

4. *National Level:*

a. The Society for German-American Studies has created an education task force for the purpose of fostering discussion, disseminating information, assisting institutions in creating and developing programs, establishing networks among scholars and institutions, and conducting other appropriate activities. Contact with the task force should be established.

b. Cooperative efforts in promoting GAS through professional organizations, such as the Society for German-American Studies, the German Studies Association, the American Association of Teachers of German and other such organizations are encouraged.

c. Communication and cooperation with government agencies, historical societies, German-American heritage societies, and the public at large should be promoted.

5. *International Level:* The sponsorship of conferences for the purposes of communication and cooperation with scholarly organizations, individual scholars, as well as private organizations (Heimatvereine) with aims related to German-American Studies are encouraged.

X. CONCLUSION

1. "German-American Studies" deals with the history and heritage of German-speaking immigrants and their descendants. This means their relations to the German-speaking countries and areas, past and present. GAS also deals with the common history, the conditions during periods of emigration, and the cultural heritage which was brought to America. GAS includes the interactions of German-Americans in the multi-ethnic New World, with their achievements and their integration.

GAS is a viable field for teaching and research. It inspires local interest and generates high motivation. The object of its research can be as close as the family or as far away as the site of immigrant origin. It is a wide open field for teaching! Resources in family, community and region provide opportunities for teaching/research on all educational levels, which could lead to theses, dissertations and publications.

2. GAS needs to be integrated within American Studies, German, history, folklore, etc. at universities, colleges, and schools. GAS can be a unit within a language course, a culture course, a history course, within teacher training, etc.

3. GAS as a part of multicultural education will lead to an understanding of the contributions German-speaking immigrants and their descendants have made to the U.S. mainstream culture within a multicultural nation. The curriculum should reflect an understanding that ours is a multicultural society in a multicultural world, and that German-Americans share cultural linkages to ethnics around the globe. The call for multicultural education requires an understanding of the specificity as well as of the diversity of cultures. Teachers need to deal with ethnic identity as well as with ethnic diversity. This requires not only teaching subject matter, but also changing attitudes toward others. Where cultural plurality is seen as an asset rather than a liability it becomes a source of pride and enrichment.

4. GAS should be an interdisciplinary endeavor drawing on methodologies of disciplines such as German language and culture, geography, anthropology, linguistics, sociology, folklore, art and architecture, music and literature.

5. In colleges and high schools, the teaching of German-American falls largely in the domains of the departments of History, Social Studies, Folklore, American Studies and German Studies. The "culture component" of *Germanistik* is today a significant curricular element in many college German departments. GAS dovetails with other aspects of German Studies.

This statement was drafted by the Education Task Force of the Society for German-American Studies, Ruth M. Reichmann (Indiana University), Chair, Gerhard P. Bassler (Memorial University of Newfoundland), C. Richard Beam (Millersville University), Wolfgang J.M. Drechsler (Brethren College Abroad), Donald F. Durnbaugh (Juniata College), Theodore Gish (Institute of Texas-German Studies), Jerry Glenn (University of Cincinnati), Giles R. Hoyt (Indiana University), Eberhard Reichmann (Indiana University), La Vern J. Rippley (St. Olaf College), Joe Salmons (Purdue University), Adolf A. Schroeder (University of Missouri), Don Heinrich Tolzmann (University of Cincinnati), David Ward (Dartmouth College).

HOW TO USE THE GUIDELINES: The officers of the Society for German-American Studies suggest that you xerox copies as needed from the original. Distribute them widely. They have been tested with a teacher group in Indiana. Directly associated with this effort, is one to dedicate an issue of the *Unterrichtspraxis* to the teaching of the German-American experience. Those who have tried it, have found that nothing else has so strongly motivated students as teaching the German dimension of the American heritage. In the December '88 issue of the *Newsletter* of SGAS, in which the guidelines appeared primarily, is a list of recent dissertations completed at American Universities which exemplify the enormously vast dimensions of the field of German-Americana.

Guidelines readers are especially invited to join the Society for German-American Studies. The cost is just \$20 per calendar year. The society publishes a newsletter four times annually, conducts an annual spring symposium, and publishes a yearbook of scholarly essays and reviews (which by itself is worth the membership fee). It is headquartered at the University of Cincinnati (President: Don H. Tolzmann, Langsam Library) with membership chairman at Millersville State University in Pennsylvania Dutch country. To join send name and address with a \$20 check to the treasurer: C. Richard Beam, 406 Spring Drive, Millersville, PA 17551.

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 1987

Produced and distributed for
 the Indiana German Heritage Society, Inc.,
 401 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204
 by NCSA Literatur, Green Valley, Nashville, IN 47448

\$4.00 per copy

INDIANA GERMAN HERITAGE SOCIETY, INC.
 Indianapolis, Indiana

Knoblauch ist gesund

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.

About this Reprint Edition

When a school book makes it back into print after more than a century has passed since its first publication, there must be something extraordinary about it. This is indeed the case with Witter's *German-English Primer / Deutsch-Englische Schreib- und Lese-Fibel* in its revised edition of 1881. Our reprint, though, is no longer intended for school children; it rather wants to meet a special need of serious students of German and genealogists for whom a knowledge of old German script is essential when it comes to deciphering old manuscripts, letters and diaries, church records and entries in old family Bibles.

Due to Witter's bilingual arrangement of the text, no previous knowledge of German is necessary. This makes it perfectly suited for individual learning. This bonus feature was the principal reason for reprinting the book. We also felt that learning German script from an original German-American school book — a book thousands of our forebears used — would be a welcome experience for the historically minded.

The text uses some indicators for a) mute letters, e.g. *fla, thn*; b) diphthongs, e.g. *ei, au*; c) consonants pronounced as one sound, e.g. the digraphs *ch, th*, and the trigraph *sch*; d) separation of syllables, e.g. *un=ser*, or in the print version with extra spacing: *un ser*. These indicators are strictly reminders for the learner, they are not part of German script or print.

Witter's rendition of German script is but one of several coexisting models found in the 19th century. To show degrees of variation we included two additional alphabet models in the *Appendix*. While the one employed by Sophie Doriot in her *Beginners' Book in German* (Ginn & Co., 1889) comes close to Witter's ornamental flair, Robert Nix, the famous supervisor of German in Indianapolis, in his *Erstes deutsches Schulbuch* (D.C. Heath & Co., 1899) signals the new trend toward simplicity.

The last prototype that was developed in Germany, the *Sütterlin-Schrift* (often erroneously equated with old German script), appeared in 1917. It was designed by Ludwig Sütterlin (1865-1917). By 1935 all German states were using it in their schools. Its simple characters made the

learning of writing very easy. Paradoxical as it may sound, in 1941 the "Party", without consultation, decided that it was wrong to consider the so-called Gothic script as German script. In their anti-Semitic hysteria, they terminated the teaching of script, maintaining in closed Party circles that Gothic (German) script was really a Schwabacher Jewish product.

Since the *Vorwort* (Preface) in the original is in German only, we provided an English translation.

In addition to the appended alphabet examples the reader will also find the statistical survey on the German-American schools for the year 1886, as published in the Cincinnati-based journal, *Der Deutsche Pionier*, XVIII (1886), 54-55. The columns of this table translate into: State - Population (1880 Census) - Public Schools - Private Schools - Protestant Schools - Catholic Church Schools, all with subcategories for schools - teachers - pupils; under "Totals" the number of towns (*Ortschaften*) with German-American schools is added.

Beyond the German-American schools of pre-World War I days, German was the principal modern foreign language in many parts of the country. By 1915, twenty-five per cent of all American high school students took German. The *Laws of Indiana* (1907) specified that German be a mandatory subject for high school (p.324). As it happened in other states, the teaching of German came to an abrupt end in 1919. The Indiana General Assembly then decreed that "Latin or any modern foreign language except German" be taught in high school. The ban lasted until 1923.

As you now embark on learning old German script, the following—phonetically transcribed in a 19th century phrase booklet for German-speaking immigrants—is *guter Rat / good advice*: "If ju lörn a littel bit ewery dei, ju will suhn nou a greit diehl."

March 7, 1987

Eberhard Reichmann
 Indiana University

GERMAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF GERMAN COMMUNITIES IN NORTH AMERICA

September 28 to October 1

Conference Center of the New Harmony Inn
New Harmony, Indiana



New Harmony was founded in 1814 as the second settlement of George Rapp of Iptingen and his followers. It is an important interpretive site for German-American history and heritage with an excellent museum complex and program on the Harmonie Society. New Harmony is located in the Southernmost tip of Indiana, app. 25 minutes from Evansville.

U.S. Sponsors: the German-American Center of the Indiana University-Indianapolis Department of German Language and Literature, the Indiana German Heritage Society, the Society for German-American Studies, The German Studies Association, and the National Historic Communal Societies Association.

German Sponsors: the German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C., and the Center for Emigration Research at the University of Oldenburg, Germany.

