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KERRVILLE, SEPTEMBER 5-7, 1997

(PRE-REGISTRATION DEADLINE IS AUGUST 13, 1997)

Registration Fees:

	<u>Member</u>	<u>Non-Member</u>
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List the name of each person attending as you wish it to appear on name tag:

Name _____
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Please refer to the program listing on the following pages, and indicate below which activities and functions you plan to attend:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Bus tour "A" (Comfort)	_____	_____
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Hill Country Museum (Schreiner Mansion)	_____	_____
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Reception at Riverhill Country Club	_____	_____
Saturday night banquet	_____	_____

There is an exhibitor's fee of \$25 per table. However, GTHS members may have one exhibitor's table free. Exhibitors who wish to participate in the convention proceedings must also pay a registration fee.

INN OF THE HILLS RESERVATIONS

A block of rooms is being held at the Inn of the Hills at a special GTHS per room rate of \$60 per night, plus tax. Mention GTHS when making your reservations, which must be in by August 13 to qualify for the special rate. Inn of the Hills, 1001 Junction Highway, Kerrville 78028. Phone 210-895-5000. Fax 210-895-1277.

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

VOLUME XIX

NUMBER 1

SPRING 1997

	Inside Front Cover: Board; Officers; Committees; Editorial Board	
ABOUT GTHS	1 -	President's notes; Members write
	3	Second Annual Maifest
	4	1996 Development Fund Donors and 1996 In Kind Donors
	7	Leave Your German Mark
	8	Kerrville: GTHS 1997 Convention
EVENTS & PLACES & HISTORY & RESEARCH	18	Hidden Gem of German History: the GTHS-headquarter
	20	Author, artist finds Georgetoen niche: Marjorie von Rosenberg
	21	Light in the Hills: Hermann Lungkwitz
	24	Youth Choir from Crottendorf, Germany
	25	German-American Old Time Music
	26	Texanische Schlößchen der Jahrhundertwende
	27	Obituaries: Logan; Schulze
	28	Germany's language reform
	30	The Heinrich Family 1866: Galveston, Victoria, High Hill, Slaton
	32	The Old Rock House in Blanco Canyon
	33	New Law Extending Shopping Hours in Germany
	34	For History's Sake: the Name is M-A-U-S
	43	They Were on the Weser, Weren't They
	46	The Letters of Henry Baumberger
	55	Windows of War
	57	Harsh Childhood Spurs Dreams of WWII Refugee
	58	Germans Hopping Mad in Beer Dispute
	59	German-Czech Reconciliation
GENEALOGY	60	Puzzle
	61	Bits - Pieces - News
	65	From Our Members
	68	Family Reunions
	70	Deutsche Zentralstelle für Genealogie, Leipzig, Germany
	73	The Beinhorns of Texas and the Beinhorns of Germany
	74	Additional information on the Helweg family
	75	Auswanderer-Ausstellung des Heimatvereins geht nach Amerika (Emigrant exhibit of the local historical society goes to America)
	77	Books - Books - Books
	79	German Occupations (and their English equivalents)
	81	Topic Index 1996
	Inside Back Cover: Publication Schedule; Annual Meetings; Helpful Addresses	

News Article Sources: Initials on articles denote issue contributors. In a few cases no name was with the article, so if you were left out, don't take it personally, please!

FC - Frances Copeland
DR - Dale von Rosenberg
MV - Muriel Vaughan

VM - W. Von-Maszewski
MG - Margaret Gideon
TC - Teresa Chavez

RK - Rodney Koenig
SHS - Stanley H. Schmidt

The following letter was written (in English) in response to an article about this editor that appeared in a German news magazine. If any of our readers can assist this young man, please, let me know. (W. M. Von-Maszewski)

Hangelsberg. den 6.3.97

Hello Mr. Wolfram Von-Maszewski!

In our lokal magazine "tele-prisma" I have read about Your life and Your work in Texas. - That was really fascinating and I am very interested in Your doings.

Something about myself: My name is Georg Löchelt, I am 19 years old and will pass my graduation (Abitur) in June '97. I live in Hangelsberg/Spree (former GDR), about 20 Miles away from Berlin. My parents are both teachers (my dad history). I also have one older sister. Your way of life is so special and interesting. I would be more than happy to visit You for 2 or 3 weeks. Of course I would pay for way to Texas and back to Germany.

It would be nice to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Georg Löchelt

My address: Georg Löchelt
Am Spreeufer 22
D15518 Hangelsberg
Germany

President's Notes:

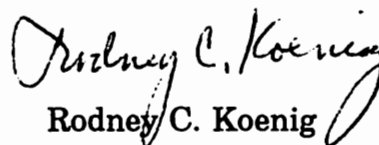
This is the first issue in 1997. I would like to start the President's notes with a huge thank you to the immediate Past President, W. M. Von-Maszewski, who has ably served as your President for the past four years. He is continuing on in 1997 as the Journal Editor and we will not lose his wonderful services. I would also like to thank Helgard Suhr, retiring Vice President, Fredericka Richter DeBerry, retiring Secretary and Anna Thompson, retiring Treasurer. We also have several other persons rotating off the Board, including Gerald Fohn, Theresa Gold, Ann Lindemann and Joyce Theis. While this great talent is rotating off the Board, we will expect to continue to see them at Society functions and working on various committees.

At this back of this Journal you will find a membership application. I would like each member to personally photocopy the membership application and become an Ambassador for GTHS. If each of us recruited one sister, brother, grandchild, niece, neighbor or friend, our society, which has done so well, would prosper and grow immensely. I am very proud of the Society and I want all of my relatives and friends to know of the Society. CARRY A MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION WITH YOU SO THAT WHEN YOU SEE SOMEONE INTERESTED IN GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE YOU CAN SIGN THEM UP AS A MEMBER ON THE SPOT! Take membership applications with you to family reunions. Speak at your family reunion for several minutes to show them copies of the Journal, copies of some of the books we publish and mention our genealogical exchange. Ask your friends to search for German

related articles to send to our editor for the Journal.

In addition to carrying your membership application with you, consider giving a membership to your local library or to some other German relative. Membership dues and the sale of our publications enable GTHS to inform our membership and others about German-Texan heritage and is a superb way in which to preserve German-Texan heritage. I look forward to serving you as your new President.

Vielen Dank!



Rodney C. Koenig

Members write:

...I wrote an article regarding 19th century North German immigration last year for your journal. I was hoping some Texans of Low German descent would respond, to assist in my effort to locate concentrations of such descendants through the midwest. ... My research suggests there should be some Low German descendants around Brenham, New Wehdem, and New Bremen (generally between Austin and Houston). However, apparently their heritage has been absorbed and/or forgotten, and I can cross Texas off the list.

Robert L. Stockman
10748-100th Street
Alto, MI 49302
(616) 891-8932

Members write: (continued)

Dear Friends,

Just a moment of thanks to you for allowing me to join the membership of the German-Texan Heritage Society. I am a daughter of Rev. Gottlieb Walter whose life story you printed. ... I also was born in the parsonage of Prince of Peace Lutheran Church, Wuthrich Hill, and confirmed at Dr. Martin Luther Church at Shriner, Texas, both churches dear to my heart.

Your articles are outstanding and I enjoy reading about my German heritage. I am enclosing a check for my next subscription. I look forward to every Journal. What a wonderful way to remember! I am a caregiver for my beloved husband Roy. We do not get out much and therefore read avidly!

Thank you and alles Gute!

Louise Raymond

Greetings from Rückmarsdorf! Rückmarsdorf is located on the outskirts of Leipzig's west side. ... we have been living over here for the past one and one-half years.

Over the last fifteen years, I have been gathering information regarding my father's family. The family came to the United States and settled in the Greenvine, Texas, area. The last name is WEDEMEYER. However, this letter is not regarding family matters (although cross referencing would always be helpful!)

My husband and I are from Houston, Texas. Houston is Leipzig's sister city. We belong to that association, and also to the Leipzig-Houston association in Germany.

Over the past few years, Dr. Frank Rohrwacher, an ophthalmologist in Leipzig, has been instrumental in placing medical students from Leipzig in institutions in the Houston area.

My husband, who is an engineer, has also been successful in placing two engineering students in Houston firms.

I have had the opportunity to meet and get to know some of the students who interned in Houston. They are now back in Leipzig, completing their medical education.

If there is any way and approach that could be made for such placements, please contact me. I will then give any information I have received to "Dr. Frank." He could then make contact with the person, doctor, hospital, institution, etc., direct.

If any specific information is needed, I will try to obtain it.

There is a need for this program to continue and grow. I hope as a member of GTHS that others will feel the same way.

I can also be reached by E-mail: EPhill1027@aol.com

Very truly yours,

Ellyn W. Phillips

Lindenstrasse 6

04430 Rückmarsdorf, Germany



Abb. 33: Der Hafner an der «Blockscheibe», die er baufuß treibt. Holzschnitt des 16. Jh.s.

(Cooper)

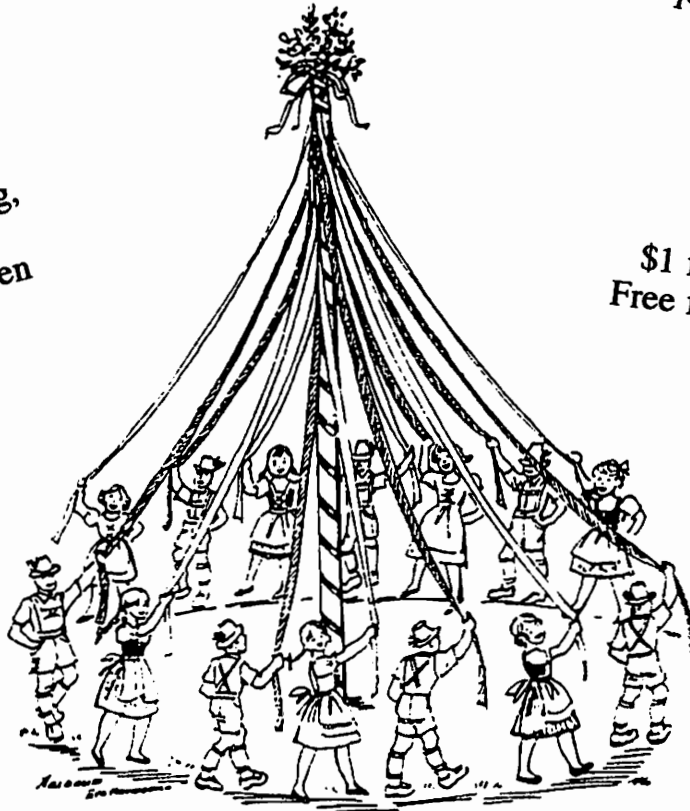
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LEAVE YOUR GERMAN MARK (or German Haus)**By Rodney C. Koenig**

Our Society has wonderful publications, particularly the Journal which has been so ably edited by various people in the past, most recently by W. H. Von-Maszewski. In addition to the Journal, we have other publications. We preserve German-Texan heritage in our publications. All of these endeavors need funds. GTHS has been blessed by receiving a gift of the German Free School which was Dr. Kelly Haygood Stevens' home. This article will focus on the mechanics of leaving your German mark by leaving your German haus, weekend home or your German ranch to the Society. The Internal Revenue Service encourages all of us to be charitable. GTHS is a charitable organization and gifts to the Society are deductible for income tax purposes as well as federal estate tax purposes.

If you have been searching for ways in which to leave your German mark, consider the possibility of deeding your home, your farm or ranch to the Society, reserving a life estate. If you have otherwise provided for your family and you wish to make a gift to GTHS of your home, farm or ranch, the Internal Revenue Service provides a special incentive to give your home, farm or ranch to charity and still retain the use of such home until you die. You can simply deed the home to the Society, reserving a life estate with the proviso that upon your death the Society will take full title. This is the method which Dr. Kelly Haygood Stevens used when he donated the German Free School in Austin to the Society. As a result of such gift, you can get an immediate income tax deduction equal to the actuarial value of the remainder interest passing to charity. For example, if a woman, age 75, desired to give a \$100,000 home to the Society, she would have an income tax deduction currently of about \$51,600, but could continue to live in the home for the rest of her life. At her death, the Society could then realize the value of the home to further the goals of the Society. The same rules apply to a remainder interest in a farm or ranch. If your goal is to leave the farm, ranch or home to GTHS in any event, by accelerating the gift you might, in fact, increase your own cash flow by obtaining an income tax deduction immediately. Of course, you would not want to do this if you want members of your family to receive the home, farm or ranch. The authority for this deduction is given in Internal Revenue Code, Section 170(f)(3) and 2055.

In addition to allowing a deduction for a gift of a remainder interest in a farm or personal residence, you may also create a charitable remainder trust which could be either an annuity trust or a unitrust, allowed under Section 664 of the Internal Revenue Code. The charitable remainder unitrust allows you to keep an income interest for the rest of your life and also is a good way to avoid capital gains tax on appreciated stock. With the stock market being up, you should consider the use of a unitrust to help yourself and your charity. The charitable remainder annuity trust or charitable remainder unitrust will likely require help from a specialist in this area. The way in which you leave your German mark or your German haus is up to you. Another attractive way to donate to GTHS is by designating GTHS as a beneficiary of your life insurance policy or your IRA. Consider taking action on one of these matters now. Should you desire assistance in this regard, please call our Executive Director at (512) 482-0927 or your Planned Giving Chairman at (713) 651-5333. Leave your German Mark and your German Haus to GTHS.

**REGISTRATION FORM
 GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY 1997 CONVENTION
 KERRVILLE, SEPTEMBER 5-7, 1997**

(PRE-REGISTRATION DEADLINE IS AUGUST 13, 1997)

Registration Fees:

	<u>Member</u>	<u>Non-Member</u>
(before Aug. 13)	___ x \$45 = _____	___ x \$60 = _____
(after Aug. 13)	___ x \$55 = _____	___ x \$70 = _____
(at door)	___ x \$60 = _____	___ x \$75 = _____

Make checks payable to: German-Texan Heritage Society
 P.O. Box 684171
 Austin TX 78768-0927

Or: VISA/Mastercard # _____ Exp. Date _____
 Signature _____

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

Name _____
 Name _____
 Address _____
 Phone () _____

Please refer to the program listing on the following pages, and indicate below which activities and functions you plan to attend:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Bus tour "A" (Comfort)	_____	_____
Bus tour "B" (Loyal Valley area)	_____	_____
Hill Country Museum (Schreiner Mansion)	_____	_____
Cowboy Artists Museum	_____	_____
Reception at Riverhill Country Club	_____	_____
Saturday night banquet	_____	_____

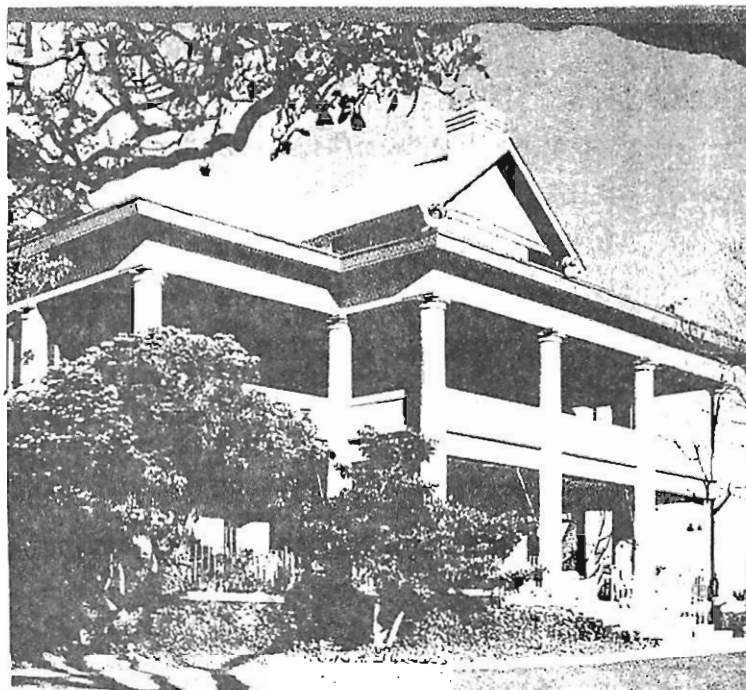
There is an exhibitor's fee of \$25 per table. However, GTHS members may have one exhibitor's table free. Exhibitors who wish to participate in the convention proceedings must also pay a registration fee.

INN OF THE HILLS RESERVATIONS

A block of rooms is being held at the Inn of the Hills at a special GTHS per room rate of \$60 per night, plus tax. Mention GTHS when making your reservations, which must be in by August 13 to qualify for the special rate. Inn of the Hills, 1001 Junction Highway, Kerrville 78028. Phone 210-895-5000. Fax 210-895-1277.

WELCOME to KERRVILLE, on 5-7 SEPTEMBER, 1997, where the people are friendly and the scenery is majestic!! Get an early start on Friday, the 5th, and tour some of the interesting sites described in this issue of The Journal.

On Friday evening our Reception and Buffet will be at the historical mansion of Gustave Fritz Schreiner, built in 1899, and now housing the Riverhill Country Club Clubhouse. Gus's father, Capt. Charles Schreiner deeded the land to him, which is approximately the same acreage of the present Riverhill golf course. Mr. Gus and his wife Huldah called the mansion "Cedar Crest". Several remodelings made the home a showplace and center of social activities for more than 60 years. At first, the basement, complete with wine cellar and vault, plus the first floor, served them sufficiently for a few years, until they decided to add a second floor, completed in 1916. It consisted of a bedroom, sleeping porch, sitting room and guest rooms.



After a few years this became inadequate for their way of life, so they added the third floor, a ballroom, which was finished in 1920. The beautiful beveled, leaded engraved windows in the Clubhouse were imported from France. The huge oak tree at the entrance to the club area is over two hundred years old, and was a special tree to Mr. Gus.

Life was slow....elegant....refined. That exquisite style of living, born in the quiet simplicity of the Texas Hill Country, has not been destroyed by time. It has in fact, been restored.

Byron Nelson built the championship golf course and remains associated with Riverhill as consultant as well as homeowner on one of the fairways.

The Hill Country weather complements the beauty of Riverhill. The Rockefeller Foundation determined that "....the area within 100 miles radius of Kerrville, Texas is the most ideal climate in the United States."

Riverhill has cottage rooms and condo rooms available, for information call 210-896-1400.

The Hill Country is noted for cool, clear rivers, a Springtime wildflower bonanza, and shimmering Fall colors, and where sparkling springfed creeks meander through the rugged terrain and rolling hills of the Guadalupe River Valley.

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY 1997 CONVENTION

KERRVILLE, SEPTEMBER 5-7

"German-Texans in the Hill Country"

TENTATIVE PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Friday P.M.

- **Registration /Exhibits /Videos /Slides (continuous)**
- **(opt.)Tour Hill Country Museum (Capt. Chas. Schreiner Home) (your own transportation)**
Museum Hours - Fri.& Sat. 10 - noon, 1 - 4:30 pm; Sunday--Closed.
Cost: Adults - \$3.00. Location - Downtown.
- **Tour Cowboy Artists Museum (your own trans.) (cost included in registration fee)**
Friday from 5:00 pm-7:00 pm. Museum is located next door to Riverhill Country Club where our Reception will be held.
- **Reception/Buffer/Music at Riverhill Country Club, formerly the Mansion of Gus F. Schreiner, is complimentary. (your own trans.)**

Saturday A.M.

Speakers

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| • Registration /Exhibits /Genealogy Table-Crista Prewitt / Videos & Slides (cont.) | |
| • Greetings from Convention Committee | Esther Strange |
| Welcome from Mayor of Kerrville | Charles Johnson |
| GTHS President | Rodney Koenig |
| Introduction of Special Guests | |
| Master of Ceremonics | Rev. Henry Treptow |
| • <i>Kerrville Founding and History</i> | Michael Walker |
| (Kerr County Historical Commission) | |
| • <i>Capt. Charles A. Schreiner Family</i> | (?) |
| <i>(born in Riguewihr, France (Alsace); as a youngster immigrated to Tex. 1852; entered cattle business in Kerr Co. 1857, known for his Longhorn cattle & founder of world known YO Ranch; opened merchantile business 1869; appointed Capt. of The Kerrville Mounted Rifles by governor 1875; established Schreiner Institute)</i> | |
| • Coffee Break /Exhibits /Genealogy Table-Crista Prewitt /Videos & Slides (cont.) | |
| • GTHS General Business Meeting | Rodney Koenig |
| • <i>A Log Cabin, Cemetery, and the Real Family</i> | Emilie Neal |
| <i>(Emilie is a descendant of the Real family of Kerr County)</i> | |
| • <i>How different cultures in southwest Texas used the land and now use the land.</i> | Julius Neunhoffer |
| <i>(Julius presently lives on the land that his ancestors owned in 1857)</i> | |

Saturday A.M. (cont.)

- **Loyal Valley: A Vision** **Julius DeVos**
(Loyal Valley was homesite of John O. Meusebach, successor to Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels; Meusebach is buried nearby)

Board buses (everyone) to Comfort for lunch and your choice of tours.

Lunch in Comfort at an lovely historical home.

Saturday P.M.

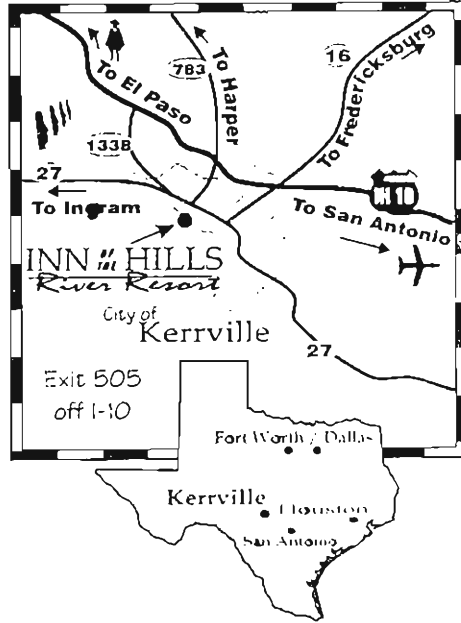
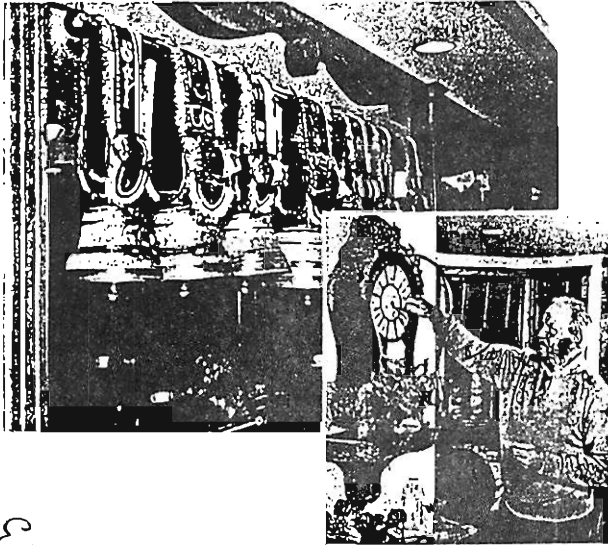
- **Tour A: in Comfort or --**
Board buses for Tour B: to Loyal Valley, Meusebach Gravesite, Hilda Methodist, St. Peter Lutheran in Doss
- **Cash Bar in Convention Center at Inn of the Hills**
Dinner(German) at Inn of the Hills
Awards Presentation **GTHS**
- **Hill Country Germans: True to the Union** **Paul Burrier**
(Paul will also discuss these related subjects: monument at Comfort, The Battle of Nueces, before & after; free thinkers of the area)
German Band, Music & Dance

Sunday

- **German Church Service** **Rev. Claus Rohlfis**
- **German-Texas Contribution in Medicine**
(Dr. W.A.J. van Heuven)
- **Sisterdale, Nicolaus Zink, Latin Settlement** **Fred Bartel**
(Fred will tell us about the founding of Sisterdale 1847; Nicolaus Zink, a Bavarian engineer, a millwright; and the intellectuals of the area)
- **Coffee Break / Exhibits / Genealogy Table - Crista Prewitt**
- **Panel -- Preserving German Heritage and Traditions** **Dr. Frank Kiel,**
Ruth Kiel, Herta Sokolyk, Silvia Grindrod, Dzintra Beadles
- **Julius T. Splittgerber, Prussian army officer, Texas sheriff** **Mary Turner**
(Splittgerber was sheriff in Fredericksburg; Mary, a descendant, is author of a Splittgerber book)
- **Adm. Nimitz's Boyhood in Kerrville** **(?)**
(Adm.Nimitz lived in Kerrville for 9-10 years)
- **Dr. Lindheimer's Wildflowers in Hill Country** **(?)**
(was botanist, studied flora in the hill country; his well known Lindheimer Senna is common in Kerr Co. & Edwards Plateau)
- **Adjourn**

WILLKOMMEN !! *from our Convention Headquarters.*

INN ^{OF THE} HILLS *River Resort*



Enjoy Superb
Dining and
Entertainment.

Annemaries Alpine

Lodge Restaurant offers

family style dining,

serving all day,

including luncheon buffets and dinner theme buffets. Try

Annemaries famous dessert bar with a large variety of

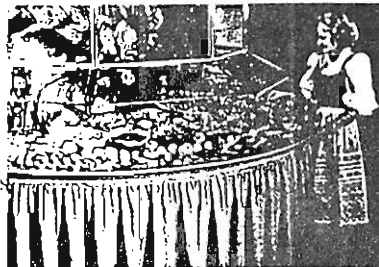
homemade desserts and don't leave early. Sunday

Brunch is temptuous. Decorated in Swiss German design

with Cow Bells, Swiss Alp horns and an original selection

of the Trachten Art Collection. 19th century pictographs of

the original costumes worn during that time.



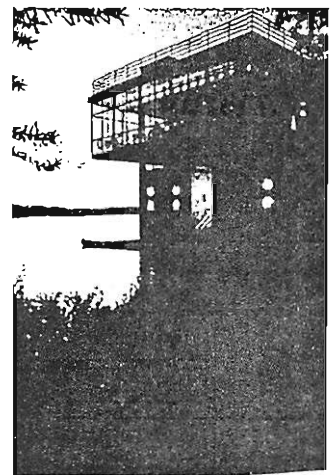
1001 Junction Hwy. • Kerrville, Texas 78028
(210) 895-5000 • Reservations (800) 292-5690

Premier Resort of the Texas Hill Country

The River View

Restaurant. A fine dining restaurant open for dinner only from Tuesday through Saturday.

Offering a selection of wild game and fabulous desserts. Dine overlooking the Guadalupe River with breathtaking sunsets.



KERRVILLE!!

WELCOMES YOU

SEPTEMBER 5-7, 1997

REGISTER NOW!!

Inn of the Hills is our Convention Headquarters.

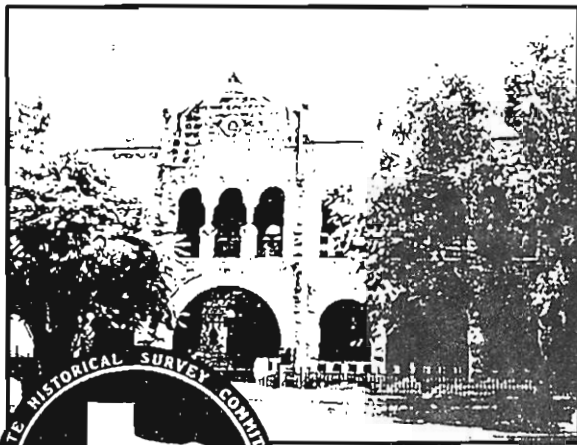
KERRVILLE WELCOMES YOU - SEPT. 5-7, 1997

REGISTER NOW!

COME AND EXPERIENCE AN ENJOYABLE CONVENTION!

THE HILL COUNTRY MUSEUM

Downtown



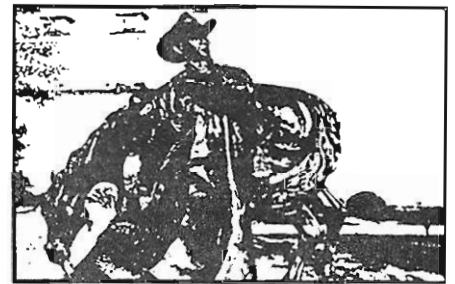
A historic residence restored to house the memorabilia of over a century of living in the Hill Country of Texas.

Hill Country Museum - 1879
Capt. Charles Schreiner's large Romanesque home is one of four Kerrville area buildings on the National Register of Historic Landmarks. Capt. Schreiner led the community in banking, ranching and mercantile activities. The home designed by San Antonio architect Alfred Giles, is built of native stone. Expert masons and stone carvers were brought from Germany to do the intricate design work on the exterior. The parquet floor is made of eight different hardwoods.

*The
COWBOY ARTISTS
of
AMERICA MUSEUM
Takes Great Pride
in Displaying the Works
of The Cowboy Artists of America*



... AT THE
COWBOY ARTISTS
OF AMERICA
MUSEUM.



Wind and Rain by William Moyers, CA



*The Legend Lives
by Bill Nebeker, CA*

Displaying the Finest

THE COWBOY ARTISTS OF AMERICA . . . THE MOST PRESTIGIOUS AND ENDURING ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN ARTISTS IN THE NATION. MANY OF THESE TALENTED ARTISTS HAVE ACTUALLY LIVED THE COWBOY LIFE, AND ALL OF THEM ARE COWBOYS AT HEART.

Comfort, Texas

NATIONAL HISTORICAL DISTRICT

Founded in 1854

by German pioneers
in the Heart of the
Texas Hill Country

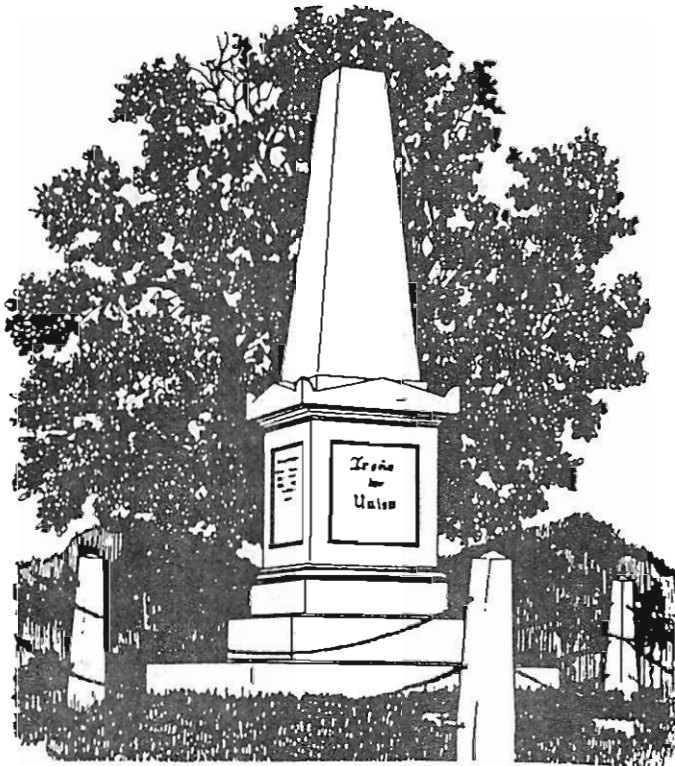
KERRVILLE!!

