

**GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE
SOCIETY**

**THE
JOURNAL**



Founded 1978

**This publication is sponsored by funds made available
from**

The Germania Insurance Companies

Volume XXII • Number 1 • Spring 2000

ISSN 0730-3106

Price Per Issue

\$5.00 (Members) \$6.00 (Non-members)

DIRECTORS

Theodora (Teddy) Boehm
301 Cedar Circle
Brenham, TX 77833-9215

Bernard "Ben" Buecker
2201 Power Life Building
310 S. St. Mary's
San Antonio, Texas 78205
(210) 226-1788

Teresa Schwausch-Chavez
1705 Joan Drive
Copperas Cove, TX 76522
(254) 542-2165

Ewing "Wing" Evans
309 Ridgewood Drive
Austin, Texas 78746
(512) 327-0876

Dr. James Feuge
376 Keese-Sagebiel Road
Fredericksburg, Texas 78624
(830) 669-2236

Charles F. Kalteyer
70 St. Stephens School Road
Austin, Texas 78746
(512) 327-9279

Dr. Meredith McClain
2612 24th Street
Lubbock, Texas 79410
(806) 744-6033

Dr. R.A. Neely
105 E. Hacienda St.
Bellville, TX 77418-3103
(409)865-2839

Bryan Rothermel
806 Borman
Brenham, Texas 77833
(409) 836-5491

Dr. Terry Smart
1025 Canterbury Hill
San Antonio, TX 78209-6042
(210) 824-8645

Esther Miller Strange
1 Hunters Pointe
Kerrville, Texas 78028
(830) 895-1007

Helga von Schweinitz
2319 Village Circle
Austin, Texas 78745
(512) 441-2089

STATE HEADQUARTERS

507 East 10th Street
PO Box 684171
Austin, Texas 78768-4171
(512) 482-0927 Phone
(512) 482-0636 Fax
www.main.org/germantxn

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Judge Karl N. Micklitz
PO Box 366
Brookshire, Texas 77423
(281) 375-5094

VICE-PRESIDENT
Frances Heimer Copeland
118 William Classen
San Antonio, Texas 78232
(210) 494-2107

SECRETARY
Ingrid Brock
4317 Patrick
Corpus Christi, Texas 78413
(512) 852-8751

TREASURER
Bette Williams
1704 West 6th Street
Austin, Texas 78703
512-472-4095

EDITORIAL BOARD

JOURNAL EDITOR
Dr. Terry Smart
1025 Canterbury Hill
San Antonio, TX 78209-6042
(210) 824-8645

GENEALOGY/RELATED SUBJECTS
Christa Prewitt
PO Box 992
Elgin, Texas 78621
(512) 281-2916
e-mail: christaj@swbell.net

JOURNAL SURNAME INDEX
Anita Killen
4505 Elwood Rd.
Austin, TX 78722

GERMAN-TEXANA BOOK REVIEWS
Charles Patrick

JOURNAL PRINTER
Sergei Kabantschuk
11809 Dove Haven
Austin, Texas 78753

ADVISORY BOARD

Rodney Koenig
Christiana Copeland
Mary El-Beheri
Ann Lindemann
Carolyn Sumbera Meiners
Thomas Pawel
Judge Paul Pressler
Carl W. Schumacher, Jr.
Helen Trenckmann
W. M. Von-Maszewski
Erich Wendl
Evangeline Loessin Whorton
Miriam York
Phil Sterzing
Christa Broderick

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Sherryl Brown
e-mail: Sherrylbr@aol.com

STANDING COMMITTEES

GIFTS & MEMORIALS
Rodney Koenig
(see address under Officers)

INVESTMENTS
Jim Lindemann
PO Box 218
Industry, Texas 78944

TRANSLATIONS
Helgard Suhr-Hollis
8 Mission Drive
New Braunfels, Texas 78130

HISTORIAN/SCRAPBOOK
Shirley Tiedt
1641 Loehr Road
La Grange, Texas 78945

ANNUAL MEETING LIAISON
Frances Heimer Copeland
(see address under Directors)

REGISTRY & HANDBOOK
position vacant

GTHS MEMBERSHIP AWARDS
Esther Miller Strange
(see address under Directors)

EDUCATION AWARDS
Anna Thompson
2116 Lynnbrook Drive
Austin, Texas 78748

SPECIAL PROJECTS
Helga von Schweinitz
(see address under Directors)

Thank you to our publication sponsor:

THE GERMANIA INSURANCE COMPANIES

Covering Texas Since 1896



THE JOURNAL
VOLUME XXII, NUMBER 1
SPRING 2000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRESIDENT'S NOTES by Karl N. Micklitz..... 1

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S UPDATE by Sherryl Brown..... 2

GTHS MEMORIALS FOR 1999..... 3

GTHS ADVISORY BOARD..... 4

GTHS OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS..... 5

LEAVE YOUR GERMAN MARK by Rodney Koenig 6

NINE-PIN BOWLING submitted by Frances Heimer Copeland 9

FRAULEIN NEY, GERMAN AMERICAN SCULPTOR by M. E. Prinz 14

THE STORY OF FREDERICKBURG'S BARON VON MEUSEBACH 19

THE TURNER MOVEMENT by Harvey L. Prinz 26

THE SAN ANTONIO LIEDERKRANZ by Jan Jaeckle and Tom Jaeckle 30

A VISIT TO THE ORIGINS OF FRIEDRICH ERNST by Flora von Roeder 35

FRIEDRICH ERNST AND TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN INDUSTRY, TEXAS
1831 by Marjorie Meyer Draehn, submitted by Flora von Roeder 38

THE WITTE-SCHMID HOUSE NEAR INDUSTRY, TEXAS 39

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO IN AUSTIN submitted by Doug Wixon 39

HENRY'S JOURNAL by Henry Wolff, Jr. 40

LOOKING BACK by Mary El-Behari 41

GENEALOGY SECTION by Christa Prewitt, Genealogy Editor

GENEALOGY: BITS-PIECES-NEWS45

GENEALOGY: QUERIES46

GENEALOGY: BOOKS47

GENEALOGY: DIGITAL DATA; WILL IT LAST FOREVER?50

GENEALOGY: A RETURN AFTER 142 YEARS.....51

GENEALOGY: SELMA HISTORY 1847 TO 190052

GENEALOGY: LETTER TO THE EDITOR57

BERTRAM REUNION submitted by Myrtle B. Huebinger57

WASHINGTON COUNTY GENEALOGY SOCIETY by Bill Thane58

GERMAN-TEXANS TRACE ROOTS IN GERMANY by Bill Thane58

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH AT RASTEDE, GERMANY submitted by Donald Regan Birkner and J. Kay Gayle60

GERMANS BUY THE MUPPETS submitted by Esther Miller Strange61

GEORGE DULNIG'S FORMER CLERKS submitted by Roland E. Dulnig62

MODRIGE BUCHER IN ALTEN ARCHIVEN translated by Sherryl Brown64

MONUMENT TO GERMAN FREETHINKERS submitted by Esther Miller Strange66

BOOK REVIEW: "PIONEER GERMAN-TEXAS WOMAN'S DIARY" reviewed by B. Boeck69

BOOK REVIEW: THE GERMAN-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE reviewed by Donna Reeves Marquardt69

BOOK REVIEW: HEIMAT NORTH AMERICA reviewed by Bert Lachner71

GTHS MEMBERSHIP LIST76

PRESIDENT'S NOTES

As I begin to lead this organization into the new millennium, I recognize the awesome responsibility that comes with the job. But many of you know that I am the eternal optimist, and with the help of an outstanding Board of Directors and your continued support, we should have a banner year.

I am really pleased to let you know that Dr. Terry Smart, Professor of History at Trinity University in San Antonio, has agreed to be the editor of the GTHS Journal beginning with this issue. I had the pleasure of personally meeting him early in the year, and I was impressed with his enthusiasm. At our next Board meeting on March 4, 2000, I am proposing to nominate him to fill the one remaining vacancy on our Board. Please support him by sending him any materials of interest that could be considered worthy of publication.

We have begun a vigorous renovation and repair program at the German Free School building, and you should see some immediate improvements as we progress with the work.

Plans for our annual convention at the Tremont Hotel in Galveston on the weekend of October 27, 28 and 29 are getting in high gear, and your Board is working hard on making this an enjoyable and educational experience for all. Please make your plans now to attend.

I would be remiss if I didn't express our appreciation to the Koenig family. To Rodney for his visionary and untiring leadership of this organization for the past three years. Rodney is a hard working and fun loving German-Texan, who is well known in this State, and I plan to call on him for much more guidance and assistance as a member of the Advisory Board. To Mary for editing the last two issues of the Journal - thank you, Mary, for taking on that task, and thank you for sharing Rodney with this organization.

I would also like to thank Arliss Treybig for being our Secretary for the past three years. She is a dedicated worker, and I appreciate her effort and friendship.

Now let's all work together for the good of the Society. I welcome your help, suggestions, ideas, and constructive criticism.

Auf Wiedersehen!



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S UPDATE

Members of this organization should know that the Charles Trenckmann library located in the German Free School is a good source of genealogical information and German-Texana. The library is at full capacity in the allocated space that once served as a schoolroom, and later was used as a bedroom when the building served as a residence. Thanks to the generosity of Charles and Helen Trenckmann we have beautiful shelves and cases to store our collection. The master plan calls for expansion of the library, and I hope to work with our board of directors to make this possible.

The mission of the German-Texan Heritage Society is to promote awareness and preservation of the German cultural heritage of Texas, and I can think of no better way to accomplish our mission than to make our library accessible to students of history, language and culture. I am amazed at the number of requests we get from non-members to do research in our library. How do people hear about us? They frequently see our home page on the web. There is no reason why we can't post some of our materials, journal articles and books on the web. With a scanner, it is a piece of cake. (Well, perhaps that is an exaggeration, since nothing that has to do with the computer is a piece of cake). Our tiny library could link up with other sources of information on Texas history and culture via the web.

Also, our members should know that we are in the process of cataloging all our holdings and cross referencing, so it is easier to find information. Thanks to the tireless work of Anita Killen, Helga von Schweinitz, Ursula Heinen and other library volunteers we now have our card catalog on hypercard. The Macintosh computer that was in the office is now on a table in the library and we are entering all new acquisitions into the data bank. At the present time, we can only link with the web in the GTHS office, since the reserve phone lines are installed there. But we can post bulletins now about our publications and involve our members statewide in the business of the Society, which is doing research and establishing a factual basis for the stories we tell. Your thoughts and comments on this process are most welcome. Our new e-mail address is: >germantxn@dellnet.com<

Sheryl Brown

**Continental
Airlines** 

GTHS MEMORIALS FOR 1999

IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE, YOU REMAIN IN OUR HEARTS

FEBRUARY 24

**FOR LUDWIG GROESCHEL
FROM CHARLES KALTEYER**

FEBRUARY 24

**FOR MARGARET SCHUTZE SHARP
FROM SUZANNE SCHUTZE**

MARCH 16

**FOR FRANK SPENCER
FROM FRANCES COPELAND**

JUNE 6

**FOR OTTO TIEDT
FROM RODNEY KOENIG**

SEPTEMBER 9

**FOR WALTER SCHUTZE
FROM HERBERT & MARJORIE PEEBLES**

**GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY
2000 Advisory Board**

Christiane Copeland
1221 McKinney, Suite 3900
Houston, Texas 77010
713-658-01528 (office)

Ann Lindemann
PO Box 218
Industry, Texas 78944
409-357-2772

Thomas Pawel
105 South St. Mary's, Suite 1500
San Antonio, Texas 78205
210-224-4455

Carl W. Schumacher, Jr.
5655 Lynnbrook
Houston, Texas 77056
713-965-0039

W.M. Von-Maszewski
2222 Cherry Lane
Pasadena, Texas 77502
713-477-2318

Evangeline Loessin Whorton
20 Colony Park Circle
Galveston, Texas 77551
409-744-7431 or 409-234-2096

Phil Sterzing
1407 West 51st Street
Austin, Texas 78756-2607
512-467-0483

Rodney C. Koenig
2720 University Blvd.
Houston, Texas 77005-3440
713-667-9566

Mary El-Behari
507 Parland Place
San Antonio, Texas 78209
210-828-7815

Carolyn Sumbera Meiners
1034 South Madison Street
La Grange, Texas 78945
409-968-3806

Judge Paul Pressler
5119 Holly Terrace Drive
Houston, Texas 77056
713-622-4491

Helen Trenckmann
2602 Thomas Drive
Austin, Texas 78703
512-476-0352

Erich Wendl
28 Camden Place
Corpus Christi, Texas 78412
512-991-0485

Miriam York
1409 East Austin Street
Giddings, Texas 78942
409-542-2218

Christa Broderick
1918 Cypress Point West
Austin, Texas 78746
512-347-9726

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

OFFICERS FOR 2000

Judge Karl N. Micklitz --- President
PO Box 366
Brookshire, Texas 77423
281-375-5094

Bette Williams --- Treasurer
17004 West 6th Street
Austin, Texas 78703
512-472-4095

Frances Heimer Copeland – Vice President
118 William Classen
San Antonio, Texas 78232
210-494-2107

Ingrid Brock --- Secretary
4317 Patrick
Corpus Christi, Texas 78624
361-852-8751

DIRECTORS

Bernard "Ben" Buecker
2201 Tower Life Building
310 South St. Mary's
San Antonio, Texas 78205
210-226-1788 mastholte@aol.com

Dr. James Feuge
376 Keese-Sagebiel Road
Fredericksburg, Texas 78624
830-669-2236

Teresa Schwausch-Chavez
1705 Joan Drive
Copperas Cove, Texas 76522
254-542-2165

Charles F. Kalteyer
70 St. Stephens School Road
Austin, Texas 78746
512-327-9279 cfkark@ao.com

Dr. Meredith McClain
2612 24th Street
Lubbock, Texas 79410
806-744-6033 McClain@compuserve.com

Bryan Rothermel
806 Borman
Brenham, Texas 77833
409-836-5491

Helga von Schweinitz
2319 Village Circle
Austin, Texas 78745
512-441-2989 helga@aol.com

Ewing "Wing" Evans (GFSG position)
309 Ridgewood Drive
Austin, Texas 78746
512-327-0876

Esther Miller Strange
104 High Trail Drive
Kerrville, Texas 78028
830-895-1007 bsranch@ktc.com

Dr. R. A. Neely
105 E. Hacienda Street
Bellville, Texas 77418-3103
409-865-2839 neelybob@hotmail.com

Dr. Terry L. Smart
1025 Canterbury Hill
San Antonio, Texas 78209
210-824-8645 tsmart@trinity.edu

Theodora (Teddy) Boehm
301 Cedar Circle
Brenham, Texas 77833-9215
409-836-4776 boehm@bluebon.net

LEAVE YOUR GERMAN MARK
by Rodney C. Koenig, former president, GTHS

We are fortunate to have the many positive aspects of our Texas German heritage. We can leave our mark on our community if we choose to do so. A number of creative ways exist for all of us to support German-Texan causes. The items below are designed to be a checklist for ways in which German-Texans can help in leaving their German mark.

1. So what if they kids don't want the stuff? Preserve old family books and letters. Collect and record old letters and stories of your family. Make tape recordings of your mother, father, grandparents, Oma, Opa, Tante, Onkel and others.
2. Search out old diaries and account books. Have them rebound to keep or to be placed in local museums.
3. Prepare and record your family history, both in words and in pictures.
4. Help organize and publicize the German aspects of your family reunions. Be certain that someone publicizes this in all of the local newspapers. Identify the towns in Germany from whence your ancestors came.
5. Refurbish the gravemaker of an ancestor. Help clean an old German cemetery. Establish a chapel at your ancestor's old German cemetery, such as the Black Jack Springs Cemetery Chapel built in 1999.
6. Join and be active in German-Texan singing groups. Organize a German singing group in your locality. Attend the annual State *Saengerfest*.
7. Submit articles on German-Texans, including your ancestors, to the GTHS Journal, which is published three times a year. Help underwrite the Journal, as Germania Insurance does.
8. Create a scholarship fund to support your favorite university which has a German department.
9. Create a German Texan Heritage Society professorship at your favorite school in honor of your parents, grandparents or other ancestor.
10. Create a lectureship to encourage significant writing and an annual lecture on German Texan heritage.
11. Underwrite publishing the history of various local German-Texan organizations throughout the state, such as the brief history of the Houston *Saengerbund* underwritten by Asta Grona and authored by Professor Ted Gish.
12. Underwrite the maintenance of the German Texan Heritage Society Headquarters in Austin. Remember Dr. Kelly H. Stevens who so generously gave us the German Free School at 507 East 10th Street in Austin. Help us pay for the purchase of the vacant lot next to our state headquarters. Donate to the garden fund for plants for the German Free School.

13. Search out and find other important German-Texan buildings and work toward their preservation.
14. Provide funds to assist in German genealogical research.
15. Provide funds to microfilm old German Texan newspapers as Miriam York and Charles Trenckmann did.
17. Provide funds to assist in the support of exchange students to and from Germany as Mary El-Beheri, Ted Gish, and others did.
18. Add your favorite German charity as a beneficiary on a life insurance policy or IRA
19. Create a German skat club, a German quilting club, or a German cooking club.
20. Create a cash award to the top German language student and German teacher in your local high school. Attend awards day. Provide scholarships to locate students who will major or minor in German at a local university.

The above list is not meant to be all inclusive. Your own ingenuity can think of other ways in which you could creatively help leave your German mark. If you are interested in any of these matters, please contact Rodney C. Koenig (telephone 713-651-5333), any of the state officers, or any board member for more information. In particular, you should consider amending your will or changing your life insurance beneficiary designation or IRA to provide for funds for one or more of the above purposes.

**THE GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY
ANNUAL CONVENTION**

OCTOBER 27 – 28 – 29

IN

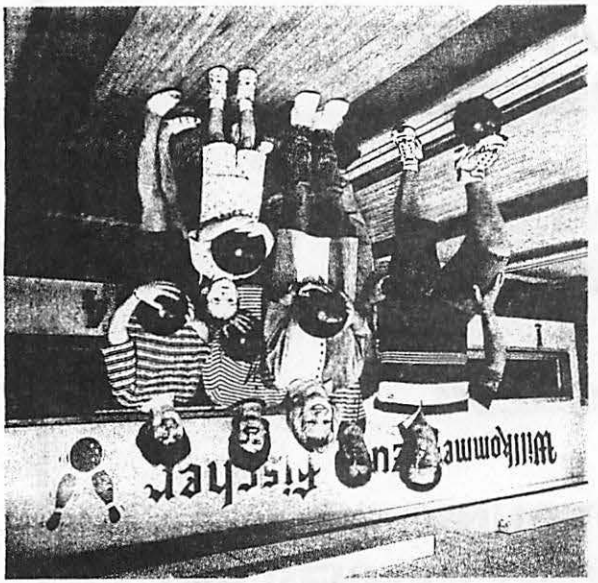
GALVESTON

AT THE TREMONT HOUSE HOTEL

FOR RESERVATIONS PHONE

409-744-7432 OR 234-2096

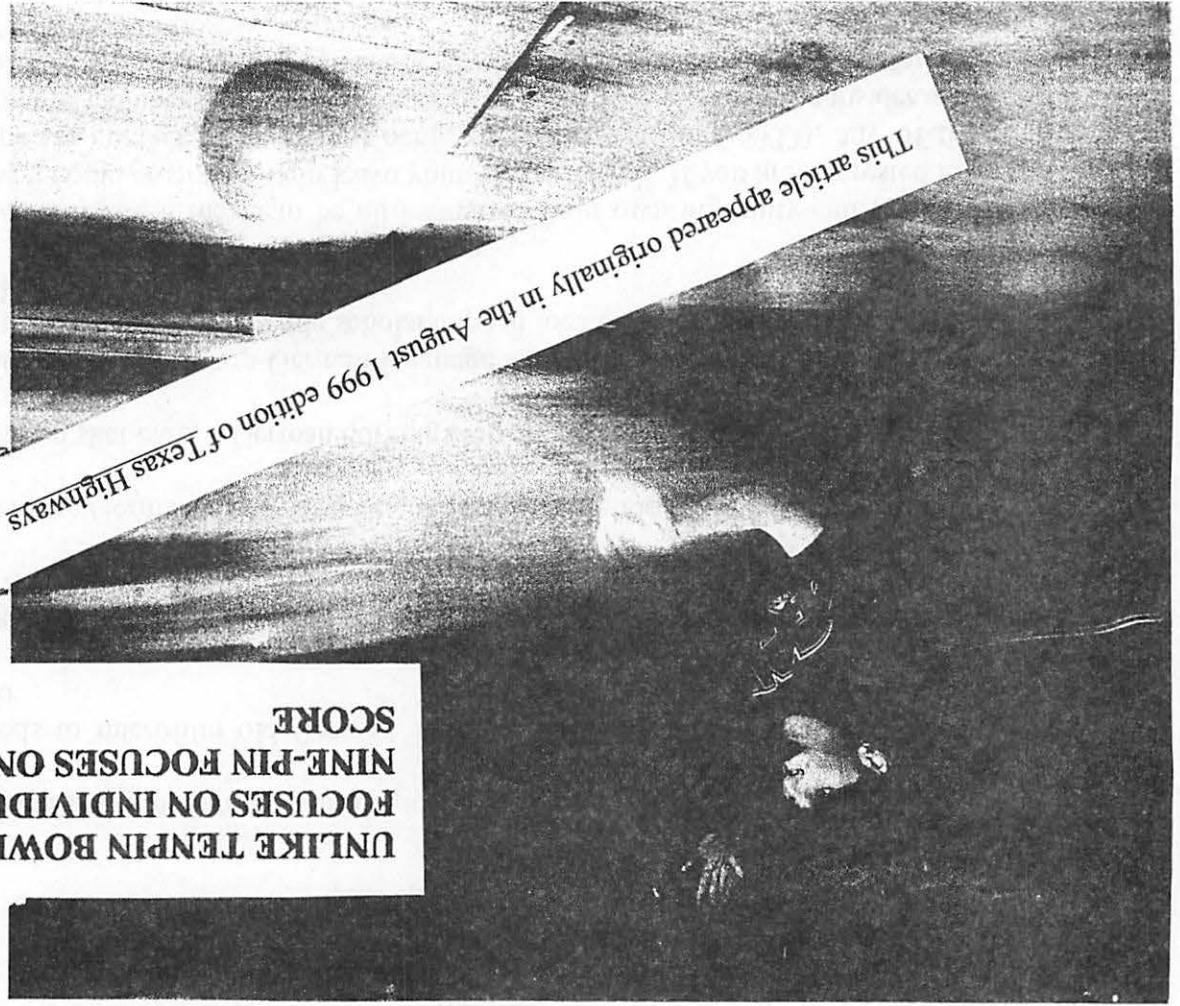
Our goal is to bowl. Howard McNeill, Justis McNeill, Staci McNeill, Chris McNeill, Kaitlyn Platt, and Tina Platt pause during a family get-together at the Fischer Bowling Club, south-east of Blanco.



Youth is served. Taylor Holden and Stephanie Schaefer stand in front of the Blanco Bowling Club and Cafe, a relative newcomer in the Texas nine-pin hierarchy at just over 50 years old.



At The Highland Social Club in San Antonio, Jeanette Center flashes classic form.



This article appeared originally in the August 1999 edition of Texas Highways

UNLIKE TENPIN BOWLING WHICH FOCUSES ON INDIVIDUAL SCORES, NINE-PIN FOCUSES ON THE TEAM SCORE

NINE-PIN BOWLING

by Gerald E. McLeod

Submitted by Frances Heimer Copeland



There's no JumboTron or fancy scoring system at the Fischer Bowling Club. A chalkboard recounts the evening's 9's and 12's. Keeping score fulfills the competitive urge, but participation is the true satisfaction.

Nine-pin bowling arrived in Texas during the mid-1800s, when large numbers of German immigrants settled the fertile lands between Austin and San Antonio. As soon as the hard-working farmers began to prosper, they built community halls, often with outdoor nine-pin alleys next door. (The first indoor lanes were probably built around 1867 in Dallas by the Dallas Turnverein. *Turn* means "to do gymnastics"; *Verein* means "society" or "association.") Today in Guadalupe, Comal, Caldwell, Blanco, and Bexar counties, 19 nine-pin alleys serve as gathering places for members who continue their ancestral tradition. Once or twice a year at a dozen different alleys, the clubs engage in weekend trophy tournaments,

but primarily, families and friends meet weekly for rounds of friendly competition and socializing.

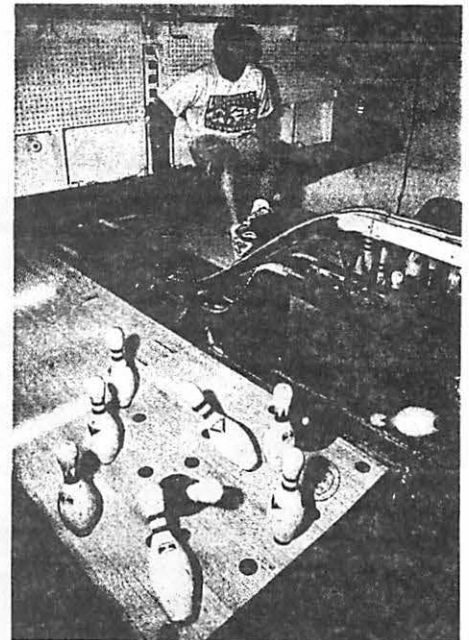
"It's not a cutthroat thing," says Elwood "Junior" Sachteleben, 54, a past president of the Fischer Bowling Club who started setting pins at the club when he was nine. "We just go out to have some fun. It's a nice way to meet your neighbors."

Unlike tenpin bowling, which focuses on individual scores, nine-pin focuses on the team score. Instead of a triangular shape, the pins are set in a diamond shape. The pins have the same size and weight as those used in tenpin bowling. Because no machinery exists to replace the pins in the diamond pattern, the human pinsetters are not only a quaint reminder of the past, but a necessity.

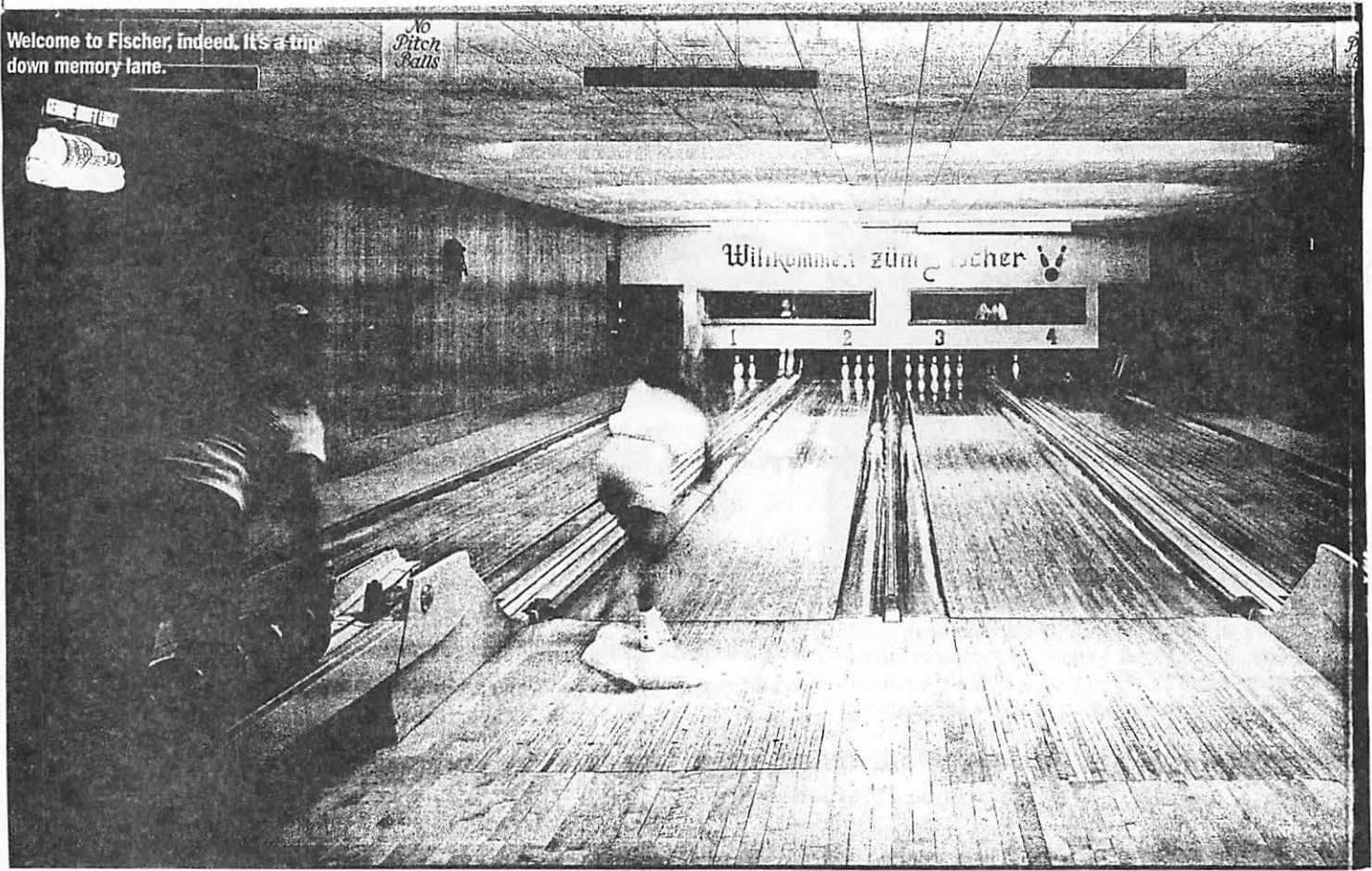
The rules are as follows: Six bowlers make a team, which has a lane to itself. Competing teams play simultaneously in separate lanes. A game comprises six frames; a frame is complete when all team members have bowled. The game begins with a "full house," or complete rack of nine pins. Each bowler rolls two times per frame. If one bowler fails to knock down all the pins, the next bowler throws at the remaining pins. At the end of the evening, the team's score is the cumulative count of the pins its members have bowled over. (When all nine pins are down, nine points are scored, and a "full house" is set up again.) However, if the middle pin (a.k.a. the red pin, kingpin, or kaiser pin) survives, a team accumulates 12 points. If the last bowler in the frame leaves pins standing, the number of

Note: In traditional nine pin bowling they are called Innings and not frames.

Copyright © 2000 German-Texan Heritage Society



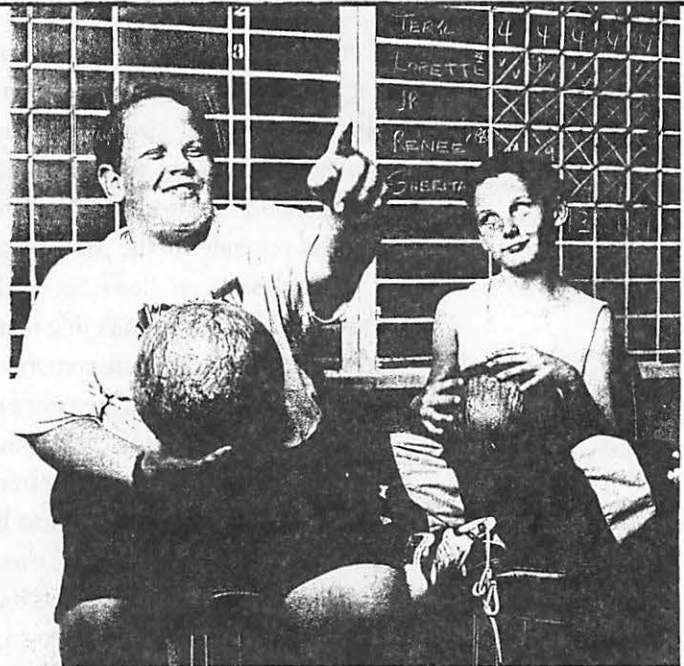
Pinsetter Stephen Mace awaits the final result of this collision between ball and "kegels."



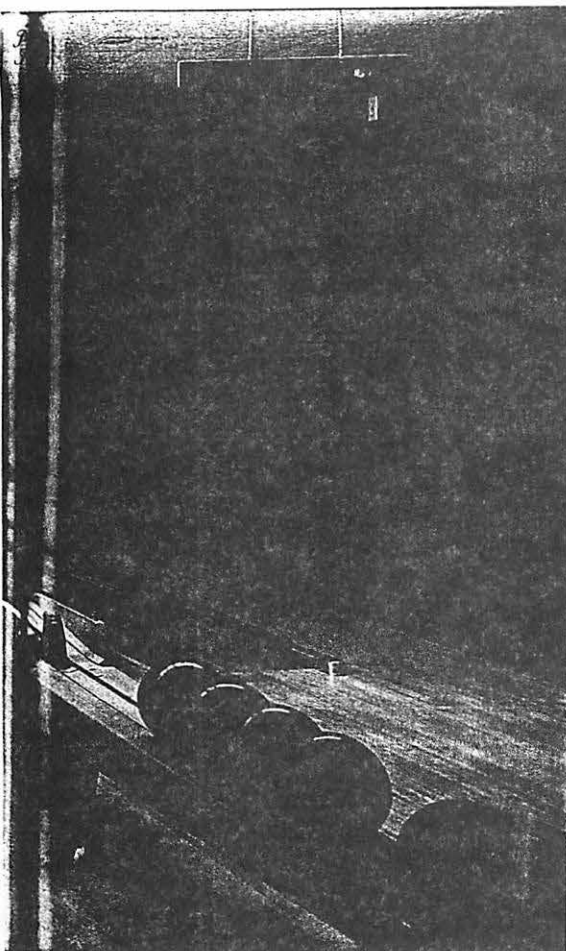
AT NINE-PIN ALLEYS, families and friends meet weekly



Two bowlers at The Highland Social Club reflect nine-pin's social camaraderie.



Russell Vickery and Mikael Thompson await their turns at Rogers Bowling Club, near Lockhart.



At The Highland Social Club in San Antonio, pinsetter Stephanie Henderson casts a watchful eye on the activity in the lane below.

fallen pins from that rack is added to the score. Hypothetically, a single pin could last through several bowlers before falling. If no one "cleans the deck" after everyone on the team has had a turn, the team scores only for the pins knocked down.