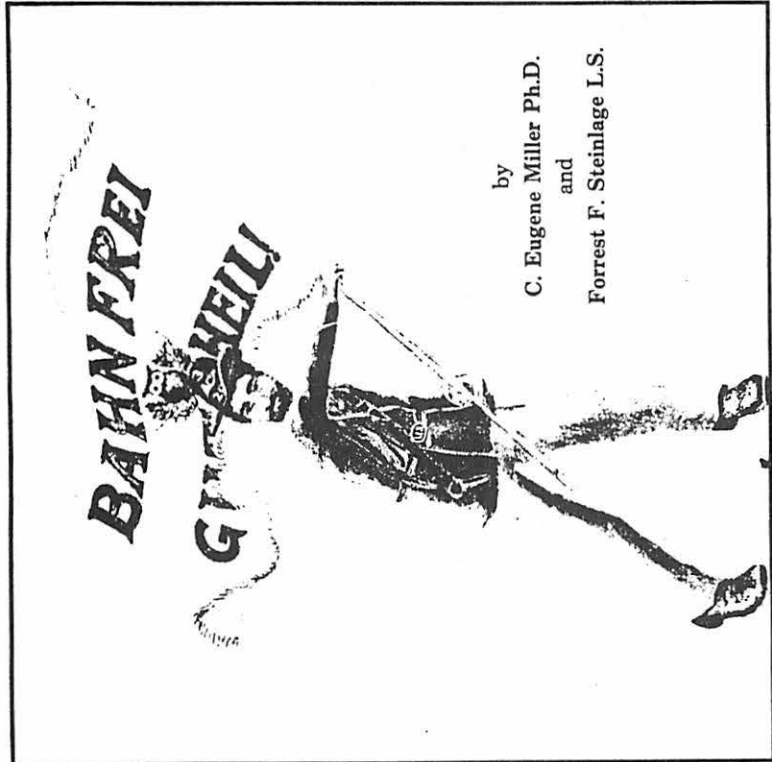
This conference is intended to bring together American and German researchers who have been working on aspects of this topic, to promote interest in German-American Studies as a viable field, to provide an opportunity to share research, and to encourage closer cooperation.

Rooms are app. \$55. For room reservations contact: The New Harmony Inn, P.O. Box 581, New Harmony, IN 47631. Tel. (812) 682-449.

Registration \$30.00 (after August 15 \$40.00). For a tentative program and registration information contact:

Ruth M. Reichmann, Dept. of German Lang. and Lit., 425 Agnes Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202, (812-988-2866).

Der Turner Soldat



by
C. Eugene Miller Ph.D.
 and
Forrest F. Steinlage L.S.

A Turner Soldier In The Civil War *Germany to Antietam*

CALMAR PUBLICATIONS

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DER TURNER SOLDAT;
 A TURNER SOLDIER IN THE CIVIL WAR;
 GERMANY TO ANTIETAM

C. Eugene Miller
 and
 Forrest F. Steinlage

Der Turner Soldat;
 A Turner Soldier in the Civil War; Germany to Antietam

Calmar Publications
 Louisville, Kentucky

Der Turner Soldat; A Turner Soldier in the Civil War; Germany to Antietam

In 1811, the Turners were founded by Friedrich Ludwig Jahn at Berlin, Germany. Turner is the German word for gymnast. The first Turner organization in America was established at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Friedrich Hecker in 1848. Today, the organization is generally known as the American Turners. Its national headquarters is located at Louisville, Kentucky. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, the Turner organization was German and its ranks were filled with many Acht-und-vierziger (48ers), who fled Germany following the abortive revolution of 1848. Today, the organization has its ranks filled with Americans of mixed ethnic origins. However, several chapters still use 'Turnverein, a German expression, in denoting themselves.

In 1861, the New York Turnverein organized the 20th New York Volunteer Regiment, the United Turner Rifles. The regiment was composed of officers and enlisted men from several Turnvereine in the East. In two years, it fought major battles at Hatteras Inlet, Chickahominy River, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. A detailed account of the regiment's activities during the war has not been written.

Erhard Futterer, der Turner Soldat, was a private in Company B of the United Turner Rifles. He was born in Forchheim, Germany, in 1831, emigrated to America in 1855, participated in the Turner movement both in Europe and America, and was severely wounded at Antietam on September 17, 1862. Herein, after describing his European background, Futterer relates a reasonably accurate but incomplete military history of the 20th New York Regiment.

Calmar Publications Louisville, Kentucky
 ISBN 0-9620368-0-3

C. Eugene Miller was born in Buffalo, New York. He received a B.A. degree in Arts and Science at Manhattan College, an M.S. degree in Physics at Fordham University, and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Applied Mechanics at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. After teaching 13 years in high schools in New York State he joined the faculty in Civil Engineering at Manhattan College in 1963. From 1968 to 1970 he did biomedical engineering research at Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, New York. For the last 18 years he has been a full professor at the University of Louisville in Kentucky. He shall assume professor emeritus status in January 1989. During his academic career he published on a wide variety of research topics: rheology, human mucociliary systems, cardiovascular systems, automotive pollution, premature birth, and pressurized hydraulic flow. History and genealogy have been his lifelong hobby. Erhard Futterer is the grandfather of his wife.

Forrest F. Steinlage is a native of Louisville, Kentucky. He is a registered land surveyor in the Commonwealth, a retired engineer of the Louisville Metropolitan Sewer District, and an honorary member of the American Turners. In his career with the Turners he has served as local and district president, vice president of the national council, and is the national historian. Steinlage's genealogical roots are embedded in Civil War history. His maternal grandfather served in the 4th U.S. Cavalry and his great grandfather on his father's side served with the 29th Kentucky Volunteer Regiment in the 14th Army Corps. His favorite historical interest is 19th century river boats. His artistic paintings of life on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers have won for him local and national acclaim.

Carolyn R. Toth, "German-English Bilingual Education in Cincinnati Public Schools: An Historical Overview."

APPENDIX B

Pupil enrollment in the Cincinnati German-English Bilingual Alternative School between 1974-75 and 1987-88, and estimated German enrollment in the Cincinnati Bilingual Academy in 1987-88:¹

Year	Grades Offering German Instruction	Enrollment
1974-75	1-2	200
1975-76	1-3	283
1976-77	1-4	381
1977-78	1-5	450
1978-79	K-6	492
1979-80	K-7	654
(German-English Bilingual Alternative School only)		
1980-81	K-5	465
1981-82	K-5	457
1982-83	K-5	463
1983-84	K-5	518
1984-85	K-5	533
1985-86	K-5	541
1986-87	K-5	567
1987-88	K-5	600
(Cincinnati Bilingual Academy only - German enrollment)		
1987-88	6-8	130

¹ Statistics for 1974-75 to 1979-80 are derived from James N. Jacobs, "Testimony of: James N. Jacobs, Superintendent, Cincinnati Public Schools, Presented to the Select Education Committee of the House of Representatives, Congress of the United States," (10 September 1980); appendix C. to GEBAS Files. Statistics for 1980-81 to 1986-87 are from "Annual Progress Reports," Fairview German Bilingual School. Statistic for 1987-88 from interview with F. Veldt, Principal.

Carolyn R. Toth, "German-English Bilingual Education in Cincinnati Public Schools: An Historical Overview."

APPENDIX C

1983 C.A.T. (California Achievement Test) scores of pupils in regular Cincinnati schools, Cincinnati alternative schools, the GEBAS (Fairview German-English Bilingual Alternative School; grades 1-5), and the CBA (Cincinnati Bilingual Academy; French, Spanish, German, grades 6-8):¹

	Below Average Reading Math	Average Reading Math
Alternative	14.6%	63.6%
Non-Alternative	23.2	61.0
GEBAS	5.9	55.4
CBA	2.8	65.9

	Above Average Reading Math	At or Above Average Reading Math
Alternative	21.8%	85.4%
Non-Alternative	15.8	76.8
GEBAS	38.7	94.1
CBA	31.3	97.2

¹ Statistics are derived from Cincinnati Public Schools, Office of the Superintendent, "Evaluation of Alternative Programs, 1982-83" (October 1983), Table 4. "CAT Total Reading and Total Math Stanine Distribution and Percent At and Above National Norm for Alternative Programs by Location, April, 1983;" 8-9, and from "Annual Progress Report," 1982-83, Fairview German Bilingual School, n. pag.

NO COMMENT

GENEALOGY TIMELY TOPICS

In this issue of our Newsletter, we bring you news of upcoming events of interest to genealogists and historical researchers. In the next issue of our Journal, we will return to our customary format with "Bits and Pieces and News," "From Our Members" (queries), and "GTHS Members' Genealogical Exchange." So, members, please send your contributions for the next issue by June 15, to your Genealogy Editor, Theresa Gold, 106 Ranchland, San Antonio TX 78213.

National Genealogical Society's annual Conference in the States will be held in St. Paul MN May 17-20. For information, write NGS, 4527 17th Street North, Arlington VA 22207-2399.

German Genealogical Society of America will host a luncheon at the NGS Conference in the States on Friday, May 19, as part of the conference program. The luncheon will feature Michael Palmer speaking on "German Genealogical Sources not in the Family History Library in Salt Lake City." For information, write GGSA, P O Box 291818, Los Angeles CA 90029. If you plan to attend this luncheon, send \$15.00 per person directly to GGSA at above address.

Fayette Heritage Museum in La Grange will continue an exhibition of Texas tombstone rubbings through June 10. Made by Robert Almond, the rubbings and photographs examine tombstones and technology employed by nineteenth-century craftsmen. The museum is located at 855 S. Jefferson St. in La Grange. Telephone: (409) 968-6418.

Local History Conference "Local History, Global Village: Regional Collecting, Regional Collections" is the theme of the 30th annual Rare Books and Manuscripts Preconference sponsored by the American Library Association's Association of College and Research Librarians. It will take place June 22-23 in Dallas. For information: David Farmer, DeGolyer Library, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX 75275.

Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research at Samford University, Birmingham AL will run June 18-23. This 25th annual Institute gives students a choice of five courses, ranging from beginners to professionals (plus a study and research trip to the British Isles), some already filled by now, conducted by outstanding lecturers with excellent research facilities nearby. The Institute is recognized by the Board for Certification of Genealogists. For information on registration and campus accommodations: Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research, Samford University Library, Birmingham AL 35229. Telephone: (205) 870-2780.

Palatines to America ("Pal-Am") will hold its 14th National Conference June 22-24 at Marian College, Indianapolis IN. "Into the Old Northwest" will be the theme, with Maralyn Wellauer of Madison WI as featured speaker. For information: Palatines to America, Box 101P, Capital University, Columbus OH 43209.