WELCOMES YOU

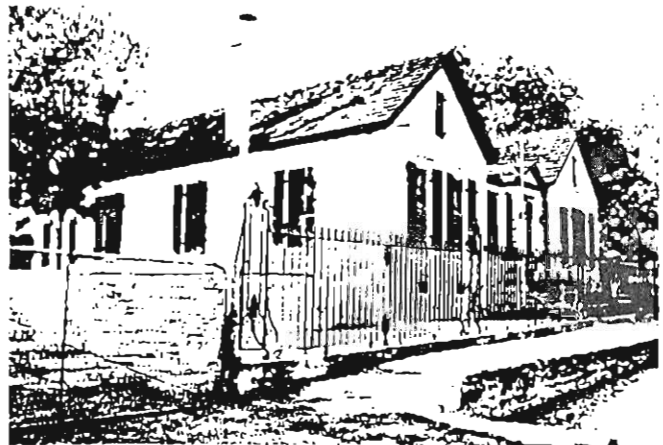
SEPTEMBER 5-7, 1997

REGISTER NOW!!

SITES ON TOUR A



Nueces "Treue der Union" Monument, 1866



* 111. Paul Ingenhuett residence, 1895. This native limestone home, built by Bruno Schott from a design by Alfred Giles, has always been in the Ingenhuett family. It was the home of Miss Paula Ingenhuett until her death in 1981. Her father, Paul, succeeded his father, Peter, in the mercantile business, and was one of the founders of the Comfort State Bank in 1907. Now owned by Miss Paula's nephew, Roy O. Perkins III, it is the only residential design of Alfred Giles' in Comfort. 417 8th Street.

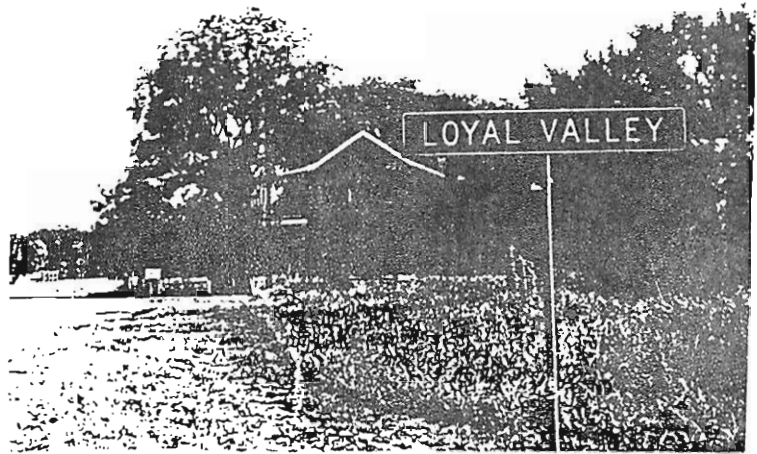
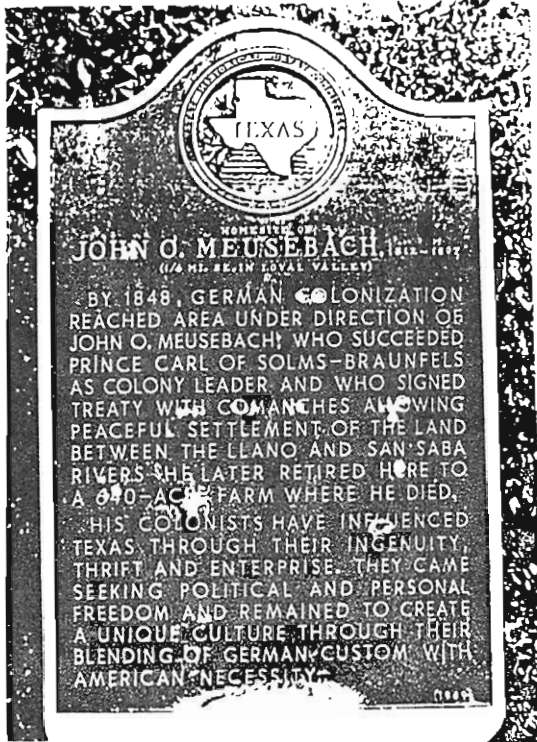
* 109. Gass Blacksmith Shop/Comfort Museum, 1890. Built by J. Gottlieb Lorbeer as a blacksmith shop for Jacob Gass. In 1903, Paul Ingenhuett bought the building and used it for storage in connection with his general store next door. The Members of the Literary Social Club, with the able help of Mrs. Paul Ingenhuett, converted the building for use as a private museum in 1933. Her daughter, Miss Paula Ingenhuett, continued to make it available as a museum. For many years it was opened each Saturday by the Guido Ransleben's (he is the author of "A Hundred Years of Comfort in Texas"). Both Guido and his wife, "Mansie," died in 1979. Current owner is Roy O. Perkins III. The museum is now assisted by the Comfort Historical Society. 838 High Street.



KERRVILLE!!

WELCOMES YOU
SEPTEMBER 5-7, 1997
REGISTER NOW!!

SITES ON TOUR B

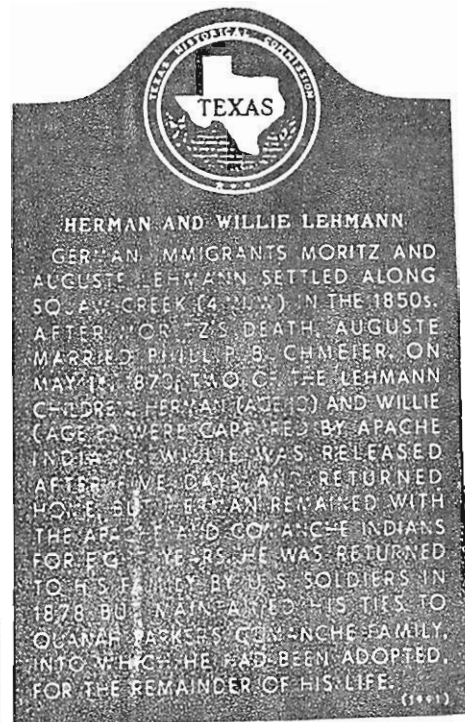


Meusebach Marker at Loyal Valley

Cherry Springs



John O. Meusebach is buried here



Loyal Valley Cemetery
The Lehmann family resided in Loyal Valley

Kerr County began in 1856. One hundred years later the following poem, song, and prayer were included in Kerr County's and Kerrville's Centennial Celebration.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

'Twas brav'ry in the wilderness,
And courage in the hills;
'Twas beauty in the cypress trees,
And twinkling river rills.

Oh, County Kerr, the bold one
Set hearts of men aglow,—
With wealth enough to hold one,—
A hundred years ago.

Along the valleys deepening
Where sun and shadows spilled,
Came dreams of home and children;—
Rich life and hopes fulfilled.

Oh, County Kerr, the deep one,
With fertile fields to sow,
And promises to keep one,—
A hundred years ago.

The shelter of a hundred years
Falls soft on vales and hills,
Glad hopes surpassed bring heartfelt cheers,
The golden harvest thrills.

Oh, County Kerr, the blest one,
With beauty on her brow;
May homes be here to rest one
A hundred years from now.

—May Rogers Adkins

KERRVILLE!
WELCOMES YOU
SEPTEMBER 5-7, 1997
REGISTER NOW!!

HAIL TO KERR COUNTY

MUSIC: Lavene Bennett
Words: Lavene Bennett
Words: Camilla Salter

Hail to Kerr County,
Hail, all hail to thee.
Thy beauty rare, thy
Hills and waters free.
Years past have brought thee fame,
Hail thy glorious name!
Tributes we bring, and
Praises to thee sing.

Hail to Kerr County,
Hail, all hail to thee.
Great were thy founders,
Men of destiny.
May glorious days to come
Bring thee joy and peace.
God grant that to thee
Praises never cease.

CENTENNIAL PRAYER

(On the hundredth anniversary of the founding of Kerrville, Texas)

Dear God, we lift our hearts in thankful prayer
For all Thy bounty through our hundred years—
We would be mindful of Thy loving care
When danger stalked the path of pioneers;
We would remember dear, familiar hills
That crown our view—the vales and winding stream;
We thank Thee that our growth today fulfills
The vision of the founders' wishful dream;
We thank Thee for the magic of our climate,
Which lengthens life, and draws new blood each day;
We thank Thee that the progress of our time
In arts and industry now lights our way,—
And blessed with this rich heritage, we plead
For grace to guard it well for future need!

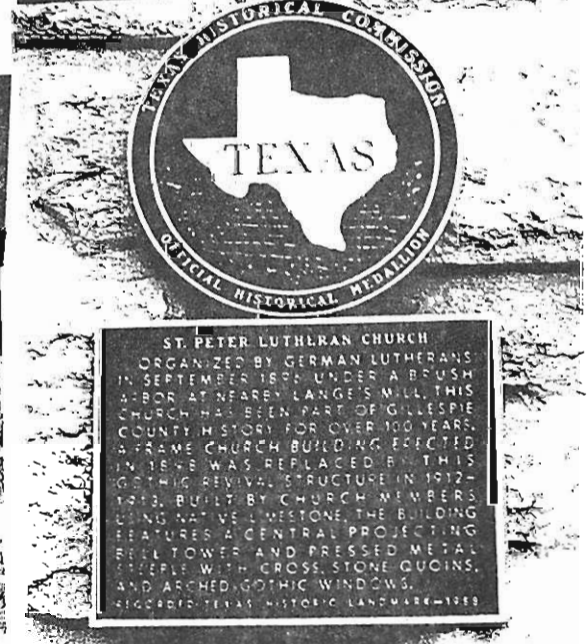
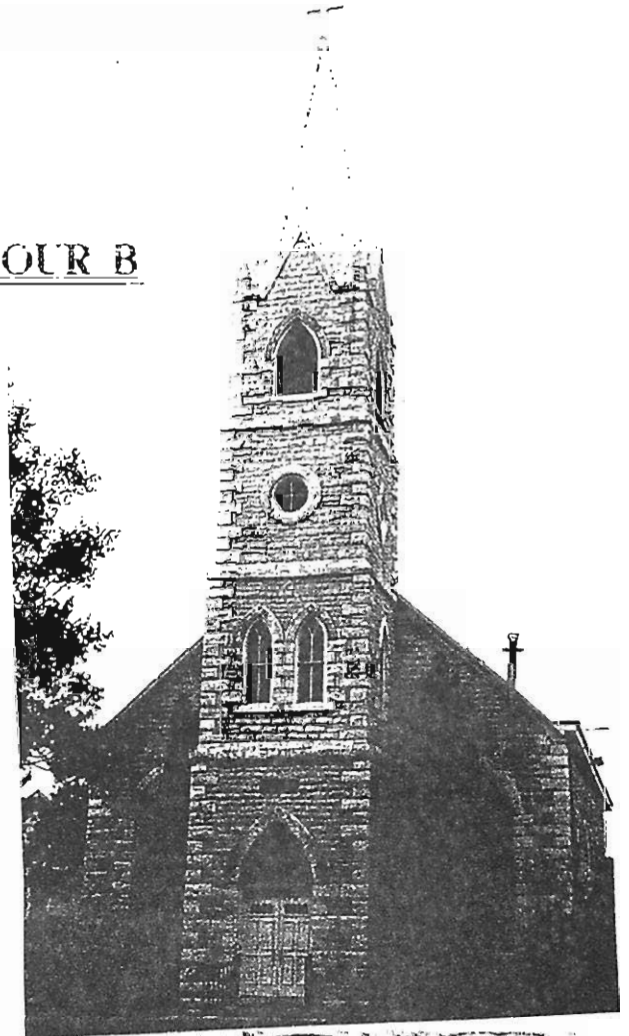
Harriet Garrett

KERRVILLE!!

WELCOMES YOU
SEPTEMBER 5-7, 1997
REGISTER NOW!!

SITES ON TOUR B

Hilda (Bethel) Methodist



ST. PETER LUTHERAN CHURCH
ORGANIZED BY GERMAN LUTHERANS
IN SEPTEMBER 1854 UNDER A BRUSH
ARBOR AT NEARBY LANGE'S MILL, THIS
CHURCH HAS BEEN PART OF GILLESPIE
COUNTY HISTORY FOR OVER 100 YEARS.
A FRAME CHURCH BUILDING ERECTED
IN 1878 WAS REPLACED BY THIS
GOTHIC REVIVAL STRUCTURE IN 1912-
1913. BUILT BY CHURCH MEMBERS
USING NATIVE LIMESTONE, THE BUILDING
FEATURES A CENTRAL PROJECTING
BELL TOWER AND PRESSED METAL
ROOFLE WITH CROSS, STONE QUAINS,
AND ARCHED GOTHIC WINDOWS.
REGGIDD TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK-1989

St. Peter Lutheran at Doss

HIDDEN GEM OF GERMAN HISTORY

30 OCT. 96

Austin American-Statesman

'We have two world wars to live down. Our history goes way back before the Nazis.' TC

Charles Kalteyer, German Free School Guild



Ted S. Warrert/For AA-S

Connie Krause, a volunteer at the German-Texan Heritage Society and chairman of its Christmas Traditions Committee, and Teresa Chavez, executive director of the society, stand outside the society headquarters, built in downtown Austin in 1857 as the German Free School.

Society preserves culture in former school

By STARITA SMITH
American-Statesman Staff

The stone wall on the steep, little-traveled block of East 10th Street disguises one of the most pleasant and historic sites in downtown Austin.

Any visitor who passes through the gate at 507 E. 10th St. and climbs the stairs will find a near-secret garden in front of the old German Free School building at the top.

The quiet garden dotted with red, purple, lavender and deep green native Texan foliage is about to become noisier and busier at the home of the German-Texan Heritage Society as it implements a new master plan.

New Braunfels set for Wursthfest. B6

The plan includes the society's straightforward mission statement. "We promote awareness and preservation of the German culture of Texas," said Teresa Chavez, director of the society.

The fabric of Central Texas history and culture from the mid-1800s through today is deeply woven with German threads. Thousands of residents of the area can trace their ancestry back to settlers who arrived from Europe to put their stamp on the area's history. In music, community festivals, foods, language and folklore, they keep German cul-

ture alive and attempt to dispel misconceptions about it.

"We have two world wars to live down," said Charles Kalteyer, president of the German Free School Guild. The constant task before German Texans is to remind people that they had nothing to do with the Germans who fought in World War I and II.

"Our history goes way back before the Nazis," he said.

To become a better statewide focal point for German culture, space inside the society's headquarters will be remodeled to provide more room for the burgeoning library

See German-Texan, B7

Continued from B1

of Texana and German history books, and somewhere, there will be more space for crowds to come hear speakers at the headquarters.

Although there are places where the beer-and-sausage celebratory side of German heritage can be seen, the society's headquarters has a more sedate atmosphere.

"We want this to be a little different fun," said Joe Burges, incoming president of the board of the society. "We're trying to make this into a cultural center."

The group already holds chamber music concerts featuring the works of such German-speaking composers as Bach, Beethoven, Wagner, Brahms and Handel. There also are lectures on chapters in German Texan history, such as the Civil War, which caused major trauma to Germans who did not support secession and fought for the Union.

Kalteyer said his great-grandfather was a captain in the Confederate Army, but that that ancestor's daughter married a Union soldier. Dozens of German men who were against slavery and refused to sign loyalty oaths to the Confederacy were killed as they tried to escape to Mexico. A monument was erected to their memory in Comfort, southwest of Austin near Kerrville.

The society's headquarters was built about five years before that tragic episode. German immigrants erected it in 1857 as the German Free School.

One of Kalteyer's ancestors, Charles Pressler, was a member of the association that built the school to give even children who couldn't pay for schooling an education.

"It was the first chartered school in Austin. They paid teachers 10 cents a day per student. They were paying for the education of those who couldn't pay," he said. Teachers received 1.5 cents a day for each student whose family could pay for school.

Boys attended class in one room and girls in another.

Eventually, however the school building became the home of the large Schulte family. Pictures in the crowded library space show the Schultes posed formally and having fun together in the early 1900s.

The last person to live in the building before it became the home of the heritage society was Kelly H. Stevens, a world traveler and artist who left the building and its grounds to the society. He died in 1991, leaving behind the eclectic and fascinating combina-



Mark Matson/AA-S

Joe Burges, Arlene Burges and Chris Davis work on a feather tree at the German-Texan Heritage Society. Feather trees were made in Germany in the 1800s because of a prohibition against evergreen tree depletion, creating a cottage industry manufacturing the artificial trees. The trees were a few inches to 8 feet tall.

tion of antiques and artwork that decorates the building.

Visitors can see fine blue and white Meissen porcelain from the Saxony region of Germany and Dutch Delft china pieces. The mantelpiece in the main sitting room comes from a Tennessee Stevens family home and dates to the late 1790s.

To learn more

Information on membership in the society and the schedule of events at its headquarters is available by calling 482-0927.

AA 5

There is a collection of Stevens' paintings as well as other works he acquired as he traveled the world. The floors and many of the pieces of furniture attest to Stevens' love for beautiful wood.

How much of the inside of the old schoolhouse will stay as it remains to be seen. The society obtained a grant and is working with an architect to develop final plans for the remodeling. If any space is added to the building, it will be in the back to allow the front with its columns and curlicue banisters to remain intact. Chavez said.

The gate at the top of the stairs in the stone wall is open every Thursday from 1 to 4 p.m. for free public tours of the property. The society sponsors German lessons and German conversation hours as well.

Saxony, too, has plans for promoting German-American cultural ties. The State Light Opera Company (*Staatsoperette*) in Dresden recently announced that it hopes to stage the world premiere of a long-lost musical by George Gershwin (1898-1937). "Pardon My English," as it is entitled, is an early work that has been sitting, forgotten, in Los Angeles for decades. As company head Fritz Wendrich explained, the Saxon capital is a natural choice of venue for "Pardon My English": its hero is a Dresdener a long way from home. The State Light Opera will try to raise the necessary funding for the production, tentatively slated for 1998, with its annual ball in February. ■

The Week in Germany - December 20, 1996



- Frank Miller

MARJORIE VON ROSENBERG has written and illustrated four children's books. She also has a program for school children.

(DE)

Author, artist finds G'town niche

By MARTHA UNDERWOOD

Impersonating famous Austin sculptor Elisabet Ney is one of the joys of Sun City resident Marjorie von Rosenberg.

Ms. von Rosenberg has also utilized her love of art, history and people to write children's books about Texas art historical figures.

In the last decade, she has written and illustrated four children's books. She also paints under commission.

Recently, Mrs. von Rosenberg told the story of her *Cowboy Bob's Critters Visit Texas Heroes* book to pupils at Jack Frost Elementary School.

In the book, statues around the Texas Capitol come alive. In her program for kindergarden through second-graders, she used dolls to portray the fantasy characters. She also used slides of the actual statues.

"Everybody liked the longhorn and the guy riding horses," Frost second-grader Amber Spain said, referring to the Texas longhorn statue at the University of Texas and the bronze cowboy tribute on the Capitol grounds.

Amber said she also really liked the "lady holding the star," meaning the sculpture on top the Capitol building.

In addition to her work in schools, Mrs. von Rosenberg gives entertaining talks, portraying the famous Ms.

Ney in costume. She learned the skill through the Texans Living History Association in conjunction with her book, *Elisabet Ney: Sculptor of American Heroes*.

Ms. Ney is famous in Texas for her statues of Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin, which stand around the State Capitol and in Zilker Park.

"The high point for me was interpreting Ms. Ney in costume when her studio, Formosa, reopened in Austin," she said. The studio is now the Elisabet Ney Museum.

Mr. von Rosenberg, who is interested in art and Texas history, handles some of the research for his wife.

"He encourages me," Mrs. von Rosenberg said. "We work together and enjoy it."

Mr. von Rosenberg is a retired mathematician and engineer who has also taught on the university level. He is also on the board of the German Texas Heritage Society.

Mrs. von Rosenberg's first book, *Max and Martha, the Twins of Fredericksburg*, was about her husband's ancestors. Max and Martha are the oldest children of landscape painter and pioneer settler Hermann Lungkwitz. The book describes their adventures of daily living in the late 1840s, a scare in the forest and their friendship with the

Indians.

Max and Martha is unique because the story is both in English and German. The book was intended to give children an early understanding of another language as well as an appreciation of life as pioneers.

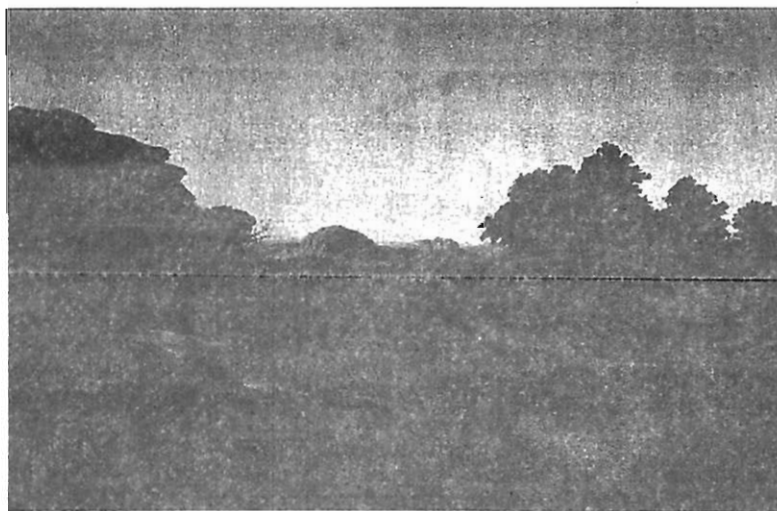
Originally published 10 years ago, the story was republished this year for Fredericksburg's sesquicentennial by Eakin Press in Austin.

Life has not changed much for her since coming to Sun City, Mrs. von Rosenberg said. She has been able to continue to write, speak and paint.

Her newest children's book, about frontier artists Hermann Lungkwitz and Richard Petri, is expected to be completed next month. Both artists are Mr. von Rosenberg's ancestors, so they have access to family stories not previously published.

The von Rosenbergs knew about Georgetown before Sun City was started here. Their son, Clyde, is the long-range planner for the City of Georgetown. The couple also have sons in Dallas and New Orleans, a daughter in Pennsylvania and eight grandchildren.

"Georgetown is a very creative area," Ms. von Rosenberg said, adding that she has discovered since moving here that local artists are friendly as well as very active.



Classically precise foliage sets off Enchanted Rock Near Fredericksburg.

LIGHT IN THE HILLS

European painter Hermann Lungkwitz's Hill Country was a vision of glowing stones and near-animate trees.

Hermann Lungkwitz: *Romantic Landscapist on the Texas Frontier* immediately conjures up a cliché: the watery-eyed Aryan aesthete trying to keep the sweat from dripping on his sketch pad while he dodges the arrows of irascible redskins and the bullets of cantankerous cowboys. But behind the title of this new biography and catalogue raisonné, by James Patrick McGuire (published by the University of Texas Press), and an accompanying tour of paintings and drawings (which has been at the UT Institute of Texan Cultures in San Antonio and the Blaffer Gallery at the University of Houston, and will be at the Texas Memorial Museum in Austin May 6 through June 10) is a more serious and more provocative story. McGuire makes clear in his thorough, unpretentious history that Lungkwitz, who during much of the nineteenth century was the only European-academy-trained landscape painter in Texas, was not just a cultural anomaly. As a German émigré in Texas, he was typical of thousands of his countrymen, and the fusion of his two roles—artist and settler—leaves us with a

vivid record of the European idealism that played a crucial part in the civilizing of the Texas frontier.

The Lungkwitz story begins in a Germany that was much more a cultural entity than a political one. Lungkwitz was born in the central German state of Saxony in 1813, in the midst of Napoleon's final, futile defense of the German lands that he had conquered in 1806. After Napoleon's defeat, Prince Metternich of Austria re-ordered the shattered, antique shell of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation into the Deutscher Bund, a loose federation of 39 separately ruled German states. Under the aegis of Europe's archetypal reactionary, the insecure German princes maintained their power through resistance to the democratic ideals that had already stirred France to revolution and that continued to ferment elsewhere in Europe. The German people were largely denied freedom of speech, press, and assembly. The harsh Metternichian order prevailed until mid-century, at the expense of a vital German nation.

Denied political expression, the German people made their revolution in the

arts and letters. Fueled by the thinking of Goethe, Schiller, and Kant, the music of Schumann, Schubert, and Beethoven, and the painting of Caspar David Friedrich and Philipp Otto Runge, the German romantic movement marked the leading edge of early nineteenth-century European culture.

Lungkwitz entered the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Dresden in 1840, apparently over the objections of his father, a successful hosiery manufacturer. In Dresden, a city so lovely and cosmopolitan that it was known as the Florence of the North, Lungkwitz not only received a rigorous classical training but was also introduced to the latest wave of romantic thinking. His mentor was the popular illustrator and landscapist Ludwig Richter, who eschewed Friedrich's moody allegorical vistas and favored an intimate, scrupulously accurate portrayal of nature.

Lungkwitz seems to have been one of Richter's star pupils. He made regular Alpine sketching expeditions and soon developed an expert facility as a draftsman, producing small, almost silverpoint-fine pencil studies so tortuously detailed that

"Lungkwitz was at his most poetic when he painted trees; exactly rendered, often fantastically gnarled like wizened elders, they were as individualistic as portraits."

every leaf and blade of grass seemed individually drawn. *Sunset in Saxony* (circa 1846), with its solitary hiker gazing past medieval ruins toward a sweeping, molten-gold horizon, was obviously Friedrich-influenced, but in general Lungkwitz took his cue from Richter, preferring the more prosaic light of midday and closely cropped views of racing streams, rock formations, and ruined churches and castles. Lungkwitz was at his most poetic when he painted trees; exactly rendered, often fantastically gnarled like wizened elders, they were as animate and individualistic as portraits.

As a result of the failure of the 1848 revolution in Dresden, Lungkwitz decided to emigrate. He arrived in New York City in the fall of 1850, accompanied by his new wife, Elise, and four other relatives, including Elise's brother Richard Petri, a talented portrait painter who had been a friend of Lungkwitz's since his academy days. Their first American home was Wheeling, Virginia, but they soon made their way to Texas.

Their destination was hardly arbitrary. Between 1815 and 1850 more than fifty books had been published by Germans who had visited America, and "Texas was better discussed and advertised than any other state in America." Among the popular encomiums were Hermann Ehrenberg's *Texas und Seine Revolution* (Texas and Its Revolution), detailing his experiences as a soldier in the Texas war for independence, and a volume of poetry titled *Texanische Lieder* (Texas Songs), by Hoffman von Fallersleben, who wrote Germany's national anthem. Like a number of ardent Texas enthusiasts, Von Fallersleben had never visited the state—he relied on the accounts of returning travelers. But the German fascination with Texas went considerably beyond fancy. The democratic ideals and economic promise of the American frontier were deeply compelling to Germans deprived of liberties and opportunities at home.

The center of German Texas was New Braunfels, founded in 1845 and by 1850 already the fourth-largest city (popula-

tion: 1723) in the state. After a brief stay there, Lungkwitz and his relatives moved on up the Guadalupe River toward Fredericksburg (population: 725), the second city of German Texas. In the summer of 1852 Lungkwitz, his brother, and Petri paid \$400 for a 320-acre farm on the Pedernales River a few miles southwest of Fredericksburg. To make ends meet, Lungkwitz sold lithographs of his work, raffled his paintings, painted stage scenery, and even took up the new art of photography; in the 1860's he toured with a magic-lantern show billed as "Brilliant Stereomonic Dissolving Views and Polaroscopic Fire Works."

Lungkwitz's painting took a curious turn during his early years in Texas. Some of his works, particularly his paintings of the Spanish missions in San Antonio, were obviously New World equivalents of Old World romantic favorites like Gothic churches and ruined castles, but they seemed uninspired, almost mechanical. Even his masterfully executed trees had a set-piece contrivance; in *Old Pinta Crossing on the Guadalupe* (1857) and *Guadalupe River Landscape* (1862) he used the same hollowed-out, decaying cypress in separate settings.

It appears that Lungkwitz was more impressed with man's permanence on the frontier than with such stock romantic themes as human transience and insignificance. He was at his most convincing in views like *Crockett Street Looking West, San Antonio* (1857), with the sparkling, neatly kept city sprawling toward a horizon of gemlike azure. Perhaps his reverence for untamed nature was tempered by the experience of it. On the farm he withstood "the lack of conversation," drought, floods, the ever-present threat of malaria, and the death of Petri, who drowned in the Pedernales in 1857.

The Civil War further darkened Lungkwitz's less-than-idyllic New World existence. When Texas seceded, most of the German population—many, like Lungkwitz, were brand-new citizens—refused to swear allegiance to the Confederacy preferring a "neutrality" that was essentially pro-Union. Beset by bushwhackers (bands of Confederate partisans who murdered a number of German settlers in the Fredericksburg area), Lungkwitz moved his family to the relative safety of San Antonio. He and Elise now had five children (a sixth was born in 1865). It was a time of disillusionment for Lungkwitz, who wrote: "No matter who wins the war, one doesn't believe in a future for the German population, and one carries around a fierce hatred and contempt for the Americans." But perhaps his despair over the course of human events allowed Lungkwitz to recapture his belief in nature. *Enchanted Rock Near Fredericksburg* (1864) is his most profound panoramic view, with precise clusters of lush foliage framing the foreground, and the romantic presence of the granite dome, like some geological act of faith, purpling majestically

in the background.

The end of the war inaugurated a gradual reversal of Lungkwitz's fortunes. In 1866 he and another immigrant painter, Carl von Iwonski, opened a photography studio in San Antonio, advertising portraits "executed in the style of art." In 1870 Lungkwitz's brother-in-law Jacob Kuechler, a Republican politician who had fled to Mexico during the war, was named commissioner of the General Land Office under the newly elected Republican administration. Kuechler appointed Lungkwitz the official photographer of the agency at the substantial salary of \$1800 a year, and in the spring of 1870 the Lungkwitzes moved into a comfortable two-story house surrounded by orchards,

just a mile from the Capitol in Austin.

The 1874 election, which ousted the Republicans, ended Lungkwitz's brief prosperity, and he returned to painting after a hiatus of almost a decade. His landscapes now were workmanlike and somewhat unenthusiastic, with emphasis on scenes of human industry, like *Texas Military Institute, Austin* (1874), *Taylor's Lime Kiln* (1875), and the slightly more bucolic *Paggi's Mill on Barton Creek, Austin* (1876). Despite the advocacy of local newspapers, Lungkwitz apparently found a better market for such Texas scenes in Germany, where many were sent, and he augmented his income by teaching drawing at the German-American Select School for Boys, a private academy

founded by his son-in-law Jacob Bickler.

In 1880 Elise died, and by the mid-1880's all of the Lungkwitz brood were old enough to fend for themselves. Freed from his family obligations, Lungkwitz embarked on an extraordinary final artistic florescence. Nature was again preeminent, and he greatly expanded his repertoire of Hill Country venues as he traveled between the homes of his married daughters. His execution became considerably brisker, his brushwork sketchier and more spontaneous, his drawings hatched with an insistent staccato rhythm. In the best of his earlier paintings, Lungkwitz had made the landscape a stately witness to man's transience, but now nature itself seemed caught up in the relentless cycle of death, decay, and regeneration. The once-placid muddy-green Pedernales and Guadalupe now raced white-streaked in falls and rapids, and wispy cream-colored clouds turned a turbid grayish-brown, while foliage became heavy and enveloping, like elegiac drapes. Lungkwitz's penchant for detail was transferred from trees to rocks, which appeared as surrogates for both human and architectural forms. Veined with fissures and glowing rosy-pink in the sun, or water-carved into drooping, grotesque faces, they were potently animistic. Blocky granite boulders tumbled like ancient gravestones, and limestone bluffs incised by rivers looked like the masonry remains of some antediluvian civilization. Lungkwitz became fascinated with pools, basins, caves, and grottoes; still, dark, and cool, they beckoned like portals into a mysterious transcendental realm.

Lungkwitz's autumnal brilliance ended with his death in 1891. He was "discovered" in 1916 by Samuel E. Gideon, a University of Texas architecture professor who two years later wrote articles about Lungkwitz and Petri. Since then both artists have been fixtures in surveys of nineteenth-century painting in Texas. The current attention to Lungkwitz isn't needed to redress any particular neglect, but it does remedy a certain lack of emphasis. Lungkwitz's output was uneven and his work at times pedestrian, but his best paintings deserve note in the wider context of nineteenth-century American landscape painting. The current exhibit and McGuire's book offer scholars an opportunity to reexamine Lungkwitz's career.

