

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY



THE JOURNAL



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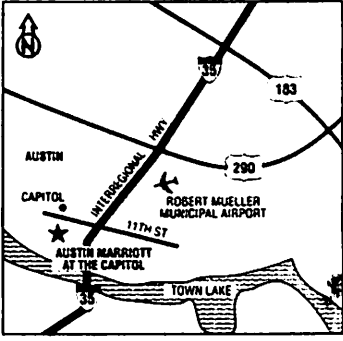
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News Article Sources: Initials on articles denote issue contributors. In a few cases no name was with the article (or the name of the contributor was unfortunately misplaced).

FC - Frances Copeland

PH - Patsy Hand

LK - Lisa Kahn

VM - W. M. Von-Maszewski

RD - Ruby De Vos

RK - Rodney Koenig ES - Elizabeth Schoelmann

President's Notes:

This is our first issue in 1998, which is our 20th Anniversary Year! Our Editor is now Professor Emeritus Theodore Gish. Please give Ted your support by sending in Articles. I also want to thank our immediate past Editor, W. M. von Maszewski, who has previously served as your President and also as Editor of the journal for the past five years. Furthermore, I would also like to thank Chuck Kaltayer who has served so ably as president of the German Free School Guild and also as Chair of our annual fund raisers.

Your Board met on February 7, 1998 at the Center for American History (previously Barker) in Austin. We were given a warm welcome by Kate Adams, the Associate Director of the Center for American History. A number of issues were discussed at our February Board meeting, including bringing aboard a new Treasurer, Bette Williams, who will take Anna Thompson's spot. Anna has labored long and hard for a number of years now and we will miss Anna.

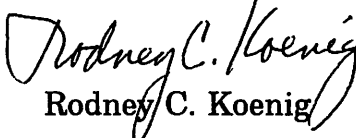
We also received an update by Wing Evans, Chair of the 1998 annual meeting which will be held in Austin. Hold the date, September 11-13, for our State convention. We are discussing the possibility of a "Volksmarch" in conjunction with the Austin meeting.

The Board also received reports on budget and finance, as well as an update on our proposed capital campaign. In light of our upcoming capital campaign, we need any of our members who wish to be part of the capital campaign, either individually or through working with potential donors, to call any of our Board members or our Executive Director. In particular, if your family

has a foundation or if you are friends or acquaintances with trustees or directors of any foundations, we ask that you call me or our Executive Director and identify the particular foundation and trustee so that we may approach such group for assistance. As you know, the Society purchased the vacant lot immediately west of our headquarters building and we now need assistance in paying the purchase price over the next several years.

At the back of the journal you will find a membership application. **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 your family reunions. Take copies of the journal with you to family reunions. Consider recruiting your brothers, sisters, nieces, nephews, children and all other family members. Be proud of your Society.

Vielen Dank!


Rodney C. Koenig

LEAVE YOUR GERMAN MARK

By Rodney C. Koenig

Our society is now in its 20th anniversary year! Our charter members left their German mark by creating a lasting organization. Do you recall how old your grandparents or great-grandparents were in 1898? Do you recall who was Governor of Texas in 1898 or who was President of the United States in 1898? It is difficult to believe that we are nearing the end of the millennium and that hopefully many of us will live to see the year 2000. Do you believe that anyone will remember us in the year 2098, a hundred years from now? I believe that John Jacob Astor's descendants will remember him and I believe that members of the German Texan Heritage Society will remember Kelly H. Stevens, the donor of the German Free School. If you and I provide a lasting gift to GTHS and LEAVE OUR GERMAN MARK, then perhaps we will be remembered in 2098. Recently I was saddened to learn that my uncle, Frank Krischke, would not live to see the year 2000. Uncle Frank, as he was known to many loving nieces and nephews, was married to Hattie Koenig Krischke and unfortunately died unexpectedly in his hometown of Schulenburg on January 30, 1998 at the age of 84 years.

Frank Krischke loved his German-Austrian heritage. He was from High Hill, Texas outside of Schulenburg. Many of us have seen the Painted Churches outside of Schulenburg, including St. Mary's Catholic Church at High Hill, one of the Austrian heritage churches. Frank was an avid fisherman and enjoyed playing 42 and playing Skat. He leaves surviving him his wife of over sixty years, Hattie Koenig Krischke, as well as two sons, Wayne Krischke and Ronnie Krischke, as well as two grandsons, Gaylon and Aaron Krischke. Frank left his German mark through his kindness and generosity. A number of individuals in Schulenburg knew they could rely on Frank Krischke to take them to the doctor in Weimar, Hallettsville or Victoria. I remember Frank as the loving, mischievous uncle that we all loved. At family reunions many years ago, I recall Frank, with a twinkle in his eye, doing his chimpanzee act in which he would swing from branch to branch in a tree and fascinate the younger groups. While he no longer would swing from tree branches, he still had his twinkle up until his sudden death, which occurred while helping his neighbor, Agnes Hertel, in her garden. I also remember Frank and Hattie bringing my mother and father to Houston for my father, John H. Koenig's last trip just prior to his death. Frank Krischke left his German mark on his family and his community.

Recently, several of the Advisory Board members met in Houston to discuss the capital campaign to raise funds to improve the German-Texan Heritage Society program, facilities, publishing and presence in the state. We ask that you be generous and creative in finding ways in which to leave your German mark. If you have low basis stock, you might wish to donate a portion of such stock to GTHS as a gift. You might wish to leave certain securities, land or other assets to GTHS in your Will. You might wish to designate GTHS as a beneficiary on your IRA or your life insurance policy. Please call your Executive Director at (512) 482-0927 or your Planned Giving Chairman at (713) 651-5333 for help in leaving your German mark. Be generous and perhaps you and GTHS will be remembered in the year 2098.

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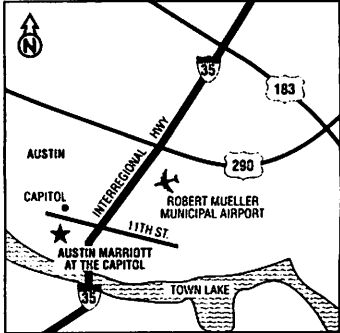
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GERMAN - TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

OUR TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION !

FRIDAY NIGHT RECEPTION:

There will be a reception Friday night for the early arrivals. Friday's entertainment will be provided by members of the Austin Chamber Music Ensemble, under the direction of Felicity Coltman. This group of musicians is composed of students from the Austin area who are furthering their musical studies. They make frequent appearances throughout Austin.

OUTSTANDING SPEAKERS TO ENTERTAIN AND EDUCATE US:

Since September 12, 1998 is still a long way off (although not as far as I wish!), and many things can change, the following is a provisional list of the speakers and their subjects which will be presented at our convention.

1. **"German - Texas Artists of the 19th Century"** by Marjorie von Rosenberg.
2. **"C. W. Pressler, Early Texas Cartographer in the General Land Office of Texas"** by Judge Paul Pressler.
3. **"Past Historical and Cultural Contributions of German - Texan Horticulturists"** by Ann Lindemann.
4. **"The Immigration and Life of Dr. Joseph Anton Fischer"** by Wilhelm Fischer.
5. **"The Borders of the German States from 800 AD to Present"** by Judge Karl Micklitz
6. **"Preserving Our Family Photographs"** by Margaret Schlankey, Austin History Center.
7. **"Preserving Our Family Textiles"** (Quilts, Needlework, & Items of Clothing) by Marilyn Lents, Texas Memorial Museum.
8. **"Creating Archival Scrapbooks for Our Family Documents"** by Biruta Kearn.
9. **"Tombstone & Cemetery Preservation"** by Geron Hite, Texas State Historical Commission.

10. **"Computer Genealogy"** (looking for speaker.)
11. **"Giddings Deutsches Volksblatt"** by Daphne Dalton Garrett.

Since the time available for each of these presentations is limited, we have asked the speakers to bring handouts if appropriate, and also to be available in the exhibits area after their presentations for one-on-one conversation with those members of the audience who wish to discuss their subjects further.

SATURDAY NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT:

Saturday evening; Karen Kohler and Larry Greenawalt will lead off the entertainment with "Das Kabarett", an original Berlin theater act with music reminiscent of Marlene Dietrich and Kurt Weill. Karen and Larry appear regularly in Austin and will be taking their act to Munich this summer.

Also appearing Saturday evening for our dancing and singing pleasure will be Alpine America. This musical duo began in 1993 with Jason Keeperes on the Accordion and Millard Kirby on Guitar. The duo quickly found its way into many clubs and Restaurants in Houston. Their folk music includes music of Bavaria, Austria, and a little from Switzerland.. Jodeling was added to the performances in 1994 and now is a favored part of the show. The band performs professionally full time in Texas and Louisiana. The also star on Channel 51 in Houston and 98.3FM KULM in Columbus, Texas. The band is usually booked for Oktoberfest and we feel very pleased that they will be in Austin for our enjoyment.

TOUR OF THE AUSTIN AREA HISTORICAL SITES:

The bus tour will visit:

1. The Elizabet Ney museum. Learn some of the legends of this fascinating Texas Historical figure.
2. The State Capitol complex: The Old Land Office.
3. The German Free School. This wonderful structure is our state headquarters.
4. Historic sites including the Bremond Block, the State Cemetery, and Hyde Park.
5. The Umlauf Sculpture Garden and Museum.

VOLKSMARCH:

For the hale and hearty...on Saturday morning, there will be a Volksmarch sponsored by the German-Texan Heritage Society and the Colorado River Walkers. It will begin and end at the German Free School. The walk will be 10K, and there will also be a 5K short walk. This event is sanctioned by AVA in the IVV. The average completion time is around 2 hours for the 10K.

CALL FOR PAPERS

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

1998 CONVENTION AUSTIN SEPTEMBER 11 - 13

For our 20th Anniversary, you are invited to submit papers for consideration on the general subject of German-Texan heritage pertaining to the general area of Austin. In particular, papers could address the effect of this heritage in art, education, business, music, architecture, religion and other aspects of life and society. Papers on specific subjects such as German-Texans in the General Land Office of the State of Texas would be most appropriate.

Presentations are to be limited to twenty minutes each with sessions for papers on Saturday morning September 12th and Sunday morning September 13th. At our 1997 Kerrville meeting, there were five presentations made in each morning session.

Please use the form on the reverse side of this notice to submit a brief summary of your proposed talk for consideration by our program committee.

Your help in ensuring high-quality programming for our 1998 Convention and your continued support of the GTHS are most appreciated.

Sincerely,

Dale von Rosenberg
1998 program Chairman

**GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY
1998 CONVENTION ABSTRACT SUBMISSION FORM**

Deadline for Receipt June 1, 1998

Paper Title: _____

Author: First _____ Middle _____ Last _____

Mailing Address: _____

City & State: _____ ZIP: _____ Country: _____

Telephone: _____ Facsimile: _____

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If yes, indicate place and date. _____

ABSTRACT: (Maximum 300 words)

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 San Antonio
 New Smyrna Beach, FL
 San Angelo
 Kingswood
 Sugar Land
 Fredericksburg
 New Braunfels
 San Antonio
 Irving
 Buda
 Crawford
 Winchester
 Victoria
 San Antonio
 San Antonio
 Burnet
 Houston
 Austin
 New Braunfels
 Victoria
 Novato, CA
 Mesquite
 Victoria
 Temple
 Austin
 Spring Branch
 Fredericksburg
 Austin
 Portland
 New Braunfels
 Austin
 Arlington
 San Antonio
 Houston
 Beaumont
 Round Rock
 San Antonio

Other (\$5-\$49)

Dorothy Mattfeld Abrameit
 Benno C. Ahrens
 Mr. and Mrs. Edward Albach
 Emmett and Dorothy Albrecht
 Jo Miller Bain
 Anni Balhaus
 Fred and Marjorie Bartel
 Myrtle Backhaus-Bartels
 Fred B. Beckermann
 Jeane Bitterly
 Geraldine W. Breshears
 Gladys A. Brewer
 Carl Brotheman
 Mr. and Mrs. Bernie Burzlaff
 Margaret Bush

Seguin
 Austin
 San Antonio
 Port Lavaca
 Houston
 Bad Camberg, Germany
 Boerne
 New Braunfels
 Brenham
 Hochheim
 Houston
 Flatonia
 Austin
 Burleson
 Houston

1997 ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Other (\$5-\$49 continued)

Dr. Marie A. Shultz
 Mrs. Samuel E. Sims
 Mr. Ronald R. Snell
 Harvey Stegemoeller
 E. Charles Stern
 Lloyd F. Stoebner
 Gloria M. Teinert
 Janet Thompson
 Tootsie Tiedt
 Arliss Treybig
 Muriel Luedtke Vaughan
 Jean K. Warneke
 Dr. and Mrs. Frederic Weigl
 Margot Welch
 Max J. Werkenthin
 Lucy Wilde
 Barnabas P. Williams
 Lorene Froehner Windle
 Mr. and Mrs. Bob Wingenter
 Catherine M. Witherspoon
 Alma M. Zeissel

Austin
 Houston
 Austin
 Bullard
 Austin
 Fort Worth
 Austin
 Canyon Lake
 La Grange
 El Campo
 Austin
 Austin
 Garland
 Austin
 Austin
 Austin
 APO/Germany
 Houston
 Beeville
 Austin
 Bastrop

In Kind Gifts

Austin Kinderchor with H. J. Dalecki
 Austin Lace Makers
 Austin Saengerrunde
 Bastrop County German Heritage Club
 Bowie High School German Department
 Capitol Beverage Company
 Comfort Historical Society
 Continental Airlines
 Crockett High School Drama Department
 Eakin Press
 Susan Toomey Frost
 Hill Country Spinners
 Ed Jordan
 Lisa Kahn
 Kerrville Convention and Visitors Bureau
 Siegi Kiemling
 J. W. Klaus
 Michael and Connie Krause
 Randy LaCount Balloon Sculptures
 Lee County Singers
 Longhorn Disposal
 Voldi Maki
 Maxwell, Locke & Ritter
 Mimi Parris
 Reddy Ice
 Roy O. Perkins, III
 Christa Prewitt
 Sweetish Hills Bakery
 Texas French Bread
 Anna Thompson
 Eileen Thompson
 Susan and Michael Unger
 Helga von Schweinitz
 Margot and Tanya Welch
 Carol Wyche

Matching Gifts

Exxon Corporation
 IBM
 Ronnie Reynolds

R. A. NEELY

Y'ALL COME

GEMÜTLICHKEIT!!!

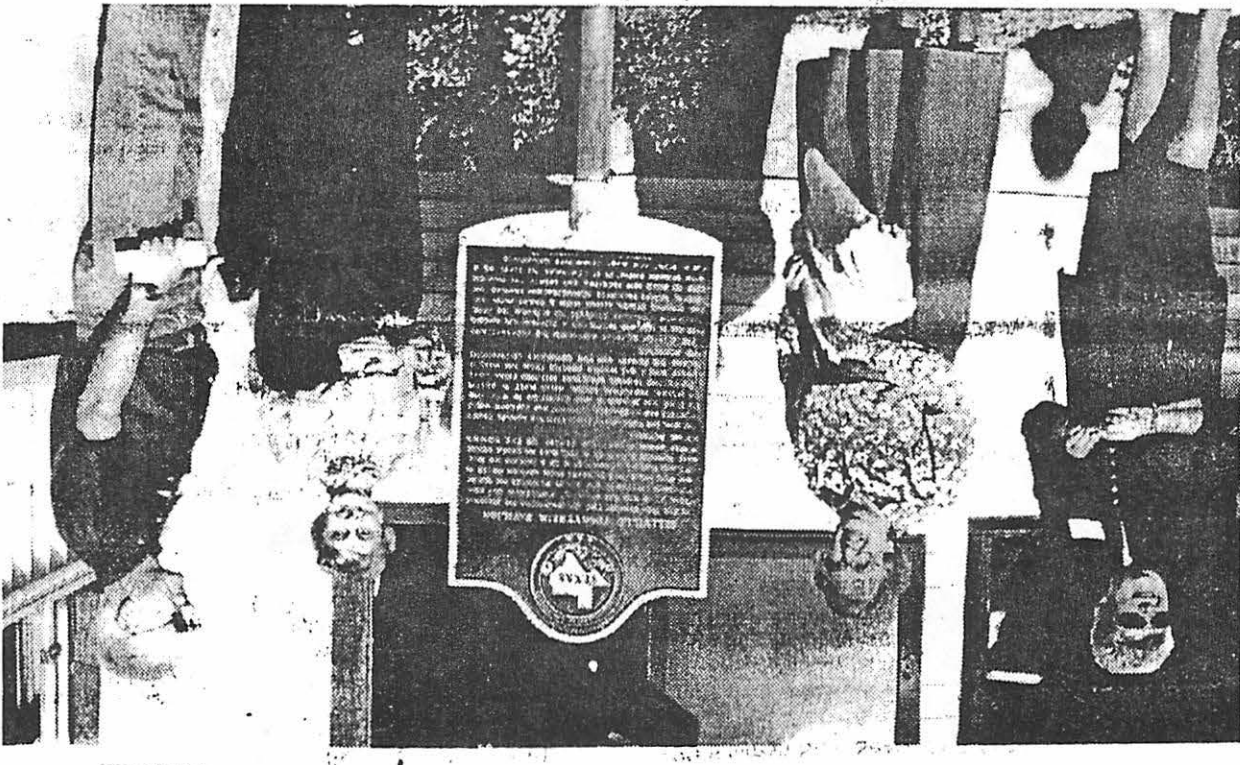
EVERYONE IS INVITED TO ATTEND AND PARTICIPATE IN OUR TRADITIONAL

SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS.

THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE WILL CELEBRATE ITS SESQUICENTENNIAL ON JULY 18, 1998. A PARADE, GAMES, AN EVENING MEAL, FIREWORKS, AND A DANCE AT NIGHT WILL BE

BELLEVILLE SESQUICENTENNIAL

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION - - The historical marker is unveiled during the 100-year birthday celebration of the Turnverein Pavilion this past Saturday. Festivities also included a barbecue dinner and a dance. For more information and photographs, see Page 7.



BELLEVILLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1997

THE BELLEVILLE TIMES

BELLVILLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1997

PAGE SEVEN

Turnverein Pavilion turns 100

Plenty of fun at celebration

Large crowds turned out for the Turnverein Pavilion's 100th Anniversary celebration this past Saturday at City Park.

State elected officials, local county and city officials and consuls from Germany, Switzerland and the Czech Republic were on hand to help celebrate the dedication of a historical marker for the pavilion.

The afternoon's formal program featured words from Mayor Jim Bishop and County Judge Carolyn Bilski.

Also speaking were State Representative Dan Kubiak, State Senator Ken Armbrister and John Sauer, historical society president.

Following the program, a barbecue meal was held and those in a dancing mood were able to take part in the dance inside the pavilion during the evening.

Musical entertainment during the dance was provided by the Bacca Band.

The Good Times Band also provided music during the afternoon's festivities.



There were plenty of activities at the Turnverein Pavilion celebration this past Saturday. Pictured on left: John Sauer addresses the audience. Above left: Individuals from the Bellville Historical Society dressed in 1890s' attire. Above right: Many enjoyed that evening's dance in the Pavilion, including (left to right) Cindi Johnston, wife of former city administrator Marcus Johnston; Austin County Court-at-Law Judge Gladys Oakley and Bellville Mayor Jim Bishop. Far right: State Representative Dan Kubiak, State Senator Ken Armbrister and Austin County Judge Carolyn Bilski listen to the program. On right: Boy Scouts raise the United State Flag, which consists of 48 stars. There were only 48 states when they pavilion was built.



DANCE ACROSS

The ghosts of dances past are still present in Austin County in southeast Texas.

Gone are the oom-pah of the band, the singing of "Auch du Liebe" and the swish of long skirts as local residents danced the schottische. But listen closely and you may hear echoes from the 19th century ringing in the German and Czech dance halls that dot the countryside surrounding Sealy and Bellville.

Austin County, with an estimated population of less than 25,000, is home to 35 dance halls – more dance pavilions per capita than any other county in Texas. What's more, these are not all ordinary four-sided structures: several are "round" or multi-sided.

Erected by immigrants to southcentral Texas in the early- and mid-1800s, Austin County's dance halls originally served as gathering places where the settlers could exchange information and stories. Inevitably, someone would tap a keg of homemade beer and bring out a musical instrument and neighbors would dance.

"After a while, there were fewer business meetings and more socializing," says John Sauer, president of the Bellville Historical Society. "Most of the society halls became dance halls." Good architectural design and construction created sturdy structures and many of the buildings are still used for social gatherings.

The gathering places were home to "vereins" or societies of varying interests. Farmers met in one building to discuss

croops, an opera house was used for theater groups and singers practiced their verses in another.

The dance pavilions were built in different sizes and shapes, depending on availability of lumber and carpentry help. Possibly the most unusual are the "round" dance halls designed and built by Joachim Hintz, a young German immigrant carpenter. Although from a distance they appear round, they are multi-sided with a cupola for ventilation in the un-airconditioned structures.

The "queen mother" of the county's dance halls is the unique Turnverein "Gut Heil" – meaning good health in German – located two miles east of downtown Bellville. Twelve-sided with a steep roof and cupola, it was built by Hintz at a cost of \$360.

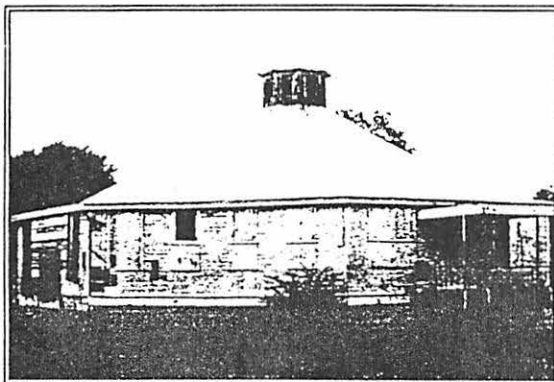
Inside, a center pole supports the 80-foot-diameter roof, leaving the rest of the large pavilion open for dancing and festivities. The turnverein was built

as an opera house in 1889, burned near the turn of the century and rebuilt in 1897 at a total cost of \$2,500. Now completely restored with an added stage area, townspeople celebrated the hall's 100th anniversary recently.

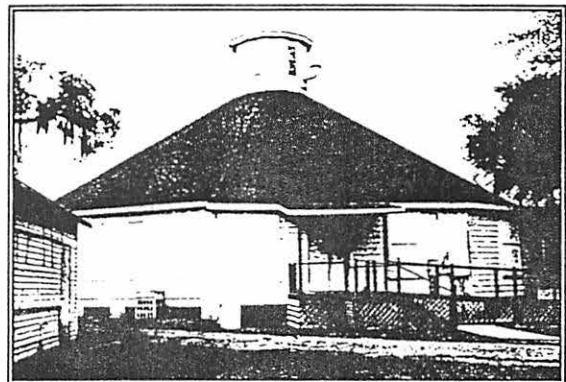
Another of the "round" dance halls in use today is the Cat Springs Agricultural Society Hall, erected in 1903 by a group of early pioneers, who were well-educated professionals but knew little about farming. This hall also was built by Hintz using the 12-sided, center-pole, sloped-roof and cupola



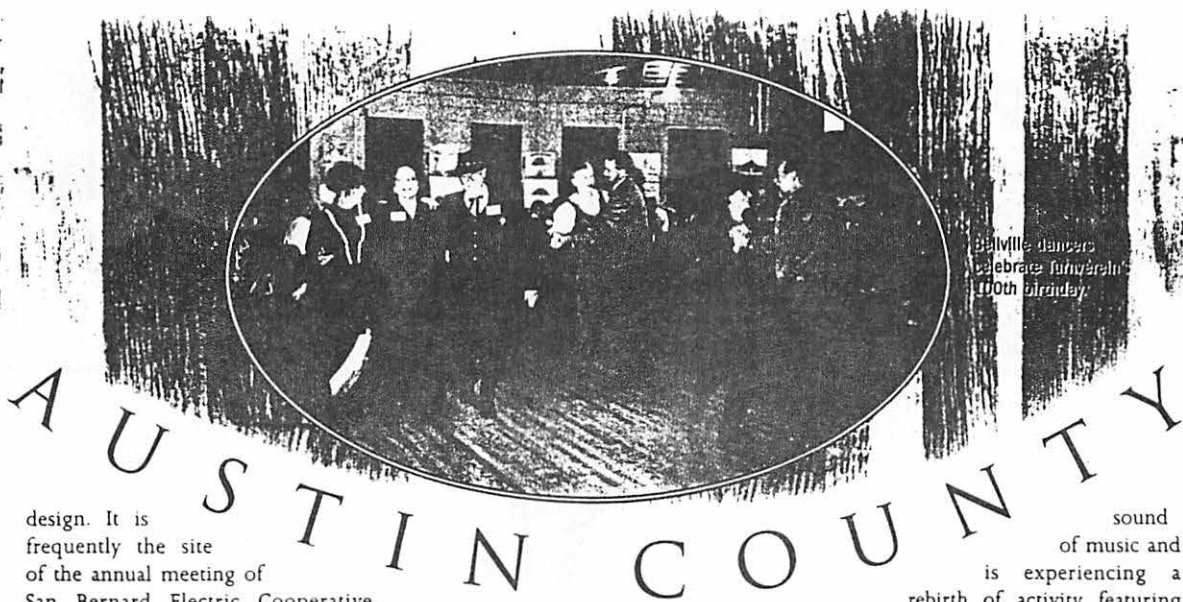
BY JOEL HORTON



The octagon-shaped Liedertafel Hall was built around 1914 for a singing group of the same name. It was sold in 1945 to the Sealy Volunteer Fire Department and is one of the Austin County dance halls that now sits idle.



Built by Joachim Hintz in 1902, the Cat Springs Agricultural Society Hall was the meeting place for local farmers. The 12-sided structure had a center pole to support the roof and leave more dancing room.



Bellville dancers celebrate Turnverein's 100th birthday.

design. It is frequently the site of the annual meeting of San Bernard Electric Cooperative, which provides electricity to many of Austin County's 35 dance halls

A German singing club, "Liedertafel," was instrumental in building the octagon-shaped structure that is located in Sealy. It was later purchased by the Sealy Volunteer Fire Department but, like many other former dance halls in the area, it now stands idle.

One of the oldest and completely restored buildings was built for singing as well as dancing. Located north of the present town of Industry - an area settled by Germans in the 1850s - it was built by members of a male vocal organization, the "Welcome Mannerchor," who did all of the construction work themselves.

After being vacant for several years, the hall was completely restored in 1980. It now rings again with the

sound of music and

is experiencing a rebirth of activity featuring regular dances and meetings.

At least 26 of the 35 Austin County dance halls continue as social gathering places for their local communities, according to the county historical society. Recognizing the halls as unusual historic and architectural structures, the society in 1993 published a history of the buildings. The book, entitled *The Dance Halls of Austin County*, provides directions to each hall and suggests visitors take a driving tour of the county to experience "good country living."

If you take the tour and discover a public event being held in one of the halls, take another suggestion offered in the book: Stop and sample the sausages, kolaches and musical entertainment inside. You may not feel the ghosts of dances past, but you'll enjoy dancing



across Austin County.



This 1899 hall served as the community center and recreational facility for Welcome Mannerchor, a German male singing group organized in 1889. The restored hall is now privately owned.



Bellville Historical Society leaders look at engraved bricks in front of the Bellville Turnverein, built in 1889. After a fire, it was rebuilt as a 12-sided pavilion with a center pole for support. It is owned by the City of Bellville.

RK

Familie Sundquist aus Spring:

Chor sang deutsche Volkslieder in Texas

Familie Sundquist schickt frohe Weihnachtsgrüße aus Amerika.

„Im Mai war ein Chor aus Glückstadt („Lied Hoch“) beim Liederkranz von Houston zu Gast. Der Chor war für mehrere Wochen im Südwesten der USA unterwegs und gab in verschiedenen Orten Konzerte. Gebracht wurden natürlich auch Hamburger Seemannslieder und ein paar deutsche Volkslieder. Das Publikum war von dem Chor begeistert. Wir hatten zwei Chormitglieder (Rudi und Gisela Gohr-Schünzel) bei uns untergebracht und haben ein paar sehr schöne Tage miteinander verbracht. Stephen hat sich besonders gerne mit Rudi unterhalten, da sie beide eine große Vorliebe für Musik und Kultur haben.

Im April hat Stephen beim Houston International Festival geholfen. Er gab den Besuchern Auskunft über Deutschland. Das Deutsche Konsulat in Houston stellt dafür unzählige Reisbroschüren und Landkarten zur Verfügung. Es ist erstaunlich, wie viele Leute man hier trifft, die in Deutschland gewesen sind und von ihrem Aufenthalt schwärmen! Stephen nimmt in der Schule am Deutschunterricht teil und ist sehr an Deutschland interessiert. Seine Lehrerin stammt aus Bad Mergentheim, und ihr Mann, der auch Deutsch-Unterricht gibt, stammt aus West-Texas.

Von Ende Mai bis Anfang Juli war mein Vater aus Iserlohn zu Besuch, und wir haben Ausflüge in die nähere Umgebung gemacht.



Stephen Sundquist vor dem „Deutschland-Haus“ während der internationalen Ausstellung in Houston.

24. Dezember / Weihnachten 1997

Bocholter in aller Welt 1997



Seite 64 / Nummer 299

verbindet weltweit mit der Heimat

Das BBV

stammt, aber seit über sechzig Jahren in den USA lebt. Sie spricht noch fließend Deutsch. Sie und mein Vater unterhielten sich prima über alte Zeiten. Dr. Bondi hat ein großes Herz für Kinder und unter anderem einige Kinderbücher geschrieben. Außerdem gibt sie noch ehrenamtlich Leseunterricht an einer Grundschule in Houston.

Mit von der Partie war Dr. Bondi, die aus Hannover

Nun wünschen wir allen Bocholtern ein gesegnetes Weihnachtsfest und ein gutes

Neues Jahr!
Gudrun, Paul und Stephen!"

P. S. Ihren Urlaub verbrachte die Familie Sundquist in Iron Mountain, Michigan. „Uns gefallen hier die schönen Birkenwälder“, schrieben sie auf einer Urlaubskarte, die die BBV-Redaktion erreichte.

PAUL SUNDQUIST
21610 TANGLE CREEK
LANE
SPRING, TEXAS 77388
U.S.A.



Paul, Gudrun und Stephen Sundquist (v. li.) mit ihren Gästen Dr. Edith Bondi und Friedrich Barge aus Iserlohn.

Die Spuren der Ahnen in Amerika

Per Datenbank über den Atlantik: Schicksale deutscher Auswanderer können Historiker und Hobbyforscher demnächst in Bremerhaven nachvollziehen.

CALIFORNIA STAATS-ZEITUNG, 7/24/97.

Bremerhaven. Mark Marquardt weiß fast gar nichts über die Herkunft seiner Vorfahren. „Mein Großvater ist wohl irgendwann im vergangenen Jahrhundert mit einem Auswandererschiff von Europa nach Amerika emigriert“, erzählt der US-Bürger. Vielleicht stamme er aus Vorpommern oder wegen des „qu“ im Familiennamen aus dem Elsaß. Sicher sei nur, daß alle Nachforschungen im einstigen Auswandererhafen Bremerhaven ein abruptes Ende finden.

So wie Marquardt ergeht es wahrscheinlich vielen Menschen

auf beiden Seiten des Atlantiks: Sie wissen nicht, wer ihre Vorfahren sind, woher sie kamen oder was aus den Emigranten geworden ist. Das Historische Museum Bremerhaven/Morgenstern-Museum will daher mit einer bisher in Deutschland einmaligen Auswandererdatenbank mehr Licht in die verschlungenen Wege der deutsch-amerikanischen Auswanderung bringen. „Immerhin waren Bremen und Bremerhaven für etwa sieben Millionen Emigranten die letzten Stationen auf ihrem Weg in die Neue Welt“, begründet Museumsdirektor Alfred Kube das Vorhaben.