National Institute on Genealogical Research is sponsored by The American Society of Genealogists, Association of Professional Genealogists, Board for Certification of Genealogists, Federation of Genealogical Societies, and National Genealogical Society and continues to receive strong support from the National Archives. In fact, the week-long session, July 10-15, is held in the National Archives Building and focuses on records of the Federal government at the National Archives. Not an introductory course in genealogy, the program is geared instead to experienced researchers. For information: National Institute

on Genealogical Research, P O Box 14274, Washington DC 20044-4274.

Nixon Family Reunion will be Sunday, August 13. For information on location and arrangements, contact Gaynel Conner, 12616 Darryl Dr., Buda TX 78610.

Star of the Republic Museum in Washington-on-the-Brazos State Park has opened a new exhibit entitled "Won'drous Cures Performed: Medicine in Nineteenth Century Texas," which will run now through October. The exhibit examines the mainstream medicine, epidemics, pseudo-sciences, home remedies, and patent medicines and also features an audio-visual presentation on the history of the Republic of Texas narrated by Bill Moyers. For information: P O Box 317, Washington TX 77880, telephone (409) 878-2461.

Oral History Association will hold its annual meeting in Galveston, October 19-22. The program includes topics on political, black, women's and local history as well as on immigration, teaching and other topics of interest in the ever-expanding field of oral history. For information: Tom Charlton, Institute for Oral History, Baylor University, CSB Box 401, Waco TX 76798.

Nation's Capitol--Annual Genealogy Tour is a week-long visit held annually in October to help researchers get to know Washington DC and the records its depositories contain. It includes an orientation at Library of Congress, D.A.R. Library, and National Archives, social activities, and "good, hard research work." The organizer is Bill R. Linder, author of "How to Trace your Family History" (New York: 1978) and formerly director of central reference at the National Archives. Assisting is Mrs. Antoinette (Nettie) Segraves, executive director of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. Mr. Linder will also conduct tours to Salt Lake City in Feb. 1990 and to England in Sept. 1990. For information: Bill R. Linder, 4615 S. 9th St., Arlington VA 22204-3001.

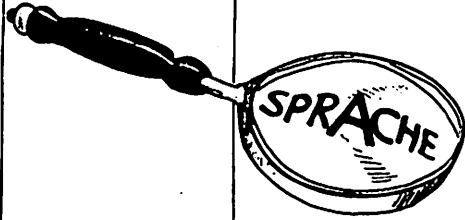
Prizes Available The Texas State Historical Association will offer three prizes for publications and one for leadership in education during the coming year. The Kate Broocks Batres Award for Historical Research provides \$2,000 for the best significant piece of historical research dealing with any phase of Texas, its history, the lives and accomplishments of Texans, prior to 1900. The Coral Horton Tullis Memorial Prize provides \$1,500 for the most important book on Texas during the coming year. The H. Bailey Carroll Award provides \$500 for the best article in volume 93 of the Southwestern Historical Quarterly. The Leadership in Education Award provides \$1,000 to an outstanding leader in education who has excelled in promoting understanding of the American way of life. For information on how to nominate or enter the contests: TSHA, 2/306 Richardson hall, University Station, Austin TX 78712. Telephone: (512) 471-1525.

1988 Museum Directory is now available. It lists nearly 600 museums throughout the state and is free of charge. Write to: Cindy Sherrell-Leo, Texas Historical Commission, P O Box 12276, Austin TX 78711.

"Plant a Family Tree" is the title of an 11" x 17" family tree chart available free of charge through the U.S. Postal Service--check at your local branch Post Office--while supplies last. The reverse of the Family Tree chart has helpful hints on beginning to trace your family history. This project is co-sponsored by the U.S. Postal Service, the National Genealogical Society, and the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP). Not surprisingly, the message from the Postal Service is on the value of writing letters--and addressing envelopes properly and legibly.

Yes, there will be a genealogy program at our annual meeting in San Antonio in September. We will have a delightful speaker to tell us about German family records in the LDS Family History Library and how you can use the LDS resources to find YOUR family records! Copyright © 1989 German-Texan Heritage Society

L A N G U A G E



Language Summer Camps For Teenagers

Goethe-Institut courses for teenagers between the ages of 14 and 18 years provide an opportunity to study German intensively while vacationing on the campus of a private school in the Federal Republic of Germany. **New:** Vacation course for children (10-13 years of age) in Hinterzarten/Black Forest from July 30 to August 19, 1989, price DM 2.320

What the Goethe Institute Offers You

A) Language Instruction

- 24 class periods of 45 minutes each, per week, on all levels of ability;
- Oral communication and understanding spoken and written texts are the main goal of instruction which makes the most of the German-speaking environment.
- Proven teaching methods and materials;
- Classes every morning and on two afternoons a week. Class attendance is compulsory.

Instructional materials are provided to students.

B) Sports and Recreation Program

There are coaches and counselors in charge of the following:

- Sports activities: soccer, handball, volleyball, basketball, tennis and table tennis, swimming, bicycle tours, and gymnastics. Horseback riding is available for a fee at a couple of camps.
- Arts and crafts: painting, potting, wood and enamel work, photography, playing musical instruments, theater and pantomime groups.
- Hikes, excursions, lectures, movies, and special events like barbecues, games and dances.

C) Room and Board

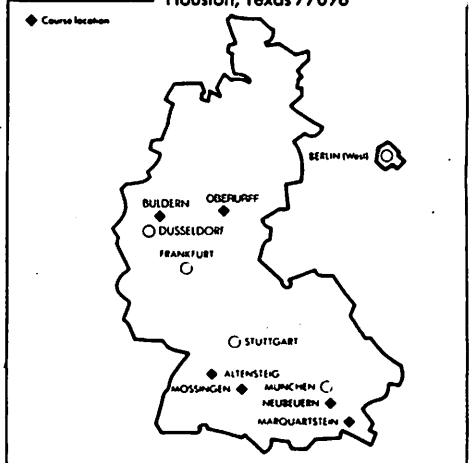
The private schools selected by the Goethe Institute are in small towns surrounded by lovely countryside. Each school has dormitories, classrooms, cafeteria, playing fields, workrooms and recreational areas, so that free time can be spent here under constant supervision. Group activities outside the school grounds are of course supervised as well.

The students are accommodated in double or triple rooms; girls and boys live in separate buildings or on separate floors. Towels and bed linen are provided. There are three meals a day and snacks during class break.

These three week courses begin on various dates in July. The courses are held in a variety of locations. (see the map below.)

For additional information on these courses, please contact the language department. ♦

Goethe Institute
3120 Southwest Freeway, Suite 100
Houston, Texas 77098



Center for Developing Proficiency in German

June 7-28, 1989
Target Group:
High School Teachers of German
Location:
Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos

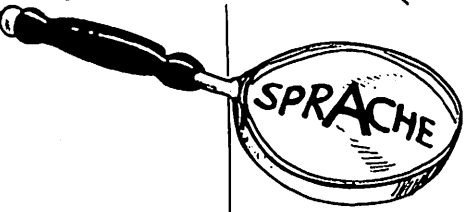
The course aim is twofold: to improve language proficiency and to introduce methods and didactic approaches to the instruction of German.

Literature and Culture of Ethnic Minorities and Women In Germany

A Summer Institute For Teachers of German (7-12)
To enhance crosscultural communications skills, listening, reading and speaking proficiencies.

July 11-August 11, 1989
6 hours graduate credit. Financial support available for 15 teachers.

For Information Contact:
Dr. Ingeborg H. Rüberg McCoy
Dept. of Modern Langs.
Southwest Texas State Univ.
San Marcos, TX 78666
(512) 245-2360



The Arkansas International Languages Program

The Arkansas International Languages Program offers two-week total immersion programs in German, French and Spanish for 12-18 year olds. The cost of each two-week session is \$415.

Dates:
German Session: July 19 - 30, 1989

Spanish Session: June 25 - July 6, 1989
French Session: July 7 - July 18, 1989.

All sessions will be held at Subiaco Academy in Subiaco, AR, 47 miles east of Fort Smith and 110 miles northwest of Little Rock.

For additional information please contact:
Arkansas International Languages Program
Arkansas Tech University
140 Witherspoon
Russellville, AR 72801

(501) 968-0639. ♦

Die Deutsche Sommerschule von New Mexico in Taos bei Santa Fe

Fourteenth Annual Session
Tuesday, June 13 - Friday July 14, 1989

total immersion in German language and culture. In 1989 a special course on Yiddish language and culture will be offered as well.

Nur Deutsch

Master German by speaking it! High in the spectacular Sangre de Cristo Mountains of northern New Mexico, students and instructors live together in one of Taos Ski Valley's premier hotels, the Thunderbird Lodge, using German only! A balance of academic courses, workshops, films and recreational activities is designed to provide

For further information and application materials please contact:

Professors Peter Pabisch and George Peters, co-directors, German Summer School, Department of Modern and Classical Languages, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131, USA.

Telephone (505) 277-3667 or 277-5907

THE AUGUST KUNZ FAMILY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS

This account of their parents travel to the United States and their early experiences in Austin, Texas was apparently written by one member of the August Kunz family of Austin, Texas. The sons and daughters of August and Emilie Kunz were Oscar (b. 1878), Wally (b. 1884), Rosa (b. 1886), Henry (b. 1892), Meta (b. 1897); none of them married. Three children did not survive childhood. One of the Kunz sons was an early fire marshal of Austin. Rosa Kunz, the last surviving member of the family, was a clerk in the Carl Mayer Jewelry Store for many years. Wally or Meta worked for the radiologist, Dr. Richardson, and upon his death, the Richardson home at 1111 West 11th Street (the "TMI Castle") passed into the Kunz family.

The text of the original has been retyped and edited slightly, but for the most part, the language remains that of the author.

Some of the family documents, photographs, and other papers, including this brief account and the Familien-Stammbuch der Eheleute August Kunz, have recently been donated to the Austin History Center by the Estate of Robert Mueller, Jr., who represented the family in their legal affairs. Members of the Kunz family were friends of (but not related to) the Robert Mueller and Carl Mayer families for many years.