Lungkwitz should also receive consideration in the context of Texas culture. He left little written record of his feelings and philosophy—and McGuire wisely avoids speculation—but Lungkwitz's idealism and persistent, if secular, faith are explicit in his art. Perhaps more remarkable than the existence of Lungkwitz on the Texas frontier is that there were so few European romantic painters like him, although Petri, had he lived longer, probably would have made an even greater contribution. Lungkwitz's works remain as far more than cultural freaks; they are a rare but authentic Texas art. ♣

Hermann Sousa News

SEPTEMBER 1996

Museum Bürokrat:

FC

German immigrants contribute to new homeland's freedom quest

SAN ANTONIO – No president in the history of our country spoke as often and as intensely as Theodore Roosevelt about his goal to implant in all immigrants and all citizens of non-English descent that new and unique cultural ideology called "Americanism." He favored returning all immigrants, if after five years they couldn't speak English.

The hyphenated German-American was active right from the beginning of 1776. Peter Muhlenberg, 1746-1807, formed and commanded a German regiment of Virginia volunteers against the English Redcoats. Later, he became governor of Pennsylvania.

Nicholas Herkimer, 1728-1777, raised 800 men into four battalions. He was later killed at Fort Stanwix.

In December 1777 at Valley Forge, when the Army was freezing and starving, Washington met and was quick to recognize the organizational and disciplinary abilities of Wilhelm von Steuben, 1730-1794. By congressional appointment, Von Steuben became Inspector-General of the entire army. He took over the training program when morale was at an all-time low.

A celebrated German heroine was Molly Pitcher, 1775-1832. Before marrying Hays McCauley, her maiden name was Maria Ludwig. She carried pitchers of water to her husband and others at the front line at Yorktown. She also took over her husband's cannon when he was "auskepouped."

Less spectacular but extremely important were services performed by German-American civilians in the fight for freedom. Many served in hospitals or paid double taxes, and because of religious reasons, they would not go to war. The chief baker of the Continental Army was Christopher Ludwig (no relation to Franz Joseph or Molly). He could produce 6,000 pounds of bread in one day which also was distributed to the English.

Don't forget England "needed" German soldiers, the Hessians. When the war ended, more than 6,000 did not return. The smell of freedom was hard to resist.

More next month – remember the Red Baron and Eddie Rickenbacher. The Postal Service got their draft notices mixed.

— Curator

Itinerary for the Youth Choir from
Crottendorf, Germany
August 8 - 25, 1997

August 8 Friday	Arrive in San Antonio the evening. Hosted by members of the Northern Hills United Methodist Church (UNC) of San Antonio.
August 9 Saturday	Free day to sightsee in San Antonio. Lunch in the Tower of the Americas.
August 10 morning	Sing at three morning worship services at the Northern Hills UMC.
August 10	Evening concert at the Northwest Hills UMC in Austin.
August 11 Monday	Sightsee and then concert at the First UMC of San Marcos.
August 12 Tuesday	Sightseeing in Austin, evening concert at the Covenant UMC
August 13 Wednesday	Concert at the Gethesemane UMC of Houston. enroute visit the painted churches at Schulenberg.
August 14 Thursday	Visit NASA, then concert at St. Stephens UMC of Houston
August 15 Friday	Sightsee in Houston. concert at the First UMC of Pearland.
August 16 Saturday	Enroute to Victoria. evening free.
August 17 Sunday	Two morning services at First UMC, Victoria
August 17	Evening concert at the Asbury UNC in Corpus Christi
August 18 Monday	Sightsee in Corpus Christi, evening concert at First UMC of Kingsville.
August 19 Tuesday	Trip to Matamoros, Mexico. concert at the First UMC of Brownsville
August 20 Wednesday	Swim in Gulf of Mexico. Concert at the First UMC of Harlingen
August 21 Thursday	Learn about the Mission Service Project. concert at the First UMC of Mission.
August 22 Friday	3 p.m. concert at THE MEADOWS, a retirement community in San Antonio
August 23 Saturday	Concert at the Windcrest UMC of San Antonio Open for sightseeing etc.
August 24 Sunday	Two morning worship services at the Travis Park UMC in the downtown of San Antonio.
August 24	Evening concert at the Trinity UMC of San Antonio.
August 25	Monday return home

GERMAN-AMERICAN OLD-TIME MUSIC ©

A Music Program and Research Project
by Armin Hadamer & Susanne Koehler

• **What is the project about?**
The project researches the German influence on traditional American folk and popular music. It points out how German music and musicians in the 18th and 19th century have interacted with other musical cultures thus co-creating American music.

• **What are the major topics?**
Our focus is on various instrumental styles such as polka, waltz, and march music, fiddle tunes, and piano pieces. We also research German folk song, its dissemination in the US, and the popular compositions by German-American musicians. Furthermore, minstrelsy, vaudeville, and Tin Pan Alley are other points of interest, so are songs about Germans.

• **How is the research done?**
We began with, and still continue correspondence and interviews with experts, and do very extensive literature studies. In addition we collect sound recordings, old sheet music, and do our own field research.

• **Why is the project important?**
German influence on American music, while undeniable, has generally been overlooked or even suppressed, while Anglo-Celtic traditions have been a central focus. In fact, there is no comprehensive study on the subject.

• **What are the outcomes?**

- a) **The Music Program:** Many of the songs and tunes deserve not only to be researched but also to be played! That is why we have created our 2-hour German-American Old-Time Music concert program. This includes folk songs, mountain ballads, fiddle tunes, marches, polkas, hymns, minstrel songs, and even ragtime. We have performed for festivals, clubs, and public radio.
- b) **The Educational Program:** Our assembly and classroom programs are designed around our music but also include discussion and participation. They reflect American history and present a part of German-American folk life.
- c) **The Recording:** We have produced a tape which gives some fine examples of the different musical genres mentioned above. In the future, we would like to record a CD with more songs and an informative booklet. For this project a sponsor would be necessary.
- d) **The Book:** Our research is designed to eventually accomplish a book that will interpret the German roots of American folk music as a whole entity. It will show the cross-regional connection between folk and organized forms of popular music, and present information about the German contributions.

• **Who are we?**
We are two journalists and musicians from Cologne, Germany, temporarily living in the US. If you want more information about us, our project, or about any of the above mentioned programs and recordings, please contact us any time! We will be glad to provide you with additional material!

P.O. Box 251 • West Rutland, VT • 05777 • Fon: 802-438-6303

GERMAN-AMERICAN OLD-TIME MUSIC ©

A Music Program and Research Project
by Armin Hadamer & Susanne Koehler

Journal of the German-Texan
Heritage Society
attn.: W.M. von Maszewski
2222 Cherry Lane
Pasadena, TX 77502

Jan. 10, 1997

Dear Mr. von Maszewski,

We would like to present to you our research project on the history of German music and musicians in America and their influence on American folk and popular music. We have been pursuing this project as independent scholars now for almost two years. We were able to collect a wealth of information with our pioneering efforts. Enclosed, please find some more data on our project and ourselves.

Regarding Texas we are very interested in two questions. First, we would like to know if in the old times there were German songs translated and disseminated in the English language, thus becoming part of a general repertoire. Second, have there ever been songs written by German-Texans about Texas or their experiences in America?

Maybe you could consider our project and our two questions for a short notice in your journal, so that your readers might respond directly to us and share their knowledge. That would be wonderful!

Thank you very much in advance.

Sincerely,



P.O. Box 251 • West Rutland, VT • 05777 • Fon: 802-438-6303

Texanische Schlößchen

VM

der Jahrhundertwende

CALIF. STAATS-ZEITUNG, SEPT. 26, 1946

SAN ANTONIO/TEXAS (edda hergert-buchner) — In den glatten Fluten des San Antonio Flusses spiegeln sich die verzierten Giebel und Türme stattlicher Villen. Altmodische, duftende Rosensorten umranken die im Art Nouveau und Viktorianischem Stil erbauten Herrschaftshäuser aus dem letzten Jahrhundert. Alles, an diesem einst nach Kaiser Wilhelm von Preußen benannten Stadtteil, atmet großzügige Gediegenheit. Selbst die zierlichen, schmiedeeisernen Zäune unterscheiden sich, wie die Häuser selbst, durch allerlei phantasievolle, detaillierte Kurven und Ornamente. Eichen, Pecannußbäume und ein paar schlanke Palmen legen wohlthuenden Schatten auf gepflegte Rasen und gestutzte Hecken. Es ist so still, daß man eine Biene summen oder den Beethoven Chor singen hören kann und doch schlägt das Herz der Innenstadt nur fünf Blocks weiter. Der "Riverwalk", der Fußweg zu beiden Seiten des Flusses, verbindet das Unterhaltungs- und Einkaufszentrum rund um die berühmte Alamo mit dem geruhamen, elegantem King William Distrikt.

Nach dem 2. Weltkrieg sah es in dieser von wohlhabenden Deutschen gebauten Villengegend alles andere als elegant aus. Die Weltkriege hatten beinahe dem stolzen Deutschtum in San Antonio den Garaus gemacht. Der inzwischen von Kaiser Wilhelm auf King William umgetaufte Bezirk rottete vor sich hin. Arme Leute, die kein Geld für Farbe und Reparaturen hatten, fristeten unter drei bis vier Meter hohen Zimmerdecken ein kümmerliches Leben. Bulldozer demolierten baufällige Villen und die Einheimischen erwähnten die zerfallene Gegend nicht mehr den Touristen gegenüber.

Dann kam 1970 Walter Mathis. Mathis, der aus alter San Antonio Familie stammt, erwarb gleich 14 Häuser mit dem Geld, das er bekam, als sein eigenes Haus einem neuen "Highway"

weichen mußte. Verwandte und Freunde kauften ihm ein paar Villen ab, die anderen restaurierte Mathis selber. Plötzlich ging es wieder aufwärts mit dem King William Distrikt. Junge, eigenwillige Familien und beluchte Bürger kauften sich ein, die Stadtväter bezahlten einige Renovierungen, und man bekannte sich wieder öffentlich zum deutschen Erbe in San Antonio.

Heute ist jedermann stolz auf das King William Prunkstück, das zu einem Lieblingsausflugs- und Übernachtungsplatz für viele Reisende wurde. Die Besucher lieben es, in so einem kleinen texanischen Schloß der Jahrhundertwende Übernachtung

genug und zog nach San Antonio. Hier betraute man ihn mit der Entwicklung der Gegend am San Antonio Fluß, die er zu Ehren Kaiser Wilhelms von Preußen benannte. Altgelt hatte die Vision, die King William Straße königlich weit bis über den San Antonio River hinaus auszudehnen. Ein junger Müller machte ihm aber einen Strich durch die Rechnung. Der 23 Jahre alte Carl Guenther, der bereits seit 1848 versuchte sein Glück mit Mehlmahlen in Fredericksburg zu machen, baute 1859 seine neue "Pionier Flur Mill" quer über die King William Straße und errichtete Dämme im Fluß. Die Mühle ist immer noch ein Wahrzeichen



mit ausgiebigem Frühstück zu buchen und dazu die Geschichte der deutschen Einwanderer mitserviert zu bekommen.

So gegen 1870 siedelten sich viele Deutsche in San Antonio an. Einige hatten ihren Reichtum schon hart erworben in abgelegenen, ländlichen Gegenden und verlangten jetzt nach dem guten Leben in der Stadt. Als der Rechtsanwalt Ernst Altgelt nach Texas kam, gründete er im Hill Country zwar das Städtchen Comfort, aber nach 16 Jahren in der Wildnis hatte er

San Antonios und aus dem Guenther Haus wurde ein Museum und stilvolles Restaurant. Auch Edward Steves, dessen Haus heute als Museum besucht werden kann, hatte sein Geld mit einer Sägemühle in Comfort verdient. Er konstruierte sich 1876 seinen Stadtpalast aus gesägten, einheimischen Kalksteinblöcken und legte in einem der Außengebäude unterirdisch den ersten überdachten Swimmingpool an. Gut situierte, meist deutsche Kaufleute, darunter auch die Nachkommen von Baron Otfried von Meuse-

bach, der mit den Comanchen den berühmten Friedensvertrag in Fredericksburg abgeschlossen hatte, lebten im King William Bezirk.

Geschichten gibt's über jedes Haus, und die Besitzer der "Bed und Breakfast"-Frühstückspensionen sowie die King William Conservation Society sehen zu, daß die alten Traditionen und Lebensweisen erhalten bleiben. Das unglaublich riesige Oge Haus war ursprünglich für den Kommandanten des Arsenal bestellt, aber dann kaufte es ein Texas Ranger, der bei dem Pony Express nach El Paso mitgeritten war und Reichtümer auf seiner Rinderranch in Castroville geschaufelt hatte.

Das Oge Haus ist das teuerste und opulenteste "Bed und Breakfast" dichtgefolgt von dem Beckmann Haus. Beide sind exquisit mit echten Antiquitäten eingerichtet und kunstvollen frischen Blumengestecken geschmückt. Alles, was in Hotels vorsichtigerweise an die Wand geschraubt wird und aus

mehr nützlichen als schönen laminierten Holzfasernplatten besteht, ist in den King William Villen von atemberaubender Qualität und wird vertrauensvoll dem Gast zur Verfügung gestellt. Es gibt breite, rosenholzgeschnittene Betten, schwere Samtportieren, um meterhohe Fenster drapiert und echt vergoldete geschliffene Spiegel die den Texassonnenschein reflektieren, da kann man sich schwer mal so fühlen... wie ein deutscher Rinderbaron der Jahrhundertwende.

Natürlich gibt es auch kleinere Gästehäuser wie das Froebelhaus, das vor 130 Jahren dem Wagenmacher Martin Froebel gehörte. Es ist der Prototyp eines gemütlichen, einfachen Texas-Pionierheims: zwei Zimmer und Bad, Veranda und Schaukelstühle - was braucht man mehr, um einen historischen Urlaub zu verbringen.

Seitdem der King William Distrikt wieder ein stolzer Bezirk ist, wohnen hier viele Individualisten, und das paßt gut zu dem Beethoven Männerchor.

Der 129 Jahre alte Chor besitzt an der Pereida Straße zwei Häuser mit großem Biergarten. Da wird dann zur Freude der Besucher, die auf den Spuren der echten Deutschen wandeln, gekgelt, Fasching, Mai-, Oktober- und Sylvesterfeste gefeiert und natürlich aus vollem Hals deutsche Lieder gesungen vom Männer-, Damen- und Kinderchor. Oder die 52köpfige Konzert-Blaskapelle spielt zum Walzer auf.

Diese deutsche Vorliebe für Musik und für die Erhaltung historischer Gebäude, steht ganz im Einklang mit dem übrigen San Antonio und dem King William Distrikt. Deshalb mieten sich besonders deutschstämmige Touristen gern in einer geräumigen Jahrhundertwende-Villa ein, spazieren vormittags am San Antonio River entlang zur Innenstadt und gehen abends dann kegeln und singen beim Beethoven Gesangverein. Die Texas-Deutsche Gastfreundlichkeit von San Antonio's King William District muß man einfach mal erlebt haben.

MIDLAND REPORTER-TELEGRAM, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1997

OBITUARIES

Hugh Anthony Logan

Hugh Anthony Logan was born on May 28, 1952, in Midland, Texas, where he was reared. After graduation from Midland High School, he attended Austin College and the University of Texas, where he received his bachelor's degree in May of 1974. He continued his education at Texas Tech University School of Law, graduating with his J.D. in November of 1977. He returned to Midland and worked as an oil and gas attorney and landman.

He is survived by his wife, Wendy White Logan of Midland; daughters, Lauren Nicole Logan and Katherine Marie Logan, both of Midland; three brothers, James C. Logan of Boulder, Colo., Richard J. Logan of Las Vegas, Nev., and David W. Logan of Midland; and numerous nieces and nephews.

Mr. Logan died at Memorial Hospital in Midland on Tuesday afternoon.

Memorial services have been set for Saturday, Jan. 11, 1997, at 2 p.m. at Episcopal Church of the

Holy Trinity with the Rev. Stockton Williams officiating.

Tony will always be remembered for his kind spirit and as a wonderful husband, father, son, brother and friend. We will miss him deeply.

The family requests that memorials be directed to the charity of your choice.

Arrangements are under the direction of Ellis Funeral Home.

CHRIST THE KING LUTHERAN CHURCH
2353 RICE BOULEVARD † HOUSTON, TX 77005-2696

The Memorial Service for
Margaret Marie Schade Schulze
1911 - 1996

November 9, 1996 - 10:30 A.M.

Literary Academy Joins the Fight Against the Language Reform and Calls for Non-Compliance

The Week in Germany—October 18, 1996

Criticism of plans to revamp German spelling rules has given way to calls for outright resistance from a growing number of Germany's leading literary figures. The Frankfurt Book Fair early this month provided the backdrop for the release of the "Frankfurt Declaration" denouncing the proposals for overhauling German spelling and punctuation rules that education officials in Austria, Germany and Switzerland intend to make the norm beginning in 1998 (TWIG 10/11/96, p.6; 12/2/94, p.6). The "declaration," which argued the changes were trivial, unnecessary, confusing and too expensive to implement, initially carried the signatures of about 100 writers, critics, journalists and publishers from around the German-speaking world. Before long, the number had tripled, and well-known writers, it seemed, began trying to surpass one another in the vehement eloquence of their attacks upon the reform proposals. Opposition to the much-debated

spelling changes went a step further shortly after the publication of the "Frankfurt Declaration" when the German Academy for Language and Poetry (*Deutsche Akademie für Sprache und Dichtung*) passed a resolution at its fall conference Friday (October 11) calling on teachers, editors, publishers and writers to ignore the new rules and continue with current practice.

"It is not a gain," concluded Herbert Heckmann, the outgoing president of the academy, in summing up objections to the spelling reform. Heckmann said he particularly deplored the "pedagogic feeble-mindedness" of the envisioned seven-year transition period, from August 1998 through July 2005, for carrying through the reform. During that period, both old and new spellings will be deemed correct, though students will be encouraged to stick to the new rules. "The poor children," Heckmann declared in prophesizing wide-

spread confusion and uncertainty the reform will cause students in the German-speaking countries as well as foreigners attempting to master the language. Heckmann's successor, the prolific and highly regarded ancient historian Christian Meier, drew attention to the "rather authoritarian" manner in which the reform plans were formulated and are to be implemented. "The question is," he explained, "how far such an intervention in the language should lie within the jurisdiction of the education ministers."

The answer, Meier and the academy members seem to believe, is not at all. Following the adoption of an anti-reform resolution, Meier declared that the academy and its members will not abide by the new spelling rules and thereby provide an example for all German-speakers.

The accusations of the spelling reform opponents, countered the reform-backing Institute for the German Language Tuesday, are inconsistent and serve only to create panic. The arguments put forward in the "Frankfurt Declaration," the institute contends, rarely touch on spelling per se and had actually been addressed as the reform proposals were under discussion. The German language itself will not be affected by the spelling changes, the institute believes. ■

Officials and Teachers Defend Controversial Spelling Reform

The spelling reformers are fighting back! Responding to recent criticisms, government officials and important educational groups have come out in defense of the revisions in spelling rules that are to be made the norm in the German-speaking world after August 1998. Hundreds of writers, editors, publishers and literary scholars joined forces earlier this month to denounce the spelling reform, maintaining it is superfluous and needlessly expensive (TWIG 10/11/96, p.6; 10/18/96, p.6). These charges come far too late to be of any use, countered Wolfgang Bergsdorf, head of the Federal Ministry of the Interior's cultural affairs department, in a newspaper interview published Sunday (October 20). Bolstering that position, the state of Saxony has indicated it will push for the implementation of reforms as planned at the meeting of Germany's state education ministers scheduled for Thursday and Friday (October 24-25).

The German Association of Philologists (*Deutscher Philologenverband*) has also weighed in on the reform. Association head Heinz Durner told the press Saturday (October 19) that the 80,000 high school German teachers who belong to his organization will not go along with the anti-re-

form boycott called by the German Academy for Language and Poetry at its fall conference in early October.

The enthusiasm among Germany's educators for the spelling reform is apparently not shared by the public at large. A survey by the Forsa polling institute found that over three-quarters of all Germans are opposed to the changes and only 16 percent actively favor them. ■

VM

Germans Still Face Socio-Linguistic Du-lemma

Non-native speakers of German take heart: according to a University of Bonn linguist, the Germans themselves are still occasionally flummoxed over the *Du/Sie* distinction. The choice between the informal and formal variants of "you," historian of language Werner Besch concludes in his new book *Duzen, Siezen, Titulieren* (roughly "Thou, You and Titles"), remains as problematic today as it was thirty years ago. In the heady days of the late 1960s, as Besch recounts, the student movement championed the use of *Du* as a step toward greater egalitarianism. Although *Du* has supplanted *Sie* as the most common form of address among university students, its hold throughout academia has weakened. Even many veterans of the student movement who pursued teaching careers, he reports, now find it embarrassing and awkward to use

Du with students who are not only much younger than themselves but whose work they will eventually be called upon to grade.

Besch's book, the *Frankfurter Rundschau* reports, carries numerous examples of the *Du/Sie* dilemma from outside the academic world as well. In 1976, for instance, a vendor in Nuremberg's produce market found herself saddled with a hefty fine after using *Du* to a senior police official; in her native village, she argued in her own defense, everybody used *Du* with one another as a matter of course. And if it is de rigueur to use *Sie* with police officers and all other secular authorities, native and non-native speakers alike might legitimately wonder, why is it common to address God as *Du* in prayer? English-speakers, count your blessings. ■

The Week in Germany - November 22, 1996

The Week in Germany—October 25, 1996

A list of some of the more important changes in Germany's new spelling rules

1. **"ß" after a short vowel becomes "ss"**

<table border="0"> <tr><td>old</td><td>new</td></tr> <tr><td>daß</td><td>dass</td></tr> <tr><td>Schluß</td><td>Schluss</td></tr> <tr><td>muß, mußte</td><td>muss, musste</td></tr> </table>	old	new	daß	dass	Schluß	Schluss	muß, mußte	muss, musste	<p>"ß" after a long vowel does not change Maß, reißen, Fuß, weiß, Strauß</p>
old	new								
daß	dass								
Schluß	Schluss								
muß, mußte	muss, musste								

2. **"e" and "eu" become "ä" and "äu" to agree with the source word**

<table border="0"> <tr><td>old</td><td>new</td></tr> <tr><td>Stengel</td><td>Stängel (from "Stange")</td></tr> <tr><td>Gemse</td><td>Gäms (from "Gams")</td></tr> <tr><td>behende</td><td>behämde (from "Hand")</td></tr> <tr><td>schneuzen</td><td>schnäuzen (from "Schnauze")</td></tr> </table>	old	new	Stengel	Stängel (from "Stange")	Gemse	Gäms (from "Gams")	behende	behämde (from "Hand")	schneuzen	schnäuzen (from "Schnauze")	<p>3. In compound words all letters are written</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>old</td><td>new</td></tr> <tr><td>Schiffahrt</td><td>Schiffahrt</td></tr> <tr><td>Bettuch</td><td>Bettuch</td></tr> <tr><td>Schlußsprung</td><td>Schlussprung</td></tr> <tr><td>Roheit</td><td>Rohheit</td></tr> </table>	old	new	Schiffahrt	Schiffahrt	Bettuch	Bettuch	Schlußsprung	Schlussprung	Roheit	Rohheit
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4. **Exceptions are eliminated**

<table border="0"> <tr><td>old</td><td>new</td></tr> <tr><td>rauh</td><td>rau (blau, Frau)</td></tr> <tr><td>numerieren</td><td>nummerieren (Nummer)</td></tr> <tr><td>plazieren</td><td>platzieren (Platz)</td></tr> <tr><td>stop</td><td>stopp (stoppen)</td></tr> <tr><td>Känguruh</td><td>Känguru (Gnu)</td></tr> </table>	old	new	rauh	rau (blau, Frau)	numerieren	nummerieren (Nummer)	plazieren	platzieren (Platz)	stop	stopp (stoppen)	Känguruh	Känguru (Gnu)	<p>5. More words are capitalized</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>old</td><td>new</td></tr> <tr><td>radfahren</td><td>Rad fahren</td></tr> <tr><td>heute morgen</td><td>heute Morgen</td></tr> <tr><td>im voraus</td><td>im Voraus</td></tr> <tr><td>im allgemienen</td><td>im Allgemeinen</td></tr> <tr><td>in bezug auf</td><td>in Bezug auf</td></tr> </table>	old	new	radfahren	Rad fahren	heute morgen	heute Morgen	im voraus	im Voraus	im allgemienen	im Allgemeinen	in bezug auf	in Bezug auf
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6. **More compound words are separated**

<table border="0"> <tr><td>old</td><td>new</td></tr> <tr><td>haltmachen</td><td>Halt machen</td></tr> <tr><td>sitzenbleiben</td><td>sitzen bleiben</td></tr> <tr><td>nahestehend</td><td>nahe stehend</td></tr> <tr><td>soviel, wieviel</td><td>so viel, wie viel</td></tr> </table>	old	new	haltmachen	Halt machen	sitzenbleiben	sitzen bleiben	nahestehend	nahe stehend	soviel, wieviel	so viel, wie viel	<p>7. Division of single words "st" is divided "ck" is not divided</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>old</td><td>new</td></tr> <tr><td>Beim Abendessen</td><td>Beim Abendessen</td></tr> <tr><td>hustete unser Dackel in der Ecke.</td><td>hustete unser Dackel in der Ecke.</td></tr> </table>	old	new	Beim Abendessen	Beim Abendessen	hustete unser Dackel in der Ecke.	hustete unser Dackel in der Ecke.
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8. **Second person informal address is not capitalized**

<table border="0"> <tr><td>old</td><td>new</td></tr> <tr><td>Liebe Anna, wie geht es Dir?</td><td>Liebe Anna, wie geht es dir?</td></tr> <tr><td>Was macht Ihr in Euren Ferien?</td><td>Was macht ihr in euren Ferien?</td></tr> </table>	old	new	Liebe Anna, wie geht es Dir?	Liebe Anna, wie geht es dir?	Was macht Ihr in Euren Ferien?	Was macht ihr in euren Ferien?	<p>Third person <u>formal</u> address is capitalized</p> <p>Sehr geehrte Frau Müller, es freut mich für Sie, dass es Ihnen und Ihrem Gatten wieder besser geht.</p>
old	new						
Liebe Anna, wie geht es Dir?	Liebe Anna, wie geht es dir?						
Was macht Ihr in Euren Ferien?	Was macht ihr in euren Ferien?						

9. **Comma rules are simplified**

<table border="0"> <tr><td>old</td><td>new</td></tr> <tr><td>Ich bitte dich, hier zu warten.</td><td>Ich bitte dich(,) hier zu warten.</td></tr> <tr><td>Von der Sonne geblendet, stolperte er.</td><td>Von der Sonne geblendet(,) stolperte er.</td></tr> <tr><td>Ich warte hier, und du gehst heim.</td><td>Ich warte hier(,) und du gehst heim.</td></tr> </table>	old	new	Ich bitte dich, hier zu warten.	Ich bitte dich(,) hier zu warten.	Von der Sonne geblendet, stolperte er.	Von der Sonne geblendet(,) stolperte er.	Ich warte hier, und du gehst heim.	Ich warte hier(,) und du gehst heim.	
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Ich warte hier, und du gehst heim.	Ich warte hier(,) und du gehst heim.								

10. **Spelling of foreign words accepted into common German usage is simplified**
 Joghurt - Jogurt, Ketchup - Ketschup, Panther - Panter, Delphin - Delfin,
 Katarrh - Katarr, Mayonnaise - Majonäse, Yacht - Jacht, ...



30 THE HEINRICH FAMILY 1866 : Galveston, Victoria, High Hill, Slaton
By Don Heinrich

As a fifth generation German-Texas who was born and raised on the High Plains of West Texas, I am very honored in bringing you the Heinrich family history as I have studied it. Actually, the Heinrich name goes back a little bit further than 1866. In 1836 of the 124 Germans who served in the Texan forces during the Texas War of Independence was a fellow named Moritz Heinrich. Unfortunately, very little is known of him and his immigration to America. In 1860 among the eight founding Catholic families of High Hill was Joseph and Anna Heinrich. Those families and many more afterward, came to Texas from the Austrian provinces of Moravia and Silesia. Joseph, whom I am told, was first cousin of my direct decedents who came to Texas in 1866.

Moravia encompassed about 8600 square miles and was a very beautiful area surrounded by mountains and foothills. After 1648 and the end of the Thirty Years War, further German colonization began to repopulate the war ravaged provinces and many German colonists began to relocate there. It is theorized that the Heinrich families came from Germany to Moravia during that period of time. They generally were farmers and their love of the land still exists even to this day.

The religion that was almost universally professed in Moravia was Roman Catholicism. This explains why many of the immigrant families that came to Texas including the Heinrich's were such staunch Catholics, it was their life and their mission. The rulers of Austria from 1282 to 1918 were the Hapburgs. The Hapburgs were Catholic and the Archduke of Austria was almost always chosen Holy Roman Emperor. This resulted in many conflicts with other religions in the Austrian Empire and led to many struggles which culminated with the Thirty Years War from 1618 to 1648 and affected almost all the countries of Europe.

Why in the world would a young family, in most instances married only a few years, want to leave their home and possessions in beautiful Austria and risk a trip across the stormy Atlantic ocean to come to a strange and sparsely settled area like Fayette County Texas? Life among the peasants in Austria in the 1850's and 1860's was very difficult. High taxes, insufficient employment and hard time in general caused many of our ancestors to leave everything they could not carry and seek the freedoms and opportunities that they had heard about in America. Vast tracks of land could be had by simply becoming a homesteader. Families that had ventured to Texas wrote to their friends in Austria of the wonderful advantages of living in this new land, which enkindled in them a desire to do likewise.

One family who had heard of this good news was Wensel Heinrich and his wife Magdalena, who along with their three children desired a chance to improve their lot in life. Wensel was a peasant farmer and also a shoemaker. In early April of 1866, along with five or six other families, among them were the Beiers, Billecks and Kiners they left their home in Halberndorf, a small Moravian village and began their journey to a new life. They boarded a sailboat at Amsterdam, Holland and set sail for a several thousand mile adventure. They encountered a storm along the way and since most sailboats were light they were driven off course. On numerous times during their journey, their boat was in danger of sinking. The passenger's trunks which contained all the belongings of the families on board were often floating in water due to the storms or to the leakage of the boat. These trunks (tin outside and wood inside) later stood in the Heinrich attic in High Hill for many years.

Wensel and Magdalena Heinrich homesteaded fifty acres of land about a quarter mile south of High Hill. They later purchased 150 acres of land north of High Hill and moved there with their family.

This land remained in the family until 1941 when it was sold. The original home is no longer standing.

Wensel was the only one of his family who left his home in Austria and pioneered to America. However cousin Joseph who had come to High Hill in 1860 lived as a neighbor to Wensel. Magdalena had no relatives at all who came to the United States.

Wensel and Magdalena had five children: Ferdinand, who was 17 years old at the time of the voyage, Leopold, Joseph then August and Thekla who were born in High Hill. Ferdinand and August remained residents of High Hill through their remaining lives. ~~Leopold~~ went to Victoria and Joseph to Galveston. Their only daughter Thekla married Edward Gold and settled near Weimar, Texas. The five children produced 32 living offspring who married many of the locals in the High Hill and Schulenburg vicinity. Between 1860 and 1870 about 36 Catholic families had settled in the High Hill area. They built a church and parish that was named "Nativity of Mary Blessed Virgin". It is now called St. Mary's parish. The church is one of the famous and beautiful Painted Churches of Texas.