Derzeit befindet sich die Datenbank allerdings noch am Zentrum für Migrationsforschung der Universität von Philadelphia, erläutert Kube. Dort werden alle vorhandenen Personalangaben von über vier Millionen Auswanderern aus Deutschland in der Zeit von 1850 bis 1893 aus unzähligen Schiffs- und Passagierlisten eingearbeitet.

Den größten Anteil stellen dabei die über Bremerhaven ausgewanderten Menschen. Kube rechnet noch für Herbst mit der Aufstellung der Anlage in seinem Museum.

„Das ist noch ein weites Feld, das wir beackern müssen“, meint dazu Fördervereinsmitarbeiter Horst Rößler von der Universität Bremen. Die deutsche Amerika-Auswanderung sei vornehmlich ein Phänomen des 19. Jahrhunderts gewesen. Rund 90 Prozent der Auswanderer – etwa 6,7 Millionen – strebten in die jungen USA.

Hauptursache für den Massensexodus war nach Rößlers Angaben die sich seit Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts „verschlechternde wirtschaftliche und soziale Lage großer Teile der deutschen Bevölkerung“. Das „Auswanderungsfieber“ habe zwar alle Gesellschaftsschichten ergriffen; betroffen waren aber vor allem Kleinbauern, Tagelöhner, Dienstboten, Arbeiter und Handwerker.

Life

The Hondo Anvil Herald, Thursday, January 15, 1998, Sec. 2, Page 1

Pioneer Ludwigs remembered at marker dedication

The following historical information is a compilation of excerpts taken from comments delivered by Lester F. Ludwig at the dedication of markers placed on the graves of Francois Antoine and Marie Anne Ludwig in St. Dominic's Cemetery at Old D'Hanis. The dedication was held Oct. 12, in conjunction with the celebration of the D'Hanis Sesqui-centennial. Also participating were Rev. Wallis Stiles of Holy Cross Catholic Church, Oliver Reinhart of Medina Co. Historical Commission, County Judge David Montgomery, and Mr. Claude Gewiss, historian from Belgium.

Francois Antoine and Marie Anne Ludwig, as most of those buried in St. Dominic's Cemetery, gave up their livelihood in a far away country, seeking their dream in a harsh environment they could not have imagined.

In Medina County generally and in D'Hanis in particular, the pioneer home of Ludwig has all but disappeared except in county documents.

Even the grand tombstone has had the name and inscription eroded away by time. There is no trace of their home that was on Lots 49 and 50 with adjacent garden plot number 112, which joined the former across the east side. The lots were on the north-south street that the church is on, at the southeast corner of it and the fourth street south of the church (some of these no longer exist).

In Alsace, France, the name LUDWIG was recorded for over 300 years in such villages of the Thur river valley as St. Amarin, Belfort, Felling, Hussern, Malerspach, Mutzsch, Mollau, Odern and Storckenshorn. There the Ludwig's spouses descend from names familiar to Medina County as Burgunder, Enderle, Ehlinger, Grunenwald, Haller, Luttringer, Meyer, Moritz, Mura, Munsch, Nehr, Oehlinger, Schiffelmann, Simon, Weber and Winkler and others.

Francois Antoine was born Feb. 27, 1808, in Hussern, Canton of St. Amarin, Alsace, France, the first child born to Morand Ludwig and Marie Catherine Mura. On Feb. 16, 1832, he married Marie Anne Masson who was born April 6, 1800, in Hussern, the daughter of Joseph



Descendants of the pioneer Ludwig family attended the dedication.

Masson and Anne Marie Ehlinger.

The family of Antoine and Marie Anne, all born in Hussern, consisted of Francois Joseph, Jean Pierre, Anne Marie, Marie Anne and Josephine.

The first born, Francis, better known as Franz Joseph, and the last born, Josephine, were the only children to emigrate to Texas. The other children died in early childhood before the family departed to Texas.

Francois Antoine had a younger brother, Zacharia, who sailed aboard the ship *Heinrich* from Strasburg on Nov. 27, 1843, to become a pioneer settler of Castroville in 1844. One is inclined to speculate that the birth of Josephine (Sept. 27, 1843) prevented the two brothers' families from coming together to settle in Castroville that year.

The Ludwigs were family number 26 on the passenger list of the American ship *Shanunga* that set sail from Anvers (Antwerp), Belgium, on Sept. 15, 1846, and arrived in Galveston on Dec. 31, 1846. Of the 37 eligible Castro settlers on board, 26 were from the towns of the Thur river valley. The Ludwig family was one of 22 families on board the ship that would receive property in Old D'Hanis, among the 29 original pioneer families. The ship's log listed the family as Franz Ludwig, age 38 - printer, Marie Anne, age 47, Joseph, age 14 and Josephine, age 11 months.

Antoine probably plied his printing trade in the ancient textile mill in the nearby town of Wessering, Alsace, France, but was not afforded the opportunity to practice his trade in the bleak frontier town of D'Hanis.

Here he was a farmer and, at one time, a waggoneer, probably in haul-

ing supplies for the nearby, but shortlived, Fort Lincoln.

He built his early home, fenced and farmed his local 40-acre farm plot and toiled with his 640 acres of head-right land near Devine, which took the better part of a day to reach by ox-cart, wagon, horseback or walking. He received his citizenship on May 15, 1857.

Antoine's life in his new home was short, having arrived at age 38, he died at age 63 on July 3, 1871. He spent the last 24 years of his life in Old D'Hanis and now stays for eternity in the Old St. Dominic's Cemetery, both of which he most likely played a part in building.

Marie Anne also lived the remainder of her life in Old D'Hanis. She died, shortly before turning 83, on Christmas Day 1883 in St. Mary's Church in downtown San Antonio, while visiting her family. Her remains were brought by wagon to Old D'Hanis to be buried next to Antoine in the shadows of the massive tombstone she, no doubt, selected.

It is not known how long the tombstone inscription lasted or what it stated. In recent years the graves have been identified only by a small copper tag placed on the tombstone by their great-great-grandson, Allen Ludwig.

The new granite marker states who they were, when and where they came from, why they came, as well as the names of their emigrant children.

Josephine grew up in Old D'Hanis and most likely attended the old church school. Records indicate she was a housekeeper in Castroville for a time before she married Andreas Brieden on July 8, 1867. She died

Aug. 8, 1916, at age 73, and is buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Devine. She and Andreas acquired 320 acres of Antoine's head-right land near Devine and raised their nine children there.

At the age of 24, Franz Joseph married Sophia Wilhelmina Seiler in San Antonio on June 20, 1857. He received his citizenship on Dec. 23, 1859, in Medina County. He acquired 320 acres of Antoine's head-right land near Devine, though no records indicate that he and his family ever lived there. The family was not counted in Medina County in the 1860 census. The first of their 11 children, Frank William (grandfather of Lester Ludwig who dedicated the marker in D'Hanis), was born in Bexar County in December 1857.

Some time before 1861 Franz Joseph was active in the organizing of the first Sons of Hermann Lodge in Texas, being one of the 12 charter members. He was a butcher in San Antonio, occupying stall #1 and later stall #29 of the City Market on Alamo Plaza. He died Mar. 14, 1900, at the age of 76, and Sophia died at age 65 on Dec. 29, 1904. They are buried in St. John's Lutheran Cemetery in San Antonio.

These ancestors left a legacy of hard work ethics and community involvement and compassion.

On Oct. 12, 1997, the Ludwig ancestors were honored as their descendants acknowledged their presence and sacrifices, paid tribute to their endurance, and celebrated their planting the family's roots in this great country with the dedication of a granite marker at the gravesites in St. Dominic's Cemetery.

SUN

'We're all about YOU'

News/features

Spring Branch church celebrates 149th birthday as one of Harris County's oldest

By AL GREENWOOD
Reporter

The pews of St. Peter United Church Christ brimmed with young families and old timers as one of Harris County's oldest churches celebrated its 149th birthday Sunday.

German immigrant Karl Kolbe established the church in 1848. Back then it was called the St. Peter Evangelical Lutheran Church and was housed in a log cabin built in 1954. It burned down years later, and the wood-framed chapel that now stands at Long Point was built in 1864.

Sunday's celebration was colored with anecdotes about Ger-



PRAISEWORTHY PRESENT. Rev. Jenny Boteler Badenhop presents a birthday gift for the St. Peter United Church's 149th anniversary. The box contained bandages for healing and a hammer for the "building up of God's kingdom."

man church services and about the farms and dairies that dotted Spring Branch 50 years ago.

Back then Long Point was a two-laned gravel road flanked by dairy farms and riddled with cat-

tle crossings. Spring Branch residents still commuted to downtown — but only to sell vegetables at

the farmers' market on Smith and Capitol across from the Sam Houston Coliseum.

Bertha Blackshere, the 85-year-old great granddaughter of Kolbe, recalls German services and how her father named Spring Branch. "My father said, there's a spring here and a branch."

Dorothy Rest, wife of former St. Peter Pastor Friedrich Rest, recalls brewing coffee to motorists stranded on Long Point during floods. "People would park their cars until it stopped raining."

It kept raining that night, and a couple test driving a Cadillac and a woman driving alone were stranded, she says. "We went out and asked them if they would sit in our living room." They later spent the night in their home, she says.

Sunday also kicked off the church's 150th anniversary celebrations. St. Peter will feature guest speakers and former pastors throughout year.

The church will also organize a display that traces the roots of its congregation from all around the world. For more information about the 150th birthday, call St. Peter Pastor Robert Rezash at 713-465-9822 or at 713-465-1424.

Thursday, October 16, 1997 • Memorial-Spring Branch Sun



Nada church celebrates century mark

On Oct. 5, Rev. Joseph A. Koebel, pastor, and the parishioners of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church celebrated the 100th anniversary of the first church built and dedicated in Nada.

Most Rev. David E. Fellhauer, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Victoria, celebrated a 9:30 a.m. Mass of Thanksgiving. Concelebrants were Most Rev. Bernard F. Popp, D.D. of San Antonio and Rev. Edward Schoellmann of Houston, both area natives; former St. Mary's pastor Monsignor Victor G. Schmidzinsky of San Antonio; and Rev. Koebel.

Assisting deacons were Rev. Mr. Alvin Gebermann of Edcouch and Rev. Mr. Alvin Matthys of Wharton, both native vocations; and Rev. Mr. Edward Wendel of Louise.

Highschool Confraternity of Christian Doctrine (CCD) students Jenna Hoffman, Stacy Schneider, Chrissy Leopold and Debbie Leopold greeted worshippers. Ushers were Brett Boenisch, Chriss Schiurring, Klay Korenek and Kevin Hoffman. Melissa Drlik, Audrey Drlik, Rachel Drlik and Keith Drlik, elementary CCD students, were gift bearers.

Altar boys were Garrett Cranek, Jared Korenek and Trent Korenek. Truman Engstrom Jr. and Anthony Janish were lectors. Jim Brzozowski served as cantor and St. Mary's Choir, directed by Kelly Korenek and accompanied by organist Valerie

Korenek, performed liturgical music for the Mass.

Edward Korenek of Nada and Jerome Grahmann of El Campo, Knights of St. Gregory, were the Bishop's honor guards. Other honor guards included Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus Thomas Kallina, Anthony Kallina, Victor Hyek and Marvin Swoboda, all of Nada; and David Perry, Gilbert Elizondo and Robert Chaloupka of Columbus.

Descendants of the Joseph Labay and J. William Schoellmann families were recognized. The Labay and Schoellmann families each gave 25 acres of land for the original Nada church and school. Frances Labay Dornak, who celebrated her 100th birthday last March 5 was given special recognition. She's the daughter of the late Frank and Terezia (Kubecka) Labay and the granddaughter of Joseph and Marie (Barosh) Labay. She married Theophil Dornak in the first Nada church on Oct. 8, 1917.

Following Mass, a fried chicken and covered dish luncheon was held at the Nada Community Center. Fifth through eighth grade St. Mary's School students displayed posters they'd created in honor of the anniversary.

Two quilts by Elizabeth Schoellmann were also on display. One depicted memories of Schoellmann's grandmother, Mary Wanjia Heine, while the other was of

the J. William Schoellmann family.

A large exhibit of old photos which portrayed the church's history, along with church, school, family and community activities throughout the 100 years was organized by Truman Engstrom and La Juan Braden.

Following lunch, Engstrom, who is also president of the Pastoral Council, served as master of ceremonies. Council members Brian Korenek and David Popp read excerpts from the history book compiled in 1982 when St. Mary's celebrated the 100th anniversary of the first Mass in Nada.

Bishop Popp spoke on the life of Rev. Barnabas Held, St. Mary's pastor from 1913-27, and Held's influence on the parish. Popp said Held encouraged a number of young men and women to enter orders. To date, St. Mary's has produced 12 priests, two of whom became bishops; two deacons; and 18 nuns, many of whom were present.

A video was filmed of the Mass and the day's activities. Copies are available, with proceeds helping pay for renovation of the present church.

For more information, contact Mrs. Arthur Leopold, 758-3285.

The parish also plans to publish a pictorial history. Anyone having old photos to add to the collection is asked to contact Truman Engstrom or La Juan (Mrs. Walter) Braden. Original photos will be returned.

(DR)



Associated Press

Elroy Peters, wiping the dirt off the Meyersville, Texas, state historical marker, and a grass-roots group got the town included in the 1998 Texas highway map.

Couple's efforts put Meyersville on map

Community only Texas addition for '98

By James Stevenson

San Antonio Express-News

MEYERSVILLE, Texas — Early next spring, when he is asked where Meyersville is, Elroy Peters will be able to whip out the 1998 version of the official Texas highway map and point to the newest — and only — addition.

This unincorporated DeWitt County community of 110 people finally is on the map, thanks to Mr. Peters and his wife, Ruth.

"People in the state, out of state, everywhere. They didn't even know

where it was in Texas," Mr. Peters said of the 150-year-old German settlement.

"I'd say I was from Meyersville, and they'd say, 'Well, where's Meyersville?'" he said.

"We're really happy that this has happened. I guess the thing that we were looking for is to just get the name Meyersville on the map. So when we say that we're from Meyersville, Texas, we can say this is what we're talking about. We can show you on the map where we're Please see STATE on Page 63A.

LONG TIME MEMBER

HAYES

DANIEL JOSEPH HAYES, entered into rest Tuesday, July 22, 1997. Native Houstonian born January 26, 1923 to Daniel Joseph Hayes, Sr. and Lillian Washburn Hayes. Preceded in death by parents, sisters: Elisabeth and Opal Louis Hayes; grandparents John and Margaret Green Hayes of Londonderry, Ireland and Harry and Martha Fink Washburn of Fayette Co., Texas, great-grandparents Johann Casper Fink and Louise Ellers Fink; early Republic of Texas settlers of Gomaringen, Wurttemberg and Osnabruck, Germany, and James B. Washburn of Jefferson Co., Kentucky. Retired from 41 years of service as employee Southern Pacific Transportation Co. 1941 graduate of Sam Houston High (Downtown campus), and the University of Houston. Member of the San Jacinto Chapter-Sons of the Republic of Texas and Life member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and Dick Dowling Camp 1305 of Houston and the University of Houston Alumni Association. Member of Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer at Houston. Survived by loving wife, Florence M. Swing (Schwing) Hayes, and many cousins. Visitation: 6:00P.M. to 8:00P.M. Thursday, July 24, 1997 at Earthman Fannin Chapel. Funeral Service: 10:30A.M. Friday, July 25, 1997 at Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 5700 Lawndale Houston, TX, Minister Charles Sheppard Special music by Bagpiper, Pat Canney, Pallbearers: members of the Dick Dowling Camp, SCV and San Jacinto Chapter, Sons of the Republic of Texas. Interment: Glenwood Cemetery. Memorial contributions may be made to Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer.

EARTHMAN FANNIN
2420 Fannin 659-3000

State officials made exception for town not on a highway

Continued from Page 62A.

at," Mrs. Peters, a lifelong resident, said.

Jane McNally, editor of travel publications for the Texas Department of Transportation, said Meyersville will be the only town added to the 1998 map.

No towns will be dropped, but there will be changes in highways because of construction, Ms. McNally said.

Although shown on the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department map, Meyersville never has been on the official state travel map available free at tourist information centers or the Capitol in Austin and sold elsewhere.

Located along the Twelve Mile Coletto Creek, the town site was named after Adolph Meyer, who arrived from Germany in 1846. German colonists had been in the area since 1842. Meyersville, the second German settlement established in DeWitt County, has had its own post office since 1851.

Because it has not been on the official state highway map, the town's residents have had to accommodate would-be visitors by drawing lines on maps or improvising in other ways.

"We'd have friends come in, and they'd say, 'Where is Meyersville? It's not on the map.' We found about two maps that had it on there, and we'd send them Xeroxed copies of that," lifetime resident Elizabeth Haun said.

The Peterses discovered their community was not on the state highway map earlier this year while driving around, admiring wildflowers.

So Mr. Peters, who was raised in nearby Westoff, wrote a resolution and got backing from the two local churches, the Meyersville School Board and DeWitt County Commissioners Court.

Among those supporting his efforts were Cobb and Ruth Egg Moore, owners of the Meyersville Food Market, who backed the resolution when it reached the school board and the church council.



The Dallas Morning News

first to receive a copy.

Distributed by Associated Press

From there, Mr. Peters went to the Transportation Department in Austin, where an exception to the rules was made so the community would qualify.

Rules require a map site to be on a state or federally numbered highway.

Meyersville is on FM 3157 between Yorktown and Victoria and a few miles east of U.S. Highway 183 and 77A.

"The only problem we had was that a state road is not attached to the Meyersville area, but we do have a farm-to-market road. This was a drawback, but they approved it," Mr. Peters said of his application.

"I never realized there was anything you could do to get it on the map," said Ms. Haun, who works for the DeWitt County Historical Society.

With the town now scheduled for the official map next year, residents expect tourism to increase because of the two historical churches, the museums and other attractions.

"We do have tourism. There's many things to look at here. We've had bus loads of people come to Meyersville. We have had people come from all over the world to visit our church. We've got a lot of potential here," said Ms. Haun, member of St. John Lutheran Church.

DeWitt County, famous for its annual crop of wildflowers, boasts that one of the two old Indianola trails passed through the town site, along with the Old La Bahia Road from the Presidio in Goliad to Nacogdoches.

Meanwhile, the Peterses and Ms. Haun are waiting for the 1998 state highway maps to roll off the presses early next spring.

PUBLICATION ON HUNGER-STRICKEN GERMANY AFTER WORLD WAR II

American aid to hunger-stricken Germany after World War II served as a model for later humanitarian efforts. The aid, particularly that of the Mennonites, is celebrated in a *Festschrift* titled *Die Speisung der 100.000 (Feeding the Hundred Thousand)*, honoring the fiftieth anniversary of these difficult times. The volume, edited by GTHS member Gundrun Schaefer, contains essays and numerous photographs commemorating aid to Rhenish Palatinate. Copies are available for \$22.00 plus \$9.50 surface postage from Gudrun Schaefer, Seminar Anglistik, Universität Landau, Im Fort 7, 76829 Landau, Germany.

Submitted by Dona B. Reeves-Marquardt

VERA HARTUNG WARNCKE SEALE, our beloved mother, loving caregiver of many who needed her, went to be with the Lord, December 4, 1997. Born May 17, 1914, in Marion, Texas, to Louis F. Hartung and Augusta Gelvin; she was raised in Zuehl, Texas on the family farm. Her great grand father, Johann Christian Hartung, and grandfather, Johann Z. Hartung, were founding fathers of New Braunfels, Texas, arriving there in March, 1845. Her grandfather was a member of Prince Solm's militia, when Texas was a Republic. She was preceded in death by her brother, John L. Hartung and her sister, Frieda Hartung Stobaugh. Vera lived with the elder Hartungs to help care for her aging grandmother, Louisa Hartung who died in 1930. Upon her marriage to Diedrich H. Warncke, son of German immigrants, in 1936; the wedding was witnessed by her great aunt, Emilie Seele Faust. After his death in 1967, she married S.L. John Seale, whose union of nineteen years ended with his death in 1989. Survived by daughters and sons-in-law Janice and Charles Thompson, Houston, and Jacqueline and J.C. Moody, Cleveland, Texas; six grandchildren, eight great grandchildren, one nephew, two nieces, four stepdaughters, one stepson and a number of their children and grandchildren.

Her funeral service was held December 8, 1997, at Christ the King Lutheran Church, Houston, Texas, officiated by The Rev. Edwin D. Peterman and The Rev. Robert G. Moore, with burial at Forest Park East Cemetery, Houston, Texas.

As a tribute to her life, Vera's family requested as part of her burial service the final tribute given to her grandfather upon his death, January 25, 1896. It is written as follows:

Endlich hast Du überstanden,
Manche schmere, harte Stunden.
Manchen Tag und manche Nacht,
Hast Du in Schmerzen zugebracht.
Standhaft hast Du sie ertragen,
Deine Schmerzen, deine Plagen.
Bis der Tod dein Uuge bricht,
Doch vergessen mir dich nicht.

RD

Over 100 attend German hymnfest

The 47th annual Llano River Valley German Hymnfest at Hilda was well attended with 126 persons registering.

The program included congregational singing, and four specials by the Mason County Men's choir lead by Charles Plueneke and accompanied by Barbara Plueneke.

John Harold Schuessler was the leader. The congregational singing was led by Rev. Bruce Schmidt of Austin, Rev. Wesley Schulze of Canyon Lake and Franklin Brandenberger of McQueeney accompanied by Deborah Fair at the piano and Ruby DeVos at the organ.

The church pastor, Rev. Marshall, and his congregation, were host for refreshments and visitation following the service

It is hoped that the 48th Hymnfest can be held the fourth Sunday in September 1998 at the First United Methodist Church, Mason.

United Methodist Reporter
September 26, 1997

German hymnfest slated at Hilda UMC

United Methodists in the Llano River Valley are to celebrate their German heritage Sunday with a hymnfest at Hilda UMC.

The 47th annual event, which starts at 3 p.m., is intended to preserve German hymns that helped early settlers sustain their Christian faith. Songs are printed in English.

Four congregations that brought Methodism to the Llano River Valley are sponsoring the gathering. Besides Hilda UMC, they are Art UMC, Trinity UMC in Castell and First UMC in Mason.

Mason County News
October 22, 1997

LAST OF THE GRANDCHILDREN OF BARON VON MEUSEBACH

On November 28th, the day after a family Thanksgiving gathering in Denver, where she was surrounded by her children and grandchildren, the last grandchild of Baron Otfried Hans von Meusebach, founder of Fredericksburg, died. She was Ruby (known to the family--much given to nicknames--as Balie) Marschall Beeley.

Balie was 94 years old, but, till the last few months, she had a mind as clear as a bell--was always very much interested in the world around her. She sometimes called me just to talk about my family and their doings and to tell me of her own. She, unfortunately, tried three times without success in early September when I was at the excellent TGHS convention in Kerrville. And how I now wish we had had that final chat!

My wife was her cousin, Minetta Altgelt. Minetta and I were on close terms with Balie from the instant she invited us (from Golden, where I was teaching) to her home in Denver when we were newly transplanted to Colorado. She and her daughters--Mary Lynn Phillips and Pat Lebsack--were the warmest and most helpful of hosts--and have continued to be ever since

With them, any family member was--well, a family member, and they avidly kept up with us and our child and his offspring through the years.

Yearly Balie came down to Fredericksburg for Founders' Day, usually with her daughters and with her sister, Hedwig (Mrs. Homer) Love of San Antonio and with her cousin Cornelia Smith of Waco. This year, because of poor health, she had to forego the event.

The odd--perhaps strange, certainly impressive, if sad--thing is that the last three grandchildren of the Fredericksburg founder died within about a three-month period, from August to November of 1997, and also in order of age: Cornelia Marschall Smith of Waco in August, Hedwig Marschall Love of San Antonio in October, and Ruby Marschall Beeley of Denver in November.

We shall not see their like again. I loved Balie and definitely feel my life is lesser now that she is gone. Two things, though, stick in my mind when I think about her.

(1) She often told of what a naughty little red-headed girl (hair color like that of her famous grandfather) she was. Visiting at the home of Anglo neighbors when she was perhaps five and playing with kitchen utensils, she kept asking for an "Eimer," with, of course, a puzzled response from her hosts. Finally she stamped her foot and demanded, "The Eimer, dammit! The Eimer!" This event became something of a legend in the family.

(2) When I think of Balie (whose sunny disposition was something to regard with awe and wonder since there are precious few people in the world who have such, and even fewer who keep it into old age), I think of Schloss Kahlsperg, from which her ancestor and my wife's, Count Ernst Coreth, emigrated to Texas. It is just outside Salzburg, is now much enlarged, and is a lovely retirement home for the elderly. Magnificent lawns roll toward the mountains on all sides.

When my wife and I visited it with Austrian family members back in 1987, she was especially impressed by a motto on the beautiful walls of the entry hall. She kept telling me what a wonderful rule for life it was, and it seems to me that Balie Marschall Beeley embodied it: "Die schoenste Kunst auf aller Erden/ Ist frohen Sinnes alt zu werden" (The loveliest art on all the earth is to grow old with a happy spirit).

Need I say more?

A. V. Goyné
A. V. Goyné

In Memoriam: Irma Goeth Guenther 1909–1997

by Hubert Heinen, Professor of German, The University of Texas at Austin

On 19 December 1997 Irma Goeth Guenther, a charter member and former executive board member of the German-Texan Heritage Society, passed away in Houston, Texas. She was survived by two sons, Ed Reutzel of Austin and John Guenther of Houston, and by six grandchildren. Funeral services at the Crofts Funeral Home in Johnson City on 22 December, presided over by Brent Eelman, senior pastor of Northwoods Presbyterian Church in Houston, with a moving eulogy by Walter Richter of Austin, were followed by an interment next to her late husband, Ernest, at the family cemetery near Shovel Mountain in Blanco County, where her parents and grandparents also lie. Her house nearby in Cypress Mill where she was born and spent her early years burned down when she was young; however, the house of her grandparents, Carl and Ottilie Fuchs Goeth, still stands. Irma, who devoted so much of her life to her family and its traditions, has gone home.

While still a girl, Irma moved with her family first to Marble Falls and then to a ranch near San Antonio. She had fond memories of dances and parties where family and friends would get together and dance to the tunes her father composed and played. One of her favorite pieces, which she was often asked to play at gatherings of the Austin group of the GTHS, was "Eddie's Waltz." Her father was carrying on a family tradition; his grandfather, Adolf Fuchs, wrote and set to music a number of songs including a setting of "The Star of Texas" (Auf nach Texas), one of the Texaslieder by August Hoffmann von Fallersleben (the author of the German national anthem) written in honor of Pastor Fuchs upon his emigration to Texas. A cousin, Oscar Fox, was a noted composer. Irma herself composed a waltz in honor of her husband, Ernie. She had studied music at Our Lady of the Lake College in San Antonio, taught music, and played first viola for the San Antonio Symphony before and during the Second World War. For years while she lived in Austin during the last quarter of her life she played viola and violin with a group of senior citizens, the Silver Strings. Even after her health failed and she could no longer play these, she entertained her fellow residents at Manor Care in Houston by playing old favorites on the piano.

Irma's command of German, which she had always spoken with her family and many of her friends and had studied in high school under the tutelage of a cousin, Lettie Richter, stood her in good stead during the war years, when she served as a translator for military intelligence in San Antonio. Immediately after the war she went to Germany, where she worked as an interpreter and supervisor of a group of interpreters for the US Army for twenty years. While there she met and married her second husband, Ernie, a native German who had emigrated to New York as a young man and returned to Germany as an interpreter. Together they combed Germany in their spare time, researching family history. Upon their retirement to Austin in 1967, Ernie, in order to grasp Irma's extensive relationship to so many prominent German-Texans, most of whose ancestors had come to Texas in the 1840s, began what became an enormous and intricate family tree, a chart that almost covers a wall.

In 1969 Irma completed a translation of *Was Großmutter erzählt* by her paternal grandmother, Ottilie Fuchs Goeth, and published it privately under the title *Memoirs of a Texas Pioneer Grandmother ... 1805–1915*. Her revised and expanded edition of her translation of this seminal source book for German-Texan history was published by Eakin Press in 1982. She also edited and published a small volume of writings by her maternal grandmother. She was a constant inspiration to and source of information for researchers into German-Texan cultural history. My wife Ursula and I were fortunate enough to be neighbors of hers for almost thirty years. We shall miss her.

General store is generally loved

By ZEKE MACCORMACK
EXPRESS-NEWS STAFF WRITER

COMFORT — Change is always an unwelcome visitor at Ingenhuett's Store, the oldest continually operated general store in Texas.

It just began accepting credit cards last year, and grudgingly made room for a computer as the state automated its system for issuing hunting licenses.

"We didn't like it very much at all, but we've always kind of been the hunter's headquarters," said Gregory Krauter, 47, store manager.

In recent years he's seen more change at the High Street store than the four previous generations who ran the family business founded in 1867 by Peter J. Ingenhuett.

Complicated firearms legislation ended gun sales in 1995, and the introduction of computerized "Lone Star Cards" that year halted the acceptance of food stamps.

And the longtime practice of giving locals charge accounts was curtailed, he said, "because people just aren't as dependable as they used to be."

But the store's trademarks — personal service and a diverse inventory — have so far resisted the forces of time and progress.

"The battle ahead is to not change the environment of the store," said Krauter. "We're going to fight to stay the way we are."

More than a century before Walmart and Kmart introduced their so-called "superstores," the Ingenhuetts had filled that shopping niche.

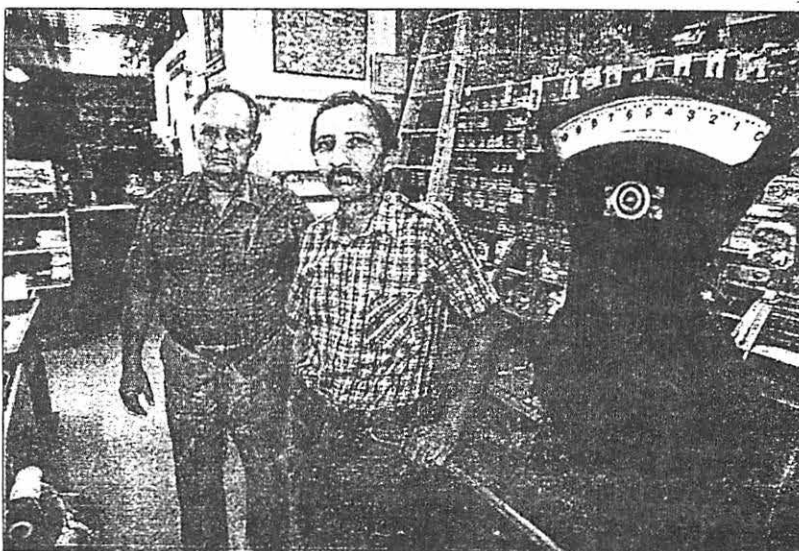
"If you can't find it anywhere else, you can find it at Ingenhuett's," said Josie Below, a regular customer since 1985.

Shelves in the 2,500-square-foot store are stocked with everything from groceries to pick-axes, from horseshoes to underwear.

Prices sometimes run higher than at large department stores, but Wallace Beck keeps coming back after seven decades.

"You get a wonderful feeling when you go in there, like being in your own home," said Beck, who counted Gladys Ingenhuett among his childhood friends.

She gained notoriety in 1940 as the Hill Country's first female pilot, and was a fixture at the store until her death in 1995.



TOM REEL / Staff

Personal service and a great inventory have made Ingenhuett's Store an institution in Comfort. James Krauter (left) is planning to turn the 130-year-old family business over to his son, Gregory.

"The first airplane ride I ever had was with Gladys. She was a wonderful pilot," recalled Beck, 73.

The general store was just one of several local businesses started by Peter J. Ingenhuett, who helped settle the community in 1852.

He opened an eight-room hotel in 1880, an opera house in 1883 and the saloon built in 1891, which also housed a drug store, the local telephone exchange and, on Sundays, church services.