Submitted by Harold Mueller, 518 Fourth Street, Marietta, Ohio 45750

August Kunz was born in Frohnhausen, Hessen Nassau, Germany, October 25, 1851. His father was a miller; August became a miller and early in life worked in a cigar family.

Wilhelm Kunz, Carl Kunz, Henry Kunz, Mrs. Kretz, Mrs. G. Reissig. These were his brothers and sisters.

Helena Kunz was Carl Kunz's wife and her daughter was Martha Kretz.

His mother died of pneumonia when he was three years old. His father died of smallpox.

Mrs. Jacob Kretz--Eisenfeld by Siegen, 111 Linden Street, She has a daughter named Helena.

August Kunz married in 1877, August 31st, when he was 26 years old, he married in Dillheim in Evangelistic Lutheran Church (Reformed) to Emilie Fiege. He then worked for mama's papa in a mill; Edeninger was where the mill was.

August and Emilie came to America in April 16, 1881, on a boat named "Herman," a North German Lloyd Line, 1600 passengers landed with them at Baltimore, Md. They arrived in May 10th 1881. With them they had Oscar and August, both babies. August got typhoid fever and died eight days after landing, in Austin, May 18, 1881. They had to spend a whole day in St. Louis, because it was Sunday, [and] no immigration trains ran on Sunday. Typhoid broke out on the boat, some went to Ellis Island until the typhoid was checked. Whole families were put in lower deck all together, you could look over entire boat and see all the families--mama and papa had Aunt Gretchen with them. Had only four toilets for the family portion of the boat.

He [August Kunz] first worked in Pflugerville, Texas for George Pflugger farmed one year and received four bales of cotton. Mama picked 60 pounds. He broke

his collar bone there when he fell from a horse. In November they came to Austin and went to the Dohme place and farmed (The now Zilker Park) stayed there one year. They liked to have drowned once crossing the river in a wagon, one pony saved them by swimming out. They then came to this side of the river and farmed at Behnkes for one year, then went to Stern's Mill [or Hill?]. Mr. Landa of New Braunfels wanted him in New Braunfels for \$50.00 a month and promised to give them a cow, but he stayed with Sterns and then bought him two lots on First Street, and built the first store on First Street. Later he traded that store for a farm in Fiskville, Texas. Then he built a store at East Avenue and First Street March 1898. He worked in a saloon at 6th and East Avenue while mama took care of the store at East Avenue and First. He then built the rock house at 1402 East First Street and lived there eight years, when he was 50 years old he sold the saloon to Wenzel.

Emilie Fiege Kunz

Was born in Siegen, Westfalen, Germany in 1857 on August 10th. When little took sewing lessons from Wilhelmina Conrad and went to school until 15 years old. She married when she was 21 years old.

Her mother's name was Elizabeth Wecker, Her father's name was Ludwig Fiege.

She had one brother, Carl, who died when he was a baby.

She had 6 sisters: Rosalie, Minna, Louise, Augusta and Lena, the latter two died when babies. [Only five names are listed.]

Her father was a miller-Her mother died of pneumonia at the age of 56 years, and her father died Nov. 16, 1878 the same year her father ["mother" struck out and "father" inserted] died of stomach condition.

Harold Mueller
Harold Mueller

518 Fourth St.
Marietta, Ohio 45750

The Houston Post/Sunday, January 15, 1989/

W. Germans debating never on Sunday rule

ASSOCIATED PRESS

an interview with the newspaper Osnabruecker Zeitung:

"I'd prefer to have businesses use their money to create jobs in the Federal Republic (West Germany) rather than in Spain or Greece. If that's only possible with more work on weekends, the unions can't simply say no."

Business representatives praised him. Klaus Murmann, head of the national management council, called Rappe's comments a "beneficial shot of realism."

But leaders of the printers, public workers, office workers, the mighty, 2.5-million-member steel workers union and some others didn't find his viewpoint beneficial in the least.

"Hermann Rappe's position was not and is not that of the printers union," spokeswoman Ulla Krause-Schaeuffler said.

Church leaders, worried about a drop in attendance, have been steadfast in disapproval.

"We stand by our previous positions," Lutheran church spokesman Peter Kollmar said.

FRANKFURT, West Germany — Public debate about whether they should work on Sunday is making it hard for citizens of Europe's richest country to enjoy the Sabbath quiet the Bible extols and their constitution protects. Most West Germans hew to the tradition of a day on which the family has coffee and cake at home and the children often are even discouraged from going next door to play with friends.

The constitution provides special protection for Sundays as days "of rest from work and of spiritual uplift," but union leaders say 2.2 million in this nation of nearly 62 million people work at least one Sunday a month.

Hermann Rappe, head of the 630,000-member chemical workers union, issued the latest call for more Sunday work. Other union leaders united against him in what one called an "avalanche" of opposition.

Rappe was quoted as saying in

Amerika sucht deutsche Lehrer

Für den Unterricht an öffentlichen Schulen in den US-Bundesstaaten Texas und Missouri sucht die Zentralstelle für Arbeitsvermittlung (ZAV) in Frankfurt noch rund 60 deutsche Lehrkräfte. Als Einstellungsvoraussetzungen für die zunächst auf ein Jahr befristeten Verträge nannte die ZAV die Beherrschung der englischen Sprache und das zweite Staatsexamen an einer deutschen Universität. dpa

This poster, measuring 24 x 36" to fit standard frames, is in full color and printed on quality 80 lb paper. It is shipped rolled in a sturdy mailing tube.

Text: John F. Kennedy
 Research and design: Jürgen Eichhoff

In the chapter on the Germans in his book, *A Nation of Immigrants* (1964), John F. Kennedy comes to the conclusion that "German immigrant influence has been pervasive, in our language, in our mores, in our customs and in our basic philosophy." He specifically mentions such contributions as the kindergarten, the Christmas tree, the hamburger and stresses German influences on industrial development as well as in the arts. He reflects on the history of German immigration and credits German immigrants with having staged the first public protest against Negro slavery in 1688.

Our poster features the entire chapter from Kennedy's book and provides illustrations to major statements made in the Kennedy text, including the facsimile of the now lost original protest document from the hand of Francis Daniel Pastorius.

The poster is available from German societies throughout the nation, or order directly from

German House Research
 3950 Plymouth Circle
 Madison, WI 53705
 Tel. (608) 238-7153

Also still available:

"Wisconsin: A Century and a Half of German Immigration."



Similar in design to "The Germans," this poster depicts scenes from the history and heritage of German immigration to Wisconsin.

Order Form
 Enclosed is my payment for

— "A Nation of Immigrants: The Germans" \$ 8.00 each \$ _____

— "Wisconsin: A Century and a Half of German Immigration", \$ 8.00 each \$ _____

Special offer: 3 for \$18.00, six or match.
 Please specify: "Nation of Immigrants" \$ _____
 "Wisconsin" \$ _____

— Information packages providing details on each of the illustrations in "The Germans," a transcription of the 1688 protest document, and a short list of further readings on the history and heritage of German immigration to this country. \$1.00 each \$ _____

Mailing tube, postage, handling \$ 2.00

Sub total \$ _____

5% Sales tax on sub total if you live in Wisconsin \$ _____

Total enclosed ... \$ _____

Make check payable to
 German House Research

Mailing address for posters:

The posters will be sent rolled in a sturdy mailing tube which can be reused for mailing to your friends. We will also mail directly to third parties if provided their names and addresses. Please add \$2.00 (Wisconsin residents add .10 tax) for shipments to Germany and Canada.

Mail this order form to:
 German House Research
 3950 Plymouth Circle
 Madison, WI 53705

German societies, schools, retailers: Please inquire about special prices for 10, 50 100 or more posters.

Dear Members,

I am very interested in locating women who would like to be charter members of a new Daughters of the Republic of Texas chapter in San Antonio.

Applicants must be able to prove their ancestry to a citizen of the Republic of Texas - that is a citizen of the Republic prior to February 19, 1845. In the event there is enough interest in a chapter designed for women who work, consideration will also be given to that issue.

Please print this notice in your newsletter and announce it at your meetings. Those interested may write to me at the above address.

I appreciate any assistance you can give in this endeavor.

Sincerely,

Delma Cothran Thames

Delma Cothran Thames
 District VIII Representative

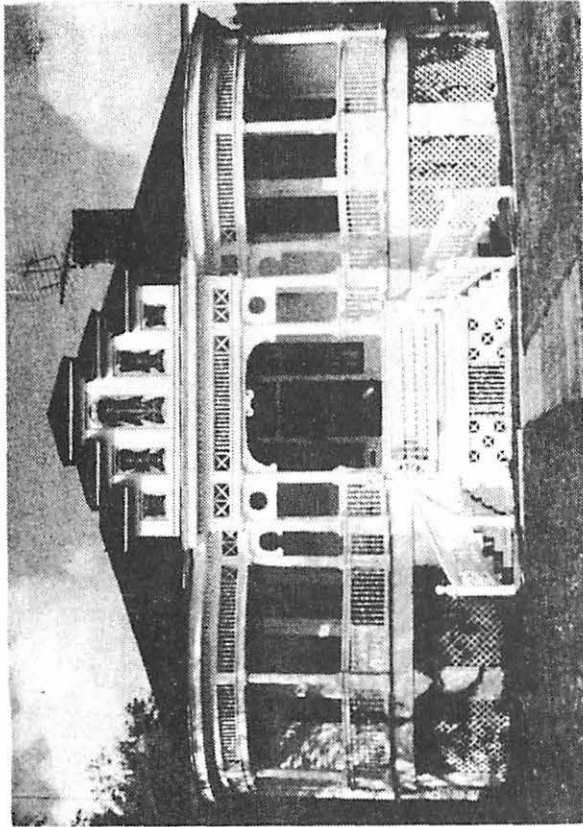
District VIII Representative



Austin, Texas 78753

Daughters of the Republic of Texas
 Custodians of the Alamo
 "Texas, One and Indivisible"

A Weekly Column By Paul A. Prause On Tourist Attractions in Schulenburg



THE GUS CRANZ MANSION

The Gus Cranz Mansion still stands at 701 West Ave. Built in 1874, this home received a historical marker in 1964, which reads, "Built in strict German way (joints mitered and doweled) by immigrant carpenters from Austria. Facade styled after memory of Austrian Villa. Birthplace of several Cranz heirs. Son-in-law, Hugh Roy Cullen, endowed the University of Houston."