With the coming of the Railroad to Schulenburg in 1878, the High Hill area began a slow decline. Local businesses were the first to leave and then in later years farming also started to suffer. During the late 1800's and into the early 1900's increasing pressure on the land took its toll. There were insect infestations, different types of weeds and grasses, all of which made it much more difficult to obtain yields necessary to supplement economic existence. Farmers had to obtain more land just to make ends meet and with expanding families and only so much land to farm many residents began to look elsewhere for their chosen profession.

In 1911 land salesmen from Schulenburg visited West Texas and the High Plains areas of Slaton in Lubbock County and Wilson in Lynn County. Much land was available for farming. It was generally flat with sandy loam soils and had few trees with only mesquite and brush to clear. Residents of High Hill heard of this new area and made plans to try their luck at farming on the High Plains.

In 1918 my Grandfather, Ferdinand Heinrich, the oldest son of Wensel's eldest son Ferdinand, moved to the Slaton and Wilson area. They and a Bednarz and Kahlich family were the first of several High Hill families to leave for the High Plains and Slaton area in the following years to come. My Grandfather's younger brothers Joseph and Otto moved there in 1920 & 21 respectively. Between 1918 and 1925 at least a dozen families had moved west and were all involved in farming. All of the crops grown in those early years were cotton and milo. Times were generally good except during times of drought. The semi-arid climate of West Texas got much less rain than in the High Hill area. However, farms were larger and needed less hoeing and overall care than down south. With the advent of tapping the vast Ogalla aquifer in the late 40's large scale farming became a vivid reality. Land prices on the High Plains were still cheap enough for many new residents to get started. The early depression and Dustbowl proved to be very formidable obstacles in determining one's toughness, but the people endured. The late 30's and war years of the 40's helped many struggling farmer get a good foothold. Many of the Heinrich offspring still farm those same acres today.

The Slaton area was influenced to a great and constructive degree by the German-Americans who came here in the early 1900's and that relationship continues to this very day. I salute and am very appreciative not only my ancestors, but all of the immigrants who braved the many obstacles in which they faced. They are what America is all about, a land of immigrants in which opportunity exist for all. I am very proud of my heritage and deeply cherish the sacrifices that our ancestors made in order to preserve what they could not have in their native land in that being FREEDOM! Thank You one and all.

The Old Rock House in Blanco Canyon

Charles A. Grair

"Auch aus Steinen, die in den Weg gelegt werden, kann man Schönes bauen." Goethe's words aptly describe the accomplishments of Hank Smith, a German-American frontiersman who thrived on the southern high plains despite a life beset with misfortune. His Rock House was the most historic, and one of the most beautiful dwellings ever built in this part of Texas.

Henry Clay Smith, or Uncle Hank, was an unlikely settler. He had been born 40 years earlier as Heinrich Schmidt in the small German village of Rossbrun in Bavaria. He came to this country at the tender age of fifteen and spent the better part of his restless life on the southwest frontier, moving from camp to camp and from job to job. He fought Indians, tried his luck prospecting for gold, worked for stage lines, served in the confederate army, cut wood and hay for the union army after the war, and drove supply trains all through the rugged and hostile country west of the Pecos. By the mid 1870s, he had finally grown weary of life on the trail. He married Elizabeth Boyle and settled down as the owner and operator of the Occidental Hotel in Fort Griffin, then known as one of the wickedest towns in the West. He served cowboys, gamblers and desperados, the most famous of which, Doc Holliday, left a bar bill of \$120 for a single week's stay. Another of Hank's spendthrift customers was Charles Tasker, the youthful scion of a rich Philadelphia family. Tasker had dreams of becoming a great cattle baron, and with a young Irish Lord named Jamison, he made his way west looking for opportunity and adventure.

Hank Smith seemed to Tasker and Jamison the perfect man to handle their operation. In a letter from 1877, they commissioned him to find land "near ... a stream or a spring that never goes dry, plenty of water for stock, good grass, plenty of fire wood, and so far up in the canyon that I will not be bothered by a town being started near me soon, the farther up in it the better. Also if possible get as pretty a view as possible...." As Tasker's resources seemed inexhaustible, Uncle Hank gave him a generous line of credit and set to work surveying Blanco canyon, locating men and materials for the construction work, arranging the purchase of livestock and supplies, and catering to all of his boss's whims. Tasker's vision included not only a cattle ranch, but a buffalo park for the hunting amusement of foreign guests as well as a grand mansion which he intended to name "Hacienda de Glorietta." Despite his grand schemes, it is doubtful that Tasker would have lasted long in an environment which demanded determination, persistence, hard work and good luck, as he possessed none of these qualities. In fact, he preferred the saloons and gambling halls of Fort Griffin to life on the frontier plains, and he left all the practical work to Hank. In the meantime, Jamison became disgusted with Tasker and left him to his fate.

Before the ranchhouse could be finished, Tasker suddenly found his support cut off and he made straight for Mexico, leaving Hank in financial straits. He had to sell his hotel to satisfy creditors, but in a settlement he collected Tasker's land as well as the house. This was a substantial loss, but Hank was accustomed to change, and he accepted it all as part of God's providence.

Hank had chosen Blanco canyon because of its rich resources and magnificent isolation. He wrote to the editor of *The Frontier Echo* that "Canyon Blanco is a most beautiful place, being the Yosemite of Texas. The canyon is about thirty miles long and finely watered by numerous lakes of pure fresh water.... The country is full of buffalo, and they are very fat. In the spring I intend to get a lot of calves of the bison tribe and start me a herd of my own...." Hank finishes his letter with an invitation few of his friends could resist: "I know you are fond of hunting and fishing, and you will receive a hearty welcome and can indulge in the sports to your heart's content, as game is abundant, and as to fish, we can show you more of them, larger ones, and varieties innumerable than can be found in any country on earth, so come bring your fishing and hunting outfit ... enjoy a few weeks sport and relaxation from business. Sincerely yours, Hank."

Although Tasker's "Hacienda de Glorieta" was never built, the ranchhouse that Hank and his family moved into was still quite grand for a building over fifty miles from its nearest neighbor and more than twice that from the nearest town. It was the first permanent settlement on the Llano Estacado and for nearly a hundred years the finest piece of masonry work ever done there. As Richard Geer wrote in 1975, "the Rock House is a frontier home such as might have resulted from the money and idealism of a wealthy man from the East Coast tempered and directed by the common sense and solidarity of a frontiersman."

The Rock House was a solid and elegant structure, put together with simplicity and durability in mind. It was well-built, very well proportioned, and placed in a beautiful location overlooking the canyon. It had two stories and four fireplaces, located on both floors at either end of the house. The stone masons laid sturdy foundations and built 22-inch-thick walls from the native Caprock limestone which they quarried about three miles from the house. For the lintels, they used sandstone blocks from Silver Falls, twelve miles distant. The mortar for all the stonework, like the lime for the interior whitewash, was made by burning limestone debris. The first floor contained a spacious kitchen, the living room, and the old post office, which "Aunt Hank" opened soon after arriving in the canyon. She ran her post office as she saw fit for nearly 38 years, at the time a Texas record. The second floor contained two bedrooms and a guest room for travelers or sick cowboys who came to Aunt Hank for doctoring. It was rarely empty.

In later years, the Rock House served as a local meeting place. Aunt Hank was a gracious hostess, and Uncle Hank a tireless promoter of the county. Family members, neighbors and visitors would naturally congregate at his home in the end of the canyon. Hank's granddaughter, Georgia Mae Ericson, grew up in the canyon and remembers the Rock House well. Sunday breakfasts and dinners were always a special occasion. Aunt Hank liked to cook on a majestic range that she had brought in from the east. Steak and eggs were the customary fare, with her specialty of biscuits and gravy. After heavy rains, fried carp dinners brought visitors from miles around, as everyone enjoyed the good food and friendly hospitality offered at the Rock House.

Hank's descendants inhabited the house until April 1952, when a fire devoured the aged wooded timbers and destroyed much of the historical structure. A few years later, Flukie Smith sold the canyon land and the property passed out of the Smith family. For the first few decades thereafter, the foundations and walls remained remarkably well preserved, though in the past twenty years the deterioration of the ruins has accelerated greatly.

Hopes for restoration have surfaced from time to time, but little has been done with the house since the day it burned. Hank descendants have made many attempts to repurchase the land or to have it declared an historical landmark, but so far their efforts have met with little success, and the house continues to deteriorate. Sadly, in another few decades the most historic structure on the southern high plains, and an important monument of our German-Texan heritage, will be little more than a pile of stones lying forgotten in a corner of Blanco canyon.

New Law Extending Shopping Hours Goes Into Effect

VM

Retailers and consumers alike gave a tentative welcome to Germany's newly expanded shopping hours as they went into effect Friday (November 1). Department stores and shops in the country's large cities reported a brisk volume of business during the extended hours, but many shopkeepers in smaller towns looked out onto largely empty streets as they stayed open past the old 6:30 closing time. Stores in five of Germany's sixteen states remained closed on November 1 for All Saints' Day, but the experiment continued throughout the country this

week as stores tried out staying open later in the evening and on Saturday.

The Bundestag passed a bill to expand Germany's shopping hours this past summer after years of spirited debate (TWIG 7/12/96, p.5; 7/5/96, p.4). The new law changes permissible store hours from 7 a.m.-6:30 p.m. to 6 a.m.-8 p.m. on weekdays. The law also pushes closing time on Saturday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., and allows bakeries to operate for three hours on Sundays. The Central Association of German Retailers (HDE: *Hauptverband des Deutschen Einzelhandels*)

reported as the new hours were about to go into effect that roughly three-quarters of the country's shops want to try out some extension of their shopping hours, according to the *Frankfurter Allgemeine*. In many smaller shopping districts, the newspaper reported, shopkeepers plan to increase their hours but not to the full extent now allowed under the law. ■

The Week in Germany - November 8, 1996

FOR HISTORY'S SAKE: THE NAME IS M-A-U-S

By Jerome F. Weynand

Barely 90 days after the reverberations of mortar and canon fire on April 12, 1861 at Fort Sumter, SC had reached Medina County, Texas, Peter Maus enlisted voluntarily in the Confederate Army destined to become just another statistic among the estimated 624,000 Americans killed in the Civil War.

A "statistic," that is, only until recent historiography reveals a fleshed-out "person": a blacksmith by trade, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 9 inches tall with an apparent flair for adventure that had uprooted him from his native Prussian soil in 1856 and inspired him to become a soldier just five years after becoming a Texan. But, somewhere in his military stint between muster rolls and chaplain's records he was a.k.a. Peter "Maur" and Peter "Mans." Thankfully, there are sufficient records to reclaim his true identity among a "lost generation" of a million-plus casualties in the War Between the States and provide a distinct and honorable place among the genealogy of his kinships in Europe and America.

This brief sketch--albeit still a skeleton and late in coming--is dedicated to the memory of Corporal Peter Maus, C.S.A., for whom there is no known gravesite or individual marker to his courage. To better understand the story, it begins:

Peter Maus was born on March 10, 1840, at 2 a.m., in Bütgenbach, "County" of Malmedy, District of Aachen, in Rheinisch, Prussia (now in Belgium). He was the first of five children born from the marriage on April 11, 1839, of Urban Maus (4Sept1795-20May1872) and Magdalena Weynand (13May1811-6April1872). She was the first-born of 13 children from the union of Peter Weynand (14April1778-10March1860) and Anna-Maria Quickels (18Nov1785-6Oct1838). Two of her brothers also would become Texans! By 10 o'clock that same morning, proud father Urban Maus, 45, a farrier (blacksmith), presented the newborn to village officials recording the forename "Peter" and the housename "Maus."

He had the customary few years of schooling in Bütgenbach Hof and mostly spent time in the fields and as apprentice in his father's shop. He played with each new sibling welcomed into the family: Carl in 1842, Heinrich in 1844, Anna Maria in 1846 and Johann born in 1849.

When Peter was age six years, Uncle Hubert Weynand [destined patriarch] (3Dec1822-21July1906, the No. 10 sibling in line after Magdalena #1) was 23 and ventured to pull up all stakes and join others enticed to emigrate to the new frontier of Texas. This act alone might have impressed Peter Maus; a seed was planted! Uncle Hubert corresponded with his father and mother and brothers and sisters at home after reaching Texas in March 1846.

Hubert's friend and fellow settler in Texas, Leonhard Esser, also wrote to his family and friends in the Bütgenbach Hof environs and urged many to follow their fortune for land in D'Hanis, Texas. Esser's wife was a sister of Nicholas Fohn of Nidrum, 3 kilometers from Bütgenbach. Esser persisted in his entreaties to the Fohns to emigrate, but decisions were deferred because of Mrs. Fohn's illness. After his wife Maria Salome died on September 20, 1855--it had now been about two years of putting off a possible move to Texas--Fohn, age 54, finally decided to plant the name Fohn in Texas taking with him a son, Johann, 17; daughters Margaretha, 20, and Elizabeth, 14; joined by a niece, Maria Katherina, 22.

Enter now more traveling companions for the Texas adventure: Johann Weynand (27Nov1818-15Sept1883, No. 7 sibling after Magdalena Weynand Maus), a 38-year-old bachelor ploughman and uncle to Peter Maus. Who asked Peter to go along is not reflected in the record, but the lad did receive the written permission of his parents to emigrate with Uncle John in the Fohn party. Records do indicate that police and military authorities in Bütgenbach and Malmedy had "no holds" or objections to Weynand and Maus emigrating to America "for settling themselves by a there-resident brother"(Hubert).

Dismission out of the Prussian Citizen Federation was protocol for the two named in Certificate of Discharge #8496, in which they surrendered the loss of property as Prussian citizens on March 31, 1856. Officially, they were "auswanderers" when they left from Bremen in April 1856 bound for Indianola on the Texas Gulf Coast. After a hard journey overland to San Antonio, the group pushed 50 miles further westward on the frontier to D'Hanis, founded in 1847. Notice of their safe arrival in July 1856 was dispatched to anxious people in Europe.

Scant records of Peter Maus have been found, but a cattle brand was registered in the name of "Peter Maus of D'Hanis" by John Ney on November 6, 1858 in the Medina County Courthouse then located in Castroville. His name appears in the Baptismal Record Book of St. Dominic RC Church in old D'Hanis when he served as "Godfather" and witness at the baptism of infant Peter Weynand (20Dec1858-31Jan1936), a son of the afore-mentioned Hubert Weynand and Angela Ney Weynand (13Oct1830-17Sept1939, formerly of Dillingen/Saar) who were married on May 7, 1850. Elizabeth Fohn, then about 17, served as Godmother/witness at the baptism held on January 4, 1859.

Another "official" record just discovered recently was of dubious distinction for Peter Maus who was indicted by a Grand Jury on September 21, 1859--in the good company of 127 other upstanding men in the community, including Uncle Hubert Weynand and the parish priest--on spurious charges of allegedly "gaming with cards." But, the very next day the district attorney petitioned the judge of the 38th Judicial Court to dismiss all counts. The judge complied and all defendants were discharged!

From this point the partial trail blazed by Peter Maus is lost without extant correspondence, no found records on marriage, property, entering the priesthood, land transactions, court records, census listings, mention in wills, U.S. Army records, death records, cemetery records, etc. For all practical purposes he had vanished from the colonization scene.

The trail remained cold with on-and-off research attempts until August 1992, when--quite by accident--there was a coincidental discovery of the name "Peter Maus" mentioned in a letter dated May 19, 1872 from a "Jacob Alard" to a "Dear Friend" (actually to John Weynand, Peter's uncle) in D'Hanis. It was a lengthy letter, full of news both old and new, about the living and the dead, crops, prices, etc. But, just before the complimentary closing, this jolt: "The son-in-law from Urban Maus ask for a death certificate from Peter Maus if possible."

Early in Alard's letter of May 19th he had listed among "deceases" since the last letter that "your sister Magdalena Maus died in April this year (1872), and "on Whit-Monday, Urban Maus died..." [Whit-Sunday being the 7th Sunday past Easter and the start of Pentecost would mark Urban's death in May 1872, just weeks after his wife had passed.] Now that both parents of the Maus children were deceased, surviving family members had a legal need for a death certificate on behalf of Peter and called on John Weynand, next of kin in America, to provide it. Whether or not the request was filled has not surfaced.

On May 28, 1993 it was a researcher's fluke (embarrassment) when a patient staff member at the San Antonio Public Library suggested simply that one inspect the "Index to Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers who Served in Organizations from the State of Texas." A check of U.S. Army records had turned up nothing regarding Peter Maus while recalling that Uncle Hubert Weynand had himself enlisted in 1847 and served as a private in Co. E of the 12th Infantry, U.S. Army, during the Mexican War and saw action in Mexico. Would Peter have gone against such sentiments of Hubert?

Apparently so! After a rapid spin of the microcopy "Index" reel to the "M's" then advancing slowly, the name "Peter Maus, private, Co. F, 4th Texas Infantry Regiment" emerged from many years of latency onto the reader screen. There he was, figuratively, in one of those rare and exhilarating moments reserved for a real find by a researcher! It must be him. The next reel, #M323 Roll 289, was spun to "Maus," and voila! Header file #1172 and 10 other muster roll cards on the microfilm summarize the last chapter of Peter Maus' life in stark reality, black on white. [A laborious review of all eleven Rolls (283-293) of Microcopy #323 identified 146 names of men and boys who served in Company F of the Fourth Texas Infantry Regiment, C.S.A., but none of the names was identified as being from Medina County.] To verify the information, Maus' records were requested from the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, D.C. Copies of the same Muster Roll entries were received; nothing more.

Some background: There is a relative dearth of information about the Civil War and its affect on the citizens of Medina County. Records were lost or hidden; even today few people talk about "which side" their ancestors chose; only a few instances of hazing are noted, and nobody talks about the men who left their homes for Mexico to sit out the war. A few who crossed the Rio Grande did migrate down to Brownsville and joined Union forces. Of course, there is the infamous historical event of the "Battle of the Nueces" in August 1862 which still receives some attention in counties adjacent to Medina. Entrepreneur Henri Castro reported in June 1862 that several men had been drafted and that 30 Castrovillians had enrolled in the service of the Confederate States. Medina County Census of 1850 reflected 22 slaves; by 1860 the number was 106 held by 22 individuals. Medina's two delegates to the secession conference in Austin in February 1861 both voted for secession from the Union. The Medina County referendum vote was 140 For and 202 Against secession, while in Texas the vote was 76 per cent favoring secession.

Also, researchers have not found units of military organized in Medina County for the North/South conflict. Many men did sign up for special frontier forces offering themselves, a rifle and horse on a part-time basis to keep the peace and for protection against Indian depredations still prevalent. Medina County was on the far western frontier of Texas, remote from the Gulf of Mexico and not affected by personal loss of property. The European transplants were sole bent to eke out an existence in slow development of stock farms and ranches.

This is the scenario in which the young blacksmith, Peter Maus--who may have known Texas more than the U.S.A. in the past five years since arrival--made his decision to enlist. Was it patriotism..for adventure...an unrequited romance...?

Peter Maus enlisted on July 11, 1861, as a private in the Mustang Grays, Company F, 4th Texas Voluntary Infantry Regiment raised under Captain Ed. H. Cunningham in San Antonio and Bexar County. While upwards of 50,000 Texans served in Confederate forces, an estimated 4,000 enlisted men were placed in 32 Texas companies that comprised the First, Fourth and Fifth Vol. Inf. regiments assigned to the famous General John Bell Hood's Texas Brigade. Maus trained at Camp Clark along the San Marcos River near the Hays-Guadalupe county line. The primary staging area was at Camp Van Dorn near Houston. From the dismal camp, Texas troops commenced on August 16, 1861 to "move out" on the first leg of a long trip to Virginia where they would fight. Company F was not in the first contingent of five companies; it got marching orders later that month.

Most Texas troops were encamped on the outskirts of Richmond, VA by the end of September 1861, including 20 companies that had left camp Van Dorn from mid-August to early September. All men were tired; many were sick (e.g. lice infected, typhoid fever, measles, pneumonia and chronic dysentery) after some 26 days in a typical journey in which they traveled an estimated 130 miles walking (or wading), 100 by ship, 20 by wagon cart and 1,350 by rail. Here's a snippet from President Jefferson Davis' welcoming speech to the vanguard of arrivals in Richmond:

Texans! The troops of other states have their reputations to gain; the sons of the defenders of the Alamo have theirs to maintain! I am assured that you will be faithful to the trust.

The Company F Muster Roll card for Private Peter Maus indicates that he was last paid (in new Confederate money, no doubt) to September 1st; under "Remarks" the notation: "Sick in hospital at Richmond since 28 October" and was absent from muster call. The bi-monthly card November-December reports "Present" at muster with the remarks "Rejoined company from hospital in Richmond Dec. 2, 1861." Subsequent muster rolls showed the usual pay periods and "Present" entries. However, the May-June 1862 muster reports tersely: "Absent. Wounded in battle June 27, 1862. At hospl. in Richmond." A supporting card bearing the typewritten name of "Peter Maur" may be regarded as a "typo" by a clerk because Peter MAUS was wounded in the ear during the engagement at "Coal" (sic) Harbor, VA on that date which marks the famous battle at Gaines' Mill (a.k.a. Gaines Farm). Hood's Brigade lost 86 killed, 481 wounded and 4 missing in action in that battle at Cold Harbor, a small crossroads village north of the Chickahominy River not far from Richmond.

From other source records Maus was "present" during other actions by Hood's Brigade: (1) Eltham's Landing on May 7, 1862; (2) at Seven Pines (Fair Oaks) on May 31,; [on "sick call" with 500 others at Malvern Hill battle July 1]; (3) engaged the enemy at Freeman's Ford August 23rd; (4) again fought at Second Manassas August 28-30th; (5) fought at Boonsboro Gap, MD on Sept. 10th; (6) that fateful day battle at Sharpsburg (Antietam). The muster roll for September-October 1862 has this entry for now Corporal Maus: "Missing in Battle of Sharpsburg Sept. 17, 1862 and supposed to be killed. Due C.S. \$14.60." The worst fears were realized by the researcher when turning impatiently to the next frame on the microfilm to read the stark message, his epitaph: "Killed in the Battle of Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862."

Maus and his unit had entered a pre-dawn engagement--the first and most fierce in a series of three that day--near the Hagerstown Pike and the Dunker Church across from Miller's Cornfield. The night before his outfit had cooked the first hot meal in three days, consisting of meager rations of beef and plentiful corn picked fresh from the field. Confederate soldiers entered battle the next morning (Sept. 17th) on empty stomachs, without breakfast, in what professors, writers, historians and the world seem to agree and call the "deadliest" or "bloodiest" day of the Civil War. Nobody agrees on the exact number, but consensus holds that some 75,000 soldiers from both sides suffered 23,000 casualties. Maus was one of 2,700 Confederate dead left on the field; his 4th Inf. regiment sustained 54 per cent casualties before the sun set on Sept. 17th! Gray clad bodies were stripped of anything of value; some corpses lay for two or three days before burial, mostly in trench-dug mass graves.

The superintendent of the Antietam National Battlefield in Sharpsburg, MD responded to an inquiry about possible burial site of Maus' body:

Corporal Maus' name does not appear among the known Confederates buried in the area. He is probably among the unknown, as are about 2/3 of the Confederates buried in the area. Hood's Texas Brigade suffered great casualties here and were not able to go back over the ground of their charge to recover their dead and wounded. The Union Army ended up burying most of the dead of both sides. Since identification tags were not an item of issue till just before World War I, most of the Confederate dead were not identified...

Antietam Park is "one of the country's pristine Civil War battlefields," with 3,244 acres containing graves of 5,032 Union troops, of which 1,836 are unidentified. While some of the South's fallen may have been buried near where they fell in battle, most of the Confederates were interred in Hagerstown, MD; others in Frederick, MD, in Shepherdstown, WVA, and in local church and family plots.

The "Rose Hill" Cemetery in Hagerstown has a statue of "Hope" marking graves of more than 2,000 Confederate soldiers who died at Sharpsburg and South Mountain (on Sept. 14th). In Frederick, there is a Mount Olivet Cemetery containing 408 unknown Confederate soldiers from battles at Sharpsburg and Monocacy (July 9, 1864). Elmwood Cemetery in Shepherdstown has a monument dedicated to 577 Confederates killed across the Potomac at Sharpsburg. Perhaps, the remains of Peter Maus are in one of these plots.

Visitors to Antietam Battlefield can view the Texas State Monument erected in 1964, inscribed in part: "Texas remembers the valor and devotion of her sons who served at Sharpstown Sept. 16-17, 1862." The 4th Texas Inf. Reg. is mentioned. A recent additional marker #327 is located near the Dunker Church and cornfield and pays tribute to Hood's Division; specifically it cites the 4th Texas.

On the Capitol grounds in Austin, Texas there are two monuments: one dedicated to all Confederate dead and the other specifically to Hood's Texas Brigade.

THE CAMPAIGN FROM TEXAS TO MARYLAND by the Rev. Nicholas A. Davis, first published in 1863, was meant for the troops that he served as chaplain. He ministered to the needs of the men in Maus' outfit during the entire campaign as part of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, imploring the men to "Pray more and swear less." His reminiscences provide diary-like insights into the hardship lives of infantrymen. The book is commended reading. Chaplain Davis issues one caveat: "In presenting a list of killed and wounded, we have made it as correct as we possibly could. If we have made mistakes in spelling some of the names, we would be glad to have them corrected...And if we have not done each one justice in the Roll of the 4th, in the different engagements, we will take pleasure in making any corrections desired, provided the corrections are legally authorized...I am not responsible for the errors that may occur. For the tables were made out by others."

Of course, Peter M-A-U-S never knew--quite possibly never cared--that his name was misspelled as "M-A-N-S" in the Company F Muster Roll on Page 158 of Davis' little treasure of a book. But as the final chapter of his life may someday be completed, for posterity's sake in Texas and Europe he will always be remembered as PETER MAUS, C.S.A. volunteer, originally from Bütgenbach, lately from D'Hanis, Medina County, Texas.

RIP.

(CONFEDERATE.)
M | 4 | Texas.

Peter Maur
Pvt., Co. F., 4 Reg't., Texas Inf.

Appears on a LIST
of casualties, of the 4th Texas
Regiment, in the engagement at Coal
Harbor, Va., June 27, 1862.

List dated Not dated., 186

Remarks: Wounded slightly in ear.

Series 1, Vol. 11, part 2, page 568.

() E. Rucker Copyist.
1371

(Confederate.)
M | 4 | Texas.

Peter Maus
3rd Co., 4 Reg't Texas Infantry.

Appears on Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above,
for Sept. & Oct., 1862.

Enlisted: When July 11, 1861.

Where Camp Clark, Tex.

By whom Capt. Cunningham

Period During the War

Last paid: Lieut. E. T. Howard, Capt. M.

By whom

To what time Aug 31, 186

Present or absent

Remarks: Missing in Battle at
Sharpsburg, Sept 17, 1862 - &
Supposed to be killed
11 Dec. C.S. #1460

Book mark:

(642) E. E. Jones Copyist.

(Confederate.)
M | 4 | Texas.

Peter Maus
Capt., Co. F., 4 Reg't Texas Infantry.

Appears on Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above,
for Nov. & Dec., 1862.

Enlisted: When July 11, 1861.

Where Camp Clark, Tex.

By whom Capt. Cunningham

Period During the War

Last paid: Capt. Wade

By whom

To what time June 30, 1862.

Present or absent

Remarks: Killed in the
Battle of Sharpsburg Md
Sept. 17, 1862.

Book mark:

(642) E. E. Jones Copyist.

Source: Nicholas A. Davis. The Campaign From Texas to Maryland.
 Reprint by Steck Co. Austin, 1961, pp 148 & 158.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH TEXAS REGIMENT, }
 October 7th, 1862. }

Orderly Sergeants will make cut for Chaplain N. A. Davis, complete Muster Rolls of their Companies, showing the different engagements, in which each man has participated.

By order of

LIEUT. COL. B. F. CARTER,
 Commanding Reg't.

F. L. PRICE, Adjutant.

KEY TO THE TABLE.—"p," present—"a," absent with leave—"a," absent without leave—"s," sick—"w," wounded—"k," killed on the field—"d," died—"J," discharged—"m," missing—"r," recruit. The letter "r" is omitted in some of the lists—but the blank will show them to be recruits. Those noted "a," and some of them several times, were usually absent from disability, either from wounds or sickness, or were on detached service.

MUSTER ROLL OF THE FOURTH REG'T TEXAS VOLS.

NAMES.	REGIMENTAL COMPANIES						REMARKS.
	ELTHAM'S LANDING.	SEVEN PINES.	GAINES FARM.	MALVERN HILL.	FREEMAN'S FORD.	MANASSAS, 1862.	
Col. J. B. Hood, . . .	p	p	p	p	p	p	Pro'd Brig. Gen. Mar. 31, '62.
Lt. Col. John Marshall-	p	p	f				" Maj. Gen. Oct'br. 1862.
Maj. B. Warwick, . . .	p	p	f				" Col. March 31, 1862.
Capt. J. C. G. Key, . . .	a	p	a				" Lt. Col. march 31, '62.
							" Maj. March 31, Col. July 7th, 1862.
Capt. B. F. Carter, . . .	p	a	a	p	p	p	" Lieut. Col. July 7th, '62.
Capt. W. P. Townsend-	p	p	p	p	w	a	" Major July 7th, 1862.
Capt. T. Owen, . . .	p	p	f				Died August 31, 1862.
Capt. Wade, . . .	p	p					
Adj't Bassett, . . .	p	p	p	p	p	p	Captain Co. G. June 28, '62.

CO. F.

Capt. E. Cunningham	p	p	p	p	p	p	
1st Lieut. J. F. Books	p	p	p	p	p	p	
2d " L. P. Huches	a	p	p	p	p	p	
3d " L. P. Lyons, . . .	p	p	k				
1st Serg't H. Bratan, . . .	p	p	p	p	p	p	
2d " C. S. Brown	p	p	p	p	p	p	
3d " J. D. Murray	p	p	p	p	p	p	
4th " Eli Park, . . .	p	p	p	p	p	p	
5th " W. A. Bennett	p	p	p	p	p	p	
1st Cpl R. H. Skinner, . . .	p	p	p	p	p	p	
2d " D. M. McAnister	p	p	k				
3d " E. T. Kindred	a	p	p	a	a	a	
4 " C. A. McAllister	p	p	v	p	a	a	
5 " T. J. . . .	r	a	a	p	p	p	
Alford, James, . . .	p	a	a	p	w	a	
Allen, George, . . .	p	p	a	p	p	p	
Aylmer, G. G., . . .	r	v					
Budell, A. M., . . .	r	a	a	a	a	a	Left sick on the march from
Brantley, J. L., . . .	p	p	p	p	a	a	Yorktown, not heard from
Briegler, J. G., . . .	r	p	a	a	a	a	since.
Buchanan, L., . . .	p	p	a	a	a	a	
Brooks, O., . . .	r	p	p	p	p	p	
Camp, T. P., . . .	r	a	a	a	a	a	
Cuba, A. T., . . .	r	p	p	p	p	p	
Cook, John, . . .	p	p	p	p	w	a	
Copeland, Solomon, . . .	p	p	p	p	p	a	
Crigler, R. T., . . .	r	p	v	p	p	p	
Clark, Joseph, . . .	r	a	s	d			
Cunningham, J. T., . . .	a	a	k				
Campbell, J. M., . . .	r	p	p	p	a	a	
Crockett, E. R., . . .	p	p	p	p	p	p	
Currie, J. B., . . .	p	p	p	p	p	p	
Dansby, H., . . .	p	p	p	p	p	p	
Dial, A. A., . . .	r	p	v	a	a	a	
Dollery, David, . . .	r	a	a	a	a	a	
Downing, Edward, . . .	r	p	k				
Dreyer, Henry, . . .	r	p	a	p	p	w	Left in Maryland.
Dunn, W. H., . . .	p	p	a	p	p	a	
Fishburn, J. A., . . .	s	a	a	a	a	a	

MUSTER ROLL—CONTINUED.