The game

originated in central Europe in the Middle Ages when woodsmen carried short, heavy hunting clubs. For sport at gatherings, hunters would line up their clubs—a club was called a *Knebel* or *Kegel*—and try to knock them down with stones. The game found its way into monasteries, where the monks used round rocks and, later, wooden balls, to knock down the kegels, set up at the end of hallways. German bowlers credit theologian Martin Luther with promulgating the rules of nine-pin bowling during his residency in a monastery.

Missionaries spread the sport throughout Europe. At one time, the government of England outlawed nine-pin bowling after it became popular as a gambling game. To circumvent the law, the English added a tenth pin, changed the rules, and kept on playing.

The game proved especially popular in Germany. Even today, says Sherryl Brown, executive director of the German-Texan Heritage Society, "Almost any German village will have a 'Kegeln' club." Each community, she says, has an association that runs the bowling club, often in conjunction with a restaurant or pub.



Team members enthusiastically celebrate after a strike at the Blanco Bowling Club and Cafe.

Texas nine-pin bowling clubs closely follow German traditions. Several Texas alleys, like those in Freiheit and Blanco, have full-time cafes next door. All include a bar where bowlers can buy cold drinks and sometimes snacks. Visitors can watch the games, and they sometimes get recruited by a team needing a player.

Immigrants brought bowling to the American colonies first as a lawn game (remember what awakened Rip Van Winkle?) and then moved it indoors so they could play in any kind of weather. The game was played with a variety of rules until 1895, when the American Bowling Congress (ABC) in New York City pulled together representatives of regional clubs to standardize the rules, including the use of 10 pins. Common rules sparked continued evolution, including development of the Brunswick Corporation's "Mineralite" ball and the American Machine and Foundry (AMF) Company's automated pinsetter machine.



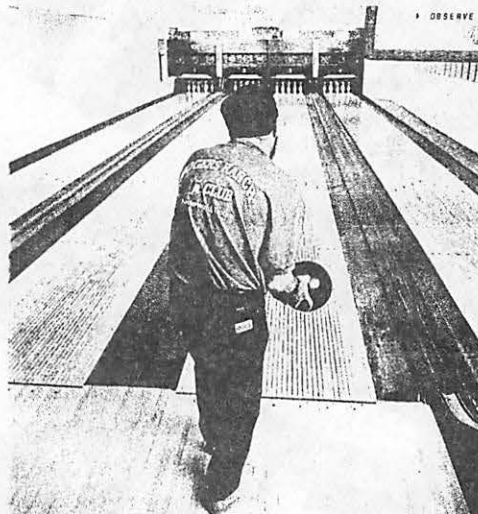
Six bowlers, nine pins, Rogers Ranch, and the fun begins.

Rogers

Ranch Bowling Club typifies Texas and other U.S. clubs. Farmers near Lockhart organized the Rogers Ranch Verein in the early 1900s with a bowling alley and dance hall. When the clubhouse burned in 1920, the organization joined with the Germania Schuetzenverein, a shooting society that met in Henry Richter's pasture north of town.

Over the years, the bowling club has seen ups and downs in its membership and facilities. In the 1930s, members enclosed an open-air dance floor lit by lanterns after a group of "wild boys" from Brushy Creek rode up on horseback and shot out the lights. Fire destroyed two other clubhouses on the same site. The current building was completed in 1961. Though the Rogers Ranch dance hall and shooting club no longer exist, the bowling alley does duty as a social center and sports hall. Changes have been subtle: new wood for the well-worn lanes, air conditioning, and upholstery for the old church pews that serve as waiting benches. The membership that once supported leagues five nights a week now meets twice weekly.

But the loss of numbers has not diminished bowlers' enthusiasm. Through the years, veteran bowlers have passed on, and newcomers have joined the family of bowlers. Rogers Ranch doesn't look like an Old World tradition that refuses to fade away; it just looks like a whole lot of fun. ★



Larry Schaefer measures his attempt at Rogers Ranch Bowling Club.

GERALD E. McLEOD is a contributing editor at the *Austin Chronicle*, for which he has written the weekly *Day Trips* column since 1991.

BILL KENNEDY photographed the Hill Country community of Comfort for *Texas Highways* in December 1995.

Bowl Games

Although nine-pin-bowling clubs are technically for members only, visitors are always welcome to watch on bowling nights. Because a team's success depends on attendance, absent team members are rare, but sometimes visitors are asked to fill in. Team scores are posted during the matches, so it is easy to follow the action from the sidelines.

Each club has a sign-up sheet. If you'd like to join a team, or if you have a team that would like to join a league, call for details.

Few of the clubs have full-time staff, but many do have answering machines on which you can leave a message.

A relative newcomer to the nine-pin bowling leagues, **Blanco Bowling Club and Cafe** was built as a commercial enterprise in 1948. The association of residents took over in 1967 and kept the cafe in the front of the rock building. Renovations have added new scoreboards and enlarged the dining area, but haven't diminished the small-town ambiance. League play Mon-Thu. "We don't have bowling on Friday night because that's when the cafe has all-you-can-eat catfish," says manager and club president John Dechert. Besides making a good hamburger, the cafe is famous for its fresh doughnuts every morning. Serving hours: Mon-Fri 6:30 a.m.-10 p.m., Sat 6:30 a.m.-9 p.m., Sun 6:30 a.m.-2 p.m. The cafe and bowling alley at 310 4th St. are within sight of the northeast corner of the historic Blanco County courthouse. Call 830/833-4416. Wheelchair accessible.

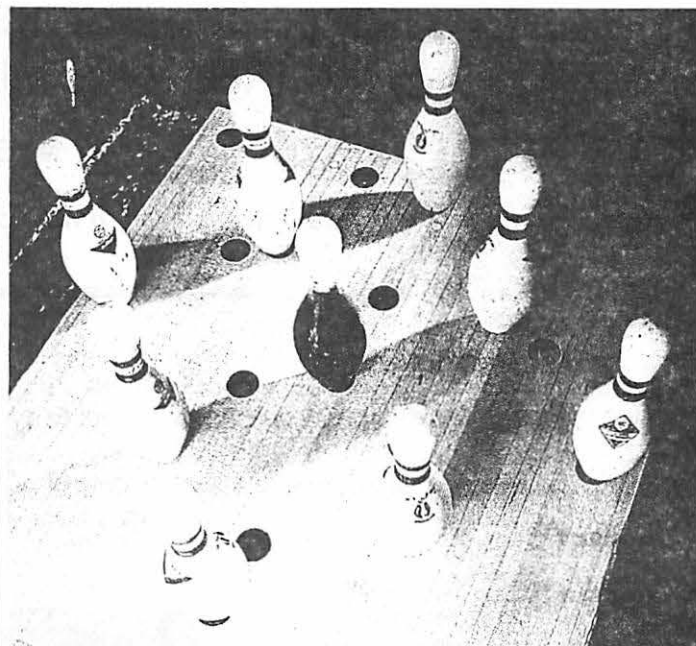
Fischer Bowling Club is the most active remnant of a once thriving farming community. Off FM 32 between Blanco and San Marcos, the Fischer Agricultural Society established a small school and bowling club in the 1880s. The school was turned into a dance hall and hasn't changed much in appearance. The red bowling alley shows signs of modest renovations with faded linoleum covering the original wood floors and the restrooms moved indoors. The club ordinarily bowls Mon-Fri nights, with occasional dances

on Sat. nights. The bowling club is just north of the store and post office on the county road to Wimberley. For information, call the Fischer Bowling Club at 830/935-4800. Wheelchair accessible.

Freiheit Bowling Club is actually separate from the Freiheit Country Store, Bar and Grill, often the starting point for a night of bowling next door. Shorty and Rosie Haas revived the aging roadhouse in 1982 and cater to the area's farmers and bowlers. The 89-year-old bowling club also has a small kitchen that sells burgers, fries, and nachos on Tue-Thu bowling nights. The cafe and bowling club are on FM 1101, north of New Braunfels and less than a mile east of I-35. At the FM 306 Gruene/Sattler exit on I-35, take the northbound access road to FM 483, make a right, go to FM 1101, make another right, and the two buildings are about one-half mile south on the right side of the road. The cafe opens Tue-Sat 11 a.m.-9 p.m.; 830/625-9400. The bowling club number is 830/625-0372. Both are wheelchair accessible.

Germania Bowling Club is the oldest continuously operated nine-pin bowling club in Central Texas. Founded in 1889 as a shooting club, the members bowled in the winter when it was too cold to be outside, says Mary Gallagher, the club's bartender. Leagues meet Wed. and Thu. at 7:30 p.m., and on the second and third Fri. of the month at 8 p.m. On the fourth Fri. of the month, they invite visitors to join them for Friendship Bowling. Head east on I-10 from San Antonio toward Seguin, exit at Zuehl Rd. (between Cibolo Creek and FM 775), and go south about 2 miles to the big beige building at the intersection of Zuehl and Gin roads. Call 210/333-9188 or 830/420-2675. Not wheelchair accessible.

The Highland Social Club, 2929 South W.W. White Blvd., on the south side of San Antonio, started as a shooting club of area farmers. The club is now surrounded by the city. The Theis family, many of whom are still members, donated the land for the association to build a barn-



Diamonds are a nine-pin bowler's best friend. Nine-pin bowling's four-sided pin set predates tenpin bowling's triangular configuration.

like structure in order to have a dance floor and bring the bowling lanes indoors. Officially organized in 1912, the 10-lane bowling alley caters mostly to tenpin bowling, with nine-pin bowling on the first and fourth Sun., 2-5 p.m. The alley opens daily (except Tue.) from 6 p.m. "until everybody goes home," says manager Mary Schroeder. The club's dance hall next door is used for private parties and has monthly dances on the second Fri. of the month beginning Aug. 14. Call 210/333-4567 or 648-9256. Wheelchair accessible.

The Laubach Bowling Club started in the late 1800s as the San Geronimo Harmony, an all-male singing club. Now, entire families bowl Mon-Thu evenings. The club rents the old dance hall regularly. The bowling alley, between Geronimo and Seguin, stands in a thick oak mott at the end of Laubach Rd. 1.5 miles off of Texas 123, about 2 miles north of its intersection with I-10. Call 830/379-9033 or 379-4535. Wheelchair accessible.

In the tiny town of Marion, northeast of San Antonio, the **Marion Bowling Club** meets Mon-Fri. The tin-and-brick building doesn't

look 100 years old, but parts of it have been used for more than a century. To find the bowling alley, next to a city park with tennis and basketball courts, head north from San Antonio on FM 78, take the left at the first light in Marion, cross the railroad tracks, go 3 blocks, and take a right at the stop sign. Call 830/420-3431. Not wheelchair accessible.

Rogers Ranch Bowling Club bowls Fridays and alternating Tuesdays and Wednesdays beginning at 7:30 p.m. The white, clapboard building, northwest of Lockhart, sits on a hill on County Rd. 223, off of FM 2001, about 1.5 miles east of the intersection with Texas 21. Call 512/376-1900. Wheelchair accessible.

The **Turner Club** (16 lanes, half for tenpin bowling) is just north of downtown San Antonio. The bowling alley has a large snack bar. Nine-pin bowling leagues fill up the lanes on Wed. evenings, and the first and fourth Sun. afternoons of the month. Under towering pecan trees on the banks of the San Antonio River, the club is 2 blocks off Broadway at 120 W. 9th St. For information, call manager Sid Pantuso at 210/227-4412. Wheelchair accessible.

This article first appeared in the German American Heritage Center's *Infodlatt*



FRAÜLEIN NEY, GERMAN AMERICAN SCULPTOR



BY M. E. PRINZ

"Perhaps you know the sculptress, Ney; if not you have lost a great deal."—Arthur Schopenhauer

Before immigrating to the United States in 1871, Fraulein (Miss) Ney as she preferred to be addressed, had already earned a reputation in Europe as a leading sculptor. Many of the most important persons of her day—from kings to rebels—had posed for her. The story of her life, her contributions to the world, and her gifts to Texas in particular, reveals more than an artist. Emily Cutrer in her book, *The Art of the Woman*, concludes: "Her story is that of both a woman and a European artist in a society just emerging from its frontier beginnings."ⁱⁱ

THE EARLY YEARS

Born on January 26, 1833, in Muenster, Westphalia, Prussia to Johann Adam and Anna Elizabeth (Wernze) Ney, she was christened Franzisca Bernadina Wilhemia Elizabeth but to her family she was Elise. Her father, a professional stonecutter, did some sculpting but usually he made tombstones as an economic necessity. The daughter loved to spend time in the workshop where she learned the fundamentals of the craft. As she grew "...she developed into a young woman of driving ambition and reckless courage."ⁱⁱⁱ These traits were evident early when, as a child, she convinced her parents to send her to a local artist for drawing lessons; at eighteen she boldly announced her intention to study sculpting in Berlin.

The parents refused permission because at that time Berlin was a Protestant city and was perceived by her Catholic parents as an undesirable place for a young woman. However, as the story was

reported by Bride Neill Taylor, a close Texas friend of Ney, "...she had a weapon at hand quite original for her day and time. She went on a hunger strike. She grew thin and pale and weak."ⁱⁱⁱ The mother, exhausted by the determined daughter's actions, called on the local Catholic Bishop to help resolve the differences. The Bishop found a compromise

by suggesting the Art Academy in Munich, a Catholic city at the time and, in addition, there was a family friend who could provide room and board. So it was that the rebel Ney would defy convention and the directors of the Royal Barvarian Academy of Fine Arts to become the first woman to enter the sculpturing department in 1852. In two years the combination of talent, ambition, and hard work rewarded her with the opportunity to study in Berlin.

THE BERLIN PERIOD

Ney exercised her scholarship to study in Berlin by choosing to study under the master sculptor, Christian Rauch. It is interesting to compare

Ney's somewhat heroic version of this event, as related to Bride Neill Taylor, and the information later developed by Emily Cutrer. Miss Ney told Taylor during an interview that all her friends "...warned her the plan [to study under Rauch] was impossible. Rauch was known to hate the work of teaching, and rarely had been persuaded to take on a pupil."^{iv}

According to later research done by Cutrer, Rauch had in fact many students and at one time as many as 50 aides. As a result of the students and aides his influence on the art continued notably for more



Elizabet Ney 1833-1907
Self Portrait

than 30 years after his death in 1857. Ney was required to prepare a sketch, the usual entrance requirement, and clearly did well in the following two years, profiting not only from the master artistically but socially.^v Miss Ney may have been guilty of some exaggeration at the time since Taylor was developing a news story about Miss Ney, the first German-Texan who was a European sculptor of considerable merit. What is clear about the Berlin days is that Ney was introduced to many of the best known persons of the time and was able to do busts of a number of them. Rauch, true to his period, developed a neo classical style that dominated the German culture. Like Johann Winckelmann and later von Goethe, Rauch subscribed to the concept of a close compatibility between the classic Hellenic art and the Teutonic expression. In turn, this classicism influence is seen in most of Elisabet Ney's work.

EUROPEAN PERIOD, 1850-1870

Ney's early professional life was guided by her desire to sculpt "The Great Men of the World" ^{vi} and the hard reality that the money for such art usually was controlled by successful men. Many of the most famous personages of the period sat for her – Jacob Grimm, Karl Varnhagen von Ense, Alexander von Humbolt, Arthur Schopenhauer, King George V of Hanover, Bismarck, Garibaldi (while he was in exile), and King Ludwig II are included in her works. On occasion she did aesthetically creative pieces; however, the majority of her sculptures were live subjects.

As with most artists, Ney actively cultivated contacts that could help her find persons who wanted a portrait in marble. Her friendship with Cosima Liszt (later von Buelow), daughter of Franz Liszt, did not produce clients but her connection with Varnhagen and his influential academic circle of successful individuals enhanced her reputation. Cutrer finds that more than a potential client was gained from this circle of friends. Many of Ney's philosophical ideas may have roots developed by association with this group of older men and women who had done much to advance the German Enlightenment liberal thought. Many of her attitudes and approaches to life's challenges in later years are better explained by Cutrer's statement: The German followers of classical humanism were more interested in the world of aesthetics and beauty than in statecraft.^{vii}

The hard reality of an artist's life tempered the enlightenment ideals for Ney and no story illustrates this better than her encounter with Schopenhauer in 1859. She wanted to enhance her reputation by sculpting this respected academic. Disregarding information that the aging philosopher held women in low regard, Ney traveled to Frankfort to approach him to sit for her. When the uninvited Ney appeared at his door, the servant refused entry, but she pushed her way into Schopenhauer's study and announced that she wanted to do his bust. In the end this brazen approach by a young, attractive women who could present her case in such a persuasive manner, resulted in a highly acclaimed bust and an abiding friendship for the rest of Schopenhauer's life. (Ney's first child was named Arthur.) Ney consistently believed women should not accept a subservient role and refused to appear to be a "hausfrau." This attitude must have impressed the old philosopher.

In manner of appearance and social conventions, Miss Ney was a unique individual. She shocked members of the Art Academy by wearing her hair short, not a proper thing in the middle nineteenth century. She would not wear the conventional dress styles with puffed shoulders and pinched waists. After her marriage to Dr. Edmund Montgomery, she refused to refer to him as her husband but simply as her best friend. Early in her career she changed her name to Elisabet Ney and would not change it after marriage. For many years people who did not know the couple well concluded they were living in sin. Her manner of dress, while more practical for daily living and her work, was a constant source of unfavorable comment. During the peak of her European career, at the time she was working on a life sized statue of King Ludwig II, a well-known author, Auguste Scheibe, visited Ney in her studio in the royal palace. Scheibe later wrote that she was "...dressed in a trailing robe of white wool with wide open sleeves which were deeply turned back, which she usually wore in the studio and was well suited for enhancing the ideal effect of the slender and noble, one might say, queenly figure. Thus one could imagine *Iphigenia* to have been." It was noted that a copy of Goethe's *Iphigenia* was seen on a table in the room.^{viii} At a time in history when "doing it my way" was unheard of, she was a true trailblazer. As her way of life unfolds, it is easy to see that she had replaced the generally accepted

conventions with her own even if it meant personal sacrifice.

GARIBALDI, BISMARCK & LUDWIG

Usually, the beautiful and talented Ney had no time for men in her busy and focused life. While visiting a friend in Heidelberg in 1853, however, she noticed a young man who captured her attention. Edmund Montgomery, the illegitimate son of a Scottish nobleman, was raised in Europe and at the time was a medical student. Ney was impressed upon learning that Edmund had participated in some of the riots during the 1848-50 rebellions in Europe. A handsome intelligent man who was a liberal in politics had captured Elisabet's heart and their love was steadfast for the rest of their lives.

Although much in love, each one pursued a separate career for the next 10 years. While working in a London hospital, Edmund became seriously ill from blood poisoning and later found he had tuberculosis. Ney visited Montgomery in London on at least two occasions. After the last visit she traveled directly to the British controlled island of Maderia; Edmund joined her after his recovery. Elisabet and Edmund were married in Maderia at the British consul's office on 7 November 1863.^{ix} Dr. Montgomery established a practice there and the two established a home and a studio for sculpting.

Miss Ney had led Bride Neill Taylor to believe that Edmund had forced the marriage issue, but Cutrer's research would contradict that aspect. The Taylor version shows how the romantic side of Ney and the driving desire to show independence were conflicting factors in her life. The years in Maderia were financially rewarding for Dr. Montgomery but not so for the sculptor. One of her finest creative sculptures was done during this period, the only group piece she ever did, that of two little boys walking together and looking upward. Ney titled the work "Genii of Mankind" and later "Sursum" to reflect the idea that "...mankind could not rely on a supernatural force to help him reach a higher plane."^x



SURSUM by E Ney
(On display in the Ney
Museum, Austin, Texas)

Ney, the artist, was driven to do more. The romanticism in Ney aroused interest in the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Garibaldi who was in temporary exile on the island of Caprera near Sardinia. Ney traveled from Maderia to the island and eventually modeled Garibaldi's bust. In chapter 3 of the *Art of the Woman*, Cutrer speculates that Ney developed a very close relationship with Garibaldi – reputed to be a womanizer. The speculation is founded on the fact the entries in Ney's journal for this trip stopped some time before the visit which might indicate events she did not care to divulge even to her private journal. After the plaster bust was completed, Ney went to Rome to finish the bust of Garibaldi and at the same time was also commissioned by the Prussian king to do a bust of Bismarck. In so doing, she became well acquainted with two of the most powerful men in Europe at the time. Politically important, these two men were to lead the forces that created a modern Italy and Germany at the expense of Austria.

Montgomery, who had joined his wife in Rome, and Ney moved to the Austrian Tyrol and established a residence there in the summer of 1866. The Prussians went to war against Austria (the Seven Weeks' War) and Italy provided help to Prussia. As a result, Italy gained control of Venetia. The presence of Ney in Austria may not have been an accident according to Cutrer. Ney, through her new servant, Crescentia Simath, called Cencie, had been passing information from the Prussians to Garibaldi.^{xi} Ney was covertly

involved to some degree in international politics; the depth of which the world will probably never know.

Bismarck needed the support of Bavaria and King Ludwig II for the political unity of the German states. This king hated the Prussians and had aligned with Austria. In 1868, Ney relocated to Munich. Did Bismarck approach Ney to play the role of political agent again? It is possible. What is known is that Ney sought and received a commission to sculpt busts of two of the leading scientists of the day for the new Polytechnikum building in Munich.^{xii} She also made a strong and

sustained effort to obtain Ludwig's permission to do a life-size statue of him. Ludwig did not trust women, an attitude that extended to his mother. Ney had the support of the architect, Gottfried von Neureuther who had access to the King. Eventually, Ludwig agreed to pose. However, there were periods when he would not and during one of these Montgomery and Ney traveled to Egypt and Greece.

They went to Karnak by native boat and lived in a manner that could best be termed today as "roughing it." The grand scope of the ruins made an intense impact on the couple and Ney, in her journal, seemed to find her philosophy of life reinforced. She felt that among the antiquities of Egypt she found the deep meaning in "Life, ...the source, the root of all other religions and the nations have claimed—the right of self-own creation."^{xiii} After her return to Munich, she was able to get the cooperation of Ludwig. When the King tired of the process, she found that by reading selections from Goethe's *Iphigenia* he would again become more cooperative and interested in the sculpting process. Rutland's book, *SURSUM*, includes a letter from Ney to Ludwig in which she seeks to identify philosophically with the King by revealing her deepest convictions concerning the meaning of life. It would appear they were now engaged in serious conversations. In this letter she refers to the previous night's discussion and comments:

"Delightedly I noticed one thing: namely, the sincere enthusiasm, the deep conception of the meaning of life; yet I notice with the greatest sorrow how Your Majesty loses all contact with the surrounding—which already seems to have been removed in an almost unsubstantial distance. Through being so intently engaged with one's self, by such removal from the special influence of reality, there will finally vanish the means for active, intelligent action, and all the practice of the world appears only as an ugly turmoil."^{xiv}

The main thrust of this letter seemed to be an effort to convince Ludwig to bring Baron Justus von Liebig, a famous chemist and one who posed for Ney, into his council. She passionately felt Liebig could help King Ludwig who may have already been suffering from mental problems. The letter

does not seem to have produced results. However, the King did provide Ney and Montgomery with a new house. That gift would indicate some success on the part of the sculptor in personal relations.

During the second Munich period, Ney sculpted a full sized statue of Ludwig; the plaster model is now in the Ney Museum, and also on display is the very large but unfinished Prometheus Bound sculpture she began at this time. A more creative Ney was emerging. This trend in her sculpting efforts is probably first evidenced by *Sursum*. Unhappily for Ney, the art world in Munich seemed to go into turmoil when the King's favorite composer, Richard Wagner engaged in an extra marital affair with Ney's friend, Cosima (Liszt) von Buelow.

In 1869 Cosima married Wagner and at about the same time Montgomery, who had been in Rome with an important patient, moved into the villa with Ney. Ney openly denounced her friend's actions while continuing to refer to herself as Fraulein Ney and Montgomery as her "best friend." The refusal by Ney to identify Montgomery as her husband confused her friends. Perhaps Ney was becoming a social outcast or at least about to lose favor with the King since she clearly opposed his support for Wagner. The Wagner issue and the seemingly sinful behavior of Ney-Montgomery fueled many unfavorable palace rumors.

In addition to the social turmoil, there may have been forces of a more political nature at work as Bismarck applied more pressure to bring Bavaria into the new unified German State. At the time of the "Seven Weeks War" with Austria in 1866, Bismarck knew a war with France was bound to happen in the near future. He needed to keep Austria neutral and, thereby eliminate a military threat. However, Ney and Montgomery may have aided Bismarck and Garibaldi and the Italian unification efforts against Austria. Her association with Ludwig may have had a covert purpose to influence relationship with the Prussians. A question could have developed in July 1870 when the Franco-Prussian War broke out: was Ney a liability to Bismarck and his Austrian policy, or was the life in the court so distasteful that it was time to live someplace else? During the war, Ludwig had reluctantly provided military forces to the Prussians and by December 1870, Bavaria was a part of the Prussian Empire. In January 1871, Elisabet Ney,

Edmund Montgomery, and Cenci suddenly left Bavaria for the United States.

A friend of Montgomery, Baron Vicco von Stralendorff, had married an American and settled in Thomasville, Georgia. Montgomery and Ney joined them and dreamed of developing a unique colony for German people. Montgomery, although without agricultural experience, purchased two farms. Von Stralendorff, unfortunately suffered severely from tuberculosis and soon returned to his home in Mecklenburg where he died. The climate in Georgia did not suit the delicate health of Dr. Montgomery; therefore, he and Elisabet traveled in search of a new home. By this time they had two children, Arthur, born in Georgia and Lorne, born

16 months later while they were in Minnesota searching for the ideal place. The Doctor's health demanded a warmer climate. It was about this time that favorable reports appeared in southern newspapers about opportunities to buy cheap land in the wonderful place called Texas. Many people displaced by the Civil War and reconstruction were moving to Texas at about this time, Ney and Montgomery with their children joined the movement.

ⁱ Emily Fourmy Cutrer., *The Art of the Woman*, University of Nebraska Press: Lincoln and London, 1988 p.xii

ⁱⁱ *SURSUM*, Mrs. J. W. (Willie B.) Rutland, ed. Hart Graphics and Office Centers, Inc., Austin, Texas, 1977, p. vii.

ⁱⁱⁱ *Elisabeth Ney, Sculptor*, Bride Neill Taylor, Thos. F. Taylor, Austin, Texas 1938, pp 3-4.

^{iv} *ibid* p. 15

^v *op. cit.*, Emily Fourmy Cutrer, pp. 14-15

^{vi} *ibid*. Chapter 2

^{vii} *ibid*, p 22.

^{viii} *Op. cit.*, Taylor, pp 1-2

^{ix} *op. cit.*, Cutrer, p. 36

^x *op. cit.*, Cutrer p.76

^{xi} *op. cit.*, Cutrer p. 51

^{xii} Justus von Liebig and Friedrich Wohler busts may be seen in the Ney Museum, Austin, Texas

^{xiii} *op. cit.*, Cutrer, p. 62

^{xiv} *ibid*. *SURSUM*, p. 189

Editor's Note: Ney and her husband lived two years in Georgia before moving to Texas, where they purchased Liendo Plantation near Hempstead. For more than ten years Ney did little to resume her career, instead managing the farm and rearing her one surviving son, Lorene Ney Montgomery. When Ney did try to resume her work in the 1880s, Texas was not a market for a sculptor. She did not receive a commission until 1892. Then, thanks to Texas governor, Oran Roberts, Ney was asked to produce two statues for the World Columbian Exposition in Chicago, one of Stephen F. Austin and the other of Sam Houston. This commission marked the beginning of a prolific, new career for Ney. She began producing numerous portrait busts of great Texans. Her statues of Austin and Houston were placed in the Texas and U.S. capitols. Her statue of Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston was placed over his grave in the State Cemetery at Austin. Meanwhile, Ney built a studio at Austin. Despite public intolerance of her lifestyle, Ney remained committed to Texas and the development of its cultural institutions. She wrote, "...the appellation of Texas has a charm of a peculiar kind, such as the name of no other part of the wide earth." Ney died at Austin on June 29, 1907 and was buried at her Liendo Plantation near Hempstead. After her death, her Austin studio and part of the surrounding grounds were purchased by Ella Dancy Dibrell of Seguin to establish the Elisabeth Ney Museum. It today is a National Historic Site and houses the largest collection of her artistic work. In Austin it is located at 507 East 10th Street.

TEXAS FOREVER
THE STORY OF FREDERICKSBURG'S BARON VON MEUSEBACH
 by Jenny Lind Porter
 (This article originally appeared in the August 1999 edition of Texas Highways.)

By Jenny Lind Porter
 Photographs by Stan Williams



Once upon a time, a six-foot-two-inch, red-haired, blue-eyed German baron came to frontier Texas. He left behind his family's ancestral mansion, his father's 38,000-volume library, his grandfather's 39 cabinets of Meissen china, his law practice in Berlin and Potsdam, his beautiful mother and aristocratic father, his sister, Caroline, and his brother, Carl.

Having arrived on the Texas coast, he mounted a white horse, rode 165 miles inland on muddy trails, dealt en route with a black panther, a bear, and one or two rattlesnakes, and announced himself in New Braunfels as the newly appointed Commissioner General of the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas. Less than two years later, he would sit down on buffalo skins with 20 Comanche and two Delaware Indian chiefs to forge a treaty that opened up more than 3 million acres of Texas land for settlement.

Sound like fiction? It isn't. He was Baron Otfried Hans Freiherr von Meusebach, 32 years old in May of 1845 when he arrived in Texas, and he exchanged his velvet jacket for a vest and Western breeches, and a glass of madeira for homemade mustang grape wine. Waco Indian women near New Braunfels pounced upon him, pulled him "unceremoniously" into the Comal River, and "vigorously" tried to wash the color out of his red-gold hair and beard.

The Wacos called him "Ma-be-quo-si-to-mu," or "chief with the burning hair of the head." The Comanches called him *El Sol Colorado*, "The Red Sun" in Spanish. Texans call him the founder of Fredericksburg.

From Germany to Texas

The phrase "once upon a time" fits the story of Meusebach, since the brothers Grimm of fairy-tale fame numbered among his father's closest friends. Born May 26, 1812, in Dillenburg, Germany, Meusebach was the son of Baron Carl Hartwig Gregor von Meusebach and Ernestine von Witzleben. Otfried, as he was called before he Anglicized Hans to John, had a grandfather whose passion was botany and a father who was a superior court judge and noted collector of German folksongs. The family moved to Koblenz in 1814 and to Berlin five years later. Their homes welcomed distinguished visitors, including the poet Goethe and the philologist and statesman Wilhelm von Humboldt (brother of the better-known Alexander).

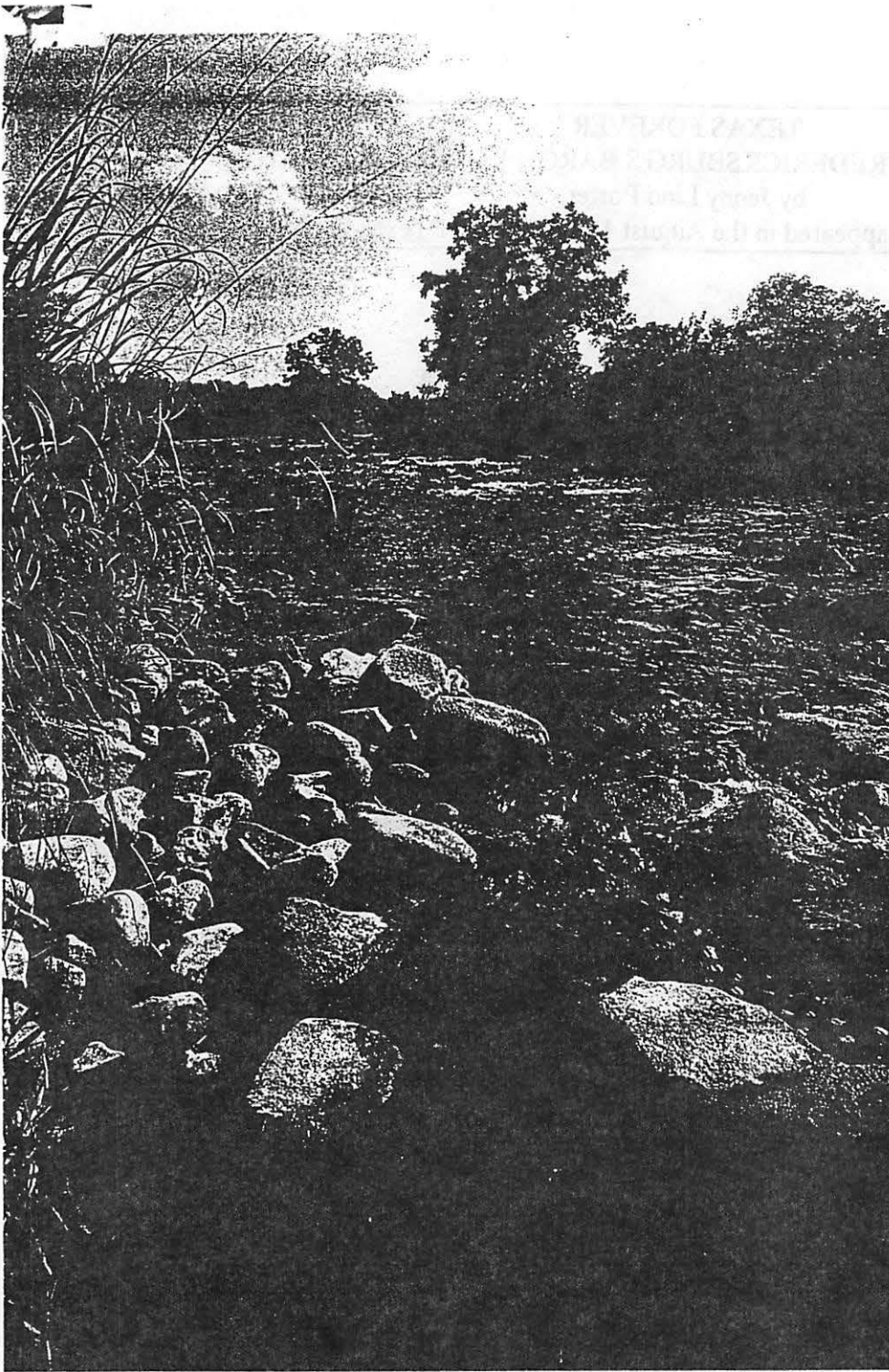


Lasting Friendship by J. Hester of Boerne depicts Comanche chief Buffalo Hump offering Meusebach the peace pipe during the 1847 treaty negotiation. The work sits on the History Walk behind Fredericksburg's Vereinskirche Museum.