Gustav Cranz was born in (Waldeck) Boehne, Germany on Feb. 14, 1848. He immigrated to America at age 21, landing in Galveston. He worked for a cotton firm in Indianola until 1873, when he moved to Columbus. Three years later, Cranz moved to Schulenburg. Here he married Agnes Kessler. In 1885, Cranz and brother-in-law Edmund Kessler organized the Cranz & Kessler Mercantile Co. He sold the business in 1919, at which time he and his family moved to Houston. Cranz lived there until his death in 1944.

This home, with gingerbread front and cut-glass windows, is a private residence, and is not open for tour.

The Gus Cranz Mansion is one of the sites featured in the 1989 Chamber of Commerce calendar, which is on sale for \$2.00 at various locations in Schulenburg. It is also featured in the "Self-Guided Historic City Driving Tour" brochure, available from the Chamber of Commerce beginning this week. A sketch of the home appears in the Chamber's 1989 "Visitors Guide, Business Directory And Map" as well. Anyone wanting more information on tourist attractions in Schulenburg may contact the Chamber office at 1107 Hillje, PO Box 65, Schulenburg, TX 78956, 409-743-3023.

KRETA

"Fruchtbar und Anmutsvoll"

LISA KAHN's neuer Gedichtband
1988, 64 S., farbige Abbildungen

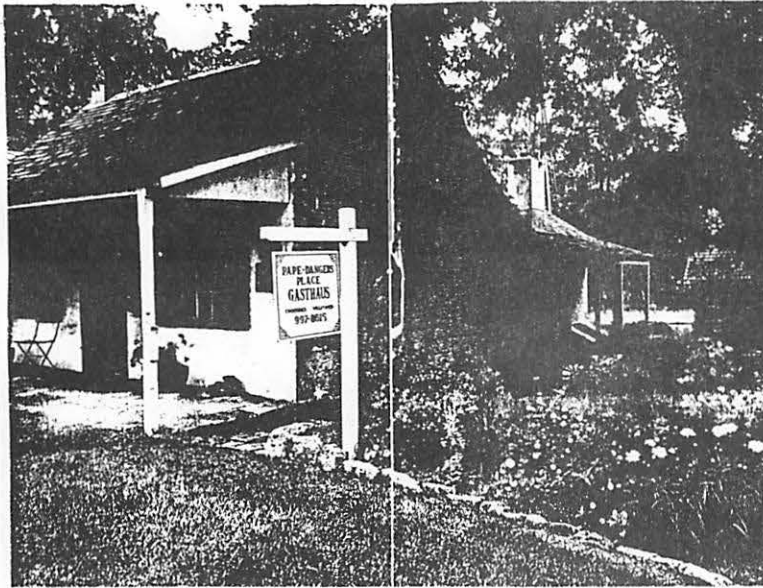
erhältlich bei

Mary Rosenberg 17 West 60th St, New York, NY 10023
Books International, 2015 West Gray, Houston, TX 77098

BESTELLZETTEL

Zahl	Titel	Preis
—	Klopfet an, Gedichte, 1975	\$ 4.90
—	Feuersteine, Gedichte, 1978	4.90
—	Reisegepäck Sprache, Anthologie, 1979	10.80
—	Denver im Frühling, Gedichte, 1980	6.00
—	Utahs Geheimnisse, Gedichte, 1981	4.90
—	David am Komputer, Gedichte, 1982	4.90
—	In Her Mother's Tongue, zweisprachige Anthologie, 1983 (vergriffen)	11.80
—	Bäume, Bildcahier, 1984	10.80
—	From My Texan Log Cabin, zweisprachig, 1982	5.95
—	Wer Mehr Liebt, Kurgeschichten und Märchen, 1984	4.90
—	Tor und Tür, Bildcahier, 1986	10.80
—	Kinderwinter, Gedichte, 1986	8.00

(Right) The Pape-Dangers house is one of the many pioneer homes open as guesthouses in Fredericksburg, Texas. (Below) Antique furnishings add to the historic flavor of Pape-Dangers house.



Make Yourself at Home In Fredericksburg

The Sunday houses in Fredericksburg, Texas, aren't just for Sundays anymore. In horse-and-buggy days, farmers from outlying areas built the houses to use when they came to town for the weekend. Now, several of these homes are on Fredericksburg's growing roster of more than 80 guesthouses and bed-and-breakfast places open to visitors for a week or a weekend.

In addition to Sunday houses, accommodations range from farmhouses to rooms over shops in historic buildings on Main Street. More traditional bed-and-breakfast operations provide a room with private bath and full breakfast in a host home.

"We try to match people up with what they want, whether it's a log cabin or a house furnished with antiques," says Loretta Schmidt, who operates Gästehaus Schmidt, one of several reservation services.

German pioneers settled Fredericksburg in the 1840's, and an old-world heritage still flavors the town, in everything from the architecture of historic buildings to the hearty cabbage, sauerkraut, and sausage dishes served at local restaurants. Visitors come for the craft shops, museums, and antique stores, as well as the restful small-town atmosphere.

Many historic homes, cottages, and cabins have been preserved in Fredericksburg, so the town had an abundance of housing possibilities to consider when the bed-and-breakfast idea began to catch on several years ago. With the availability of more lodgings, some visitors are staying longer.

"People from Texas—Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston, and San Antonio—used to drive up and go back the same day. Now, a lot more are staying over," points out Mrs. Schmidt. About 10 years ago, she and her husband, Charles, a dentist, turned a 115-year-old rock building on their property at the edge of town into a guesthouse with a loft. "It's really like a playhouse," says Mrs. Schmidt. "You can sit in the window and watch the cows come up to the fence."

A feel for what life must have been like for the town's German pioneers comes with an overnight stay at the Pape-Dangers Guest House. The house was built for Rev. Gottlieb Dangers in 1855 using sturdy, German *fachwerk* (timber and stone construction). Behind the house, the Pape log cabin, built nine years earlier, is also preserved. It's said to be the oldest structure in Fredericksburg still on its original site. Settlers built it to shelter

Katherine Pape, who became ill on the hard overland trip to Fredericksburg after the immigrants landed on the Texas coast.

"People who stay here step back in time, but they don't lose any comforts," says manager Bill Varney. "There is a refrigerator, but it's inside a closet. There's a microwave oven, but it's hidden too."

Furnished with antiques, including primitive pieces made in Fredericksburg, the restored house retains its original rough-hewn, wide-plank flooring and the stone fireplace that was once used for cooking.

Bill and his wife, Sylvia, also operate two bed-and-breakfast suites on the second floor of a historic downtown limestone building. Rockers on a

porch outside the suites are positioned for a view of Main Street, with its small shops and German-style restaurants, including the Altdorf. Here, patrons gather at tables outdoors in the *biergarten* in good weather. The downtown location of the suites is ideal for walking—most people who stay here don't get into their cars the whole weekend.

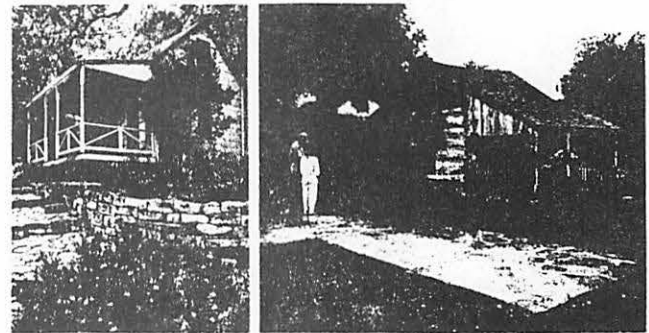
A few blocks away, Betty and Donald Bauer operate the Bauer House, a guesthouse that exudes a country atmosphere even though it's in town. A windmill still stands in the backyard of the house that John Christian Durst, a German pioneer, built for his son after the turn of the century.

"Durst was the man who found the wooden cross on top of Cross Mountain," Bauer says, recalling the story of the pioneer's discovery of heavy wooden timbers on a nearby mountain that some believe might have been a cross the Spanish left behind years before. When the leaves are off the trees, guests can enjoy a view of Cross Mountain from the upstairs window of the house.

Bauer has collected old toys and other antiques for over 40 years, and one of the features he included in the house furnishings is a pair of antique children's beds. While some of the accommodations serve only adults, the Bauer House takes children.

Rates at bed and breakfasts and guesthouses range from about \$55 to \$85 for two people and up to about \$115 for four. For a list of accommodations and information on reservation services, write the Fredericksburg Convention and Visitors Bureau, Box 506, Fredericksburg, Texas 78624; or call (512) 997-6523.

More than 80 guesthouses and bed and breakfasts offer visitors a chance to feel at home in the Hill Country town. Styles range from Victorian cottages to rustic log cabins.



For a book on quilts and quilters, I would appreciate hearing from anyone who has vintage photographs of women and children doing any kind of sewing, or photographs of their work.

JENNIFER REGAN
105 Goldens Bridge Road
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WITNESS TO HISTORY

A Refugee from the Third Reich Remembers



Joachim von Elbe

Joachim von Elbe was born in 1902 in Hamm, Germany. He attended the humanistic *Gymnasium* in Neuwied-on-the-Rhine where his father was county executive. He witnessed the last days of Imperial Germany, World War I, and at the end of the war saw his home town occupied by the American Second Division under General John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C. From 1920-24 he studied history and law at the Universities of Hamburg, Kiel, and Berlin, and after graduation received in-service training for the higher administrative service in East Prussia. In 1928, he became Research Associate at the Institute for Foreign Public Law and International Law in Berlin. For a while he worked in the office of a French lawyer in Paris and in 1930/31 was Legal Consultant with the Government of the Free City of Danzig.