Floyd, W. F., . . .	p	p	a	p	p	w	p	w
Gabart, H., . . .	p	p	a	a	p	p	p	w
Givens, W. M., . . .	p	p	p	p	p	p	e	p
Goodloe, Calvin, . . .	a	a	s	*d				
Goodloe, William, . . .	a	a	a	s	*d			
Goodwin, Benjamin, . . .	r	p	a	a	a	a	a	*d
Graham, J. O., . . .	r	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Green, W. A., . . .	p	p	w	a	a	a	a	a
Hahn, John, . . .	a	p	p	p	a	a	a	a
Harbour, G., . . .	r	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Hartou, A., . . .	r	a	s	d				
Hardoin, S., . . .	r	p	p	p	p	a	a	a
Henry, W. R., . . .	r	a	s	d				
Harwell, J. R., . . .	r	a	w	a	a	a	a	a
Henderson, B. G., . . .	r	p	a	a	p	p	p	m
Henderson, C. E., . . .	r	p	k					
Hollaender, W. M., . . .	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	w
Houston, Russell, . . .	p	p	a	a	a	a	a	p
Howard, William, . . .	r	p	a	p	p	p	p	a
Johnson, W. C., . . .	p	a	w	a	a	a	a	p
Johnson, J. N., . . .	p	p	a	p	a	a	a	a
Jones, A. R., . . .	p	a	a	a	a	p	p	p
Jones, William, . . .	a	a	a	s	*d			
Kuhr, N., . . .	p	p	k					
Kindred, J. B., . . .	r	p	v	a	p	p	p	w
Kindred, J. H., . . .	r	a	p	p	p	p	w	Left at Banker's Hill, Va.
Kindred, J. P., . . .	r	p	w	a	p	p	a	a
Kindred, J. S., . . .	r	a	k					
Kouibeck, G., . . .	p	p	w	a	a	a	a	a
Love, J. P., . . .	r	a	p	p	p	p	p	m
Mains, Edward, . . .	p	p	p	d				
Mans, Peter, . . .	p	p	w	a	p	p	m	
McGinn, T. J., . . .	p	p	w	a	a	a	a	a
Manozer, Q. M., . . .	a	s	e	s	p	p	w	Left in Maryland.
Mauger, Oscar, . . .	r	w	a	a	a	a	a	a
Morris, William, . . .	p	p	w	a	a	a	a	a
Murray, J. C., . . .	r	p	a	a	p	p	p	p
Murray, R. W., . . .	p	p	a	a	p	p	w	
Pengra, M. M., . . .	p	p	v	p	a	a	a	a
Penn, P. J., . . .	p	p	w	p	p	p	a	a
Pickett, M., . . .	r	p	w	a	p	p	a	a
Pogue, L. B., . . .	r	a	a	p	p	p	a	a
Polley, J. B., . . .	p	p	w	a	p	p	a	a
Quick, Jacob, . . .	r	a	p	p	p	p	w	
Riggs, John, . . .	p	p	a	a	a	a	a	w
Roberts, John, . . .	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Rumley, J. J., . . .	r	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Sampson, Edward J., . . .	p	p	k					
Schween, George, . . .	p	p	a	p	p	p	w	Left in Maryland.
Self, M. M., . . .	r	a	s	d				
Sergeant, A. H., . . .	r	a	a	a	p	p	p	p
Smith, Henry, . . .	r	a	s	p	p	p	w	
Sneed, Albert, . . .	p	p	a	a	p	w	a	a
Sullivan, R. A., . . .	s	p	k					
Summerville, James, . . .	r	p	a	p	p	p	a	a
Sutherland, Jack, . . .	p	p	a	a	p	p	a	a
Thornton, H. G., . . .	p	p	a	a	a	a	a	a
Waber, Simon, . . .	p	p	a	p	p	p	a	a
Wallace, E. F., . . .	p	a	a	a	a	a	m	a
Weir, Henry, . . .	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	a
Wiseman, J. O., . . .	p	a	p	p	p	k	a	a
Wolf, Simon, . . .	p	p	p	p	p	k	a	w
Wood, W., . . .	r	a	a	a	p	p	w	
Dockstader, Oscar, . . .								Musician
Warner, Charles, . . .								"
Foster, B. H., . . .								"
Veal, Frank, . . .								"
Naurath, William, . . .								"

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The Week in Germany—October 25, 1996

Germany's Evangelical Church is marking the 500th anniversary of the birth of Philipp Melancthon (1497-1560) with a "Melancthon Year" celebration that begins on Reformation Day (October 31). A Greek scholar by training, Melancthon became one of Martin Luther's closest collaborators and played a decisive role in shaping early Protestantism. His wide-reaching influence as both an educator and theologian will be recalled in the series of exhibitions, scholarly conferences and church services being held in connection with the "Melancthon Year." The main centers of activity will be Bretten (Baden-Württemberg), Melancthon's birthplace, and Wittenberg (Saxony-Anhalt), where he taught from 1518 until his death. The "Melancthon Year" follows directly on the "Luther Year" that opened last fall in connection with the 450th anniversary of the reformer's death (TWIG 11/24/95, p.8; 2/16/96, p.6)

By Gary L. Pemberton

A significant portion of the population of Washington County, Texas in the 1860's consisted of Germans, many of whom arrived during the mid 1850's. Searching passenger lists for names of ships and arrival dates can be disappointing because many of those immigrants debarked in Galveston, where the hurricane of 1900 and acts of human error over the years caused the loss of much of the documentation which would be of enormous benefit to genealogists today.

After viewing the National Archives microfilm of passenger arrivals at the port of Galveston for 1846 through 1887, after filling out a Form NATF81 and requesting the National Archives to conduct a search, after consulting Filby's, Geue's and several other prominent passenger lists (and turning up nothing), I almost concluded that I was not going to be able to ascertain any of the details of my 2nd great grandfather's arrival in Texas. Conrad Wilkening, the subject of my search, was born in Winzlar, Kingdom of Hanover, July 1, 1846. He married Sophie Louise Struck in Washington County on February 17, 1869. On March 31, 1887, Conrad died and was buried in St. Paul Lutheran Cemetery in the Rehburg community, outside of Burton. These facts I had gleaned from prior research, but I was particularly interested in how and when he immigrated to the Lone Star State.

After a few months of further investigation, including a look at the 1970 centennial booklet prepared by St. Paul Lutheran Church of Rehburg, I discovered that there were three Wilkening brothers, two of whom (Wilhelm and Heinrich) were listed in the booklet as founding members of that church.¹ Evidently they had accompanied Conrad, their younger brother, to Texas. The booklet, however, did not list any parents for the Wilkening boys, so, as far as I knew, these teenagers sailed across the ocean alone, or perhaps their parents had died en route to the new home.

During the course of my research I made the acquaintance of Sister Mary Elizabeth Jupe of the Congregation of Divine Providence, who has written numerous family histories, including that of the Heine Family of Rehburg.² In her book on the Heine family are several references to the Wilkening brothers. When I approached Sister Mary Elizabeth and she discovered my interest in genealogy, she proceeded to help me. The first thing Sister did to significantly advance my knowledge was revisit St. Paul Lutheran Church and consult the parish registers. She discovered that the mother of the Wilkening brothers indeed had come to Texas; however, she was married to Frederick Bredthauer at the time, Mr. Wilkening evidently having expired in Germany shortly after Conrad's birth. Her name, as reflected in the church records, was Caroline, and she appears in the register as the mother of eight children: five by her marriage to Mr. Bredthauer; and three (Wilhelm, Heinrich, and Conrad) by her previous marriage to Mr. Wilkening. Her maiden name, as I learned much later from church records in Winzlar, Germany, was Grote. Unfortunately, the church records at St. Paul Lutheran contained no mention of when and where the family arrived in America. Further hindering research efforts was the fact that a fire at the church destroyed some of the earliest records; however, armed with a new surname, I retraced my steps and researched all the aforementioned passenger lists, looking for Bredthauers. Again, there was nothing to be found.

I did, nevertheless, locate the Bredthauer family on the 1860 census of Washington County. Previous searches of the census for Wilkenings had been unsuccessful. Now I knew why. The three brothers were enumerated under the name Bredthauer.³ Having established the fact that they were in Washington County by 1860, I felt certain the family had immigrated sometime during the 1850's. Lending credence to my hunch and momentum to my search was the discovery of a number of naturalization applications of other citizens of the Rehburg community on file in the Washington County courthouse. There were no papers on my Wilkenings;⁴ but, as I learned subsequently, when the head of a household was naturalized, all members of the household were automatically included, even though they were not specifically named in the naturalization papers. I suppose the Wilkening brothers became citizens through that route, though I did not know at the time to look under the name Bredthauer. One of the first things a beginning genealogist learns is that families tended to immigrate in groups, so one could expect to find that those early residents of the Rehburg community (most of whom came from the Rehburg/Winzlar area of Hanover) settled there more or less in the same time frame. The naturalization records of Washington County indicate that Frederick Bredthauer arrived in the United States in December, 1856;⁵ however, based on information which follows, it is possible the Bredthauers sailed without the Wilkening children, who joined the family a year or so later. That scenario might account for the lack of a Bredthauer on the passenger list of the ship on which I believe the Wilkenings journeyed to Galveston.

Finding the boys on the Weser was the accomplishment of my friend, Sister Mary Elizabeth. Thanks to her intimate knowledge of the Heine family, obtained from extensive

research in Germany and Texas, she was able to detect a "problem" with the information presented in Geue's list concerning Ludwig Heine (Heyne). Ludwig and his wife appear on Geue's list of passengers arriving in 1857, accompanied by five children.⁶ Sister knew that Ludwig and his wife had only two children, so when the family appeared on the list as a group of seven, she began to question who the three extra children might have been. In her book she notes that "Only two of the children have been definitely identified, Ernst and Maria, his children by Maria Lucia Hunte Heine. The other three may be children from his first marriage to Margarethe Kiel or of Maria Lucia by her first marriage to Cord Heinrich Christian Frenzel."⁷ However, after talking with me and thinking about the three Wilkening teenagers, who seemingly arrived in Texas unchaperoned, she eventually reached a new conclusion. Of course, that conclusion was that the extra children were Wilhelm, Heinrich, and Conrad Wilkening, the three teenagers whom their mother apparently had left in Germany, perhaps for financial reasons, with the intent that they rejoin the family at a later time. The logical question is: how did we arrive at the notion that the unaccounted for children were the Wilkening boys? There is, of course, the possibility that we are wrong. Our verdict might not be the same as that reached by a jury in a court of law.

We drew our inference from circumstantial evidence and it was a matter of what wasn't there as much as what was there. The Heine and Wilkening families had been quite close in Germany. Friedrich Heine, Ludwig's brother, had married Maria Katherina Wilkening.⁸ Although we do not know how (or if) Katherina was related to my 2nd great grandfather and grand uncles, she and Friedrich were on the same ship with Ludwig, his wife, and the five children.⁹ Further testimony of Ludwig's affinity with the Wilkenings lies in his eventual marriage, in 1868, (after the demise of their respective spouses), to Caroline Grote Wilkening Bredthauer.¹⁰ To Sister and me it seems reasonable that, given Ludwig's lengthy friendship and high esteem in regard to the Wilkenings, Caroline may have entrusted the temporary custody of her sons to him, with the plan that the boys would be reunited with her at a later date in Texas.

Lending additional support to our notion is the lack of documentation to substantiate that any of the children of Ludwig's first marriage ever lived in Texas. Only the two from his marriage to Maria Lucia, his second wife, appear on any subsequent Texas census, so the additional three traveling companions quite likely were not members of his household.

After the discovery of the ship's name and year of arrival, I attempted to obtain additional information and confirmation by sending the newly acquired data, along with my standard inquiry (Form NATF81) to the National Archives. Unfortunately, even with these substantial clues, the researchers were unable to find any record of my immigrant ancestor's arrival. Attempts to locate the Geue source material have also been fruitless. I was, however, able to establish the month and day of arrival after a little more investigation. The Geue list indicates that Ludwig's family and those of his brothers, Ernst and Friedrich, all arrived on the Weser in 1857. Turning to Geue's index of sailing schedules, one finds that the Weser arrived only one time in Galveston in 1857: November 13.¹¹ It is possible the ship made more than one voyage to Galveston in 1857 and those records could have been lost, but the naturalization papers indicate that the Heine brothers arrived in the United States in November, 1857.¹² Hence the date of November 13 on Geue's schedule appears plausible.

What benefit might other genealogists derive from this experience? To those who rely on the Geue books (New Homes In A New Land and A New Land Beckoned), I would say: Don't give up. In many cases, they are still the best starting point available for researching German immigrants to Washington County. An absolute requirement is that one read the entire passenger list, taking note of any travelers designated as hailing from the same home town or village as the ancestor being researched. The reader can never be certain where a surname will be listed or how it might be spelled. I became very suspicious when, in one of the Geue books, I found a passenger named Henry Twilkening, who arrived in Texas in 1846.¹³ My hunch is he was really a Wilkening, whom I would never have found had I confined my perusal to the "W's." At any rate, I have yet to link him to my ancestors.

When one finds a surname of interest on the list, since normally only the name of the head of household is specified, an attempt must be made to reconcile the number of passengers in the traveling party with the known family members. One might approach the reconciliation by comparing the passengers listed with the household enumerated on the following census and with church records. If the number cannot be reconciled, further investigation is warranted, which might begin with a thorough search of the naturalization records, which sometimes contain more information than do those of my ancestors. Such investigation may yield the existence of previously unknown family members, an allied family, or the disappointing conclusion that one has found the wrong family altogether. If one is fortunate enough to have an ally such as Sister Mary Elizabeth, to whom I am

truly grateful, the work becomes much easier. Thanks to her, in my heart, I feel that my Wilkenings really were on the Weser.

¹ St. Paul Lutheran Church A. L. C. 1870-Centennial-1970, (Burton, Texas).

² Sister Mary Elizabeth Jupe, The Heine Family Heritage Book, (San Antonio: 4-10 Printing Press, 1985).

³ 1860 U.S. Census, Washington County, Texas, p. 182, dwelling #536, National Archives Microfilm 653, Roll 1307.

⁴ Although the papers of my Wilkening family were not found, I did, in fact, find those of a Henry Wilkening who arrived in 1857. After much investigation I learned that he was from another Wilkening family altogether, apparently not related to mine: Among the items researched were his Confederate pension papers and those of Wilhelm Wilkening. Henry signed an affidavit in support of Wilhelm's application for a pension. He stated therein that he first met Wilhelm in 1858, in Washington County, Texas. That, along with other evidence gathered, suggests that, if they did have any kinship, it must have been very distant.

⁵ W. Broadus Smith, comp., Naturalization Record 1857-1870 Washington County, Texas, (n.d.; n. pub.), p. 4.

⁶ Ethel Hander Geue, New Homes In A New Land (Waco: Texian Press, 1970), p. 82.

⁷ Jupe, Heine Family, p. 55.

⁸ Jupe, Heine Family, p. 919.

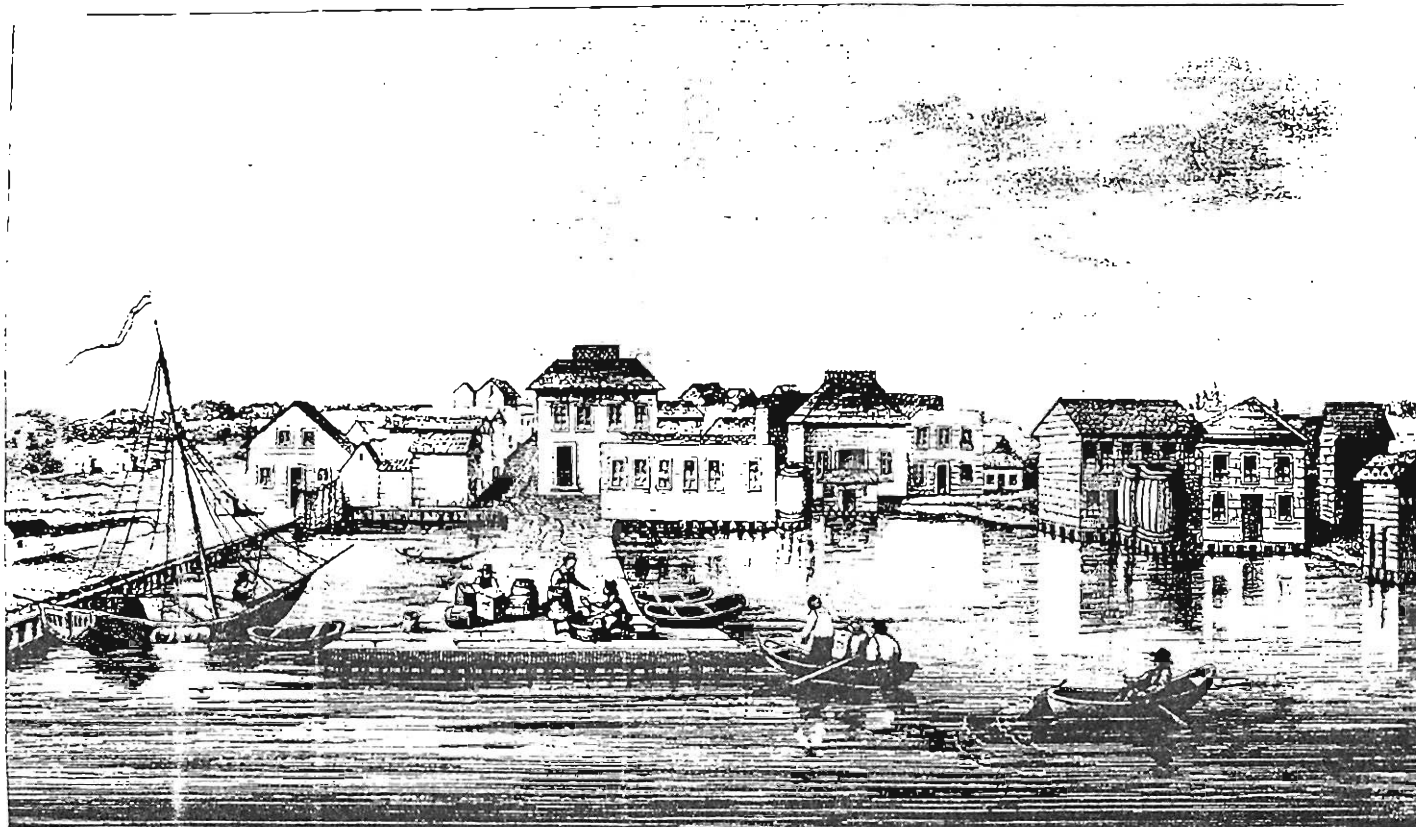
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¹⁰ Frances Terry Ingmire, comp., Washington County, Texas Marriage Records 1837-1870, (n. pub., 1980), p. 38.

¹¹ Geue, New Homes, p. 40.

¹² Smith, Naturalization, p. 9.

¹³ Chester W. & Ethel H. Geue, A New Land Beckoned, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1982), p. 148.



GALVESTON, TEXAS

THE LETTERS OF HENRY BAUMBERGER

1855 to 1867

HENRY BAUMBERGER was a Swiss immigrant teacher who came to San Antonio in 1855. He wrote a series of letters to his relatives and friends in Switzerland describing the trip by sailship and oxcart and the life and times of San Antonio during the period of time before and after the Civil War.

Henry Baumberger's first letter dated January 1, 1856 describes in quite some detail day-to-day life on the sailship, Sheridan, with 222 passengers. The trip from Antwerp to New Orleans took 63 days. After a second boat trip to Indianola, there was a 10 day trip by oxcart from the coast to San Antonio. A second and third letter, dated October 13, 1856 and July 18, 1857, describes living conditions in San Antonio in comparison with those in Europe and contains advice for those who would consider coming to America, especially to farm or ranch.

A fourth letter dated September 3, 1858 is from a cousin in Switzerland to Henry in America and deals with a small inheritance due Henry's wife. Henry apparently did not answer that letter until August 10, 1860 giving the reason that he did not want to be the bearer of bad tidings. He hints that the reason he left Switzerland for America was because of a misunderstanding with his father. Henry had lost his business and opened up a beergarden. By January 23, 1861 he writes of being a teamster hauling goods from Port Lavaca to San Antonio to Mexico and describes conditions and fears concerning the crisis leading to the Civil War. On August 24, 1863 his teamster business took him to Matamoras, Mexico hauling cotton for the Confederacy, and in a very few lines tells of his frustrations and hardships during a hated war.

A final letter dated August 28, 1867 refers mostly to family matters. Though out of work and poor, Henry still extoles the advantages of America over Europe. He also mentions a son, Charles, 4½ years old.

It remained for CHARLES BAUMBERGER to achieve success in America. As General Manager, then President and Chairman of a pioneer industry in San Antonio, the Alamo Cement Company, Charles Baumberger became an industrial and banking leader in San Antonio and Texas and a self-made millionaire. Sometime after 1920 Charles Baumberger visited relatives in Switzerland where he retrieved his father's letters and had them translated from the original German script.

The third generation of the Baumberger Family in America was CHARLES BAUMBERGER, JR. who inherited his father's estate and business acumen. Charles Jr. died childless, but he adopted as beneficiaries of his estate the high school graduates of Bexar County by establishing the multi-million dollar Baumberger Endowment to send deserving local students to college. In the first eight years of operation this foundation has sent 1,221 students to college with endowments totaling over ten million dollars.



San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 1st, 1856.

Dear relatives and friends!

After the voyage is over, I at last find the time, to let you know, that I have arrived in the New World. This very day especially induces me, to remember my beloved ones at home, because I know, that you all too, not only this day, but often since my departure have affectionally thought of me and my dear family. I am convinced, that you often one with another did talk about us and may have asked: "Did they arrive well in America?" or "How may they are?" But now you shall know, that we all have arrived safely and well. Even my little Elisa is thoroughly healthy and happy. Thousand thanks to the Father in heaven, who did let us have such a safe voyage. Of course it is true, it took a long time and many unpleasant things happened to us. But still we have to be thankful, that at last we have arrived at our destination. - I will give you now a short account of our journey. From Antwerp I wrote you, that on Oct. 11th we went on board of our sailing-boat, that should bring us to the New World. But we did not sail before Oct. 14th and so had to lay idle for fully 3 days. Already during this first 3 days many of the passengers nearly succumbed, as they were without any food. This happened as follows: up to Oct. 14th no victuals were given out; and as our contract provided for sufficient provisions, many and specially the poorer class of the emigrants had not bought any extra food. We were better off in this respect. Fortunately on Oct. 14th in the morning, just before sailing, the ship's master (broker, charterer) Mr. Steinmann came on board. Before him we laid our troubles. He at once ordered some warm food to be brought. He further gave me a list, according to which the weekly rations should be given out to the passengers. And furthermore he asked me, to see to it, that during the entire trip the food was furnished exactly according to this schedule. I was to report to him from New Orleans, if these instructions were precisely followed up during the whole journey. Slowly we passed through and out of the mouth of the river Schelde, and it was not before Oct. 17th, that we came into the open sea. Already the first night in the North Sea was rather stormy, and most of the passengers got seasick. In the morning we reached the English Channel, justly dreaded by all seamen. It took fully a fortnight, to pass through. There were daily storms, and very often adverse wind, forcing us to tack. Our ship kept closer to the English than to the French coast. There was before our eyes in full beauty the famous English fortress Dover, just opposite the French City of Calais. On Oct. 19th, 20th and 21st, on account of continuously very stormy weather nearly all passengers were seasick, specially women and feeble men. My wife and children suffered only slightly, and I, even during the entire trip, was hardly seasick at all. It still surprises me today. At last we were out of the English Channel and before us was the ocean in boundless immensity and greatness. My words cannot describe to you, how I was impressed by this miracle of God. If one sits, as I often did, in the darkness of the night, lonesome on a lonely ship upon the bowsprit, lifting his eyes upwards to the starry vault of heaven and its splendor, he irresistibly will be seized with veneration and adoration of the Master, who spread out all this beauty before our eyes. And often so, lost in meditation, whilst my beloved ones slept peacefully down in the cabin, I was thinking of my dear relatives at home and till far in the night I chatted with them in spirit. From now on we did see nothing but the sky and the ocean. There was always great joy, when we had favorable wind, that drove us westwards with the swiftness of an arrow. Frequently we had strong wind, but unfortunately mostly against us. The ship had to cruise and to tack. It took fully 63 days from Antwerp to New Orleans, surely not an especially swift trip.

And still all this seemed to us not so bad, as you may be inclined to think, when you consider the matter from home. On our ship, most of the time, everything went on well, and all the passengers were in good health, except when seasick. There were altogether 220 passengers on the boat. During the voyage two of them died: two small children of the same father. In my opinion both children still could be alive, if their parents would have taken better care of them. My two children were small too, but I did everything possible, to take care of them in the proper way; and now they are as happy and joyful as they never were before at home. Of course it was rather troublesome for me and my wife, and we had to do without a good deal of comfort for the benefit of the children. But we thought it our duty, to take care of our children first. Such a journey of several thousand miles from Duernten to San Antonio is by no means a pleasure-trip, specially if the trip lasts as long as ours. But on the other hand one must not think, that it is particularly terrible. If you are on a well-built boat with a good captain in charge of it (and both happened to be the case with us), nothing is to be feared, as seldom a boat sinks on the open sea. Sometimes the waves swept high over deck and the boat rolled considerably, but we never were afraid in the least. If we would have been provided with better food and sufficient and better water, we surely would have been very satisfied, and the long voyage would have been a pleasure for us. - But things happened to be different. Transportation from home to Antwerp was good, but on the boat we did receive by no means what was promised in our contract. Therefore I would advise everybody, who intends to emigrate, not to take the route over Antwerp, as on these ships you are compelled to eat, what is offered on the boat, - and that is terrible. It was plainly stated in our contract: "Food will be furnished cooked." But such was not the case. All victuals were furnished raw and always for a whole week in quantities sufficient for several persons, as - to give an example - for all passengers of the same cabin. We had to cook our food in the kitchen. There were two cooks on board, but they did not care about the emigrants' well-being. We had to do things ourselves or to go hungry. These cooks were emigrants too and had accepted such position from the company in order to have reduced passage. Already after a few days they did not tend to the cooking. They did not even enter the kitchen for 3 or 4 days. The result was a terrible mixup and quarrelling. Everybody wanted to cook first. One took the others vessels from the oven. Swearing and abusive language could be heard all day long. One good day the coal-supply was exhausted and so things went worse. Nobody was able to report such conditions to the captain or to the mate, as both of them did understand English only. At that moment the words were heard: "Baumberger to the front!" I, appointed as chief by the ship's master, ordered the cooks to stay in the kitchen from now on and to fulfill their duties, otherwise threatening to put in a complaint at New Orleans. This time too my poor English served the purpose with the captain: coal was furnished and from now on things got along pretty well. - Really I can not complain: food was plentiful, but mostly very bad. The biscuit was very hard and the meat terribly salty and nitric, fit only for such people that could digest stones. But a still more serious calamity was the insufficient supply of water, and of bad water besides. According to calculation a grown person was to receive 1 quart of water, but only a few favored ones got their ration. The rascal in charge of the distribution gave to the young girls only the prescribed rations, the others had to be in want. We were fortunate, that there were 220 passengers only on the boat. Our captain, Mr. Clark, is a good man, who knows his business well; he was only too good and at many occasions he could have acted more severely. In stormy weather he proved to be very careful and, if necessary, set himself to work. It was due to the captain's mildness and kindness, I believe, that his sailors did not show so much brutality, as it is usually always the case with such people. If a case of sickness was reported to Mr. Clark, he at once was ready to help as much as he could. Several times I watched him at his examinations of a sick person; at such occasions he acted like the best physician. In many instances I would prefer him to some physicians in Switzerland, who prescribe medicine to the sick ones at random, and often enough by trying now one thing, now another are practising the unfortunate ones into the grave. -

It seems always to be the best, if the emigrants themselves provide for their victuals; in such a case of course one has to know, what would be the most suitable food. With 10 Dollars (about \$7.50 United States money) one can make many things comfortable and pleasant. It is a pity, that the ship-agents are unable to help the emigrants with practical advice. Should I have to make the trip again, I surely would look out for my comfort and besides - it would have to take less money. Hearken! you can depend on the truth of my account. I advise all emigrants, who intend to sign a contract like we did, to provide for a sufficient quantity of preserved butter, as butter will not be allotted. And with the fat, that you may cut off from the oversalted meat at the ship, you can not prepare any dishes. If one is accustomed to his daily wine, he should by no means buy in Antwerp, where the wine is not only very expensive but of rather poor quality too. The best thing to do is to take along good Swiss wine, grown around Zuchrich or Schaffhausen, even if one has to pay duty on it. In Antwerp I bought 100 bottles at 1½ Franc (about 30¢ U.S. money), but I did relish it so little, that I hardly did drink more than a quart of it. After being something like 3 weeks on the sea, some of the passengers longed for wine, so I sold a good deal of my supply at 2½ Francs (about 50¢ U.S. money). After all the deal was not so bad, but I know, that I would have done a whole lot better with real wine from Zuerich. If one boards a boat, he should not forget, to take fresh fruit along, because he will have a great desire for it, especially when seasick. I had no intention to sell even as much as an ounce of the 128 pounds of the Emmenthal cheese I had with me. It tasted too good to me; and besides I did know, that in Texas I could dispose of it at a very good price. But people were annoying me so much regarding the cheese, that I had to give up. I sold it at 2½ Francs (about 50¢ U.S. money) per pound. Sugar, good smoked ham and dried fruit, specially prunes, should not be forgotten. For small children you should take along biscuit (zwieback, visk); it keeps well. - It was a good thing, that everybody on board had to comply with sanitary regulations, as beginning Nov. 1st we had continuously rising temperature, steering all the time South or South-West. It was just like wandering towards the most glorious spring. There were many elderly people, men and women, on board. It was a pleasure to see, how lively and comfortably they felt. An old man, counting more than 72 years, assured me of his greatest joy in regard to this trip on sea and stated, that he never since years had felt so well. And it is indeed a fact, that such a voyage can affect one's physical condition so favorably, that it is hard to believe, provided you do not foolishly counteract such beneficial influence by poor nourishment or intemperance. I was afraid, that I would have to undergo much hardship on the ocean, as my hitherto occupation had reduced my bodily resistance, but it proved to be different. My beloved ones and I felt always fine. My health improved markedly from day to day; my lungs particularly grew perpetually stronger. I did not eat any meat during the entire voyage and - what struck myself as strange - I, who never before spilled wine in shoes instead of drinking it, I did not drink a drop. I felt fine being on such a diet and that was the main thing. Since all on board were in good health, they were always in a good humor too. Nearly every night, specially in moonlight, there was singing, music and dancing on the fore-deck. Naturally after being already 7 to 8 weeks on the sea, and still no land in sight, we began to feel irksome. On Dec. 1st we coasted along the Bahama Islands. Poor negroes in small boats came toward us, and we bought of them fish, sugarcane and oysters. Two days later we were between Cuba and Florida and had entered the Gulf of Mexico. Consequently we were not so very far from our destination. But on account of very light wind we made very slow progress. On Dec. 11th the pilot came on board and did guide our good ship Sheridan into the mouth and up the Mississippi. At last on Dec. 13th we arrived at New Orleans. I quickly went ashore and looked out for lodging in the city. We got a room in the "Gruetlibund"; the landlord was from Zuerich. Our baggage was only slightly inspected. Had I known that, I could have made a couple thousand francs (about \$400.00 U.S. money) with cheese, cigars, etc. In the Hotel "Gruetlibund" I found a letter from

Bosshard in San Antonio. He did not have time to come personally. Already on Dec. 16th we boarded with our belongings the mail-steamer Louisiana for Indianola. So again we were on a ship. During these days we were better off, as we had sufficient provisions. On Dec. 20th we arrived at Indianola, and the problem on hand was now, to set out for the difficult overland-journey from here to San Antonio, some 60 hours. As the climate in Indianola is very unhealthy, and as I was anxious to reach my destination as soon as possible, I at once hired a driver. For our passage on the steamer I had paid 40 Dollars and to the driver for the overland-journey 45 Dollars. One Dollar is 5 Francs and 25 Rappen. This part of the trip was for us by far the hardest one. I will relate to you, how things were going on. We had to travel for 10 days. In the rainy season, when sometimes the whole country stands under water, you may have to be on the road from 3 to 4 weeks, even for 5 weeks. During the whole trip we slept only twice in a house. The other nights we had to stay in the open, either on the wagon, if there was room enough, or on a mattress on the ground. They call it here "camping." When you come in the evening to a camping-place, you unharness the animals (we had 6 mules on our wagon) and turn them loose, to graze until morning. The men collect dry wood, that is laying around everywhere, and start a crackling fire. This fire has to be kept burning during the whole night. Here you cook whatever you have brought along: coffee, meat, potatoes and so forth. After supper you wrap yourself up with a woolen blanket and sleep close to the fire until morning. Whoever wakes up occasionally in the night, goes to the fire to put new wood on. My wife and children could always sleep on the wagon, we others laid down on the ground. It happens sometimes during the night, that one or more mules are stolen, and then you surely are in trouble. From another driver a horse was stolen in the second night; and it happened to the same driver the next noon, that a wagon axle broke. He had to stay for several days, as there were far and wide no houses, to say nothing of a blacksmith-shop. One good morning, just after having left the camping-place, we noticed 2 men laying in the grass. They also were emigrants, travelling with another driver. They had drunk during the foregoing night whiskey to such an excess, that they had fallen from the wagon without being noticed by the driver.