The stately limestone buildings designed by Alfred Giles, an English-born architect who lived in San Antonio, still line Comfort's historic district along High Street.

James Krauter, Gladys' husband, said this could be the year the family finally seeks a historic landmark designation for the store.

"I think it's a good thing, being that we're the oldest continually operated general store in the state," he said.

Its frontier clientele reportedly included Judge Roy Bean, who bought a windmill and buggy, and Pancho Villa, who offered to pay for water but sipped for free.

The store's best years were from 1890 to about 1917, when it was run by Paul Ingenhuett, Gladys' grandfather.

In those days it also featured a bank and a post office, both of which had closed by the mid-1930s.

A John Deere dealership was added after James and Gladys Krauter took over the store from her father, Peter C. Ingenhuett, in 1955.

But that was phased out in 1964, Krauter said, due to problems with John Deere headquarters.

Asked to identify the secret of the store's success, James Krauter said, "Just staying after it, I guess. We don't do any advertising. Our customers are our best advertisers."

How long the store continues to operate "all depends on our descendants," he said, noting, "I'm 73 years old and I'm not going to be around too long."

Gregory Krauter has no plans to retire, and his sister, Tish Harle, said, "If no one else in the family wanted to continue it, I would drop everything in a heartbeat and go there to run it.

"It's part of all of us," said Harle, a paralegal in San Antonio who helps out on weekends at the store.

And a sixth generation is standing by if they're needed at the cash register.

"I'd be kind of happy to keep running the family business," said Christopher Harle, 15.

THE FAYETTE COUNTY RECORD Friday, October 3, 1997

Annual Renck Reunion **(RK)** Held Sunday Near Giddings

Nearly 100 of the descendants of Karl and Elise Mueller Renck gathered at Loewe's Camp, near Giddings, for their 39th family reunion Sunday, Sept. 28.

Karl and Elise Mueller Renck and their two small children, Louis who was nine years old and Mary who was two, came to America to face the trials and tribulations of the new world in 1875. An older brother, Wilhelm, with his bride and her parents, had ventured to America nine years earlier and it was with his encouragement that Karl and Elise came, leaving a brother and sister in Perlebey Brandenburg, Prussia and a brother and sister of the family in America. They settled in the La Bahia Prairie, Washington-Fayette County line, where they engaged in farming.

Their next child was Adolph and it was his descendants that hosted the Renck family reunion this year, 122 years later.

The meeting was called to order by Ledel, son of Adolph. The minutes were read by Al Weigelt, a grandson.

Family members who attended the Renck reunion for the first time were Bea Marth of the Mary Renck Marth family, Everett Simmons of the host family and Mike Ross of the Elise Renck Eckert family.

The group was happy to have Mat Thayler, Vastine Treybig, Jocie Jacob, Jason Ehlert, Carl Harding, Deiman Hilfer and Herman Weigelt visit and encouraged them to come again.

Jameson, Sarah Emily Williams, Dalton Friedrich and Delaney Elise Conroy.

Recognized for their service in the Armed Forces were Lawrence Loewe, J.R. Loewe, O'Neil Weigelt, Milton Albers, George Baugh, Clarence Wagner, Floyd Braun, John Hartfield, Henry Kipp, Ledel Renck, Dick Thoradson and Otto Wehring.

The credential report, given by Vernell Renck Weber was: the family of Louis Renck 21; the Mary Renck Marth family one and two visitors; the Adolph Renck family 14; the Otto Renck family six and one visitor; Ida Renck Braun family 29 and three visitors; and the Elise Renck Eckert family 12.

The group decided to meet again next year on the fourth Sunday of September at the Loewe Camp with Louis Renck family hosting. The Lawrence and J.R. Loewes and the Kieschnick grandsons were applauded for the fried chicken dinner served. Following the noon meal blessing was asked by O'Neil Weigelt.

A moment of silent prayer was observed for Robert Hughey and Wallace Treybig, deceased.

The group was reminded to remember Leona Wunderlich, a resident of Trinity Lutheran Home, Round Rock, and Ruby Mae Wagner, Okland Manor, Giddings, in their prayers.

Viola Ullrich was recognized as the oldest family member present with her sister-in-law, Thusnelda Braun, being only six weeks younger, both of the Ida Braun family.

The youngest present was Cody Lee Corbett, two years, a member of the host family.

Kermit and Ora May Renck were recognized as the couple married longest, 62 years and O'Neal Weigelts, three years, the most recent.

Reported for each individual to take home and add to their family tree were: Matthew Gibson, Michael Griener, Rily Scott, Jason David Wehring, Abigail Rose

Bremen and Texan University Plan Collaboration **(RK)**

German immigrants played a noteworthy part in the making of Texas a century and a half ago, and now a prominent Texan institution is in effect repaying the favor. The government of Bremen announced in late December that it will shortly be opening negotiations with Houston's Rice University on opening an international university patterned on the American model. Bremen officials expect the new institution will have a teaching and research staff of about 100 mem-

bers and a student body of 1,200. How the university will be financed, too, remains open to question. Although Bremen and Rice are likely to bear much of the initial costs, the city-state's idea at present is for the university to rely eventually on private funding and tuition fees alone. Bremen's government, which is making a former military base available for the venture, expects the university will be opening its doors in 2003 or 2004. ■

Start of *Karneval* Has Businesses Smiling

Disregarding the conventional calendar, Cologne and the Rhineland celebrate the start of the "fifth season" - the *Karneval* season - at precisely 11 minutes after 11 o'clock on November 11. By the close of *Karneval* on Ash Wednesday next February, revellers

are expected to spend upwards of a billion marks making merry. Cologne alone stands to receive an economic boost of DM 550 million (\$314 million) in the coming four months. Restaurants and pubs, taxi drivers, costume makers and even haircutters see a surge in business during *Karneval*, according to Alexander von Chiari, vice president of the event's sponsoring organization in Cologne. Some 3,000 jobs in the city are directly tied to the goings-on at *Karneval*. The general public spends about DM 200 million (U.S. \$114 million) celebrating the event, including DM 26 million (\$15 million) just for costumes. Bars and restaurants can count on DM 77 million (\$44 million) in *Karneval* business, and Cologne residents are expected to spend another DM 17 million (\$9.7 million) on provisions for *Karneval* entertaining at home. ■

LK

The Week in Germany - November 14, 1997

Leipzig Festival Goes On-Line

LK

You won't need to travel to Leipzig this month to participate in the city's seventh annual "Literary Fall" (*Literarischer Herbst*). During the six days of the festival (November 20-25), anyone with a creative hankering will be invited to join in writing a new play via the Internet. Each day, students at Leipzig's College of Theater and Music will stage scenes contributed at the festival's web site: (<http://www.sachsenonline.mda.de/literarischerherbst>). "It is an experiment with an open outcome that takes account of the transformed

forms of perception and representation in literature," critic Peter Geist explained in announcing the project early this month.

The Literary Fall will be devoted to the theme "Passages" this year. Approximately 200 writers, both German and foreign, will be participating in the program of 120 readings, lectures and panel discussions. Among the "passages" that will be considered will be the interchange between literature and other arts, notably theater and film. ■

THE FAYETTE COUNTY RECORD Friday, October 8, 1997

Annual Melcher-Bolling Reunion Held Here Sunday

RIK

The descendants of C.L. and Anna Gebert Melcher-Bolling held their annual family reunion Sunday, Sept. 28 at the Homemakers Building at the fairgrounds.

The reunion began at 10 a.m. with registration and fellowship. Le Laine Whiteman did a beautiful job of decorating the hall in fall colors. She used leaves, pumpkins, etc. along with yellow and orange tablecloths.

At 1 p.m. everyone formed a circle and Dr. Dan Redmond led in a moment of prayer for Edgar Bolling who had passed away this year. Then "Happy Birthday" was sung to Blanche Bolling for her 97th birthday. She was presented a corsage. This was followed with a table prayer. Everyone enjoyed the delicious carry in meal that was served, along with coffee and tea.

Following the meal, Virginia Foerster Kallus opened the meeting with a greeting to everyone present, especially to those who were there for the first time. Minutes were read by Karen Kallus Peck and the treasurer's report was given by

Junell Francke Boening.

The youngest person present was Maxwell Hoover age 5 months, and Royle and Frances Carby from Longview had traveled the farthest. Cookbooks entitled "Top Secret Recipes" of the Melcher-Bolling families were given to everyone. These beautiful cookbooks were prepared by Tracey Ramsey for everyone. The recipes had been collected at each reunion for several years. They will really be treasured by the families.

The group voted to again have a reunion at the same place on Sunday, Sept. 27, 1998, with another auction and all other plans as before.

Door prizes were won by Milburn Bolling, Tracey Ramsey, Dan Redmond, Paul Ramsey and Jeryl Bolling.

The auction led by David Hallmark followed and always creates a lot of fun for the group. More fellowship followed, and everyone agreed they had a good time and were looking forward to next year. A very good attendance was present.

Those working with the reunion were: Robert and Virginia Kallus, Junelle Boening, Werner and Esther Bolling, Leroy, Karen and Terence Peck and Le Laine Whiteman.

Fr. Roy Rihn tells D'Hanis history

By Msgr. Roy Rihn

D'Hanis Sesquicentennial
12 October 1997

The two oldest names for what we today call the Mass were *anamnesis* and *eucharistia*. Both are Greek words, because Greek was the common language in that part of the world where our church began: the Middle East and southeastern Europe. The first, *Anamnesis*, means the remembrance; the other, *Eucharistia*, means the thanksgiving.

Anamnesis did not survive as a name for the Mass, but, to this day, remembering is what the Mass is all about. When Jesus gave us the Mass he gave it to us specifically as a remembrance: he said, "Do this in memory of me". And the heart of the Mass - the Eucharistic Prayer - is simply a remembering in story form of how much Jesus loved us. The priest-president, speaking to God Our Father in the name of everyone present, re-tells the story: "Before (Jesus) was given up to death, a death he freely accepted, he took bread and gave you thanks. He broke the bread gave it to his disciples, and said, 'Take this, all of you, and eat it: this is my body which will be given up for you'. When supper was ended he took the cup. Again he gave you thanks and praise, gave the cup to his disciples, and said: 'Take this, all of you, and drink from it: this is the cup of my blood - the blood of the new and everlasting covenant. It will be shed for you and for all, so that sins may be forgiven. Do this in memory of me.'"/ *Anamnesis* - the remembrance - was a most appropriate title for the Mass because remembering that Jesus loved us enough to die for us is what it's all about.

The title *Eucharistia* did survive - the Eucharist. And rightly so, because thanksgiving is also what the Mass is all about. Giving thanks is the inevitable response to the remembering that we do at Mass. When we really remember how much Jesus loved us and what he did for us, we realize that there's no way we can repay him, so the only appropriate response is to give thanks. When you cannot give anything, then you give thanks./ That, in summary, is what we will be doing in this Mass today: we will remember how much Jesus loved us, what he did for us, and because we remember, we have got to give thanks.

But this Mass on this historic day in the life of this community provides additional material for remembering, and the re-telling of that story also requires us to give thanks. Let us, then, re-tell the story — the story of the heroism, the courage, the faith,

the hardships endured, the self-sacrifice of our adventurous forebears. The limits of time unfortunately, permit only the sketchiest of outlines of that wonderful story.

D'Hanis was the 4th settlement established by Henri Castro. It was also the last — and, eventually, one of the more successful. D'Hanis was, actually, a kind of last-gasp deadline:

Castro's contract with the Republic of Texas specified that he could grant no more free land on his concession to European colonists after February 15, 1847. With financial help from a Belgian firm headed by one Guillaume D'Hanis, Castro recruited 29 families who began arriving at the site selected for the new settlement early in February 1847. (The probable reason why I was honored with the invitation to speak here today is that my great-great-grandparents, Johannes and Catharine Ney, and their family, were among that original contingent.) The site lay some 25 miles west of Castroville, on the banks of Parker's Creek (which at that time was a flowing stream of cool, clear water). D'Hanis was, therefore, the westernmost outpost in Texas — the only buffer between hostile Mexico and the rest of Texas. Highlighting the vulnerability of this "last frontier" settlement was the fact that the Mexican army under Santa Ana had 3 times successfully invaded Texas and recaptured San Antonio after the "decisive" battle of San Jacinto. These brave D'Hanis pioneers faced double jeopardy: namely, the sometimes hostile native-American Indians. These 2 risks the settlers knew about — but a third (which was to prove by far the most destructive) they did not anticipate: namely, the capricious weather of southwest Texas (about which, more in a moment).

Henri Castro had actually recruited and transported across the Atlantic to Texas more than 100 families to settle D'Hanis. Alas, only 29 of these ever got here! All the rest were "dropouts" who gave up along the way to settle in Victoria, Gonzales, San Antonio or Castroville. These 29 were a diverse group: some had emigrated from Alsace in France, some from the Saarland (then in France), some from Baden-Wurtemberg in Germany, and at least one family from Belgium. While the Alsatian colonists formed the largest single group, they were not a majority; nor were they the dominant cultural determinant Alsatian colonists were in Castroville. The U.S. 1850 census (3 years after the founding of the town) lists the following heads of families: Finger, Zuercher, Robert, Wipff, Schreiber, Voelker,

Ludwig, Weber, Nester, Nehr, Batot, Deckert, Zerr, Rudinger, Ney, Marrell, Schweitzer, Grossenbacher, Esser and Weynand. Several of these names endure to this day in D'Hanis.

When one today reads about the frightful hardships endured by those founding colonists, he realizes that it is a miracle D'Hanis survived at all. The first order of business for each family was to provide shelter for themselves. Notice that I did not say "to build homes for themselves". There were no building materials! The site was on a vast treeless prairie overgrown with sedge grass. No trees to provide material even for the traditional log cabin. There was a stand of scrawny mesquites along the Seco Creek some 3 miles distant. From these the enterprising colonists cut pickets 4 to 6 feet long. They stuck these pickets into the ground and made a kind of mortar from caliche to hold the pickets together to form walls and roof. They made a kind of thatch from the abundant sedge grass to waterproof the slanting roof. There were no frames for windows or doors — and, of course, no glass for windows. These crude shelters they constructed without benefit of nails or any kind of metal. Some of the dirt floors were excavated to afford enough space for the occupants to stand erect inside. These families had to make do with these wretched hovels for many years before they could begin building the charming French and German rock homes of Old D'Hanis.

Creating farms was even more daunting than building decent housing. The land, densely overgrown with tough sedge grass, had to be cleared by hand. The plowing and planting had to be done with hoes, picks and shovels. Their food supply depended on getting crops planted and harvested. The soil at that time was unfit for growing vegetables or beans, and so corn, a grain unknown to these Europeans, became their staple food. They ground the corn into mass and cooked this into a kind of mush. Deer, turkey and other edible wild game was plentiful, but not available to them because these German and Alsatian farmers owned no guns when they arrived here.

Indian raids were a constant threat. The Comanches, Delawares and Lipans were friendly at first, but turned hostile rather quickly. Several of the original settlers were massacred by Indians — among them John Schreiber, Benedict Deckert and an John Ney, eldest son of my great-great-grandfather, Johannes

Ney. The first D'Hanis school teacher, a man named Schalkhausen,

Fr. Roy Rihn tells D'Hanis history

(CONTINUATION)

in Sesquicentennial Mass Homily

was kidnapped by Indians and never seen or heard from again. All these hardships (and more) were survivable, but the disaster of the 1848-1849 drought loomed as the proverbial final nail in the colony's coffin. The corn crop failed. Parker's Creek dried up. There was no food — not even the godawful corn mush. There was no water. The more able-bodied had to walk 50 miles to Castroville and back to carry enough water for drinking. Hunger was a fact; starvation was imminent. Defeat and discouragement gripped the colony. The unspoken consensus was to pull up stakes and, penniless or not, to wander eastward until they could find food, water and work enough to survive. D'Hanis was about to become a memory only — a tragic blip in the history of Texas.

Salvation came from the U.S. government. As mentioned earlier, D'Hanis was the last-frontier buffer against a hostile Mexico. Between the "decisive" battle of San Jacinto in 1836 and the 1845 annexation of Texas by the United States, a Mexican army 3 times invaded southwest Texas and recaptured San Antonio.

When the United States annexed Texas, Mexico declared war — a justified but disastrous decision. General Polk and the Yankees soundly defeated the poor Mexicans. To insure that southwest Texas settlements would never again be threatened by Mexican forces, the United States, in 1849, built a series of forts along possible invasion routes. One of these was Fort Lincoln on the Seco Creek near D'Hanis. The 2 companies of U.S. soldiers stationed there was also an effective deterrent to further raids by hostile Indians. But protection and security was not Fort Lincoln's major blessing to the destitute townspeople — it was also an economic boon which saved the colony from extinction. All able-bodied D'Hanis men got jobs at the then-handsome salary of \$1.50 per day to build the Fort, and many continued to work there after its completion. By this time the disastrous 18-month drought was over and farming could be resumed and Parker's Creek began flowing again and D'Hanis was here to stay.

The next crisis occurred in 1881 when the Southern Pacific railroad bypassed the town and located the depot more than a mile farther west. This location became the nucleus of a new community, and eventually became the business and residential center of a transplanted town. By the turn of the century there was D'Hanis and there was a near-ghost town known as Old D'Hanis.

The founding families who came here 150 years ago were predominantly (if not exclusively) Catholic. One of their first enterprises was to erect a crude little log church in the center of the village. They completed it before the end of that first year. Father Domenech, associate of Father Dubuis, rode out on horseback from Castroville to celebrate the first Mass in this little church. In 1853 D'Hanis became a mission parish of Castroville, under the care of Father Dominic Mesens. His first project was to build a larger church out of the vicinity's limestone, with strong cypress rafters hauled all the way from Castroville. Father Mesens' first name was Dominic, and it is no secret why this new church was dedicated to St. Dominic. From that point on, all records of baptisms, weddings and funerals have been kept in D'Hanis (all such records before 1853 are in the archives of St. Louis church, Castroville). D'Hanis' rapid growth prompted Bishop Dubuis of Galveston, in 1868, to raise St. Dominic's to full canonical status as a parish, and to send D'Hanis its first resident pastor, Father Louis Barbarin. The very next year, with the enthusiastic help of the proud parishioners, he built a much larger St. Dominic's church immediately to the west of the first little permanent church (which was attached and served as the new church's sacristy).

Not many years after the coming of the railroad in 1881, most of the townspeople had left Old D'Hanis to build new homes and businesses in the newer town growing up around the train station. When Father F. N. Maas came to St. Dominic's as pastor in 1912 he immediately made plans to move the parish site to "new" D'Hanis, and by 1915 had

completed construction there of a large, handsome church out of the now-famous D'Hanis brick. The title of the parish became Holy Cross, and stately old St. Dominic's church stood empty and unused. It was later ravaged by a fire which left nothing of the historic old church of 1869 except the noble ruins we now see.

Fire has proven a special hazard for this parish. In 1963 the 1915 Holy Cross church was also destroyed by fire. Archbishop Lucey dedicated this elegantly simple new Holy Cross church in 1965 — and thus far destructive fires have left it intact.

St. Dominic/Holy Cross parish has always enjoyed the reputation of welcoming its pastors and treating them with kindness and respect. That's why it's hard to figure out why it ran through 20 pastors in its first 44 years! The first long-lived pastorate was that of Monsignor Maas. He served this parish 23 years — from 1912 to 1935. Only 2 former pastors (both of whom enjoyed long and happy tenure) are still living — and both are happily here with us today: Monsignor Schmidtzinsky (Father Victor) and Monsignor Costantino (Father Tony). Father Wallis Stiles, present pastor, enjoys his second term of pastoral service here.

Anamnesis — the remembrance. We remember the self-giving life, death and resurrection of Our Lord. *Eucharistia* — the thanksgiving. Because it is impossible for us to repay, we give thanks. *Anamnesis* — the remembrance. We today remember the heroic self-giving of those pioneers who came here 150 years ago when this was a harsh and perilous wilderness, who suffered through untold hardships, to whom most of us here today owe our existence. *Eucharistia* — the thanksgiving. Because there is no way we could possibly repay their self-sacrificing spirit, we give thanks.

So let us now together remember what Our Lord Jesus Christ did for us, and give thanks. And let us now together also remember what our D'Hanis ancestors did for us, and give thanks. FINIS

Roy Rihn, 8520 Cross Mountain, #301, San Antonio Texas 78255



Southwest Telephone Company-sponsored float



Nester family

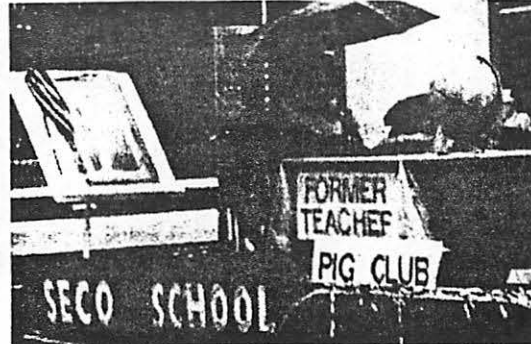
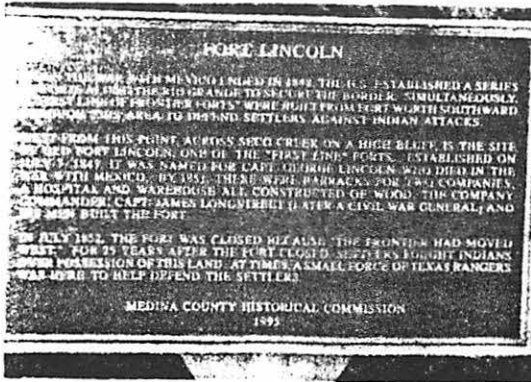


A Medina County Historical marker was dedicated Saturday afternoon during a downpour at the site of the old Fort Lincoln. County Historical Commission member Henry Briscoe read the inscription on the marker as Chairman Oliver Reinhart offered shelter of an umbrella during the ceremony.

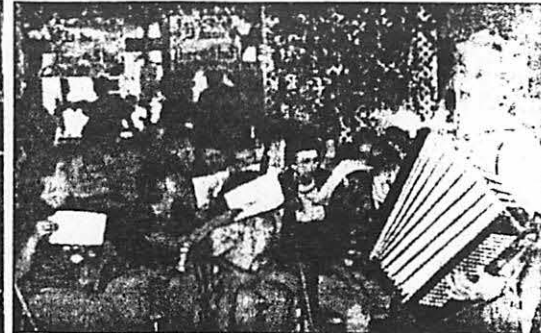


Visitors from Oberentzen-Niederentzen, Alsace, (in front two rows) were among those who attended the Castro Colonies Heritage Association meeting Sunday afternoon.

Descendants, et al,
celebrate D'Hanis'
150th anniversary



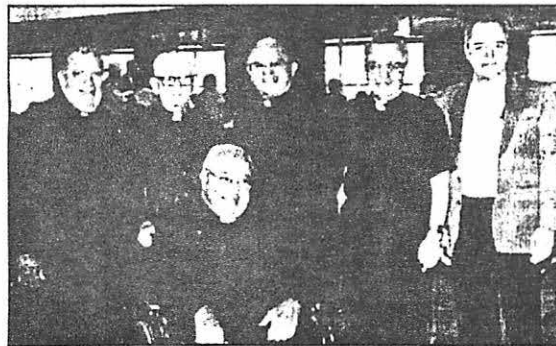
Sara Fohn was a former teacher at the old Seco School.



Elsie Timmerman with her accordion led an old-fashioned German Biergarten sing-along.



An airman from Lackland AFB sits in with the Herrmann Sons German Band as his friends encourage him. The band is directed by Herbert Bilhartz.



Six priests were present for the Sesquicentennial celebration and Mass Sunday at Holy Cross Catholic Church. From the left, Fr. George Steubben, is a member of the parish; Fr. Victor Schmidtzinsky and Fr. Tony Costantino are former pastors of the church; Archbishop Patrick Flores, celebrated the Mass; Fr. Wallis Stiles is the current pastor, and Fr. Roy Rihn is a historian and native of the area.

Descendants, et al, celebrate D'Hanis' 150th anniversary

It rained all day Saturday on the D'Hanis Sesquicentennial celebration. But the moisture only nourished the indomitable spirit of those who came to participate. Drizzle or soaking rain didn't matter, they would celebrate and enjoy the day.

Like their ancestors who came here 150 years ago to carve a community out of wilderness, they would not let a little rain stop them.

Msgr. Roy Rihn, who gave a history of the community during Mass Sunday morning, said "the capricious weather of southwest Texas" almost destroyed the fledgling community in 1848-49 with a severe drought, but the hardy settlers just became more determined to survive.

Although only about half the approximately 70 parade entries actually attended, the floats and vehicles that joined the parade were well worth seeing. The settlers' descendants had worked long, hard and creatively to design and construct some of the floats.

The D'Hanis Drum and Bugle Corps girls and Lackland AFB cadets braved the damp morning to march and perform in the parade.

Visitors from the homeland also attended, traveling from Oberentzen-

Niederentzen, Alsace, and from Belgium to visit with extended family.

Two of the guests, Marie Jeanne Finger and Claude Geweiss, were honored by Castro Colonies Heritage Association for the volunteer work they have done to research ancestral histories and reunite families from Alsace and Texas.

Two special commemorative gifts, a Sesquicentennial plate numbered one and a painting donated by Eva Huesser, were given away. Linda Cote of D'Hanis took home the plate and Marilyn Ballard of Kingswood received the painting. Other commemorative items sold briskly.

A Texas Historical Marker was dedicated in downtown D'Hanis and a time capsule sealed into its base, to be opened in the year 2047.

A Medina County Historical Commission marker was dedicated, in a downpour, north of town near the site of the old Fort Lincoln.

Several old D'Hanis homes were opened for a homes tour that brought the two-day celebration to a close Sunday afternoon.

About midnight Sunday a norther blew in, and Monday morning dawned beautiful, crisp and clear.

Story and Photos by Frances Guinn



Marie Jeanne Finger of Alsace and Claude Geweiss of Belgium were awarded honorary lifetime memberships from the Castro Colonies Heritage Association. Both have devoted a tremendous amount of time to helping colonists' descendants find their Alsatian roots.



Zinsmeyer family



Nehr family



Fohn family

Houston Chronicle

Thursday, Feb. 5, 1998

MUSIC REVIEW

Leipzig choir sings with great skill, musicianship

By CHARLES WARD
Houston Chronicle

At age 10, most American boys are rushing to school, baseball and soccer. But the youngest members of the Choir of St. Thomas Church of Leipzig, Germany — Johann Sebastian Bach's church — are singing with a virtuosity that belies that innocent age.

Sometimes Bach grumbled about the quality of the musicians he worked with as cantor at St. Thomas (1723-1750). But he certainly couldn't complain about the current version of the 780-year-old Thomanerchor, as the group is known.

Under the direction of Georg Christoph Biller, its United States debut Tuesday at St. Paul's United Methodist Church was remarkable for both musicianship and skill.

From the finest technical detail to the grandest emotional sweep, the 80 members of the Thomanerchor sang with astonishing versatility and musicality. Biller is carrying on the tradition of the group very well.

The ensemble's makeup is unusual. The singers are ages 10 through 19. The younger ones produce the classic boys' choir sound; the older ones, with changed voices, fill out the parts down to the bass.

All study at the St. Thomas School. They sing at the church several times a week, and tour extensively. The U.S. debut visit will take them to New York to perform Bach's *St. Matthew Passion* with the New York Philharmonic and music director Kurt Masur. For many years, Masur was music director of Leipzig's Gewandhaus Orchestra, where his predecessors included Felix Mendelssohn.

Not surprising, then, that for the Thomanerchor's three sold-out performances in Houston Biller chose a program dominated by a cappella works of Bach and Mendelssohn.

The Bach motets and the Mendelssohn liturgical music and choruses were leavened by preludes and fugues for organ from the two composers, contemporary choral

Choir

Continued from Page 1D.

music, and two 20th-century encores.

Collectively, these latter works provoked singing that was almost overwhelmingly exciting. It surpassed that of most professional adult ensembles and equalled the best work

of the men's and boys' choirs of English cathedrals. Organist Stefan Altner, choir manager, also was excellent.

The program included *Drei Seligpreisungen (Three Beatitudes)*, 1969 for five- to six-voice choir by Volker Bräutigam and *O grosser, unbegreiflicher Gott (O great and incomprehensible God)*, 1994 by Siegfried Thiele. The encores were *Make a*

Joyful Noise by Heinz Werner Zimmermann and *Abendsegen (Evening Blessing)* by Biller.

While conservative and fundamentally tonal, these offered various tests not found in Bach's and Mendelssohn's music, such as wending through intense chromaticism and tuning luscious, many-note chords. Zimmermann's piece required the sopranos to bound their upper range

in cascading multi-part "Alleluias."

It's astonishing that 10-year-olds can sing such music so skillfully. The older singers laid the foundation for them with four-part chordal music that had spit-polish tuning, clarity and blend.

The only problem with the Bach and Mendelssohn selections was the amount. A little less would have had more impact.

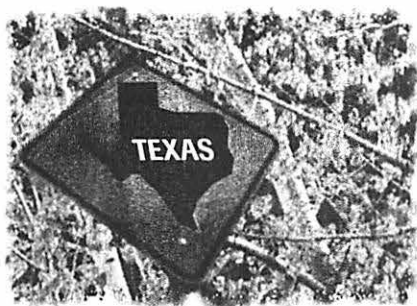
The group's sound had a certain brightness associated with adolescent singing. The lack of rich resonance was thus understandable, and most evident in the comparatively weak low bass notes.

Altner's performances of Mendelssohn's Prelude and Fugue in C minor, Op. 37, and Bach's Prelude and Fugue in C Major, BWV 545 were crisp and energetic. In such music,

organists can easily lapse into playing that is rhythmically correct but mechanical; Altner avoided that trap. Maybe someday he can quit his day job.

The concert sponsor was the Houston-Leipzig Sister City Association.

Charles Ward can receive electronic mail via the Internet. Address comments to charles.ward@chron.com.



JOURNEY THROUGH TEXAS

Baking It Rich

Sometimes, success is just a piece of cake.

By **JIM HENDERSON**

They say Gus Weidmann got off the train in Corsicana because that's where he ran out of money. It was as good a place as any and, in the waning years of the last century, better than most. Oil had just been discovered beneath the flat prairie blackland, and boom times were gathering.

It was still raw, sun-scorched, and wind-lashed country, but if a guy wasn't timid he could make a buck there, not just in oil, but in cattle, agriculture, fruitcake, real estate, or a hundred other enterprises.

Whoa! Fruitcake?

That's right, and it's nothing to laugh about.

Weidmann was a master baker from Weisbaden, Germany, and tucked away in his luggage was a prized recipe for a ring-shaped pastry made of nuts, candied fruit, honey, and just enough batter to hold it all together.

Almost as soon as he stepped off the train, Weidmann met a wealthy and flamboyant entrepreneur named Tom McElwee, and together they made fruitcake history.

Wipe that grin off your face.

The Collin Street Bakery they opened in 1896 is still around, and that's more than you can say for the cotton empires and the gushers and the refineries and the

white-hot land speculation. When everything else was gone or whittled down to size, that little bakery kept Corsicana, population 24,042, on the map (you'll find it right beside Interstate 45, fifty miles south of Dallas).

What Weidmann wrought was no ordinary fruitcake. It was the DeLuxe Fruitcake—sweet, dense, and chewy. Only 18 per cent of each cake is batter, another 27 per cent (by weight) is native Texas pecans, and the rest is white raisins, cherries, pineapple, and papaya.

In 101 years, the recipe has changed very little and the cakes are still sold almost exclusively by mail-order. Weidmann and McElwee developed the marketing system after slipping cakes into the luggage of guests who stayed at their hotel, The Elite, which was located above their bakery. When the travelers arrived home, discovered the fruitcakes, and shared them with their friends, the orders trickled in. After John Ringling brought his circus to town and his troupe ordered cakes shipped to friends and relatives, the orders poured in.