After completing Mining and Forestry School in 1832, Meusebach entered the University of Bonn to study law and later transferred to the University of Halle. He passed the bar examination in 1836 and practiced law in Trier, Berlin, and Potsdam.

Like many young Germans of his day, Otfried dreamed of moving to America, which represented opportunity, democracy, and freedom from the rigidity of imperialism. He wrote to Count Carl Castell (from whom the Texas town got its name), "For several years, I have been considering going to America to obtain a large enough property to be the basis of nature study and furtherance thereof in those rich fields. I have had my eyes especially on Texas."

In 1842, 21 German noblemen formed the *Adelsverein* ("nobles' association")—also called the Society to Protect German Immigrants in Texas—to buy lands for settlement in the Republic of Texas. Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels served as the society's



This crossing on the San Saba River may have been the point where the Comanche chieftains made their way to meet with Meusebach's party. The actual negotiation site is on private property.

first Commissioner General. After only a year in Texas, the prince returned to Germany, and Meusebach took his place. Upon his arrival in Galveston in 1845, the second Commissioner General, to acquaint himself with the route most immigrants took, rode to Indianola (also called Carlshafen),

and from there to New Braunfels.

Although the settlers greeted him with "*Willkommen, Herr Baron*," he soon began calling himself plain John O. Meusebach. Back home in Germany, on May 26, his family was likely remembering his birthday and being served dinner using the heavy family silver, Venetian crystal goblets, and Meissen porcelain. While fresh flowers adorned the table in Berlin, Meusebach sat in a log cabin on the Guadalupe River, eating bacon and cornbread from a tin plate.

Durch Nacht und Wind

Wer reitet so spät durch Nacht und Wind? "Who rides so late through night and wind?" asks Goethe in his poem "Der Erlkönig." In 1840s Texas, the answer could have been "Meusebach."

When Meusebach arrived in New Braunfels, Prince Solms had just left for the coast to return to Europe. Meusebach hastened back to Galveston, caught up with the prince there, paid off creditors who were detaining him, and asked him to deliver to the Verein a letter requesting additional funds. It didn't take Meusebach long to discover that he now headed an organization that had kept no accounts, had used up its initial \$80,000, and had accumulated a debt of at least \$20,000.

Years later, Meusebach wrote, "It is a remarkable fact that of the thousand critics who undertook to criticize the doings of the Company

and of myself, none has found out that the Company... published a statement in the spring of 1845, in which they proved that they were already bankrupt... by the first shipment of 700 emigrants in the fall of 1844."

Back in New Braunfels, Meusebach (whose background in Germany included university training in finance and a two-year stint as the *Bürgermeister*, or mayor, of Anclam) performed the herculean task of rescuing the settlers from a bad situation about to get worse.



During Fredericksburg's Founder's Day, an Indian Pow-wow celebrates the intertwined heritage of Comanches and the area's pioneers. The event takes place annually the second Saturday of May.

More than 4,000 immigrants were on their way to join the 439 already in New Braunfels. On November 2, 1845, Meusebach received \$24,000 more to cover the indebtedness; he requested an additional \$60,000. The society had promised the newcomers not only land, food, and houses, but also supplies—wagons, oxen, horses, corn, seed, and tools. Yet no one even knew what it cost to deliver each settler from the coast inland. Boatloads of Germans began to disembark at Indianola—teachers, doctors, farmers, blacksmiths, cabinetmakers, professors, stonemasons—all eager for the freedom of the promised land.

Mein Gott, they had baggage! The wagons sank in the mud with it.

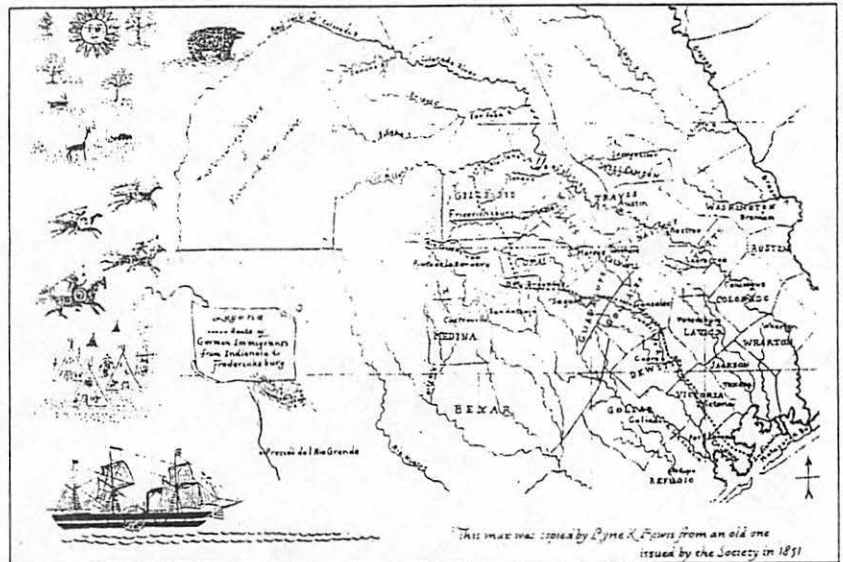
The problems seemed endless. Where was Meusebach to find the promised supplies? Then war broke out with Mexico, and the U.S. government contracted with teamsters for all available wagons. It rained and rained. The unpredictable Texas weather had already turned cold. The plague and scurvy claimed at least 850 settlers. The society needed more than \$140,000 in order to continue. Meusebach drew no salary and used his own money to help.

New Braunfels was unprepared to absorb the 4,000-plus

new settlers. Since another town site could solve the problem, Meusebach explored the beautiful forested area northwest of New Braunfels and bought, on credit, a 10,000-acre site. He named it Fredericksburg, for Prince Friedrich of Prussia.

Although the Verein had a colonization contract with Texas giving it the right to settle the Fisher-Miller Grant, 3,878,000 acres north of Fredericksburg between the Llano and Colorado rivers, the tract was the Comanche heartland and site of camps for more than 6,000 Indians. Afraid to enter the land, the settlers who arrived in 1845 were given acreage in Fredericksburg. Meusebach's surveyors were soon busy laying out a wagon road that followed an ancient Indian trail between New Braunfels and Fredericksburg.

On May 8, 1846, 120 settlers reached Fredericksburg from New Braunfels. On the first night, they cooked a bear and a panther and slept under the post oak trees. In the distance, coyotes provided a little *Nachtmusik*. Before long, the settlers would cut timber, build houses on their town lots, and begin to farm their acreage on the edge of town. By the end of 1846, 500 more settlers had arrived.



COURTESY GILLESPIE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A map issued by the *Adelsverein* in 1851 traced the route of German immigrants from the coast to Fredericksburg, via New Braunfels. Besides Fredericksburg, Meusebach founded Castell, in Llano County, and a few other towns that didn't survive.

New Braunfels was unprepared to absorb the 4,000-plus new settlers. Since another town site could solve the problem, Meusebach explored the beautiful forested area northwest of New Braunfels and bought, on credit, a 10,000-acre site.

Visitors to modern Fredericksburg can get a sense of these early days by strolling the grounds of the Gillespie County Historical Society's Pioneer Museum, with its restored historic structures: a barn, blacksmith shop, smokehouse, one-room schoolhouse, Sunday house, even a wagon shed holding buckboards, tilburies, and other wagons like those to which Meusebach might have hitched his team, Greeley and Pilgrim. Inside the museum, the Meusebach Room displays a few pieces of furniture that belonged to the family.

Meusebach's great-grandson, Bill Marschall, now retired in Fredericksburg with his wife, Modena, bears an uncanny resemblance to his ancestor. Bill says that Meusebach gave the settlers "a foundation of courage and common sense and opened the way to a magnificent new country." But, he adds, "We must never forget the industry and intelligence of the original settlers themselves."

The Consummate Negotiator

By 1847, Meusebach had decided to resign his post and return to private life. The past two years had been difficult. The settlers naturally blamed their leaders for the Society's failures (one irate German had camped on Meusebach's doorstep for 14 days to demand his deposit back). Meusebach had endured not only the settlers' vocal frustration, but even a threat of hanging and a bullet wound. The last straw came when letters from home informed him that both his father and his fiancée, Elizabeth von Hardenberg, had died. Though 95 settlers signed a petition pleading with him to continue as commissioner, he declined.

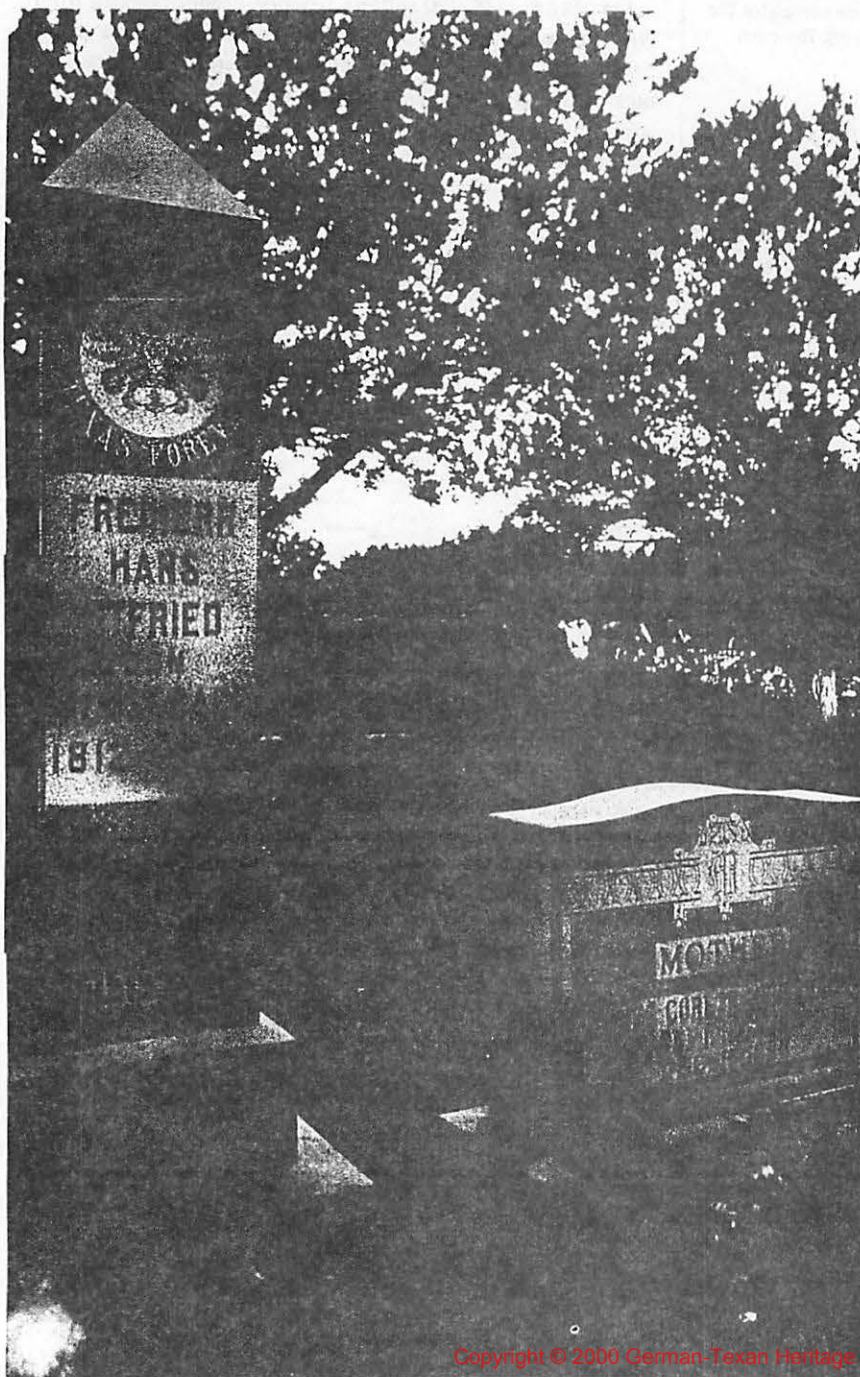
But before resigning, Meusebach wanted to accomplish one more thing.

The Verein's Fisher-Miller Grant contract stipulated that the land had to be surveyed and some settlement accomplished by August of 1847. Since time was running out and both surveyors and settlers feared venturing into Indian territory, Meusebach realized there was only one solution: to make peace with the Indians. On January 22, 1847, 40 men, with horses and wagons, set out from Fredericksburg to turn potential conflict into conciliation.

Governor James Pinckney Henderson was so worried about the dangers of the enterprise that he dispatched the respected U.S. Indian agent Major Robert Simpson Neighbors to try to dissuade Meusebach from going. If he failed, Neighbors would accompany the mission and provide advice born of long experience. Meusebach's friend and colleague, the geologist Dr. Ferdinand von Roemer, who had been chosen by the Berlin Academy of Sciences to make a geological survey of Texas, accompanied Neighbors and two Delaware Indian interpreters. Already in contact with the Comanches, Meusebach invited Neighbors to join the group.

On February 5, at Comanche chief Ketemoczy's camp near what is now Mason, Meusebach dispelled Indian fears by discharging his rifle into the air and having his men do the same. Two hundred Indians, 80 of them warriors, watched. Burning Hair's bravado and peaceful intentions impressed

John and Agnes Meusebach lie in the Marshall-Meusebach Cemetery at Cherry Spring, a few miles south of the former Meusebach homestead at Loyal Valley.



Ketemoczy. Meusebach and Ketemoczy met again six days later in the chief's camp at the Colorado crossing on the San Saba River. The participants sat down on skins spread in a circle and smoked the peace pipe, and Ketemoczy agreed to set up a meeting with the great Comanche chiefs at their main encampment farther north. Meusebach presented the Indians with gifts of red and blue woolen blankets, cotton goods, tobacco, and copper wire for bracelets.

Since the wagons could not be pulled over the steep cliffs ahead, Meusebach sent all the wagons and more than half the men home. This reduced the party to 17: Meusebach; Neighbors; the two Delawares, Jim "Big Bear" Shaw and chief John Conner, who acted as interpreters; Meusebach's assistants; von Roemer; and several Mexican muleteers and Shawnee hunters. Fortunately, von Roemer recorded every detail of the journey—the granite and limestone outcroppings, the colony of prairie dogs, the deer, wild turkey, and catfish.

Camped in a valley surrounded by cliffs, drinking wine and singing, the men knew they were being followed: Simulated owl hoots and coyote calls indicated the Comanche presence. "Big Bear" Shaw entertained the group with an Indian song. Slapping his stomach in rhythm with his hand, he lay on his back and uttered monotonous sounds, which von Roemer likened to the "plaint of one who had a severe case of the bellyache."

In the night, von Roemer awakened to find one of the Delaware Indians bending over him. "My master needs



Five years after losing his fiancée, Elizabeth, to typhoid fever, Meusebach married Countess Agnes Coreth, shown here in 1875. Agnes was 17 and John 40 when they wed in 1852. COURTESY BILL AND MODENA MARSCHELL



The Meusebach family gathered shortly after John's death in 1897 (note the empty chair). Agnes is second from the right in the front row.



Bill Marschall of Fredericksburg lolls in what remains of his great-grandfather's Roman bath at Loyal Valley.

another bottle of firewater," he said. Von Roemer complied.

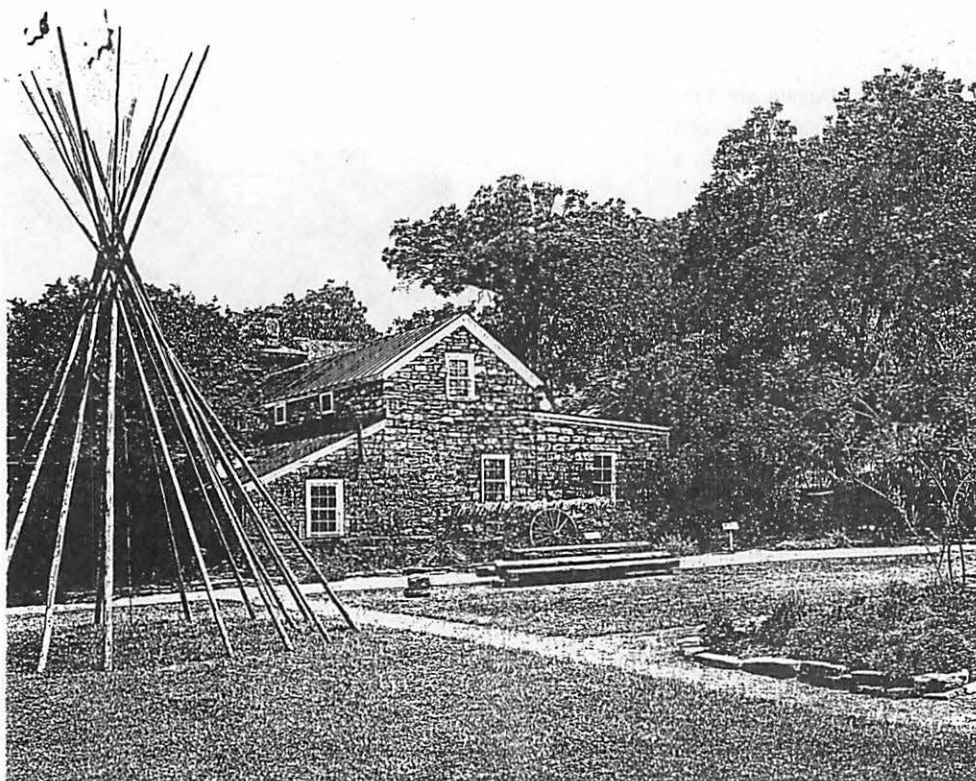
At the end of February, the group reached the main Comanche encampment, about 30 miles above the mouth of the San Saba. The men found some 1,500 warriors gathered, most of them armed. Once again, Meusebach and his men discharged their arms.

On March 1, Meusebach, Neighbors, Shaw, and a few others sat down on buffalo hides on one side of a circle, while the state-ly chiefs and ranking warriors sat facing them. Von Roemer identified the genial Santa Anna, the wise old Mopechucope (Old Owl), and the stoic Pochanaquarhip (Buffalo Hump), who wore a buffalo hide around his hips and plenty of rings and beads.

Meusebach had to be a brave man. Seven years earlier, the bloody Council House fight in San Antonio had left 13 Comanche chieftains dead. Told they would be taken prisoner if they did not give up their white captives, the chiefs had fought to the death. In revenge, the same Buffalo Hump who now eyed Meusebach had led 600 Indians in a murderous raid on the towns of Victoria and Linnville, sacking, burning, killing, raping, capturing 1,200 horses, and carrying off \$300,000 worth of goods from John J. Linn's warehouse. Historian T.R. Fehrenbach has written that at the time, no living Texan had ever seen such a raid.



Dr. Marie Marschall Fuller of Austin wears the topaz-and-gold brooch given to her great-grandfather John Meusebach by his mother in Germany in 1851. John gave it to Agnes a few months before they married.



At the Pioneer Museum Complex in Fredericksburg, a rock-encircled bed is devoted to plants of the kinds cultivated by Meusebach the horticulturist.

Now, at Comanche headquarters, Meusebach became the master of negotiations, calmly discussing the advantages of mutual trade, protection, and friendship. He asked that the Germans be permitted to settle on the Llano River and survey the land to the north. He invited the Indians to Fredericksburg, where they could obtain food and supplies to prevent periods of starvation. He promised them \$3,000 in money, gifts, and provisions.

Around noon on March 2, the chiefs decided to approve the treaty. Afterwards, the entire group shared a meal of venison and rice. That night, the Indians celebrated with drumming and wild songs. Two months later, on May 9, the chieftains came to Fredericksburg and signed the treaty. Today, a marker on Fredericksburg's Marktplatz square designates the site of the historic event.

Don Biggers, author of *German Pioneers in Texas* (1925), has written that the pioneers regarded this never-broken treaty as "one of the greatest feats ever performed by a white man in dealing with the Indians of Texas."

His last goal accomplished, Meusebach resigned his commission in the Society.

State Senator and Pioneer Naturalist

From 1851 to 1853, Meusebach, now the elected state senator from Bexar, Medina, and Comal counties, was in Austin, serving on committees to plan the state's public school

system and a new State Capitol building. In 1854, Governor Elisha M. Pease appointed him to oversee dispersal of land grants to the German settlers.

For five years after the death of his fiancée, Meusebach remained a bachelor. Then, new happiness flooded his life when, on September 28, 1852, he married Countess Agnes Coreth, whose family had come to New Braunfels from Austria. Over the course of their 45-year marriage, the couple had 11 children, seven of whom survived, and lost homes to tornado (1869), flood (1872), and fire (1886).

To support his growing family, Meusebach ran a general merchandise store in Fredericksburg. In 1869, after locating a gushing spring in a beautiful valley some 20 miles

north of Fredericksburg, he began to develop a new homeplace for his family, which he named Loyal Valley. There, he founded a nursery and showed Texans the potential for growing fruit trees commercially. He planted varieties of peach trees, roses, and crape myrtles in a profusion of colors. He also experimented with viticulture, working with Dr. George Engelmann of St. Louis. To help save French vineyards devastated by the fungus phylloxera, he assisted in shipping to France rootstock and thousands of cuttings from Texas black Spanish grapes. A writer named N.A. Taylor, who traveled in the Southwest and related his experiences in a book entitled *The Coming Empire*, visited the Meusebachs at Loyal Valley in 1877. Describing the lush setting, Taylor wrote, "Here is a nursery in which 60 varieties of roses grow... 60 varieties of pear, 40 of peach, and an array of apples, plums, and grapes."

In the opinion of Paul Camfield, director of the Gillespie County Historical Society's two museums, "Meusebach's years at Loyal Valley and the horticultural work he did there constituted by far his greatest passion and the things I believe he would be proudest of."

Thanks to Camfield, Bill Marschall, and Clovis La Fleur of the Fredericksburg chapter of the Native Plants Society of Texas, a project is afoot to recognize Meusebach and the 50 years he devoted to native horticulture. At the Pioneer Museum, a long-term undertaking—a "focus bed" of native plants and trees that Meusebach cultivated and loved—commemorates the botanist and horticulturist. (One of Meusebach's closest friends and colleagues was Ferdinand Lindheimer, whose work systematizing the plants of Texas earned him the name "father of Texas botany." For more on Lindheimer, see "Frontier Naturalists," May 1995.)

Like his father before him, Meusebach

WHEN...WHERE...HOW

John O. Meusebach, Texas Pioneer

loved books and accumulated a large library, and he liked to sit on his terrace at Loyal Valley and read. On the property, he built a Roman bath from which he would sometimes emerge quoting Vergil in Latin. Nearby grew 250 rosebushes, birds of paradise, and lilac bushes. His gardens yielded myriad vegetables, including asparagus and artichokes. "I am sure," he told N.A. Taylor, "that our valley will soon have as fine vineyards, orchards, and gardens as any country in the world, and I feel some little pride in the thought that it is I that am doing it."



COURTESY BILL AND MODENA MARSCHALL

In Meusebach's birth town of Dillenburg, Germany, the family home is now the City Hall.

The Meusebach home burned in 1898, but thanks to research and drawings by avocational historians John and Dorothea Cotter of San Antonio, we know what the sandstone house looked like and how the grounds were laid out. Perhaps someday, farsighted Texans will build on the Gillespie County Historical Society's initiative and re-create the Meusebach home, the pioneer nursery, the Roman bath, and the avenue of crape myrtles in shades from white to deepest red.

Linguist, diplomat, jurist, bibliophile, and naturalist, Meusebach died at Loyal Valley on May 27, 1897, one day after his 85th birthday. He is buried alongside Agnes (d. 1909) and other family members in the stone-walled Marschall-

The Pioneer Museum Complex, at 309 Main St. in Fredericksburg, includes 7 historic structures on the grounds, the Meusebach Room, and a museum shop. Archives of the Gillespie County Historical Society (GCHS) are available for research. Special meal tours are available for groups of 15 or more at \$12.50 per person. Hours: Mon-Sat 10-5, Sun 1-5; closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's days. Admission: \$3, free age 12 and younger. Partially wheelchair accessible. Write to 309 Main St., Fredericksburg 78624; 830/997-2835.

The GCHS also runs the Vereinskirche Museum. The museum, a multipurpose building from 1846, was rebuilt on a new site in 1935 (now in the middle of the Marktplatz). The museum offers permanent and rotating exhibits about life in Gillespie Co., as well as the 1927 painting of the treaty negotiations by Meusebach's daughter Lucy. Behind the museum sits J. Hester's 1997 bronze sculpture *Lasting Friendship*. A museum store sells souvenirs and books on local history. Hours: Mon-Sat 10-4, Sun 1-4. Admission: \$1.50, free age 12 and younger. Wheelchair accessible. Write to the GCHS, 312 W. San Antonio, Fredericksburg 78624; 830/997-2835.

On the path to the Vereinskirche, a monument erected in 1936 includes a bust of Meusebach by Charlotte August Tremper of New York.

The GCHS offers customized group tours of the Fredericksburg area. The "Hill Country Heritage Tour" (\$22.50 per person; wheelchair accessible) visits the LBJ Ranch, the Pioneer Museum, and the Sauer-Beckmann Farmstead, and includes a home-cooked German meal. Reservations required; 15 people minimum. Write to the GCHS, 312 W. San Antonio St., Fredericksburg 78624; 830/997-2835.

The Marschall-Meusebach Cemetery at Cherry Springs is some 15 miles northwest of Fredericksburg. Take US 87 north, and turn east on Cherry Springs Rd. (about 7 miles north of Hilltop Cafe). The cemetery is about a mile east of US 87.

Note: The former Meusebach property at Loyal Valley is privately owned and is not open to the public.

Among Fredericksburg's many other attractions: the Admiral Nimitz Museum and Historical Center at 304 E. Main (open 8-5 every day except Christmas; most areas wheelchair accessible); behind it, the new George Bush Gallery of the National Museum of the Pacific War (830/997-4379; see *TexCetera*, June 1999); and German bakeries, restaurants, and antique shops. Area attractions include peach orchards in season and Enchanted Rock State Natural Area (915/247-3903).

For information about the area, write to the Fredericksburg Convention & Visitors Bureau, 106 N. Adams, Fredericksburg 78624; 830/997-6523 or 888/997-3600. Web site: www.fredericksburg-texas.com.

Books

Look in your local library or bookstore for *Comanches* by T.R. Fehrenbach (Knopf, 1974); *John O. Meusebach, German Colonizer in Texas*, the definitive biography, by Irene Marschall King (Univ. of Texas, 1967; out of print but still available at the Pioneer Museum); *The German Texans* by Glen E. Lich (Univ. of Texas Institute of Texan Cultures, 1981); *Gillespie County, a View of Its Past* by Monty and Michelle Mohon (Gillespie Co. Historical Society, 1996); *Texas* by Ferdinand von Roerner, trans. by Oswald Mueller (Sunbelt Media reprint, 1995); and *A Historical Atlas of Texas* by William C. Pool (Encino Press, 1975).

Meusebach Cemetery at Cherry Springs, between Fredericksburg and Loyal Valley.

His tombstone bears a simple message for his beloved state: "Texas Forever." ★

DR. JENNY LIND PORTER of Austin has just completed a novel about John O. Meusebach. This is her first article for *Texas Highways*.

Staff photographer STAN WILLIAMS particularly enjoyed photographing the Marschall-Meusebach Cemetery after dark, when sounds of the night critters were almost deafening.

This article first appeared in the German American Heritage Center's *Infodlatt*



German Turnfest Draws 100,000 Turners from 130 Nations and Fills Munich's Olympic Stadium in June, 1998

The Turner Movement is still alive and well in many parts of the world. In Munich this past June, the Deutsches Turnfest 1998, drew 100,000 participants from 130 nations. Participants and spectators filled the Olympic Stadium. The crowds caused U-Bahn chaos. The parade on Ludwigstrasse lasted 3 hours as the Turners marched and entertained the crowds. What a Turnfest!

However, only six American Turner groups were a part of that Turnfest. In Scott County, Iowa, which once had seven Turner Societies, the last original Turner Hall (East Davenport Turners) is reportedly being sold. The Turner classes many of us grew up in have long been abandoned, succumbing to complex forces of change. Since 1848, when the movement came to the United States, there have been over 700 American Turner Societies. Today they number about sixty societies, with many of them being small, social groups with few programs.

This is the 150th Anniversary Year of the Turner Movement in the United States. It was a primal experience for our German American ancestors. The movement has left a rich legacy that still influences our nation, long after the closing of most of the local societies.

This first article focuses on the beginning of the Turners, and how they came to America.

The Turner Movement

Turner Origins and Coming to America in 1848

By Harvey L. Prinz



A German American Experience

Turners Originate from Turmoil

When the French forces crushed the Prussian army in just 33 days in 1806, giving Napoleon one of the most complete victories in history, the resulting turmoil was the seedbed for some radical reforms.

One man in particular, Friedrich Ludwig Jahn (1778-1852), a teacher, responded to this humiliation by contending that national unification of an independent Germany could come about only through young Germans trained in a vigorous program of physical exercise, patriotic ideals, and a love of liberty. Even though Jahn had no political or social influence, he did have a vision, and with that vision he set about to arouse his countrymen to prepare for the day when a united and free Germany would come about. So, in 1810, he wrote his first influential book, *Deutsches Volksthum* (German Nationality), to get a hearing for his ideas.

In the spring of 1810, Jahn was teaching in Berlin. He met regularly with young boys in a neighborhood open space called *Hasenheide*. There they competed in running, jumping, wrestling, and the popular sports of that time. Jahn's charismatic personality and program attracted a growing numbers of boys. The next year he added balance beams, vertical ropes, ladders, horizontal bars between trees, high

jumping, and a running track. On four afternoons a week, several hundred boys were present.

By 1812, a spacious exercise ground (*turnplatz*) was secured and Jahn added vaulting bucks and crude parallel bars. The number of participants increased to 500. Adults also began to participate on Sundays. Jahn had to appoint several leaders, called "vorturner," to assist him.

When the War of Liberation of Prussia was declared in 1813, the patriot, Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, was among the first to volunteer to free his country from France. The Battle of Leipzig ended French power in Prussia and Waterloo ended Napoleon's career in Europe.

Jahn Writes the Turner Bible

After Jahn returned from war, he published in 1816 his famous book, *Die Deutsche Turnkunst (The Art of German Gymnastics)*. This book became the bible that guided the development and management of what was to become the Turner Movement among German-speaking people. The book described how to choose a location for a *turnplatz*, what apparatus to make, what exercises to do, the value and the methods of playing specific games, and the general management of a *turnverein* (Gymnastics Club). Jahn coined a large part of German gymnastic terminology, including the word "turnen" (to practice gymnastics).

Combining Patriotism with Physical Fitness

Thus, combining patriotism with physical fitness, Jahn's ideas filled a need. The Turner Movement was born, even though Jahn proposed no specific organization beyond the setting up of a *Turnplatz*.

Many of Jahn's contemporaries in physical

education thought his ideas were too narrowly based upon patriotism; others found it too difficult for children, or objected that he made no provision for women. Nevertheless, Jahn's gymnastics spread throughout the German states and in many German-speaking areas. With the "Turnkunst" as a guide, young men formed "Turnverein" in most major cities.

While Jahn wanted the *Turnplatz* near schools, so those children could easily participate, they were separate from the schools. His initial program was for young boys. However, it was the older student, the young men of the

Burschenschaften (student clubs) who also sought to unite Germany and bring about freedom, who became turners and helped spread the Turner Movement. Thus, the twin objectives of political freedom and physical fitness gave the Turner Movement both its momentum and its affinity for revolutionary behavior.

Jahn's main political beliefs were:

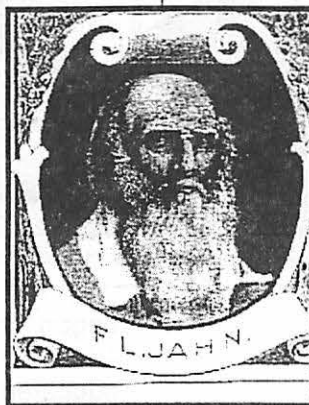
- German states should be free of the French (welcomed by nobility and commoner alike)
- German states should be united (met with hostility by the nobility)
- Constitutional freedom and a government by the people (a dangerous notion at the time).

Turners are Banned

In 1818, Metternich, the minister of Austria, declared the *Burschenschaften* and the Turner organizations hotbeds of revolution. When Karl Sand, a Turner, assassinated Kotzebue, a writer for the monarchy, in 1819, an innocent Jahn was arrested. Turners were forbidden in Prussia until 1840, and Jahn was imprisoned for six years and restricted from the Turners.

Turners are Restored

Not all German states banned the Turners, but many did. From 1820 to 1840, little progress



was made in physical education. When Frederick Wilhelm IV came to the Prussian throne in 1840, he decorated Jahn, and in 1842, decreed that gymnastics are "formally recognized as a necessary and indispensable part of male education and received into the circle of means for popular education." This led to schools providing facilities for physical education, and encouraged the Turnvereins to be independent of the schools, and adapt their program to adult gymnastics and sociability. The many individual organizations soon developed a national organization, the *Turnerschaft*, and held conventions and gymnastic meets (*Turnfeste*). A newspaper (*Turnzeitung*) fostered communication. The gymnastic events provided convenient opportunities to organize for the purpose of democratic and social reforms.

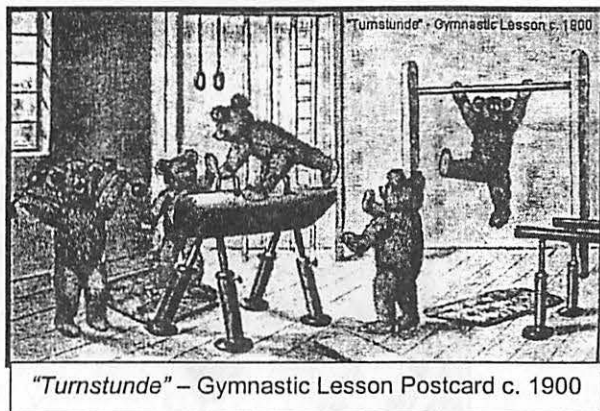
The Revolution of 1848

Carl Wittke begins his comprehensive book on the German Revolution of 1848-49, Refugees of Revolution, with this summary: "For a few short months during the revolution of 1848, liberalism was on the march against autocracy and reaction. National unification, individual freedom, greater economic opportunities, and popular self-government were the watchwords of a long overdue revolt against the censorship, espionage, repression, militarism, and special privilege, which marked the Age of Metternich. A new era of democracy and enlightenment seemed about to dawn throughout Western Europe."