During the whole overland-journey we did not travel on what we would call a road or highway. We did not see any bridges, although we had to cross streams and creeks, that sometimes carry very high water. Either you travel through woodland, where you see magnificent oak-trees, or through vast prairie-land, perfectly level and the end further than the eye can reach. When it is raining for a longer period on these bad roads, rivers and creeks are rising terribly high, and roads are becoming so muddy, that it is impossible to get through with a wagon. At the camp-fire the drivers told us about such experiences, that I shuddered. Fortunately we got along without rain. But a few times a terrible north-wind set in, that we were shaking in every limb. This cold comes here very sudden, but as a rule lasts only for 3 days, and afterwards hot weather again. For 3 or 4 nights we suffered so terribly, that I shall never forget it in my life. Sometimes the creeks did freeze, - and we without any shelter at night. Especially in the night of Christmas we felt dreadfully cold. But enough of this. After all we came through all-right, and what pleases me most, my children are as healthy as they can be, playing around the whole day. On Sunday morning, Dec. 30th, we arrived in San Antonio. Here we met Mr. Bosshard and found our store in fine shape. It took us 92 days or fully 3 months from the day we left Duernten till the day we arrived at San Antonio. It surely was a long trip and by no means an easy one, but now we all are glad, that we arrived at last and that we are well. By and by we are feeling better after all the hardships. We have nice, large rooms and plenty of good food and - a horrible appetite. It is remarkable, how much we all can eat and drink, but of course my wife is an excellent cook. They eat here 3 times a day; and with every meal meat (broiled or cooked), also coffee and sugar. Here in San Antonio certain things are terribly expensive and others again as cheap and even cheaper

than over there. Meat is low, only 5 cents per pound. Cigars, that you can buy at home for 5 Rappen (about 1 cent), sell here for 5 cents. That is the price they are sold for in our store. Of my Emmenthal cheese about one-half was left. It was sold out like hot cakes during the first two days. And think of it, for 75 cts. per pound, that is for 3 Francs and 75 Rappen. Well, you may think that is too high, but it is the price here, take my word for it. And there is a very good profit in many other things too. This month we are to receive 2500 more pounds of cheese, and I know, we will make a good profit. Tomorrow we will kill a hog, as we have to have meat for sale in the store. In this country blood, lungs, liver, etc. all is thrown into the river. I think such waste is a shame, but I have to follow the custom. - On account of high prices you can make a very good profit, provided you know your business. Our store seems to be alright. San Antonio is healthy. The river flows through the middle of the town, and we have here very fine water. When you take care of yourself, eat and work moderately, you will feel fine. I think Bosshard is getting fat. I am sure that I will feel much better than if I would have followed up my former occupation. San Antonio without doubt is healthier than the graveyard of Duernten. And I prefer Texas air to the dust of small class-rooms. This way I am more independent and have not to please a whole community. And if things continue this way, I am bound to make during the year more than double or three times the money I ever got as teacher. -

I could write you a whole lot more, but this time let it be enough. Often I shall think of you, although land and water separates us. And often - I hope - you will remember me and my dear family. Let us hear from time to time all, what did happen. Write us all about you and how you are getting along. Herewith we send our best wishes for a happy New Year and our greetings to all relatives, friends and acquaintances.

From afar our best regards.

Yours

Henry Baumberger

Mr. Schulthess of Duernten, who was with me on the boat and who is a near relative to Mr. Schulthess in California, sends his best regards to the District-Judge Mr. Trueb. - For the time being Schulthess will stay with us, until he has a job.

San Antonio, Tex. Oct. 13th, 1856.

Dear father, beloved brothers and sisters, brothers-in-law & friends!

It is now more than a year since I left you and did not write anymore meanwhile. I know that you all have thought of me often during this year as I have thought of you. And I know further that you are rather anxious to learn how old man Henry and his family are getting along in America. - Let me tell you now about the more important things. On this here letterhead you see some views etc. of our City of San Antonio. In the upper left is an Indian, in the upper right a Mexican how you see them here in Texas. The other pictures are self-explanatory. - San Antonio is throughout a commercial town. The merchants here ship to Mexico, California, etc. Therefore you will find here all nations of the



globe and most of them are trades-people, except the negro-slaves, because they are personal property of their masters. In our town are more than 1000 negroes, but they are not so bad off as you may suppose. They are bought of course and can be sold at any time, but they do not care; they are happy that their masters furnish food and clothes and that is all that they need. If I make money and should once come home again, I may buy such black imp as a present for you. The way people live here is strange. You hardly will believe me if I tell you the truth and I am telling you nothing but the truth. An enormous rudeness is generally prevalent in this country, Nobody cares about enlightenment and education. Nobody lives intellectually. Everybody strives for money and for money only. Money is the idol that is worshipped. The officers are not in the least interested in public welfare. They steal taxes and public money and never render an account; and nobody would dream of asking for one. They think that quite right and say: "I would do the same in their place." Every day on the streets you can see loafers by the dozens, carrying knives and pistols. They are looking for trouble and stab or shoot, as they please. Every week some people are killed in the public street. And as the officers are mostly people of the same kind, usually nothing is done about it. Every night horses, mules or cattle are stolen. In the beginning all this seemed terrible to me and I was afraid of these rascals but not now any more. If such a fellow enters our store and refuses to pay me for what he bought I make him pay. Below the counter I have always my sixshooter ready; I would not waste any time but would shoot such a rascal down. And nobody would hurt a hair of my head on that account, because in your own home you are privileged. The other day I happened to be present as the mayor or burgomaster of our city shot down his adversary in a quarrel. He was promptly arrested but the next morning he was let out. He was the mayor again as he was before and still is the mayor today. - Women in this country are specially privileged. If, for example, a husband would beat his wife even slightly, she could have put him in jail as long as she wants to. A husband can not sell his home without the consent and the legal signature of his wife. In this country a creditor can not force his debtor to pay him as he can do over there. If I have a home and besides 10000 Dollars in cash, and I should owe somebody 20 Dollars, he could not make me pay if I would not be willing to. It is particularly impossible to force a married man who has wife and children to make payment. A married man may be indebted to a great extent, nobody could touch his homestead, household-goods and a certain number of cattle etc., because that belongs for all the time to his wife and children. I think that is a good law. Over there they can take everything, even the most indispensable household-goods that a man and his family never again will be able to gain a footing. The farmers in this country live a very happy life. They have plenty of milk, eggs, bread and meat. Of course some farms far up North and East are sometimes raided by wild Indians. And even if they do not kill, they steal what they please. But generally the farmer is well off. His stock of cattle grows daily and consequently his wealth too. Many have as much as 100, 1000 or even 2000 heads of cattle. We had here in Texas a very dry summer this year and as a result a rather small crop of corn, cotton, sugar cane etc. The poor cattle has to suffer the most as the grass on the prairie is very dry. The aspect of the landscape is quite different from over there. You do not see here fruit-trees like you have, nor pine-forests. Peach- and fig-trees are the only ones that do here well. Prices of merchandise are quite different from what they are with you. A glass of beer is 10 cents; a cigar that you can buy over there for 1 cent sells here for 10 cents; a very poor one for 5 cents. And, think of it, our smallest coin is a 5 cent piece, equal to 25 Rappen. They do not have here any coppers. These 5 cent pieces are not valued any higher than 1 of your Rappens over there. It must be a poor worker that can not earn more than 1 Dollar. Many make 2 or 3 Dollars per day or better. And there you are: you make here good money, but expenses are high too. -

I could write you a whole lot more, but this time let it be enough. Let me report now some events that are more closely connected with my person and concern my beloved ones themselves. Every day I am busy in our store; now and then occasionally I make an excursion. We have a good Indian pony. A few times every week I take a ride over the prairie. Several times already I rode 30 miles in one stretch without rest. You hardly can imagine how tough these horses here are. (Your horses

over there are spoiled by over-tenderness.) Of course already twice I fell off; but that does not matter. Nobody can be a good horseman if in the beginning he is not thrown off several times without breaking his neck. On a longer trip I always carry a gun with me, and I would not advise anybody to attack me. Without much ado I would blow his brains out. - I like it best to rest in the midst of my family. Wife, children and I, we all up to this hour have been, thank God, in good health. Lately a great joy fell to my share: On September 28th my wife gave birth to a healthy and lively boy. This little fellow is already now an American citizen, because everybody born here is as a matter of course a citizen of this country. We all have much pleasure in this boy. We also take great delight in the two other children. So far they never, and we either, were sick. Sometimes we have to laugh listening how rapidly they already babble English. Very soon we will have our little Henry baptized. I would like to invite my brothers or brothers-in-law to come over as god-fathers; but I suppose the trip may be too long for them, and therefore we have to do without them. A priest here is not an official person, but I would like in the event I should die that my Henry could give an account of himself if ever going back to Switzerland. Therefore I wish my son to be recorded in the register of the parish-office in Faellanden. Please deliver the enclosed paper to the priest and induce him to do it. Of course the parish-office could ask for an official certificate, but as aforesaid a certificate of a clergyman in this country has no legitimate value; his deeds are nothing but private affairs. In case they should not believe my word I am forced to have the matter acknowledged and certified by the city-officials, the Governor and the Swiss Consul. But that would cost me at least 40 to 50 Dollars. Please let me know later what was done in this matter. In general I am doing pretty well and so far I never regretted that I have emigrated to America. Besides I am in better health than in former years when I was teaching. There are no bad boys any longer to make me angry; no more dusty and stinking class-rooms; not any longer have I to please a whole community. On the contrary, now I am a free man. Besides I am earning much more money as before, so I may hope for a carefree old age. If I would be offered 5000 Francs (about \$1000.00 U. S. money) as yearly salary, never again I would play the school-teacher. There is something that vexes me, and I will not conceal it. I have it by letter upon good authority that my relatives in Hoengg circulate that I and my family are living here in such poverty that I would be glad to go back if I only had the means to do it. I despise such foolish rumors as lies and deceit and would not care a straw, but such gossiping hurts our credit and that is what I do not like. We have in one year a turn-over of many thousands of Dollars and for that reason I do not want to lose any credit. You may send word to them. I surely wish that all the poor people over there would be as well off as we are. Now listen! In this country really nobody is poor. Anybody who is willing to work can make a living. And as long as I am here, I never saw a beggar. Assuming, that someone would not like to work at all, even he could live, if he would only pick up and cook, what butchers in this country throw away. Head, stomach or any intestinals of what animal it may be are not used for food. From time to time I go hunting for my pleasure, but I take very seldom home what I killed, although it surely would taste very good. - But enough for this time. To all of you my best greetings, wishing that the good Lord always may keep you well and prosperous.

Don't forget your (now in a far away country)

Henry Baumberger

I am waiting for an early letter from all of you. Innkeeper Bosshard from Buernten and his nagging wify are in America also. He wrote me.

(to be continued in the next issue)



Dig leader Michael Waters peers through the remains of a German canteen, flattened by POWs and apparently used to make military insignias.

During World War II, German POWs were housed at a camp near Hearne. Long abandoned, the camp is being rediscovered again, thanks to a Texas A&M professor.

(RK)

Houston Chronicle, Oct. 27, 1996

WINDOWS OF WAR

By **ALLAN TURNER**
Houston Chronicle

HEARNE — People still are talking about the time the Germans came. For two years during World War II, Camp Hearne on the city's outskirts was home to as many as 4,800 prisoners of war. And for locals, doings at the camp — they called it "The Fritz Ritz" — were exotic, heady stuff.

There were murders, escapes and clashes between pro-Nazis and their foes. Some even whispered that the camp was the center of a Nazi spy ring.

Since its abandonment 50 years ago, the camp has languished beneath a waist-high bramble of poison oak, thorny vines and scrub oak.

But today, it's back on the coffee shop talk circuit. The Aggies have arrived.

Under the auspices of history-struck Texas A&M University professor Michael Waters, students are probing the camp's remains in what may be the first major study of a POW site on American soil.

In addition to work near Hearne, they are poring

See **CAMP** on Page 5D.

Continued from Page 1D.

over official government documents and interviewing former POWs, townsfolk and those who worked at the camp. Eventually, Waters hopes, the site may be preserved as a park.

"You can go to the records, and you will find very good statistics: how many men were here, where they came from and when they arrived. But when you come out and work in the field — especially when you combine it with the oral history project — you get a real feel for how these people lived in this camp," Waters said.

Waters, an associate professor of anthropology and geology who was born 10 years after the war ended, said he long has been fascinated with WWII.

"I read about it when I was a kid," he said. "When I came to A&M and learned there had been a POW camp at Hearne, I was determined to see it."

Locals encouraged his interest. "I put on rubber boots and came out and bumbled around and found all these old concrete foundations. And I thought, 'This would be a great project for the students.'"

Excavation at the site began this fall.

"Generally, we've found the types of things soldiers would lose — toothbrushes, buttons, toothpaste tubes and pop bottles."

But the most intriguing discovery, he said, was the location of a number of fountains and gardens built by the prisoners. Locals told Waters that one fountain featured the cast concrete visages of Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin.

"I can't imagine that Germans would have decorated their fountain with the face of Stalin," Waters said. So far, only one of the concrete faces has been recovered.

"I haven't got the foggiest idea who it was," he said. "It looks like a gargoyle. I'm inclined to think local people may have been letting their imaginations run wild."

Students also are rebuilding a fountain that featured a castle and moat. "It's quite elaborate, with stairs going up its sides and sluiceways for the water to flow down. It's almost like a little Schlitterbahn," Waters said. "They must have had access to machinery. Clearly they had some kind of pump to keep the water in circulation."

Unfortunately, Waters said, a previous landowner "went on a tear with a bulldozer" and heavily damaged the castle fountain and some of the other prisoner-built features.

The Germans apparently were accomplished gardeners, and Waters said his students have located numerous flower beds. In several areas, feral iris plants have grown. "These plants must have been left over from the camp days," Waters said. "They certainly are not native to the area."

Early in the war, Hearne residents petitioned the government to build a prisoner of war camp near their community of 3,500. One of 125 such facilities in the nation, Camp Hearne received its first prisoners, members of the German Afrika Korps, in the summer of 1943.

The Hearne camp, reserved for enlisted men and non-commissioned officers, consisted of three adjacent compounds, each housing about 1,600 prisoners. Only about 20 percent of the prisoners worked, either making or repairing raincoats and blankets or working for local farmers outside the prison.

"There was a desire to locate these camps in agricultural areas," Waters said. "It was thought they could help compensate for the manpower lost to the war effort. They had them out here chopping cotton and gathering pecans."

The prisoners who didn't do farm work built the camp's fountains and tended flower beds. They also spent

their time studying, practicing theatrical productions, practicing the-
atrical productions, practicing the-
atrical productions, producing a
bilingual newsletter and playing
music. A number of them earned
college degrees, Waters said. And
since an entire orchestra captured
in Tunisia was assigned to Hearne,
concerts were frequent.

The luxury of weekly movies may
have contributed to the "Fritz Ritz"
label applied to the camp by envious
locals.

The camp was not without its
terror and tragedy, though.

One prisoner died beneath the
wheels of a freight train. "Whether
he jumped or was pushed is the
question," Waters said. Another was
beaten to death with boards pulled
from a building after POWs con-
cluded that he was collaborating with
American authorities.

"There is a graveyard out here
somewhere," he said. "I'm sure I'll
be able to find it when I get around
to looking for it. Mainly, the deaths
were from war wounds."

The three camp units, he said,
were separated by fences after vio-
lent clashes between Nazis and
their opponents.

For a time, Camp Hearne was a
central processing center for mail
passing between POW camps
around the nation. Waters noted
that 800 NCOs who earlier had
refused work volunteered for mail
duty — a fact that struck camp
overseers as peculiar.

Later, it was determined that the
non-coms had been operating an
intercamp spy network, steaming
open letters already passed by cen-
sors and inserting sensitive infor-
mation. The problem ended when
mail functions were moved to ano-
ther camp.

Waters said at least two soldiers
managed to escape.

In one case, a soldier cleared the
camp only to be found some time
later strolling down a country road
attired in prison clothing and
singing German marching songs. In
a second incident, a group of pris-
oners working in the raincoat depart-
ment sewed together a makeshift
raft.

They later were intercepted in
their improvised craft as they float-
ed down the nearby Brazos River on
their way to the Gulf of Mexico and
presumed freedom.

"It was apparent," Waters said,
"that many of these prisoners had
no concept of geography. They had
no idea where they were."

Generally, Waters said, the rela-
tionship between prisoners and lo-
cals was good.

Recently, while working at the
excavation site, Waters was ap-
proached by a young German cou-
ple who were visiting relatives in the
United States. The woman's father,
a former Hearne inmate, had urged

her to visit the camp.

"When he first got here, he had
been shocked to see the new bar-
racks," Waters recounted. "There
were new clothes, blankets. It was
the best three years he had. He was
out of the shooting. The people were
nice."

Some Hearne residents, young
children during the years of the
camp's operation, recalled German
soldiers sharing raisins and pastries
with them.

One woman told Waters' re-
searchers that she routinely eased
the ordeal of summer for POWs by
taking them iced tea. Another, who
had worked at a downtown restau-
rant, reported that Germans made
her dish towels after they learned
that the cafe was suffering a
wartime towel shortage.

"There was a war going on, and
many people in the community had
family members who were fighting,"
Waters said. "But I think that most
people who came into contact with
the Germans realized that these
were 17-, 18-, 19-year-old boys who
had been caught up in this like
everyone else.

"They were people too."

Waters encourages those with in-
formation about or items from Camp
Hearne or other Texas POW camps
to contact him at his university office
at (409) 845-5246.

Der Schuhmacher.



(Shoemaker)

Der Schneider.



(Tailor)

Der Buchbinder.



(Bookbinder)

Harsh childhood spurs dreams of WWII refugee

57



■ Prussian survived war and now strives for education

By **ERIC P. JENSEN**
Seguin Gazette-Enterprise

SEGUIN — Anita Hildebrand could be a walking advertisement for the saying: "It's never too late to learn."

The 55-year-old student recently completed her General Educational Development courses as an honor graduate and is contemplating college. But her journey for an education began as a refugee amid post-World War II hardships.

Hildebrand, of Marion, 30 miles northeast of San Antonio, realized that she needed more education than the eight years of school she received in postwar Europe.

She was born in 1941 in Koenigsberg, East Prussia, close to the Lithuanian border. Her father was serving in the German Army in Norway.

"In 1944 my mother, sister, and I were fleeing west in a covered wagon, but the advancing Russian army caught up with us, taking away our horses and all belongings," she recalled of her early years. "They also captured our friend, a French prisoner of war, who was desperately attempting to drive us to safety. The soldiers did let Mother with her small children go free."

For the next three years, under Russian rule, the family struggled. "Through her dedication to save us from starving, we managed to stay alive," Hildebrand says of her mother.

"In the spring of 1947 a severe famine forced remaining survivors to go to Lithuania to beg for food. Mother and my sister went, but I was too weak to walk. Reluctantly, Mother left me in Germany with relatives," she recalls. "Soon those relatives had to go to Lithuania as well, and I went with them. When mother returned to Germany she could not find us. In October of 1948 most Germans (mainly women and children) were deported out of Lithuania to West Germany. In the meantime, I had run away and was in hiding. So I remained alone in Lithuania until 1959."

Austin American-Statesman

Friday, July 5, 1996

"I prayed a lot," she recalled. "As a German orphan, they didn't like us very much because of Hitler. There was a news blackout. I was afraid to go to Germany because I thought Hitler was still in power. I didn't find out about that until I came back (to Germany) in 1959."

She spent the intervening years in an orphanage.

"Trying to live there shortly after the war was a harsh training in endurance of extreme hardship for everyone," she said of the Stalin era in Eastern Europe. "The people's constant preoccupation was how to survive physically, hoping not to be shot at or deported to Siberia, and to savor the sweet victory of having lived through one more day. Many, of course, did lose their lives and many were forced out of their homeland to live in Siberia. When all appeared safe, people would huddle around the radio to catch a clear word from a scrambled broadcast of 'Voice of America' or something to that effect. As time went on the communist government took on a firm hold and some predictability was beginning to take shape."

At the age of 10, Anita was sent to school. "I enjoyed every moment! The rest of the time meant hard labor for all in exchange for food," she said. "I accepted this situation and became part of the waiting-and-hoping-for-better-times-to-come crowd."

Eventually, her parents, now settled again in Germany, were able to arrange a visa permitting her to join them.

"Frightened of the unknown, I ventured the journey home to Germany," Hildebrand recalled. "My loving mother, I still remember her. Father was like a stranger. My ever-protective sister was grown, pretty and proper. My parents had made themselves a home near Koeln, and they were well-received in the community."

The German government provided intense training for refugees like Anita. She completed the mandatory eighth grade education and relearned her native German.

"After that my life was OK. I worked in a hospital for six months, and later in a grocery store where I had opportunities to interact with more people."

But she still was uncomfortable.

"At 17, I had no education. I just didn't fit in. I still don't," she said. "My parents didn't want to hear my story."

The chance for an education — and a better life — came in May 1964, when her grandfather's brother and his wife Pearl were on a European tour and visited her in Germany.

"I didn't say help, I just fell into his arms and said 'please, take me with you.'"

Once in the United States, she attended beauty school, became a beautician and got married. The marriage produced two daughters, Charlene and Laureen.

Of her home for the past 32 years, she says, "The worst over here is better than the best over there."

Hildebrand considered becoming an licensed vocational nurse but learned she needed a high school diploma or its equivalency. She decided to wait until her daughters had completed their college educations. Charlene graduated from Williams College and works in the Americorps. Laureen received a degree from Rice University, is married and works as a schoolteacher in Dallas.

She said she "wandered" into the Schertz-Cibolo-Universal City ISD GED program and completed her studies within a few months. She enrolled last August, studying literature and arts, social studies, science, writing and math.

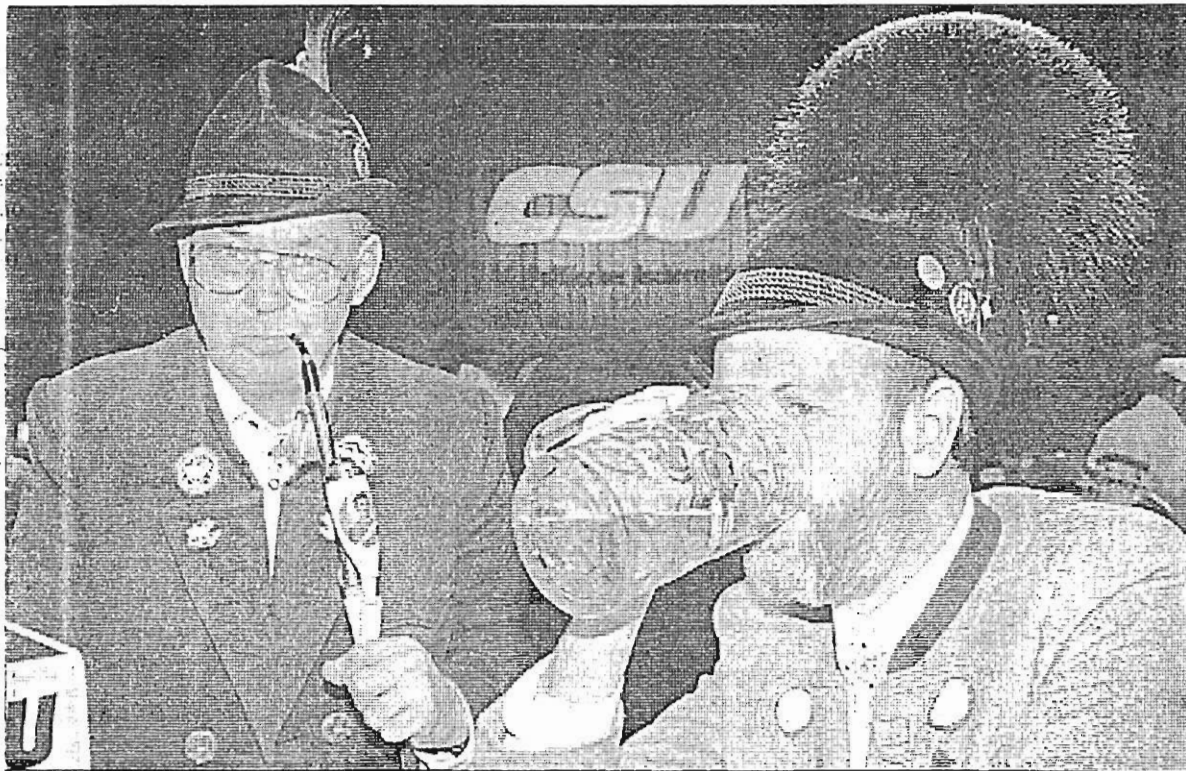
Her motivation to learn was tied to her motivation to survive.

"I grew up with 'if you don't work, you don't eat,'" she said.

Maggie Cunningham, director of the GED programs, had high praise for Hildebrand's efforts in the program.

"She is highly motivated and considerate of other students," Cunningham said. "She assists other students and is a very nurturing person. She encouraged other people to take tests."

"I'm especially impressed with her in that she completed the GED in January but she keeps coming back," Cunningham continued.



Associated Press

Unidentified members of the Christian Social Union pause for a cold one in Passau, Germany, earlier this year. Proposals to allow the use of genetically

altered ingredients without informing the country's beer drinkers have angered many German lawmakers in the European Parliament.

(Rk)

Germans hopping mad in beer dispute

By **THOMAS WIEGOLD**
Associated Press

BONN, Germany — Five centuries ago, Bavarian Duke Wilhelm IV laid down the Reinheitsgebot, or purity law, for German beer. No one has dared tamper with it since. At least not until genetic engineering came along.

German lawmakers in the European Parliament are furious that the body wouldn't ban the use of genetically altered ingredients, or at least make brewers tell the consumer on the label.

"We don't object to genetic engineering in general, but the Reinheitsgebot is our culture, our tradition," lawmaker Willi Goerlach said this week at a news conference in Bonn. Beer, of course, was served.

Added another deputy, Dagmar Roth-Behrendt: "People need to feel that there are things you can rely on."

With 1,200 breweries and 5,000 brands of beer, Germans have al-

ways been careful about what goes into their second-favorite beverage after coffee.

In 1987, the then-West German government tried to ban foreign beers that don't follow the Reinheitsgebot, which dates to 1516 and allows nothing but water, barley malt, hops and yeast for brewing.

The European Union's High Court in Luxembourg rejected the ban, but brands not brewed according to the purity law still have practically no chance in the German market.

In May, the European Parliament rejected a German motion to require EU states to label foods with genetically altered ingredients. Goerlach and Roth-Behrendt are trying to get the German Parliament to require breweries to disclose any genetic engineering on their labels.

Scientists know how to genetically alter the traditional ingredients of beer — especially yeast — to save time and cost for breweries. Erich Dederichs of the German Brewers' Association said such changes could let breweries double their

production.

Most mass-produced beers in the United States use additives to enhance the foam, clarify the beer and improve the body. In addition, most popular beers contain rice and corn — it's cheaper and has a different flavor.

But none uses genetically altered ingredients, said to Deb Carey, founder of New Glarus Brewing, a microbrewery in New Glarus, Wis. She said higher temperatures and other additives can accomplish much of the same.

The German Brewers' Association still hasn't taken an official position on genetic engineering. But Dederichs said German breweries value purity over the possible advantages of genetic changes.

"With genetically engineered yeast, you can stabilize the froth" so beer keeps its head longer, Dederichs said. "But who wants to sit 20 minutes with a glass of Koelsch?" he asked, referring to a regional brand from Cologne served in small glasses that are constantly refilled.

German and Czech Historians Present a Shared View Of a Controversial Past

The Week in Germany—September 27, 1996

After six years of intensive collaboration, a team of 18 Czech and German historians has presented a provisional overview of a turbulent century that will, they hope, contribute toward better relations between their nations. The German-Czech Historians' Commission was established in 1990 at the initiative of the two countries' foreign ministers at the time, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Jiri Dienstbier, to clarify the disputed issues in their shared past. The first fruits of the commission's efforts were presented Monday (September 23) in Prague in a 91-page bilingual booklet entitled "Community of Conflict, Catastrophe, Easing of Tensions" (*Konfliktgemeinschaft, Katastrophe, Entspannung*).

The commission's short study surveys the period from 1848 to the present in 19 chapters. Fully 15 of the chapters deal with the period 1918-1948, from the creation of an independent Czechoslovak state in the wake of World War I through the beginnings of communist rule in the reestablished Czechoslovakia after World War II. Of particular interest to many in Germany will certainly be the sections on the expulsion of ethnic Germans - most of whose families had lived in the Sudetenland region of Bohemia for centuries - from Czechoslovakia a half century ago. The ex-

pulsion and forcible resettlement of the Sudeten Germans, the commission maintains in "Community of Conflict," cannot be evaluated without "consideration of the generally increasing brutality" of the war years and the growing awareness at the time of the expulsions of the war crimes that Germany had committed in the countries it had occupied. The expellees, it continues, unquestionably suffered treatment that was in violation of basic human rights. These violations, according to the commission, "are among the consequences of the war unleashed by the

German political leadership."

The work that went into preparing "Community of Conflict" was marked by "extraordinary cooperation," Professor Jan Kren, chair of the Czech delegation in the commission, told reporters in announcing the book's publication. Both sides, Kren noted, were in broad agreement that discussion of German-Czech history, especially of the highly controversial subject of World War II and its aftermath, is complicated by numerous gaps in basic research. ■

Herzog Reiterates Germany's Acceptance of Its Present Borders

The Week in Germany—September 13, 1996

Before an audience of Germans expelled from their homes in the wake of World War II, President Roman Herzog unambiguously renounced any formerly German territories in the East and called again for full reconciliation with Germany's neighbors. The president was a featured

speaker at the annual "Day of the Homeland" (*Tag der Heimat*) gathering sponsored by organizations representing onetime residents of East Prussia and Silesia and their descendants. "It is very painful for people who were born in Eastern Pomerania, East Prussia or Upper Silesia as Germans in Germany to understand," Herzog told the audience of expellees Sunday (September 8), "these regions are today by international law indisputably Polish or Russian state territory." The regions Germany lost after the war, he continued, "belong to our historical and cultural heritage, but no longer to our state." Saying united Germany has no interest in redrawing the borders of Europe, Herzog argued it is now time to concentrate on the task of European integration, of creating a Europe without borders. "Europe is a mission that dictatorship, war and expulsion have bequeathed to us."