The bakery, however, has changed. It is no longer on Collin Street, but West Seventh Avenue, in a building that can accommodate the town's largest work force during the Christmas baking season, those three months when more than 600 temporary employees are added to the usual crew of 80.

It is no longer the modest local operation that Weidmann and McElwee operated for 50 years but a big, international business, run by a partnership headed by the McNutt family—and if you think that's funny, laugh at this: When Lee McNutt acquired the bakery in 1947, it was turning out 40,000 pounds of fruitcake a year. Now, from October through December, it turns out 80,000 pounds a day.

That's no typo. Four million pounds of fruitcake go to one million customers in all 50 states and 190 foreign countries each year. The demand is so great that McNutt and partners bought their own plantation in Costa Rica to grow pineapples and papayas. They built their own plant to shell 50 million pounds of pecans each year and formed a computer company to keep the incoming orders

and outgoing cakes in alignment.

"We don't bake any cakes ahead and store them," says John Crawford, a vice president and partner in the operation. "Every cake is made to order."

For some reason, the fruitcake image fell on hard times several years ago, probably when comics and columnists ran out of other things to poke fun at. You've probably heard the gags, like the one that alleges that there is actually only one fruitcake in the world and it arrives on a different door step each Christmas.

Crawford has heard the jokes, too, and he laughs all the way to the vault. "Eighty per cent of our sales is repeat business," he says. "That is amazing."

Who's eating the DeLuxe?

On the walls are letters of appreciation from Frank Sinatra, Vanna White, and Ernest Borgnine. The celebrity customer list also includes Steve Allen, Arnold Palmer, Stefanie Powers, Michael York, and Princess Caroline of Monaco.

American Airlines, Barclay's Bank International, Estee Lauder, General Motors, Madison Square Garden, the European Space Agency, and the Queensland Rugby League in Australia are among Collin Street's corporate clients.

Although the business got big, the bakery did not lose its ambience of small-town intimacy. The rustic brick and dark wood were replaced by a light and airy bake shop with modern glass display cases glutted with breads, pastries, and brittles. Each year, 265,000 visitors drop by for a ten-cent cup of coffee and free samples of wares warm from the oven. "People alter their vacation plans to come by here," Crawford says.

During fruitcake production, they can peer through a window into the factory where the cakes are turned out by the millions and still decorated by hand, just the way Gus Weidmann did it.

One never knows what one will see through that window, Crawford says. Sometimes, he says, the workers break out in song or show up for work devoutly observing "Crazy Hat Day."

It's a fruitcake factory, remember? ■

Jim Henderson, of Dallas, has been a fan of Collin Street fruitcake for years.

Ein „Kraut“ und die berühmten „Christmas Cakes“

August Weidmann war vor 100 Jahren nach Texas ausgewandert und gründete die „Collin Street Bakery“

Von Thomas Frei

CORSICANA/WIESBADEN. „What a year“ werden die Amerikaner sagen, wenn sie 100 Jahre zurückdenken. 1896, das war, als erstmals in Klondyke Gold gefunden wurde, die ersten Olympischen Spiele der Neuzeit in Athen stattfanden, der Nobelpreis zum ersten Mal verliehen wurde und die Liebhaber der „high art of fruitcake eating“, also die Liebhaber eines besonderen Fruchtekuchens, erstmals den „Original DeLuxe“ unterm Weihnachtsbaum vorfanden. Was einem „Kraut“ zu verdanken war, denn das Rezept stammt aus „good old germany“.

August Weidmann war aus Wiesbaden in die USA ausgewandert und im Gepäck des Bäckers, der im 6000 Meilen entfernten Texas sein Glück suchte, befand sich auch das Rezept für den bald so berühmt werdenden Fruitcake. 100 Jahre ist es nun her, daß der Teig im kleinen Örtchen Corsicana geknetet wurde. Seither ist das Geheimnis der Zutaten innerhalb der „Collin Street Bakery“ bewahrt worden. Die süße Versuchung hat aber längst ihren Siegeszug über den Globus angetreten. Heute wird der „Christmas Cake“ in 195 Länder der Erde verschickt.

August Weidmann hatte Glück, als er nach Corsicana kam. Denn in Tom McElwee, einem Spielhallen-Besitzer, fand er einen vermögenden Partner, der sich mit dem etwas scheuen, peniblen Deutschen zusammentat, einem Perfektionisten der Backstube. Rechtzeitig zum Weihnachtsgeschäft 1896 war die „Collin Street Bakery“ eröffnet worden, in der „Gus“ Weidmann wirkte, während Tom McElwee Briefe verschickte und herumreiste, um die Backwaren unters Volk zu bringen.

„Gus und Tom waren ein gutes Team“, hat ein Chronist hinterlassen. Und die Amerikaner kamen schnell auf den Geschmack. Der anfangs anonyme „Original DeLuxe“ wurde bald eine Spezialität, die von den Leuten in den großen Städten gesucht wurde. „Unser Geschäft läuft unvorstellbar. Bemerkenswerte Dinge spielen sich hier ab“, schrieb Tom McElwee bald



Mit dem Teig über den Teich: Vor 100 Jahren wanderte der Wiesbadener August Weidmann in die Vereinigten Staaten aus und gründete mit dem richtigen Rezept in der Tasche die Collin Street Bakery, wo seither Millionen von Weihnachtskuchen gebacken worden sind. Heute liefert das Unternehmen, das noch immer in Familienbesitz ist, in mehr als 100 Länder. Das Bild, das um 1920 entstanden ist, zeigt Firmengründer Gus Weidmann (links) vor einem Firmenwagen.

(Bild: Frei)

an einen Freund. Kein Wunder, daß die beiden ihre Bäckerei vergrößern mußten. Dem Blockhaus wurde bald ein Hotel angeschlossen. Denn die Kunden kamen nicht nur zur Weihnachtszeit, sie wollten auch übers Jahr Feines aus der Bakery.

Dazu gehörten neben den Backwaren von Gus Weidmann auch andere Attraktionen. Das „Corsicana Opera House“ wurde eröffnet und Tom McElwee holte die berühmtesten Künstler der Nation in den durch die ersten Ölfelder westlich des Mississippi reich gewordenen Ort 50 Meilen südlich von Dallas. Wer hier auftrat, durfte in seinem kleinen „Grand Hotel“ über der Bäckerei kostenlos übernachten

oder wurde im „Beaton Hotel“ untergebracht, das von einem gewissen Conrad Hilton geführt wurde, der später auf andere Art sein Geld machen sollte.

Die Gäste wurden zu Werbeträgern des „DeLuxe“. Darunter befanden sich beispielsweise der Sänger Enrico Caruso, der Komponist Will Rogers, der Boxer Jim Corbett oder Zirkusar John Ringling, der fortan für seine Freunde in der ganzen Welt den Weihnachtskuchen bestellte.

Nichts hat sich am Rezept für den „DeLuxe“ geändert, der heute noch von Hand dekoriert wird. Was ist nun das Besondere an diesem zwei Pfund schweren Kuchen? Pecannüsse aus Texas sind die

Hauptzutaten, sie machen ein Viertel des Teigs aus. An die 50 Millionen Pfund werden Jahr für Jahr benötigt. Dazu kommt Honig von den Kleefeldern rund um Corsicana, Ananas und Papaya von eigenen Plantagen in Costa Rica, weiße Rosinen aus Südkalifornien und Kirschen.

80 Angestellte sind das Jahr über beschäftigt, fürs Weihnachtsgeschäft von Oktober bis Mitte Dezember sind es fast 700. Mehr als eineinhalb Millionen Kuchen verlassen jährlich zum Stückpreis von 15 Dollar die „Bakery“, die seit den Tagen des (1946 verstorbenen) Gus Weidmann bis heute zu den McNutts ein Familienbetrieb geblieben ist.

FC



TOM REE / Staff

Renate Krueger (left) and Wilburn Granzin, owner of historic Nagelin's bakery in New Braunfels, keep the goodies coming. The 129 year-old business serves classic German-style baked goods.

New Braunfels bakery an institution that keeps cakes, kolaches in oven

By ROGER CROTEAU
EXPRESS-NEWS STAFF WRITER

NEW BRAUNFELS — Edward Naegelin arrived here in 1868 with a sack of flour and less than \$1 in his pocket.

Now, 129 years later, the business he built from those humble beginnings still is serving kolaches, strudel and bear claws made from the recipes Edward Naegelin used.

Naegelin's, on Seguin Street in New Braunfels, is the oldest operating bakery in Texas, according to the Institute of Texan Cultures. It's a popular stop for tourists and locals alike.

Wilburn Granzin moved to New Braunfels from San Antonio in 1980 and bought the bakery from Buddy Naegelin, grandson of Edward.

But other than expanding the building, not much has changed since Granzin took over.

When the bakery was sold, Mrs. Naegelin told the local newspaper: "We've always liked this town and we do want to leave the bakery the same."

"Most of the products are the same and some of the bakers have been here for 30 years," Granzin said. "We feel we kind of have to live up to the standards Buddy set."

And while other small town family bakeries have faded away, Naegelin's continues to prosper.

Renate Krueger has decorated cakes at Naegelin's for 30 years and says the bakery "is like a second home."

She's decorated thousands of cakes in her years at the bakery, but said the strangest requests have been for "adult cakes."

"The customer is always right,

■ See BAKERY/15A

Bakery keeps producing goodies

■ Continued from 10A

but not in that case," Krueger said. "We try to stay respectable."

Naegel's has become such a local institution, the Sophienburg Museum even has a display about the bakery.

"Whenever we give tours we tell people you have to go to Naegel's while you're in town, and they always say 'We've already been there,'" said Michelle Oatman, museum director.

Edna Zipp and Lil Peters, museum docents, said they remember the bakery from when they were little girls growing up.

"I remember Mrs. Naegel," Peters said. "She'd sit by the front

"A lot of places in town, you can't tell they are trying to look like they are authentic German places, but they really aren't. This place really is."

■ NANCY HARRIS

visitor from Houston

door and fold boxes. She kept the good things in back. If you were local, she knew you and she'd sell you the good stuff. But if you were a tourist, she'd say 'We're out.'"

While many people would give testimonials to the quality of Naegel's, perhaps one written by Landa Park founder Harry Landa, recalling his boyhood in New

Braunfels in the 1870s, and preserved at the Sophienburg Archives, is the most convincing.

"There was a German bakery in New Braunfels and the baker made the most delicious large slabs of ginger cake, which he sold for five cents," Landa wrote. "He also handed homemade bottled cider at the same price."

"Every nickel or dime I could lay my hands on went for ginger cake and cider. Quite frequently I suffered a most severe bellyache, but I never had enough nickels to satisfy my cravings for Old Man Naegel's products."

Some things never change, according to Nancy Harris, visiting New Braunfels from Houston.

"We come in here to get breakfast whenever we come to New Braunfels," she said. "A lot of places in town, you can tell they are trying to look like they are authentic German places, but they really aren't. This place really is. You can look in the back and see the old German ladies making strudel."

23 APRIL, 1997

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The Dallas Morning News

Germany set to introduce new zeppelin

Associated Press

BONN, Germany — Germany gives the world a new generation of zeppelins this week, six decades after the magnificent Hindenburg crashed in flames over New Jersey and took the lighter-than-air travel industry down with it.

The prototype high-tech zeppelin will be a main attraction at an air show opening Wednesday in the southern city of Friedrichshafen, birthplace of famous zeppelins such as the Hindenburg, which once took wealthy passengers around the world.

Zeppelin travel ended early in World War II, partly because of the Hindenburg disaster.

Four days after leaving Frankfurt on May 3, 1937, the luxury airship exploded as it approached the mooring mast at Lakehurst Naval Air Station in New Jersey. Thirty-five passengers and one person on the ground died.

The new airship is inflated with nonflammable helium instead of hydrogen, which caused the Hindenburg disaster. In fact, other than its cigar shape, this airship has few similarities to its predecessors.

At 247 feet, the new zeppelin is one-third the length of the Hindenberg. It is loaded with high-tech innovations — such as three motors that swivel so the airship can maneuver like a helicopter and take off in high winds.

There's room for 12 passengers and two crew members in the gondola. The airship is designed for short tourist jaunts and scientific research, not long voyages.

Contracts have been signed for five zeppelins at \$6.8 million each, said Max Mugler, manager of the Zeppelin Luftschiff-Technik company.

War stories

By **ALLAN TURNER**
Houston Chronicle

Sunday, Oct. 12, 1997



COLLEGE STATION — Ensnared in a plush rail car rushing westward in late summer 1943, Fritz Haus considered himself a lucky man. Any hardship awaiting him in the Texas prisoner of war camps, the German soldier thought, would be nothing compared to the months he spent in Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps.

After the sweat, dirt and privation of desert warfare, ending in his capture by the Allies in Tunisia in May 1943, his treatment by the Americans seemed sinfully luxurious.

"When we arrived at Norfolk, Va., we were given fresh underwear and put on a Pullman train with upholstery and ice water in every car and attendants who asked, 'Is there anything I can get for you, sir?'" Haus recalled. "They gave us packets of Army rations with cigarettes and fresh fruit.

"I'd say May 8, 1943, the day I was captured, was the happiest day of my life."

Haus, now a 78-year-old Baptist minister from Stellenbosch, South Africa, returned to Texas for the first time in 51 years last week at the invitation of Michael Waters, a Texas A&M anthropology professor who is overseeing excavation of the Hearne POW camp where Haus spent three years.

The excavation, now in its second year, is part of what is probably the first major study of a World War II internment camp in the United States. Waters and his students have cleared acres of the old site, locating the remains of the barracks, showers and other facilities, and have interviewed dozens of former camp guards and inmates.

While here, Haus visited the Hearne site and another camp in Huntsville, preached sermons at area churches and lectured Aggies about his wartime experiences. Haus, whose fluent English was perfected during his incarceration at Hearne, also conferred with editors at Texas A&M Press about possible publication of his wartime diaries.

Likely the first former German POW to visit the Hearne camp since the war, Haus, a gray-haired leprechaunish man who walks with the aid of a cane, will return to South Africa this week.

In 1943, his first stop in Texas, he said, was the POW camp in Huntsville. Within a few weeks, though, he was transferred to Hearne, where he was to spend the duration of the war.

Although he felt "gratitude for being treated decently and generously," — he was delighted to have escaped incarceration in the Soviet Union, which likely would have meant death — Haus remembered that the first three months were traumatic for the prisoners. "There was no news from home," he said. "No mail. There was a hard period of adjustment."

As many as 5,000 POWs were housed at Camp Hearne, which, equipped with its own theater and hospital, was among the largest of America's 650 internment camps. Although many inmates were required to perform arduous agricultural work

outside the prison, to Hearne residents, the camp — perhaps because of its perceived luxury — was known as the "Fritz Ritz."

Despite the barbed wire, armed guards and military regimen, Waters, who visited Germany last summer to interview other Hearne POWs, described camp life in terms suggestive of an ongoing college fraternity party.

Prisoners, enlivened by gallon jugs of home-brew, staged impromptu parades through the camp, stepping smartly to the military airs of the camp orchestra. They fashioned hot air balloons from tissue in which grapefruit had been wrapped, emblazoned them with swastikas, and sent them sailing past guard towers. By one account, a guard surprised by a balloon dived off his elevated perch.

Prisoners buried their canteens, then watched with quiet amusement as guards, equipped with metal detectors, scrambled to unearth the potential bombs.

They assembled a radio transmitter from parts discarded by the Americans and initiated teasing, clandestine broadcasts beginning with the words, "Germany calling! Germany calling!" — a tactic that startled their captors.

American authorities "finally brought in triangulation trucks and determined the location of the transmitter," Waters said. "That ended that."

Prisoners planted flower gardens, built elaborate fountains — some with miniature castles — and painted landscapes.

"They were allowed to requisition concrete," Waters said. "They were given art supplies. The theory was that busy prisoners were happy prisoners."

"There definitely were a lot of pranksters in the camp," he said. Last year, Waters and his students discovered the remains of a prisoner-built fountain that bore a trio of grotesque visages. "Townfolk thought the faces were of Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin," Waters said. "But it didn't make much sense that the Germans would build a tribute to Stalin."

Later, researchers determined that the faces were a satirical commentary.

"There was a guard who wasn't very popular with the POWs," Waters said. "So they cast him and his two sons as grotesque gargoyles."

Despite the levity that sometimes pervaded the camp, Haus and others that Waters interviewed recalled an underlying tension between pro-Nazi prisoners and those who had grown disillusioned with Hitler.

"For a very, very large percentage of the Germans, by 1943, their heart wasn't in the war anymore," Haus said. "The Russian campaign had soured. Germany was being destroyed by air raids."

Many like Haus, who experienced firsthand the "trauma and drama" as Rommel's Nazi juggernaut was pounded into submission by the British, simply were happy to be alive.

"But very soon in Hearne," Haus said, "there arose a major element of real German patriots. These were the ones who insisted that Germany may have lost the battle, but it hadn't lost the war."

Haus said most prisoners maintained a low political profile.

"They kept their thoughts to themselves," he said. "It was that, or end up with blue eyes — get beaten up."

At least one prisoner was murdered, presumably because he became too friendly with American authorities, Waters said, and Americans were constantly concerned that major disturbances might erupt.

"Of course, I was an assistant chaplain," Haus said, "so my mission and perspective on the situation were different. I tried to rescue people from despair."

The efforts of the chaplains, he said, were encouraged by the outside community.

"We had support from the YMCA," he said. "And because of those ties, we were the ones who had the footballs. We were the ones who got the books for the (camp) library."

Haus spent much of his free time maintaining his diary. "Expressing myself in the diaries helped me grow. It was a devotional, intellectual exercise," he recalled, adding that he made a point of recording his new experiences each evening, a lifelong habit that he kept up even in the most harrowing times of the North Africa

campaign. Often in discussing his war experiences, Haus pauses to quote his diary from memory.

"When I was just a boy of 14," he said, "my professor told me I must have a system, a method for life. The diary was my answer. I began keeping a diary about 1934 through 1979. And the diary for 1979 is right here in my pocket."

Haus brought about 1,000 typewritten pages of his diaries — a small percentage of the total — for examination by university press editors. If the diaries ultimately coalesce into a book, it likely will be the third to come from the Camp Hearne project. Waters plans to produce two books — one popular, one scholarly — from the material he and his students have gathered.

Excavation at the camp, which is in a heavily brushy area several miles from town, should end next month, Waters said. Emphasis then will shift to interpretation of the more than 1,000 artifacts recovered. Tentative plans call for conversion of the POW camp into a park.

Haus said he left Camp Hearne a far more mature man than when he arrived.

"This is what my time at Hearne taught me: Even behind barbed wire, you can make it work for you. You can stay on top of the situation. Hearne and Huntsville turned out to be a blessing. They brought me growth. They were a preparation for the real world."

For Haus, returning to the real world meant returning to his war-devastated native land, where he completed his studies and entered the ministry. In the early 1950s, he and his wife accepted a missionary position in South Africa. With the exception of brief interludes, they never left.

...Advancing Women in the Workplace

(LK)

The week in Germany 11/4/97

*Thüringer Allgemeine
(Erfurt, November 12)*

"A male court in Luxembourg brought itself to grant protection under the law for efforts toward equal opportunity. At issue are quotas for women, and this less-than-sympathetic term is an indicator of the flagrant shortage (of women) at the leadership level. The compromise that was reached will be slow-going. For the time being, it applies only to the public sector, where female applicants are supported by law in eight German states. There, assuming equal qualifications, and as long as over half of managerial positions are held by men, the woman is given preference. As clear as the quota rule may sound, it can do very little. In North Rhine-Westphalia, which as the point of departure for the complaint stands at the center (of the discussion), the proportion of women in senior positions grew less than four percent in six years. Even the case now decided by the highest court remains unfinished.

The obligatory hardship review was left unaddressed. A procedural mistake."

*Frankfurter Rundschau
(November 12)*

"Nothing automatic. Two years ago a fearful cry rang out from Luxembourg on Bremen's quota for women (i.e., the European Court of Justice overturned a Bremen affirmative action law on the grounds that it automatically gave women an unfair advantage over men in seeking promotions). As if a woman had ever automatically been given preference. The opposite is the case. In general, male applicants are successful even if women are just as qualified. In light of their educational successes, women should now be finding themselves in positions of authority far more often than is the case. The quota fails because it is incapable of breaking male patterns of thought and standards of value. There are more competent women entering the mid-level ranks where they are useful but not dangerous. Only a few top managers possess the independence to carry strong women all the way to the top alongside their male counterparts. This is the case in business, in academia, in the media."

*Nürnberger Zeitung
(Nuremberg, November 12)*

"Even the legal representatives of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia admitted that the increase in women lifted into senior positions as a result of the quota was under one percent. This gives one reason to suspect that women who are not less suitable than men for elevated positions are making careers for themselves without legal support. It is, however, grounds for thought that promotion quotas need to be discussed and that the fight over them went all the way to the European Court of Justice. That shows that equality between the sexes is still a problem even in Europe. And this on the eve of the third millennium." ■

Historic Texas artists subject of Georgetown artist — and author

By STEPHEN J. O'BRIEN

In a letter written more than a hundred years ago, Texas artist Frank Reaugh thanked a friend who had invited him on a cattle drive near Wichita Falls.

Watching the cowboys and cattle at work inspired Mr. Reaugh to do a series of pastels called "Twenty-four hours with the Herd."

"You helped me to preserve a part of Texas history in my sketches," Mr. Reaugh wrote in May of 1884. "I can never thank you enough."

The story of Mr. Reaugh and 14 other Texas artists is told by Georgetown resident Marjorie von Rosenberg in her new book, "Artists Who Painted Texas."

Ms. von Rosenberg's historical account of Texas artists may not have the rugged romance of a cattle drive across open prairies, but her story should help preserve a rich part of the state's history.

"This book helps make the lives of these artists relevant today," Ms. von Rosenberg said. "By seeing their work, we can see Texas history as they saw it."

Georgetown residents can get a glimpse of the book and meet Ms. von Rosenberg during a book signing at the Village Store in Sun City Georgetown on Feb. 11. In addition to this recent book, Ms. von Rosenberg, who also paints, has written four books for children and will lecture about Texas artists at the Georgetown Senior University next month.

"As an artist I feel qualified to talk about them," she said. "It's written in simple language with personal letters from each artist, so their personalities begin to emerge."

"Artists Who Painted Texas" is designed for children as young as 12, but the rich history that makes up the foundation of the story will interest all ages, said Bonnie Campbell of the State Preservation Board.

"The book is impressive and will



SUN/Taylor Jones

HISTORIC ART: Marjorie von Rosenberg of Georgetown has published a new book on early Texas artists who caught on canvas the emerging 19th century Texas culture.

serve as a good resource for children and adults interested in Texas art history," Ms. Campbell said.

Since they grew up in places like Germany, France and Ireland, many of the artists' personalities had a European flavor, according to Ms. von Rosenberg's account. Some of them, including Hermann Lungkwitz who was an art student in Dresden, Germany, during the mid-1800s, immigrated to Texas with little more than their artistic visions and the clothes on their backs.

"What's so interesting to me is how their lives were interrelated," Ms. von Rosenberg said. "A lot of them struggled through the same things when they came to Texas, and that's reflected in their art."

During the 19th century, when most of the artists she describes lived, paintings and sketches were often used to document historical events.

From The Surrender of Santa Anna by William H. Huddle to the Battle of San Jacinto by Henry Arthur McArdle, the work of these painters was more than eclectic, abstract visions put to canvas and paper.

"What I like so much about the style most of these artists used is that it's tied together," she said. "Their lives are interrelated because all their art had a lot of feeling and realism in it."

After several years researching the book, Ms. von Rosenberg spent about a year writing and assembling it.

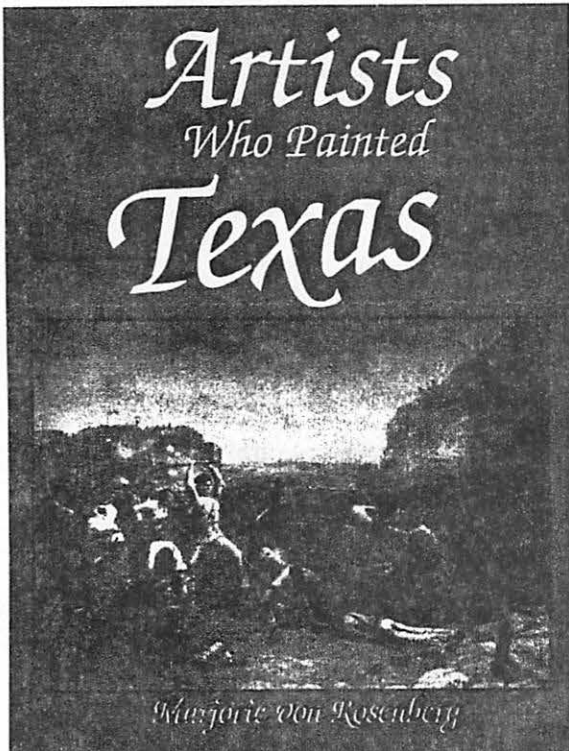
Ms. von Rosenberg earned her bachelor of fine arts degree from Newcomb College (Tulane University) and is a member of the Texas State Historical Association, the Williamson County Art Guild, the Southwestern Watercolor Society and the German-Texan Heritage Society.



Marjorie von Rosenberg is a prize-winning author and artist. She is completing her fifth book for children. This book is entitled Artists Who Painted Texas. The theme of her books is Texas history through art. Her interest in Nineteenth Century sculptors and painters of Texas is inspired by Texas' rich cultural heritage.

She holds a degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts, cum laude, from Newcomb College, Tulane University and is a member of professional and educational groups. These include the Texas State Historical Association, the Williamson County Art Guild, the Southwestern Watercolor Society, and the German-Texan Heritage Society. Mrs. von Rosenberg is listed in Who's Who of American Women and in Who's Who in Entertainment.

Marjorie von Rosenberg, 104 High Trail Drive, Georgetown, Texas, 78628, phone (512) 864-0117.



ARTISTS WHO PAINTED TEXAS

By Marjorie von Rosenberg

The artists "who painted Texas" had a common bond—they all loved Texas! Each artist's personal story is told in each chapter followed by a letter written by the artist. Works by these fourteen artists may be viewed at the Texas capitol building and in museums and institutions throughout Texas. Some twenty-two color plates of the historic paintings are among thirty-one of the works displayed in the book. For the learning reader, the author has included a "palette" of words, and location of the various works.

ISBN 1-57168-203-1, hardback.....\$15.95
6 by 9, 96 pages, 22 color plates, bibliography,
index.

Eakin Press PO Box 90159 1-800-880-8642
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78709-0159

German Emigration Ships to New Orleans 1865 - 1869

by
W. M. Von-Maszewski

Many immigrants who disembarked at New Orleans listed as their final destination Texas, or more specifically Galveston or Indianola.

German Immigration Ships from Bremerhaven and Hamburg to New Orleans for the Year 1865

Gundelwein, Georg	42	m	laborer	.	.
Catharine	36	f	.	.	.
John	16	m	.	.	.
Catharine	14	f	.	.	.
Magdalena	9	f	.	.	.
Henry	5	m	.	.	.
Margareta	6	f	.	.	.
Georg	3	m	.	.	.
Jacob	0	09	m	.	.
Dell, Jean	52	m	shoemaker	U.S.	.
Stüve, Matthias	30	m	joiner	Prussia	St. Louis
Schröder, Marie G.	27	f	servant	.	.
Homeffer, Conrad	43	m	musician	.	Illinois
Elise	45	f	.	.	.
Carl	12	m	.	.	.
August	6	m	.	.	.
Siemering, Friedrich	28	m	laborer	Hannover	New Orleans
Wason, Carl	35	m	saddler	France	.
Magdalena	27	f	.	.	.
Schlinger, Domenque	25	m	bricklayer	.	.
Caroline	23	f	.	.	.
Schubert, Albert	31	m	tailor	Prussia	.
Emelie	29	f	.	.	.
Verhoeven, John	28	m	carpenter	.	.
Marie	25	f	.	.	.
John W.	0	10	m	.	.
Möller, Ferdinand	29	m	tailor	.	.
Regel, Wilhelm	29	m	.	Saxony	.
Emelie	20	f	.	.	.
Marohn, Michael	32	m	laborer	Prussia	Columbus
Schilling, Henry	32	m	.	Hannover	Illinois
Maria	43	f	.	.	.
Friedrich	14	m	.	.	.
Wilhelmine	4	f	.	.	.
Wilhelm	2	m	.	.	.
Mund, Henry	20	m	.	.	New Orleans
Gerbeding, Wilhelm	25	m	.	.	.
Klunder, Henry	23	m	shoemaker	.	Illinois
Harz, Louise	24	f	servant	.	.
Hollenberg, Friedrich	40	m	laborer	Prussia	St. Louis
Wilhelmine	36	f	.	.	.
Wilhelmine	18	f	.	.	.
Henry	16	m	.	.	.
Hermann	9	m	.	.	.
Sophie	0	09	f	.	.
Eismann, Dina	24	f	servant	.	.
Ebtroh, Elisabeth	22	f	.	.	.
Christine	17	f	.	.	.
Diekmeyer, Bernhard	50	m	laborer	.	.
Marie	46	f	.	.	.
Friedrich	20	m	.	.	.
Wilhelm	18	m	.	.	.
Wilhelmine	15	f	.	.	.
Hermann	12	m	.	.	.
Gerhard	9	m	.	.	.
August	6	m	.	.	.
Stephan	3	m	.	.	.
Gustav	0	09	m	.	.

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GTHS TO PUBLISH A CRITICAL EDITION OF TWO IMPORTANT ADELVSEREIN DIARIES

In 1988, while examining the *Adelsverein* holdings in the German Federal Archives in Koblenz, GTHS member Theodore Gish discovered the "America Diary" of Carl, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, which Prince Solms maintained in 1844 and 1845 when he was the Commissioner-General of the *Adelsverein* in Texas and the founder of New Braunfels. Solms' diary had been catalogued under an incorrect name, and because of this scholars were unaware of its existence.

Before his death a few years ago, the eminent University of Hamburg historian Günter Moltmann transcribed the 19th century script of the diary as an initial stage for its publication. For several years, former GTHS President W.M. Von-Maszewski and Gish have been jointly preparing this diary for its intended publication in Fall, 1998. "Von" has done the bulk of the work: the preparation of the German text, its translation, and the preparation of the very important endnotes and the visual materials included in the publication. Gish will provide an introduction to the edition. Solms' diary will be published in a dual-language format.

The co-editors also decided to include the diary of the controversial French Colonial Director of the Society, Alexander Bourgeois d'Orvanne, since he accompanied Solms (before he was fired by the Prince), on some of the latter's journey through Texas in search of suitable settlement land for the German immigrants. D'Orvanne's diary provides, consequently, a unique point of reference to Solms' own diary.

Solms' diary, in particular, offers an intimate portrait of this unusual historical figure as he attempted to come to terms with the rigors of pioneer Texas. (Used to the elegance of Europe, Solms, for example, frequently had to sleep on the ground, using his saddle as a pillow.) Solms' comments on some of the major historical figures of the Texas Republic, such as Jack Hayes, the head of the Texas Rangers, Sam Houston, and Anson Jones, the last president of the Republic are also uniquely illuminating. The diary also demonstrates to what extent Solms successfully met the immense challenge of establishing the initial settlement of the *Adelsverein* in Texas. The diary finally provides Solms' unique commentary on the America he traveled through, beginning with Boston and concluding with his trip by steamboat down the Mississippi to New Orleans, on his journey to Texas.

Since the existence of the Prince Solms diary has not been known to the scholarly world, and the two diaries will appear for the first time in print, this publication will be a new and valuable contribution to the history of the German settlement of Texas.