One hundred fifty years ago, in 1848, delegates of the German states gathered in St. Paul's Church in Frankfurt am Main to draw up a democratic constitution. This was to inaugurate a noble experiment of democracy

and freedom. Among the delegates was the aging "Turnvater," Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, representing the Province of Saxony. He was no longer a favorite patriot because of his reaction to the directions being taken. There, in Frankfurt, he wrote his "Swan Speech," but never delivered it. Jahn died four years later.

However, without a large army to support their democratic ideals, well-armed princes quickly crushed them, and blood flowed from the valiant patriots and dreamers of freedom.



"Turnstunde" – Gymnastic Lesson Postcard c. 1900

In Schleswig-Holstein, the forces of Denmark also vanquished the leaders who sought freedom from Danish rule. The brightest and best leaders were hunted down and forced to flee into exile. Thus, a heavy German migration to the United States began throughout the 1850's. Called the 48ers, this group of highly trained and well-educated lovers of freedom became a dominant force in politics, culture, and physical fitness in their adopted homeland.

The Turners in Germany

All was not harmonious among the Turners at the time of the revolution. They divided into two factions. A conservative group of dissidents supported a constitutional monarchy, and wanted the Turners to primarily provide athletic and social programs. This group formed the *Deutsche Turnerbund* in Hanau in April 1848. The more radical group established the *Demokratischer Turnerbund*. This later group was prominent in the Revolution, fighting with the democratic forces in Baden. When the revolution failed, it was primarily members of the radical *Demokratischer Turnerbund* who went into exile, with many coming to the United States. From that time on, the control of the German Turner

movement was in the hands of the conservative *Deutsche Turnerbund*. Today this group is still the leading athletic organization in Germany, and is focused on gymnastics and physical exercises. They were the organizers of the huge Deutsches Turnfest 1998 in Munich.

There are many beautiful Turner Halls and *Turnplatz* areas in the German-speaking lands of Europe. One such example is the *Villacher Turnverein* in Villach, Austria. Seen in the picture to the right, their beautiful stone and half-timbered Hall dates to 1864, and includes a spacious outdoor exercise area. Handsomely maintained, it shows evidence of being a vital organization.



Villacher Turnverein, Villach, Austria
Photo Courtesy of Donald Maehl

These early Turner Societies were, for the most part, dedicated to social reform and physical fitness through gymnastics. "A sound Mind in a Sound Body" was their motto. Their commitment to liberty and equality brought them immediately into conflict with the powerful pro-slavery and anti-immigrant forces in America at the time. Their gymnastics and physical training was no mere end in itself. It was in preparation to defend their principles of liberty and equality. Read more in the next issue about the refugees of the 1848 revolution called "Turners."

Turners in America

The first known use of Jahn's system of gymnastics in America was in 1824 in Massachusetts, where it was introduced by Charles Beck, a prominent turner who fled Germany when Jahn was arrested. Beck published Jahn's *Deutsche Turnkunst* in an English translation in 1828. But it would not be until after the revolution of 1848, when the flood of dissident turner immigrants poured in to the United States, that the Turner Movement would literally explode upon this continent.

There may have been Turner activities before 1848 in Galveston, Texas, and in New York and Louisville, Kentucky, in early 1848. The Turners have usually cited the first Turner Society organized in America as the Cincinnati Turnverein, organized in October 1848. In the next few years, the exiled revolutionaries were largely responsible for organizing nearly a hundred societies in the East and Midwest.

Harvey L. Prinz is the editor of *Infoblatt*, quarterly publication of the German American Heritage Center in Davenport, Iowa. This article is used with their permission. The writer's father was a Turner in Davenport in 1905-1912; was, himself, a Central Turner from 1936-1949, and attended the Turner School, Normal College of the American Gymnastic Union, Indianapolis, 1949-1951.)



Sources:

Research Guide to the Turner Movement in the United States, Eric L. Pumroy & Katja Rampelmann, 1996

A Brief History of Physical Education, Emmett A. Rice, 1926

Normal College Physical Education Activities Outlines, Emil Rath, Director, Normal College of the American Gymnastic Union, 1926

Refugees of Revolution, The German Forty-Eighters in America, Carl Wittke, 1952

Napoleon Bonaparte, Alan Schom, 1997

THE EARLY YEARS OF THE SAN ANTONIO LIEDERKRANZ
from The San Antonio Liederkrantz History
by Jan Jaeckle and Tom Jaeckle

INTRODUCTION

For the last century a group of men from San Antonio and nearby have united themselves in the love of song. At times as few as a dozen, and lately as many as one hundred, their combined numbers over the years now exceed five hundred. They are the men of the San Antonio Liederkrantz. Originally German immigrants and their sons, they brought from their homeland a strong sentiment for group singing, and the camaraderie with which song is always accompanied. The men were fond of the old German saying: "One can't sing when angry, and one can't stay angry when singing."

THE BEGINNING --- 1892

The Liederkrantz holds July 11, 1892, as its date of birth, but the circumstances are only vague memories. Credited with the idea is the Rev. Henry Pfefferkorn, the dynamic artist-priest who was then the pastor of St. Joseph's Church. His paintings of the Stations of the Cross, the Ascension, and the Assumption hang in the church today. At a time when the population of San Antonio was 11,600, and members of the various ethnic groups chose to worship in their home languages, St. Joseph's was the Catholic Church for 5,500 Germans. Its cornerstone had been laid twenty-four years earlier.

GERMAN CHURCH

During the 1850s San Antonio was a town of dirt streets and horses, and clear water ran in the acequias. German Catholic colonists began arriving by the hundreds. Originally they worshipped at San Fernando Church (today San Fernando Cathedral), where Spanish was spoken. Later they helped build St. Mary's Church and worshipped there, where English was spoken. Many early records of German births, marriages and death are at St. Mary's church. But the immigrants from Germany wanted their own church where German would be spoken. It took them less than twenty years to achieve their goal.

FOUNDER

Tradition has it that Fr. Pfefferkorn needed a choir for his church, and organized the San Antonio Liederkrantz. He was its first director, a position he held for only a brief period of time. Indeed, for five months until the completion of the St. Joseph's Society Halle, rehearsals were held in the Pfarrhaus, the parish priest's home.

PREDECESSOR

Five years earlier another men's singing group had been formed by the men of St. Joseph's. It was the Caecilia Gesangverein, or Singing Club, organized by John F. Ripps, a

parishioner who became a founding member of the Liederkrantz. Although records show a later St. Cecilia Choir to be a women's chorus, in 1887 it was a men's club. The director was Edward Meyer and the only president was John C. Dielmann, a German immigrant who settled in San Antonio in the 1870's The Caecelia Gesangverein was dissolved in June, 1889.

FOUNDING MEETING

A tradition holds that a church choir of men and women existed in 1892, but with the Caecilia gone, Fr. Pfefferkorn encouraged the reformation of a singing club which could provide public entertainment in those years before cinema and radio. Written history of the Liederkrantz state, "In the year 1892 on the 13th day of June a number of friends, all music lovers, were assembled at their usual meeting place and as songs had always been part of their pleasure at these gatherings, they conceived the idea to organize a singing club..." The driving force behind the organization of the San Antonio Liederkrantz was John C. Dielmann, whose son Leo recalled the discussion in the living room of his parents' home which resulted in the formation of the singing club. A description of that meeting is included as the Liederkrantz history continues: "A meeting was called for the 12th day of July 1892, at which time the society was formally organized. Among those present at the first gathering was the Rev. H. Pfefferkorn, the beloved rector of St. Joseph's church..."

MEMBERS

Leo's father, John C. Dielmann would become the first president., and together there would be thirteen founding members:

A Bartlemann	Hermann S. Jackle	John F. Ripps
John C. Dielmann	Joseph Kurz	Alois Tarrillion
John Eichmann	Henry J. Lamm	Henry Umscheid
Melchoir Hahn	George Mandry	Albert G. Wietzel
Wilhelm Herring Sr.		

FRIENDS

Five of these men had previously belonged to the Caecelia and all were members of the St. Joseph's Society, a parish-related benevolent society which had been organized seven years earlier. John C. Dielmann was the first president of this organization as well. Its male-only membership conducted meetings in German, raised funds for the parish, often attended mass together and enjoyed the company of each other over beer and good German food prepared by their wives. The missing ingredient, obvious to anyone familiar with German customs, was song. So it is not surprising that the San Antonio Liederkrantz sprang from these ranks.

EXPANSION

Days later, the thirteen were joined by August Broll, Hermann Heidgen, Armand J. Kissling, Bernhard J. Lange and Georg Studden. Twenty-five cents in monthly dues were paid by each man, including Fr. Pfefferkorn, and the first rehearsal began.

HERR OTTO W. HILGERS, DIRECTOR

Membership rosters show that on the 19th of December in its first year, when the group moved to St. Joseph Society Halle, Herr Otto W. Hilgers became the director.

ACTIVITY 1892-1893

Only two months later, the Liederkranz held a concert for friends at the St. Joseph's Halle, and on July 3, 1893, the group staged its first operetta; in August, another concert for friends. These concerts helped to establish the group professionally and were major sources of entertainment for the German community. They were also important fund-raisers. Herr Hilgers was an accomplished pianist. His own Knabe grand piano, only the second in San Antonio, had been brought to Indianola by ship and to his home by ox-cart. This made his home popular for small group rehearsals, as there was no piano at St. Joseph's Halle. In August 1893, the Liederkranz approved an expenditure of \$1.25 for a pitch-pipe for its director and began its piano fund. For the next few years, at least one of its two yearly concerts was earmarked as a piano-fund benefit.

The first public concert was held in 1896 at the Mission Garden on South Alamo Street, a popular German tavern owned by William Grossenbacher, whose grandson, Julius Grossenbacher, is a current singer. Earlier, at the suggestion of Fr. Pfefferkorn, an official name was adopted, San Antonio Liederkranz, and the club applied for membership in local and state associations of German singing societies. In 1894, the Liederkranz was admitted to the Texas State Sangerbund, which met biennially. The 1896 meeting was held in San Antonio, and the Liederkranz presented itself for the first time to the combined German singing societies of Texas with the song "Der Bergsee im Walde" ("The Mountain Lake in the Forest").

Also among the earliest members of the Liederkranz, with the year they joined the group, were

B. Chrisstilles 1893	Georg Cumming 1893	Walter Bannen 1892
R. Beck 1897	W.A. Duncan 1893	John Eckerskorn 1898
Joseph Eckerskorn 1894	G. Eiserloh 1894	Ernst Emig 1897
Frank Mose 1893	Theo Garbade 1893	James Garland 1895
Georg W. Gittinger 1894	G. Hakelberg 1894	F. Herbsleb 1896
Peter Hoefgen 1897	R.. Hutschenreider 1894	Gustav Hutzler 1893
Henry Isner 1894	John T. Kissling 1895	Paul Kissling 1896
Joseph Kohr 1897	O. Kroeter 1897	Philip Langsdorf 1896
Louis Layer 1894	William Layer 1894	Herbert Mandry 1894
Joseph McAllister 1893	Joseph Morawietz 1893	Julius Neidhard 1893
Hermann Poehnert 1895	Otto Proeter 1898	Ernst Raba 1896
Casper Ringlestein 1898	Frank Scharsh 1892	Max Schoenfeld 1897
John Schott Jr. 1893	E. Schumm 1897	Karl Sieber 1892
Emil Tarrillion 1895	August Ulrich 1894	Louis Ulrich 1896
John Umscheid 1894	Max Umscheid 1894	B. Vanderstraten 1893
Robert Wagner 1894	Henry Wahme 1893	Albert Wasmus 1894
Jacob Wietzel Sr. 1892	Joseph L. Wietzel 1894	L. H. Willman 1894
Peter Wrzeciono 1894		

The San Antonio Liederkrantz

Past Music Directors

Rev. Henry Pfefferkorn—1892

Rev. Henry Pfefferkorn, a dynamic artist-priest and pastor of St. Joseph's Church, organized the San Antonio Liederkrantz in 1892, and was its first director for 5 months.

Herr Otto Hilgers—1892-1934



On the 19th of December, 1892, Otto W. Hilgers became the director. Under the direction of Herr Hilgers, the Liederkrantz enjoyed its most colorful history. He introduced the Liederkrantz to the other German singing clubs, to the associations of German singing clubs, to the local Catholic churches, to the local Protestant religious scene and to state-wide fame. No Sangerfest was held in which the chorus did not participate. During this period of its history the Liederkrantz produced oratorios, theater performances, minstrel shows and "Komik" operetta.

Mr. Hilgers was naturally gifted musically, but had no formal musical background. Nevertheless, he wielded the baton in a stately and dignified manner for forty years as the Liederkrantz grew in reputation.

Professor Bernhard Kalthoff—1934-75



Bernhard Kalthoff, called "Professor" by Liederkrantzers, was born and educated in Germany. His formal musical education included study with Professor Fritz Volbach, a well known German conductor. He learned to play the organ and piano, violin, flute, clarinet and trumpet. Emigrating to the U.S. in 1925 while in his early twenties, he played with Ft. Sam Houston's 23rd Infantry band. Possessed of the ability to teach, he was soon very busy. In addition to the San Antonio Liederkrantz, he conducted the Salatrillo Liederkrantz of Converse, Texas, the Hermann Sons Mixed Chorus, and the Fortschritt Bulverde. For the entire 34 years he directed both Liederkrantz clubs, they celebrated "Stiftungfest" (birthdays) together. The professor is well remembered for the fourth Sunday masses when, in the absence of an organist,

he would direct with one hand, play organ with the other, and sometimes sing second tenor in his deep bass voice, an accomplishment at 7:30 AM. A fine technical musician, he led the Liederkrantz to continue and enhance its reputation for excellence. By 1975, the night time drive from the Kalthoff-Kuest compound in Hollywood Park had become too difficult and after 41 years, he surrendered the baton. During the 1986 Liederkrantz Christmas Concert, Mr. & Mrs. Kalthoff were again honored for their years of dedication and service. The Professor and his family were thrilled to hear the rendition of several of the Christmas carol arrangements which he had prepared over the years. The Professor literally *beamed*. Two weeks later, the Lord called him home.

The San Antonio Liederkrantz

Music Director

Wayne D. Marty—1975 to present



Music

Education Wayne Marty is a native San Antonian. He was educated in the Catholic school system including St. Henry's Academy, Central Catholic High School, and St. Mary's University, where his degree was in music education.

Military Upon graduation in 1965, he entered the U.S. Army and served for four years. From October 1967 to October 1968, he served in Vietnam as a helicopter gunship pilot. In 1970, Wayne joined the Texas National Guard in which he serves today as a Colonel assigned to Texas State Headquarters. Colonel Marty has commanded everything from a platoon to an Aviation Brigade. During this time he has received many decorations and awards, including three Meritorious Service Medals and twenty-one Air Medals.

Business After active duty with the Army, Wayne entered the life insurance business. Over the past twenty-one years, he attained the designation of Certified Life underwriter (CLU). Currently, Wayne is senior partner of American Benefit Coordinator Company and continues serving his clients.

Wayne grew up in a musical family. His father, Claude J. Marty, Sr., played cornet and sang first tenor in the San Antonio Liederkrantz. Kathryn, his mother, played the piano. All seven Marty children are accomplished musicians. Wayne's training started at age ten with piano lessons. While attending Central Catholic, He played French horn in the band. At St. Mary's University, he studied French horn and piano and was the principal French horn in Symphonic Band.

Liederkrantz

Wayne was introduced to the San Antonio Liederkrantz in 1962 by his father. In 1974, he became the fourth director of the Liederkrantz. Under his direction, the organization grew from twenty members to approximately one hundred. He brings out the best in his singers by setting a high standard and challenging them to meet it.

The Liederkrantz plays an important role in Wayne's multi-focused life. The group gives him the avenue to release the musical creativity that lives in his spirit. Wayne's greatest compliment is for hearts in the audience to be touched by a performance of the San Antonio Liederkrantz.

A VISIT TO THE ORIGINS OF FRIEDRICH ERNST

By Flora von Roeder

Note: The author of this article is a great-great-granddaughter of Friedrich Ernst

(August 1999) If Friedrich Ernst were able to return to Oldenburg at this time, he certainly would not recognize it. It was the center of a small German duchy in 1829 when Ernst and his family left it to immigrate to America. Today it is a city of 155,000 and the economic and cultural center of the Weser-Ems Region in Niedersachsen, partly because of its having absorbed 40,000 German refugees from Poland and the Sudetenland after 1945.

The city's origins as Aldenburg go back to 1108 when it became the residence of the Counts of Oldenburg. Its crowning glory came in 1448 when Count Christian became the King of Denmark. (Note: This is not to be confused with another town called Oldenburg in Schleswig-Holstein, which is nearer to Denmark.)

Friedrich Ernst is credited as having established the first permanent German settlement in Texas. He took possession of a land grant on a branch of Mill Creek in Austin County in 1831. After the end of the Texas Revolution in 1838, he built and opened a post office and a boarding house there, successfully raised tobacco and marketed cigars, and served as an honest advisor to new immigrants arriving in the area where they settled. This place is called Industry because of the industrious nature of those settlers.

Ernst's exact background had never really come to light until rather recently. With the publication of Mariam York's (another great-great-granddaughter) meticulously researched book, *Friedrich Ernst of Industry*, we learned a great deal more about him.

Ernst left Oldenburg in 1829 under the shadow of some so-called "irregularities" at the post office of the Duke where he worked as a postal clerk. He was obviously a person of some intelligence as can be confirmed by the letters and other communications he wrote and was considered by those with whom he dealt in Texas as a person of great integrity. He served as Justice of the Peace, a position to which people with special qualifications were appointed. He was never charged with anything; therefore, it is a mystery why he felt compelled to leave so abruptly, to change his name upon reaching New York, and then to decide to leave there and wind up in Texas where almost everyone was anonymous at the time.

Inasmuch as Oldenburg is today quite a bustling city with a large new post office near the main railroad station, it was too difficult during a short visit to attempt to locate where Ernst might have once worked or lived. However, it is a good bet that it was part of or near the former residence of the Duke, which today houses the State Museum for Art and Cultural history in the southern part of the "Alt Stadt."

Some historical accounts give Varel, Duchy of Oldenburg, as Ernst's birthplace; however, this is erroneous. Christian Friedrich Ernst Dirks, as he appears in the Evangelical Church register of births and baptisms, was born June 18, 1796, in the East Friesian village, Neustadt Godens, located near the German naval port city of Wilhelmshaven about 40 kilometers north of Oldenburg. He was the son of Meine Dirks and his wife, Sibille Grimms. Meine Dirks was employed as gardener on the noble estate (castle) Godens. This is probably where his son learned

the art of gardening which he applied so successfully on his land near Industry, Texas. (Note: Today this property is privately owned by Count von Wedel. Occasionally, concerts which are open to the public are held there.)

When he was old enough to take up employment, Friedrich Ernst (Dirks), like his father, became a gardener, moving from East Friesland into the Duchy of Oldenburg. He was employed as estate gardener on the grounds of the castle in Rastede, north of Oldenburg. He was conscripted into military service in 1814 and served in the "4th Kompany of the I Battlion." A military roll call sheet from 1814 to 1817 lists him at Varel, also north of Oldenburg, and that is the only time that town name shows up in known records associated with Friedrich Ernst.

In all likelihood, he returned to his position at Rastede following military service, but moved to Oldenburg shortly thereafter and into the postal position. On October 25, 1818, he married in Oldenburg Louise Gesine August Weber, born July 30, 1800 at Ovelgonne northeast of Oldenburg. Her parents were Jacob Ludwig August Weber, a lawyer at Ovelgonne, and Friedrike Catherine Sophie Meyer.

The first three of seven children* born to the couple were baptized in Oldenburg, the other four at Osterberg, a suburb south of the city. The surname of the children is spelled "Dierks" in the record. The change in spelling is an interesting notation. Ernst (Dirks) was an East Frieslander by birth, but later became an Oldenburger. The Friesian language is a unique dialect as can be seen by visiting there.

This writer had that privilege on Sunday, August 8, 1999, while strolling through the village in the company of distant cousins from Wilhelmshaven who are as limited at speaking English as I am at German. As we walked down the street, they translated signs above the shopkeepers' doors written in Friesian into contemporary German and English. Some examples:

Schooster = Schumacher = shoemaker

Wewer = Weber = weaver

Schoolhus = Schulgebaude = schoolhouse or school building

Glosser = Glasblaser = glassblower

Timmerman = Zimmermann = carpenter

Mutzenmacher = Hutmacher = hat maker

Micher = Mauer = bricklayer

And then came an outstanding surprise. A lady across the narrow street hearing us struggling with the language barrier called out in excellent English but with a German accent, "Can I help you find something?" She crossed over to us and thus began some of the most delightful hours of the nearly five weeks of my European visit. One of its more prominent current-day citizens, she taught us a great deal about the village, Neustadt Godens.

Guntraud Schepker, obviously a historian, is quite active in the small museum and other cultural activities in the town. She pointed out that the village with a population of approximately 400 has five churches, two German Protestant, a Catholic, a Pentecostal, and a Jewish synagogue.

In the course of our conversation, she inquired about my interest in the town, and I told her of my genealogical exploration into the origins of Friedrich Ernst. She exclaimed, "Oh, yes, we know all about him. He was born here." She went on to explain that the town's historical society has data on various personalities from the village and Ernst's name is among those who are considered prominent or well known.

She asked where I was from in Texas; she knew of Houston obviously, but when I explained I was born and grew up in Fayette County, she responded with, "Oh, yes, I know of La Grange. I have cousins who visit all over that area, including the town of Friedrich Ernst."

So the world grows smaller each year. Who would believe that a resident of a small German village never heard of by 99.5 per cent of her countrymen and a tourist from a rural area unknown by 99.5 percent of her fellow Texans would meet and know of the existence of such obscure places as these. And Friedrich Ernst, who left his tiny village of his birth, immigrated to another continent, changed his name, and died when he was only 54 years old in a small village in Texas, certainly never became obscure. He is well known in historical circles both in Germany and in Texas.

* Two of the Ernsts' seven children died in Germany. Another died in Texas while quite young. Four grew to maturity, married and have descendants to the present.

(1) Caroline married (1st) Louis von Roeder (1806-1840) who served at the Siege of Bexar and at San Jacinto in the Texas Revolution; (2nd) Albrecht von Roeder (1811-1857) great grandfather of this writer, who served at the Siege of Bexar and who drove a wagon in which rode the wife and two sets of twins of famous Texas Revolutionary Scout Deaf Smith during the Runaway Scrape; (3rd) Werner Hinueber. She is buried in the Ohlendorf Family Cemetery at Lockhart in Caldwell County.

(2) John Friedrich Ernst served as a Ranger under Capt. John York shortly after the Texas Revolution, was a Private in the Southwestern Army, Co. B, 1st Regiment (1842-1843) and a 1st Lt. in Capt. Creuzbauer's Company, Light Artillery, Texas Volunteers October 1861-November 1863 during the Civil War. He died at Waco while serving. He married Mary Ann Brey. His descendants include the above-mentioned Mrs. Mariam York and Marjorie Meyeer Draehn, author of "Tobacco Production in Industry, Texas - 1831" (Brenham *Banner Press*, Nov. 8, 1999).

(3) Wilhelmine Ernst married (1st) John Sieper (1805-1855) of Industry, (2nd) Fritz Schroeder also of Industry. She lived at Industry all her life and is said never to have learned to speak English. She is buried at Pilgrim's Rest Cemetery at Industry. The home built by Wilhelmine and John Sieper was originally near the Industry Methodist Church. It has been restored and moved to what may have been the original Ernst homesite. Wilhelmine's descendants include Ida Nell (Nellie) Brill Connally, a former first lady of Texas, and Barton (Botchey) Koch, 1930s Baylor University football player, the Southwest Conference first consensus All American.

(4) Hermann Ernst successfully managed the family business and left meticulous records of accounts, people dealt with, etc. He lived at Industry all his life. He married Marie Elizabeth Christiane Drier. They had eight children and many descendants. Many of these are also buried at Pilgrim's Rest Cemetery at Industry.

[Editor's note: Pilgrim's Rest, the Austin County cemetery mentioned in the article above, is one of three cemeteries located on the grounds of the Methodist Church at Industry. To reach this location, go one block north of Highway 159 on Highway 109, then turn west to the church Pilgrim's Rest is the second cemetery directly behind the church building.]

**FRIEDRICH ERNST AND
TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN INDUSTRY, TEXAS - 1831
by Marjorie Meyer Draehn**

submitted by Flora von Roeder

Note: This article was published in the Brenham, Texas, Banner Press, November 8, 1999. The author, Marjorie Meyer Draehn, is a great-great-great-granddaughter of Friedrich Ernst.

According to the letter Friedrich Ernst sent to the Texas Telegraph and Texas Register and published April 30, 1845, he started growing tobacco in 1831 immediately after his arrival in Texas. Ernst was the first botanist and horticulturist of the Colony of Texas. He worked in the Gardens of the Duke of Oldenburg in Germany. Many of the skills learned were put to use here in Texas.

Ernst grew the Cuban seed called Havana and crops of Havana were known for lush plants with large leaves. He grew the first tobacco and manufactured the first cigars in Texas. Ernst learned cigar making from B. Scherer, who later settled in Biegel's Settlement. In the early 1830s, there was no market for products except cigars and tobacco.

The cultivation of tobacco was very promising with healthy plants that thrived in Texas soil. The tobacco was cured and carefully made into cigars which were sold in Ernst's store. As soon as the local demand for cigars was met, Ernst would sack the cigars one thousand per sack. The cigars were sent to San Felipe on horseback. A Frenchman, Alexander Bourgeois D'Orvanne, bought the cigars from Ernst and resold them in his general mercantile store to the resident of San Felipe. D'Orvanne was the same person who in 1843 helped with the founding of the Colonies of Fredericksburg and New Braunfels.

In 1838, when Ernst laid out the town of Industry, he offered employment to settlers to work in his cigar factory. Meanwhile, Ernst generously distributed his tobacco seeds among neighboring farms who wanted to go into the tobacco business. In the late 1840s there were other tobacco farmers and cigar makers in Industry and the surrounding area. Robert Kleberg of Cat Spring sold cigars at higher prices in Houston. By 1850, there were many more tobacco farmers throughout Texas. This continued as a thriving business for most of the century.

Friedrich Ernst died in 1848 probably without ever realizing what an impact his tobacco industry would have on Texas except to give his little town its name, "Industry, Texas."

Editor's Note: Industry today is located in Austin County on FM Road 159 about fifteen miles west of Bellville, the county seat. Cat Spring is on Highway 949 some ten miles southwest of Bellville. And San Felipe is located on Interstate Highway 10 about two miles east of Sealy.

THE WITTE-SCHMID HOUSE NEAR INDUSTRY, TEXAS

adapted from a brochure published by the Texas German Society

The former Witte-Schmid House at Schoenau, located between Industry and Shelby in Austin County, is an historic *fachwerk* structure that was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in December of 1997. It is an excellent example of 19th century German-Texan construction and is among the oldest surviving examples of German architecture in Austin County. The house along with two acres of land were given to the Texas German Society in December, 1986, by Mrs. Annie Schmid and her son, Sanford Schmid. Until then, the house had remained in Mrs. Schmid's family for many generations. The house is open to tours only by appointment. For information phone 409-836-9127

The first owner of the house was Doctor Ernst Witte, a lawyer born in Blomberg, Germany, in 1793. After a successful career in law and politics in Germany, he followed his sons to America. Settling in Texas, Dr. Witte with his wife, Lisette, purchased 1,422 acres of land in Texas and turned to raising cattle and cotton. Shortly thereafter, the Wittes began construction of "Das Haus," which reproduced many of the details of their former home in Germany. The structure is of stone and timber, with two levels and a wine cellar. The first level has a sandstone perimeter with a stuccoed finish. The upper level is faced with clapboard siding. Interior walls are of half-timber or *fachwerk* construction, infilled with adobe bricks.

Ernst Witte died in 1869 and was buried in a small family cemetery southeast of the house. His wife, Lisette, born in 1800, died in 1882. She was buried at the Shelby Cemetery (in Shelby near the intersection of Highway 1457 and Voekel Lane) rather than alongside her husband because at the time of her death rains made the road to the family cemetery impassable.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO IN AUSTIN

submitted by Doug Wixon

Note: This brief news item originally appeared in the December 19, 1899 edition of the Austin Daily Statesman. It was reprinted by the Austin American-Statesman in its December 25, 1999 edition as part of a feature entitled "100 Years Ago" that looks at past events and the people that shaped Texas.

"The ladies of the German American Aid Society are busy in their noble work this time of the year distributing food and clothing to the poor. They make Christmas happy for hundreds of people. Now, we as citizens need to help the ladies. They need spare old clothing, a little pocket change and food."

HENRY'S JOURNAL
by Henry Wolff, Jr.

Note: This article was published in the Victoria, Texas, Advocate, October 13, 1988

Anybody who doesn't know what heritage journalism is all about should have been in Westphalia on Sunday.

The little rural hilltop village on State Highway 320 --- the shortest state highway in Texas, incidentally --- with its beautifully restored Church of Visitation and immaculate cemetery was host to the annual fall picnic at the Catholic church.

There were people there by the hundreds, make that thousands, many of them residents of the surrounding countryside of western Falls County and nearby towns like Rosebud, Temple and Waco, and other like me who had come because of some ancestral ties to the community which I hadn't visited for more than 50 years.

My maternal grandmother, Marie Frey, is buried there in the St. Mary's Cemetery across from the twin-towered blue and white frame church, one of the largest wooden churches in Texas.

Just recently, with the help of my bride who had done considerable genealogical work on her family, I have become interested in trying to find out more about both sides of my family, Christian and Mary Weyand Wolf (the original family spelling of the surname) who settled from Prussia --- the Westfalen part of present Germany --- at Shelby in Austin County in 1851 and Louis and Marie Niersman Frey who came to the Texas version of Westphalia from Alsace in 1900.

Last week, one of my cousins, James Frey of Waco, happened to mention the Westphalia picnic after we had been to visit Sam Bailey, one of his greyhound racing buddies from years past in Victoria.

While I could remember little about Westphalia, other than for visiting some of my mother's kinfolks there when I was a child, it was certainly a pleasant surprise for me to see what a wonderful job the Westphalia Historical Society has done with their history, including things like marking the graveyard with wrought iron letters of the alphabet so that one can easily find the graves of family members from a list posted at the entrance.

They have also turned the old parochial school building into a wonderful museum, complete with wedding pictures of residents over the years since Theodore Rabroker first began settlement of the area with families from Westphalia, Germany, who had originally come to Frelsburg in Colorado County.

I found quite a bit of information about grandmother Marie Frey's family by visiting the cemetery and museum and talking with distant relatives who remain in the community. She is buried by her mother, my great grandmother, Rosalie Niersman, who came from Mulhausen with three of her children, Rose, Cecilia and Heinrich, in 1897. Cecilia married Alois Fuchs and Rosa married H.T. "Theo" Rabroker.

Grandmother had married a Frenchman, Louis Frey.

This was learning a lot about my family in one day since I knew little of this, it adding to my excitement following a couple of recent trips to the computer library at the local Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints where I found all sorts of information on my Wolf line from Lutheran Church records in Erndtebrueck, Germany, including information on some other of

great grandfather Christian Wolf's siblings who settled at Shelby as well, including a brother Frederick Wolf and a sister Marie Wolf Marburger.

Like a couple of trips during the past year or so to Shelby, visiting Westphalia was quite an experience for me and this is just one example of heritage tourism, a subject of particular importance to any area of early settlement like the some 15 counties now (1988) involved in the organization of the Texas Settlement Trails.

The search for one's ancestry can be a most rewarding experience.

LOOKING BACK

By Mary El-Behari

Note: The author, Mary El-Behari, was the first editor of the GTHS Journal.

With a pink swaddling cover outside and simply called the "Newsletter," the first GTHS Journal was born in the Spring of 1979. This very short folded baby edition grew and was followed a few months later with an edition at its present size. It was actually called the "Newsletter" for the first ten years or so. But the format stayed the same into the "Journal" years..

Everything was typed with those old fashioned instruments known as typewriters and assembled by tedious cutting and pasting. It took days to get every piece put in its proper place. The uniqueness of the GTHS from the very beginning was the news and the ideas the readers of the "Newsletter" sent for publication. It was always exciting for me to open every envelope to see what interesting article would pop out. I was never disappointed. Sometimes the copies were messy or illegible but those could be fixed. It was the spirit and enthusiasm that always came through. In the eleven years I edited, I was never empty-handed at deadline time. Maybe I should show you some of the things I got out of those long-ago opened envelopes.

The following pages include articles from issue number one. In those days we had columnists who wrote in nearly every issue. Here you can read the very first columns by Glen Lich and Lera Tyler (Licyh) with their "Grassroots Commentaries," Julia Mellenbruch's charming "Opa's Rumpelkammer" and an amazing article by Gilbert J. Jordan, "Gathering German Heritage Materials."

Here's a little update about those writers from 1979. As many of you know, Glen Lich was brutally murdered two years ago. It is a shame to have lost this young, energetic, gentle German-Texan voice. His wife, Lera, is living outside of Comfort and still writes. Julia Mellenbruch is active in the Austin GTHS. Gilbert Jordan remains with us through his writings and none of us will ever forget this handsome, loveable gentleman. And I am still teaching German and directing German contests and doing wonderful things in my life.