Herzog also used the occasion to repeat the call for German-Czech reconciliation he made four days earlier along with President Vaclav Havel of the Czech Republic (cf. TWIG 9/6/96, p.2). "It is time that the talks between our governments come to an end now in a joint declaration that will open the way for improved relations," he said, alluding to the ongoing talks on formulating a statement of reconciliation between Germany and the Czech Republic (cf. TWIG 1/19/96, p.2). ■

Presidents Urge the Young to Take the Lead in German-Czech Reconciliation

The Week in Germany—September 6, 1996

President Roman Herzog and his Czech counterpart, the writer-politician Vaclav Havel, voiced their shared optimism about the prospects for German-Czech reconciliation as they addressed an unprecedented gathering of young people from both nations. Approximately 250 young people from Germany and the Czech Republic gathered in the Bohemian town of Policka. Monday (September 2) for four days of intensive discussions on current events and historical events, including, notably, World War II and its aftermath. Speaking to the conference, the first of its kind between Germans and Czechs of the younger generation, on Wednesday, the two presidents endorsed the ongoing effort to formulate a statement of reconciliation acknowledging the injustices Germans and Czechs inflicted on one another a half century ago.

Both governments, Havel told the conference, have a duty to overcome the problems arising from their shared past. The planned statement of reconciliation, he continued, would send an important signal to all of Europe that

there were no longer any impediments to neighborly cooperation between Germany and the Czech Republic.

The statement, Herzog added, would help both Germans and Czechs come to terms with the past and thereby help overcome the distrust that many of them feel toward the other nation. The past - the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia and the expulsion of ethnic Germans from the country after the war - was indeed bad, he said. Herzog urged his audience in Policka to approach this chapter of history with the "courage for the whole truth."

In a newspaper interview published the day after the presidents spoke in Policka, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel voiced confidence that a statement of reconciliation will be ready "very soon." "We are putting the finishing touches on the joint German-Czech declaration, which, by the treaty of 1992, should lead to final reconciliation." Germany, he added, considers its relations with the Czech Republic to be of "central importance." ■

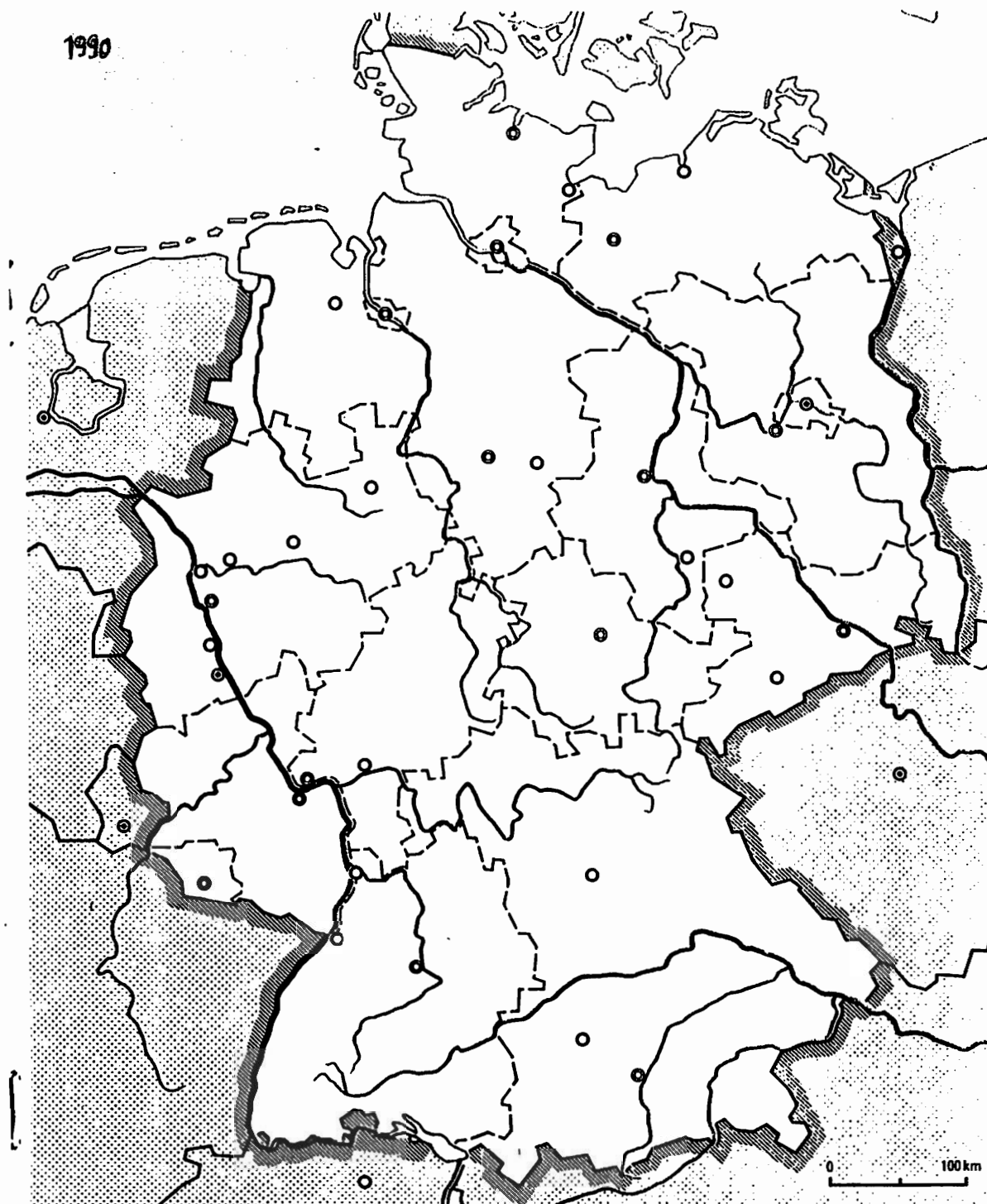
VM

GENEALOGY SECTION

60

PUZZLE

**Name the 16 states, 41 cities
and 9 neighboring countries.
(answer in next Journal)**



**Übungen an der Deutschlandkarte: Bundesländer, Städte,
Nachbarstaaten**

GERMAN TEXANS' GENEALOGY SECTION

Compiled by Christa Prewitt, Genealogy Editor, P.O. Box 992, Elgin, TX 78621. Phone: 512/281-2916.

BITS - PIECES - NEWS

USEFUL ADDRESSES:

German National Tourist Office, 122 E. 42nd St. , New York, NY 10168-0072. Tel. 212-661-7200; Fax 212-661-7174

German National Tourist Office, 11766 Wilshire Blvd. # 710, Los Angeles, CA 90025. Phone: 310-575-9799; Fax 310-575-1565

ILLINOIS OBITUARY? The State of Illinois Historical Society has graciously volunteered to look up and copy obituaries for .25 cents each. Send deceased persons name, date of death, county lived and/or buried in. Enclose SASA, send to: Illinois State Historical Library, Old Capitol, Springfield, IL 62706. (Source: Austin Genealogy Society, Oct. 96)

NATIONAL CEMETERY INFORMATION - To locate someone buried in the national cemetery, send full name, date and place of birth and death, from which state the veteran entered military service; Rank and military unit in which veteran served during active duty, to: Director, National Cemetery System, Dept. of Veteran Affairs, 810 Vermont Ave NW, Washington DC 20410. (Source: AGS Oct. 96)

MILITARY RECORDS DISCOVERED: The Veterans Administration has found 10 million duplicates of 20th century military records thought to have been destroyed in the 1973 fire. If you have been told the records you requested were burned, write again to: National Personnel Records, GSA, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132 (Source Stalkin Kin Nov. 96)

SAILING OR STEAM SHIPS, to receive a picture of the sailing or steam ship of your ancestor write to: Steamship Historical Society of America, University of Baltimore Library, SSHA Collection, 1420 Maryland Ave, Baltimore, MD 21201-5779, or The San Diego Maritime Museum, 1492 N. Harbor Dr., San Diego, CA 92101 or The San Francisco Maritime Museum, 860 Beach Str. San Francisco CA A 22,000 volume Library in S.F. and a Master Ship Index database in S.D.. They will search for a small fee. (Source IGS Jan. 1997)

ATTENTION MEMBERS: Your genealogy editor would like to hear from the members as to what topics of interest they would like to have presented at the 1997 GTHS convention in Kerrville, TX The free pamphlets, maps and booklets about Germany seemed to have really went over great at the 1996 Lubbock convention.

Please take the time to inform the genealogy editor what your interest are, so she can begin compiling information and gathering the requested items to distribute at the convention in September.

SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED ENVELOPE. The U.S. Postal Service says that S.A.S.E.'s sent should not be folded. The automated letter sorting machines get choked up when fed bulging envelopes, and workers are now authorized to sent such letters to the "dead letter" department, from which it may never return. " Through rain and sleet and snow, they always deliver your mail?" Now add, "maybe".

(source: Family Historian, Vol.2.)

THE AMERICAN IMMIGRANT WALL OF HONOR, is a permanent exhibit of over 500,000 individual and family names featured at Ellis Island in New York Harbor. Ellis Island is part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument. It is the only place in the country where an individual can honor his or her family's heritage at a national monument. Names are listed alphabetically.

Due to the overwhelming response, registration for a new phase of the wall of Honor has been reopened to accommodate more names. This new Wall will close in 1997 and the names will be added in 1998. Space is limited!

For more information write to: The Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island Foundation Inc., P.O. Box 5200, New York, NY 10164

WORLD WAR II: German and US military units took aerial photographs of most villages in Germany and France during World War II. For copies of your ancestors village, write to: Cartographic and Architectural Branch (NNSC) National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), 8601 Adelphi Rd., College Park, MD 20740-6001. Fees are \$ 4,75 for a 4x5 black/white negative and \$ 6,25 for an 8x10 print. They have no problem in locating your village, unless several of villages exist with the same name. If so, give specific location, towns near by and state, this will help speed up the process. (source: North Texas Trail & The Chisholm Trail)

GERMAN GENEALOGY AND HERITAGE CONFERENCE, Waco, TX on July 17-19, 1997. The conference, sponsored by the Bukovina Society, Texas German Society and others is being held at the Holiday Inn on MLK Blvd.. The program includes, German Austrian History, Genealogy for beginners, tracing your roots to Germany and Austria, a Video tour of Bukovina and much more. Registration fee is \$ 25.00, after June 15th fee will be \$ 27.00, this fee includes Banquet and Dance. For more information or registration, write to: Van Massirer, 124 Canaan Church Rd., Crawford, TX 76638

AUSTIN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY SEMINAR, Saturday April 12, 1997 from 8:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M. at the University of Texas Alumni Center on 2110 San Jacinto, Austin, TX. Pre-registration by March 31, 97 \$ 25,00, after April 1, or at the door \$ 30.00.

AGS, P.O. Box 1507, Austin, TX 78767-1507, for additional information contact: Kelly McCracken Barnhill at 512/478-4268.

TEXAS GERMAN SOCIETY STATE CONVENTION, Saturday April 12, 1997 from 8:30 A.M. - 4:00 P.M. at the Firemen's Training Center Hall in Brenham, TX. Registration by March 25, 97 is \$ 7,50, at the door \$10.00, this includes your Lunch. For registration or more information contact: Joycine Hannath, Rt. 1, Box 44, Chappel Hill, TX 77426, or call 409/836-9127

We must Save Texas Cemeteries now!

by Karen R. Thompson

As we race ever closer to the year 2000, I ponder what condition our historic Texas cemeteries will be in. After all, that is only four years away! It is obvious we have neglected this vital part of our Texas heritage.

My concern is for all burial sites -- not just our well-known heroes of San Jacinto and noted pioneers from the "Old 300," although those are very important -- but all of our Texans make up the rich tapestry that we call Texas.

Cemeteries represent our past in all areas of life, every race and culture, every religion and economic background. We have not discriminated: **we have neglected them all!**

No government entity in Texas is charged with the protection and restoration of our cemeteries. There is no one to call for help.

Help must come from us, each of us! **We need better laws** -- and folks to enforce them. We must let every official in Texas know that we are concerned about the loss of our heritage.

We have organized **Save Texas Cemeteries, Inc.**, a statewide *nonprofit corporation* to promote the preservation of historic cemeteries and burial grounds throughout Texas by public education and historic research in order to preserve the rich, multi-cultural heritage of the State's history for future generations. Some of the areas we are working on include:

- inventory of every cemetery in Texas and establishing a computer database. Send for our INVENTORY forms to add any cemetery you know about to this information;
- newsletter to keep better informed;
- hotline to report problems;
- help to stop destruction and neglect;
- STC county chairperson in every county;
- taxation, legislation deeds, and surveys...etc.

For additional information or membership application, write: Save Texas Cemeteries, Inc., PO Box 202975, Austin, Texas 78620-2975; or contact Karen Thompson, 7203 South Ute Trail, Austin, Texas 78729 (phone 512-258-5688; fax 512-258-7116).

**** FROM OUR MEMBERS ****

The following section was compiled by your Genealogy Editor from the information received from our members. If you have an interest in any of the families mentioned, write directly to the member. To have your story or query appear in a future issue, write to your Genealogy Editor, Christa Prewitt, P.O. Box 992, Elgin, TX 78621. Items are published free of charge for members. For non-members, there is a \$ 7.50 query fee.

If you wish to submit a longer article for publication, please be sure it is camera ready. The manuscript specifications are: materials must be typed, single spaced, on 8.5" by 11" white paper. Because of concerns as to the length of the Journal, we ask that such articles be limited to two pages.

Although every effort is made to publish reliable material and historical resource material, the GTHS Genealogy Editor does not accept responsibility for errors in fact or judgment in the materials submitted by members for publication. This includes spelling of names of persons and of places in Germany; unless a family or place name falls within the previous personal research experience of the Genealogy Editor, the spelling is used as submitted by the member.

Kay Lee Wrage Gunn - 4327 Westside Drive - Dallas, TX 75209-6515; (214) 526-5013
e-mail add: KLWRAGEG@aol.com

QUERY: I have recently been in touch via WebChat Broadcast System on the Internet, with a gentleman named Andre von Pletzen who lives in KwaZulu Natal South Africa: a village by the name of Hillcrest (near Durban). He is most interested in finding anyone who might have heard of his surname in Germany. He believes it to be Prussian in origin, but thinks the name might have been altered across time & change of locale. If anyone has come across this name (or an altered variation), please send me a note either by mail or e-mail. In turn, I will relay it to Mr. von Pletzen. I will reimburse postage/xerox costs. Thank you so much!

TROUBLED AND CONFUSED. A gentleman who was walking through the grounds of the hospital in his town noticed a man sitting on a bench who appeared to be deeply troubled. He approached him and said, "My friend, you appear to be troubled about something. If you will tell me your problem, perhaps I can help you with it."

The man replied, "You see, Sir, I married a widow women with a grown up daughter. Then, my father married that same step-daughter. That made my wife the mother-in-law of her father-in-law, and my father became my step-son. Then, my step-mother, the daughter of my wife, had a son. That boy, of course, was my brother, because he was my father's son. But, he was also the son of my wife's daughter, and therefore, her grandson. and that made me the grandfather of my half-brother. Then my wife had a son, so my mother-in-law, the step-sister of my son, is also his grandmother, because he is her step-sons child. My father is the brother-in-law of my child, because his step-sister is his wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is also the son of my step-grandmother. I am my mother's brother-in-law. My wife is my own child's aunt. My son is my father's step-nephew and I am my own grandfather. That, Sir, is why I am troubled and confused."

(source: In all this confusion, I forgot who send this to me, sorry!)

GENEALOGY SECTION

66

Query

According to the "Czeck Immigration Passenger List" by Leo Baca, Johann Lehmann arrived in Galveston on November 7, 1854 on the ship "Lucie" which sailed from Bremen, Germany on September 3, 1854. Johann's home was identified as Jannowitz, Prussia. **I need help in identifying the current name for the village, town or state for what was once named Jannowitz, Prussia.** I have been unable to identify any other documents which would have provided Johann's hometown. I assume Jannowitz could be in what is currently East Germany, Poland or Czechoslovakia. **Are there any cross reference books available between Prussia of 1855 and the same land area of today?**

According to the Naturalization records in Brenham, a John Lehman arrived in the United States in December 1855. His Declaration of Intent was filed on October 25, 1872 when John was 56 years of age. The Washington County, Precient 3, Family unit 171, page 92, census of 1870 listed John Lehmann from Prussia, age 54; Eva from Prussia, age 45; and children - Pauline (12), Robert (10), and Gustave (1) all born in Texas. Johann Lehmann appears in Salem Lutheran Church records for the baptism of these three children. His wife is listed as Eva nee Neumann.

I am also trying to gather more information on Johann Lehmann after he settled in Washington County. I have been unable to locate any church record of when Johann Lehmann married Eva Neumann. However, I believe he came to Texas alone and then married Eva Neumann soon after arriving because his first child, Pauline, was born on February 11, 1857. Their marriage should have taken place during the period of 1854 - 1856 and may have been recorded in the records of Eben Ezer Lutheran Church in Berlin, Texas. However, one book of the churches records covering this time period has been destroyed in a house fire. Seems one of the church council members had taken the book home to copy. While it was in his home his home was destroyed by fire. Eva had her last child, Gustave, in 1870. Even though I found no reference to Eva's death, she must have died sometime around 1871-72 because Johann Lehmann married Caroline Priesmeyer in 1874 and they proceeded to have a total of seven children between 1876 and 1886.

The Salem Lutheran Church had two additional baptismal entries in their records which identified Eva Lehmann as sponsors. One identified her as the sponsor to Engel Louise Bertha Swietowieka, born on August 16, 1857 and baptized on September 27, 1857. Parents were Thomas Swietowieka and Louise (nee Meier). The other entry was as sponsor to Heinrich Weiss, born November 20, 1862 and baptized on December 28, 1862. Parents were Fr. Weiss and L. (nee Hamburg).

Washington County Land and Deed Records indicates that on October 20, 1865, Johann & Eva Lehmann purchased 76 acres for \$1,100 from William Tesche. The farm was located on the Sandy Creek with branch of New Years Creek and beginning on the NE corner of Jessie Cormick survey being the east boundary line of James Clarke League with Sandy Creek, etc.. **Eva may be buried on this farm and I would very much like to locate this property.** Johann and Eva's daughter, Pauline, married Fritz Webernich. Fritz's mother supposedly was a "Neumann" and also the sister of Johann Lehmann's wife. I believe Eva Neumann had a brother, Johann Neumann, living in the area around 1858 because Johann Neumann and his wife, Louise, along with Eva were the baptismal sponsors to Emma Louise Eva Sanders in May 1870. Emma Sanders was the daughter of Rosa Neumann Sanders who was the daughter of Johann Neumann and his first wife, Caroline Foscht Neumann. This Johann Neumann came from Schoplen, Prussia on December 7, 1858.

Through conversations with Ms Elizabeth Lehmann of Brenham, who has done considerable research on her grandfather's lineage (Albert Carl Lehmann), she advised, her records did not turn up any link between her ancestors and my great grandfather - Johann Lehmann. However, she did find a record that Johann Lehmann was a land renter of her great grandfather - Julius Albert Lehmann while Julius was serving in Waul's Texas Legion in 1862. In addition, the records of Zion Lutheran Church at Zionsville, Texas indicates that Johann was the baptismal sponsor to Albert Carl Lehmann in June 1860.

On December 30, 1872, August Zabel sold for \$15 a total of one and 1/4 acre of land to J Lehmann, Frederick Webernich, August Zabel, Andreas Krause and Frederick Kerz, trustees of Sylvester Church situated in Washington County on the water of New Years Creek then to Sandy, a branch of New Years Creek. **Land is approximately 4 miles northwest of Brenham.** Place is to be used as a place of devine worship for the use of the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal church. **Can anyone help in locating this tract of land?** Don't know if this ever became an active church. I believe it is very close to the 76 acre farm owned by Johann Lehmann.

Johann was a witness to the wedding of Frederick Kurtz on January 1, 1872 in Eben Ezer Lutheran Church in Berlin, Texas.

One of Johann Lehmann's grand children, Viola Struckmeyer, remembers being told by her mother that Eva Neumann Lehmann's burial site was in a cemetery just off the old road running between Brenham and Gay Hill and the Santa Fe Railroad track about three miles north of Brenham. **Can anyone aid me in identifying this site? Perhaps it was on their 76 acre farm?**

That is about all the information I have on Johann and Eva (nee Neumann) Lehmann. I would really like to identify the area in Prussia from which they came so that I can trace my ancestors further back. In addition, perhaps someone could aid me in locating the 76 acre farm in Washington County or at least provide some leads. Would appreciate any help any members could provide.

Charles E. Albers, 6210 Bayou Bridge, Houston, TX 77096-3706

The King of Rock and Roll — a German?

Germany was gripped by "Elvis fever" as early as the Fifties, when the "King" went to Bad Nauheim (Hessen) to fulfill his military obligations. Little did his German fans know that they had another reason to love him — he was, it turns out, a German.

According to Donald W. Presley and Edward C. Dunn, both distant relatives of the King, a direct link can be made from Elvis back to a certain Johann Valentin Pressler, a winegrower who emigrated to America in 1710. Pressler came from a village in southern Palatinate called Niederhochstadt. Niederhochstadt became Hochstadt

sometime during the 250 years after Johann Pressler left it, but there are still many Presslers there, among them a winegrower like Johann Valentin.

Johann Valentin first settled in New York and later moved his family to the South. The name was Anglicized during the Civil War by a Pressler serving in the Confederate Army, Presley and Dunn report in a forthcoming book on the Presley family. There was no word, however, on whether Hochstadt was planning any Elvis shrines along the lines of Graceland in Memphis, the last residence of the "King of Rock'n Roll." ■

The Week in Germany - February 28, 1997

I am inquiring about **CHARLES EISENHUTH** -my great-grandfather. He was born on 7-10-1872 in Hungen Kreis Giesen, Germany. Charles left Antwerp on 3-20-1889 arriving in New Orleans. From New Orleans he went to Texas and stayed with relatives. He married a woman names **Mary** (last name unknown) in Cuero, TX about 1894. They had 5 children: **Annie** - born 5-7-1895 @ Cuero; **John Ernest** - born 9-4-1896 @ Cuero; **Theresa** - born 10-15-1900 @ Cuero; **Charlie E.** - born 2-24-1904 @ San Angelo; and **Fritz** - born 7-6-1906 @ San Angelo. They divorced around 1908. Mary was living with her sister **Lena** and her husband **Edward Fulenchek** in Houston in 1910. In 1920 Mary was married to **Adam Zuspahn** in Houston.

Charles then married **Henrietta Wilmann**. They lived in Ballinger, TX. They had 3 children: **Hermandina** - born 6-2-1912 @ Ballinger, TX; **Reva Louise** - born 8-3-1914; and **Robert Henry** - born 12-13-1916. Henrietta died around 1918.

Charles' next wife was **Cora Martin** - they married around 1920 and divorced around 1922. His fourth wife was **Mary Bankston**. Charles died 8-10-1935 in Eastland county.

Charles was a bricklayer. He built a courthouse in Eastland ; a school in Ranger, TX; a Post office in Eastland and the Hilton Hotel in Breckenridge. His sons, Charlie and John Ernest lived their adult lives in Houston and they were also bricklayers. His son Robert Henry lived in Corpus Christi until his death in 1988.

Tonnia Carr, P.O. Box 595, Rye, TX 77369

FAMILY REUNIONS

THE 38TH ANNUAL SCHWAB FAMILY REUNION SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1997

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS, JOSEPH VALENTIN AND MARTIN SCHWAB AND THEIR SISTERS MARIA ELIZABETH SCHWAB SAUER AND SABINA SCHWAB ECKARD AND THE WILHELM VOIGT FAMILIES WILL BE CELEBRATING THE 38TH ANNUAL SCHWAB FAMILY REUNION AT THE HERMANN SONS HALL AT OLD HIGHWAY 90 AND FARM ROAD 725 IN SEGUIN. PLEASE CALL THE FOLLOWING FOR RESERVATIONS FOR THE CATERED MEAL BY MONDAY, AUGUST 4TH. LORENE AMERSON 675-0679, VIRGINIA VETTER 625-4951, VIVIAN ZIPP 625-2056, RUBY SCHWAB 625-7202 AND JANICE SCHWAB METRO 609-5195. COST IS \$4.50 FOR A LARGE PLATE. WE ARE AGAIN ASKING THAT YOU BRING YOUR FAVORITE DESSERT TO SHARE. GUESTS ARE WELCOME. COME JOIN THE GESELLSCHAFT AND GEMUTLICHKEIT.

1995 REUNION
NEXT REUNION SCHEDULED FOR 1997
LOST FAMILY MEMBERS

The following is information that we have on family members that we have lost contact with. Please keep them in mind and if you ever run across information concerning them, please send it to Dora K. Wright HCR 85, Box 21, Menard, TX 76859. 915/396-2710.

Register #	Name:	Other Information
16141	Celeste Laechelin	Born 10/22/39. Daughter of Robert J. Laechelin & Mary Kerr. Parents divorced when she was young.
31	August Jones	Born 1850 Son of Ilse Katherine Kothmann and "Captain" Jones. He married Annie Miller 7/27/1875 and they had 3 children who are also lost.
311	Arthur Jones	Born 8/2/1876
312	Kinney Jones	Born 6/20/1878. The '31 book list as dead - perhaps died as a child.
313	Almida Emma Dora Jones	Born 11/16/1881
32511	Barbara Ann Hopf	Born 7/7/37. Daughter of Emil Charles Hopf and Capitola Frantzen. Married Don Dillenberg
332	Otto A. Keiler	Born 10/24/1879 Son of Carolyn Keyser & Charles Keller. He married Jean Weaver. He possibly died in 1936. He had 2 children who are also lost.
3321	Wallace Otto Keller	Born 11/12/15, Married Sallie Lee Taylor 6/19/38. 2 Kids
33211	Kay Wallace Keller	Born 2/18/43
33212	Wallace Tarleton Keiler	Born 6/16/46
3322	Jean Benilda Keiler	Born 7/29/20. Married Allen C. Wiggins 4/16/41 2 Kids
33221	Jeannie B. Wiggins	Born 7/9/45
33222	Lucenda Lee Wiggins	Born 9/2/49
5C12	Royce Ray Hoerster	Born 11/2/31. Son of Ervin Hoerster & Bertha Jordan. Married Grace Marie Williamson 8/30/63. Perhaps living in Giddings.
81	Heinrich Karl Kothmann	Born 2/3/1867 the son of Karl Kothmann who died at 24.. Heinrich had 5 children. All have been lost since the '31 book.
811	Nora Kothmann	Born ?, Married Sam Miller
812	Ernest Kothmann	Born ?, Married Flora Powell
813	Bertha Kothmann	Born ?, Married _____ Coyle
814	Edgar Kothmann	Born ?
815	Infant Kothmann	Born?, Died as an infant
9141	Franklin Schneider	Born 5/14/31 to Emilie Schneider & August Schneider. Married Willie May Odom and divorced. Married June _____ on 10/19/76. 1 child
91411	Marty Schneider	Born ?
A72	John Henry Hempel	Born 8/22/09 to Nellie Knocile & John Henry Hempel. Married Jenell Hamm on 8/26/35. 2 children. Perhaps buried in Temple.
A721	Karen Marie Hempel	Born 8/11/44. Married 1/22/66 to Dr. Samuel Naifeh
A722	John Henry Hempel Jr.	Born 10/22/46. Married 1/24/70 to Debra Jean Hawk

GENEALOGY SECTION

Dear Mrs. Prewitt:

A recent issue of the GTHS Journal contained an article concerning sources for genealogical information, including a reference to the Deutsche Zentralstelle für Genealogie in Leipzig.

The Deutsche Zentralstelle für Genealogie has become a division of the Sächsisches Staatsarchiv Leipzig. The new address is Schongauerstr.1, 04329 Leipzig, Germany. The local phone number is 225 55 51, and can be called from the USA with the proper international dialing codes.

Enclosed for your use and information is a photocopy of a new pamphlet which was published 7 May 1996 by the library. You may wish to put part or all of this information in a future issue of the GTHS Journal. I believe that many of the GTHS members would like to have the new address.

If anyone is planning a trip to Leipzig and would like to visit the library, I offer the following directions: Walk from the main entrance of the Central Railway Station and cross the street to Willy Brandt Platz which is a large plaza covered with tram (streetcar) tracks; purchase a tram ticket from the machine; wait for an east bound tram number 6 with a destination sign that says Paunsdorfcenter (or Paunsdorfer); ride to the tram stop at Paunsdorfcenter (in my case, it was the end of the line, but that might change in the future as the city grows); walk in a southerly direction around or through the shopping center to the far side, and maybe a block or two beyond (I didn't pay much attention to that) until you find Schongauer Strasse and the 5-story white building at address No. 1. The building will be identified by a large sign with the name Sächsisches Staatsarchiv Leipzig. Happy Hunting!

Christa, I enjoy the GTHS Journal and appreciate your efforts in behalf of the membership. Perhaps I will be fortunate enough to meet you some day when you are at the GTHS Center and I happen to be in Austin.

John C. Knobelsdorf
P. O. Box 17718
San Antonio, Texas 78217-0718

Sächsisches Staatsarchiv Leipzig
Abteilung: Deutsche Zentralstelle für Genealogie
Anschrift: Schongauerstr. 1
D-04329 Leipzig
Tel.: 0341/ 25 555 51 Fax: 0341/ 25 555 55

71

Genealogische Sammlungen in der Deutschen Zentralstelle für Genealogie

1. Ahnenstammkartei des deutschen Volkes

- entstanden aus der Tätigkeit der Deutschen Ahnengemeinschaft e.V. in Dresden
- begonnen 1923 in Dresden, seit 1967 in Leipzig
- ca. 1,3 Millionen Karteikarten mit dazugehörigen Ahnenlisten (Aszendenz-Listen, ca.6000 Stück)
- systematische Verkartung der Ahnenlisten-Inhalte nach Ahnenstämmen
- gegliedert nach Familiennamen und Herkunftsorten entsprechend dem phonetischen Alphabet
- größte zeitliche Dichte des Materials zwischen 1650 und 1800
- territoriale Schwerpunkte: Mitteldeutschland (ca.40%), Nord-, Ost-, West- und Süddeutschland je 15%

2. Sammlung Kirchenbuchunterlagen

- aus der Tätigkeit des Reichssippenamtes erwachsen
- ca.1400 Originale, ca.16 500 Kleinbildfilme 36mm-Rollfilmformat
- territorialer Umfang - Länder und Provinzen des ehemaligen Deutschen Reiches in unterschiedlicher örtlicher und zeitlicher Überlieferung einschließlich einiger deutschbesiedelter Gebiete im Ausland
- Personenstands- und Kirchenbuchunterlagen jüdischer und Militärgemeinden
- veröffentlicht bisher: Bestandsverzeichnis Teil I, die östlichen Provinzen Pommern, Posen, Ost- und Westpreußen, Schlesien betreffend, Degener-Verlag, Neustadt/Aisch 1991, 2. Aufl. 1994; Teil II, erschienen 1992, betrifft die deutschbesiedelten Gebiete im Ausland, Bessarabien, Bukowina, Baltikum mit Estland, Lettland und Litauen, Sudetenland, Siebenbürgen, Südtirol und Slowenien; Teil III, der ebenfalls 1994 erschien, umfaßt alle anderen deutschen Länder und Provinzen einschließlich Berlin und die Neumark

3. Gesamtkatalog der Personalschriften- und Leichenpredigtensammlungen

- entstanden aus der Tätigkeit des Vereins "Roland" in Dresden
- begonnen 1919 in Dresden, seit 1967 in Leipzig
- Nachweis von über 100 000 Personalschriften und Leichenpredigten auf ca.150 000 Karteikarten
- diese Quellengattung betrifft überwiegend protestantische deutsche Gebiete in der Zeit vom 16. bis zum 18. Jh.
- 700 Leichenpredigten oder Gelegenheitsdrucke besitzt die DZfG im Original
- von 1967 bis 1989 wurden 32 Sammlungen auf dem Gebiet der Bundesrepublik und drei Sammlungen aus dem Königreich Schweden erfaßt, die aus Archiven, Museen, Bibliotheken stammen
- Katalog ist alphabetisch nach geehrten Personen, nicht nach Verfassern geordnet
- in Karteikartenform werden Lebensdaten, Ämter, Familienangehörige, Form der Gelegenheitschrift, Fundorte, Standorte, Verfasser, Erscheinungsort und -jahr festgehalten

4. Spezialbibliothek und Sondersammlungen

- alle wichtigen genealogischen Zeitschriften, Sammel- und Nachschlagewerke einschließlich Monographien in einem Umfang von 22 000 Einheiten
- ca.700 Ortsfamilienbücher
- ca.90 genealogische Nachlässe, u.a. den 142 Bände umfassenden Nachlaß von Erich Seuberlich, Riga
- Wappen-, Siegel- und Exlibris-Sammlungen
- die DZfG selbst gibt keine Publikationsreihe heraus

Informationen für Benutzer

Das Sächsische Staatsarchiv Leipzig entstand 1954 und hatte über 40 Jahre seinen Sitz im Gebäude des ehemaligen Reichsgerichtes.