The Center for American History The University of Texas at Austin

Resources for the Study of German-Texas History

The University of Texas Center for American History is a special collections library, archive, and museum that facilitates research and sponsors programs on the historical development of the United States. The Center supports research and education by acquiring, preserving, and making accessible research collections and by sponsoring exhibitions, conferences, symposia, oral history projects, publications, fellowships, and grant-funded initiatives. The Center administers three facilities: its Research and Collections Division in Sid Richardson Hall on the University's Austin campus; the Sam Rayburn Library and Museum in Bonham, Texas; and Winedale, located near Round Top, Texas. Center for American History research collection strengths are the history of Texas, the South, the Southwest, the Rocky Mountain West, Congressional history, and specific national topics.

The Center's Eugene C. Barker Texas History Collections constitute the most extensive collection of Texas-related material in existence. Holdings include:

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- more than 33,000 printed and manuscript maps depicting Texas from the era of the European encounter with the New World to the present
- nine 19th-century buildings and period furnishings that support the study of Texas history and culture, especially the influence of German settlement and culture in south-central Texas

For more information, please telephone the Center for American History at 512 495-4515 or write to the Center for American History, Sid Richardson Hall 2.101, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX 78712.

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Center for American History manuscript and archival collections include many that especially support the study of German-Texas history. These include the following collections:

Bartels, William Gerhard, Papers, 1826-1883 (1 inch):

Letters, legal documents, birth certificate, list of items sent from Germany, Austin's Colony-related material.

Blasig, Anna Justine, Papers, 1854-1930 (13 items):

Material for a book on the Wends of Texas.

Coreth Family Papers, 1833-1883 (1 foot, 3 inches):

Personal correspondence, primarily during the Civil War. Research material for Minetta Altgelt Goyne's *Lone Star and Double Eagle*.

Douai, Adolf, Papers, 1819-1883 (4 inches):

Autobiography. Material related to Sisterdale abolition, newspapers, education.

Ehrhard, Ludwig, Collection, 1830-1850, 1963 (1 inch):

Book printed for Mrs. Ehrhard by Mrs. Lyndon Johnson, containing poem by Hulda Saenger Walter with Lungwitz drawing of Fredericksburg and correspondence.

Fisher, Henry Francis, Papers, 1830-1870 (1 foot, 1 inch):

Correspondence and accounts having to do with immigration and the Verein zum Schultze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas.

Fordtran, Charles W., Papers, 1837-1844 (3 items):

Two land transactions, on sale of a slave.

Frohsinn Singing Society. Account Book, 1897-1909 (1 volume):

Records of San Antonio organization.

Fuchs, Adolf, Family Papers, 1844-1954 (23 items):

Diary, genealogy, songbook, miscellaneous.

Giescke, Walter Christian, Family Papers, 1835-1976 (1 foot, 3 inches):

Correspondence, genealogy, diary.

Hander, Christian Wilhelm, Papers, 1862-1962 (6 1/2 inches):

Civil War diary, genealogy, ledgers.

Kirchenbuch der protestantischen Gemeinde Neu Braunfels, 1845-1876 (5 inches):

Church records with index.

Kuechler, Jacob, Papers, 1840-1907 (16 feet, 5 inches):

Letters, surveys, biographical data.

Leyendecker Family Papers, 1817-1981 (16 feet, 5 inches):

Personal correspondence, business papers, German documents and stories.

New Braunfels Academy Minutes, 1858-1892 (9 inches):

Meetings of the board of directors of the Academy and translation.

Ney, Elisabet, Papers, 1859-1939 (1 foot, 2 inches):

Letters by and pertaining to Elisabet Ney.

Niebuhr, Friedrich, Papers, 1862-1977 (1 inch):
Civil War letters and family history.

San Antonio German-English School Records, 1876-1893 (2 volumes):
Lists of student and financial records.

Schaefer, Martin and Hattie Kaiser, Papers, 1907-1980 (2 feet, 6 inches):
Correspondence and business papers. Relates especially to bakery.

Schlick Family Papers, 1831-1908, 1986 (1 1/2 inches):
Family record, correspondence, diary, Galveston events.

Solms-Braunfels Archives, 1842-1892 (16 feet, 10 inches):
Transcripts of business records of the Verein zum Schultze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas,
with index. Includes many letters from immigrants.

Verein zum Schultze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas Collection, 1842-1861 (1 foot, 8 inches);
Miscellaneous records of German colonists and official records.

Voigt, Robert H., Family Papers, 1832-1942 (5 inches):
German documents, correspondence, Civil War diaries and memoranda.

Wied Archives, 1839-1881 (2 feet, 6 inches):
Papers of the Prince of Wied and his business manager, August von Bibra, having to do with
the Verein zum Schultze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas.

45 **New Colorful
German Heritage Publication**

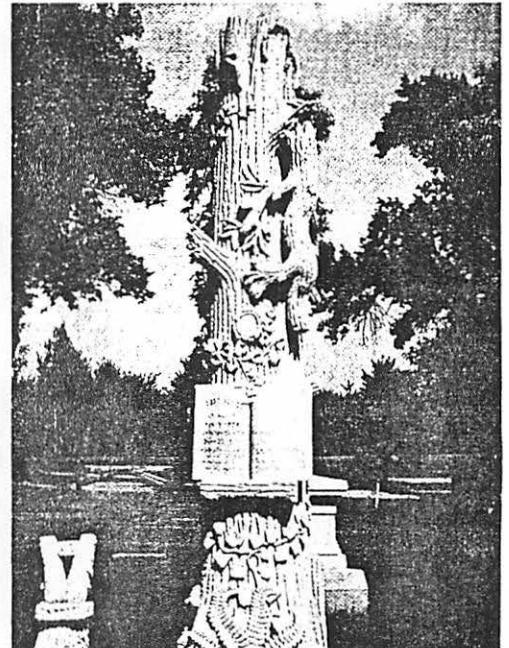
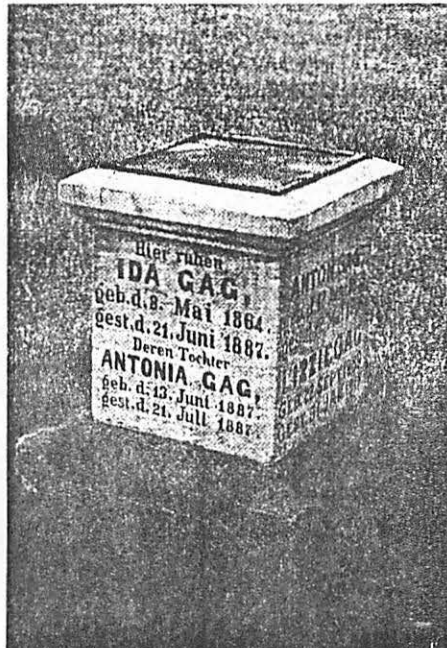
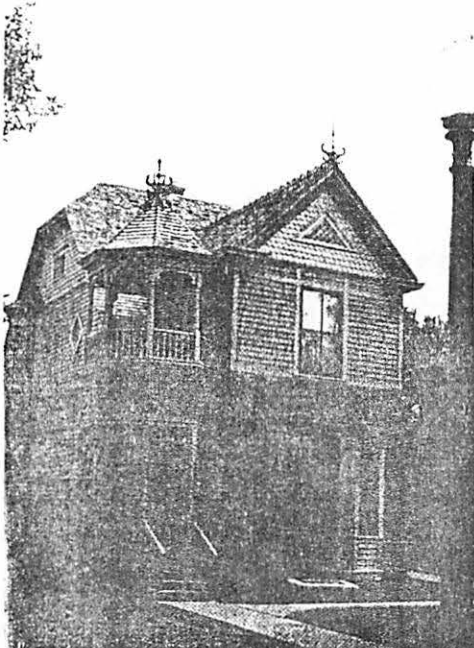
A beautifully produced large book entitled *Heimat North America*, English and German has arrived from the Bert Lachner publishing house, Landmark Books Unlimited. Assembled by a team of contributing editors, among them your editor, La Vern Rippley and SGAS President Don Tolzmann, the book offers history and German ethnicity, but also something of a national "state-of-the-art" picture of German-Americana today. Bilingual in all aspects, the pictures themselves are breath-taking, the quality of the paper top-drawer, and the value for now and the "long haul" inestimable. Offering 336 pages, 3.5 lbs., over 1,000 colored pictures, maps and graphics at a suggested list price of \$60 plus shipping of \$5.50, SGAS members including libraries can order for \$50 including all shipping and handling from: Landmark Books, 389 Duane Street, Suite 302, Glen Ellyn, IL 60137-4389.



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HEIMAT *North* AMERICA

English and German



NEUERSCHEINUNGKinder- und Jugendbücher / *Tiergeschichten*

Reihe: edition fischer

Lisa Kahn

Kälbchen-Geschichten1997. 72 Seiten. Paperback DM 12,80. ÖS 93,00. SFr 12,50.
ISBN 3-89501-495-8. Warengruppe 1270.

Nach besinnlichen und teilweise sogar schwermütigen Lyrikbänden, die in sorgenvoller Zeit nach dem Tode ihres Mannes und ihrer Mutter entstanden, schreibt Lisa Kahn hier als Großmutter fröhliche, ja lustige Geschichten für ihre Enkel zwischen fünf und zwölf Jahren, von denen einige zweisprachig aufwachsen (deutsch/englisch).

Auf ihrer kleinen Farm in Texas, weit ab vom Großstadtgetriebe Houston, erzählt sie ihre humorvollen Geschichten von sechs Kälbchen, deren Erlebnisse auch Erwachsene erheitern und zum Lachen bringen. Allerdings endet eine der Geschichten »Vom Kälbchen, das einen Wolf liebte«, traurig, wenn auch aus völlig anderem Grund als der Leser vermuten mag und gibt Kindern und Erwachsenen Stoff zum Nachdenken über einen Sport der Menschen.

In jeder Zeile spürt man Lisa Kahns Liebe für Tiere und Kinder. Ein Buch, das man einem Fünfjährigen vorlesen und einem Elfjährigen noch gut in die Hand drücken kann. Ein Schmunzelbuch.

Die gebürtige Berlinerin Lisa Kahn machte Abitur in Leipzig, studierte in Heidelberg und kam 1951 mit einem Fulbright-Stipendium nach Seattle an der Westküste der USA. Dort 1952 Heirat mit Robert L. Kahn, der als Kind mit einem Rot-Kreuz-Kindertransport von Leipzig nach England emigrieren mußte. Nach Ablauf des Stipendiums Rückkehr nach Heidelberg, um ihre Dissertation fertig zu schreiben. Nach der Promotion Rückkehr nach Seattle. Das Pendeln zwischen Amerika und Deutschland wird nun auf Jahre hin charakteristisch für sie. Die beiden Kinder wachsen zweisprachig auf.

Zwischen 1975 und 1995 veröffentlicht sie in Deutschland, der Schweiz und den Vereinigten Staaten elf Lyrikbände (drei davon zweisprachig), einen Prosaband und

drei Anthologien von Arbeiten deutschschreibender Autoren, die in den USA leben.

Seit 1963 ist sie Professorin für Germanistik an der Texas Southern University in Houston. 1982 erhält sie ein Alexander von Humboldt-Forschungsstipendium und wird im gleichen Jahr in den Internationalen PEN (London) aufgenommen, später in den PEN USA. Es folgen Einladungen zur Adelbert von Chamisso-Lesung in Mülheim/Ruhr, die Verleihung des Bundesverdienstkreuzes für Bemühung um die Erhaltung und Förderung der deutschen Sprache und Literatur in USA, der Pegasus-Preis der Poetry Society of Texas und die Ernennung zur Poeta Laureata an der University von New Mexico.

Fragt man sie nach »Heimat«, antwortet Lisa Kahn: »Meine Sprache ist meine Heimat.«

----- Hier bitte abtrennen -----

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A Lusty Gallop with a Texas Wanderer

Texas Wanderlust: The Adventures of Dutch Wurzbach by Douglas V. Meed. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1997. 210 pp. \$29.95 cloth, \$12.95 paper)

"I tried farming, I did not like it very much, as it did not suit my nature...." By his own admission, Emil Frederick "Dutch" Wurzbach was not a farmer but a wanderer, an adventurer, a scout, an Indian fighter, a freighter, and a soldier. Not everyone who traversed the Southwest beginning in the year 1845 collected the bright array of companions, challenges, and conditions that ornament this thin volume. Not everyone who "battled Apaches and Comanches, hauled wagons over the desert, prospected for gold, broke horses, drove herds, and fought the hell out of the Yankee legions" set these events on paper. It is our good fortune that Dutch did write his memoirs when he was seventy-eight years old and published them in San Antonio in 1937.

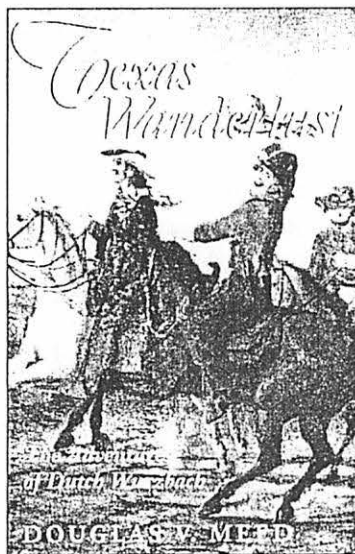
Dutch was also the father of thirteen children, one of whom was the grandfather of Douglas Meed, an author of two books on Southwestern history and a former journalist writing for the *Houston Chronicle* and *The San Antonio Light*. Meed skillfully extracts his great-grandfather's original text, salty and imperfect as it occasionally is and rare as it has become after sixty years. He amplifies the spare, somewhat primitive narrative with an historian's command of supporting literature. Such a treatment can often lead to tedious reading that interests only the specialist. That is far from the case here. This is a lusty gallop through some of the most complex events of 1845 to 1865, a raucously tumultuous period of Southwestern regional history. Dutch himself rarely interprets or appraises his position. He tells us what comes his way mostly without judgment and in sequential progression. Meed, however, focuses clearly on his ancestor, placing Dutch in a social and historical framework. He writes smoothly, relying upon a comprehensive acquaintance with the literature and substantiating his assertions with sound documentation. His exegesis filters a lively, forceful and lucid tale through a fine command of relevant scholarship. He brings us an exciting romp through the somewhat bewildering and breathtakingly artless adventures of the 1937 document.

Dutch's adventures begin with the arrival of his family—his parents and older brother Charles—in Galveston from Germany, under the aegis

of the *Adelsverein*, the German Emigration Society. Dutch was but eight years old and his father a well-educated civil engineer employed by the *Verein*. Disaster lay ahead for most German families coming to Texas with this undertaking, and the Wurzbach family was no exception. They sought to live in Fredericksburg, newly established and yet full of hardship and danger. A visit there by the frontiersman and Indian expert, Maj. Robert Simpson Neighbors, gave occasion for the burly major to take Emil's small hand and to say, "Howdy, Dutch." From that moment on, the boy was known as "Dutch." After his mother's death, Emil worked for Neighbors on his farm near San Antonio. Meanwhile, the elder Wurzbach, sick at heart with disappointment and grief over his wife's death, moved to Austin, then determined to take his boys and return to Germany. Only Charles' refusal and a storm over Indian Point prevented the pair from becoming *Rückwanderer* and ending the story before it really started.

What follows in subsequent chapters is a dazzling parade of figures familiar to most readers of Southwestern history: Big Foot Wallace, Gen. Persifer F. Smith, Chief Buffalo Hump, the ill-fated Gen. Henry A. Crabb—Dutch narrowly missed being in Crabb's massacred party—and countless more. While bent on finding gold in the mountains south of Tucson, Dutch met two wild men "guarding the abandoned Spanish mission at Tumacacori" who spoke and understood only German. He and his companions found a bit of gold, then lost it in a desert adventure. Then he set out to join the Mormon War, earning instead the charge of a supply train hauling supplies to the expedition forces heading for Utah. After famed Texan frontiersman Ben McCulloch and Lazarus W. Powell brought about a resolution of the conflict, Dutch worked again as a teamster, later succumbing to a bout of homesickness and heading for San Antonio, where he married Matilda Stowe in 1860.

As hostilities between the South and the North firmed, Dutch's brother, Charles, joined General Sibley's doomed Confederate expedition to New Mexico and Arizona. Shortly after the death of his firstborn son, Dutch joined the Van Dorn Mounted Rifles at Selma, just north of San Antonio. Another son was born and in April 1862, Dutch was off with the 31st Texas Cavalry Regiment. His enlistment launches the most compelling section of the book, as Meed follows the Trans-Mississippi campaigns of the Civil War from the Missouri-Arkansas border, to the Red River engagement, through Vermilion Bayou,



Bayou Teche, including gunboats on the Mississippi, and finally the agony of the battles at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, Louisiana. In these later chapters, the author leaves Dutch's meager *Urtext* and turns to the official military record of his "unmounted cavalry" unit. Dutch cannot provide the detailed accounting from both sides of the armed conflict. In these pages, all of the misery, inept command, wild slaughter, and blinding fear of both Union and Confederate troops are brilliantly sketched. The author applies his extraordinary journalistic talent to convey an almost sensuous canvas of "hissing, seething, bubbling whirlpool of agitated men...shrieking their terrible half-Comanche and half-Mexican cry, a cacophony well designed to urge on frightened men." Yet Meed convinces us of the futility of the combat and its macabre humor (including an exposition

on lice and snakes), a tenet scarcely confronted—or constructed—by his ancestor.

In this new volume by his great-grandson, Dutch Wurzbach gains new life. The book contains valuable illustrations, ample endnotes, a substantial bibliography, and an index. This reader found only a few errors: Mannheim is located in southeastern Germany (7) and victims are beaten with *throngs* of rawhide (47). Meed is a polished and experienced writer. His prose is fluid. It captures the reader as it sweeps up the next canyon, around the next curve of an Indian trail, into the next skirmish with Union forces. This book proves his love for his dual subjects—his great-grandfather and the Southwest.

Dona Reeves-Marquardt is a semi-retired professor of German at Southwest Texas State University.

Dr. Marvin Gohlke spoke at the *GTHS* 1997 annual meeting in Kerrville on the subject:
"German-Texan Contributions to Medicine."

EARLY GERMAN CONTRIBUTION TO MEDICINE IN TEXAS
By Marvin H. Gohlke, M.D.

There were undoubtedly a number of physicians or pseudo-physicians who settled in Texas in the 1840s and later who contributed much in the field of medicine.

This article will be limited to the achievements and contributions of Ferdinand Ludwig von Herff. It is important to note his origin and background. He was born in Darmstadt Hessen November 29, 1820 to Baron Christian von Herff who was a supreme court judge and writer of jurisprudence. He was a member of an aristocratic society. Young Ferdinand Herff received his higher education in the University of Bonn and University of Berlin where he majored in Botany. He then studied medicine in Giessen University where he received his medical degree a year later at the age of twenty-three. He accepted an appointment as a surgeon in the Hessen Army. He showed great skill in plastic surgery correcting facial deformities and evulsed noses. He could also amputate severely traumatized arms and legs in a matter of three minutes with his fourteen-inch surgical knife. If the limbs were not amputated, the patient was sure to die of infection. Tuberculosis was also rather common during those times. Often he drained tuberculous abscesses successfully. This had not been achieved before. During his army tour, he also learned cataract extraction under the guidance of Albrecht von Graefe. This procedure had only been developed a few years before.

Because of the political and economic instability and a threat of revolution in Europe, Dr. Herff took leave of absence from the Hessen Army. He and a group of Giessen University students and graduates formed a society known as the "Die Vierziger". They received a grant for a tract of land in Texas between Elm Creek and the Llano River where they settled in 1847. They named their settlement "Bettina". Only thirty-three of the original forty came to Texas.

Something that should be noted at this time; there were no hospitals in the area. Germs and pathogens had not been identified. Wounds often became infected and death from gangrene resulted. Penetrating chest and abdominal wounds were usually fatal. Use of blood transfusions was unknown. Saline and whiskey mixture was infused into the colon as fluid replacement. It was not until thirty years later that Pasteur and Lister discovered and identified germs. Early on, Dr. Herff believed in the value of cleanliness and the use of copious amounts of water and soapsuds in cleaning wounds and surgical areas. A rubber apron was often used to protect his clothing or uniform from blood and pus.

When leaving Darmstadt, Dr. Herff brought along ophthalmic and other surgical instruments available at the time plus a liberal supply of ether which had just been introduced a few years before.

During the first few weeks in Bettina Colony, a Comanche brave suffering from blindness due to cataracts was brought in for evaluation and treatment. On a gravel patio in bright sunlight, Dr. Herff

did bilateral cataract extractions while ten of his group used palm fans to keep the flies away. The operation was quiet successful. The young brave promised Dr. Herff a squaw since he was not married. This was the first known cataract operation performed in Texas. Dr. Herff continued to treat other eye problems and illnesses in the settlers and Indians. He removed arrowheads and bullets frequently. These surgeries were done using sunlight and ether when available. Dr. Herff became fluent in the Comanche and Apache language.

After one year, Bettina Colony was bankrupt and disbanded. Remember the Colony consisted of University graduates, namely lawyers, musicians and other professionals. They were not trained to do agricultural type work.

Dr. Herff returned to Darmstadt where he married his sweetheart Mathilda Klingelhofer. Later he returned to Texas with his new wife and settled in New Braunfels for a short period of time before moving to San Antonio, Texas. He continued his usually successful extraction of broken-off arrowheads and lead slugs. An atypical crisis arose in the Kickapoo tribe when a young brave received a compression parietal skull fracture from a tomahawk blow resulting in Jacksonian epileptic seizures. Dr. Herff's technique in treating this problem consisted in trephining and elevation of the skull bone fragment thus relieving pressure on the cortical brain. This procedure led to complete recovery. This was the first such procedure done in the United States. A few weeks later he performed bilateral cataract extraction on a young Apache woman who spoke fluent English. She did well and was fitted with corrective glasses. In 1854 Dr. Herff got his chance to demonstrate his skill. He performed a perineal lithotomy on a Texas Ranger while a group of fellow Rangers watched. Two large stones were removed from the bladder- one the size of a turkey egg, the other the size of a hen egg. The Ranger made a good recovery.

Dr. Herff is recognized for other important surgical procedures.

A few are as follows:

- a. He successfully removed a large ovarian cyst. This had not been done in the area before.
- b. He did numerous cataract extractions; also eyeball excisions for arrowhead and rifle-ball wounds and sympathetic ophthalmia.
- c. He improved on his method of arrowhead extraction by using a probe and duck-billed forceps.
- d. He did gastrotomies in esophageal obstruction (these esophageal obstructions usually resulted from trauma or accidental lye ingestion).
- e. He did a tracheotomy and resuscitation on a girl with diphtheria who was considered dead by her family.
- f. He did emergency abdominal surgery on his daughter-in-law at his Boerne ranch house for ruptured ectopic pregnancy and hemorrhage. Lacking retractors, he substituted two bent spoon handles.
- g. He did hysterectomies when indicated.
- h. He did appendectomies after he and his son Adolph acci-

dentally removed an appendix found in scar tissue while performing a hysterectomy. Before then, it was considered to be fatal to remove an appendix. The first ninety-nine appendectomies done by the Herffs were successful. Case number one hundred died because it was done too late.

One of the most deeply moving rewards he ever received came thirty-five years after the fact. In 1886 Geromino, the Apache Chief, was captured in New Mexico and was transported to Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas. While imprisoned, he asked to see Dr. Herff. As the two men were conversing in Apache, a weather-beaten squaw joined them. Ironically, she was the English speaking woman Dr. Herff had operated on for bilateral cataracts thirty-five years before. She had completely recovered and now still had above average vision.

It was the ambition of early German settlers in Texas to become land owners. Dr. Ferdinand Herff was no exception. He bought his first three hundred acres in Boerne Valley in 1850 and in 1854 built the ranch house. Over the years, he added extensive acreage. He often did surgery in Boerne and the area while visiting the ranch. To this day the Herff ranch land belongs to some of the family members.

Reference: Ferdinand Peter Herff, *The Doctors Herff: A Three-Generation Memoir* (San Antonio: Trinity University Press, 1973)

Ferdinand Jacob Lindheimer, Father of Texas Botany: His Life and Work

By Anne Lindemann



Ferdinand Jacob Lindheimer arrived in Texas when the land was in its nearly 'natural state'. Sparse population kept the natural regions relatively unaltered by humans when Lindheimer first experienced them.

One can only imagine some 160 years later what Lindheimer's Texas was like.

German-born Lindheimer was an 'adventurer extraordinaire'. Curious and motivated, he was not hindered by daily life's limitations and mores. He could truly be called a 'free spirit'. Few obligations or entanglements encumbered his early and middle years -- perhaps even his entire life. Food, shelter, safety, and personal comforts were not driving forces in his life.

Inquisitiveness, intellectual curiosity, and keen mental ability were personal traits of Ferdinand Jacob Lindheimer (from this point on referred to as 'FJL'). Autobiographical information alludes to his being somewhat eccentric. A story demonstrates FJL's slightly strange behavior. When greeted by the question, "How do you do?" Lindheimer would ignore the greeting and greeter. He believed this inquiry to be insincere, that the person did not really want to know how he was, and thus didn't deserve a reply.

Immortality through having his name live on by association with botanical discovery, having specific plant species retain his name, was more important for FJL than accumulating material things. To Lindheimer, fame was fleeting, but to be remembered for a discovery or being recognized for work and skills that contribute to and perpetuate knowledge was *real honor*.

Few would have his personal goals -- most want instant gratification and reward -- but FJL's attitude about life and his accomplishments can be attributed to his ability to see 'a bigger picture'. Perhaps his classical training and his skill as an analytical thinker were the reason for his philosophy. Lindheimer has been gone for over a

century, yet his life accomplishments loom as large as ever in scientific circles. His place in history has been achieved.

Today, we study FJL and marvel at his contributions to our scientific knowledge and botanical education. His life's work in botany is unquestionably massive by any standard. Lindheimer discovered several hundred plant species, and his name was used to designate 48 of these species or subspecies. Over 20 worldwide institutions house his collections, including the Missouri Botanical Garden, the British Museum, the Durand Herbarium and Museum of Natural History (Paris), Russia's Komarov Botanic Institute (St. Petersburg), and universities in Germany and Madrid. FJL's herbarium specimens were even displayed at the Paris World's Fair. Lindheimer's entire lifetime of collected species is estimated to be between 80,000 and 100,000 specimens.

In appearance, FJL was slightly strange, eccentric, a little unkempt and even wild, but he was far too superior intellectually and perhaps too smug to let the petty judgment of society dictate or rule him. To illustrate, FJL tells that when his luggage was lost, he wore black silk knit pants and jacket (considered undergarments); he tied them with a red Mexican sash, and continued about his business. FJL wore this attire (described as 'fit for a costume party'), and was undaunted by the effect he had on everyone else.

Biographical Background

Ferdinand (Jakob) Jacob Lindheimer's life began in Germany at Frankfurt-am-Main on May 21, 1801. He was the youngest son of an affluent family associated with the successful merchant class. His parents, Johann Hartmann Lindheimer and Johanetta Reiser Lindheimer, had influence and status in Frankfurt social circles. There

Continued on Page 24

were older stepbrothers: Jacob, Justus, and Thomas Lindheimer. FJL wrote about his sibling relationship ". . . my affectionate relationship never dimmed."

The family background included merchants, law professionals, and distant cousin Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832), 'Europe's most celebrated writer'.

Education

FJL became fatherless at a young age. He was enrolled in the best schools, including a Berlin Gymnasium (a German secondary school that prepares students for the university). The educational background of FJL included studies in classical languages, and he had a passion for mathematics.

At the University of Jena, FJL was a student of law. He also studied at the University of Wiesbaden. Lindheimer entered the Royal Prussian University at Bonn on November 7, 1825. Sources say he was a scholarship student in the field of philology (a study of language as used in literature).

There is no indication that FJL engaged in subversive political activity. He was 'praised for diligence and willingness to participate'. His courses included Greek and Latin literature and mythology, elementary Hebrew, algebra, fundamentals of philosophy, and geometry.

Political Climate

During FJL's student life, Europe was experiencing a period of political restructuring, and a charged and turbulent atmosphere existed. Many times, German universities and gymnasiums were in the middle of controversies, and the educators were often agitators. At the University of Jena when Lindheimer was a law student, the 'Turnverein' movement was emerging and gaining an almost religious character. The Turnverein movement was a physical discipline, stressing rigorous exercise, physical fitness, dexterity, and a regimen of competitive skillfulness promoted by a 'healthy body, healthy mind' mentality. A similarity is drawn to the fitness craze of today, but with more fanaticism in Lindheimer's

day. These were circumstances that influenced the development of FJL's youth and young adulthood.

Motivational Factors that Shaped Lindheimer

What motivated FJL? Not affluence; he had experienced this from birth and didn't need to explore it any further -- sort of a 'been there, done that' attitude. Social acceptance was not a necessary element for FJL; he walked away from an upper class existence. The need to honor the family name was missing; FJL's father was gone, and there was no need to attain that time-honored bond for favor -- that pressure was not present. Boarding school during FJL's formative years had diminished his mother's control. Peer and institutional standards shaped FJL's judgment and superseded family control. Financial security was not a driving factor; financial success was not a measuring stick of real worth to Lindheimer. Individualism was the driving motivation of Lindheimer's being. A highly developed intellect, sophisticated powers of reasoning, the mental capacity to inform, think, and acquire knowledge, and an aptitude for self education were strong elements of his character.

Professional Career

On March 24, 1827, Lindheimer withdrew from the University without a classical or doctoral degree. He began a teaching career at the Georg Bunsen Institute (Erziehungsanstalt) at Frankfurt. The Bunsen School, with Georg Bunsen as headmaster, specialized in the 'upbringing of Boys'. The school was highly regarded by patrons, but governmental authorities suspected it of being a political hotbed.

Family Estrangement

Agitation for political reform was occurring at this time. There was a student disorder at the Bunsen school, and political activity caused the authorities to close the school after student riots in 1832. The faculty was condemned

Continued on Page 25

for sedition. On April 3, 1833, a Liberal Nationalist uprising was staged. FJL had friends in the movement who were forced to leave the country. Headmaster Bunsen's brother planned a failed uprising in Frankfurt. Charges were never brought against JFL nor outlawed activity attributed to him, but this is the time that an estrangement developed between FJL and family members. FJL's political affiliation caused division, upset, and alienation within the family. FJL's political stance was likely action that dishonored the family. The Lindheimers seemed to have split over differences in their attitudes toward the political climate of the times. FJL withdrew any claim to family wealth or financial legacy; he even rejected his share of legal inheritance in the Lindheimer estate upon his mother's death in 1849. Lindheimer later would offer little insight about family unless asked direct questions about the past.

Emigration

In the fall of 1834, FJL emigrated from Germany. He came to New York and then on to Belleville, Illinois, where colleagues of the Bunsen faculty and other German emigrants lived. One source says FJL was a political refugee, though it is not clear whether he was forced or chose to leave.

Lindheimer's route from New York went by way of the Erie Canal to Buffalo, across to Cleveland, down the Ohio Canal to Portsmouth, Ohio, then to the Mississippi River to St. Louis, and then to join the Frankfurt men in Belleville, Illinois. These men were known as 'Latin Farmers'. 'Latin Settlements' in America sprang up as havens for the oppressed Germans. German university-educated individuals were fleeing from German autocratic government officials.

In nearby Austin County, the community of Cat Spring and, just south of there, the settlement known as Latium were examples of 'Latin Settlements'. Here, scholastics and university-educated men were engaged in farming, and were said to be learning horticulture by studying Latin textbooks, thus evolved the name 'Latin Farmers.' A claim that the Germans of the 'Latin Settlements' brought elevated cultural development and higher educational standards to the area was true.

Residents included at the Illinois Latin Settlement were: Bavarian jurist, Dr. Theodor Hilgard (and his three sons who later attained eminent scientific acclaim), future Illinois Lieutenant Governor Gustav Koerner, botanist Dr. George Engelmann (trained as a master forester) and his two brothers, physician Adolph Berchermann, and others.