If you like "Looking Back" let me know at the GT HS Office or you may write to me personally at my email address: frauelbeheri@yahoo.com

“Grassroots Commentaries: New Topics and Research Projects by Glen Lich & Lera Tyler”

New Topics:

Anna Schelper (1878-1974), first woman to keep a general ledger in the state of Texas
Religious affiliation of Texas Germans as they relate to occupations and outlooks
Differences in outlook between Catholics and Protestants in Fredericksburg or San Antonio
Did anti-Semitism exist in King William Street?
Stories told in your German Texan families about where they came from in Germany.....
Family stories, sagas, and traditions
Stories about the first homestead or first job in Texas
Indian stories
Tall tales, jokes and pranks
Museum item index of the little Comfort Museum
Interviews with Edwina Smith on life in Sisterdale
Seasonal foods and folk nutrition (what did people eat during different seasons?....balanced diets?
Histories of stores, businesses, cigar factories, breweries, jails, etc.
Stories told about old Sheriff Klaerner in Fredericksburg
Dating and courtship customs
How did the museum get started in your town? Who was instrumental...?
Translation of the published reminiscences of Mrs. Charles Wartenbach, nee Metzger, of Mason
Biographical sketch of John Grinninger of Austin, who made barbed wire in 1857
Translation of church, club and school records
Interviews with older German-speaking people of the community
Livestock brands used by the early settlers. How were brands passed down in the families?
Hymnals and favorite hymns
Architectural imprints of German assimilation in Texas. How did immigrant homes reflect the values and way of life of the early settlers?

Research Projects

No research projects have been submitted for publication in this first issue, but we sincerely invite you to share your work in later issues. Although we know that a number of you are indeed working on topics which would be of general interest, we will not publish that information here unless you share that information with us specifically for that purpose. The following three examples of our own current and future interests may serve as examples for this part of “Grassroots Commentaries.”

Life and land use in the rural hill country; studies interaction of Amerindians and Euro-Americans as well as later cultural contact between Germans, Anglos, and Mexicans (GEL)

Biography of August Siemering (GEL)

Folk Foods and Seasonal Diets: A Comparative Study of Several Ethnic Groups in Texas (LPT)

“Opa’s Rumpeikammer” by Julia Mellenbruch

Much attention has been given to the stitchery of the women who provided an esthetic quality of functional items in the homes of Germans in Texas. In many instances, however, the

men, while also providing functional items for the home, added an artistic touch which continues to beautify the homes of their descendents.

Franz Friedrich Johan Hagn, who lived to be 91 years old, is typical of the home-woodwork craftsmen. The sturdy, yet decorative furniture which he built years ago for his own home is found today in the homes of his children and grandchildren.

Born in Pflugerville, Texas in 1874 of German immigrant parents, he spent all of his life in Texas, principally in Guadalupe County. Although it is assumed that he had a limited rural education, the family has the records and work which he produced while taking a correspondence course in drawing from the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania in 1912.

When tragedy struck, the death of his first wife at a young age, he spent several years of rural life in the Zorn Community, near Seguin. Here he began to perfect his skills in chip carving, while occupying himself in his spare time. At this time he used a pocket knife, but was later able to obtain the appropriate tools for his carving.

In the early 1900s he took up carpentry, serving first as a journeyman. For a while he traveled over the western part of Texas by stagecoach, carrying his tools in a box. Later he settled in San Antonio. Many of the first home in Terrell Hills bear his handiwork. He also built cotton gins in Nueces and Guadalupe Counties. Finally it was in the Seguin area where he returned to spend the rest of his life as manager and operator of cotton gins until his retirement.

Franz Hagn was never a cabinet maker by profession. Although he gave away some of his furniture, he never sold anything. His furniture-making was his contribution to the comfort and beauty of his own home.

Much preparation went into the building of the furniture. He felled his own walnut and other types of trees, cured the wood, and built the various items from patterns which he drew himself. The models for some of the decorative trim were taken from 1897 and later issues of Unterhaltungsblatt zur Modenwelt and from Stylevolle Musterblätter für Kerbschnitt published by Mey and Wedmayer Verlag of Munchen. Each step was meticulously followed. When he finished, he inscribed his signature and the date on the back of each piece.

The designs which he so carefully preserved; his own drawings, which were used to trace the designs on wood; and the tools with which he worked are in excellent condition although some are over eight years old. His daughter, daughter-in-law, and grandson treasure the results of his labors.

Mrs. Monroe Hagn, his daughter-in-law, proudly exhibits the furniture which her husband made, too, as she tells of the admirable qualities of Franz Hagn, pointing out his skills in draftsmanship, creativity, and furniture-making. She tells of her deep respect for him as a person as she shows evidence of some of his other hobbies, such as collecting and labeling of Indian artifacts, which are other insights into the remarkable character of this self-educated, quiet, unassuming, talented German-Texan.

“Gathering German Heritage Materials” by Gilbert J. Jordan

The German-speaking people of the Texas German Belt have retained a veritable treasure of folklore and ethnic heritage that can and should be collected. There still are many people who speak German or Texas German, and these people have precious memories of their cultural background. Even some whose German has become rusty can produce priceless gems of poems and stories when they are properly motivated to do so. If this material is not gathered and preserved soon, much of it will disappear and be lost.

The cultural heritage falls into two main categories first, the oral and written traditions in the minds of people, and second, their actual material possessions. The former is not as well known and appreciated as the latter, and often it is not as well identified as the more visible material treasures. In general, such matters are called folklore, but they include much more than is generally understood.

Perhaps it would be best to list a number of the non-material treasures that can and should be collected. Among these we might enumerate: poems, ditties, songs, stories, anecdotes, proverbs and sayings, riddles, weather signs, customs, games, children's poems, nonsensical and humorous verse, tongue twisters, prayers and table blessings, church songs and practices (such as confirmations, camp meetings, and weddings, language oddities, epitaphs, autograph album verses, Christmas and Easter customs and songs, club activities, folk singing and festivals, preparation of food (cheese, sausage, and sauerkraut making), home and family life and customs.

This material should not be gathered from books; it must be supplied from informants with a German-Texan background and it must relate to their heritage. To be sure, some can be traced back to books, but it must come from the people and be a part of their lives.

The physical-material heritage includes books, magazines, Bibles, newspapers, pictures, photographs, autograph albums (Stammbücher) with German versem certificates of christening, confirmation, and marriage, obituaries and funeral noticas, so typical of the Texas-German country, printed programs of club activities, dances, festivals, maps, clocks, pottery, glass, etc. Some of these items are hard to procure because many people hesitate to part with their precious heirlooms. In such cases, the field researchers should document the items-- what they are and where, if possible. On the other hand, many family treasures will be destroyed or discarded sooner or later, and these should be collected while they are still available. If the people can be made aware of the importance, not the monetary value, of their possessions, they may become more inclined to preserve them and ultimately give them to schools and museums. Students can often render a great service by locating and identifying cultural materials.

One especially productive phase of material culture will be studies of the types of homes, churches, well curbing, and roads in the German communities, and material used in their construction. Also an examination of cemeteries, types of gravestones and their inscriptions and symbols might be rewarding. Moreover, a study of various agricultural practices and machinery, of crafts and trades, furniture making, for example, as well as the fine arts of music, painting, and theater, prominent among the German-Texans, might be useful and interesting.

In later essays, I will give more detailed information on how to collect different kinds of folkloric treasures, how to interview elderly people, how to find the desired items, and then give some specimens of this sort of material I have gathered.

DID YOU KNOW.....?

The old Texas Land Office building on the southeast corner of the Capitol grounds in Austin, now a museum, was designed by Conrad Stremme and is presumably based on castles along the Rhine in his old homeland.

GENEALOGY SECTION

GERMAN TEXAN'S GENEALOGY SECTION

Compiled by Christa Prewitt, Genealogy Editor, P.O. Box 992, Elgin, TX 78621 – Phone: 512-281-2916 – e-mail: christaj@swbell.net

BITS – PIECES – NEWS**MECKLENBURG EMIGRANTS DATABASE AVAILABLE**

Approximately 170,000 persons emigrated from the area of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern during the 19th and 20th centuries. The destinations of these emigrants were the United States, Canada, Australia, Chile, Brazil and Argentina.

The Institute for Migration and Ancestral Research (IMAR) has begun compiling a database of Mecklenburg emigrants into which information of more than 10,000 emigrants has already been entered from documents held by the Mecklenburg Main State Archive at Schwerin. Many of these records are the "Permit To Emigrate" as well as records from other archives, books and newspaper. This database is more than an index, it includes information as each persons surname, maiden name for women, first name, date of birth and the archive file number from which the information came, home town and the district in which the town lies, occupation, marital status, related persons mentioned, destination, the source of information and the year of emigration. Using the name of the archive file number, you can write to receive copies of the original document for an individual.

IMAR has signed an agreement with the Immigrant Genealogical Society for use of the database and provide Americans with the information they desire.

To receive a list of approximately 2,360 surnames that appear at least once in the database send a request and a SASE to IGS, P.O. Box 7369, Burbank, CA 91510, or you may access the list on the Net at: www.feeths.org/igs/imed/igs-imed.html

(Source: Der Blumenbaum, Vol. 17,1999)

THE GERMANIC EMIGRANT REGISTER

Many families left Europe without official permission. This register is a database of persons who were not found when the Government tried to contact them. After completion it will contain about 800,000 entries covering the time period of 1820-1918. So far, the microfilm index has 227,000 entries covering 1894-1918. The IGS, (see address above) has volunteers who will check this list, provide a translation of the information and will tell you how to submit a search for the German database.

GERMANS BURIED IN NEW ORLEANS

SGGS member C. Childress offers this hint to researchers.

In the filmed records of the Family History Library in the New Orleans (City) Directory for 1842, on fiche, there is a list of New Orleans residents who died of yellow fever in the fall of 1841. They are listed under cemeteries, month, where the burial took place, by name, age and country, and state of origin. 1055 of 1641 persons listed are from foreign counties and many of them are from Germany.

(Source: Der Blumenbau,)

GENEALOGY SECTION

FROM OUR MEMBERS

Our Genealogy Editor, from the information received by our members compiled the following section. If you have an interest in any of the families mentioned, write directly to the member. To have your story or query appear in the next issue, write to your Genealogy Editor, Christa Prewitt, P.O. Box 992, Elgin, TX 78621. Items are published free of charge for members.

If you wish to submit a longer article for publication, please be sure it is camera ready. The manuscript specification are: materials must be typed, single-spaced, on 8.5" by 11" white paper.

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 judgement in the materials submitted by members for publication. This includes spelling of names of persons and or places; the spelling is used as submitted by the member.

.....

QUERIES

DILLINGEN, BAVARIA, GERMANY

Are your ancestors from Dillingen. If so, please contact the 9th graders at the: Johann – Michael –Sailer Gymnasium, Ziegelstrasse 8, 89407 Dillingen.

Transcript of letter:

Dear Sir or Madam.

We are the 9th graders at the Johann-Michael-Gymnasium in Dillingen and have bee studying English for three years now. Dillingen is about seven miles from Munich in Bavaria.

Of course we learn a lot about America in our lessons and one thing we are especially interested in at the moment is emigration from our county to yours. We know from an article which was published in our local paper some years ago that many people emigrated from Dillingen to the United States. The biggest wave of emigration to the US was in the early years of the 20th century. The reason why we are writing this letter is that we would like to know if any of these emigrants or relatives of theirs are still alive. One person who went to Dallas in about 1940 for example is H.B., who founded a big company there. Could you help us find out perhaps addresses or some other pieces of information about him or other people who moved from Dillingen to the US.. We would be delighted to get an answer from you, and should anybody want to know more about us, please tell us.

Thanks for helping us, class 9a.

(Name of person mentioned as H.B has been omitted due to privacy. Your genealogy editor, Christa Prewitt has already contacted this person and received permission to forward the address to the class 9a in Dillingen, but I'm sure they would like to hear from you to.)

GENEALOGY SECTION

LOOKING FOR JOHN WOLF OR WOLFF

John Wolf arrived in Galveston, TX on Nov. 30, 1846 on the ship James Edward from Antwerp. A party of 2 persons from Lindenberg, Germany, no age was given, but he was in his early 20s.

John was scouting out Texas for his Parents, John and Dorothee Wolf , as to where they would like to live. I do not know what towns or counties he may have gone into and or stayed in Texas. I could not find him in the 1850 census. Do you have any information on this John, please write to: Clive E. Wolfe, 25271 Sprague Rd., Colombia Station, OH 44028

.....
GTHS – JOURNAL - GENEALOGY SECTION

Is looking for articles, queries, general information etc. to be published. Please submit to: Christa Prewitt, P.O. Box 992, Elgin, TX 78621 For more information write, call or e-mail: 512-281-2916, christaj@swbell.net

.....
Books - Books – Books

The following books are available through: Frontier Press, P.O. Box 126, Cooperstown, NY 13326; 1-800-772-7559 or visit the bookstore on the net: www.frontierpress.com

READING EARLY AMERICAN HANDWRITING, Sperry. This essential guide to American handwriting gives techniques for reading early American Documents, provides samples of alphabets and letter forms, and defines terms and abbreviations commonly used in documents such as wills, deeds and church records. Hundreds of sample documents and transcriptions will aid in perfecting your skill. (1998) 289 pp., 8.5x11, paper, \$ 29.99 (REF369)

.....
THE HANDYBOOK FOR GENEALOGISTS, Ninth Edition (Newly Revised) Provides information on the records of each state and county of the United States, as well as a brief accounting of important foreign records. This newly revised edition contains phone numbers for each county courthouse, a very handy time-saver. County maps for each state, migration trails, and much more. (1999), 586pp., cloth, \$ 34.99 (REF10)

.....
CYNDI’S LIST: A Comprehensive List of 40,000 Genealogy Sites on the Internet, Howells, Cyndi. Winner of numerous awards, the object of countless honors, and acclaimed by authorities throughout the world, Cyndi’s

GENEALOGY SECTION

list is the gateway to Internet genealogy, providing the researcher with more than 40,000 links to every conceivable genealogical resource on the internet. Links are listed in over 100 subject categories providing the researcher with a comprehensive index of the genealogical information available on the Net. This indispensable volume will help you maximize your online time! (1999) 880pp., softbound \$ 49.95 (COM24)

GENEALOGY ONLINE FOR DUMMIES, Helm, Matthew . and Helm, April Leigh. Written by the editors of the "Journal of Online Genealogy," this book will teach you how to use the web to begin or expand the search for your family history. Written in the easy to understand "Dummies" style, this book will be useful for both beginning and experienced Net users. (1998) 315pp., softbound, \$ 24.99 (COM28)

PUBLISHING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY ON THE INTERNET, Wilson , Richard S. this book will help you design and create Web pages, discover ways to get Web space for free, advertise your site, and create your Web site on the Internet. It will show you how easy it is to create your own Web site without being a computer expert. (1999) 331pp., softbound, \$ 19.99 (WR56)

ATLAS OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE 1892

Fully indexed, this set of maps is an indispensable research tool, (11"x17"), 149 pp., paper, spiral bound, \$ 31.50

LIVELY STONES: History of the People Who Built First Presbyterian Church , Galveston, Texas, 1840 -1990. Weber & Strange. This beautiful book is a complete history of the First Presbyterian Church and the families who worshipped there. Includes list of members and hundreds of photographs. Indexed (1993), 340 pp., hardbound \$ 40.00 (TX47)

THE COPYRIGHT HANDBOOK: How to Protect and Use Written Works, 3rd Edition, Fishman. Written by a copyright lawyer, this includes the latest information on copyright applications on the internet, electronic publishing, multimedia rights, as well as printed works. Includes step by step instructions on protecting your writing and explains the laws of copyrighting. (1996) 350 pp., paper, \$ 29.95.

GENEALOGY SECTION

EMIGRANTS FROM STEMWEDE**CD Rom or Disks, compiled by Wilhelm Niermann**

Mr. Niermann has compiled a database of 5466 records of emigrants to America and other destinations from the area in Germany known as Stemwede including the sources. Villages included in this database are listed in the spring 1999 Journal, page 65. Also included on the CD Rom or Disks is a detailed description on the history of Stemwede and detailed information of what forced the people to emigrate.

The written text is available in English and German, with the click of the mouse.

Installation is in German, but it can be easily loaded by clicking on "weiter", which means continue. You need Windows 95 or Windows 98.

Many of you know Mr. Niermann in person, or he has helped you in the past doing research. Mr. Niermann has spend 10 years in gathering this information and is pleased to share it now with us here in the United States.

**If you like to own this CD Rom or disks of "Emigrants from Stemwede" contact: Wilhelm Niermann, Stemwederberg Str. 84, 32351 Stemwede-Wehdem, Germ,any
Cost for CD Rom or Disks (please specify) is \$ 55.00 which includes shipping and handling.**

WORLD FAMILY TREE MAKER

The State Library in Austin, TX, genealogy section now has the World Family Tree Maker up to volume 32. There is a sign up sheet for one hour of use due to its popularity.

CENSUS 2000

**Stand up and be counted. Remember what you have hoped your ancestors would have told the census taker back in the years you are researching. Some nothing, and others very little. So think of your descendants 100 years from now , fill out the Census Form and be complete with your information. Personal information is kept confidential for 72 years. Questionnaires will be mailed in time for April 1, 2000: Census Day.
(1930 Census data becomes available in 2002)**

FAMILY TREES

When some people talk about their family tree, they trim off a Branch here and there.

People who depend on their family tree for status should shake it first.

The fellow who's always leaning on his family tree never seems to get out of the woods.

Some family trees suffered from lack of trimming.

Even the best family tree has it's sap.

The best thing to do with the average family tree is to spray it.

GENEALOGY SECTION

Our sincere Thanks to the Colorado Chapter PalAm to America, for allowing us to print this article.

DIGITAL DATA WILL IT LAST FOREVER ?

[Colorado Council of Genealogical Societies, August 1999 by the president, Patricia Kemper]

"I'm upset! Weren't you told that "digital data would last forever?" I was - way back in the 1970s and 1980s while still a geologist for a major oil and mining company. They lied. A recent article on Newsweek.com has reinforced my revelation.

Of course, I should have been smarter. After all, my color photos of the 1950s had already yellowed, my 8-track tapes and their playback equipment relegated to so many garage sales I've lost count, and no way my Betamax tapes had survived years of heat and humidity - which is OK, I guess, as there is probably no machine around to play them back on anyway.

It seems photos and home videos are hardly all that is at risk. Librarians and archivists warn daily of the boundless important scientific and historical material lost because of obsolescence or disintegration. Already gone? Some 20% of NASA's 1976 Viking Mars Mission data. At risk? 4,000 reels of census data stored in a format so obscure that archivists hold no hope in recovering it. By next year, 75% of federal government records will be in electronic form - a few hold hope that they will be readable in 10 years.

For years, scientists have told us that digital data would stick around forever. They were wrong. It seems magnetic tape might last only a decade, storage conditions a big factor. I experienced that up close and personal before I retired: data I generated a mere 10 years before was no longer readable - magnetic tape literally disintegrating before my eyes.

Just as bleak, it seems, is the fate of floppy disks, videotape, and hard drives. Even the highly touted indestructible CD-ROM is proving vulnerable to stray magnetic fields, humidity, oxidation, and material decay.

This fragility of electronic media is not the only problem. Much of the equipment and programs required to make sense of the data on disks and tapes is disappearing - all in the name of progress. I don't know about you, but, for quite some time, I've thought technology was moving way too quickly. I'm relieved to find I am not alone.

Charley Mayn, who runs the Special Media Preservation lab at the National Archives, understands the problem. In the 1980s, the Archives transferred some 200,000 documents and images onto optical disks, now in danger of becoming indecipherable. Why? The system used is no longer on the market.

One solution seems to be to maintain a museum of obsolete equipment. Mayn's temperature-controlled lab houses many machines once used to record history. And, Mayn and his team are busy 'migrating' or transferring whatever they can recover onto more stable modern media. But few of us have that kind of room - don't we wish?

Unfortunately, migration isn't a perfect solution - sometimes all the data fails to make the trip. I suppose that's OK if you're a family historian, but hardly satisfactory if you're in the medical business.

What's a genealogist to do? It seems no one really has the answer. A good way to start, some say, is to separate the inconsequential from the historic, and save the historic in and on simple formats.

What's a simple format? Perhaps the non-technical, old tried-and-true methods are the best. Pick up a pencil or a pen, and write important information down. Duplicate photographs and other documents using black and white film - and record important events on that same medium.

As our family's historians, we have a duty to preserve our story so that future generations will know who we were, how we lived, and what were our dreams for the future. There is no future for all that data unless we make a concerted effort to gather, document, disperse, and preserve it in a responsible manner. Backup, backup, backup...

There's nothing that puts fear into a computer genealogist like a resounding mountain thunderstorm. And, there's nothing that promotes a genealogist's good night sleep like some file cabinets and a few hundred file folders.

Now, if I could only find a pencil -

GENEALOGY SECTION

A RETURN AFTER 142 YEARS

Gottlieb "August" Wolf and his bride, Henriette geb. Heinze left Worlitz, Anhalt Dessau, Germany in 1857 to emigrate to Texas. They came with seven other Wolf siblings and settled in Lee and Bastrop County, Tx. In 1986, his great grandson, Dan Wolf and his wife, Evelyn received a three day visa to go into East Germany to put their feet onto the soil from which his great parents had come. They saw the huge church in the small village and were permitted to go inside to take a look. Then in 1999, their daughter Julie Wolf-Smith and her husband Jason Smith, told of the news that they were to have a baby. Jason is in the army and is stationed in Hanau, Germany and the baby was to be born in Germany. And Dan and Evelyn thought how wonderful it would be if this baby could be baptized in the church of her forefather, in Worlitz. In May 1999, Julie and Jason traveled the seven hours north, and asked the pastor if this could be possible. They learned that it was possible, and with the help of their relatives living in Hamburg, the arrangements were made for the date of December 12, 1999. There were thirty relatives and friends in attendance for the baptism service, all coming from various points in Germany.

Julie and Jason Smith's daughter, Reagan Younger Smith was born on October 29, 1999 in Hanau, Germany. And Dan Wolf was filled with joy, to learn just two weeks before his death that his granddaughter was to be baptized as he had wished. Reagan's grandmother, Evelyn Wolf, from McDade, Tx. and her Aunt Danna Wolf-Rother, also from McDade, journeyed to Germany for the occasion. Danna was the child's Godmother, along with her husband, Scott Rother who was unable to attend. The service was very moving, in that the pastor, Rev. Ruediger Koch permitted all thirty guests to come to the baptism font during the baptism (the same huge red marble font used for hundreds of years). And all were instructed to use their hand, held over the baby, to take part in the blessing. Rev. Koch related that the seal on the baptism certificate is the same seal used since 1201. A baptism dinner was held in the local restaurant for all the guests who attended.



GENEALOGY SECTION

SELMA HISTORY - 1847 to 1900

Do you know that Selma had a very large German population back in the 1850's? Did you know, too, that these German farmers co-existed with the Indians?

One of the tribes was the Lipan Apaches led by Chief Cuelgas de Castro. Selma was a part of the larger area that the Lipan bands traversed throughout South Texas and Mexico. Chief Castro was a well-known chief and helped the settlers and the Texas military in their fight against the Comanches during the days of the Republic of Texas. Castro even went so far as to enlist in the Texas Rangers as a scout. Castro signed a treaty of friendship and mutual aid between his people and the Republic of Texas in 1838. Descendants of Chief Castro still live in Selma.

The settlers began arriving into the Selma area in 1847 when William Davenport and John Brown moved into town. They ran cattle spreads just off what is now Evans Road near the back of Retama Horse Track. They built homes and brought in their families.

Not too long after that in 1852, John S. Harrison and his wife, Martha Jane, moved to Selma from New Braunfels and bought their land from Johannes Kaderli (who had come to Texas with Prince Solms of Braunfels [founder of New Braunfels]) and built their house next to the Cibolo River. They also built a stage stop for the new stagecoach route (No. 6285) that they had invested in with Joseph Landa and William McCullough. Route No. 6285 ran from Austin down to San Antonio. The stage would leave Austin at 3:00 a.m. and not get into San Antonio until 9:00 p.m. that night. The stage ran through Manchac, Bonile, Trier, San Marcos, New Braunfels, Selma and into San Antonio to deliver passengers and mail along the way.

On June 21, 1852, Selma got its first post office when John S. Harrison became the first postmaster. Only Selma wasn't Selma then, it was called Cibolo. On February 5, 1856, Arthur Foster took over as postmaster and the name was changed to Selma. Names of the postmasters who served through the years were:

Postmasters	Beginning Date of Service
Jesse M. Hill	July 15, 1854) still known as
Josiah Pancoast	September 8, 1855) Cibolo, Texas

GENEALOGY SECTION

"Cibolo" was changed to "Selma":

Arthur Foster	October 29, 1855 to February 5, 1856
Samuel B. Sproul	April 5, 1867
John G. Miller	March 9, 1871
Daniel Hofheinz	February 4, 1875 discontinued May 16, 1877 re-established May 16, 1877
Adolph Bremer	July 11, 1877
George Feuske	October 13, 1884
William Schmid	October 25, 1886
Frederick W. Stuve	August 10, 1889
Robert Sahn	October 7, 1891
Charles Lux	April 7, 1896 (Lux ran a general store in Luxello, Texas 3 miles from Selma on what is now Evans Road; post office records show that mail was then delivered to Bracken, Texas beginning February 28, 1906.)

When the Harrisons moved away from Selma in 1854, Wilhelm Geier and his son-in-law, Martin Schmid, bought the Harrison's 127-acre farm on the Cibolo and their families lived there until 1894 when the property was sold to Andreas Stautzenberger.

There were only about 23 families in Selma in the early 1850's struggling to keep their homes, farms and businesses safe. They were here scratching out a living in this new, little satellite-community of New Braunfels in a strange and dangerous territory.

In the mid-1850's, Sam Sproul opened up his stage inn and John G. Miller opened his general store in what would now be the middle of IH-35 in front of the Old Selma City Hall. Otto Rhodius and his family moved into town up on what is now FM1518. The Robert Evans, David G. Kincaid, and Adolph Bremer families moved to Selma. The Bannister Edens family moved in and had their farm in the area of what is now the parking lot of the Universal City Public Works Department. The Schmid and Geier farms lay on what is now the Saturn Dealership and the City of Universal City golf course and was bounded on the east by the Rio Cibolo, on the North by the Frank Bitters estate and James McCann and on the west by S.B. Sproul.

The children from these families attended school in a limestone rock school house which sat in what is now the parking lot of the present-day Our Lady of Perpetual Help Catholic Church. Pupils rode in on horseback from the surrounding territory along hazardous routes. The tuition was two dollars a month and the length of the school year varied from six to ten months. On

GENEALOGY SECTION

July 24, 1855, Robert B. Evans contributed \$19.52 to the School Fund and on May 23, 1856, S. B. Sproul contributed a whopping \$79.50 to help finance the school which was listed as in District No. 19.

In 1856, John M. Murchison was the teacher of 23 students at the Selma Public School. The school term ran from July 21, 1856 to December 12, 1856. Names of parents and students were: Henry Clinger (Mary – daughter); William Davenport (Wm R. Davenport – son); Banister Edens (Hugh B., Lucinda, Margaret – son and daughters); Arthur Foster (L.S., G.G. and Susan E. – sons and daughter); Richard Hines (Lewis, Richard, Mary, and Fanny – sons and daughters); John Murchison (Dempsey P. Dickson – son?); Rowland Nichols (Elizaette, Fannie, and Elizabeth – daughters); Aaron Pancoast (Anna and Mary – daughters); Samuel B. Sproul (James, Nancy and Hadassah – son and daughters); and, William Turner (Matilda and Elizabeth – daughters).

In 1857, a new family moved in with Mr. Beitel listed as parent and Henry Beitel, his son. New students to the school were Napoleon Edens, George Foster, Lovelace Foster, and Josiah Pancoast with Arthur Foster serving as the teacher from March 16, 1857 to July 2, 1857.

Some of the men from these early families fought in the Civil War. In 1862, men from the Selma area enlisted in the second of the three Comal County volunteer companies called into service by the Confederate Army. They moved out from New Braunfels under Captain Theodore Podewil's Company of Texas Mounted Riflemen. This company, Company F, was part of the 36th Regiment Texas Cavalry, which was also called the 32d. The 36th Regiment was led by Col. Peter Woods and was on active duty from February 1862 through May 1865.

The company was stationed at the following camps:

1. San Antonio, Texas March 31, 1862;
2. Camp Clark, Texas March 31-June 30, 1862;
3. Camp Clark, Texas July-August 1862;
4. Port Lavaca, Texas November 1, 1862-February 28, 1863;
5. Camp Sibley, Texas March-April 1863;
6. at Camp on Rocky, May-June 1863; and,
7. Camp Sidney Johnston, January-February 1864.

In the latter years of the war, this company was among the Texas troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department; Roster of the 32d Regiment Texas Cavalry, Brig. Gen. X. B. Debray's Brigade, Wharton's Cavalry Corps.

Company F contained men from the Schwab, Eickenroht, Toepperwein, Kowald, Schmid, Trefflich, Wallhoefer, Schulze, Schramm, Schwantes, Eberhardt, Mergele, Kirchmann, Hampe, Mattfeld, Harlos, Kemmerling, Pantermuehl, Dierks,

GENEALOGY SECTION

Weil, Arlof, Alves, Artz, Bartels, Bitter, Bode, Braun, Busch, Conrads, Coreth, Conring, Dambmann, Daum, Dietzel, Dittmar, Eberling, Ehlers, Ernst, Eweling, Fischer, Habermann, Hampe, Hankammer, Haner, Helmke, Hermann, Hoym, Huebotter, Jung, Jessen, Nolte, Oelkers, Penschorn, Ludwig, Luersen, Maske, Mihalsky, Petri, Pfeuffer, Pidolla, Preusser, Puls, Rame, Sassmannshausen, Scherff, Schimmelpfennig, Sendemer, Stahl, Steffens, Storch, Tolle, Trebes, Uhlit, Waldschmidt, and Wolfshohl families.

In 1879, Catherine Miller paid a surveyor, L. C. Navarro, to come in and plat the streets of what she called "Hillsborough" – which was to become downtown Selma. The streets running north to south were named San Antonio Street, New Braunfels Street, Seguin Street, and Austin Street with cross streets running east to west named Cibolo Street, Hill Street and Allen Street.

In 1884, Selma listed the following businesses in the Texas Gazeteer:

Two Cotton gins	-	one owned by Sebastian Schertz and the other by A. Suhrn
Three Blacksmiths	-	Henry Seidemann, Brandon Thomas & William Reichmutts
Two General Stores	-	one owned by Adolph Bremer and the other by S. Schuritz
Apiarist (Bee Keeper)		L. Von Stuchelhausen
Saloon Keeper	-	William Fenske
Four Carpenters	-	Edmund Fuch, L. Goebel, Frank Koch & Reichert Stephen
Teachers	-	William Sproul, Gustave Bueche, & John Hamilton
Wagon Maker	-	Peter Lux
Shoemaker	-	Johan Rohn
Railroad/Express Agent	-	C. Schmitz

At its peek before the turn of the century, Selma had about 600 residents. With the construction of IH-35 back in the 1950's, the *original* downtown Selma was destroyed when the bridge over the Cibolo was built. With the destruction of the original city buildings, came the loss of Selma's history.

Selma is experiencing a booming growth in both industry and new residential homes. Its history can too easily be lost and buried with this new construction. However, the Harrison house built in 1852 still stands in its original

GENEALOGY SECTION

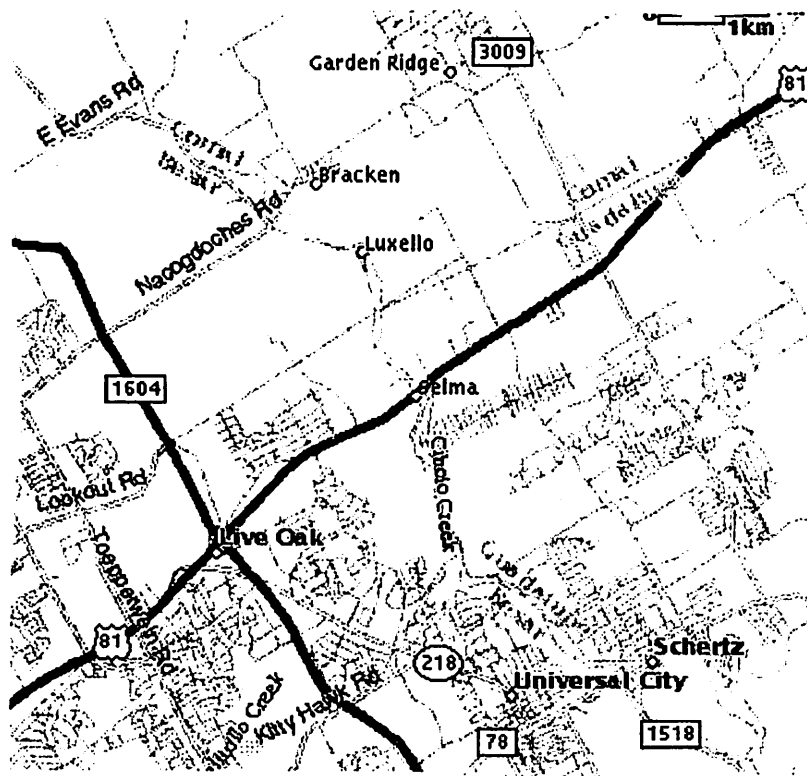
location. The Davenport house also still stands. The Harrison & Brown stage coach stop and the historical family cemeteries are there, too – but for how long?

There are families in the Selma area who are interested in preserving and protecting Selma's history for its children and its children's children. This will be a big endeavor and The Selma Historical/Parks Committee, a newly formed city council-appointed committee is seeking **volunteers and donations** in order to achieve this.

Also, a historical archive is in the making. We have already begun collecting data from some of the long-time families in the Selma area. These families have generously donated pictures, genealogy, deed records, letters, etc. Do you have family members who were raised in the Selma area? Do you have a family history you would like to share with us? The Committee is seeking more data to add to its archive, which will be accessible to the public for genealogy research.

Please call any one of the following members to learn more about how you can participate and help out.

Jean Heide, (210-655-5783)
 Judy Everett, (210-651-6343)
 Dixie Barfield, (210-651-5550)
 Dave Cooney, (210-658-5048)
 Jim Burdett, (210-651-6266)
 Ruben Castro, (210-651-5791)



GENEALOGY SECTION

**German-Texan Heritage Society Journal
Editorial Board
Genealogy/Related Subjects
Christa Prewitt**

Dear Christa,

A German-Texan will be in the companion book (In Search of Our Ancestors: 101 Inspiring Stories of Serendipity and Connection in Rediscovering Our Family History), which will appear in conjunction with the PBS series in April (Ancestors: the Family Search).