Die 1967 gegründete Deutsche Zentralstelle für Genealogie, deren Sammlungen u. a. aus Unterlagen von zu Anfang des Jahrhunderts gebildeten Familienvereinen hervorgingen, wurde am 1. Juli 1995 dem Staatsarchiv als Abteilung eingegliedert.

Von April bis Juni 1995 erfolgte der Umzug in den Neubau in Leipzig-Paunsdorf. Seit 1. August 1995 steht das Archiv der öffentlichen Nutzung wieder zur Verfügung.

1. Gesamtbestand

ca. 1000 Archivbestände mit 16 000 lfm Akten, 600 Urkunden, 15 000 Karten, Plänen, Bildern, ca. 40 000 Filmen, 42 000 Bde. Bibliotheksgut. Die zeitliche Erstreckung reicht vom Mittelalter (1340) bis zur Gegenwart (1990).

2. Gliederung

Abteilung I - Staatliches Archivgut, 15. Jh. - 1952

Inhalt: Kreisstände, Kreishauptmannschaft Leipzig, Ämter, Amtshauptmannschaften, Kreistag/Kreistat, Polizei, Justiz, Bildungseinrichtungen, Gesundheits- und Sozialwesen, Finanzwesen, Oberpostdirektion

Abteilung II - Nichtstaatliches Archivgut, 14. Jh. - 1952

Inhalt: Herrschaften und Rittergüter, Städte und Stadtgerichte, Betriebe und Verbände, Organisationen, Nachlässe, Sammlungen

Abteilung III - Archivgut 1952 - 1990

Inhalt: Staatliche Verwaltung des Bezirkes Leipzig, Polizei, Justiz, Betriebe und wirtschaftsleitende Einrichtungen, wissenschaftliche und kulturelle Institutionen, Parteien und Organisationen, Nachlässe, Sammlungen

Abteilung IV - Deutsche Zentralstelle für Genealogie

Inhalt: Ahnenstammkartei des deutschen Volkes, Kirchenbuchunterlagen aus dem Bestand Reichssippenamt, Gesamtkatalog der Personalschriften- und Leichenpredigtensammlungen, Nachlässe, Spezialbibliothek und Sondersammlungen

3. Veröffentlichungen

- Mitteleuropäisches Braunkohlensyndikat Leipzig, Findbuch, 1990 -vergriffen-
(Leipziger Archivinventare Bd. 1)
- Bestandsverzeichnis, Leipzig, überarbeitete Ausgabe 1993 -vergriffen-
(Leipziger Archivinventare Bd. 2)
- Inventar der Stadtbücher, überarbeitete Auflage 1994
- Leipziger Archivinventare Bd. 3) ISBN 3-9803659-0-5 5,- DM
- Archivalische Quellennachweise zum Einsatz von ausländischen Zwangsarbeitern sowie Kriegsgefangenen während des Zweiten Weltkrieges, überarbeitete Auflage 1994
- (Leipziger Archivinventare Bd. 4) ISBN 3-9803659-3-X 15,- DM
- Archivalische Quellennachweise zur Geschichte der Juden Erster Teil: Organisationen, 1993
- (Leipziger Archivinventare Bd. 5) -vergriffen-
- Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler zu Leipzig, Findbuch, 1994 (Leipziger Archivinventare Bd. 6) ISBN 3-9803659-1-3 12,- DM
- Archiv - Geschichte - Region. Symposium zum 40jährigen Bestehen des Sächsischen Staatsarchivs Leipzig, 1994
- (Leipziger Archivinventare Bd. 7) ISBN 3-9803659-2-1 15,- DM
- Bestandsverzeichnis der Deutschen Zentralstelle für Genealogie Teil I - Die Kirchenbuchunterlagen der östlichen Provinzen Posen, Ost- und Westpreußen, Pommern und Schlesien, 1994 ISBN 3-7686-2051-4 36,- DM
- Teil II - Archivalische Kirchenbuchunterlagen deutscher Siedlungsgebiete im Ausland, 1992 ISBN 3-7686-2054-9 32,- DM
- Teil III - Kirchenbuchunterlagen der Länder und Provinzen des Deutschen Reiches, 1994 ISBN 3-7686-2065-4 36,- DM
- Familienbuch für Schwarzbach, 1993 (Schriftenr. d. DZfG Bd. 1) 28,- DM
- Familienbuch für die Kirchengemeinde Arnsfeld, 1995 (Schriftenr. d. DZfG Bd. 3) 68,- DM
- Familienbuch für Syrau, 1995 (Schriftenr. d. DZfG Bd. 9) 38,- DM

Ø Zero's Comments from Corrigan

By: W.O. (Zero) Lewis

A couple of years ago an item appeared here about a trip to Bielefeld, Germany, by Leroy and Linda Beinhorn after they had visited Walter and Helga Beinhorn. The two couples met following some genealogical research by Leroy. They aren't sure if or how they are related.

Recently, Walter and Helga spent 24 days here (in Moscow) with the local Beinhorns where they enjoyed seeing some of our area of the world.

Following is some of Linda's description of their visit.

"Four days and nights were spent in the hill country using a bed and breakfast inn in Boerne as the base for visiting numerous attractions in the area.

"Sunday, Oct. 13, found the Beinhorns at the 148th anniversary of St. Peter Evangelical and Reform Church in Houston. Leroy's great-grandfather built the 'Old Church', now used as a chapel, in 1863-65 and the St. Peters Cemetery contains his remains, along with many of his descendants.

"The Beinhorns visited NASA and Galveston, then took the ferry boat to Bolivar Peninsula, returning to Polk County through High Island, Sour Lake and Moss Hill.

THE CORRIGAN TIMES, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 14, 1996

VISIT -- Walter and Helga Beinhorn, front, enjoyed a long visit with Leroy and Linda Beinhorn of Moscow before returning home to Germany recently. (See *Comments from Corrigan*.)



Helga and Walter were impressed and pleased with the above activities, but disappointed in a mid-week trip to the Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation due to the limited Fall schedule there.

"One day the men visited the Brock Sawmill while the ladies stayed home and shelled butter beans. Texas food was a must for the Bielefeld Beinhorns and the Moscow Beinhorns did their best to accommodate them.

"A certain restaurant in Lufkin pleased Walter so much that he made several trips through the buffet, besides the salad and dessert tables. This restaurant was visited a couple of times.

"Then, on October 20th, 48

members of the Beinhorn family gathered at Leroy and Linda's gazebo for fellowship and lots of tasty Texas food.

"All good things must come to an end and on October 24th, along with the first rainy day, we made the trip to the airport for Walter and Helga's flight home.

"This 3-1/2 week visit will long be remembered by Leroy and Linda because Walter professionally installed ceramic tile for their house entrance and patio.

"Both Helga and Walter worked for Dr. Oetker, Europe's largest food processor. Helga retired in April, 1996, and Walter is retiring November 29 this year."

C-C

The trip to Bielefeld, Germany was recorded in pages 272-273 of the GTHS "THE JOURNAL", Volume XVI, Number 3, Fall 1994 issue under the heading "BEINHORN FAMILY: The Trip Home". My Wife Linda and I also had the privilege of spending a week-end in the Heinrich Beinhorn home in Osloss, Niedersachsen. This was my ancestor's old home-place and has been in the Beinhorn family since 1680.

Submitted by:
Herbert L. Beinhorn
Route 1, Box 100
Moscow, Texas 75960

Revision Addendum

November 15, 1996

Four dates, or time periods, have been changed from the original document. The length of the voyage has been confirmed by Billy Joe Helwig who wrote Bremen, Germany, for information. The Oldenburger type sailing ship, the *Ammerland*, embarked with 195 passengers on October 10, 1854, taking two months and two days to arrive at Galveston, Texas. It was originally thought to be a six-week trip.

The date of the marriage of Carl and Sophie has been revised after I received a more readable, first line copy, of the marriage license from Austin County, Texas. It appears they were married on January 15, 1855, a little over a month after arriving in the New World. August 13, 1855, was originally reported. The license was obtained on January 13, and after the marriage on January 15, was filed on February 12, and recorded on February 14, all in the year 1855.

Family contacts with Gottlieb's descendants, have provided a copy of his naturalization papers which indicated he actually arrived after his brother, Carl Albert. Gottlieb landed in the port of New York, August 16, 1879, and was living with his brother in the 1880 census in Austin County, Texas. Erronious family information had placed him here in 1871, before his older brother.

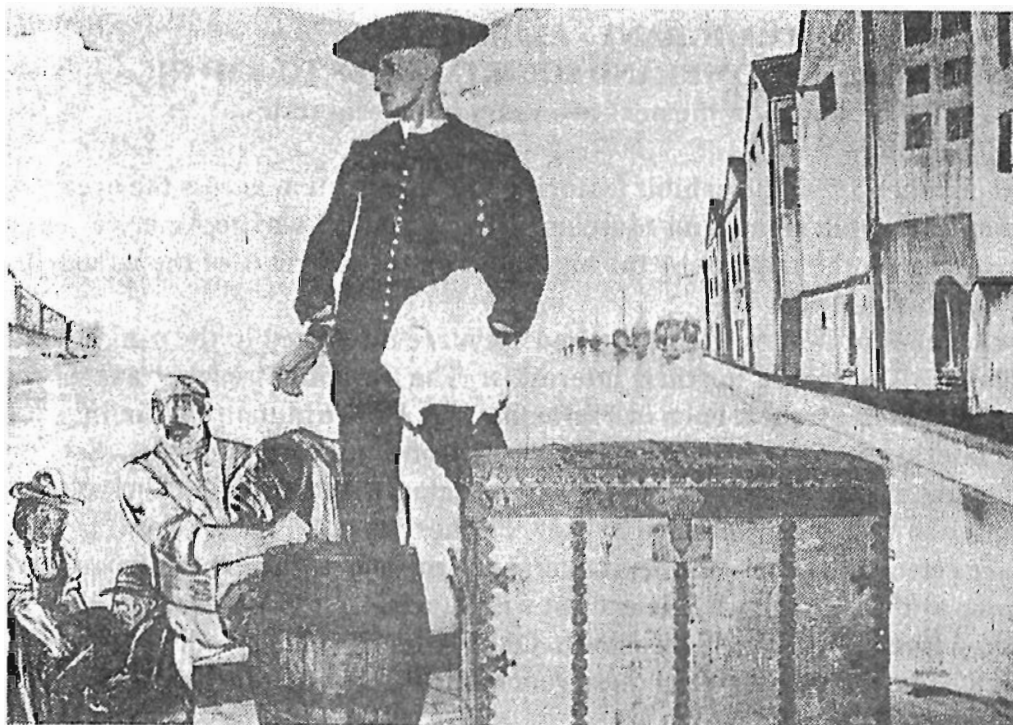
Last, Carl's death date was originally reported as December 9, 1905, as shown on his gravestone. However, after reviewing a certified copy of his death certificate, previously supplied by B. J. Witte, my first cousin (twice removed), it indicates Carl died, in the early morning hours, on December 8, 1905.

Duane Helweg
414 West Cheery Lynn Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85013
Phone: (602) 266-7504
E-mail: duaneehe@aol.com



Abb. 9: Schwarzfärber. Holzschnitt des 16. Jh. s.

(Dyer)



Wird in den nächsten Jahren in mehreren US-Staaten zu sehen sein: Die im Krumbacher Heimatmuseum gezeigte Ausstellung „Auswanderung nach Übersee“.
 Bild: Voh

Auswanderer-Ausstellung des Heimatvereins geht nach Amerika

Wird in den nächsten zwei Jahren in mehreren US-Staaten gezeigt

Krumbach (wf). Die im Mittelschwäbischen Heimatmuseum von Juli bis September dieses Jahres gezeigte Ausstellung über die „Auswanderung nach Übersee“ geht nun selbst nach Amerika. Vor wenigen Tagen trat sie ihre Reise über den „großen Teich“ an, auch auf der alten Route der Auswanderer von einst, doch sicher unproblematischer als damals.

Allein sieben protestantische Kirchen in Illinois, Kentucky und Ohio haben ihr Interesse an der Ausstellung des Heimatmuseums bekundet und wollen sie zeigen. Dabei geht es ihnen vornehmlich um die Präsentation des aus Pfaffenhausen bzw. Hohenraunau stammenden katholischen Priesters und Theologie-Professors Dr. Joseph Anton Fischer, der 1840 nach Texas auswanderte, später jedoch nach Norden ging und dort in zahlreichen protestantischen Gemeinden wirkte.

Einige dieser Gemeinden, wie die St.-Johannes-Kirche in Portsmouth und die Emanuelkirche in Sandusky/Ohio am Eriesee, hat Fischer sogar selbst gegründet. Diese Kirchen feiern 1997 ihr 150jähriges Gründungsjubiläum; da kommt die Ausstellung aus Krumbach gerade recht. So wird diese zuerst in Louisville/Kentucky, dann in Hamilton/Ohio, Cleveland/Ohio, Portsmouth/Ohio,

Chicago/Illinois, Sandusky/Ohio und zuletzt in Newport/Kentucky zu sehen sein. Dies sind allesamt Orte mit einem starken deutschstämmigen Bevölkerungsanteil.

Im Oktober 1998 schließlich geht die Ausstellung dann nach Austin, der Hauptstadt von Texas. Sie wird dort anlässlich des Deutschen Treffens der „German-Texan-Heritage-Society“, mit der Museumsleiter Willy Fischer seit Jahren in Verbindung steht, zu sehen sein. Auch in Texas wirkte Dr. Joseph Anton Fischer und gründete zusammen mit Pastor Ervendberg, einem reformierten Prediger aus Houston/Texas, zahlreiche deutsche Schulen und deutsche protestantische Kirchengemeinden in den deutschen „settlements“ in Washington, Fayette, Austin, Colorado und Bastrop-County. Er verließ Texas allerdings wieder, weil er es offensichtlich leid war, „für's tägliche Brot zu predigen“, wie er selbst in einem Brief von 1842 aus New Orleans/Louisiana schreibt. Alles andere als eine rosige Zeit war dies damals.

Bei der Ausstellungs-Eröffnung in Austin wird eine Delegation des Heimatvereins anwesend sein. Franziska Walter, Studentin der Germanistik und Amerikanis aus Krumbach und Nachkomme von Dr. Joseph Anton Fischer wird das Einführungsreferat zu der Ausstellung halten.

TRANSLATION**IMMIGRANT - EXHIBIT OF
HEIMATVEREIN (HOMELAND SOCIETY) GOES TO AMERICA**

To be shown in the next two years in several states.

From July until September 1996, the exhibit featuring the immigration across the ocean was displayed in the middle Swabia Homeland Museum. Now it's on it's way to America. A couple of days ago, the exhibit took the trip across the big water, on the old route of the immigrants but most likely with less problems.

Seven protestant churches in Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio are interested in the exhibit and would like to display it. The reason for their interest is: The Catholic Preacher and Theology Professor, Dr. Joseph Anton Fischer, born in Pfaffenhausen, Hohenraunau. He immigrated to Texas in 1840 and later went north preaching in several protestant congregations. Several of these congregations like the St. Johannes Church in Portsmouth, the Emanuel Church in Sandusky, Ohio on Lake Erie, were founded by Rev. Fischer.

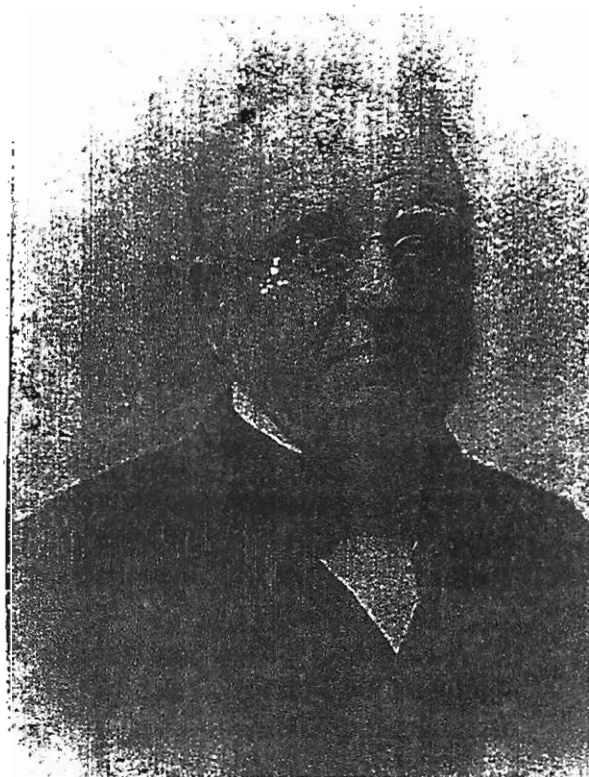
These Churches are celebrating their 150th anniversary; therefore, the exhibit from Krumbach will come at the right time. The exhibit will be seen first in Louiseville, KY, than in Hamilton, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Portsmouth, Ohio; Chicago, IL; Sandusky, Ohio and last in Newport, KY. The population of all these communities is predominantly of German Heritage.

In October of 1998 the exhibit will go to Austin, the capital city of Texas, to be shown during the German convention of the German Texan Heritage Society, with whom Wilhelm Fischer has been in contact for several years. In Texas, Dr. Joseph Anton Fischer together with Rev. Ervendberg, a reformed preacher from Houston, TX, founded many German schools and German Protestant Church congregations in the German settlements of Washington, Fayette, Austin, Colorado and Bastrop Counties. He left Texas, seeming to be tired of preaching for his daily bread, as he writes in a letter from New Orleans, LA in 1842. These days were not a rosy time.

During the exhibit in Austin a delegation from the Homeland Society will be present. Franziska Walter, a student of Germanics and Americanism from Krumbach and a descendant of Dr. Joseph Anton Fischer, will present a referendum of the exhibit at the time of the convention.

(source: Wilhelm Fischer, Krumbach, Germany)

Dr. Joseph Anton Fischer



BOOKS - BOOKS - BOOKS

GERMAN REPOSITORIES for Genealogist, including 2,316 Archives and Libraries in United Germany, 505 German Genealogical and Historical Societies.

This 82 page book is a compact reference tool for any person researching German ancestry. It includes maps comparing the present German states to the present postal codes, explains how to identify repositories in your area of research, and how to address letters to German organization.

There are finding aids for identifying various kinds of church archives as well as archives of specific noble families. A helpful list gives the translation of German words used in repository titles to enable you to understand the type of resources the repository should hold.

Organizations that hold collections of records for specialized types of research are also identified.

All organizations listed are in United Germany, but many of them have records and services for East European areas. Many repositories in former East Germany are now included.

Cost \$ 15.00, plus \$ 2.00 p/h, Immigrant Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 7369, Burbank, CA 91510

SHIPS OF OUR ANCESTORS, by Michael J. Anuta. This book contains photos of nearly 900 steamships that transported immigrants to this country during the nineteenth century. These propeller driven, steel hulled ships were owned and operated by the major shipping lines. The photos are arranged in alphabetical order, and each ship is identified by date, shipping line, and source. (1993), repr. 1996. 380 +vii pp. Genealogy Unlimited
Order # USM038, \$ 35.00, \$ 4.50 p/h. Tel. 800-666-4363, Fax 801-763-7185, E-mail: genun@itsnet.com

GERMAN/ENGLISH GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY by Ernest Thode. This book is designed for the family researcher who has little or no knowledge of German but who nevertheless needs to make a translation of German-language documents. With its emphasis on simplicity, the dictionary covers thousands of German terms and defines them in single words or brief phrases. Entries include Latin terms, relationships, days of the week, legal terms, numbers, coins, measurements, occupations, titles, military ranks, male and female given names, abbreviations, plus much more. Used with a standard dictionary, the researcher should be able to translate most German documents. 318 pp. \$ 30.00 plus 4,50 s/h
Orders: # GER026. Tel. 800-666-4363, Fax 801-763-7185, Genealogy Unlimited.

THE GERMAN RESEARCH COMPANION, by Shirley J. Riemer will be published in March 1997, a big volume of facts and references to aid German family history searchers, and also to assist German Americans to gain a better understanding of their heritage.

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German Churches Likely to Feel the Effects of Rendering Less unto Caesar

Tax reform could end up hitting Germany's largest churches hard in the collection plate. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's governing coalition (CDU, CSU, FDP) is looking to reduce the formidable tax burden the German public bears by DM 30 billion (U.S. \$19.6 billion) as of 1999. By the calculations of Winfried Fuest of the Cologne-based Institute of German Business (IW: *Institut der deutschen*

Wirtschaft), the proposals now under discussion would reduce the incomes of the Protestant and Catholic churches by about a billion marks (\$650 million) apiece. Revenue collection for the two churches is handled by the state in Germany. Individuals who are members of a church indicate their religious affiliation in their employment records, and a "church tax" (*Kirchensteuer*) of between eight and

nine percent of their income tax is withheld from their paychecks. This year, Fuest says, the church tax should bring in a total of DM 16 billion (\$10.5 billion). Finance officials of the churches said they agreed with the gist of Fuest's forecast, but did not give figures of their own on the possible consequences of tax reform. ■

The Week in Germany - November 8, 1996

German - Occupations

ae, ue, oe = ä, ü, ö ss = ß

German	English	German	English
Ackermann	farmer	Bischof	bishop
Amme	wet nurse	Bleicher	bleacher
Amstverwalter	administrator	Bleigiesser	lead smelter
Amtmann	magistrate/warden	Boettcher	cooper
Amtsknecht	messenger	Bote/Traeger	messenger
Anbauer	peasant	Briefbote	mail carrier
Anstreicher	painter	Brunnenbauer	constructor of wells
Anwalt	Lawyer	Brunnenmeister	master of the pump room
Apotheker	pharmacist	Buchbinder	book binder
Arbeiter	worker/laborer	Buchdrucker	printer
Armer	poorman	Buchhaendler	book dealer
Arzt	physician	Buchhalter	bookkeeper
Aufseher/Buettel	supervisor	Buechsenmacher	rifle maker
Auslaender	foreigner	Buerge	sponsor
Bader	barber	Buerger	citizen
Baecker	baker	Buergermeister	mayor
Baenkelkraemer	hawker/peddler	Buerstenmacher	brushmaker
Bahnwaerter	signal man	Buettel	jailer
Bankier	banker	Buettner	cooper
Barbier	barber	Burgmann	castle steward
Bauer	farmer	Chirug	surgeon
Baumeister	master builder	Dachdecker	roofer
Beamter	official	Dichter	poet
Bergmann	miner	Dieb	thief
Bergmann/Hauer	miner	Diener	servant (male)
Besenbinder	broom maker	Dienerin	servant (female)
Besitzer	owner	Dienstbote	domestic servant
Bettler	beggar	Dienstmaedchen	servant girl
Beutler	glove maker	Drahtzieher	wire drawer
Biedermeier	man of honor	Drechsler	turner, thresher
Bierbrauer	beer brewer	Drucker	printer
Biersieder	beer distiller	Edelmann	nobleman
Bildhauer	sculptor	Einlieger	landless farm laborer
Bildschnitzer	wood carver	Einwohner	inhabitant
Binder	binder	Eisenhaendler	Iron dealer

GENEALOGY SECTION

80

Elektriker	electrician	Goldschmied	goldsmith
Erzgraeber	ore minor	Greisler	groats dealer
Faerber	dyer	Grobschmied	blacksmith
Fahentraeger	flag bearer	Guertler	beltmaker
Fassbinder	cooper	Guetler	inhabitant of small farm
Feilenhauer	file maker	Gutspaechter	lessee of estate
Feldarbeiter	field laborer	Hachmeister	overseer of hunting grounds
Feldhueter	field watchman	Haecker/Haeker	vine grower/landworker
Feldmesser	surveyor	Haendler	dealer, trader, merchant
Fischer	fisherman	Halbbauer	half share farmer
Fischhaendler	fishmonger	Hammerschmied	blacksmith
Flaschenmacher	bottle maker	Handschuhmacher	glove maker
Fleischbeschauer	meat inspector	Handwerker	craftsman
Fleischer	butcher	Haubenmacher	milliner
Flieger	flyer	Haubenschmied	helmet maker
Fliesenmacher	tile maker	Hausdiener	house servant
Floesser	raftsman	Hausierer	peddler
Foerster	forest ranger	Hausmeister	caretaker
Folterknecht	executioner/torturer	Hebamme	midwife
Freibauer	independent peasant	Hefesieder	yeast maker
Friseur	barber	Heger	game warden
Fuhrman	coachman	Heizer	stoker,
Gaertner	gardner	Hemdenmacher	shirtmaker
Gastwirt / Wirt	innkeeper	Heuerling	day laborer
Gaukler	magician	Hexe	witch
Geischelmacher	whip maker	Hirte	herdsman/shepherd
Geistlicher	clergyman	Hirtin	herder (female)
Geldeinnehmer	money collector	Hoefling	courtier
Gemeindediener	community messenger	Holzfloesser	raftsman
Gemuesegaertner	vegetable gardner	Holzhaendler	lumber merchant
Gerber	tanner	Holzhauer	woodcutter
Gericht	court	Hopfenbauer	hop grower
Gerichtsbeisitzer	associate judge	Huefner	farmer
Gerichtsdienner	servant in court	Hufschmied	blacksmith
Gerichtsschoeffe	juror	Hure	prostitute
Gerichtsschreiber	court clerk	Hutmacher	Hat maker
Geschaeft	business	Imker	bee keeper
Geschaeftsman	businessman	Jagdgehilfe	hunter's assistant
Geselle	apprentice	Kacheler	tile maker
Gesetzgeber	legislator		
Gewuerzkraemer	grocer, dealer in spices		
Giesser	founder, caster, molder		
Glasarbeiter	glassmaker/glasblower		

to be continued

TOPIC INDEX 1996
 Compiled by W. M. Von-Maszewski

(Three Issues: Number 1, pages 1-86; Number 2, pages 87-176; Number 3, pages 177-266)

- A Christmas worth remembering, 99
- Antique Rose Emporium, 14
- Band from Saarland to tour Texas, 24
- Banner of Unity, Flag of Hope, 139
- Behring Family of Houston, 140
- Bettina, Texas, 38
- Book reviews: Roemer's Texas, 19; Opa's Stories, 98; A House Divided, 132; Second of a Pinch of This and a Handful of That, 134; The Windmill's Song and Other Memories of a Country Child, 136; Flucht aus der Not in die Neue Welt, 136; The German Texans, 137; The German American Family Album, 137; Oma. Tell Me About Olden Times, 232; The New Handbook of Texas, 232; The Diary of Hermann Seele, 233 A Genealogical Handbook of German Research, 259; Fisher-Miller Grant and G.E.C. Forever: German Emigration Company Passenger Lists to Texas, 259
- Bukovina Society of the Americas, 243
- Charles Fordtran, a biography, 247
- Cold War in miniature (Berlin Wall), 49
- Columbus, Texas, worth to discover, 126
- Cuero: 150th anniversary, 25
- Czech Heritage has German Connection, 20
- David Crockett High School Library, 13
- Day of German Unity, 235
- Die Kultur Korner, 55
- Early settlers, killed by Indians, 250
- Emigrants from Stenwede, Germany, to Texas, 207
- First German paper in Guadalupe County, 111
- Foreign Alums for University of Heidelberg, 221
- Fredericksburg: 150th anniversary, 27, 42
- G.T.T. - Gone to Texas, 219
- Garten Verein pavilion, Galveston, 234
- German heritage in Texas Hills, 200
- German immigrants in New Mexico, 56
- German immigration to Texas in the 1840s, 203
- German language reform, 231
- German spirit on the Llano Estacado, 190
- Germans from Russia, 22
- Germans in Texas, 110
- Germans in the Texas War of Independence, 31
- Grocer Brothers, San Antonio, 19
- GTHS:
 - Board Assists S.A.'s Children's Museum, 21
 - Members in pilgrimage to Alamo, 18
 - "Ehrenstein" Awards, 98
- Annual meeting in Lubbock, 3, 16, 89, 189
- Development Fund Donors, 10
- Elf honor roll
- First Annual Maifest, 15, 107
- Genealogy, 63, 141, 237
- Leave Your German Mark, 9, 97
- Members write, 2, 88, 178
- Membership Survey, 181
- Topic Index for 1995, 83
- Hessens beste Cheerleader, 59
- History of the Helweg name in Industry, 119
- History of the Reichstag in Berlin, 61
- Information needed on county schools, 197
- Karl Heinz Frank's Heimweh nach Texas, 218
- Karl-May Festivals, 109, 189
- Life of Rev. Gottlieb Walter, 50
- Lisa Kahn, Poeta Laureata, 131
- Lutheran churches of Shiner, 115
- Manfred Kaiter: Stonemason and Artist, 192
- Maxwell, Texas, 198
- Meuth Hill, Texas: 150th anniversary, 187
- Necrology: Hartung, 76, Miller, 166
- New Braunfels Ambassadors, 29
- New German immigrants in Texas, 124
- News from here and there, 30
- Nurturing community's roots, 196
- On the evolution of the Eagle Buzzard, 23
- Pilgrimage up the Indianola Trail, 57
- Prince of Peace Lutheran Church, 127
- Rededication of the Treue der Union Monument, 220, 222
- Ride in oxcart from Gulf Coast in early days, 33
- Ride the wind, 205
- San Antonio's First Soap Maker, 236
- Selma Metzenthin-Raunick, 223
- Soergel at Nassau Farm, Fayette County, 35
- Sorb language, 114, 241
- SRT Chapter installed in Fredericksburg, 26
- St. John Lutheran Church, Bellville, 249
- Struve: Fritz and Manna Richter Struve, 43
- Surname Index for 1995, 166
- Antique Rose Emporium, 14
- The man of my dreams, 102
- Treybiggs of Texas, 199
- Tribute to Ted Alexander, 194
- We the Immigrants (poem), 206
- Wendish Heritage Society and Museum, 114
- Westphalia, Texas, 132
- Who knows Henry Meyer?, 23
- World War I mail to POW camps, 129

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