In spite of these learned associates in Illinois, the experience was not fulfilling for FJL. There was an aimlessness and unproductivity in spite of the intellectual stimulation. On January 17, 1835, Lindheimer left Illinois accompanied by five other Germans: Ernst Deiken, Wilhelm Weber, Otto and Edward Friedrich, and one unknown. These men headed down the Mississippi to New Orleans. A plan to go to Mexico by way of Texas was hindered when no maps or accurate reports of Texas could be found. At this point, three of the party returned north, but FJL had an interest in the tropics, and Mexico had an appeal that would satisfy his curiosity. The remaining three men continued with a voyage to Vera Cruz.

Venture in Mexico

There was a German enclave in Mexico. The Karl Sartorius hacienda existed at Jalapa near Mirador. A man named Stein had a German settlement also centered there. Several German plantation owners had established themselves, and were engaged in economic and industrial ventures. German workers were raising crops of pineapples and bananas. FJL was reported to be a plantation overseer, and managed a distillery while in Mexico. He and companion Otto Friedrich began an extensive botanical collection there. Lindheimer's talent and unique observation skills in the area of botanical collection were emerging.

Lindheimer in the Military

After 16 months, disenchantment with this Mexican venture caused FJL to sail to Mobile, Alabama. Realizing a struggle between Mexico and Texas was eminent, FJL

Continued on Page 26

saw fit at the end of 1835 to depart Mexico. At Mobile, a volunteer group of Freedom Fighters, led by Captain Jerome B. Robertson, were bound for Texas. FJL joined them.

Lindheimer's unit was designated as Company D of the First Regiment Volunteers. The group reached Galveston, and was ordered to join General Sam Houston, but the surrender after the one-day battle at San Jacinto changed their orders. Under the command of William Rufus Hays, the group became part of a coastal defense unit to protect Galveston against a sea invasion and guard prisoners. FJL relates that during this service, the commanding officer allowed Lindheimer to forego drilling exercise, and permitted him to engage in botanical specimen collection.

Lindheimer's enlistment date in the 'Army of Texas' was recorded as being April 20, 1836. FJL's active duty ended on August 31, 1836, and his discharge date is listed as December 5, 1837. This military duty in the service of Texas did qualify FJL for compensation, which came in the form of a Second Class grant of land. Records indicate that on May 28, 1838, Ferdinand Jacob Lindheimer took an oath in Austin County, claiming one-third of a league of land for his military service. Austin County witnesses Robert Kleberg and Hiram Williams gave testimony to verify FJL's military service, which enabled him to claim his Class 2 Headright.

Postwar Activities

References tell us that Lindheimer engaged in farming near Houston for a period of time after the war. Indications are that FJL purchased a ten-acre farm from Sam Maas on November 24, 1839. The purchase price was \$30.00, and the land was located four miles west of Houston, with free access to White Oak Bayou water. In Gustav Dressel's *Houston Journal*, FJL is mentioned as having 'tried his hand at farming' in the Houston vicinity. This journal also states that Lindheimer began studying the Texas flora.

Conditions of the Times

FJL was documented as being among the 1,500 to 2,000 individuals who clustered and spent leisure time at Hous-

ton. The new Republic of Texas government was based there, and men gathered to wait for the emerging nation to take shape. Nights were spent at a German Inn, where the naturalist FJL associated with persons of all walks of life. Little attention was paid to background or birth; only talent determined discrimination or distinction.

Adventures

In the winter season of 1839-1840, Lindheimer went to study botany with George Engelmann in St. Louis. This was farming's off-season, so it afforded FJL time to travel.

It is known that in Europe, Engelmann, Bunsen, and Lindheimer were all associated with the 'Botanical Society of Frankfurt Youth' with a Professor Becker of the Senckenberg Foundation conducting field studies and excursions with these enthusiasts. (Engelmann operated a Frankfurt girls' school believed to have had close association with the Bunsen Boys School.)

After the winter season, Lindheimer returned to Texas and divided his time between farming and botany. FJL did acquire another small farm in the vicinity of his first farm, and for two years, engaged in truck farming. Lindheimer admits he 'realized the dream of farming', and the dream faded quickly as Lindheimer was becoming consumed by an interest in botany. On December 26, 1842, Lindheimer sold his farm to William Dankwerth (for \$240.00). He was ready for the next adventure in his life.

A Career in Botany

In 1839, FJL collected botanical specimens around San Felipe for George Engelmann. By 1840-1841, he had already collected and dried over 1,000 specimens. In 1842, Lindheimer made inquiry about doing this work for money; Engelmann likely had advised Lindheimer to turn botanical collecting into a source of livelihood. Arrangements between Englemann, Lindheimer, and Asa Gray were developing. Dr. Gray was Professor of Natu-

Continued on Page 27

ral History at Harvard University (he became known as the most important name in U.S. botany -- with some thanks to Lindheimer).

The winter of 1842-1843 found Lindheimer back in St. Louis (for the last time) negotiating a business deal. For collecting and preserving Texas plant specimens for the scientists, FJL would receive a fee of \$8.00 for 100 plant sets. Lindheimer's career in botany was launched, and would continue for the next nine years.

Through June 1843, FJL collected in the Houston area, then on to the Brazos Bottom (Austin County), where specimens were taken in the Bellville-Sealy-Mill Creek area. In October-November 1843, a southern swing was made to collect in the Chocolate Bayou and Galveston areas.

1844

All of 1844 was spent collecting between the Brazos and Colorado rivers. During January and February, collecting was done around San Felipe. Time was spent in the Colorado River bottom, but there is no concrete collection evidence from there.

Records do show FJL lodged with Robert Kleberg in Austin County at Cat Spring from December 1843 through May 1844. In an interview later, Kleberg's wife Rose described Lindheimer as 'a fine gentleman and splendid scholar'.

Industry

In May of 1844, Lindheimer writes, "At Industry I received the friendliest reception. Every conceivable preparation was made for me, including a house for my exclusive use." From May to October, FJL stayed and collected here. He was able to prepare three shipments of plants, even though climate conditions were less than favorable. There was a drought -- 12 weeks without rain; temperatures July 7: 96 in the shade, 130 in the sun.

During Lindheimer's months at Industry, Postmaster/Store owner, John G. Sieper, extended credit to him. In

early October, FJL writes, "The gentleman Sieper had the special kindness to advance me my necessities during this summer . . ." The bill owed was about \$40. A plea was made for Engelmann to send money for the debt FJL had incurred here.

Lindheimer left Industry on November 29, 1845. In another letter to Engelmann, FJL says he doesn't mean to press for money but he "should like to have a bit, so I shall not get the reputation of a swindler -- in Industry I owe \$70."

This exchange helps explain the comments FJL offered about Industry when he said, "this place is becoming materialistic with lack of higher motivation." He then states that he "can't find winter residence here . . . ready to travel, impatient to get underway . . . feeling confined." It is a fair assessment to assume that Lindheimer was asked to pay on his account in Industry!

Difficulties the Botanist Encountered

Lindheimer was always hindered by lack of cash. He lived on credit with acquaintances. Payments for his collections were made through credit exchange with business houses.

The botanical collection process required money for supplies, living expenses, and cash for packaging and mailing. Delivery time fluctuated with travel conditions. The specimens could take as long as three months en route to Missouri. Shipment safety and speed was always unpredictable. One entire season's collection was lost en route; though the expenditure for collecting was incurred, no money was paid for the lost shipment.

Shipment processing required an accounting inventory; then payment was transmitted by way of a business house upon which cash or supplies could be drawn. Again, the time it took the payment to reach Texas could take as long as shipping to Missouri.

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In addition to a persistent cash shortage, weather conditions were a constant dilemma. The botanist was stranded in isolated areas for long periods, when swollen streams took weeks to cross. On numerous occasions, the equipment cart with supplies was lodged in mud for extended periods. Several times, floods submerged the entire vehicle; once, careful packaging enabled the contents to be retrieved, but on another occasion, all contents were lost. Besides the danger of loss to the elements, leaving the vehicle unattended while stranded caused loss by thievery. FJL lost a tent and rifle this way.

Sometimes, FJL's only source of food was what he could hunt. He also spent time on his collecting expeditions when he saw no other human being for months.

Health hazards were ever-present. Encampment in flood conditions was made more treacherous by water moccasins. Exposure and inadequate shelter were potential health risks. FJL describes one instance when he was working knee deep in water to dislodge his stuck vehicle. Hampered by wet clothing, FJL shed them to work on the problem. Then a cold norther arrived. He described himself as 'featherless' as he struggled an hour and a half in the cold to free the cart.

In February 1844, FJL experienced near-fatal wounds that caused him a two month recuperation, six weeks of which were spent in bed at Cat Spring. While he was down, he sustained an infection in his thumb when 'so-called worms invaded'. FJL relates that he spent 30 days of unspeakable pain and took opium for relief; there were 8 days when no use could be made of his right thumb. Life for this botanist was far from idyllic, but his fervor for science did not waiver.

German Immigration Company

While staying at Industry, Lindheimer met and spoke at length with Prince Solms, the leader of a German immigration company known as the 'Adelsverein'. Because of his experience and acquaintance with Texas, FJL was persuaded to serve as a guide for the Adelsverein operation. In the beginning of December 1844, Lindheimer was on hand to greet the first Adelsverein arrivals on the coast. Free provisions were included for help in guid-

ing the colonists from the coast. During the trip, Lindheimer also served as official quartermaster.

FJL was able to continue collecting botanical specimens from Matagorda Bay to Victoria and in the Guadalupe River bottom. Upon arrival at the site of New Braunfels, FJL explored the area and gathered specimens through the region. He secured property as a colonist, and built a small hut there.

Lindheimer's botanical fame was a source of prestige for the settlement, and he received additional land to establish a 'Botanical Garden'. This garden land was given to FJL for his service to the Adelsverein, including acting *gratis* as quartermaster on the inland trip.

Botanical Garden and Plant Information

Lindheimer's plan for a botanical garden was a long-held one. In 1842, while living in Houston, the idea and need for space to protect rare specimens at a Botanical Garden of Texas was expressed. Again, while at Cat Spring in 1843, FJL said, "Here it would be possible to establish a nursery of botanical plants and perhaps conduct morning class and afternoon study during winter months, the purpose would be to have perennials, annuals, fruit and blossom trees to get further information from and become acquainted with their development, plus find an asylum (refuge) in them!"

It was John O. Meusebach, the head of the Adelsverein, who named Lindheimer to direct a Botanical Garden in New Braunfels. In 1847, the Botanical Garden was described ". . . at the end of town at a distance on the bank of the Comal River there stood a hut with enclosed garden -- its arrangement and position furnished an idyllic picture . . . "

Meusebach's plan was to have Texas plants, an arboretum for southern tropical plants, plus an agricultural experimental garden. Lindheimer was to run the project, the Adelsverein to supply workers, farm, and house. Profits and losses would be shared equally.

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Lindheimer and Meusebach were friends and fellow nature lovers. They traded scientific knowledge, and had a plan to set up a pilot school to commercially grow fruits for the colony. No information or evidence exists about their ventures.

Professionally, Lindheimer continued to collect Texas botanical specimens for the scientific academia until 1852. After his 1846 marriage to Eleonore Reinarz and establishment of his home and family (2 sons and 2 daughters), FJL's extended trips were not as numerous as during his single life. Mrs. Lindheimer is given credit as being an excellent botanical partner, and deserves much credit for her preserving skills. FJL's daily schedule included collecting specimens from daybreak until 11 AM, preparing specimens from 11 until 1 PM (noon sun warmed the pressing paper and helped in drying), pressing the prepared specimens, and finishing collecting from 2 to 4 PM -- rarely was collecting done in the evening hours. FJL could collect, dry, and press 50 to 100 plants a day, and on a good day, he could do 200 specimens, but those days were rare.

In 1846, Lindheimer did travel on some Central Texas outings with German geologist Ferdinand Roemer during his Texas tour. However, FJL felt his work was slowed and compromised when he had to wait for Roemer to make observations. FJL preferred to work independently of others.

FJL did continue to explore new plant material in new areas. He made frequent excursions into 'wild' regions to the northwest, where Indians were still a threat. FJL had numerous encounters with many Indian tribes, but he was never molested by any. Speculation is that they observed him at work collecting plants and believed him to be a 'medicine man', and gave him no problems. His relationship with them remained cordial and friendly -- they even paid friendly visits -- and he went on several journeys with them. Lindheimer credits his knowledge of medicinal herbs and applications to observing Indians.

Lindheimer also assisted botanist Louis Reinhardt as guide for the 'Latin Settlement' of Bettina, in the latter part of 1847. The short-lived communist colony settled

in the Texas Llano-San Saba area. Reinhardt was sent by the Technical School of Darmstadt to collect botanical specimens, but the colony disintegrated in 1848.

Back in New Braunfels, FJL was being recognized as a 'humble but resolute leader'. He is credited with being a Justice of the Peace and County School Superintendent, and he conducted a private school for the gifted. He was also an administrator of one of the settlement's orphans. He held a respected community leadership role.

From 1852 until 1872, Lindheimer was the editor/publisher of the newspaper *Neu-Braunfelser Zeitung*. This business enterprise was conducted out of a room in Lindheimer's 1852 Fachwerk home. It was said the paper's 'content was beyond the comprehension of the majority, he did not write to please the masses but to uplift them'. And, though this internationally famous scientist no longer engaged in commercial botanical collecting, botany did remain an avocation throughout the remainder of Lindheimer's life.

Ferdinand Jacob Lindheimer's life was devoted to work and science. He made contributions of outstanding value. He "lived a long . . . useful life . . . filled with great content . . . communing with nature . . . and contemplating philosophy. His motivation in life was a pursuit of the good life for its own sake." His own simple quote sums up his life: "Do right and justice for the sake of right and justice, not for the reward!"

Lindheimer died December 9, 1879 at the age of 78.

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PLANTS NAMED FOR LINDHEIMER

(Compiled by Texas Parks and Wildlife/John Williams)
From Sophienburg Archives, New Braunfels, Texas

1. *Acalypha Lindheimeri* (Cardinal Feather). Schulz, 1922, page 122. Rickett, page 94.

2. *Artemisia Lindheimeriana* Scheele (Western Mugwort, White Sage, and at least 8 other names mentioned for genus). Correll and Johnston, page 1706.

3. *Asclepias Lindheimeri* Engelm and *Grya - Asclepias oenotheroides* Cham. and *Schlecht* (Green Milkweed). Wills and Irwin, page 172.

4. *Astragalus Lindheimeri* Gray (Milk-vetch). Rickett, page 272.

5. *Boerhavia Lindheimeri* Standl *B. tenuifolia* Gray (Spiderling). Correll and Johnston, page 596.

6. *Cassia Lindheimeriana* Scheele (Senna). Rickett, page 208.

7. *Castilleja Lindheimeri* (Gray) Shinnery, a variation of *Castilleja purpurca* (Nutt) G. Don (Indian Paintbrush). Wills and Irwin, page 203.

8. *Celtis Lindheimeri* (Lindheimer Hackberry). Vines, page 203.

9. *Cheilanthea Lindheimeri* (Sm.) Hook (Fairy Swords). Correll and Johnston, page 58.

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10. *Croton Lindheimerianus* Scheele. Correll and Johnston, page 937.
11. *Desmodium Lindheimeri* Vail (Tick Clover, Beggar's Tick, Tick-Trefoil).
12. *Garrya Lindheimeri* (Lindheimer Silk-tassel). Vines, page 115.
13. *Gaura Lindheimeri* Engel Gray (Wild Honeysuckle). Rickett, page 224.
14. *Ivervillea Lindheimeri* (Gray, Greene) (Snake Apple, Wild Pomegranate). Schulz, 1992, page 201. Rickett, page 357.
15. *Ipomoea Lindheimeri* Gray (Wild Morning Glory). Rickett, page 330.
16. *Indigoferia Lindheimeriana* Scheele. Rickett, page 330.
17. *Laphamia Lindheimeri* A. Gray (Bluff Daisy). Schulz, 1992, page 237.
- Perityle Lindheimeri* (Gray) Shinnery var. *Lindheimeri*. Correll and Johnston, page 169.
- Lamphamia Lindheimeri* var. *halimifolia* (Gray) Powell.
18. *Lesquerilla Lindheimeri* (Bladder Pods, Popweeds). Rickett, page 163.
19. *Lindheimeri Texana* Engelm S. Gray (Star-Daisy, Texas Star Lindheimer Daisy). Rickett, page 44.
20. *Mentzelia Lindheimeri-Urban and Gilg.* (Stickweed). Correll and Johnston, page 1085.
21. *Mimosa Lindheimeri* Gray. Vines, page 508.
22. *Mirabilis Lindheimeri* (Standl.) Shinnery (Four O'clock). Rickett, page 81.
23. *Monarda Lindheimeri* (Horsemint). Rickett, page 370.
24. *Muhlenbergia Lindheimeri* Hitchc. J. Wash. Sci. 24:291. 1934 (Lindheimer Muhly). Gould, page 261.
25. *Neptunia Lindheimeri*. Rickett, page 370.
26. *Nolina Lindheimeri* (Ribbon Grass). Rickett, page 35.
27. *Opuntia Lindheimeri* Engelm (Lindheimer Prickly Pear). Vines, page 776.
28. *Paronychia Lindheimeri* Engelm. (Wisk-broom Weed). Correll and Johnston, page 627.
29. *Polygala Lindheimeri* Gray (Purple Milkwort). Wills and Irwin, page 146.
30. *Rhus virens Lindheimeri* (Evergreen Sumac, Kinnikinnik). Schulz, 1992, page 126. Vines.
31. *Sida Lindheimeri* Engelm. and Gray. Rickett, page 124.
32. *Solanum Lindheimerianum* Scheele (Nightshade, Hierba Mora). Correll and Johnston, page 139.
33. *Specularis coloradoensis* (Buckl.) Small, s. *Lindheimeri* Vauk (Venus' Looking Glass). Correll and Johnston, page 1517.
34. *Sphaeralcea Lindheimeri* (Globe Mallow). Rickett, page 128.
35. *Spigelia Lindheimeri* Gray. Rickett, page 280.
36. *Tephrosia Lindheimeri* (Scarlet Pea). Rickett, page 206.
- Cracca Lindheimeri* (A. Gray) Kuntze (Scarlet Pea). Schulz, 1992, page 102. Wills-Irwin, page 137.
37. *Verbesina Lindheimeri* (Crownbeard). Rickett, page 436.

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38. *Vernonia Lindheimeri* Gray and Englem. (Ironweed).
Rickett, page 469.

39. *Salix nigra* var. *lindheimer* (Lindheimer Black Willow).

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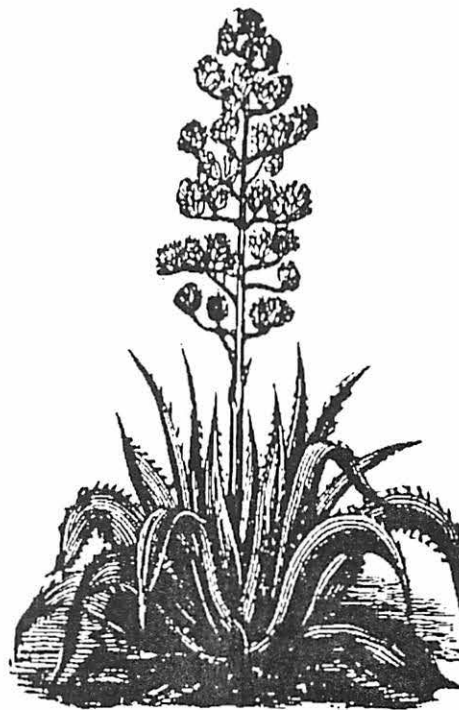
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GLOSSARY OF ILLNESSES FOUND IN GERMAN CHURCH RECORDS
(as causes of death)

Abortus Abtreibung	abortion	Ischias	sciatica (inflammation of the sciatic nerve)
Abszess	abscess	Keuchhusten	whooping cough
Alter	age, old age	Kindbettfieber	childbed fever
Altersschwache	weakness of old age	Kinderpocken	chicken pox
Asthma	asthma	Knochenfrass	caries
Aussatz	leprosy	Knochenkrebs	bone cancer
Ausserer Schaden	external damage	Kolik	dysentery
Auszehrung	consumption phthisis (old age)	Kopfwasser	hydrocephalus
Bandwurm (see Nesselwurm)	tapeworm	Krampe	cramps, spasms, convulsions
Beulenpest (see Pest)	bubonic plague	Kratze	scabies (sever itch)
Biahlungen	flatulence	Krebs	cancer
Blatterrose	shingles	Kropf	goiter
Blinddarm	appendicitis	Langwierige Krankheit	prolonged illness
Blutfluss, Blutlauf, Blutgang	hemorrhage	Lungenentzündung	pneumonia
Blutsturz	violent hemorrhage	Lungenkatarrh	pulmonary disease
Braune	quinsy, angina	sucht lahmung	
Brand am Fuss	gangrene on the foot	Magenkatarrh	gastritis
Brechrühr	cholera	Magenschwache	stomach disease
Brunchschaden	hernia	Masern	measles
Brusterntzündung	pleurisy, inflammation of the chest	Milzverhärtung	anthrax
Brusttieber	cramps, spasms, convulsions	Nervenfieber	nervous fever, typhoid
Brustkrampf	dropsy of the chest	Nesselwurm (see Bandwurm)	tapeworm
Brustwassersucht	cholera	Pedechien	typhotic fever
Cholera	diarrhea	Pest	plague
Durchfall	abscess	Pocken	pox
Eiterbeule	weakening, debilitation, exhaustion	Räude	dry scab
Entkräftung	epilepsy	Rothein	German measles
Epilepsie	miscarriage	Ruhr	dysentery
Fehigeurt	putrid fever	Scharlachfieber	scarlet fever
Faulfieber	fever	Schlaganfall	cerebral apoplexy
Fieber	typhoid fever	Schlagfluss	apoplexy apoplectic stroke
Fieckfieber	dry scab	Schleimfieber	mucus fever
Flechtenkrankheit	typhoid fever	Schwachsinn	feeble-mindedness
Flecktyphus (see Typhus)	reheumatic fever	Schwache	weakness
Flussfieber	premature birth	Schwamme	fungus
Fruhgeurt	cerebral apoplexy	Schwindsucht	consumption
Gehirmschlag	jaundice	Strickfluss	choking catarrh angina pectoris
Gebsucht	arthritis	Stichkusten	whooping cough
Gelerkrheumatismus	swelling or tumor goiter	Typhus	typhoid fever
Geschwulst	ulcer in throat	Tobsucht	raving madness
Geschwur im Hals	shingles	Unbestimmte Krankheit	undefined disease
Gesichtsrose	arthritis	Wasserkopf or Kopfwasser	hydrocephalus
Gicht	apoplexy	Wassersucht	dropsy
Gliederstoptung (see Schlagfluss)		Weichselzopf	matted hair infested by lice
Gurtelrose	shingles	Windpocken	chicken pox
Hals abgeschnitten	throat cut	Wochenbett Fieber	childbed fever
Halsentzündung	throat infection	Wurmer	worms
Halschwindsucht	throat consumption	Wurmfieber	worm fever
Himrentzündung	brain infection	Zahnfieber	(a fever in young children)
Hitziges Fieber (schleichendes Fieber)	hot fever or quick fever	Zahnfleischentzündung	gingivitis
Husten	coughing	Ziegenpeter	gingivitis
Influenza (Grippe)	influenza		mumps
Innerliche Krankheit	internal disease		

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GLOSSARY OF GERMAN OCCUPATIONS AND TITLES

Ackermann	husbandman, small farmer	Burger	citizen
Adeliger Edelmann	nobleman	Burgermeister	mayor
Aderlasser	barber, surgeon	Buttel	court official
Akadem Grad auch	academic graduate	Buttner	cooper
Altburgermeister	former mayor	Burgmann	castio steward
Amtmann	magistrate, provost, warden	Chirurg	surgeon
Amtsknecht	messenger servant	Corporal	corporal
Amtsverwalter	administrator	Dachdecker	roof tiler, thatcher
Angerstein	jeweler maker	Dechant, Dekan	dean (church or university)
Anstreicher	painter	Desertaur	deserter
Anwalt	lawyer, guardian	Diener	servant
Apotheker	pharmacist	Dienerin	maid servant
Arbeiter	worker, laborer	Dragoner	dragoon
Archivar	archivist	Drechsler	turner, thresher
Anner	poor, beggar	Durchreisender	stranger, transient
Arzt	physician	Einnehmer	collector
Aufseher	supervisor	Einwohner	inhabitant
Auslander	foreigner	Eisengiesser	iron founder
Auswanderer	emigrant	Eisenhandler	ironmonger
Bader	barber, surgeon	Eisenschmied	blacksmith
Backer	baker	Erzgraber	ore miner
Backergeselle	baker, journeyman	Erzieher	educator
Beysass (see Schoffe)	lay assessor	Fahnrich	flag bearer (military)
Banker, Wechsler	banker, money changer	Fahman	ferryman
Barbier, Bartscherer	barber	Farber	dyer
Bauer	farmer	Fahnentrager	flag bearer
Baumeister	master builder, construction supervisor, architect	Faktor	manager, superintendent (merchant)
Baumgartner	gardener	Feilenhauer	file maker
Beamter	official	Feldhuter	field watchman, field warden
Berater	adviser or counselor	Feldmesser	surveyor
Bergmann	miner	Feldwebel	sergeant
Besenbinder	broom maker	Feuerwerker	explosives expert, maker of fireworks
Betriebsleiter	manager, superintendent of merchant business	Fischer	fisherman
Bettler	beggar	Flaschenmacher	bottle maker
Bierbrauer	beer brewer	Fleischbeschauer	meat inspector
Biersieder	beer distiller	Flesicher	butcher
Bildhauer	sculptor	Flickschneider	mending tailor
Bildschnitzer	wood carver	Flosser	raftsman
Binder	binder	Forster	forest ranger
Bleicher	bleacher	Folterknecht	executioner, torturer
Bleigiesser	lead smelter	Founer	quartermaster (for supply)
Boettcher	cooper	Fraulein	miss, young lady
Bote	messenger	Freibauer	free farmer
Briefbote	mailman	Fremder	stranger
Brieftrager	mail carrier	Friseur	barber
Bruckenzoelinger	bridge toll collector	Furst	prince
Brunnenmeister	supervisor of well construction	Fuhrmann	coachman, wagoner
Buchbinder	book binder	Gartner	gardener
Buchdrucker	printer	Gardist	guardsman
Bunchhandler	book dealer	Gastwirt	innkeeper
Buchhalter	bookkeeper	Gaukler	vagabond, minstrel, magician
Buchmaler	book illustrator	Geistlicher	clergyman
Buchsenmacher	rifle maker, gunsmith	Geideinnehmer	money collector
Buchschmied	gunsmith	Gemeindediener	beadle, community messenger (servant of the mayor)
Burge	sponsor		

Gemusegartner	market gardener	Karcher (see Fuhrmann)	coachman
Gemusehandler	green grocer, grocer	Karner, Karrer (see Fuhrmann)	coachman
Gerber	tanner	Kammerer	chamberlain
Gerichtsbeisitzer	associate judge	Kammerdiener	butler
Gerichtsdienner	servant in the court (under bailiff)	Kalkbrenner	lime burner
Gerichtsschoffe	assessor	Kannengiesser	pewterer
Gerichtsschreiber	clerk in the court	Kantor	singer
Gerichtsverwandter	court official	Kanzleibeamter	chancery clerk
Gewurzkramer	grocer, dealer in spices	Kaplan	chaplain
Giessor	founder, caster, molder	Kaufmann	merchant
Glaser	glazier	Kellereiverwalter, Kellermeister	keeper of wine cellar
Glasmaler	glass painter	Kerkermeister	jailer, gaoler
Glockengiesser	bell founder	Kerzenzieher	candlemaker
Glockner	sexton, bell ringer	Kessler	boilermaker, tinker
Goldschmied	goldsmith	Kettenschmied	chainsmith
Graf	count, earl	Kirchenpfleger	church caretaker
Greis	old man	Kirchenschoffe	church assessor
Grenadier	grenadier, infantryman	Kistenmacher	crate maker
Grobschmied	blacksmith	Kisten-Truhenmacher	cabinetmaker
Gross-Herzog	grand duke	Knappe	squire
Gurtler	brass worker	Knecht	servant
Guertler	brass founder, brass worker	Knopfmacher	button maker
Gutspachter	lessee of estate	Koch	cook
Handler	dealer, trader, merchant	Kohler	charcoal burner
Halbbauer	half-farmer, semi-farmer	Korbmacher	basket maker
Hammerschmied	blacksmith	Korbpflechter	basket weaver
Handschuhmacher	glove maker	Kornhausverwalter	granary administrator
Handwerker	craftsman	Kormmesser	grain measurer
Harfner	musician, harpist	Kramer	peddler, shopkeeper
Hauer	miner	Krankenwarter	male nurse
Hauptmann	captain	Kuchenbacker	confectioner
Hausdiener	servant	Kufer	cooper cellerman
Hausgenosse	house mate	Kurschner	furnier
Hausiefer	peddler	Kuster	church caretaker or custodian
Hausler, Hausler	cottager, landless laborer	Kuhirt	cowherd
Hausmaster	caretaker	Kuhhirtin	cowherd (female)
Hebamme	midwife	Kupferdrucker	copperplate printer
Heger	game warden	Kupferschmied	coppersmith
Heizer	stoker, fireman	Kupferstecher	copperplate engraver, etcher
Hemdenmacher	shirt maker	Kutscher	coachman
Henker	executioner, torturer	Laufer	messenger
Herr	master, mister	Lale	layman
Herzog	duke	Landmann	farmer
Heuerling (see Tagelohner)	hireling (day laborer)	Landstreicher	tramp
Hilfsgeistlicher	assistant clergyman	Lastträger	porter
Hirt(e)	herdsman, shepherd (also pastor)	Lehnsmann	vassal
Hirtin	herder (female)	Lehrer	teacher, educator
Holzhandler	lumber merchant	Lehrmeister	master of trade
Holzhauser	woodcutter	Leibeigner	serf bondsman
Hoptenbauer	hop grower	Leiermann	organ grinder
Hornist	horn player	Leinenweber	linen weaver
Hutmacher	hat maker	Leutnant	lieutenant
Imker	beekeeper	Leutpriester	lay priest
Inwohner	inhabitant	Lodenmacher	maker of coarse woolen cloth
Jager	hunter	Magd	maidservant
Jagdgehilfe	hunter's assistant	Magister	schoolmaster
		Maler	overseer, painter

Treideler	tower of ships in canal or river (pronounced o no ow)
Trommler	drummer
Trompeter	trumpeter
Trossknecht	camp follower
Truchsess	lord high steward
Tuchhändler	textile trader, draper
Tuchscherer	cloth cutter
Turhtürer	usher
Uhrmacher	watchmaker
Untertan	subject
Verkäufer	salesman
Verwalter	administrator
Verweser	administrator, regent
Veteran	veteran
Viehhandier	cattle trader
Viehhirte	cattle herder
Vizebürgermeister	vice-mayor
Vikar	vicar
Vogt	warden
Vormund	guardian
Vorsteher	foreman
Wachtmeister	sergeant major
Wachter	watchman
Waffenschmied	gunsmith
Wagner	wagon builder, wagonmaker
Waise	orphan
Waisepfleger	orphan nurse
Waldhüter	forest ranger
Weber	weaver
Wechsler	changer
Wegmacher	path maker, paver
Weinbauer	wine farmer
Weinhandier	wine trader, vintner
Weissgerber	tanner
Wirt	innkeeper
Wollenweber	wool weaver
Wundarzt	surgeon
Wurstmacher	sausage maker
Zeidler	beekeeper
Zentgraf, Hauptmann	captain
Zeuge	witness
Ziegelbrenner	tile burner
Ziegeldecker	tiler, slater
Ziegler	brickmaker
Zigeuner	gipsy
Zimmermann	carpenter
Zinkenish	bugler
Zinngiesser	tinfounder, pewterer
(see Kannengiesser)	
Zirkleschmied	compass smith
Zöllner	toll collector
Zuckerbacker	confectioner
Zunftmeister	master of a guild

GERMAN TEXANS' GENEALOGY SECTION

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

BITS - PIECES - NEWS

ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRATION MUSEUM NOW HAS A WEB SITE

www.ellisland.org. To view The American Immigrant Wall of Honor on-line, where you can view a registered family name, research if one has been registered, possibly locate a family name and register your family using the electronic form, the URL is www.wallofhonor.com. (source: Roots 'N Branches)

WHAT DOES "ORPHAN " REALLY MEAN ? Until the last century a mother had no legal custody of her children, so the term " orphan" meant many a times only that the father was dead.