I answered the solicitation for genealogical research stories put abroad by the book editor, Megan Smolenyak. My offering was the story of recoveries made in the U.S. & in Germany on my German-Texan ancestor, Claus (Carl) Wrage, and his ancestors. I was later informed that more than 5,000 entries had been offered, and was delighted & surprised to learn that of those entries, my story was among the 101 accepted for the PBS companion book publication.

I thought that the readership of the German-Texan Heritage Society Journal might find it of some interest that they will be represented by at least one German-Texan, if not more.

**Sincerely,
Kay Lee Wrage Gunn**

**BERTRAM REUNION
submitted by Myrtle B. Huebinger**

Ludwig and Caroline (Bethmann) Bertram with five of their children came to Texas in 1880 from Germany after landing in New Orleans. Three more children were born in Texas. They (and spouses) were Heinrich and Ida (Voss) Bertram; August and Louise (Bertram) Altenhof; James W. and Augusta (Bertram) Moore; Friedrich and Laura (Mordecai) Bertram; Reinhold and Emma (Bertram) Dietert; Herman and Othelia (Farenhold) Bertram; Willie and Lena (Bertram) Voss; and Frank Bertram who died at an early age.

The descendants of all these families are invited to attend their 2nd reunion on Sunday, June 11, 2000, at Schwamkrugs Steakhouse in New Braunfels, Texas, 114 North Walnut, beginning at 11:00 a.m. A catered meal will be served. Please bring any old family pictures or any other information on the Ludwig Bertram Family. Please R.S.V.P. by June 4, or for more information write or call Leon Bertram, 112 Windwood Road, Kerrville, Texas 78028, telephone 830-257-6624 or write or call Myrtle B. Huebinger, 552 Kimbrough Road, Seguin, Texas 78155, telephone 830-303-4410.

WASHINGTON COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Submitted by Bill Thane

The Washington County Genealogical Society (WCGS) held its final meeting for 1999 on December 9 at Blinn College in Brenham. Officers for 2000 were elected, 1999 accomplishments were reported, and programs for 2000 were discussed. Officers reelected were President Bill Thane, Vice President J.D. Mueller, and Treasurer Teddy Boehm. Jeanette Poehlmann was elected Secretary replacing Michael Addicks.

The first meeting for 2000 was held January 10 at Blinn College with Nath Winfield of Chappell Hill, Texas, presenting the program on his experiences while compiling his book "Cemetery Records of Washington County, Texas 1826-1960."

The WCGS sponsored a February 7 workshop at the Washington County Courthouse for members researching birth, marriage, death and probate records. County Clerk Beth Rothermel assisted with the workshop.

Future programs planned for the remainder of 2000 are as follows: March 6: Charles Patrick of Manor, Texas, will discuss "German Pioneers in Texas"; April 3: program pending; May 1: Christa Prewitt of Austin will present two genealogy workshops to assist members with research; June, July and August: no programs; September 11: program pending; October 2: John Cole of Karnack, Texas, will discuss "The Wehdem, Germany Connection"; November 6: Joycine and Aurbrey Hanath of Chappell Hill, Texas, will present a Christmas tree decoration, "Christbaumschmuck --- A Texas Tradition"; December 4: evaluation of 2000 and election of officers for 2001.

The WCGS will sponsor its annual Genealogy Seminar in June. The date and program are pending.

The WCGS has volunteers assisting in the Genealogy Section of the Nancy Carol Roberts Library in Brenham on Fridays and Saturdays. As more volunteers are trained, additional days will be added to the schedule.

Internet connections are available for the following (1) Washington County GENWEB page: <http://www.startel.net/users/awhart/wpenweb/washiton.htm> (2) for the WCGS home page: <http://www.startel.net/users/awhart/wegs/washpene.htm>

Membership in the, WCGS is open to anyone interested in researching their roots in Washington County. Membership dues are \$12 for individuals and \$18 for two people in the same household. .

The WCGS has the following books for sale: (1)"History of Brenham and Washington County, Texas" by Mrs. R.E. Pennington, \$20 plus \$4 postage and handling (2)"Cemetery Records of Washington County, Texas 1826-1960" by Judy and Nath Winfield, Jr., \$25 plus \$4 p&h (3)"Marriage Records of Washington County, Texas 18361909," \$30 plus \$5 p&h. Books may be ordered by writing Washington County Genealogical Society, 2211 South Day, Suite 105, Brenham, TX 77833.

GERMAN-TEXANS TRACE ROOTS IN GERMANY: SEPTEMBER 1999
submitted by Bill Thane

Forty-five Washington Countians traced their roots to the Stemwede area during a tour of Germany last September. The group was housed at the Stemwede Hof in Wehdem and at the

Tiemann's Hotel in Stemshorn during their stay in the Stemwede area. Part of the group toured the villages by bus and the remainder visited in the homes of their relatives. Wilhelm Niermann of Wehdem led the bus tour through Wehdem, Westrup, Oppendorf, Oppenwehde, Dielingen, Arrenkamp, Brockum, Lemforde, Bohmte and Meyerhoefen, pointing out the various houses where their ancestors lived before immigrating to Texas. While in Wehdem, Niermann also led the group on a tour of the Wehdem Church, cemetery and museum. Other activities included a noon meal at the Restaurant Mueumshof in Rahden, refreshments in the Wilhelmshoehe in Haldem and evening meals at both hotlels.

After leaving the Stemwede area, the tour continued to Bremen, the port where most of the Germans sailed from Germany to Galveston, Texas. Egon and Frieda Wegener of Bremen led the group on a tour of central Bremen.

An enjoyable evening of music, refreshments, dining and visiting was hosted by Wilfried Wulf, President of the Sports Club in Langenhagen near Hannover. Entertainment was provided by Ernst Muller and the Langenhagener Blasorchester. Waltraud Kruckeberg, Mayor of Langenhagen, welcomed the Texas group to her city.

Another highlight of the trip was a visit to the Haup-und Landgestut Schwaiganger, a large state-owned horse, cattle and sheep farm, near Ohlstadt. The Schwaiganger is managed by Dr. Eberhard "Ebsie" Senckenberg. Ebsie worked on a Washington County ranch in the 1970s to learn more about Texas ranching and to improve his English.

Other stops on the tour included Berlin, Wittenberg, Leipzig, Wurzburg, Rothenburg, Munich, Oberammergau, Heidelberg and the Rhine River; also St. Gallen and Freiburg in Switzerland, Innsbruck in Austria and Strasbourg in France.

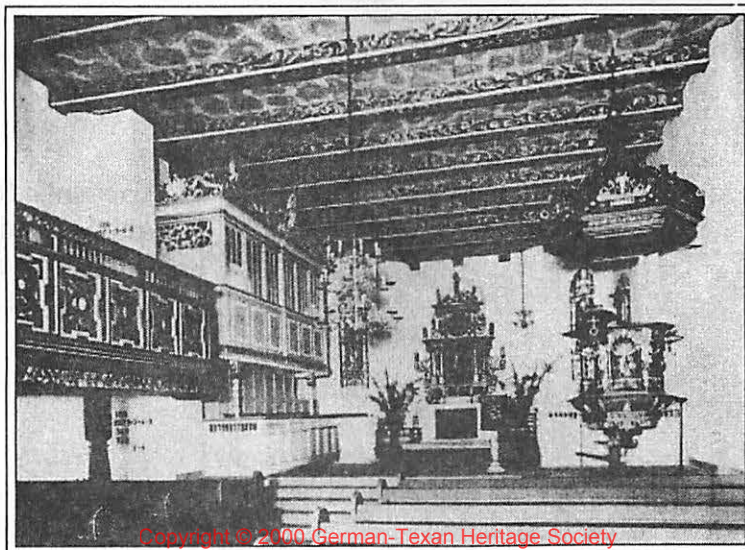
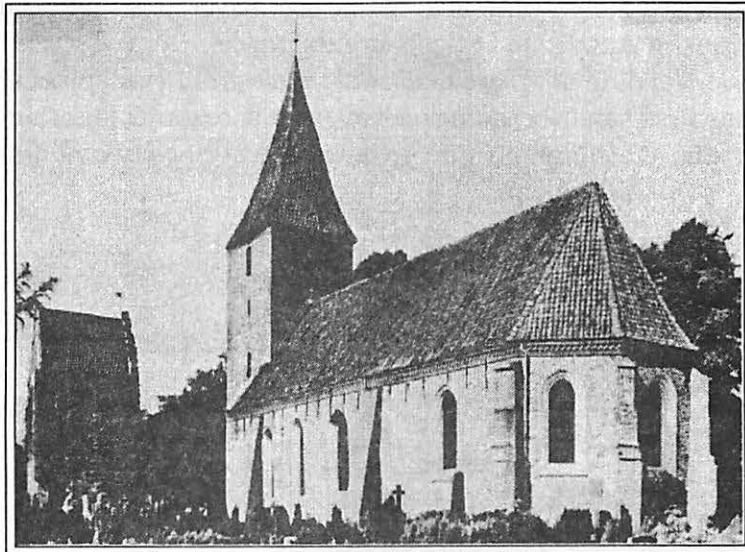
A better understanding of where their roots came from was appreciated by all on the tour as a result of seeing first hand the homeland of their ancestors. The tour was planned by Bill Thane, President of the Washington County Genealogical Society and arranged by Duane Duff of Brazos County Travel of Brenham.



The baptismal font at the Lutheran Church at Rastede in Lower Saxony, Germany, in use since 1729 and carved in 1702. See story, next page.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH AT RASTEDE, GERMANY
Submitted by Donald Regan Birkner and J. Kay Gayle

During a March 1999 trip to Germany, Austin-area residents Donald Regan Birkner and J. Kay Gayle visited the North Sea city of Rastede (near present Oldenburg) in search of his great-great-grandmother's christening records. The original calligraphic documents for the 1835 baptism of Helene Katharine Stoffers were found, still housed in archives at the family's circa-1700s church. Staff at *Die St.-Ulrichs-Kirche in Rastede*, the Evangelical Lutheran parish (Kirchengemeinde), were generous enough to allow Birkner and Gayle free access to photograph both inside and outside the historically significant building. Constructed in 1729 as the Lutheran church for the Duchy of Oldenburg, the quaint stone and brick exterior is backdrop for a cemetery with gravestones predating the building by several centuries. The interior is a stunning example of painted artistry, with every wooden surface worked in the *trompe l'oeil* style in a brilliant willow blue, including pews, beams, ceiling, balconies, pulpits, canopies, and choir lofts. The baptismal font used 165 years ago for infant Helen's ceremony is still in use today, having been carved in 1702 and donated to the church in 1729.



These newspaper articles appeared in the Kerrville Daily Times, February 21, 2000 and the San Antonio Express-News, March 5, 2000

submitted by Esther Miller Strange

Germans buy Jim Henson's Muppet company

FRANKFURT, Germany (AP) — Big Bird, Kermit and Miss Piggy better brush up on their German.

Munich-based EM.TV and Merchandising AG is buying the Jim Henson Co., creator of the Muppet characters known to children worldwide. The Los Angeles-based company is the biggest U.S. name to go German since Chrysler was bought up by Daimler-Benz to form DaimlerChrysler AG in 1998.

The cash-and-stock deal announced today is worth \$680 million.

"By acquiring the Jim Henson Company, we gain some of the most powerful and enduring kids' and family brands worldwide and get access to the world's biggest and most important media market," said Thomas Haffa, chief executive of EM.TV.

The Jim Henson Co. rose to international fame from its founding in 1958, with the hit television series "Sesame Street" first broadcast in 1969.

Its later creations included "The Muppet Show," "Jim Henson's Muppet Babies," "Fraggle Rock" and a string of Muppet films. "Sesame Street" is now shown in 140 countries.

EM.TV, which is well-established in Europe with television and marketing rights to the popular Japanese animation Pokemon as well as Bugs Bunny in Germany, said the deal would help it penetrate the American and Asian markets.

EM.TV, founded by Haffa in 1989, produces a range of programs including children's shows. The company plans no shakeups for the Jim Henson crew, which will continue to have creative independence from its headquarters in Los Angeles, New York and London, said Florian Haffa, Thomas Haffa's brother and deputy chairman of EM.TV.

Since Henson died in 1990, the company that bears his name has been run by Henson's son, his daughter and chief operating officer Charles H. Rivkin. They all are to stay on.

Sprechen sie Deutsch, Big Bird?

Big Bird and Elmo, a pair of popular "Sesame Street" characters, are gearing for a move around the world. Munich-based EM.TV and Merchandising AG announced Feb. 21 it is buying Jim Henson Co., creator of the American icons, the biggest U.S. name to go German since Chrysler was bought up by Daimler-Benz.

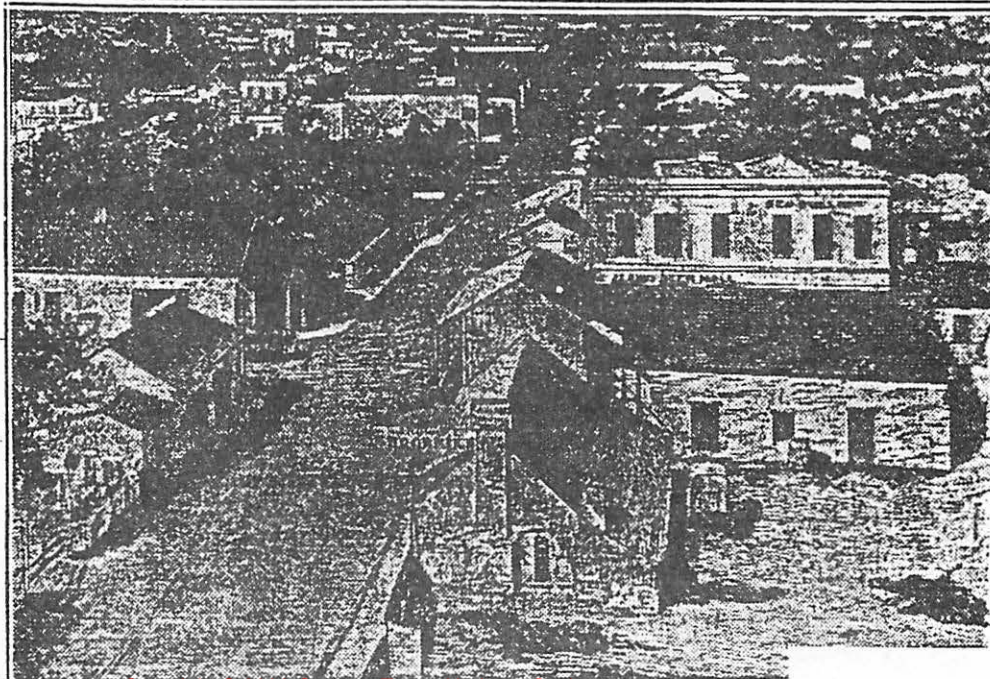
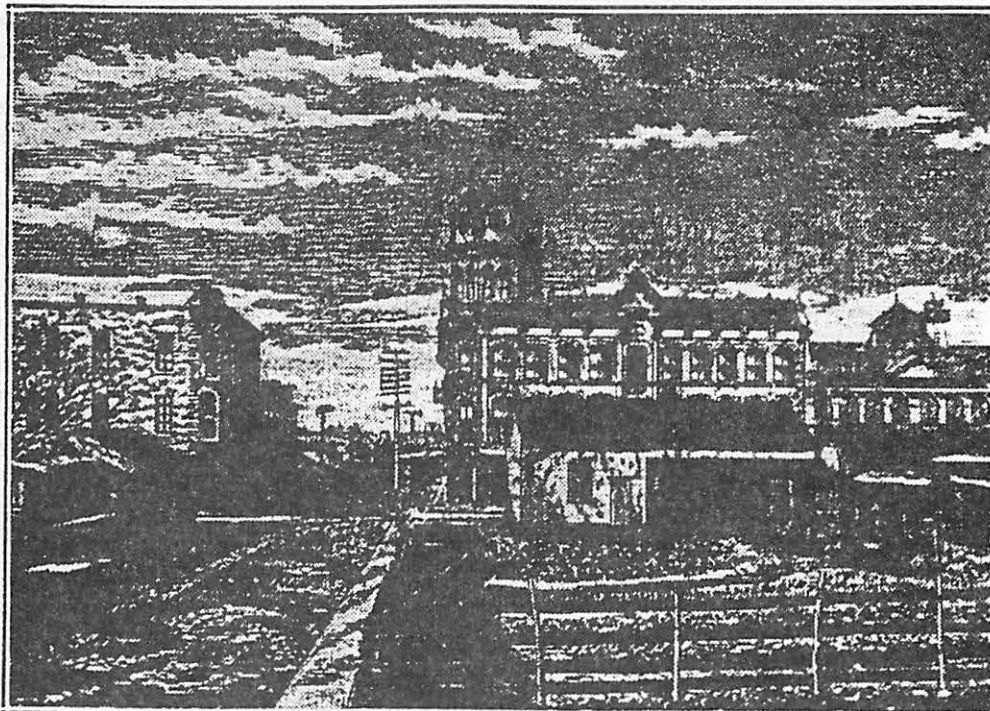
This article originally appeared in the San Antonio Express, April 29, 1934

submitted by Roland E. Dulnig

Former Clerks of George Dullnig Recall Days of Business Training



GEORGE DULLNIG.



SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1934

By FRED MOSEBACH

Every man and woman in San Antonio who was here 50 years ago remembers when George Dullnig's grocery store on the northwest corner of East Commerce and Alamo Streets was one of the busiest places in the city with an army of clerks constantly hustling to serve the many customers that used to throng this place, waiting in turn to give their orders.

George Dullnig was one of the leaders in San Antonio enterprise, for besides operating one of the largest grocery stores in the city he was at the head of a bank, and a railroad line, and in addition conducted one of the largest coffee-roasting plants in Texas and he also operated a health resort out on the Gollad road known as Dullnig Wells.

Working himself up from an humble beginning, George Dullnig with his brother, Christian Dullnig, started a grocery store on the present site of the Guarantee Shoe Company, adjoining the old Dreiss drug store, now Sommers', and later he bought the store of Ed Kotula, a few doors south, while Christian continued to operate at the old stand, later moving to Elm Street, near the corner of Burnet, where he conducted a store for many years. Ed Kotula in the meantime opened a store on the south side of Military Plaza. The Dullnig name was quite prominent in local mercantile circles in those days, for on Military Plaza, near the old Bat Cave, another brother, Jacob Dullnig, conducted a large store, and still another brother, John Dullnig, was also engaged in the grocery and general merchandise business.

It was on the present site of the three-story building, northwest corner of East Commerce and Alamo Streets, erected by George Dullnig, where he made his big strides in commercial success, although in the beginning he did not control all of that property. The corner belonged to the Umscheid estate, and here the late Rafael Diaz conducted a cigar store for many years, specializing also in pipes and tobaccos, and carrying a large line of walking canes, which were very popular in those days. No well-dressed man's ensemble was complete without a fancy walking cane, often of ebony with a gold or ivory head. This brings to mind the late Oscar Bergstrom and C. K. (Cassius) Brenneman, two outstanding members of the legal fraternity, both of whom were always immaculately attired with a red carnation on their lapel and never without a walking cane and a black silk hat or derby. Adjoining the Diaz cigar store was the Umscheid saloon, later conducted by A. Walzem, and then came Dullnig's store, Scholz's saloon, the dry goods store of J. Joske & Sons, where Frank Brothers' store now is, and the Dreiss drug store, adjoining which was the Rische cigar store, later Sim Hart's.

This store of George Dullnig was the training ground of a number of San Antonio's successful businessmen, among whom were Joseph Courand, William H. Weiss, George C. Saur, E. W. Richardson, George Icke, William Icke, William P. Rote, Charles Meyer, J. W. Richardson, Charles Florian, Edwin Podewils, Adolph Hartung, William F. Prinz, Albert Jenner, Adolph Richter, Thomas Watzlavsk, Emil Chieslick, Joe Dugosh, Julius Conrads, Henry Torrey, Richard Nagel, Martin Rilling, Emil Krause, Andrew Dullnig and Emil Blum. All of these held George Dullnig in the highest esteem and loved him because of his conscientious dealings. "He was exacting to a fault," said George C. Saur, "and every piece of string had to be in its place, but when you did your duty you couldn't find a better friend than he," and such were the sentiments of all his employes as well as everybody who knew George Dullnig.

Elevator a Novelty

When the Dullnig Block was completed it was one of the handsomest buildings in San Antonio with a front of red pressed brick and limestone trimmings on Alamo, Commerce and Losoya streets, and topped off with two imposing towers. It was one of the first buildings here with an elevator, and Will Bitter, who operated it, was kept busy taking passengers up to the second and third floors for the novelty of the ride and also to get a bird's-eye view of the city.

With the material that he had salvaged from the old two-story rock building after it had been dismantled to make room for the new three-story brick building, George Dullnig erected a one-story structure on the west side of Losoya Street, near the southwest corner of Crockett, where he installed one of the largest coffee-roasting plants in the State. Here he had an artesian well sunk and erected on its site a water tower, from which hydraulic pressure was developed for operating the coffee mills and also the elevator in his three-story building.

Large floats used to line up along a platform that extended the entire length of the building on Losoya Street, loaded with groceries to be stored in the basement. The activities of the Dullnig store were visible from all sides to make a vivid impression of the commercial beehive it was, located on this then important corner. Old-timers who pass this place often stop in front of it and comment on the changed conditions. They recall the many improvements that were made in that vicinity—the erection of the handsome four-story block across the street by Joske Brothers, preceded by a two-story structure on the corner, where the Blesenbach hardware store stood until it was destroyed by fire; the erection of a three-story building on the southwest corner to be occupied by

Wolff & Marx, taking the place of an old-fashioned one-story building in which Theodore Schlenning for many years conducted a grocery store, and the erection of a three-story brick building on the southeast corner now occupied by the J. C. Penney store, where there used to be a one-story building in which A. Zillian operated a barber shop for the best trade in the city with every customer having his private shaving done with his name on it in letters of gold.

Building a Railroad

George Dullnig was a magnetic man and no enterprise was too large for him to undertake. Branching out from the grocery business he added a dry goods department store with the late Emil Blum in charge as manager, and later he organized the Fifth National Bank with handsome quarters on the corner of the block. About that time agitation was begun for the building of another railroad to the Gulf Coast with Port Lavaca as the point of destination, and George Dullnig became the head of an organization for the building of the San Antonio & Gulf Shore Line. Terminal facilities were installed between Nolan and Burnet streets, just east of the Southern Pacific tracks, and the rails were laid, as the line was extended eastward over Dignowity Hill and on out to Stockdale. That was as far as the road got when it became involved in litigation and was placed in the hands of a master in chancery, later to be taken over by the Southern Pacific. In the meantime the Fifth National Bank went out of existence and following the death of George Dullnig his extensive grocery business also ceased to exist.

The Dullnig Block was later bought by Joske Brothers, who leased it to the Wolfson store, formerly a big dry goods concern doing business on the northeast corner of Main Plaza and Acequia Street, now known as Main Avenue, under the leadership of the late L. Wolfson. The elder Joske had previously started a business in the Bitter property on Austin Street, between Duval and Crosby streets. After the Wolfson store went out of business the Dullnig Block was occupied by The Fair, and now it is occupied by the Joske Bros. Co.

George Dullnig built one of the handsomest homes in San Antonio, about 45 years ago, on the corner of Nolan and Live Oak streets, which is still occupied by members of his family, and here he maintained a stable of fine horses. Among his favorites was a spanking team of iron greys, behind which he rode in an ambulance every morning to his place of business, and he could be frequently seen driving to and from the Dullnig Wells, about six miles out on the Gollad Road, where he had flowing wells of hot and cold sulphur and chalybeate water, to make this a popular health resort. Coal and oil were also found there.

**TRANSLATION OF MODRIGE BÜCHER IN ALTEN ARCHIVEN
(MOLDY BOOKS IN OLD ARCHIVES) --- article on next page
by Sherryl Brown**

How is it that a black farmer living in Fredericksburg, Texas, at the beginning of the 18th [erratum] century would shout at his mayor the patriotic slogan, "We Germans have to stick together?"

The explanation for this strange communication in Texas can be found in the master's thesis of Marcus Nicolini, a student who lives in Vechta, Germany. He describes himself as a "late bloomer." Now 33, Nicolini had earlier completed an apprenticeship as a financial officer for a bank, then later went on to register at Vechta in 1993 for majors in German Studies, the Catholic religion, and political science. Even though he enjoyed studying at the small university, he needed a topic for this master's thesis. The saving idea came during a one month exchange program with the "partner university" of Vechter University --- Texas Lutheran University. He was surprised to discover that some Texans between 70 and 80 years of age spoke an archaic form of German, laced with English expressions. Upon discovering that in 1900 over 100,000 residents of Texas spoke German, and even up to 1957 many German language newspapers were published, he knew he had found his master's thesis topic.

During his second stay in the United States he became "infected with the Texas bug." "I buried myself in the dusty archives of churches and newspaper publishers. Thereby I discovered out of these disintegrating books, printed in the old style, how the German language went in and out of use in Texas," reported the student. The long discussions he had with elderly Texans provided him with the most interesting research material. "They often had tears in their eyes as they recounted their stories, deeply moved that after 40 years they could converse in German again for the first time because today in Texas it is hard to find anyone who still speaks the language of the immigrants.

It was different around 1900. Citizens were proud of their German ancestry, as was the patriotic black farmer, Fasselman, from Fredericksburg.

It was not until the two world wars that the good reputation of Germany was destroyed. German was declared the "language of the enemy" and laws were written to make its use illegal. "For many people of German origin this was a hard pill to swallow," said Nicolini. "The chain of German tradition was broken." Today most Texas favor the image of the Bavarian in lederhosen and each year in Fredericksburg they celebrate their so-called "Wurstfest."

In Nicolini's master thesis historical events are connected through linguistic analysis. In Vechta, without Nicolini's knowledge, the special quality of his work found high acclaim and gained the attention of his mentor, Professor Kurschner, who nominated him for one of the largest grants given by the University Society. And with success. "Ten years ago I would never have dreamed that I would attend a university, and now I have achieved this recognition. Of course, Nicolini is proud. His next goal is his doctorate.

During his research for the Ph.D., Nicolini will again travel to the desert state. While in Texas he will work even more intensely on the linguistic history of the German-Texasn.

[Translator's note: when I translated this article I did not make corrections to several factual errors that readers of the Journal will immediately recognize. And this translation was done in my free time, not while working. S. Brown.]

MODRIGE BÜCHER IN ALTEN ARCHIVEN

by Esther Kathmann

This newspaper article appeared in the October 22, 1999 edition of the German newspaper, Oldenburgische Volkszeitung

Vechtaer Student erforscht Geschichte der deutschen Sprache in Texas

Modrige Bücher in alten Archiven

Von ESTHER KATHMANN

Vechta – Wie kommt ein schwarzer Farmer, Einwohner der Stadt Fredericksburg in Texas, Anfang des 18. Jahrhunderts dazu, seinem Bürgermeister die patriotische Parole „Mir Deutschen missen zusammenhalten!“ entgegen zu schmettern?

Die Erklärung für diesen seltsamen Sprachgebrauch in Texas, findet sich in der Magisterarbeit des Studenten Markus Nicolini. Der in Vechta lebende Student bezeichnet sich selbst als einen „Spätberufenen“. Der 33-Jährige hatte zunächst eine Lehre als Bankkaufmann abgeschlossen und schrieb sich erst 1993 in Vechta für die Fächer Germanistik, katholische Religion und Politik ein.

Das Studium an der kleinen Uni gefiel Nicolini gut, doch ihm fehlte ein Thema für seine Magisterarbeit. Die rettende Idee kam Nicolini dann bei einem einmonatigen Austausch mit der Partneruniversität der Vechtaer Hochschule, der „Texas Lutheran University“. Dort stellte er überrascht fest, dass einige 70- bis 80-jährigen Einwohner in den texanischen Städten ein altertümliches, mit englischen Vokabeln durchsetztes Deutsch sprachen. Als er dann erfuhr, dass noch um 1900 in Texas 100 000 Deutschsprachige lebten und sogar bis 1957 regelmäßig Zeitungen auf Deutsch herausgegeben wurden, hatte Nicolini sein Abschlusssthema gefunden.

Bei seinem zweiten Aufenthalt in den USA wurde ließ er sich vollends vom „Texas-Vi-



Texanische Flagge und Cowboyhut brachte Nicolini von seinem Aufenthalt in Amerika mit. Hier recherchierte er für seine preisgekrönte Magisterarbeit. Foto: ek

rus“ infizieren: „Ich wühlte in den staubigen Archiven der Kirchengemeinden und Zeitungsverlage. Aus den modrigen Büchern in Altdeutscher Schrift erfuhr ich immer mehr vom Auf- und Niedergang der deutschen Sprache in Texas“, berichtet

der Student. Die interessantesten Forschungsmaterialien aber vermittelten ihm die alte Texaner in langen Gesprächen: „Zum Teil hatten sie Tränen der Rührung in den Augen. Seit 40 Jahren konnten sie sich zum ersten Mal wieder auf Deutsch

unterhalten“. Denn heute spricht kaum noch jemand in Texas die Sprache der Einwanderer.

Anders war das um 1900, die Einwohner waren stolz auf ihre deutschen Vorfahren, so auch der patriotische schwarze Farmer namens Fasselmann aus Fredericksburg.

Erst die beiden Weltkriege zerstörten den „guten Ruf“ Deutschlands. Deutsch wurde zur „Feindessprache“ deklariert, Gesetze untersagten seine Verwendung. „Für viele der Deutschstämmigen, war dies ein harter Schicksalsschlag“, fand Nicolini heraus, „Die Kette der deutschen Tradition war unterbrochen. Heute favorisieren die meisten Texaner die bayrische Variante in Lederhosen. In Fredericksburg feiern die Einwohner sogar alljährlich das sogenannte „Wurstfest“.

In seiner Magisterarbeit verbindet er eine linguistische Analyse mit der geschichtlichen Aufarbeitung des Themas. Die besondere Qualität der Arbeit fand in Vechta Anerkennung: Ohne dass Nicolini es wusste, schlug ihn sein „Magistervater“, Prof. Dr. Kürschner, für einen der Förderpreise der Universitätsgesellschaft vor – mit Erfolg. „Vor zehn Jahren hätte ich nicht einmal gedacht, dass ich studiere. Jetzt habe ich den Preis erhalten“, ist Nicolini stolz. Sein nächstes Ziel ist nun der Dokortitel.“

Bei der Recherche für die Doktorarbeit will Nicolini wieder in den Wüstenstaat reisen und noch intensiver die deutsch-texanische Sprachgeschichte erforschen.

These newspaper articles appeared in the Kerrville Daily News and San Antonio Express-News,
February 11, 2000

Submitted by Helen Miller Strange

Cenotaph text subject to debate

By Mark Loyd
Times Staff Writer

COMFORT — The latest battle in an effort to erect a monument to Freethinkers who settled in central Texas could be decided by the state.

At issue is proposed text to be placed on a cenotaph to honor German Freethinkers, immigrants who left their homeland between 1845 to 1861 and established a number of central Texas towns including Comfort, Sisterdale and Boerne.

The Texas Historical Commission board is scheduled to review the text of Feb. 24. Those who penned the approximately 200-word essay say it is accurate and should not be edited. The text already has been subjected to review by six university scholars from across the state.

Freethinkers were known for their scholarly pursuits, advocating equal rights and abolitionist beliefs. While their philosophy did not preclude a belief in a deity, they eschewed organized religion, built no churches and sponsored no clergy

Greg Krauter is a descendant of Freethinkers that established Comfort and runs his family store there. He has been a strong supporter of the monument and opposes THC's revisions of the text. "We're talking about revising history. I'd rather see an unofficial marker that is accurate than an official, inaccurate marker," he said.

Krauter said THC's most recent revisions have resulted in wording that "denigrates the significance of Freethinkers in central Texas."

Wording removed by THC includes the Freethinkers' practice of not building churches. Some of said inclusion of such text would make cenotaph a monument to atheism. Krauter said Freethinkers often built schools before anything else, including a school in Comfort.

Ed Scharf, Freethinker

See CENOTAPH, 6A

Cenotaph Continued from Page 1A

supporter, told the Times in a previous interview, "Our sole purpose has been to recognize the collective ideas, contributions and sacrifices of the German Freethinkers who settled the Texas Hill Country ... there is no atheistic or other agenda behind the project."

The text is set for final review by the THC at its quarterly meeting. Such matters, according to Cynthia Beeman, THC historical marker program coordinator, are normally done by

staff. Due to "community concern" the board will have the option of granting approval.

Also yet to be decided is where the monument will be placed. The boulder, which measures 12 feet tall and five feet from side to side, is now in Comfort City Park. Those who oppose the monument want the boulder removed.

Krauter has volunteered to place the plaque in front of his store — either on a post or embedded in the sidewalk.

Commission joins monument tussle

Text for Comfort marker at issue

BY ZEKE MACCORMACK
EXPRESS-NEWS STAFF WRITER

COMFORT — They recruited scholars to help defuse a local dispute over what a historical marker should say about this town's early settlers.

Instead, the Texas Historical Commission also has been embroiled in the contentious issue.

"It is apparent that the THC is sacrificing historical accuracy for a singular, narrow, ideological viewpoint," Edwin Scharf, who initiated the Freethinker marker project in 1996, said in a letter to the state agency last week.

Scharf was protesting recent revisions to the proposed historical marker text, which the commission

is to consider at its Feb. 25 meeting in Dallas.

THC Director Lawrence Oaks defended the new language, saying: "We have done all in our power to maintain an objective position and listen to all citizens who have come to us with concerns."

The changes to the text, which was endorsed in 1998 by Scharf and the Kendall County Historical Commission, may appear minor, but they are critical to those locked in battle over the role religion did or did not play in the lives of liberal German intellectuals who settled in the Hill Country in the 1840s.

Locals initially paid little attention to the plan to erect a stone monument in Comfort Park to commemorate the Freethinkers, who supported the Union, endorsed equal rights and shunned political authoritarianism.

But troubles arose in July 1998, both ideological and aesthetic in nature, after Scharf placed in the park a limestone block that far exceeded the approved size of 4 feet by 8 feet.

Local residents complained that atheist invaders were trying to steal their history, and they broke out old Bibles as "proof" of the settlers' religious roots.

The huge rock is still in the park, and residents long ago grew weary of arguing over how their history will be recalled.