After the advent of Hitler he was dismissed from public service having been classified a "Mongrel of the Second Degree" because of his "non-Aryan" grandmother (a niece of the composer Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy). In 1934, he emigrated to the United States and took up a second law study at Yale Law School. He became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1941. In 1942, he was drafted into the Army and completed 14 months of overseas service. In 1946, he joined the American Military Government in Berlin, was on the legal staff of the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany and eventually became the Legal Advisor at the American Embassy in Bonn, Germany. He participated in the reconstruction of the German legal order after the collapse of the Third Reich and was involved in the negotiations of the treaties which form the basis of Germany's readmission to the community of free nations and membership in the Western Alliance. After his retirement from the U.S. Foreign Service, he authored several books on "The Romans in Germany." In 1986, the Government of the United States appointed him Justice at the Supreme Reconstitution Court in Munich, Germany.

The author's life spans almost the entire twentieth century. He lived through three generations, witnessed an Empire, three democracies and a dictatorship. He served the United States no less loyally than the Weimar Republic.

On the occasion of his 80th birthday, Arthur Burns, then the American Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, wrote: "I imagine that many statesmen would envy the formative influence that you had over the many international agreements on which you worked between 1946 and 1969."

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RESTATED BYLAWS OF GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY**A NONPROFIT CORPORATION**

Modern Language Department
Southwest Texas State University
San Marcos, Texas 78666

ARTICLE 1. NAME

The name of this organization shall be the German-Texan Heritage Society, also referred to as GTHS.

ARTICLE 2. PURPOSES, DESCRIPTION AND DISSOLUTION

2.1. Purpose: The purpose of the German-Texan Heritage Society is to educate and inform the public, to sponsor workshops and seminars appropriate to the topic of German-Texan heritage and to collect and disseminate through its publications information concerning all aspects of the German-Texan culture.

2.2. Description: The German-Texan Heritage Society is a non-political, non-profit corporation organized exclusively for scientific and educational purposes as set forth in the corporation's Amended Articles of Incorporation. It is created solely as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or corresponding provisions hereinafter in effect. Any and all of its activities are consistent with the status of an educational and charitable organization. No part of the net earnings of the German-Texan Heritage Society shall ever be to the benefit of any member, except that the corporation shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the foregoing purposes.

2.3. Dissolution: In accordance with Article 8 of the Amended Articles of Incorporation, in the event of the Society's termination or dissolution, the Board of Directors of GTHS has determined that any assets remaining after payment of any and all debts shall be assigned to the Southwest Texas State University Learning Resource Center for the specific purchase of German-Texan artifacts as part of its assets for educational purposes.

2.4. Discrimination: The Society endorses the United States Title VII code on Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity Employment and affirms that it does not discriminate against race, creed, color, sex, age, or similar attributes.

ARTICLE 3. MEMBERSHIP

3.1. Eligibility: All persons who are interested in the German-Texan Heritage Society shall be eligible for membership.

3.2. Categories of Members: Membership categories shall be: student, regular, contributing, institutional, and patron. All persons joining

before or by January 31, 1979, are charter members. Groups, libraries and archives may join as institutional members.

3.3. Voting Rights: Each member shall be entitled to one vote on any matter submitted to a vote of the members. Family members holding a single membership category are entitled one vote per spouse.

3.4. Termination of Membership: The Board of Directors, by affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of all the members of the Board of Directors, may suspend or expel a member for conduct inimical to the best interests of the corporation after an appropriate hearing and may, by a majority vote of those present at any regularly constituted meeting, terminate the membership of any member who shall be in default in the payment of dues for the period fixed in Article 4 of these bylaws.

ARTICLE 4. DUES

4.1. Dues: The amount of the annual dues of the Society shall be determined by the Board of Directors and designated according to membership categories for the fiscal year. All dues shall be payable prior to February 1 of each calendar year. Members residing in a foreign country may be charged an additional fee to cover the cost of international postage.

4.2. Services: All members shall receive the Society's Newsletter and Journal at times designated by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 5. GOVERNANCE AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

5.1. General Powers: The Board of Directors shall be the governing body of the corporation and shall include a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and eight additionally elected Directors, who shall serve without remuneration. Directors need not be residents of Texas and shall be elected at the annual meeting of members by the membership at large.

5.2. Number, Tenure and Qualifications: The number of directors elected by the membership shall total twelve (12), no more than three of whom shall be representative of the same city or metropolitan area. Directors shall be elected for four year terms. Officers of the corporation shall be elected from the Board of Directors. Of the initial directors who are elected by the membership, three directors shall serve a term of one year; three shall serve a term of two years; three shall serve a term of three years, and three shall serve a term of four years; all succeeding terms being for four years.

5.3. Regular Meetings: A regular annual meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held without other notice than these bylaws, immediately after, and at the same place as, the annual meeting of members. The Board of Directors shall provide by resolution the time and place for the holding of two additional regular meetings of the Board prior to the annual meeting.

5.4. Special Meetings: Special Meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the President or any four directors. The person or persons authorized to call special meetings of the Board may fix any place as the place for holding any special meetings. For limited purposes and upon approval of a majority of the directors, special meetings may be held through telephone conference.

5.5. Notice: Notice of any special meeting or telephone conference of the Board of Directors shall be given at least ten (10) days previously thereto by written notice delivered personally or sent by mail or telegram to each director at his address as shown by the records of the corporation. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail so addressed with postage thereon prepaid. If notice be given by telegram, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when the telegram is delivered to the telegraph company. Any director may waive notice of any meeting. The attendance of a director at any regular meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except where a director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the Board need be specified in the notice or waiver of notice of such meeting, unless specifically required by law or by these bylaws.

5.6. Quorum: A majority of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board; but if less than a majority of the directors are present at said meeting, a majority of the directors present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

5.7. Manner of Acting: The act of a majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors, unless the act of a greater number is required by law or by these bylaws.

5.8. Vacancies: Any vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors and any directorship to be filled by reason of an increase in the number of directors, shall be filled by the Board of Directors. A director elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for the unexpired term of his [[for her]] predecessor in office.

5.9. Compensation: Directors as such shall not receive any stated salaries for their services, but by resolution of the Board of Directors a fixed sum and expenses of attendance, if any, may be allowed for attendance at each regular or special meeting of the Board; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to preclude any director from serving the corporation in any other capacity and receiving compensation therefor.

5.10. Informal Action by Directors: Any action required by law to be taken at a meeting of directors, or any action which may be taken at a meeting of directors, may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing setting forth the action so taken shall be signed by all of the directors.

ARTICLE 6. MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

6.1. Annual Meeting: An annual meeting of the members shall be held on a date or consecutive dates as designated by the Board of Directors. If the election of directors shall not be held on the day designated herein for any annual meeting, or at the adjournment thereof, the Board of Directors shall cause the election to be held at a special meeting of the members as soon thereafter as possible.

6.2. Special Meeting: Special meetings of the members may be called by the President, the Board of Directors, or not less than one-tenth (1/10) of the members.

6.3. Place of Meeting: The Board of Directors may designate any place, either within or without the State of Texas, as the place of meeting for any annual or special meeting of the members called by the Board of Directors. If no designation is made or if a special meeting be otherwise called, the place of meeting shall be the registered office of the corporation in the State of Texas; but if all of the members shall meet at any time and place and consent to the holding of a meeting, such meeting shall be valid without call or notice, and at such meeting, any corporate action may be taken.

6.4. Notice of Meeting: Written or printed notice stating the place, day, and hour of any meeting of members shall be delivered, either personally or by mail, to each member entitled to vote at such meeting, not less than ten (10) days nor more than ninety (90) days before the date of such meeting, by or at the direction of the President, or the Secretary, or the officers or persons calling the meeting. In case of a special meeting or when required by statute or these bylaws, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called shall be stated in the notice. If mailed, the notice of a meeting shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail addressed to the member at his address as it appears on the records of the corporation, with postage thereon prepaid.

6.5. Quorum: Members holding one-tenth (1/10) of the votes which may be cast at any regular meeting shall constitute a quorum. If a quorum is not present at any meeting of members, a majority of the members present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

6.6. Proxies: At any meeting of members, a member entitled to vote may vote by proxy executed in writing by the member or by his duly authorized attorney-in-fact. No proxy shall be valid after eleven (11) months from the date of its execution, unless otherwise provided in the proxy.

6.7. Voting by Mail: Where directors or officers are to be elected by members or any class or classes of members, such election may be conducted by mail in such manner as the Board of Directors shall determine.

6.8. Elections: In any election of GTHS a majority vote of members present and voting shall elect. Where permissible, nominations from the floor shall be in order provided the nominee has given prior consent to

serve if elected. Unless otherwise called for, elections may be by voice vote.

ARTICLE 7. CORPORATION OFFICERS

7.1. Number: The officers of the corporation shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The Board of Directors may elect or appoint such other officers as it shall deem desirable. Such officers shall have the authority and perform the duties prescribed from time to time by the Board of Directors. No two offices may be held by the same person.

7.2. Election and Term of Office: The officers of the corporation shall be elected annually by the Board of Directors at the regular annual meeting of the Board of Directors. New offices may be created and filled at any meeting of the Board of Directors. Each officer shall hold office until his or her successor shall have been duly elected and qualified.

7.3. Vacancies: A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, disqualification or otherwise, may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired portion of the term.