CORRECTION: POSEN GERMANIC RESEARCH GROUP

In the Fall issue of the Journal on page 220 the e-mail address was incorrect. Sorry my typing error. The correct e-mail address is: scheff1960@aol.com.

HELP FROM THE CENSUS BUREAU. A branch of the Census Bureau will assist researchers in obtaining census records from the 1930-1990 Federal returns for any person for whom you can supply proof of death. "Age search" will , for \$25, search any two census records. The search is limited to the person for whom you are requesting information, but you may ask for other family members to be included for a \$ 2. per person fee. The full line of information from the census return will be provided with payment of a \$ 6. fee. The basic fee includes an official document listing the person's name, age, place of birth, citizenship and relationship to the head of household. Form BC-600, which is required, may be obtained from any local Social Security Bureau office or by writing : Bureau of Census, "Age Search" P.O. Box 1545, Jeffersonville, IN 47131

(source: Prewitt Newsletter)

OLD HOUSE NUMBERS - NEW ADDRESSES.

Mr. Wilhelm Niermann from Stemwede/Wehdem, Germany, who has visited our GTHS Headquarters on Feb. 12, 1998 and who has helped many of our members in their German Research has given us a list of old House number . The old House numbers correspond with the present day addresses in the towns of: Arrenkamp, Destel, Dielingen, Drohne, Haldem, Levern, Niedermehnen, Oppendorf, Oppenwehe, Sundern, Twiehausen, Wehdem and Westrup.

If you know the old House number of your ancestor in any of these towns, we now can give you todays address for that house. Send SASE to genealogy editor, Christa Prewitt.

Mr. Niermann, we greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness and again many many thanks !!

CENSUS TAKER SAYS WHAT ?

The Texas 1850 Federal Census schedule Volume 3, written by H.Swaringen, Asst.Marshall, 23 October 1850 contains this note, written by the census taker.

" I certify these to be sixtyfour pages and a piece of the inhabitants and done as near in accordance with my oath as I could do it. The people was hard to get along with."

ARIZONA OPENS RECORDS.

Arizona House Bill 2042 was signed by the governor on April 29, 1997. This bill provides for open vital records for genealogical research. Genealogists celebrated until a state archivist pointed out, that the bill will not become a law until 90 days after the bill is signed. In addition, the microfilms of the records will not get to the library, archives and public departments until June 30, 1998.

(source: Prewitt Newsletter)

1900 COMAL COUNTY CENSUS now available. This historical book contains all of the information provided by the 1900 U.S. Census of Comal County, Texas. Included you will find; race, date of birth, birth place, mother , father, immigration, occupation and more. A wonderful research tool, 308 pages, spiral bound, \$ 25.00 + \$ 2.06 tax if in Texas, \$ 3.50 postage and handling. Sophienburg Museum & Archives, 401 W.Coll, New Braunfels, TX 78130

ADOPTION RECORDS A quote from the Union Co. (IA) GS periodical suggests that when you search for adoption records in a court house, never tell the clerk what you looking for. Ask to see the divorce or probate files. Adoptions are often hidden there. Check the indexes under the letter "I" for "In Re" (In Regards). Under this heading you may find " In Re - A petition to adopt" or "In Re - Petiotion to change name," etc.

(source: IGS Newsletter Jan.98)

IGI ADDENDUM. You probably have checked the IGI (International Genealogical Index) for your surnames at an LDS branch Library. Have you also checked the Addendum? This is virtually a second volume of the IGI. It contains material submitted after the first segment of the IGI was completed. The Addendum now covers 17CDs, so that is a lot of information to be checked. (Source: IGS Newsletter, Feb.98)

1998 GTHS CONVENTION IN AUSTIN. After calling and talking to many of our members, the genealogy editor again decided to be available to genealogy buffs for their questions, translations etc., instead of a work-shop. It seems that they would rather have their questions answered instead of sitting through a session on genealogical research. Most members also belong to smaller genealogy groups, were they have speakers on various genealogical subjects during their meetings. Your genealogy editor Christa Prewitt has given many of these speeches. Please let us her from you. Thank you.

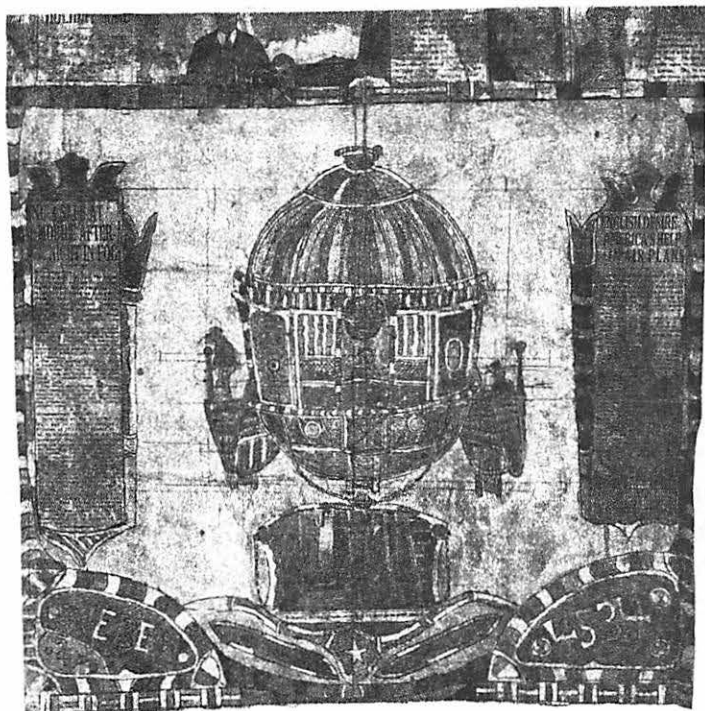
GENEALOGY SECTION

"The GRUENAU TURN & SCHUETZEN VEREIN will celebrate the 100th Anniversary of its founding in conjunction with the Annual MAI FEST on the first Sunday of May, May 3, 1998. The GRUENAU TURN & SCHUETZEN VEREIN holds the annual Mai Fest and the annual OKTOBER FEST (first Sunday in October) in the Society's festival hall, built in 1927 and known locally as Gruenau, and located near Yorktown, Texas. The facilities will open at noon on Sunday, May 3, 1998. The scheduled activities will begin at 12:30 and continue to 7 PM. These activities will include a verbal and a pictorial presentation of the history of the organization, the local community and the physical facilities. A written history is planned to be available for sale. Other activities are Polka/waltz dance exhibitions, A MAYPOLE, and an afternoon concert by the Nordheim Community Band.

The GRUENAU TURN & SCHUETZEN VEREIN will celebrate 100 years of success by providing a free dance for all the guests with the music provided by the LEO MAJEK ORCHESTRA, starting at 3. The famous GRUENAU family style sausage supper starts at 5 PM with ticket sales beginning at 4 PM. And of interest to all, drinks will be available for sale thruout the festivities.

We welcome everyone."

Please contact Donald J. Haase, PhD, Tel/fax 830 789 4129 if additional information is desired.



GALLERIES—CHELSEA

CHARLES A. A. DELLSCHAU (1830-1923)—A Prussian immigrant who settled in Houston in 1850, Dellschau worked as a butcher and then as a sales clerk until he retired, in 1900. He spent the rest of his days cloistered in his attic, painting and drawing obsessively in what he called "aeronautical notebooks." Each one contains dozens of pages of fantastical airships—brightly colored flying machines with flaps and wings and pulleys—surrounded by patterned bunting, collaged news clips on the topic of aviation, and cryptic phrases and symbols. It's a fascinating oeuvre; this is his first one-man show. Through Feb. 7. (Ricco/Maresca, 529 W. 20th St. 627-4819.)

THE NEW YORKER, FEBRUARY 2, 1998

The aeronautical notebooks of Charles A. A. Dellschau (Ricco/Maresca).

SECOND ANNUAL ANGELINA COLLEGE GENEALOGY CONFERENCE

July 16-July 18, 1998 in Lufkin, Texas. Featured speakers are: Richard Hooverson, Belton TX; Bob Bowmann, Lufkin; Jeri Steel; William Dow, Jr.; and Michael Matthews all of Carrolton, TX.; Marynell Anderson Bryant, Sulphur Springs; Mike Odom, Rusk, and Trevia Wooster Beverly of Houston, TX. Total cost of conference prior to July 1, '98 is \$100.00, which included six catered meals, all conference sessions and a shared dorm room for two nights. One day participants \$ 30.00. For more information contact Dr. Frederik W. Kauke, Dean of Community Services and Development, Angelina College, P.O. Box 1768, Lufkin, TX 75902-1768, or call 1-409-633-5206.

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC. 29th annual Jamboree at the Exhibition Building. The Pasadena Center, 300 E. Green Street, Pasadena California, May 30-31, 1998. For more information contact SCGS Inc., 417 Irving Dr., Burbank, CA 91504-2408

CHEROKEE COUNTY, TEXAS ANCESTOR SWAP MEET. Sat. June 27, 1998 Norman Activity Center, 9am - 5pm, 526 E. Commerce, Jacksonville, TX 75766. See Agenda at <http://www.e-tex.com/personal/gordonbe/swapmeetAgenda.htm>
For more information contact: Cherokee County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1332, Jacksonville, TX 75766-1332

MID-ATLANTIC GERMANIC SOCIETY, ANNUAL SPRING MEETING

Sat. May 2, 1998, at Blob's Park, Jessup, MD. Registration deadline April 18, '98. Featured speaker: Dr. John Philip Colletta. For more information contact: Joan Sheviak, 3519 King Arthur Road, Annandale, VA 22003-1316

HOUSTON GENEALOGICAL FORUM - SPRING SEMINAR, will be held on Sat. April 25, 1998, at the Scottish Rite Temple, 2900 N.Braeswood, Houston. Featured speaker is Sandra Hargreaves Luebking, noted author, instructor, and national lecturer. For more information contact: HGF Spring Seminar, P.O. Box 271466, Houston, TX 77277-1466

Texas Research Ramblers of Bryan, TX is pleased to announce their fourth annual genealogy seminar. The featured speaker this year will be SHARON DeBARTOLO CARMACK and her topics will be "Flesh on the Bones: Putting your Ancestors into Historical Perspective"; "Ancestors Not News Material? How Newspapers Can Still Help Your Research"; and "Interpreting American Tombstone Art and Symbols". The seminar will be held Saturday, 21 March 1998 at the Brazos Center in Bryan, TX. Registration will be \$22.00 (prior to 9 March 1998) and includes lunch. Registration after this date and at the door will be \$28.00. Registrations may be mailed to Sue Foy, 804 Vine St., Bryan, TX 77802.

GENEALOGY SECTION

QUERIES

I am searching for information on my Grandparents, Heinrich Louis Kramer (aka Henry) who came to the United States in 1882 as a stow-away on a ship from Germany, and Kathrin (aka Katie) Steger who came to the United States via New York on November 6, 1882 from Germany. They married on 9.22.1883 at St. Mary's Catholic Church in Austin, TX and they had 7 children who are all now dead. Kramer Lane was named after my Grandparents. I know very little about them before they arrived in the US. I am especially interested in finding out where in Germany they were born and also the names of their parents. If you can help me please write to: Margaret K. Brown, 1024 Frances, Rosenberg, TX 77471

QUERY: FRIEDRICH PANKONIN & HENRIETTE BRANDT

Still seeking information on my great-grandparents. Geue's "New Homes in a New Land" lists Fredrich's arrival on the *Iris* as January of 1861. The following year Ludwig Pankonin and his wife, (possibly Lina) arrive according to her book. Freidrich lists his place of departure as Springberg (Spremborg?) and his destination as Shelby, Texas. Their first born son, Louis O. Pankonin, was born in 1860. On some census records his birthplace was recorded as Prussia, other places as Texas. There was a story told many years ago that Louis was actually born on the ship and that there was great discussion over where his birthplace should be recorded. We do not really know if Friedrich came to Texas alone or with a wife and child. The Pankonin's first appear in the church records in Berlin, Texas, with their surname spelled as Bankoni or Bankow, but Henriette Brandt's name is always spelled correctly. They do not appear on the 1860 census, but do appear on the 1870 census living near Brenham in Washington County, but recorded incorrectly under the name of McGorda. However, all the other information is correct regarding names and birthdates of children. They do not appear on the 1880 Washington County Census and no further record of them has been recorded until Louis Ponkoney registers a cattled brand in Williamson County in 1879 and two of the Pankonin girls, Analie and Adeline, marry in Austin County in the 1880's. Gus appears on the 1880 census in Williamson County, but the younger brothers appear only in the 1900 census as adults with families of their own. **FRIEDRICH "FRITZ" PANKONIN** (born Prussia 1828) and **HENRIETTE BRANDT** (born Prussia 1842) were the parents of Louis, Mollie, Gus, Ada, Friedrich, Fred, Henry, and Paul. They probably lived at Berlin or Muellersville. Baptismal records located for two of the children of Fritz and Henriette indicate that they were members of Salem German Lutheran Church in 1866 (near Muellersville) where their second daughter, "Ada" Adeline Luise Wilhelmine Karoline was born on April 11. On October 20 she was baptized and her sponsors were Karoline Wilhelmine Ernestine Boortz Frank and L. Schurenberg. An 1868 record of baptism and burial made by the Rev. Rudolph Weidli at Ebenezer Lutheran Church, Berlin, indicates that Friedrich Pankonin, Jr. was born December 12, 1868, was baptized on December 18 and died at 3:00 pm the same day. He was buried at Noon on the following day. Little Friedrich's sponsors were Johann Ludwig Pankonin, Auguste Wilhelmine Kaddatz Boortz Hering. Does anyone have any information on these families (BRANDT OR PANKONIN or baptismal sponsors) ?

Winnie McNamara Howard 622 Ellena Houston, Texas 77076 (713) 691-7458 or (800) 766-7000, x4127.

GENEALOGY SECTION

MARIE "MARY" LUISE WILHELMINE SCHULZE

Mary Schulze was born in 1842 in Annaburg, Germany. She traveled to Galveston with her aunt and uncle (possibly Carl and Sophie Schulze of Industry). She arrived aboard the *Fortuna* in 1860. She married Johann Ludwig Wilhelm Geldmacher in Round Top, Texas, in 1864 while he was home on leave (War Between the States). They lived in Galveston, Shelby, Welcome, Waldeck, and later Taylor. Thirteen children were born to them. On many documents several names appear and reappear, but with no absolute connection. Mary Schulze was somehow tied to the Vogelsang, Schulze, Buenger, and Kniep families. Whether these were family relationships or friendships, I have not yet determined. There are several legal documents regarding pensions and property with sworn statements by the Schulze and Kniep families of Austin and Fayette County. If anyone has information that can prove her relationship to Carl and Sophie Schulze or any of the other names mentioned, please contact me.

**Winnie McNamara Howard, 622 Ellena Rd., Houston, TX 77076, Tel. 713-691-7458
800-766-7000 x 4127**

OTTO GELDMACHER/EMMA HETZEL

Otto Geldmacher was born in Round Top, Texas in 1864 to Mary Schulze and William Geldmacher. He married Emma Hetzel around 1892. Emma may have been from Carmine and her father, possibly Richard, may have been the butcher in Carmine. Otto and Emma had one son, Bodo W. Geldmacher, who was born about 1864 and died during WWI. Bodo is buried at LaBahia Prairie Cemetery. Otto and Emma divorced around 1900 and he later married, Amailie Pankonin Freitag and Emma married Frank Bathe. Would like to confirm marriage date of Otto and Emma and obtain information about Emma and her family.

**Winnie McNamara Howard, 622 Ellena Rd., Houston, TX 77076, Tel. 713-691-7458,
800-766-7000 x 4127**

ANTON PETER

Searching for information regarding ANTON PETER and wife:

KNOWN INFORMATION:

Anton emigrated from Prussia to the United States

Departed from Germany from the port of Bremen, 24 September 1872 aboard the German Bark Erna - Captain H. Schutte - 185 passengers.

Arrived Galveston, Texas port 23 November 1872.

Family members: Father Anton, Son Anton, Daughter Barbara, Son August, Daughter Elizabeth.

June 1880 farming in Austin County, Texas with two sons Anton and August.

FATHER ANTON PETER:

Birth: 1820 Prussia

Death: September 1880 Austin County Texas advertizing for guardians for two minor children, August and Elizabeth. No death date or place.

DAUGHTER BARBARA:

Birth: January 1851 East Prussia

Married: 9 November 1879 Brenham, Washington, Texas to Peter Maloney

Died: 3 January 1924 Hempstead, Waller, Texas.

Burried: 4 January 1924 Monaville, Waller, Texas.

SON ANTON:

Birth: 1855 Prussia

Married: 5 June 1887 Giddings, Lee, Texas to Bertha Keng

Died: Unknown

Burried: Rost Family Cemetery, Lee County, Texas.

SON AUGUST:

Birth: 6 July 1861 Prussia

1st marriage: 31 Jan 1888 Giddings, Lee, Texas to Maria Stork

2nd marriage: 18 Dec 1890 Giddings, Lee, Texas to Emily Rost.

Died: 5 Oct. 1940 Giddings, Lee, Texas.

Burried: 6 Oct 1940 Rost Family Cemetery, Lee County, Texas.

DAUGHTER ELIZABETH:

Birth: 1 Aug 1870 East Prussia

Married: 26 July 1892 Hempstead, Waller, Texas to Fritz A. Hartman.

Died: 10 May 1953 Sunny Side, Waller, Texas

Burried: 11 May 1953 Monaville, Waller, Texas.

Elizabeth was raised by the August Linke family in Bernardo Prairie, Colorado, Texas.

Magdalena wife of August Linke was sister of Anton Peter.

FAMILY REUNIONS

GELDMACHER/PONKONEY/PUNKONEY REUNION

The first annual Geldmacher/Pankonin Reunion was held April 26, 1997, in Miertschin Hall, at Immanuel Lutheran Church in Houston, Texas. This was the first time the entire family had gathered in more than fifty years. More than 60 braved the terrible weather and enjoyed a great barbecue luncheon, hosted by Winnie and Bill Howard. There were many old photographs and documents on display to be enjoyed by all. The reunion was preceded by a memorial service conducted by the Magnolia Rangers Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to honor Wilhelm Geldmacher for his service in the Confederate Army. Wilhelm died suddenly in 1900 in Galveston and was buried without a funeral service. Anna Sheppard, President, Magnolia Rangers, attired in period dress performed a charming skit entitled, "Behind Every Southern Man is a Good Southern Woman." The eldest member present on the Geldmacher side was Edna Geldmacher Tucker, 91, of Houston and the youngest member was Benjamin McNamara, 7, of Jacksonville. The eldest Pankonin present was Donald Hughes of Taylor who will probably win again in 25 or 30 years, he just happened to be the eldest Pankonin descendant present. Kalli Wied of Spring was the youngest present at age 2. The eldest living Pankonin descendant is Roxie Irene Stallcup Edge of Three Rivers who is 101 years young. Carol Punkoney Reid and husband, Jeff, of Dallas traveled the longest distance for the Pankonin side and Kathy Ryan Wilson, and husband, Bill, won those honors for the Geldmacher side. Melissa and Michael James of Tomball were the most recently married couple attending. Next year's reunion (tentatively set for October) will be held in Thrall or Taylor, Texas. For reunion information contact: Winnie Howard, 622 Ellena, Houston, TX 77076. (713) 691-7458

100th ANNUAL NIXON FAMILY REUNION
AUGUST 9, 1998 — DOSS TX



The descendants of Andrew Jackson Nixon II and Louise (Lois) Christine Strackbein will meet at the schoolhouse in Doss TX. Louise emigrated to Indianola TX with her parents, Frederick & Elizabeth Peter, from Frohnhausen, Dillkreis, Nassau, Germany in July, 1851. Forty-seven years later, in 1898, the family started meeting at Squaw Creek in Gillespie County, west of Fredericksburg, near the "old home place", and have been gathering once a year ever since. The location has changed, but the camaraderie, fellowship and fun have continued down through the years. There's a delicious potluck lunch, singing, a short history centered around one segment of the family and then the raffle, which helps supplement the family cemetery maintenance fund, and door prizes. T-shirts will be available for \$10 each. All Nixons and descendants are invited to participate in this family milestone. For more information, contact Mrs. Gaynel Conner, PO Box 465, Manchaca TX 78652. Copyright © 1998 German-Texan Heritage Society



London 26. Aug. 41.

Der Herr der Schlacht

der Herr, der Herr der Schlacht,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt!

der Herr, der Herr der Schlacht,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt!

der Herr, der Herr der Schlacht,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt,
der Herr der Schlacht in der Welt!

Prof. Dr. ...

GENEALOGY SECTION

**** 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.

The preceding page and the following 4th verse, was send to us by our member Wilhelm Fischer from Krumbach, Germany.

The picture showing "Hofmann von Fallersleben, with the handwritten text of the German Anthem. This song was written by him, on Aug. 26, 1848 in Helgoland, where he had taken refuge after the 1848 revolution. Helgoland at that time was English, it was later taken in trade by Germany for Sansibar, which at that time, was a German Colony.

The 4th verse below, he wrote much later.

Hin nach Texas, hin nach Texas

Wo der Stern im blauen Felde

Eine neue Welt verkündet.

Jedes Herz für Recht und Freiheit

Und für Wahrheit froh entzündet.

Bahin sehnt mein Herz sich ganz. "

Hoffmann von Fallersleben, Liedtext

SUCCESS STORIES

75

Dear Christa,

Just a note to share our joy with you.

If you remember, you translated 4 letters into German for us to be sent to Hesinde namesakes in Germany. We have heard from 2 of the 4 and we are related.

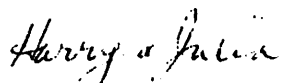
They've sent us information on 25 Hessedenz families back to 1650. Our Peter was the youngest child in one of those families with a note that he had emigrated to USA in 1846...our guy!

Apparently he is the only one to come to America. The brother we had heard about turned out to be his wife's brother. We had not known her maiden name so never made the connection.

We are exchanging letters and are just thrilled. I believe they are quite intrigued to hear from American kinfolk as well.

Many thanks to you for your assistance. Just thought you might like to hear of a positive outcome.

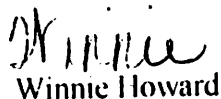
Sincerely,



Dear Ms. Prewitt:

It was great to receive my copy of the first edition of the GTHS German Immigrant Ancestors. I located the Kniep family and have talked to them, we hope to make a connection. I was able to go to Round Top and locate several graves after speaking with the Kniep relative from the information in the book.

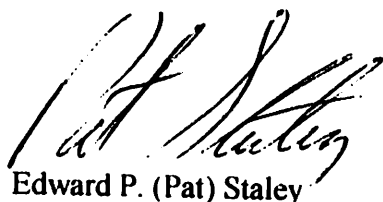
Thank you for your assistance,



Winnie Howard

Dear Ms. Prewitt,

Thank you for all the hard work you must have done to compile and edit the GTHS "German Immigrant Ancestors" book. I am so proud to have submitted my ancestors into this publication. My Gusmus and Postert ancestors would have been virtually lost in a few more years as no one in these families other than Pauline (Postert) Hill and myself were interested in preserving their memory.



Edward P. (Pat) Staley

GENEALOGY SECTION

The following article appeared in the Newspaper "Neue Wewstfaelische " # 285, Mon. Dec. 8, 1997. Submitted by Wilhelm Niermann, translated by Christa Prewitt.

**An old certificate brought visitors from the U.S. to the farm of the Buhrmanns in Frotheim.
IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE ANCESTORS**

Almost 140 years ago Anton Friedrich Schumacher from Frotheim immigrated to the U.S.A. His descendants visited Kotten, where Schumacher once lived.

Myron Schumacher and wife Patricia from Missouri, used their vacation to trace their ancestors in Germany.

Together with friends from Texas, Robert and Carol Fruend, they stopped at the Buhrmann farm in Frotheim. A "Kotten" (Cottage) in ruins, now belongs to this farm located on Tonnenheider Strasse. Schumachers ancestors had lived there until they immigrated to America.

An old certificate which Anton Friedrich Schumacher brought with him from Frotheim gave the clue. This certificate was saved by his descendants.

After Myron Schumacher found Frotheim, he then wrote to all families with the name Schumacher and Blotevogel. He also received help from the Church Archives of Luebbecke. The Americans research showed that the Buhrmann farm, known before as Hause number 60, was a tanner and shoemaker business in the 19th century. Anton Friedrich Schumacher had worked there as a helper.

Eine alte Urkunde führte Besucher aus den Vereinigten Staaten auf den Hof Buhrmann in Frotheim

Auf den Spuren der Vorfahren

Espekamp-Frotheim (-sl-). Vor fast 140 Jahren wanderte der Heuerling Anton Friedrich Schumacher aus Frotheim in die USA aus. Seine Nachfahren besuchen jetzt den Kotten, wo Schumacher einst gelebt hatte.

Myron Schumacher aus dem Bundesstaat Missouri, in führender Position in einer großen amerikanischen Versicherung tätig, nutzte gemeinsam mit seiner Frau Patricia eine Reise nach Deutschland, um die Spuren der Vorfahren zu verfolgen.

Gemeinsam mit dem befreundeten Ehepaar Robert und Carol Fruend aus dem US-Bundesstaat Texas machten sie auf dem Frotheimer Hof Buhrmann Station. Zu diesem Hof an der Tonnenheider Straße gehörte der mittlerweile verfallene Kotten, in dem die Ahnen der Schumachers bis zu deren Auswanderung lebten.

Auf diese Spur hatte eine alte Urkunde geführt, die Anton Heinrich Schumacher einst aus Frotheim mitgenommen hatte. Die Urkunde war seitdem von den Nachfahren verwahrt worden.

So stieß Myron Schumacher auf Frotheim



Die Besucher aus den USA mit Gastgebern vor dem alten Kotten in Frotheim, im dem einst Anton Friedrich Schumacher gelebt hat, bevor er nach Amerika auswanderte.

Foto: Spreen-Lede

heim und schrieb daraufhin alle Familien mit den Nachnamen Schumacher und Blotevogel an. Hilfestellung leistete dabei auch das Archiv des Kir-

chenkreises Lübbecke. Ein Ergebnis der Nachforschung des Amerikaners: Auf dem Hof Buhrmann — früher Frotheim Nr. 60 — wurde im 19. Jahr-

hundert auch eine Gerberei Schumacherei betrieben. Dort arbeitete Anton Friedrich Schumacher Gehilfe.

COLETOVILLE CEMETERY, VICTORIA COUNTY, TEXAS

Its value as a Historical Landmark
By Gladys Preiss Arnold

Coletoville Cemetery is located in West Victoria County. From Victoria, take Highway 59 southwest toward Goliad until you cross the railroad track by the concrete plant, turn right onto Coletoville Road No. 1 and follow it until you come to the Martin Luther Lutheran Church and the cemetery is right behind it. Another way is to continue on Highway 59 until you come to Raisin. Turn right at Raisin onto Coletoville Road, follow this road and you will come out at the church and cemetery. When visiting the cemetery one can see the names of individuals buried there and learn of their origin. The Steiner Settlement or Steinerville (later known as Coletoville) was founded in 1849 by Carl Steiner of Germany. Other Germans followed to a land valued for its nearness to a stream of water and its post oak and live oak trees. These honest, industrious, persevering, and god fearing settlers conducted family worship services in their homes until the arrival of an itinerant Lutheran pastor.

The Coletoville Cemetery was originally located on a two (2) acre tract of land out of the Cecelia de la Garza Grant, Abstract 169 and deeded to the trustees of the School and Evangelic German Church of the German Community at Steiner Settlement on the Coletoville Creek on May 18, 1872 by August and Thekla Spitzer. The Steiner Settlement was later renamed Coletoville. This occurred during the diptheria epidemic which had taken the lives of two (2) of the Spitzer children and there was no cemetery around where they could bury their children. The cemetery was to be used by any religious faith living in the area.

In January of 1970 the Martin Luther Lutheran Church deeded a portion of the land to the Coletoville Cemetery Association and from then on they were two separate organizations. The cemetery no longer was under the jurisdiction of the church.

Mrs. Gladys P. Arnold's History of The Coletoville Cemetery 1872 till ? gives an account of what history could be located from early history that had not been destroyed.

August and Thekla Spitzer came to America from Freiden, Germany in 1852. August was born on November 17, 1826 and Thekla on June 29, 1829. August became a citizen of the United States on February 28, 1859 in Victoria County, Texas. They had the following children: Christina born on February 5, 1853 in Victoria County, married Joseph Wieland on February 9, 1874, died on February 9, 1918 and buried in Catholic Cemetery No. 2, Victoria, Texas; Minna was born on December 5, 1857, married Frank Walter on October 9, 1883, had two children, Frank died on August 1, 1889, Minna then married Sebastian (Grueb) Gripp on December 1, 1891 and had two more children, Sebastian died on September 23, 1896, Minna died on July 26, 1899 and is buried in Catholic Cemetery No. 1; Henry was born in 1862 and died in 1872 during the diptheria epidemic, buried in the Coletoville Cemetery; Mary was born on September 1, 1864, married Oswald F. Schmidt on October 14, 1886, died on April 26, 1951 and is buried in the Coletoville Cemetery; Robert was born in 1866 and died during the diptheria epidemic in 1872, buried in the Coletoville Cemetery; Anna was born on September 26, 1869, married Louis Kollé on December 1, 1890, died November 20, 1970 and buried in Memorial Park Cemetery, Victoria, Texas; Hermina was born on April 28, 1873, married Frederick Schmidt, Jr. on May 22, 1890, Fred died in 1897, Hermina then married Ben Roell on March 11, 1910, Hermina died on

November 10, 1973 and is buried in the Coletoville Cemetery. Thekla died on November 23, 1907 and August on October 10, 1913. Both are buried in the Coletoville Cemetery.

By walking in the cemetery you will find the graves of Joseph Weiser born on April 1, 1812 and died on February 20, 1882 and Eva Elizabeth Voigt, nee Preiss, born December 7, 1812, died 1892, wife of Andrias Voigt, Mother of Allena Hahn. These two individuals have the earliest birth dates. The earliest deaths are the two Spitzer children in 1872.

We can't forget the following confederate war veterans: J. J. Maurer, born March 27, 1837, died February 27, 1923; Franz Schubert, born September 6, 1841, died October 13, 1914; Joseph Jaschke, Sr. born June 12, 1844, died on October 24, 1927 and August Dohmann born March 1, 1846 and died on November 5, 1922; are also buried in the Coletoville Cemetery, together with numerous war veterans from World War I, World War II, Korea and Vietnam.

The cemetery is owned by the Coletoville Cemetery Association. All maintenance is done by the Caretake and Custodian. It is still being used mostly for members of the church and ancestors of those already buried there.

The cemetery has 623 marked graves, 78 unmarked graves and 34 reserved spaces as of April 1997. It is fenced in with a hurricane fence, has a flag pole and in January of 1996, finally a sign was fabricated and erected. All the people living in the vicinity knew what the cemetery's name was but strangers in the area thought it was the Martin Luther Lutheran Church Cemetery.

On June 6, 1994 the Coletoville Cemetery Association purchased an additional tract of 12.93 acres as per deed filed in Volume 0120, Page

277 from the Boyds. Then in November of 1995 the Coletoville Cemetery Association sold 6.19 acres to the Martin Luther Lutheran Church as per deed filed in Volume 194, Page 911 in the Deed Records of Victoria County. The additional acreage will supply the need for burial spaces for many generations to come.