To settle the issue, the commission asked several history professors for guidance on the marker text.

"The point of contacting the independent scholars was to solicit completely unbiased and professional advice on the proposed text," Oaks said. "The current text reflects that process."

Among several modifications in the latest draft is a phrase that Freethinkers "did not adhere to any formal religious doctrines."

The old text had said they "accepted no religious dogma (and) built no churches."

Frank Manitzas, who initially opposed the monument, said of the latest text, "I think it overcomes the objections that a lot of the concerned citizens had."

"The prior versions were not historically accurate," he said, but he declined to specify in what regard.

Greg Krauter, a Comfort merchant who helped win local and state backing for the project, is so upset by the state's actions that he is talking of a private Freethinker monument outside his store.

"An unofficial marker would not be read any less . . . (and) several other interesting facts that are difficult to document could be added," he told the THC in a letter Wednesday.

Agency staffers once supported placing the official marker outside the store, but now a site on public property is preferred.

Like Scharf, a Bexar County resident, Krauter criticized the agency for altering the text to appease Manitzas and others.

"Should the commission allow itself to be intimidated by this small group of narrow-minded, intolerant and insecure individuals, then my principles will necessitate my resignation from the Kendall County Historical Commission," Krauter said.

At a meeting of the group Friday in Boerne, commission members endorsed the revised text without dissent.

"It does not differ significantly," Chairman Pamela Hodges said. "This is in many ways an improvement."

Terry G. Jordan, a history professor at the University of Texas, endorsed the previous text and told the agency, "Do not yield to those who prefer propaganda instead."

Another professor, Walter D. Kamphoefner of Texas A&M, told Oaks: "Those who are disturbed by the atheistic overtones of the term 'Freethinkers' might take comfort in the fact that, for all the apparent evidence that the world is going to hell in a handbasket, Kendall County is more Christian now than it ever was in the 19th century."

And Walter Buenger, also of A&M, said: "How ironic that 150 years later an organized religious group seeks to silence the memory of the Freethinkers and to undercut their understanding of what America was all about. They came to Texas to be free to think and free to change their minds. Can modern Texans live up to their ideals?"

Chamber of Commerce members recently voted to oppose placing the marker anywhere in the town until the limestone monolith, dubbed by some as "Satan's Rock," is removed.

Scharf agreed in late 1998 to remove it, but he backtracked after the chamber endorsed putting the marker on a simple metal pole.

Rusty Busby, who Scharf says now is the project spokesman, said Thursday: "We're going to move it. I just don't know when."

This newspaper article appeared in the San Antonio Express-News, February 27, 2000

Comfort gets OK on disputed marker

By **ZEKE MACCORMACK**
EXPRESS-NEWS STAFF WRITER

The state has approved the text for a controversial historical marker in Comfort honoring frontier freethinkers, but a dispute over where and how to display it still haunts the long-delayed project.

Some folks want the marker recalling the town's early German settlers placed on a large rock in a downtown park. Others say a small pole in the park is appropriate. Some have talked of putting it outside a downtown store.

"We're hoping to hear that there is an agreed-upon consensus on where to place it," Larry Oaks, executive director of the Texas Historical Commission, said Tuesday from his office in Austin.

The commission approved the marker text Friday in Dallas, despite complaints that facts were omitted to overcome objections from critics of the project in Comfort, a Kendall County town of 1,500.

Oaks defended the text drafted with help from scholars, but said: "I'm not sure anybody is happy with the way any of this has transpired."

Bexar County resident Ed Scharf won backing from county and Comfort officials for a marker in the park to recall the 19th-century settlers who supported the Union, endorsed equal rights, and shunned political authoritarianism.

Trouble arose in July 1998, as the original dedication date approached, when Scharf deposited a limestone monolith in the park and out-of-town atheists heartily endorsed the project.

Opponents garnered more than 600 signatures on a petition titled "no monument to atheism."

The chamber of commerce now favors putting the marker on a pole in the park, but only after the huge rock is removed.

The dispute revolves around the role religion played in the lives of German immigrants who settled the Hill Country town in the 1840s.

Frank Manitzas, who opposed early drafts of the marker text, said: "The overwhelming bulk of original settlers were not atheists. They have been completely mischaracterized as nonbelievers."

Greg Krauter, a longtime supporter of Scharf, criticized the THC for deleting from the text the fact the freethinkers didn't build any churches in Comfort.

Instead, the new text said the freethinkers "did not adhere to any formal religious doctrines."

Scharf has designated Russell Busby of Comfort as project spokesman. Busby said he has no idea what will happen to the 13-foot-tall rock.

"It's just difficult to figure out," he said. "The rock has taken on a life of its own."

REVIEW: "Pioneer German-Texan Woman's Diary (on the Internet)

reviewed by B. Boeck

GTHS Journal readers who read German will certainly want to take a look at this amazing document. Elise Wuppermann's diary covers her life in central Texas (the Seguin-New Braunfels area) from 1850-1860. The diary begins just after her marriage and chronicles the joys and disappointments of immigrant life in Texas. This documents will be invaluable to those who study German Texas life and culture, especially those who are interested in home and family life. The diary provides valuable insights into women's work, relations with neighbors and family, daily life, and social and economic history. While linguists will be interested in the English loan-words that enter into Wuppermann's diary (Apfelpai, Norder, Buggy, Crossing, Punsch, Babicue, etc.) others will find a fascinating account of the author's experiences and feelings as various holidays, social visits, illnesses, births and deaths take place in her world. This is presented by Gerhard Vowinckel Nerweg 6 22159, Maburg, Germany at [http // worldroots. Clicktron. Com/brigiote/wuppermannndiary.him](http://worldroots.Clicktron.Com/brigiote/wuppermannndiary.him).

BOOK REVIEW: The German-American Experience by Don Heinrich Tolzmann

reviewed by Donna Reeves Marquardt
Professor Emerita, Southwest Texas State University

Following a survey tradition of comprehensive texts on German-Americana, Don Heinrich Tolzmann presents here a work that reads well, is easily accessible and satisfies a market lacuna. In his introduction, he acknowledges his dependency on two foregoing works, Faust's The German Element in the United States (1927) and Huebener's The Germans in America (1962), while omitting the scholarly volume by La Vern Rippley, The German Americans (1976). His goal is "to bring the history of the German-American experience as up-to-date as possible." He has "included much new material for...[the] time period [through the Civil War] dealing with immigration, settlement, and community life." It is an ambitious undertaking, beginning with the legend of Tyrker, Leif Ericson's German foster father and ending historically with the unification of Germany. "German-Americans" are taken to include "immigrants and their offspring from Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and other German-speaking area of Europe[,]...the term....used here in a linguistic, cultural, and ethnic sense to cover the totality of German-speaking immigrants and their descendants." Not everyone will find the details that one needs for a complete and dispassionate understanding of each subject, but footnotes after each chapter as well as a somewhat abbreviated listing of sources, both primary and secondary will lead the reader to great understanding of individual themes.

After describing earliest attempts at German colonization in America, Tolzmann continues with the first settlements to include Germans, particularly Jamestown. He pursues the

“wave” of immigration to Pennsylvania and other eastern localities, punctuating the history with a treatment of community life: the press, religion, politics and education. The chapter on the American Revolution focuses understandably on Baron von Steuben, but to Tolzmann’s credit here, as well as throughout the book, German-American women are featured prominently. While following a mainly chronological development, he inserts chapters on settlement and immigration patterns, these too impelled by time and more importantly, by historical figures, in every part of the book, the reader bounds from one important German-American to the next, perhaps to underscore the “experience” part of the book’s title. If that were not sufficient, an appendix offers six pages of “Prominent German-Americans,” lending the volume an apologist’s tone as if intent to ward off any remaining stigma of what was once genuine prejudice against the Germans. Other appendices introduce “Fields of distinction,” “A Chronology of German-American History,” “German Place Names in the United States,” “Sister-City Relationships” (overlooking the Austin-Koblenz and Tomball-Telgte alliances), and “Census Data, 1790-1990.” The inclusion of a section called “German-American Influences” is of outstanding value for educators and public relations specialists. Bound in the middle of the volume are four pages of illustration, all photographs of famous German-Americans except for an Amish buggy and a Christmas tree.

In reviewing this text for reading audiences in Texas, I must admit I was reading for Texan interests. Tolzmann repeats the familiar story of the foundation years of Germans in Texas from the role of Friedrich Ernst (not integrating later information easily available online from the Handbook of Texas) and the Adelsverein. While one might not expect more than the six pages devoted to Texas, an expanded treatment of the Hagerman-Texans during the Civil War might have reflected the real and continuing enigmas of their participation in that conflict. Tolzmann dismisses the difficult choices facing Southern German-Americans and German-Texans in particular when he writes, “the...the relative numbers of German-Americans in the Confederate service were small. Also not all of them were supportive of the Southern cause.” Perhaps numbers were small, but entire companies of Confederate German-Texans are ignored. Walter D. Kamphoefner and Terry G. Jordan have successfully dispelled the illusion that the Germans in Texas were exclusively or even distinctly Unionist sympathizers, their options being much more complex than that. Furthermore, Tolzmann overlooks altogether the one German-American Confederate general, August Carl Bucher, who not only enlisted newly arrived German immigrants to fight in the Mexican War but was also mortally wounded commanding his Confederate troops in the battle at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

The greatest interest of Tolzmann’s work lies naturally in the final chapters that brings us up to date on recent developments. In reviewing acts of discrimination against German-Americans during the second world war, Tolzmann is a powerful defender of German-American interests, brandishing incidents of maltreatment by the public and by our government without an opposing evidence or the strong documentation required. Citing unpublished papers or his own work, Tolzmann weakens his case, even if it is not his goal to be unbiased. Here. To be sure, some crimes were committed, but this reader needed a historian’s helpful footnotes. Furthermore, Tolzmann tends to ignore the darker side of such activities as ‘Operation Paperclip,’ the importation of rocket scientist Wernher von Braun and his team after the war in order to advance America’s technology in the race with the Russians. Nor do we find the complex and problematic American embrace of some of Nazi Germany’s medical researchers (such as our own San Antonio Hubertus Strughold), bringing them to the United States; these too are part of the German-American experience. On a more positive note, “The Second Renaissance” presents the ethnic heritage revival beginning in the 70s and kindly mentioning the German-Texas Heritage Society, p355, John F. Kennedy’s speech in Berlin, “Stormin” Norman Schwarzkopf, The German-American Tricentennial with its resulting drive toward establishment

of German-American Day October 6, and the German power-wielders of the Watergate years (Ziegler, Schultz, Kissinger, Ehrlichmann, Kleindienst, Haldeman, Hickel and Kalmbach.) Our own GTHS member Lisa Kahn also merits her place as a contemporary German-American author in the final chapter, "German-American Influences."

The German-American Experience will be considered an important addition to the series of surveys devoted to this, the largest ethnic group of the United States. It stands somewhere between La Vern Rippley's scholarly 1976 text and Richard O'Conner's popular 1968 The German-Americans: An Informal History. While one might wish for more extensive treatment of the German-Texans (or my second area of interest, the German-Russians, dismissed with but two paragraphs), it is the nature of the "comprehensive" surveys to tease rather than to exhaust, and here, to please German-Americans and raise their sense of pride in heritage rather than to criticize. This is a well-written, neatly presented and available overview by an acknowledged expert.

BOOK REVIEW: Heimat North America by Bert Lachner

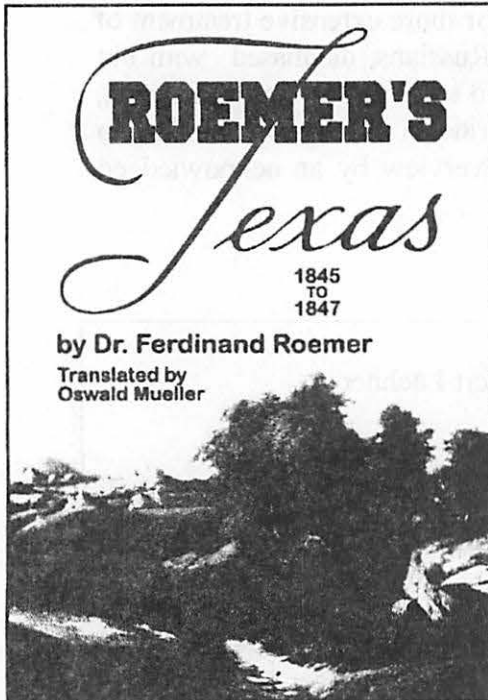
reviewed by the author Bert Lachner

Award-winning author Bert Lachner's third book Heimat North America is a portrayal of German Americans today. Written in English and German, it documents with over 1,000 color photos and original text the life, work, leisure and heritage of Americans of German descent from coast to coast and from Canada and USA to Mexico.

Lachner opens the book with "German American Day" proclamations of recent Presidents and lays the foundation with a section of historical highlights, then introduces the main part of the book, dedicated to all young Americans, encouraging them to participate and preserve their ethnic heritage. The book is then divided into twenty-one sections each devoted to a region, starting with Chicagoland and Wisconsin and moving to the Big Sky country, on to the Pacific Northwest and California, the Desert States, Texas and the Prairie States to Dixieland and Florida. It continues to describe the East Coast, Washington and New York/New Jersey and the New England area, then on to Pennsylvania, and the Great Lake States and the Midwest, Alaska and Hawaii, the Dominion of Canada and Mexico. All this in a show and tell fashion, dramatizing the German American clubs and societies, individuals and some typical companies. The book also discusses the Sister City program, resources for exchange students, the German media in the USA, German-American chambers of commerce, inch-metric measurement conversion, maps and language.

Heimat North America is a bilingual book, printed on fine stock of 336 pages and with sculptured hard cover. It is available at \$35.00 plus \$5.00 shipping and handling from the publisher, Landmark Books Unlimited, 389 Duane Street, Suite 302, Glen Ellyn, Illinois, 60137. Fax 630-858,3087 or order through the internet at www.heimatland.com.

Announcing the First Translation of The Appendix of **ROEMER'S TEXAS**



Into English by Volker Gobel, Ph.D

Publication Date: Fall of 2000

In time for the annual meeting of the
GERMAN TEXAS HERITAGE SOCIETY
to be held in Galveston.

Dr. Gobel, educated in both Germany and the United States, is a professor of geology at Stephen F. Austin University in Nacogdoches, and is unusually qualified to serve as translator. In addition to the translation into English, the book will also include the original German text of the appendix published with the main text in Germany entitled, *Ferdinand Roemers Reise nach Nordamerika 1845-1847*. Dr. Gobel is providing reproduction of a color painting of Dr. Roemer (right) which is in the Roemer Museum in Germany.

The hardback book will have some 244 pages, size 6 by 9, and will retail for \$27.95. Eakin Press is providing Dr. Gobel an honorarium for his services as translator. He will be at the fall meeting of the Society to autograph his book and to discuss the translation and picture of early Texas provided in the Appendix.



EAKIN PRESS



P.O. Box 90159 * Austin, TX 78709-0159

1-800-880-8642

THIS JOURNAL IS *YOUR* JOURNAL

SO WE URGE YOU TO SEND US.....

- 1. FAMILY STORIES OR TRADITIONS**
 - 2. DATES & DESCRIPTIONS OF GERMAN-RELATED CULTURAL OR SOCIAL EVENTS**
 - 3. GENEALOGICAL INQUIRIES**
 - 4. NOTICES OF UPCOMING REUNIONS OR NEWS OF PAST REUNIONS**
 - 5. CLUB, SCHOOL, OR CHURCH NEWS**
 - 6. CLIPPINGS FROM YOUR LOCAL NEWSPAPER**
 - 7. NEWS OF CONFERENCES OR LECTURES**
 - 8. UPDATE ON YOUR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH**
 - 9. NEWS ABOUT YOUR TRAVELS**
 - 10. MAGAZINE ARTICLES OR JOURNAL ARTICLES**
- OR ANYTHING ELSE INTERESTING-----**

SEND TO G.T.H.S.

PO BOX 684171

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78768-4171

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS

NEWSLETTER/JOURNAL (Do not add postage, handling or tax for back issues of NEWSLETTER/JOURNAL.)

1985.....Vol. 7:	#1	\$2.50	#2	\$2.50	#3	\$2.50
1986.....Vol. 8:	#1	\$2.50	#2	\$2.50	#3	\$2.50
1987.....Vol. 9:	#1	\$3.00	#2	\$3.00	#3	\$3.00
1988.....Vol. 10:	#1	\$3.00	#2	\$3.00	#3	\$3.00
1989.....Vol. 11:	#1	\$3.00	#2	\$3.00	#3	\$3.00
1990.....Vol. 12:	#1	\$3.00	#2	\$3.00	#3	\$3.00
1991.....Vol. 13:	#1	\$3.00	#2	\$3.00	#3	\$3.00
1992.....Vol. 14:	#1	\$3.00	#2	\$4.00	#3	\$4.00
1993.....Vol. 15:	#1	\$3.00	#2	\$4.00	#3	\$4.00
1994.....Vol. 16:	#1	\$4.00	#2	\$4.00	#3	\$4.00
1995.....Vol. 17:	#1	\$4.00	#2	\$4.00	#3	\$4.00

SET OF 30 COPIES (1985-1994) List price for set is \$65.00; GTHS members pay only \$50.00.

REPRINTS: order from Eakin Press, P.O. Box 90159, Austin, TX 78709 **Unit Price**
 (For small orders 2 books or less GTHS can take your order; larger orders go to Eakin Press)

Texas in 1848List/Member
 Victor Bracht\$22.95/\$19.00

The Cabin Book (a novel of Texas life in the 1830s)
 Charles Sealsfield.....\$9.00/\$8.00

A Sojourn in Texas, 1846-47. Alwin H. Sörgel's Texas Writings
 A dual-language publication translated and edited by W. M. Von-Maszewski.....\$21.00/\$18.50

OUR OWN PUBLICATION

Handbook and Registry of German-Texan Heritage
 W. M. Von-Maszewski\$ 9.00/\$8.00

The Diary of Hermann Seele & Seele's Sketches from Texas
 Translation, introduction and notes by Theodore Gish.....\$27.50/\$25.00

GTHS German Immigrant Ancestors
 Edited by Christa Prewitt.....\$15.00/\$12.00

For copies of Roemer's *Texas* and Biesele's *The History of German Settlements in Texas*, please contact Eakin Press (1-800-880-8642 or 512-288-1813; PO Box 90159, Austin, TX 78709; www.eakinpress.com).

AVAILABLE AT OUR OFFICE AND AT EAKIN PRESS

The Church Records of the Pioneer Families of Berlin, Texas
 Breitenkamp & Dabbs \$12.50 plus \$1.03 tax (list)/\$11.27 plus \$0.93 tax (members)\$13.53/\$12.20

German Immigrant Ancestors, Christa Prewitt, Editor; GTHS Publication.....\$15.00/\$12.00

Shipping/Handling Rates (applies to U. S. shipments only)

\$ 0.00—\$24.99	\$3.50	\$50.00—\$74.99	\$5.50
\$25.00—\$49.99	\$4.50	\$75.00—\$99.99	\$6.50

Name _____

Street Address, City, State, ZIP _____

Visa/MasterCard Account# _____ Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

Name of Book	#Ordered	Unit Price	Total
--------------	----------	------------	-------

Make check payable to GTHS. Mail order to:

P. O. Box 684171, Austin, TX 78768-4171

Shipping/Handling charge _____

For telephone or fax orders/inquiries call

(512) 482-0927 or FAX (512) 482-8809

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE _____



German-Texan Heritage Society

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

- \$10 Student (verified by teacher)
- \$15 Regular
- \$30 Contributing or Institutions
- \$60 Patron (saints of the society)
- \$750 Contributing/Lifetime
- \$1500 Patron/Lifetime

Lifetime memberships may be paid in () one payment OR () four equal payments within one calendar year. Please (✓) your choice.

Postage to a foreign country: \$8.00 for surface mail or \$15.00 air mail.

19____ Indicate year membership should go into effect.

(Mr. & Mrs. address may have a joint membership if only one JOURNAL is desired.)

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name _____
 Street _____
 City _____
 State _____ Zip+4 _____
 County _____ Telephone _____
 Occupation (if retired, former occupation) _____

Special Projects (relating to German-Texana) _____

Publications (relating to German-Texana) _____

Referred to GTHS by _____

Please check the following interest categories:

- I prefer to just read the JOURNAL and learn new things.
- I would like to help out with all of the following categories.
- I would like to help out with only the categories I have checked.
 - Typing for the JOURNAL.
 - Writing articles for the JOURNAL.
 - Transcribing/translating old German hand-writing.
 - Showing visitors historical sites in my town/city/area.
 - Doing research in archives, libraries, etc.
 - Genealogical exchange. (What names?)
 - Photographing historical sites.
 - Speaking German.
 - Other. Please list.

Visa/Mastercard Account # _____ Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

Send your check and this page to:

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY
 507 East 10th Street
 P O Box 684171
 Austin, Tx 78768-4171
 Telephone: (512) 482-0927
 FAX: (512) 482-8809

GTHS Membership List

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
ABBOTT	BARBARA	1999
ABERCROMBIE	JACK & RITA	2000
ABRAMEIT	DOROTHY MATFELD	2000
ADAM-HARST	KATHRYN L	2000
ADAMS	JO PEEBLES	2000
ADKINS JR,	DR/MRS CHARLES F	1999
AHLHORN	VERNICE S	1999
AHR	MR/MRS CHESTER L	1999
ALBACH	MR/MRS EDWARD	2000
ALBERS	CHARLES E	2000
ALBRECHT	GESNOT	1999
ALBRECHT	EMMETT & DOROTHY	2000
ALFORD	DORA	2000
ALLEN	MRS JACK C	2000
ALLEN COUNT	GENEALOGY PERIODI	2000
ALTGELT JR	A A "GUS"	1999
ANDERSON	DORIS	1999
ANDERSON	JOHNNY	1999
ANDERSON	ENID K	2000
ANDERSON	MR/MRS LEROY	2000
ANDERSON	MRS GEORGE N	2000
AOUEILLE	MINIFRED TELTSCHIK	2000
ARMSTRONG	AMY & MICHAEL	1999
ARNOLD JR	MRS E B	2000
AUCOIN	CYNTHIA KINGSBURY	2000
AUSTIN	ANITA W	1999
AUSTIN AMERI		2000
AUSTIN SAENG		2000
BAACKE	MARGARET	2000
BABB	RICHARD A	2000
BABIN	LISELOTTE G & BRUCE	2000
BAIN	BILL & JO N MILLER	1999
BAKER	J P	2000
BALKE	MRS CELESTA	2000
BALTHAUS	ANNI	2000
BANKS	MRS ELIZABETH W	2000
BANZ	GABRIELE	1999
BARNES	ANN	1999
BARNES	MARY FAYE	2000
BARNHART	MR/MRS PAUL F	2000
BARR	HOWARD R & MARGAR	1999
BARRICK	BRUCE W	1999
BARTEL	MR/MRS FRED	1999
BARTELS	MYRTLE BACKHAUS-	2000
BARTELS	FELTON & ROWENA	2000
BARTHOLOMAI	J B	1999
BARTLETT	MRS JOSEPHINE E	2000
BAUER	CRAIG E	1999
BAUER	MISS DOROTHY A	2000
BAYLOR LIBRA		2000
BECKER	MR/MRS CHARLES D	1999
BECKERMANN	MR/MRS FRED B	2000

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
BEETHOVEN M		1999
BEHNKE	VIRGINIA L	1999
BEHR	JOYCE	2000
BEHREND	HEINZ & GISELA	1999
BEHRENS	CHARLES	1999
BEINHORN	HERBERT L & LINDA	2000
BENGE	MICHAEL S	2000
BENNACK	VIRGINIA MAY	1999
BENSON	JANE BROUGH	2000
BERGER JR	ALFRED P	2000
BERRY	FRANCES	2000
BERTHOLD	ANITA & TOBIAS M	1999
BERTRAM	LEON H	2000
BESSENT	RACHEL PFLUGER	1999
BETHUNE	PEARL ELLEY	2000
BIANCHI	DAVID C	1999
BIBLIOTHEK, IN		2000
BIEDIGER	IRIS J (SCHIMCEK)	2000
BIEGERT	DR ED K	1999
BIEGERT	EDWIN K & LYDIA E	2000
BIESELE	DR & MRS JOHN J	2000
BILHARTZ	BILLIE M	2000
BILLINGS	URSEL L	2000
BIRKNER	DON & J KAY	1999
BISHOP	LIBBY STUTZ	1999
BISKUPSKI	JOHN R	1999
BITTERLY	JEANE	1999
BLANCHARD	PATRICIA SCHMIDT	1999
BLUE	JANELL	1999
BLUEMEL	JOE	1999
BLUMBERG	ODESSA "MICKAN"	2000
BLUMBERG	CARLA-SPECIAL TRUS	2000
BODE	DANIEL	2000
BODINE	WILLIS MR/MRS	2000
BOECK	SALLY	2000
BOEHM	THEODORA V	2000
BOERGER	GEORGE	2000
BOERNE PUB L		1999
BOERNER	CONNIE	1999
BOETTCHER	CHARLES F & BETH H	1999
BOHLS	KENT & JOAN	1999
BOHNFALK	MRS JOHNITA SCHUES	2000
BOHRER	ROY K	1999
BONDI	DR EDITH F	1999
BONIN	BARBARA BROD	2000
BORGELT	ROGER B & MARY ELL	2000
BORMANN	JOHN W	2000
BOSTER	JEANNETTE	1999
BOWER	BRUCE P	1999
BOWNDS	HELEN MACHEMEHL-D	2000
BOYER	CAROL C	1999
BOZEMAN	MRS DAVID	2000

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
BRACHT	JAMES VICTOR	2000
BRADEN	ALBERT & MARY LOU	2000
BRADEN	MS EVELYN LANGE	2000
BRADSHAW	LOUISE LEONARD	1999
BRAEUTIGAM	DAVID WILLIAM	2000
BRAULICK	GEORGIA VOGES	2000
BRAUN	RON	2000
BRESHEARS	GERALDINE WEIGE	2000
BREWER	MS GLADYS A	2000
BREYMANN	GUS H	2000
BRIESEMEISTE	HENRY H	2000
BRIGGS	DR HEIDE M	1999
BRILEY	JANINE	2000
BRIZENDINE	AUDREY	1999
BROCK	MRS INGRID	2000
BRODERICK	CHRISTA S	2000
BROTHERMAN	CARL W	1999
BROWN	MRS DORIS KIRSCHKE	2000
BROWN	MR/MRS JAMES S & EL	1999
BROWN	SHERRYL C	2000
BROWN	MRS RICHARD L	2000
BRUECKNER	ALFRED	2000
BRUEGGERHO	MR/MRS CHARLES	2000
BUCHNER	CHARLES	2000
BUCK	RUSTIN	2000
BUCKHAULTS	FRANCES SCHAEFER	1999
BUDKMILLER	VAL D & GAYE A	2000
BUHL	AGNES LEHMANN	1999
BULS	CAROL A FROST	2000
BURGES	RICK & GINA	1999
BURGES III	MR/MRS RICHARD J	1999
BURKHARDT	MINNIE	2000
BURLIN	DOROTHY BONNET	1999
BURZLAFF.	JOAN & BERNIE	2000
BUSBY	MRS DOROTHY N	2000
BUSH	MRS MARGARET E	1999
BUTLER	DORIS	2000
BYRGE	BEVERLY ANN	2000
CADE-PERDUE	THELMA	2000
CALDWELL	FAY	1999
CAMERER	CHARLENE	2000
CANION	BARNEY	2000
CANTRELL	CONNIE	2000
CARBY	WAYNE	1999
CARLSON	JOHNNYE KILLOUGH	2000
CARTER JR	LTC/MRS ROY A	2000
CARTY	FRANCES DRENNON	2000
CASEY	KAY	1999
CATHOLIC ARC		1999
CHAMBERS	MR/MRS ROBERT	2000
CHAMBERS	ELLADENA RUPERT	2000
CHAPPLE	MARCELLA JO	1999

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
CHAVEZ	TERESA & FRED	1999
CHESHLER	DAWN D	1999
CHRISCO	MRS SAM (HARRIET)	1999
CLANTON	MADELINE EDNA	2000
CLARK	GLADYS E	1999
CLARK	KELLY	2000
CLAYTON LIBR		2000
CLINGER	LESLIE & JANE	1999
CLINGER	BRIAN & SUSAN	1999
CLINGER	MR/MRS CHARLES E	2000
COBB	EULA MAE	1999
COBB	DOROTHY L	2000
COLLINS	MRS JULIA	1999
COLLINS	MARILYN M	1999
COLLINS	E ALLEN & DOROTHY	1999
COLLINS..	EUGENE & HILDEGAR	1999
COMAL CO GE		2000
COMER	STEPHEN EARL	2000
COMFORT HER		1999
CONNALLY	MABEL E B	2000
CONNER	MAURICE W/UN @ OM	2000
CONNER	MRS GAYNEL, NIXON R	2000
CONOLY	WALLE/SHAARON	1999
COOK	DORIS HERMANN	2000
COOK	RALPH L	2000
COOK	SYLVIA RUSCHE	2000
COOK	CAROL	2000
COPELAND	CHRISTIANE	1999
COPELAND	FRANCES HEIMER	2000
COUCH	SCOTT	1999
COYLE	JOAN ASCHE	1999
CRANE	DAVID C	1999
CRANEK	MILLYCENT TAIR	2000
CRENWELGE	KERMIT & JANE	2000
CRENWELGE	DR W E	2000
CRENWELGE	MR/MRS KENNETH	2000
CROSS	WILLIAM C	1999
CROWELL	JOAN F	2000
CULBERTSON	RICHARD D	2000
CUNNINGHAM	HELEN S	2000
DALLAS PUBLI		2000
DAMERAU	NORMAN G	2000
DANIEL-CLOTE	JANICE P	1999
DAROSS	JAMES A	1999
DAVIDSON	HELEN OEHRLEIN	2000
DE SATRUSTE	SUZANNE SILCOCK	2000
DE VOS	JULIUS E & RUBY E	2000
DEARING	CAROLE DENISE	1999
DEASON	MARY M	1999
DEBERRY	FREDERICKA RICHTER	1999
DECEMBER	CARLYN	1999
DEGENHARDT	JEFFREY	1999

GTHS Membership List

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
DELGADO	VICKI	2000
DENNIS	RAY & AMELIA	2000
DENTLER	EDWIN W	1999
DERR	A ANN	2000
DEVALL	SANDRA	1999
DIAMOND	ROLEEN	1999
DIERKS	MRS WILLARD (ALICE)	2000
DIERSCHKE	MR/MRS EUGENE G	2000
DIERSCHKE	MS ANNIE	2000
DIETER	LOU	2000
DIMON	ATHA MARKS	2000
DITTMAN	MR/MRS GLENN	2000
DIXON	LTC MALCOLM R	2000
DOCKALL	BERT L	1999
DONAHOO	FRANCES	1999
DONLEY	MR/MRS ROBERT J	1999
DONOP	MR/MRS HERBERT F	1999
DONSBACH	MARGARET	1999
DONSBACH	ALTON C & ROBERTA	2000
DORNES	MR/MRS ROLAND	2000
DOWER	TOM F	2000
DRAEHN	MARJORIE MEYER	2000
DRESCHER	MR ALFRED E	2000
DREYER	MR/MRS E R	2000
DROLL	MSGR LARRY J	2000
DUBE	JED	1999
DUBE JR	MR/MRS W J	2000
DUDERSTADT	PEGGY A	2000
DULLNIG	MR/MRS ROLAND	2000
DUNCAN	LINDA CAROL BAHNER	1999
DUNK	MARYLEN KROESCHE	2000
DURKEE JR	ROBERT & JEAN	1999
DURST	ROLF	2000
DYKMAN	MR/MRS DEAN	2000
DZYACKY	JODIE A ZOELLER-	1999
EAGAN	THOMAS F	1999
EASLEY	DR CHRIS	1999
ECKERT	JOAN LUCKENBACH	1999
ECKERT	H CHARLES	2000
EDGAR	BETTY K	2000
EDWARDS	BETTY J MD	2000
EDWARDS	MRS MARGARET H	1999
EHLER	REV/MRS CLARENCE C	1999
EICHELBERGE	KATHLEEN	1999
EISENHAUER	ROLAND A	1999
EITOUNI	VIVIAN A	2000
EL-BEHERI	MARY M	2000
EL-KAREH	ITTE-DOROTHEE	2000
ELLIOTT	FELICIA	2000
ELLIS	JEAN HALFMANN	1999
ELLIS	MAYDELL KOCH	2000
ENDER	DIETER H	2000

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
ENGELHARDT	DR H TRISTRAM	1999
ENGELHARDT	DR/MRS H T	2000
ENGELKING	MR/MRS RUDOLPH A	1999
ERICSON	GEORGIE MAE SMITH	1999
ERSEK	DR ROBERT A	1999
ESCHBERGER	ALVIN & ADELINE	1999
ETLINGER	JOSEPHINE	2000
EVANS	R K	2000
EVANS	MR/MRS EWING K	2000
EVANS	ROBERT W	2000
EVERS	MISS BESSIE E	1999
EXTINE	RENATE	2000
FALTIN	AUGUST	1999
FAMILY HISTO		2000
FARLEY	MARGARET KINKLER	1999
FELDMAN	MABEL L	2000
FERGUSON	JOHN & CHERYL	1999
FEST-MUSIK-H	P O BOX 162	1999
FEUERBACHE	MR/MRS ALVIN L	2000
FEUGE	JAMES E	2000
FEUGE	BONNIE K	2000
FEY	EVERETT A	2000
FICKESSEN	A J	2000
FIETSAM	JOHN J	1999
FINDLEY	THESTAL DON	1999
FINK	LOUIS H	2000
FISCHER	NADINE	2000
FISCHER	DELRAY E	2000
FISCHERE	WILHELM ULRICH	2000
FISSELER	BRANDA LINCKE	2000
FLENTGE	MR/MRS HAROLD	2000
FLOOD	FRAN	2000
FOERSTER	DARWIN A	1999
FOERSTER	MR/MRS KENNETH	2000
FOLTZ	RICHARD	1999
FORTIN	MARY ANN JONAS	2000
FOSTER	DIANNA	1999
FRANKS	JOHN	1999
FREEMAN	MARION M	2000
FRIEDRICH	KAY	2000
FRIESEHAHN	WILBUR & BERNICE	2000
FRITZE	VICTOR O	2000
FROEHNER	HENRY & BETTY	2000
FROST	SUSAN TOOMEY	1999
FROST	TOM C	1999
FUCHS	SR M THARSILLA	2000
FUCHS JR	MR/MRS OTTO L	2000
FUELBERG	CURTIS D	1999
FULBRIGHT	BOBBY & DEE HILLJEE	1999
GAGER	KERRY & ELIZABETH	2000
GAMMAGE JR	MR/MRS T EARNEST	2000
GANDY	JOYCE	2000