7.4. President: The President shall be the principal executor officer of the corporation and shall in general supervise and control all of the business and affairs of the corporation. He or she shall preside at all meetings of the members and of the Board of Directors and shall appoint committees, and perform any other duties proper to the office, including the publication of the Newsletter and Journal. He or she may sign, with the Secretary or any other proper officer of the corporation authorized by a two-thirds majority vote of the Board of Directors, any deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments which the Board of Directors have authorized to be executed, except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Board of Directors or by these bylaws or by statute to some other officer or agent of the corporation; and in general he or she shall perform all duties incident to the office of President and such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

7.5. Vice President: In the absence of the President or in the event of inability or refusal to act, the Vice President shall perform the duties of the President, and when so acting shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the President. The Vice President shall perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him or her by the President or Board of Directors and shall circulate the Newsletter and Journal upon its publication.

7.6. Secretary: The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the members and of the Board of Directors in one or more books provided for that purpose and the names and addresses of all members. He or she shall give all notices in accordance with the provisions of these bylaws or as required by law; be custodian of the corporate records and of the seal of the corporation, and affix the seal of the corporation to all documents, the execution of which on behalf of the corporation under its seal is duly authorized in accordance with the provisions of these

bylaws; and, in general, perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him or her by the President or by the Board of Directors.

7.7. Treasurer: If required by the Board of Directors the Treasurer shall give appropriate bond for the faithful discharge of his or her duties in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the Board of Directors shall determine. He or she shall have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the corporation; receive and give receipts for moneys due and payable to the corporation from any source whatsoever, and deposit all such moneys in the name of the corporation in such banks, trust companies, or other depositories as shall be selected by the Board of Directors. He or she shall keep a register of the post office address of each member which shall be furnished by each member, and in general perform all the duties incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him or her by the President or by the Board of Directors. The Treasurer shall also serve as membership chairperson collecting all dues from members.

ARTICLE 8. COMMITTEES

8.1. Committee Appointments: The Board of Directors may designate and appoint committees to the extent necessary. These committees shall operate under the authority of the Board in the management of their assignments. Except as otherwise provided, members of each such committee shall be members of the corporation, and the President shall appoint the members thereof. Any members thereof may be removed by the person or persons authorized to appoint such member whenever in their judgment the best interests of the corporation shall be served by such removal.

8.2. Committee Limitations: No committee shall have the authority of the Board in reference to amending, altering, or repealing the bylaws; electing, appointing, or removing any member of any such committee or any Director or officer of the corporation; amending the Articles of Incorporation; adopting a plan of merger or adopting a plan of consolidation with another corporation; authorizing the sale, lease, exchange, or mortgage of all or substantially all of the property and assets of the corporation; authorizing the voluntary dissolution of the corporation or revoking proceedings therefor; adopting a plan for the distribution of the assets of the corporation; or amending, altering, or repealing any resolution of the Board of Directors which by its terms provides that it shall not be amended, altered, or repealed by such committee. The designation and appointment of any such committee and the delegation thereto of authority shall not operate to relieve the Board or any individual director of any responsibility imposed on it or him or her by law.

8.3. Term of Office: Each member of a committee shall continue as such until the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors and until his or her successor is appointed, unless the committee shall be sooner terminated, or unless such member be removed from such committee, or unless such member shall cease to qualify as a member thereof.

8.4. Chairperson: One member of each committee shall be appointed chairperson by the person or persons authorized to appoint the members thereof.

8.5. Vacancies: Vacancies in the membership of any committee may be filled by appointments made in the same manner as provided in the case of the original appointments.

8.6. Quorum: Unless otherwise provided in the resolution of the Board of Directors designating a committee, a majority of the whole committee shall constitute a quorum and the act of a majority of the members present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the committee.

8.7. Rules: Each committee may adopt rules for its own governance not inconsistent with these bylaws or with rules adopted by the Board of Directors.

8.8. Standing Committees: The following standing committees shall be appointed by the President and where possible chaired by directors who report annually to the membership.

A. Editorial Committee: The Editorial Committee shall have responsibility for preparing and distributing the Society's Newsletter and Journal. The committee shall assist and direct the Editor-in-Chief, collect German-Texana Book Reviews, prepare the Newsletter Topic Index & Surname Index, and continue the German-Texan Registry Project. The committee shall recommend and prepare policies on publications and encourage contributions for publication.

B. Genealogy and Folklore Committee: The Genealogy and Folklore Committee shall assist the Society in the collection and preservation of genealogy and folklore. The committee shall be responsible for a general genealogical meeting at the annual meeting of members and, where possible, shall foster and coordinate research on topics relating to German-Texan ethnicity, heritage and art.

C. Publicity Committee: The Publicity Committee shall make known to the general public information relating to GTHS, its goals and purposes. When appropriate the committee shall serve as liaison to interested groups and assist in the promotion of projects. The committee shall include the keeping of a Scrapbook or books and may prepare sample literature or informational exhibits as necessary to further the Society's goals.

D. Membership Committee: The Membership Committee shall seek, encourage and enlist interested persons to become members of GTHS. The committee may include Special Consultants working with various phases of membership recruitment.

E. Gift and Memorial Committee: The Gift and Memorial Committee shall oversee, promote and encourage the receipt of all gifts to the Society including Memorials or Estate Planning. The

committee shall remember all deceased members of the Society in a manner appropriate to the goals of GTHS.

F. Nominations Committee: The Nominations Committee shall seek out and encourage active members to serve as directors. The committee shall prepare and present to the membership at the annual meeting a slate of eligible candidates for the Board of Directors. The committee shall also prepare a slate of officers for the Board of Directors at the annual election meeting. Serving on the Membership Committee shall not disqualify a member from nomination on the slate.

ARTICLE 9. OFFICES AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

9.1. Principal Office: The principal office of the corporation in the State of Texas shall be located in the City of San Marcos, County of Hays. The corporation may have other such offices, either within or without the State of Texas, as the Board of Directors may determine or as the affairs of the corporation may require from time to time.

9.2. Registered Office and Registered Agent: The corporation shall have and continuously maintain in the State of Texas a registered office, and a registered agent whose office is identical with such registered office, as required by the Texas Non-Profit Corporation Act. The registered office may be, but need not be, identical with the principal office of the corporation in the State of Texas, and the address of the registered office may be changed from time to time by the Board of Directors.

9.3. Operations Office: The corporation may, upon resolution adopted by a majority of the Board of Directors, provide an Operations Office in the furtherance of the Society's purposes.

9.4. Office Manager: Upon resolution adopted by a majority of the Board of Directors, an Office Manager may be appointed by the Board of Directors and necessary staff, equipment and office supplies may be acquired. The Office Manager shall prepare and submit for approval to the Board of Directors an Annual Budget for the Society and shall assume responsibility for sales and delivery of the Society's publications, shall prepare lists of members, receive and give receipts for moneys due and payable to the corporation and deposit all such moneys in the name of the corporation in such banks, trust companies, or other depositories as shall be selected by the Board of Directors. The Office Manager shall report office activity to the members and the Board of Directors annually and shall perform all the duties as may be assigned him or her by the President or the Board of Directors. The designation and appointment of any such Office Manager and the delegation thereto of authority shall not operate to relieve the Board of Directors, or any individual Director, of any responsibility imposed on it, or him or her, by law or these bylaws. The Office Manager shall not serve concurrently as a Society director.

9.5. Fiscal Year: The fiscal year of the corporation shall begin on the first day of January and end on the last day of December in each year.

9.6. Books and Records: The corporation shall keep current and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, Board of Directors, and committees having any of the authority of the Board of Directors, and shall keep at the registered or principal office a record giving the names and addresses of the members entitled to vote. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member or his agent or attorney for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

9.7. Seal: The Board of Directors shall provide a corporate seal which shall be in the form of a circle and shall have inscribed thereon the name of the corporation and the words "Corporate Seal of GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY."

9.8. Checks and Drafts: All checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of the corporation shall be signed by such officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation and in such manner as shall from time to time be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors. In the absence of such determination by the Board of Directors, such instruments shall be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the President or a Vice President of the corporation.

9.9. Contracts: The Board of Directors may authorize any officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation, in addition to the officers so authorized by these bylaws, to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of and on behalf of the corporation. Such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

9.10. Deposits: All funds of the corporation shall be deposited from time to time to the credit of the corporation in such banks, trust companies, or other depositories as the Board of Directors may select.

9.11. Gifts: The Board of Directors may accept on behalf of the corporation any contribution, gift, bequest, or devise for the general purpose or for any special purpose of the corporation.

ARTICLE 10. INDEMNIFICATION OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

The corporation shall indemnify against judgments, penalties (including excise and similar taxes), fines, settlements, and reasonable expenses an officer or director who was, is, or is threatened to be made a named defendant or respondent in a proceeding because the person is or was an officer or director, if it is determined that the person in his or her official capacity conducted himself or herself in good faith and reasonably believed that such conduct was in the corporation's best interest and in all other cases that such conduct was at least not opposed to the corporation's best interest, and in the event of a criminal proceeding that such person had no reasonable cause to believe such conduct was unlawful. The corporation further expresses its intent to indemnify officers and directors to the greatest extent possible under Article 1396-2.22A of the Texas Non-Profit Corporation Act.

ARTICLE 11. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

11.1. Waiver of Notice: Whenever any notice is required to be given under the provisions of the Texas Non-Profit Corporation Act or under the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation or the bylaws of the corporation, a waiver thereof in writing signed by the person or persons entitled to such notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of such notice.

11.2. Amendments: These bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors upon thirty (30) days written notice to all members of the Board prior to the meeting.

11.3. Enabling Clause: These bylaws or amendments subsequently adopted, shall go into effect immediately upon their adoption by the Board of Directors.

11.4. Parliamentary Authority: Roberts Rules of Order Newly Revised shall govern the proceedings of the German-Texan Heritage Society in all cases not provided for in these bylaws.