One will also note that burials are in Rows and Spaces. The Coletoville Cemetery Association does not sell Blocks. Individuals are buried side by side. A space will be reserved only for husband or wife. As one reads the markers you will note dates are consecutive and a specific marker can be found a lot easier. A lot of the old markers were made of sandstone. Within the last couple of years family members were encouraged to fill in cradles with cement and crushed marble rock which had improved the appearance of the cemetery. As the cement was being poured pieces of PVC pipe were installed for flower holders. Many of the markers also bear symbols of the Woodman of the World.

Many surnames are: Albrecht, Barthelmes, Beck, Billo, Dietzel, Fetters, Horadam, Jaschke, Kollé, Maurer, Pantel, Preiss, Reiman, Reeves, Roell, Schaar, Schindler, Schmidt, Schubert, Spitzer, Staedtler, Weber, Willemin, Zimmer, only to name a few. These early settlers represented farmers, home makers, merchants, doctors, preachers and other occupations to make a community viable.

All these individuals were the new settlers in the community in the early 1800's. Each in their own way have left their mark on this great State of Texas. It would be most fitting, as members of the present generation gather to memorialize their past generations, that they should also commemorate the contributions the early settlers made to Victoria County and the State of Texas through the dedication of a Historical Marker noting the final resting place of many of the Victoria County, Texas pioneers.

4A - THE VICTORIA ADVOCATE, Wednesday, January 21, 1998

Marker unveiled at Coletoville site

Leona Wieland had come to Coletoville to teach in the one-room school in 1928.

She had been born and raised on Colet Creek near the Refugio Highway, but had relatives living in the old Steiner settlement in western Victoria County that had become known as Coletoville.

The following year, before she was to marry Victor Weber on June 12, he had asked her to go into the Coletoville Cemetery and look at the tombstone of his "Uncle Ben" Weber to see when he had died.

"He didn't want to get married on the same date," she recalls.

Last Saturday afternoon, she was standing in the same cemetery unveiling a state historical marker as the closest living relative to August and



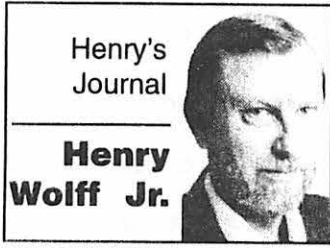
Arnold

Thekla Spitzer, who had originally donated land in 1872 to the school and Martin Luther Lutheran Church for a cemetery.

Mrs. Weber is a great-granddaughter of the Spitzers.

The Steiner settlement, or Steinerville, was founded in 1849 by Carl Steiner of Germany and other Germans followed, according to Gladys Preiss Arnold, president of the Coletoville Cemetery Association.

In a history on the cemetery, she notes that August and Thekla



Henry's Journal

Henry Wolff Jr.

Spitzer had donated two acres of land for the cemetery when two of their children had died in 1872 during a diphtheria epidemic.

The Spitzers had come to America from Freiden, Germany, in 1852.

The two children first buried there were a 10-year-old son, Henry, and his brother, Robert, 6.

An association member, Barbara Dietzel, presented a history of the marker and Charles Spurlin, chairman of the Victoria County Historical Commission, read the inscription after the unveiling by Mrs. Weber.

Dietzel noted that the burial sites are in rows and spaces.

"The Coletoville Cemetery Association does not sell blocks," she said. "Individuals are buried side by side. A space will be reserved only for husband or wife."

Therefore, the dates on the tombstones are generally in consecutive order, making it easy to find a specific marker, she pointed out, something that one readily notices when walking through the rows of tombstones in the neatly kept cemetery.

She also noted that in January of 1970 the church deeded a portion



The Victoria Advocate

Leona Wieland Weber and Charles Spurlin, chairman of the Victoria County Historical Commission, are pictured beside a state historical marker dedicated Saturday at the Coletoville Cemetery. Mrs. Weber unveiled the marker.

of land to the cemetery association and since then the two have operated as separate organizations.

The earliest birthdates in the cemetery are those of Joseph Weiser and Eva Elizabeth Voigt, nee Preiss, both born in 1812.

A 1997 count revealed 623 marked and 78 unmarked graves.

Others participating in the dedication included the Rev. Leland Diekhoff, Victoria County Precinct 3 Commissioner John Hammack, state Sen. Ken Armbrister, and association member Wesley Schmidt, who

was in charge of programs and registration.

A reception followed in the church fellowship hall.

The early German settlers had worshipped in their homes until an itinerant Lutheran pastor arrived in the community.

In presenting a history of the cemetery, Dietzel noted that the pioneer German settlers and descendants buried there had each in their own way left their mark on the community, county and state.

The marker commemorates their contributions.

THE GERMAN-TEXAS HABENICHT CONNECTION

In September of 1845, in the port of Bremerhaven, Captain A. Haake ordered the sails of the ship 'Everhardt' readied, the hawsers removed and the anchor raised to start the voyage to a new land promising freedom from oppression, excessive taxes and relieve of overcrowding. Sixty or so days later on 8 December, the 'Everhardt' discharged its cargo of German immigrants to Texas under the protection of the Adelsverien, promising travelers to the interior where freedom was waiting with 320 fertile acres to be used without harassment by an overbearing government. A part of the discharged cargo at the 'Adelsverien' dock on the Galveston waterfront dock was the Habenicht family of three. The father, Johann Heinrich Christian, age 57, wife and step-mother Amelia Hilmer, age 45, and son Johann Heinrich Ludolph Christoph, age 20, had left their hometown (heimat) Betheln seeking a better life. Betheln had been home since 1830, where the family moved to from the village of Mehle and prior to that from the village of Boitzum, where in the Evangelic Lutheran Church record shows that Harm Havenicht (not a typo) and wife Maria Deiters resided in the 1660's. Betheln, in the kingdom of Hannover of 1845, is the village and heimat of the Texas Habenicht families. The progenitor, Johann Heinrich Ludolph Christoph Habenicht, has over 600 names in the Texas portion of the family tree. After arriving in Texas the Johann was never used.

Heimat Betheln was founded on November 2, 1022 (no typo). A week-end celebration was planned by its citizens for August 22 & 23, 1997 to honor this founding date 975 years ago. This week-end was chosen because the weather at time of year in North central Germany is pleasant and moderate. Cousins Henny Habenicht and Ilsa Habenicht Behring, native born citizens of Betheln, were kind enough to send data and newspaper articles of this fest to cousin Heinrich Rudolph Habenicht in Texas. These three persons have Great-great-grandfather Johann Heinrich Christian Habenicht, born April 6, 1788 as their common fore-father. The data supplied by cousins Henny and Ilsa is two German newspaper articles, with pictures, shown on the following pages, translations included. One picture depicts the former mayor and husband of Ilsa, Heinrich Behring and current mayor Achilles with the memorial stone announcing the founding of the village Betheln in 1022. The memorial stone was placed on Nov. 2, 1997 at the base of an oak tree at the entrance of the village Betheln.

In the Peasant Crusade history of 1095, Knight Walter von Habenicht was killed in battle with the Turks in 1096 in Western Turkey. This ancient name is from before the crusades. Lore says it was created when a minor noble was chastised by a high Roman Catholic official, stripping the noble of his possessions. He announced that 'Now I have nothing'; 'Ich habe nichts'; Habenicht.

975 Jahre Betheln: Ein großes Fest für die Bevölkerung



Jubiläum. Heinrich Behring (links) und Werner Achilles enthüllen den Gedenkstein.



Anerkennung: Für Verdienste um die Gemeinde ausgezeichnet

Stimmung, gute Laune, viel Musik

Werner Achilles: „Alle haben mitgeholfen und zum Erfolg beigetragen“

BETHELN (HM) – Wie mag die Urbewölkerung Bethelns ausgesehen haben? Klaus Depping wußte die Antwort. Als Festredner lud der ehemalige Bethelner Pastor zu einer Reise in die Vergangenheit ein. Im Rahmen der 975-Jahrfeier der Gemeinde Betheln brachte er Erstaunliches aus Tageslicht. „Die damaligen ‚Bethöhemer‘ hatten vermutlich niedergesichtige Langschädel und eine kräftige Gestalt. Sie sollen treu, offen, tapfer und schweigsam gewesen sein. Und sie scheuten keine Arbeit“, ließ Klaus Depping wissen. Fleißig seien die Bethelner auch heute noch. Die Ausrichtung des Festes sei ein guter Beweis dafür. Der Gast erläuterte die frühe mittelalterliche Geschichte der Gemeinde mit den drei Ortschaften Betheln, Eddinghausen und Haus Escherde bis zum Jahr 1022, als Betheln erstmals urkundlich erwähnt wurde. Dabei gelang es ihm ausgezeichnet, das Leben der Menschen, die Namensgebung der Siedlungen und die politischen Ereignisse in Zusammenhang zu bringen und transparent darzustellen – die Festbesucher waren allesamt begeistert.



führung anzuschließen.“ Leidtragende seien auch die älteren Menschen, die vor dem Hintergrund des mangelhaften öffentlichen Personennahverkehrs, kann noch Möglichkeiten haben in die Stadt zu fahren.

Weder Bänke noch Stühle blieben am Wochenende in der Festscheune von Kurt-Dietrich Lampe-Dreyer frei. Die Bürger der Gemeinde honorierten die Arbeit der Organisatoren, die es verstanden haben, in nur sechsmonatiger Vorbereitungszeit eine Veranstaltung auf die Beine zu stellen, die die Gemeinschaft und das gesellige Leben förderte. „Alle haben mitgeholfen und so zum Erfolg beigetragen“, lobte Bürgermeister Werner Achilles den Zusammenhalt der Bevölkerung und der Vereine. „Mit solch einem Zuspruch haben wir nicht gerechnet“, freute sich auch Ortsheimatpfleger Walter Flieger, der sich viel Mühe mit der Dokumentation „Betheln – ein Dorf und seine Geschichte“ gegeben hatte. Die Ausstellung in der Festscheune wurde durch alte Schul- und Vereinsalben sowie von Bandkeramik-Funden aus der vorchristlichen Eisenzeit und Zinsabgabehelfen von 1775 bis 1880 bereichert.

Prominenz aus Politik und Wirtschaft gratulierten der Gemeinde zum Jubiläum und beton-

ten, daß sich Betheln immer noch sein dörfliches Gemeinschaftsleben erhalten habe. Der zweite stellvertretende Landrat Werner Ritter hob hervor, daß „der Landkreis mit Stolz auf die Gemeinde Betheln blickt“. Karl-Heinz Pauland, der die Grüße des Samtgemeinde- und der Gemeindebürgermeister übermittelte, bemerkte, daß die Bürger und Vereine Bethelns aus der Geschichte heraus leben und der spürbare Zusammenhalt die Basis für eine gute Zukunft sei.

Auch die Kreissparkasse gehörte zu den Gratulanten, mußte sich aber der Kritik des Bethelner Ratsvorsitzenden stellen, der die Entscheidung der Geschäftsführung, die Zweigstelle in Betheln zu schließen, bemängelte. „Weil wir in den vergangenen Jahren viele neue Bauplätze und einen Kindergarten geschaffen haben, sind junge Familien nach Betheln gezogen. Die Bevölkerungszahl ist aufgrund der guten Struktur um rund 140 Personen angewachsen. Grund für uns, die Entscheidung der RSK-Geschäfts-

führung anzuschließen.“ Leidtragende seien auch die älteren Menschen, die vor dem Hintergrund des mangelhaften öffentlichen Personennahverkehrs, kann noch Möglichkeiten haben in die Stadt zu fahren.

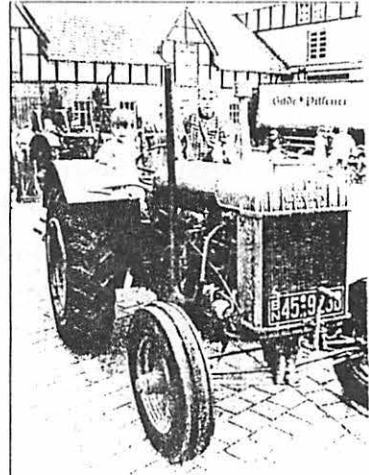
Die Jubiläumsfeier war mit vielen Höhepunkten gespickt. So gaben am Sonntagabend während der Kaffeetafel die Vereine durch einige Darbietungen einen Einblick in ihre Arbeit. Luden Feuerwehr, DRK und Spielvereinigung zu Aktivitäten auf dem Gutshof ein und präsentierte der Verein Dorfpflege eine Ausstellung mit landwirtschaftlichen Fahrzeugen, Geräten und Haushaltsgegenständen von anno-dazumal. Gisela Grunemann war im Vorfeld der Ausstellung von Hof zu Hof geseilt, um zu sichten und zusammenzutragen. Und das Ergebnis konnte sich sehen lassen. Es fehlten weder die tonenschwere Straßenwalze noch der Ackerwagen, die Rübenkopfmachine und der Strohschneider, die Klee schleuder und das Jauchefäß, der Zwetschenmusstübler und der Flachskamm, der Petroleummischer und die Ziegenkäsepresse.

Für viele interessant war auch die Schautafel der Spielvereinigung, auf der Spielepässe ehemaliger aktiver Fußballer zu sehen waren („... oh Gott, wie sich doch einige verändert haben“).

Das Jubiläum der Gemeinde wird durch einen Gedenkstein dokumentiert, den am Sonntagabend Eulenburgbürgermeister Heinrich Behring und Bürgermeister Werner Achilles enthüllten. Den sieben Zentner schweren Findling stellte Heinrich Werner aus Haus Escherde zur Verfügung. Schrift und Jahreszahlen meißelte Steinmetz Egon Schmidt in den Felsblock. Der Stein wird am 2. November einen festen Platz am Ortseingang Betheln (an der Eiche) bekommen.

„Eigentlich haben alle eine Auszeichnung verdient“, lobte schließlich Werner Achilles das Engagement der Organisatoren des Festes und der vielen Helfern, die zum Gelingen der Veranstaltung beigetragen haben. Aber das hätte seiner Meinung nach dann wohl doch eher den Rahmen sprengt. So konnten Herbert Fischer, Klaus Depping, Kurt-Dietrich Lampe-Dreyer, Heinrich Werner, Egon Schmidt, Ulrich Göhl, Manfred Lilienthal, Karl Hunze und Walter Flieger Wappenteller aus Zinn für ihre Verdienste um die Gemeinde in Empfang nehmen.

Bevor das Fest endete, wie es begann, nämlich mit Stimmung, guter Laune und viel Musik, lud Pastor Ulrich Junak zu einem Festgottesdienst ein, der von der Chorgemeinschaft Marienburg musikalisch umrahmt wurde. Für gute Musik an beiden Tagen sorgte der Musikzug der Bethelner Feuerwehr und am Samstagabend die Tanzkapelle „Dynamik“ aus Heiligenstadt.



Fordson-Schlepper: Erlebnis für Steffen und Daniel Fink



Auf gutes Gelingen: Bürgermeister und Ortsheimatpfleger



Schautafel der Spielvereinigung: Alte Spielepässe ehemaliger Fußballer



Landwirtschaftliche Ausstellung: Fahrzeuge, Geräte und alte Gebrauchsgegenstände

975 Jahre Betheln

„Mit denen feiern, die ihrer Heimat verbunden sind“

Betheln feiert am Wochenende / Festschrift liegt zum Verkauf bereit

BETHELN (ml) – Die letzten Vorbereitungen für das Dorffest am Wochenende anlässlich der 975-Jahr-Feier der Gemeinde Betheln werden getroffen. In der letzten Festausschusssitzung stellte Bürgermeister Werner Achilles die 48seitige Festzeitschrift vor und war mit den Beiträgen der in den drei Ortsteilen ansässigen Vereinen und Verbänden sehr zufrieden.

Die Umschlagseite mit dem Titel „975 Jahre Betheln“ – Ein Dorf und seine Geschichte – zeigt als Zeichnung die Andreas-Kirche, gemalt von dem Bethelner Künstler Otto Kästner.

Die Festzeitschrift sowie ein Aufkleber mit den drei Wappen von Betheln, Eddinghausen und

Haus Escherde wird in diesen Tagen von den Gemeinderatsmitgliedern verkauft.

Außerdem hält der Ortsheimatpfleger Walter Flieger am kommenden Wochenende die Festzeitschrift zum Verkauf bereit. Ebenso werden 16 Postkarten

mit Motiven von Betheln und Bethelner Originalen angeboten, zusammengestellt von Frank Haager.

Bürgermeister Werner Achilles ist aufgrund der günstigen Wetterlage sehr zuversichtlich, daß auch die Landwirte mitfeiern können. Die Ernte ist bei überwiegend schönem Wetter mit einem guten Ergebnis geborgen.

„Wir wollen“, so der Bürgermeister, „an diesen zwei Tagen tüchtig feiern. Mit jung und alt, mit Freunden, Verwandten und Bekannten und mit ehemaligen Bethelner, die ihrer Heimat noch

immer verbunden sind, verbunden mit den Eltern und Vorfahren, dem Dorf und der heimischen Landschaft, der Kirche, den Vereinen und den Freunden.“

Ortsheimatpfleger Walter Flieger meint dazu: „Unser Dorf ist unsere Heimat. Wir identifizieren uns mit ihr genau so, wie es zahlreiche Generationen vor uns schon getan haben“.

Das Fest, so wünscht der Ortsheimatpfleger, möge einen harmonischen Verlauf nehmen und dem Wohle der Dorfgemeinschaft dienlich sein.

Post aus dem fernen Texas

Stammbaum der Familie Baker Habenicht entspringt in Betheln



zweiten Frau Catharina Amelia Dörer, geborene Hilmer, in Texas an. Jedoch bereits am 24. Dezember des Jahres verstarben beide.

Vor ihrer Reise nach Amerika wohnten sie vom 18. Februar 1830 an in Betheln. Hier hatten sie eine Farm von Heinrich Klingebiel erworben. Davor allerdings lebten sie in Mehle.

Als Anlage sandten Heinrich und Charlda Baker Habenicht den Betheln-Texanischen Familienstammbaum. 1664 beginnt dieser in Boitzum. Das jüngste Mitglied ist die am 16. Dezember 1997 geborene Laural Butler, die Urenkelin der Baker Habenichts.

In stark vom Amerikanischen eingefärbten Deutsch berichten die Texaner Bethelner Ursprungs von einem Besuch in Betheln, den sie im Oktober 1989 durchgeführt haben.

Vor allem aber wünschen sie den Bethelnern alles gute für ihre Feier: „Mit gute Wünschen für Euer Feiertag mit gutes Wetter, masse Leute und keine plage. Ich sage Prosit mit ein kellerkühl Bier.“



Verwandte aus Texas: Heinrich und Charlda Habenicht.

BETHELN (hasch) – Post aus dem fernen Texas erhielt Bürgermeister Werner Achilles. Heinrich und Charlda Baker Habenicht haben anlässlich des Jubiläums der Gemeinde geschrieben, daß Ilse Behring, geborene Habenicht, ein Teil ihres Betheln-Texanischen-Familienstammbaums ist.

Am 18. Dezember 1845 kam Johann Heinrich Ludolph Habenicht mit seinem Vater Johann Christian Habenicht und seiner

975 YEAR OLD BETHELN: A CELEBRATION IF THE POPULATION

A compatible crowd, good spirits, lots of music.

Werner Achilles:"Every body was helpful in making this celebration a success.

BETHELN (HM). What did the original citizens look like? Klaus Deppings knew the answer. As the master of ceremonies he asked the former pastor to lead us though to the past. The background setting of this 975th celebration for the city of Betheln brings out astounding things to today's fest, " The former Bethelner or 'Bethohomer ' were presumably ancient historic people with long heads and a powerful muscular stature. They were true, open, luxurious and mobile. And they did not shirk hard work," stated Klaus Depping with knowledges. And today's Bethelner is still hard working, true and industrious. Good proof of this is shown in the exhibits of this celebration. Our guests will comment on the free middle age history of the then communities of Betheln, Eddinghausen and Escherde until the year 1022 when they formed into today's Betheln through a political society that was created the committee to give us this name.

In the barn of Kurt-Deitrich Lempe-Dryer the benches were standing free and ready for the people. The citizens were honoring the planers and organizers of this celebration for all the work they had done to make this celebration a success that the living citizens promoted. "All citizens were helpful making this celebration a huge success," Mayor Werner Achilles praised the audience. "We did not expect the amount of co-operation and encouragement that the people supplied. That was a great surprise", with happiness stated organizer Walter Flieger, who with such precise planning and research got the documentation of the "Betheln - The Village and its History". The exhibits in the barn show the standard of the old school and the before Christ Iron Age as well as the high tax era of 1775 to 1880.

People prominent in politics, industry and trade guaranteed and stressed that Betheln and its citizens would always have a village attitude. The District Chairman Werner Ritter says "the surrounding area will look upon the people of Betheln with pride". Karl-Heinz Poland, who is the greeter of this area of communities including Betheln, remarked that these people protect and honor the living history basics and its essence.

"In the past few years there has been created building sites for homes, a kindergarten and many young families have moved to Betheln. Our census has grown by 140 persons. This can be found in the records of KSK - Business Association. The elderly with afflictions, in wheel chairs or personal mobiles are perhaps now having a hard time traveling our streets."

The celebrants were shown many high points of the exhibition. On Saturday afternoon were displayed the coffee table of the societies performances and there were demonstrations given of work in the community, a fireworks show at night, DRK & sports association activities, while in the farmyard was a display of the village supported activities in agriculture,

implements for farm, garden and home used from the present back into the olden days. Gisela Grunemann was in the forefront of these exhibitions. She was hurried from display to display showing and explaining each exhibition. The results were very visible. It was hard for viewers to decide which of the equipment was the most faultless; the street roller, heavy wagons, the sugar beet picker, the threshing machine, the clover reaper, fertilizer spreader, plum jam maker, flax reaper, the kerosene cooker or the cheese press.

Many were interested in the bulletin board display of the socker association participants and players and the ticket stubs from past games. Many were surprised how well known players had changed during the years.

That Saturday afternoon the former mayor Heinrich Behring and present mayor Werner Achilles unveiled the 1022 - 1997 stone memorial of Betheln. This 700 weight stone was found by Heinrich Werner from Haus Escherde. The stone was embossed with the founding year and 975 Jubilee year and the village name by stone mason Egon Schmidt. This Founding Day Memorial will be placed at the oak tree entrance of Betheln on November 2, 1997, which was the founding day of the village.

"The organizers of the celebration are praised for its success " stated Werner Achilles to the committee. "A job well done! The performances of this committee and its assistants and aids were totally responsible for this success. They brought the meaning of the history of Betheln into the present. The Bethelner Association has to thank the organizers for the duty they performed, the successful presentation and reception of this historical by the attendees.

Pastor Ulrich Junak said - "This celebration began and ended with the mood and tone it was started with - good humor, good temper and mood, good music by the Marienburg Music Association Orchestra, the Bethelner musicians and fireworks personnel for their performances, and the dance orchestra "Dynamic " for the nice dance music."

PICTURE CAPTIONS:

CLOCKWISE FROM UPPER LEFT

Former Betheln mayor Heinrich Behring and mayor Werner Achilles unveiling the Memorial Stone for the village of Bethlen founded in 1022 AD.

Acknowledgment: the leaders and planing committee for this Jubilee.

Steffie and Daniel Fink the Fordson Schlepper (tractor)

Mayor Werner Achilles and Curator Walter Flieger

A display of farm and home tools and equipment

A display of past and present soccer team mates and ticket stubs

BETHELN JUBILEE

Translation by Henry R. Habenicht

THIS CELEBRATION IS FOR AND BY THE RESIDENTS OF BETHELN

BETHELN CELEBRATION IN THIS WEEK-END//THE PROGRAMS AND HISTORY ARE ON SALE.

The 975th Jubilee is now ready to start. The preparation for this fest of the Village of Betheln has been completed with the final meeting of the planning committee. Mayor Werner Acxhilles at this last meeting of 48th celebration with the leaders of the three former villages declared that this union is still valid.

During the passing years the title "975 year old Betheln", a village and its history has been drawn by the Artist Otto Kästner and is shown in your Andreas Church.

The Code of Arms of the three original villages of Betheln, Edinghaus and Haus Escherde are now for sale. Curator Walter Flieger started to sell the Code of Arms and the postcard with the Betheln Motive and the fest organizers this week.

Mayor Achilles has found out that the weather will be favorable for this celebration. Good weather has been promised for our fest.

"During this two day fest", the mayor says, "we want all to celebrate this Jubilee with gusto with the young, the old, friends and relatives of Betheln residents, still united as our forefathers and the Church and original founders have intended. " To this Curator Walter Flieger added: "Our village is our home, as it has been exactly identified for generations". He wishes that this union of the people of Betheln would stand forever.

MAIL FROM FAR AWAY TEXAS

The family of Baker-Habenicht originated in Betheln

Betheln (hasch) Mail from far away Texas was received by Mayor Achilles. Heinrich and Charlda Baker Habenicht have written to the association that Ilsa Behring, nee Habenicht, and wife of former mayor Heinrich Behring, is a part of the Bethlen-Texan Habenicht family tree.

On December 18, 1845 Johann Heinrich Ludolph Habenicht with his father Johann Christian and his second wife Mrs Catherina Amelia Dörer, nee Hilmer, arrived in Texas. The father and stepmother died December 24, 1845. This family had moved to Betheln on 18 February 1830 when they bought a farm from Heinrich Klingebiel. Before that the family lived in Mehle. Mr.

Habenicht sent a family tree that shows the family was in Boitzum in 1664. The youngest family member is Laural Butler born on 16 December, 1997 and is the great grandchild of Charlda and Heinrich Habenicht This American born German couple visited with kinfolks Ilsa Habenicht Behring and Henny Habenicht in October 1989. They wish us Bethelner a good Jubilee "with good wishes for our holiday, good weather, lots of people and no troubles. We are saying prosit (cheers) with a cellar cool beer".

The Photo is of Heinrich Rudolph and Charlda Baker Habenicht taken on 14 June, 1997 in Fredericksburg, Texas at the Habenicht reunion in Lady Bird Johnson Park. Fredericksburg is home town. Our forefather, (Johann)Heinrich (Ludoph Christoph), as he was known in Texas, raised a family of 5 and 3 step-children and 9 grand-children on the farm in the community of Luckenbach, Texas.

GENEALOGY SECTION

BOOKS - BOOKS - BOOKS

A copy of the following book "Germanic Genealogy. A Guide to Worldwide Sources and Migration Patterns," second edition by Edward R. Brandt, Ph.D., Mary Bellingham, Kent Cutkomp, Kermit Frye, Patricia A. Lowe, with a chapter on computer Genealogy by Paula Goblirsch and Ray Kleinow, can be found in the GTHS Library.

The second edition has been revised and expanded especially in chapters concerning research in Germany and Austria; computer genealogy; Germanic Jewish research and German religions.

Some of the updates in the second edition include: Revised and expanded information about Jewish history. Genealogical record and resources for tracing German speaking ancestors in Germany, Austria, Luxembourg, Poland, Sweden, Finland and Bosnia. New and revised maps. Migration of German speaking ancestors to various counties. Information regarding Family History Libraries and Centers. Also included are chapters on surnames; place names; political history; finding place of origin, history; migration, genealogy of religious denominations; corresponding with European sources; and useful addresses, are just some of the subjects mentioned in this valuable book.

Published by Germanic Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 16312, St. Paul, Minnesota 55116-0312. Soft cover 8-1/2 x 11 inches, amps, 517 pages, indexed, \$ 32.00 plus \$4.00 shipping and handling.

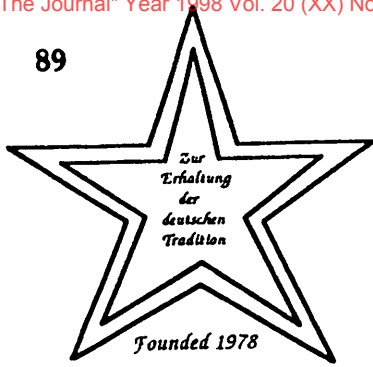
Cemetery Address Book, by Elizabeth Gorrell Kot and James D. Kot. This comprehensive compendium, indexed by city, state and county, offers names, addresses and locations for over 25,000 cemeteries in all 50 states. Records in cemetery offices often contain a surprising number of clues (sometimes found nowhere else) about those buried there, and they can also reveal a great deal about kinships, burial styles, and the length of a family's owner-ship of a cemetery plot. This book aims to make it easier to access this valuable information. Soft cover, 900pp., \$ 50.00, Item # B2-62136. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 160 N.Washington Street, Boston, MA 02114-2120, or toll free 1-888-296-3447

TOPIC INDEX 1997

Compiled by W. M. Von-Maszewski

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German-Texan Heritage Society

Founded in 1978, the German-Texan Heritage Society is a non-profit organization devoted to building pride in the heritage of the German-speaking settlers who brought an important cultural ingredient to Texas. The Society is united in its effort to disseminate information about archives, research projects, cultural events, folklore, publications and meetings related to German-Texan topics.

The Society seeks members from the general public . . . descendants of all German-speaking people, researchers, genealogists, history enthusiasts, folklorists, preservationists and all those interested in the German-Texan experience.

A *Journal* is published three times a year (75-95 pages). It is sent to all members. The *Journal* features a genealogical section which includes hints about research in German-speaking countries, Texas, and the United States; brief family histories submitted by members, and a genealogy exchange column. Other sections of the *Journal* include reprints of articles from other publications, announcements about activities and events, a book review column, an annual index, and original essays about various topics related to German-Texana.

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

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3. The reprint of Rudolph Biesele's *THE HISTORY OF THE GERMAN SETTLEMENTS IN TEXAS 1831-1861*.
4. *THE HANDBOOK AND REGISTRY OF GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE*.
5. The reprint of Victor Bracht's *TEXAS IN 1848*, translated by Charles Frank Schmidt.
6. The dual-language edition of Alwin H. Sörgel's Texas writings, *A SOJOURN IN TEXAS, 1846-47*, translated and edited by W. M. Von-Maszewski.
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Dear Ms. Tackett,

In 1608 the first Germans arrived in America aboard the ship Mary and Margaret to settle in Jamestown. These first Germans were glassmakers and carpenters, and they were followed by many more immigrants from Germany.

In the last census the German-Americans were the largest ethnic group in the United States. One in four Americans has claimed German ancestry.

The 400th anniversary the first arrival of Germans in Jamestown occurs in 2008. Please consider issuing a commemorative stamp for this occasion.

Thank you for your consideration,

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
Frances Ott Allen
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Publicity Director
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Historic Marker for First Germans in America Approved

The Commonwealth of Virginia has approved application by the German Heritage Society of Greater Washington, D.C. to erect an historic marker commemorating the arrival of the first Germans in America in Jamestown in 1608. Erection and dedication of the marker are planned for the spring of 1997. The text of the marker reads:

First Germans at Jamestown

The first Germans to land in Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in Virginia, arrived aboard the vessel *Mary and Margaret* about October 1, 1608. These Germans were glass makers and carpenters. In 1620, German mineral specialists and saw millwrights followed to work and settle in the Virginia colony. These pioneers and skilled craftsmen were the forerunners of the many millions of Germans who settled in America and became the single largest national group to populate the United States.

Millions of Americans claim German ancestry and German-Americans can be proud of their role in the foundation of the New Land. The Jamestown marker confirms the history of the arrival of the first Germans in America and is an important step toward celebration of the German-American quadricentennial in the year 2008.

(FC)

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Issue	Deadline	Mailout
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Ideally, this allows for one week to assemble, four weeks to print, one week to prepare for mailing and time for the U. S. Mail.

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Send announcements, articles, genealogical inquiries, conferences, meeting and reunion dates, news or other German heritage events and any other interesting information.

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Send newsletter items to the address listed above. Please include the name, address and telephone number of a contact person for the item. Newsletter space is limited! Items chosen for publication are at the discretion of the editor.

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