These Restated Bylaws of the German-Texan Heritage Society were adopted in their entirety by a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors meeting in official capacity 22 April 1989, in Manchaca, Texas. They take effect immediately. New elections will be held and will take effect at the next Annual Meeting of the Members.

Attest:

Editor-in-Chief: Mary M. El-Beheri

Managing Editor: Anna Thompson

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T O P I C I N D E X 1988
Issues Number: 1, 2 and 3

W. M. Von-Maszewski
2222 Cherry Lane
Pasadena TX 77502
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By DANA OVERSTREET
City Editor

If you are like most people who record their family with photographs, you may be storing your pictures the simple way — by stuffing them into a shoebox or drawer.

When the sides of the shoebox finally split and force you to do something with your photographs, you might purchase one of those magnetic albums with pages layered with adhesive and polyvinyl chloride plastic covering the photos. Job well done, right? Wrong.

Recent research has shown that the chemicals from the adhesive and cardboard and from the PVC plastic actually can speed up the deterioration of photographs, turning them an unsightly yellow color or permanently adhering them to the page. They are better off in the shoebox.

In 1987, 781 million rolls of film were purchased — a 31.5 percent increase over the number bought in 1983. That amounts to about 15 billion photographs which cost \$4.4 billion to process.

Shoebbox to Showcase was born about a year ago to help photographers deal with their photo stash in a safe and long-lasting fashion. One of New Braunfels' winter visitors is the first Shoebbox to Showcase representative to bring the program to Texas.

"I saw an article in the Minnesota newspaper and I went over to one of the presentations," said Jean Newell, who is on her fifth trip to New Braunfels with her husband, who retired last year. "My problem had been, like a lot of folks, that I did not like what was on the market ... I had not liked putting plastic over my pictures."

Newell visited a 30-minute Shoebbox to Showcase presentation and was hooked. Since then, she's been a representative for the program, a division of Holes-Webway, Inc. She and her husband were coming to New Braunfels this month to get away from



Jean Newell will turn your shoebox to a showcase Feb. 2

the Minnesota winter when she realized she couldn't leave her livelihood, and her hobby, that long. So she brought it with her.

Webway has been manufacturing photo albums since the 1930s. In fact, it was because of a 30-year-old album that Shoebbox to Showcase was begun. Montana housewife Rhonda Anderson ordered a large quantity of Webway's scrapbook-type photo albums after discovering many friends were overwhelmed by empty album pages. The company liked her idea of the home-party approach as a way for photo lovers to find all the photo-saving items they needed and since that time, Shoebbox to Showcase has grown.

The informal free presentations offer all the low-acid or acid-free accessories one would need — plastic corners that stick to the page and hold the photo in place or Grippit adhesive that is a low-acid paper cement — along with a selection of expandable, flex-hinge albums. The firm has been conducting research to find an acid-free pen with which to write in the

album.

Newell will present her Shoebbox to Showcase seminar Feb. 2 at 2 p.m. and at 7 p.m. at the Holiday Inn. She will be in New Braunfels until April so interested persons may arrange for a free neighborhood or group workshop or purchase more photo-saving items.

The most fun part of the Shoebbox to Showcase photo album concept is the return to the scrapbook, where families can jot down things to remember about each photo right next to the picture. "People need to realize this is an important part of family history," Newell said. "We encourage people to identify and label photographs for another generation. We enjoy looking at someone who might have been our ancestor" and so will others.

"Practically everybody owns a camera; imagine how many photographs are taken today and what is happening to them," Newell said. "Economically, it's wise to store photographs safely. If a picture's worth taking, it's worth saving."

"And the benefit of a family photo album is that it preserves family history," she said.

Newell, who uses her own leather Webway album as a demonstrator, said creating a scrapbook can be a fun way to remember the children growing up, holidays, and vacations. "I found as I got interested in arranging and the creativity, that this was what I had been looking for" in a photo album, she said. "One fun part was cropping the photos. You have to get used to the idea that you can do this, that it's OK" to cut a picture. You can fit more photographs on a page and you can eliminate the unsightly chandelier or too much sky.

"Since I got involved, I have tried to group photos together," she said. "In a family album, you could keep family members separate (by skipping

Die Erdbeere

Die Erdbeere stand im grünen Wald und sprach: "O Büblein, hol mich bald! Noch bin ich frisch und rot."
Das Büblein ist aber nicht gekommen, da hat die Schnecke die Beere genommen,

denn sie ist ihr täglich Brot.

Das Büblein kam nach langer Zeit und fand nur mehr das grüne Kleid - da hat's ihn sehr gereut!

Jetzt geht es öfters in den Wald hinein denn die wilden Beeren schmecken doch fein.

(Volksgut)

Wußtet Ihr schon, daß . . .

. . . der 'grösste Kühlschrank der Welt' zur Zeit in Deutschland am Niederrhein steht? Mit einer Leistung von rund 15.000 normalen Haushaltskühlchränken friert dort die Firma Ruhrkohle AG

Ungewöhnlich

"Herr Doktor, verschreiben Sie mir bitte Magentropfen. Meine Stimme ist belegt."

"Bei belegter Stimme brauchen Sie Halstropfen".

"Nein. Ich bin Bauchredner".

Im Kino

Ein Pferd und eine Kuh gehen ins Kino. Als der Film anfängt, sagt die Kuh zum Pferd: "Nimm bitte deinen Hut runter!"

Dreht sich das Pferd um und meint: "Haha, eine Kuh im Kino!"

Fernsehen . . .

"Ich habe in den frühen Abendstunden einen so leichten Schlaf", stöhnt Herr Neugebauer, "dass ich bei der kleinsten Bild- oder Tonstörung aufwache".

* * *

"Wolltest du dich nicht scheiden lassen?"

"Doch, aber neulich ging unser Fernseher kaputt, und da lernte ich meinen Mann als einen herzenguten, liebenswerten Menschen kennen".

* * *

Ein Argument

"Herr Doktor, der Patient von 116 müsste dringend operiert werden".

"Weshalb denn, Schwester?"

"Er ist schon fast wieder gesund".

* * *

Safe, creative tips.

♥ Select photo-safe storage and adhesive materials. Look for scrapbooks with low-acid, smooth white pages (rough-textured pages often indicate high acidity). Album bindings should allow pages to lie flat to keep your photos from bending or cracking.

♥ You'll feel less overwhelmed by the task of sorting your photos if you begin by organizing the most recent ones first. Get this year's photos into the album and add the new ones as you get them — at least keep from getting any further behind.

♥ When you tackle the rest, sort them by decades first and break down by approximate years and put into albums.

♥ Document your photos. It's important to write in names, dates and events, but it is just as important to include feelings, humorous captions, and appropriate quotes.

♥ Try your hand at creative cropping. Trim your pictures when they include too much sky or grass, a thumb or a camera strap. Try using cookie cutters to trim photos into shapes — a heart, circle or Christmas tree. Be careful not to cut out a background piece that defines the times such as the '79 car or child's hobby horse. Do not cut Polaroid prints; exposing the print's chemistry to the air may cause the image to deteriorate and the alkaline developing gel can irritate skin and eyes.

♥ You needn't keep every shot of Sally's first smile; be selective and mount only the well-focused, varied shots. Give the blurry and repetitious shots to your children for their "pretend" photo albums.

♥ Include special mementos with your photos — Mikey's first hair cut photo with a lock of hair; family vacation photos with color brochures and post cards. Newsprint is high in acid content and can "migrate" to harm photos on the same or opposing page. Make photocopies of articles for your album and store the original in a cool, dry, dark place.

♥ Take at least one roll of black and white film per year — they outlast color prints. Put some in your family album and store a few in a cool, dry, dark container, for posterity, or in case something happens to your album.

♥ Store your albums in an upright position; stacking them causes abrasion problems.

a page or two) or you could have a separate album for each child. An album can be reserved strictly for holidays or could be only one year's worth of photos. "There are so many ways to group photos and you can move these pages around," she said.

Don't get all the photo-filled shoeboxes down and dump them on the table, Newell said. "One thing we suggest to folks is not to let the project overwhelm you. I think the best way is to start with the current year and work back. Your memory is best right now," she said. "If you do get them all on one table, sort them by putting them in file folders or expandable files."

"You have got to get started and the best time to start is right now. It's not going to get any easier," Newell said.

"You have to tell yourself, 'I've got to make the commitment that I want to do something about my photos'."

Sunday, January 29, 1989

Herald-Zeitung, New Braunfels, Texas

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
Patron	30.00
Add \$4.00 for postage to a foreign country.	

Annual Meeting

1989 - Sept. 8-10, San Antonio

1990 - Sept. 7-9, LaGrange/Brenham/Round Top

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 Bieseles' *THE HISTORY OF THE GERMAN SETTLEMENTS IN TEXAS 1831-1861*.
4. *THE HANDBOOK AND REGISTRY OF GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE*.

All books are available through the Society. Please request price list.

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

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- \$8 Regular
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- \$15 Institutions
- \$30 Patron (saints of the society)

Add \$4.00 for postage to a foreign country.

19____ Indicate year membership should go into effect.

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

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Name _____

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Special Projects (relating to German-Texana)

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- I prefer to just read the NEWSLETTER and learn new things.
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- 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
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Southwest Texas State University
San Marcos, Texas 78666

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The German-Texan Heritage Society publishes this JOURNAL three times annually. It is solely the creation of volunteers.

The publication schedule for each year is:

DEADLINES

SPRING.....FEBRUARY 20

SUMMER.....MAY 20

FALL.....OCT 20

The actual date of publication varies .

Back issues are available for \$3.00 each for members, or \$3.50 each for non-members. Order from Anna Thompson, P.O. Box 262, Manchaca, Tx. 78652

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GERMAN-TEXAN EVENTS!

MAKE SOMEONE HAPPY...
GIVE THEM A GTHS
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1990...SEPT. 7-9

LA GRANGE/BRENHAM/ROUND TOP

Elizabeth Lehmann

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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GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

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