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
GARABRANT	TOM	2000
GARNER	MRS JO ANN STARKEY	1999
GARNER	KIRBY D	2000
GARRETT	MRS CHARLES R	1999
GARRETT	DAPHNE DALTON	2000
GASS	ROBERT J	1999
GAUS	MR/MRS ELWOOD	2000
GEBERT	KERMIT O & HELEN	1999
GEBERT	KARL C	1999
GEBERT	HILDEGARDE	2000
GEBHARDT	THEODORE E	2000
GEISTWEIDT	NORMA	2000
GEISTWEIDT	JOHN & DEBORAH	2000
GEN & HIST SO		2000
GENERAL LIBR	SERIALS ACQUISITION	2000
GEORGE	MRS JOHN M (MARTHA	2000
GEORGE MEM		2000
GERACE	GRACE S	2000
GERFERS	ALICE K	1999
GERLAND	KELLY WAYNE	2000
GERMAN COUS		2000
GERMAN GEN		2000
GERMAN HIST		1999
GERMAN INTE		2000
GERMAN-AME		1999
GERMANIA INS		2000
GERMANIC GE		2000
GERMANN	JAMES M	2000
GERMAN-TEXA		2000
GERSBACH	LELAND	2000
GERSCH JR	J B	2000
GIDEON	MARGARET G	2000
GIESECKE	MARY T	2000
GIKAS	LILLILAN LEOLA SHAF	2000
GILBERT	RUTH G	2000
GILLESPIE CO		2000
GILLEY	MRS VIOLA	2000
GILLIAM	MRS C L	2000
GIPS	PAUL & LILLIAN DURST	2000
GIPS	ELVERA JANSSEN	2000
GIRNDT	ROBERT O	2000
GISH	THEODORE G	2000
GLOVER	CYNTHIA SCHMIDT	1999
GLOVER	ROBERT W	2000
GLUSING	BEN A	1999
GOBEL	DR VOLKERE	1999
GODFREY	MARGARET DURST	2000
GOEBEL	PATSY K	2000
GOEKE	MRS ANGELIE	1999
GOERTZ	REV MSGR ALOIS J	2000
GOETTING	THOMAS	2000
GOETZ	EDWARD L & MELROS	1999

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
GOETZE	"GINGER" VIRGINIA W	2000
GOHLKE	DR/MRS MARVIN H	2000
GOLD	THERESA	1999
GOLDMANN	WILLIAM STUART	1999
GOLENKO	RICHARD A	2000
GOODROW	ALICIA L	1999
GORMAN	DORIS ANN	1999
GOTT	DR/MRS CLYDE M	2000
GOTTFRIED	MARIE NEUMAN	2000
GOTTSCHALK	MARTIN E	1999
GOULD	KAREN K	1999
GOYNE	A V	1999
GRAALFI	HENRY & ZINA	2000
GRAMPP	FRED & KAREN	2000
GRASSHOFF	RAY	2000
GREEN	MR/MRS GENE	2000
GRIESENBECK	W J	1999
GRIFFITH	STEPHEN & STEFANIE	1999
GRIFFITH	MRS ILSE	1999
GRIGGS	CLIFFORD R	2000
GRIGGS	JOAN	2000
GRINDROD	SYLVIA E V B	2000
GROESCHEL	EDNA	2000
GROHMAN	RICHARD & ALICE	2000
GROMATZKY	MARY	1999
GROS	REGINA K	2000
GROSS	SALLY L	1999
GRUY	HENRY J	1999
GUELDNER JR	LOUIS O	2000
GUELKER	MR/MRS CLARENCE W	1999
GUENTHER	DOLORES M	1999
GUETHLE	MARTHA MOSS	2000
GUGGISBERG	MARY	2000
GULLY	MRS DOLORES	2000
GUNN	KAY LEE WRAGE	2000
GUNNEWIG	BERNHARD J	2000
GUTHRIE	MRS WILMA P	1999
GUTHRIE	INEZ M	2000
HAAK	CLYDE	1999
HAAS	E J & JOYCE	2000
HABEL	HELEN A	2000
HABENICHT	HENRY R	2000
HADELER	GLENN & MARCELLA	1999
HAHN	MR/MRS HOWARD	2000
HAIAGHT	BRIAN & DIANE	1999
HALEY	INGEBORG TROCHE	1999
HALEY	LEATRICE	2000
HALL	JOY L	1999
HALL	MARY JEAN	2000
HALLER	DR C R	2000
HALSTEAD	MARTY L	1999
HAMANN	VICTORIA TEINERT	1999

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
HAMILTON	DOROTHY W	1999
HAMMACK	MILDRED B	1999
HAMMER	HELEN MARIE (RUHNK	1999
HAMRIC	FREDA	1999
HANATH	MAE DELL	2000
HANATH	LOUIS & JOYCINE	2000
HANCOCK	JOHN & FLORAMAE S	1999
HAND	MRS PATSY DEARMAN	1999
HANEL	CLARENCE & MILDRED	1999
HANKAMER	LISA & RAY JR	1999
HANNEMANN	PAULINE G	2000
HARDT	RICHARD W	2000
HARDY	JAYNE L & WILLIAM	1999
HARKENRIDER	RALPH L	1999
HARREL	CLAUDIA VON BLUCHE	2000
HARRINGTON	DANNETTE	1999
HARRIS	LISA	2000
HARRISON	SHERRY	1999
HARROWING	MR/MRS FRANK T	1999
HARTMAN	MRS ELORINE FRIEDRI	1999
HARTMANN	JOHN CONRAD	1999
HARTSTACH J	ALBERT	2000
HASCHKE	KAREN	1999
HASSLER	WENZEL & LILLIAN SC	2000
HATCH	MRS JENEVIEVE	1999
HAUFLER	R C	2000
HAUN	ELIZABETH GOHMERT	1999
HAUSCHILD	HENRY J	1999
HAUSMANN	JAN M MD	1999
HAUSMANN	MR/MRS MILTON FRIE	2000
HAYES	MRS DANIEL J (FLORE	2000
HAYNES	MR/MRS ROBERT D	1999
HEATON	MR/MRS WILLIAM OTT	2000
HEDSTROM	DR ELKE O	2000
HEESCHE	MR/MRS WERNER H	2000
HEGAR	MRS LUCILLE B	2000
HEHMSOTH	HELEN L	1999
HEIDE	JEAN	2000
HEIDEMANN	RUTH	2000
HEIMAN JR	COL GROVER GEORG	1999
HEINEN	HUBERT & URSULA	2000
HEINRICH	DR/MRS DAVID L	1999
HEINRICH	DR/MRS CURTIS SETH	2000
HEINSOHN	RAY	1999
HELMKE	VERNON L & JACLYN K	1999
HELPERT	MR/MRS ALBERT	1999
HEMME	LARRY & VICKY	2000
HENKEL JR	CONRAD E	2000
HENRY	JO ANNE	1999
HENSKE	ELMO J	2000
HENSON	BRENT	2000
HENZE	MR/MRS CALVIN R	1999

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
HERFURTH	SHARON M	1999
HERMANN	MARTIN	2000
HERRING	E DALE	1999
HERRMANN	EBERHARD	2000
HERTEL	HERBERT C	2000
HESIDENCE	HARRY R	1999
HICKS	MARGARET C	1999
HICKS	ELIZABETH NITSCHKE	2000
HIERHOLZER	E J	2000
HILDEBRAND	B N	1999
HILL	MRS HORACE (MARY N	1999
HINDS	ELDON L	1999
HINESLEY	BARBARA & TOBY	1999
HITZFELD	LARRY & GEORGANNE	2000
HITZFELD	MARGARET E & HERM	2000
HODDE JR	MR/MRS LAWRENCE J	1999
HOEHNE SR	MRS LAMAR	2000
HOELSCHER	JEROME F	1999
HOELSCHER	GLADYS M	2000
HOERSTER	DAN	1999
HOERSTER	JANE	1999
HOFF JR	MR/MRS L C	2000
HOFFMAN	MRS ORA LEE	2000
HOFFMANN	MRS DENNIS F	2000
HOFMANN	MARGARET	2000
HOHLT	KATE	2000
HOLLAND	MRS ELIZABETH SCHA	2000
HOLLAS	JAMES	2000
HOLLIS	PATRICK & HELARD S	2000
HOLLOWAY	MR/MRS JESSE E	2000
HOLSCHER	ULRICH	1999
HOLZMANN	FRANK D	1999
HOLZMANN	MR/MRS HERBERT A	2000
HORADAM	VICTOR	2000
HORMANN	OTTO	1999
HORNBERGER	CHARLES M	1999
HORNE	MRS JO ANNE	2000
HOSEK	VICTOR & IVARENE VO	2000
HOWARD	WINIFRED MARIE	1999
HOYT	GILES R & DELORES J,	2000
HUBBARD	BETTY	1999
HUEBINGER	MYRTLE B	2000
HUENEFELD	AUDREY	1999
HUESKE	HERBERT & ANNELIES	2000
HUNKA	INGE & RON	2000
HUNT	MARJORIE K	1999
HUTH	HAROLD R	1999
IMMIGRANT GE		2000
INKS	MR/MRS FLOYD B	1999
INSTITUTE FO		2000
ITZ	MRS RUBY L BOHNERT	1999
ITZ	HOWARD	2000

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
JACKSON	BARBARA W	1999
JACKSON	MRS MELISSA	2000
JAEGER	GEORGIE M	2000
JAHN	EDWARD C	2000
JAHNSEN	ZADA BREMER	2000
JANAK	ROBERT	2000
JASTER GLORI		2000
JAVOR	LERA WITT	2000
JOERG	ETHEL HOLMGREEN	2000
JOHNSON	DOROTHY GOHLKE	2000
JOHNSON	LORETTA	1999
JOHNSON	MRS WALLACE S	2000
JOHNSON	ANITA LOCY	2000
JOHNSON	BETTY SCHMIDT	2000
JOHNSON	ROX ANN	2000
JOHNSON	SHEILA K	2000
JOHNSTON	DIXIE SIMMONS	2000
JONES	LEE	1999
JOSTES	NORMAN	2000
JUENGERMAN	MR/MRS R A	2000
JUNGMAN	HENRY MICHELIS	2000
JURGENS	EVALYN K	2000
KAEMMERER	JOHN & DEBORAH	2000
KAHLE	BARBETH	2000
KAHLICH	GENEVA E	2000
KAHN	LISA	1999
KAHN	ANNA RODEWALD	1999
KALINEC	EVELYN & JOE	2000
KALTEYER	CHARLES F	2000
KALTEYER	DON P	2000
KALTEYER	WALTER	2000
KALTWASSER	A C	1999
KAMPHOEFNE	WALTER	2000
KARNAU	HERB & KAY	1999
KARNES	NELLIE GROTH	2000
KARPOS	GEORGE & GWEN	2000
KARSTADT	KENT L	2000
KATTNER	LAUREN ANN	2000
KEIMLING	SIEGI	2000
KELLER	DOLORES DONOP	1999
KELM	MRS JAN	2000
KENNEDY	MS URSEL	2000
KERRVILLE GE		1999
KEY	MARILYN Z	2000
KIEL	DR & MRS FRANK W	2000
KIESLING	CLARENCE E	2000
KIGHT	LORINE NEUMAN	1999
KILLEN	ANITA SCHMEDES	1999
KIND	HAROLD & NANCY	1999
KING	MRS J T	2000
KINKLER	AMY L	1999
KINSEY	DOLORES SONNTAG	2000

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
KINTZING	BETTY	1999
KLAEVEMAN	IVIE M	1999
Klein	Mrs Roberta T	2000
KLEIN	DR RUDOLF M	2000
KLEIN	SR EILEEN	2000
KLELMENT	WILL & JULIE	2000
KLINGEMAN	MORRIS & CLARICE	2000
KLINGER	LEROY & HELEN L	2000
KLOESS	ALLAN & CHRISTINE	1999
KNESCHK	NORMAN M	2000
KNEUPPER	CHRIS	2000
KNEZEK	MRS LA VERNE D	2000
KNOBLAUCH	MR/MRS HUGO S	2000
KNOEBEL	JOHN	1999
KNOPP	KENN	1999
KNUPPEL	MAGDALENE	2000
KOCH	TOM & BRENDA	2000
KOEHL	DR/MRS MICHAEL F	1999
KOEHL	ROBERT JOHN	1999
KOEHL	MRS ROBERT C	2000
KOEHLER	JAMES B	1999
KOEHLER	RUTH & BILL	2000
KOENIG	RODNEY & MARY	1999
KOENIG	RADM JOHN WELDON	2000
KOENIG	ELVA OEDING	1999
KOEPP	W PHILIP	1999
KOKINDA	INGRID E	2000
KOLB	ROSALIE EIMANN	1999
KOLM	ORLINE KUCK	1999
KOLODZIEJ	ANNAMARIE KRIEGM	2000
KOOCK	LOIS JORDAN	2000
KOPINITZ	EDWARD A	2000
KOPPELMAN	MR/MRS WILLIAM P	2000
KOPPLIN	MR/MRS HILBERT	2000
KOSUB	DORIS JAESCHKE	2000
KOTHMANN	JOHN H	2000
KRAUS	BERT	1999
KRAUS	KATHERINE	2000
KRAUSE	MICHAEL G & CONNIE	1999
KREBS JR	ARNO W	2000
KRETZSCHMA	SAMUEL L	2000
KRIEG	ANNA WALTER	1999
KRUEGER	MARVIN & LUCIA	1999
KRUGER	MR/MRS WELDON	2000
KRUSE	OLAN E	2000
KUBICEK	ELLEN HAECKER	1999
KUENTZ	PATSY	2000
KUFFNER	CORNELIA	1999
KUHN	GLADYS FROBOESE	2000
KURETSCH	RAYMOND & VERLIE	1999
KUYKENDALL	BONNIE G	1999
LA FORET	ALICE	2000

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
LADEWIG	ANITA C	1999
LAMMES	MR/MRS WILLIAM J	2000
LAMP	W PRESTON	1999
LANG	WILLIAM ANDREW	1999
LANGHART	J S	1999
LANGHOFF	MR/MRS JOHN C	1999
LANSFORD	INGRID GIMM	1999
LARSON	MR/MRS LEONARD C	2000
LAVIN	MARY ANN (HILBIG)	1999
LAWLESS	LOIS H	2000
LE BLANC JR	LOYD	2000
LEE	DONALD E & JANICE K	2000
LEHMAN	OLIVER & HILDA	2000
LEHMANN	ELIZABETH	2000
LEHNHOFF	KURT F	2000
LEONARD	RENATE	1999
LEONHARDT	EDGAR & LORETT	2000
LEWIS JR	MRS OLIVER	2000
LIBRARY ACQU		2000
LIBRARY OF C		2000
LICATOVICH	JOCELYN VOGES	2000
LICHTE	H W	2000
LIEBL	MR/MRS GEORGE E	2000
LIEBL	WAYNE	2000
LIEHSEL	GERHARD & MARTHA	2000
LIESE	CARL G T	1999
LIESMAN	KENNETH	2000
LIESMAN	RANDY	2000
LINDEMANN	ANN & JIM	2000
LINDEMANN	JEFF W	2000
LINDIG	SUSAN	1999
LINKE	ALBERT L	2000
LITTLE	MARIANNE E HALL-	2000
LITTLE III	IRA	1999
LITTON	MARY HELEN FISCHER	1999
LOESCH	MABEL	2000
LOGAN	CAROLYN	2000
LOITZ	ETHEL PAPE	2000
LUCKENBACH	CARL ALBERT	2000
LUDWIG	KRISTINE	2000
LUDWIG	DENNIS	2000
LUDWIG	KURT	2000
LUDWIG	MR/MRS LESTER F	2000
LUEDECKE	WILLIAM H	1999
MACHEMEHL	A C	1999
MAGERS	RICHARD H	1999
MAI	WILMA	2000
MAJORS	SHARON	1999
MAKIN	ANNELISE	2000
Manning	Renate Hohne	2000
MANUEL	JAYNE	1999
MAPLES	JERRY & URSULA	2000

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
MARBURGER	LEE L & MARIE	2000
MARQUARDT	LEWIS R/DONA REEVE	2000
MARRS	MARGERY SCHOLL	2000
Marsh	H R	2000
MARTIN	HELGA M	2000
MARTIN	JOYCE MUELLER	2000
MARTIN	DALE L	2000
MARTY	BG/WAYNE & JANIE	1999
MASSIRER	VAN D	1999
MASSON	MARGARETE S	1999
MATHEWS	MARY MEYER	1999
MATHIAS	VIC & HELEN	1999
MATTERN	MR/MRS MICHAEL A	2000
MATTHIESEN	LEROY T	2000
MATTHIJETZ	SANDRA	2000
MAYES	WARDEN & JEAN	2000
MCANANEY	EDNA H	1999
MARTHUR	PEGGY WIEGAND	2000
MCBEE	SUE BRANDT	1999
MCCLAIN	DR MEREDITH	2000
MCCLELLAN	HELGA & RUDOLPH	1999
MCCOLLOCH	MRS T R	2000
MCDUGALL	DORIS PFLUGER	1999
MCELVEEN	EVELYNE BRAUTIGAM	1999
MCMANUS	JOHN/U ST THOMAS	1999
MCNATT	LOGAN	1999
MCNEILL	JOHN W	2000
MECKEL	NELSON T	2000
MEED	DOUGLAS V	2000
MEIER	WILLIAM J	2000
MEINERS	CAROLYN A	1999
MEINERS	HARVEY W & RENATE	2000
MELCHER SR	J C	2000
MELLENBRUCH	JULIA	2000
MELLOR	DORIS R.	2000
MENKING	MRS AMELIA	2000
MERCER	KATHLEEN K	1999
MERRELL	CRES & CYNTHIA GRU	2000
MERRITT	HELGA L	2000
MEURER	MR/MRS HUGO	1999
MEYER	JOHANN I	1999
MEYER	DOROTHY E	2000
MEYER	MIKKI (MARGARET)	2000
MICHAEL	MARIAN	1999
MICHALKE	MR/MRS ARNOLD D	2000
MICKLITZ	HANS	2000
MICKLITZ	KARL N	2000
MILBITZ	MR/MRS RUDOLF	2000
MILLE	MR/MRS STANLEY G	2000
MILLER	DORIS	1999
MILLER	DOROTHY L	2000
MILLER	COL/MRS HARVEY FIS	2000

GTHS Membership List

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
O'MALLEY JR	JOHN J	2000
ORDNER	MARY & WELLBURN	1999
OTT JR	WILLIAM J	2000
OTTO	ROBERT MR/MRS	1999
OVERSTREET	CAROLYN LINDEMANN	1999
OWEN	FRED	2000
OWENS	ROBERT H	1999
PAGE	KARLA KEETON-	1999
PANKRATZ	MERVA & GEORGE	1999
PARKER	JANINE GITTINGER	1999
PARKER	CATHERINE L	2000
PARMA	FRANK & PAT	2000
PARRIS	MIRIAM E	2000
PARSONS	W GASTON	2000
PARTEN	ROBERT G	2000
PASEMANN	R R	1999
PATRICK	CHARLES E	2000
PATTERSON	TOM & PATSY	2000
PAWEL	THOMAS ERNST/CONC	2000
PAYNE	LANA LANG	2000
PEARCE	LAVERNE S	2000
PEEBLES	MR/MRS HERBERT H	1999
PEMBERTON	GARY	2000
PENKERT	MR/MRS LEONARD W	2000
PENSHORN	MR/MRS HARVEY	1999
PERKINS	IDA B	2000
PERKINS III	ROY O	2000
PESCHKA	ALVERA KASTNER	1999
PESSARRA	MR/MRS JOSEPH H	2000
PETERS	CAROL H	1999
PETERSEN	CAROLYN	1999
PETTERSON	OLLENE	1999
PFEFFERKORN	MR/MRS PETER	2000
PFEIFER	VIRGIL D	1999
PFEIFFER	ANN MARIA	1999
PFEIFFER	BARBARA KLAR	1999
PFEIL	LESLIE	2000
PFENNIG	ROBERT H	2000
PFLUGER	GLADYS	1999
PHILLIPS	BETTY JEAN	1999
PHILLIPS	LINDA OHLENBUSCH	1999
PHILLIPS	ELLYN WEDEMEYER	2000
PHILLIPS	DORIS W	2000
PHILLIPUS	LEO & SHIRLEY	2000
PICKETT	EDWARD B (AMSLER)	2000
PIEL	JENNY	2000
PILGRIM	MURIEL E	1999
PINKERT	DORA C	2000
PINO	BARBARA	2000
PLAGENS	FR JAMES	1999
PLATT	MS JANELLE K	2000
PLOWMAN	PAT	1999

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
MILLER	HELEN J	2000
MILLS	CHRISTINE	2000
MINOR	BERTHA	1999
MISTROT	GUS & BERNICE	2000
MITCHELL	DIANE	1999
MOLLENHAUE	MRS BERNADINE H	1999
MONTFORT	RODNEY G & ELEANO	2000
MOORE	JO ANN	2000
MOORE	LODENE	2000
MORGAN	MARJORIE ANN & BILL	1999
MORRIES	MARGARET KUTZER	2000
MORRIS	D V	1999
MORRIS	JOYCE	1999
MOSES	NELLIE KINKLER	1999
MOYER	ROBERT	1999
MUEGGE	W H	1999
MUEHLBERGE	REV & MRS MILTON	1999
MUELLER	MR HANS J	1999
MUELLER JR	LEO O	2000
MUENZLER	KEN	2000
MULLENS	DELLA R	1999
MUNKE	SHARON USELTON	2000
MURRAY	KIM	2000
MURRAY JR	LEE ROY & EVELYN	1999
MYSKA	DOROTHY	2000
NAGEL	LEROY F (TED)	1999
NAGEL	ROBERT A	2000
NASH	MRS CHARLENE	2000
NEAL	MRS JOE W	1999
NEELY	DR/MRS R A	2000
NEIDINGER	LEONARD A	1999
NEILL	DENNIS & EMILIE	1999
NELSON	FRANK R & PAT SCHIW	2000
NELSON	MRS EMMA JEAN SEN	1999
NELSON	DR/MRS F MURPHY	1999
NELSON	CAROL J	1999
NELSON	MARIAN HILBIG	2000
NESBITT MEM		2000
NEUMANN	KERMIT & ROSE LEE	2000
NEUSE	EDGAR & MARY JEAN	2000
NEWHOUSE	PATRICIA	2000
NICOLINI	MARCUS	2000
NIEDERS.STAA		2000
NIERMANN	WILHELM	2000
NISWANGER	MARY ANN	1999
NOACK	MARVIN & CAROL	2000
NOLTE	EDGAR L	2000
NOVOSAD	MRS HELEN REMMERT	2000
NUNLEY	BETTY JORDAN	1999
OBSTA	ROBERT & DORIS FISC	2000
O'CONNEL	JAMES J	1999
O'KEEFE	HEIDI	1999

GTHS Membership List

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
ROBINSON	ADA MAY	1999
ROBINSON-ZW	ROBERT R "BOB:	1999
RODE	DR/MRS ARTHUR	2000
ROESNER	ROBERT H	1999
ROESSING	MARIE R	2000
ROGERS	GERHILD B	2000
ROHLFS	DR CLAUD & DORIS	2000
ROHRBACH	CHAS MATHIAS	2000
ROITSCH	CHRISTINA	1999
ROITSCH	MR/MRS LE ROY C	2000
ROLAND	MARY ARMBRUSTER	1999
ROMBERG	DR F ARNOLD	2000
ROMBERG	JACQUELYN	2000
ROOSE	MARSHA & DON	1999
RORIE	RUBY	1999
ROSE	ANNA	2000
ROSENBAUM	MELVIN F	2000
ROSENTHAL	MRS LILLIAN	2000
ROSSNER	LOUOIS M & WILLOWD	2000
ROST	CLAUDIA	1999
ROTHBERGER	FRED A	2000
ROTHERMEL	MR/MRS BRYAN	2000
ROTHERMEL	MRS DOROTHY NOAK	2000
RUDD	BARBARA LUDEKE	2000
RUDELOFF	JOYCELYN H & WALTE	2000
RUHNKE SR	DR/MRS E V	2000
RUST	MR/MRS DAVID	2000
SACRAMENTO		2000
SAGER	HAROLD	2000
SALM	MR/MRS D A	1999
SAN ANGELO		2000
SAN ANTONIO		2000
SANDERSON	COLLEEN	2000
SANSON	MARINA S	1999
SAUR	CARL F & ETHEL B	2000
SAWYER	RUTH G	2000
SBELGIO	TAMARA FLAKE	1999
SCARBOROUGH	VIRGINIA DAVIS	2000
SCATES	ANNIE WESCH	1999
SCHACK	EDMUND	1999
SCHAEFER	GUDRUN	1999
SCHAEFER	ROBERT & MARY JANE	2000
SCHAFERKOR	ERNST & HEIDI	1999
SCHALLENBER	EDITH R	2000
SCHATZKAMM		2000
SCHAUBHUT J	LARRY PAUL	1999
SHEEL	CLARENCE & JEAN	2000
SHELLHASE	WALTER & BARBARA	2000
SCHENCK	PAUL	2000
SCHLINKE	MRS WALTER	2000
SCHLORTT	MINNIE	2000
SCHMALZ	JEAN E & BETTY SWO	1999

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
POMYKAL	MRS ERNA	1999
POPP	MOST REV BERNARD	2000
PORTNER	ANGELINE	2000
POWELL	KATHARINE G	2000
PREIFFER	BEN	1999
PRESSLER	ELSIE	1999
PRESSLER	JUDGE PAUL	1999
PREWITT	CHRISTA	2000
PRILOP	MRS. LLOYD T	2000
PRILOP	HELMUT & HELGA	2000
PRINZ	KATHARYNE	2000
PRINZ	MERLE E	2000
PRINZ	REV DR HARVEY L	2000
PRUESSNER	ROBERT D	2000
PUE	VERONIKA G (ROONI)	1999
PULLIAM	EMYLIE GOERLITZ	2000
PYKA	LARRY A	1999
PYLATE	MARLENE PFUHL	2000
QUANDT	IRENE J	1999
QUEBEDEAUX	MR/MRS MARCEL	1999
QUIRING	STANLEY & DARLENE	1999
RAABE	ANNIE T	2000
RAAZ	LILLIE	1999
RABAGO	CHRISTA J	2000
RABENALDT	JANICE KRIENKE	1999
RAHE	ALTON J	2000
RAHLFS	HELFRIED & SYLVIA	1999
RALEY	JAMES & DORIS	2000
RAMEY	EVELYN P	2000
RANKIN	BILL	1999
REEDER	RICHARD A	1999
REICH	BRUNO & DIANA	1999
REICH	HELENE	1999
REIMANN	KATHLEEN SIEVERS	2000
REINHART	PAN	1999
REINHART JR	MR/MRS OLIVER J	2000
RENKER	BOB & JUDITH	2000
RESCH	KATHLEEN	2000
RHODES	SONNY	2000
Richter	Walter & Dorothy Jean	2000
Richter	William H	2000
RICKARD	DONNA MAE	2000
RICKE	LUCILLE E	1999
RIEDEL	E A	2000
RIEDEL	FLOENCE K	2000
RIEMAN	RAY & DOROTHY POM	1999
RIGGS	EVA CLAIRE	1999
RIPPLEY	LAVERN J "MALABORK	2000
RIPPS	MR/MRS CORNELIUS A	2000
RITTMANN	CARMEN B	2000
RITTMANN	DENA	2000
ROBERTS	MARY E JOERIS	2000

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
SCHMIDT	STANLEY H	2000
SCHMIDT	REV B C	1999
SCHMIDT	MRS INGE	2000
SCHMIDT	DR/MRS RODNEY D	2000
SCHMIDT	C L MIKE	2000
SCHMIDT	WELDON J	2000
SCHNEIDER	DR/MRS JOHN P	1999
SCHNEIDER JR	LEONARD & HELLA	1999
SCHOELLMAN	ELIZABETH	2000
SCHOENNAGE	FRANZ A	2000
SCHOPPE	HARRY & MINNIE	1999
SCHOPPE	DANIEL	2000
SCHOPPE	JOSEPH & JACKIE	2000
SCHRAMEK	BARBARA	2000
SCHREINER C		2000
SCHRIBER	HARRY & CONNIE	2000
SCHROEDER	CLYDELLE J	1999
SCHROEDER	MR/MRS ROBERT E	2000
SCHUBERT	FRED J	2000
SCHUESSLER	DARLENE	2000
SCHULDT	MR/MRS ERBEN	2000
SCHULTZ	MR/MS IVAN D	1999
SCHULZ-BEHR	GEORGE	1999
SCHULZE	ARTHUR E	2000
SCHULZE	THE REV ERIC NOLAN	2000
SCHULZE	WESLEY N	2000
SCHUMACHER	CARL W	1999
SCHUMANN	IRIS T CA & MERRITT J	1999
SCHUTZE	SHARI J	1999
SCHUTZE	GEORGE C	2000
SCHWAB	CURTIS A	2000
SCHWANKE	EDWIN R	1999
SCHWARZ	GLENN	2000
SCHWAUSCH	MARVIN D & STEPHANI	2000
SCHWETTMAN	DUANE	1999
SCOTT	EDITH	1999
SCOTT	HERTHA L	2000
SCROGIN	BETTY	1999
SEELIGER	GUS	2000
SEFFEL	STEPHEN D	2000
SEIDEL	EDMUND O	2000
SELLNAU	GEORGE A	1999
SELMAN	JEANETTE	1999
SEMBRITZKY	MR/MRS L A	1999
SENFT	RAINER & KARIN	1999
SENSENEY	MRS LORE A	2000
SHADDOCK	CARROLL & DOROTHE	2000
SHAW	JOHN	2000
SHELTON	JANE	1999
SHELTON	WALDEN E & ANN ROS	2000
Shenberger	Lloyd	2000
SHERIDAN	POLLY GRONA	2000

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
SHHUMANN	WALTER ARTHUR	2000
SHULTZ	DR MARIE	2000
SHURLEY	JAY & ERWINA BODE	2000
SHURTLEFF	VELMA FOGLE	2000
SIDEN	JOHN	2000
SIEBOLD	MARGIE W	1999
SILVA	URSULA G	2000
SIMS	MRS SAMUEL E	2000
SLACK	JAN & CHARLES	2000
SMART	DR TERRY L & BRIDGE	2000
SMITH	EVA P	1999
SMITH	SUE & C AUBREY	1999
SMITH	MR/MRS AUBREY MILT	1999
SMITH	MARILYN	2000
SMITH	GEORGE A	1999
SMITH	SELMA M	2000
SMU CUL/DEG		2000
SNELL	RONALD R	2000
SOKOLYK	HERTA	2000
SOKOLYK	STEPHEN	2000
SOPHIENBURG		2000
SOUTH TX GEN		2000
SPARKS	ANNE	2000
SPEARE	JOSEPH E	2000
SPEIR	MR/MRS ELWYN D	1999
SPENCER	MRS DOROTHY B	2000
SPENCER	MS ROBIN MICHEL	2000
SPIES	WELDON A	2000
SPILLER	MARCELLA D	2000
SPINN	GILBERT HERMAN	2000
SPRECHER	THELMA	2000
STADE	THOMAS H	2000
STAEHELY	WILLIWM P	1999
STALEY	EDWARD P	2000
STALL	DARRELL	1999
STANLEY	MARY L HOHLT	1999
STARR	LILLIAN O	1999
STATE HIST SO		2000
STAUFFER	DR/MRS CURTIS C	1999
STEGLICH	LEROY	2000
STEPHENS	MR/MRS HARTZELL O	1999
STEPHENS	PEGGY	2000
STERZING	PHIL	1999
STETLER	LORIE	1999
STEBING	LESLIE W	2000
STEVES	MR/MRS ALLEN R	2000
STEWART	ERIKA M	2000
STEWART	ANNE	2000
STIEGHAN	DON L	2000
STOEBNER	DR/MRS JOHN M	1999
STOEBNER	WILLIE MAE	2000
STOEBNER	LLOYD F	2000

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
STOETZNER	PATTI	2000
STOUT	ERVIN	2000
STRAACH	EUGENE	2000
STRANGE	ESTHER MILLER & LLO	2000
STRUVE	ARNO	1999
STRUVE	WALTER	2000
STUDER	GEORGE & JUDY	2000
SUBRAMANIAN	MANI & RUTH	1999
SUNDQUIST	PAUL & GUDRUN	1999
SUSAT	DR/MRS GEORGE G	1999
SWANSON	VICTORIA	2000
SWEET	JANET DURST	2000
SWETS SUBSC		2000
SWICKHEIMER	DAVE & LINDA	2000
TARVER	MARY	1999
TAYLOR	MARGARET C	1999
TAYLOR	VIVIAN FROELICH	1999
TEICH	LEONARD MR/MRS	2000
TEINERT	GLORIA MAE	1999
TELGE	ELMER A	1999
TELTOW	JERRELL & PATSY	1999
TEXAS STATE		2000
TEXAS STATE		2000
TEXAS SUMME	MARTHA B BUCHANAN	1999
TEXAS TECH U		2000
TEXAS WENDI		1999
THE GENEALO		2000
THEIS	MR/MRS WALTER O	2000
THEIS	STEPHEN	2000
THOMAS	RUTH WIESE	1999
THOMAS	MRS MARY F	2000
THOMAS JR	DR & MRS A D	1999
THOMAS JR	DR/MRS SELLERS J	2000
THOMPSON	CHARLES & JANICE L	2000
THOMPSON	ERIC A	2000
THOMPSON	WALTER & CHRISTEL	2000
THOMPSON	ANNA	2000
THOMPSON	JANET & CARL	2000
THOMPSON	SUZANN M & CHARLES	2000
THONHOFF	ROBERT H & VICTORIA	2000
TIEDT	MR/MRS NOEL	2000
TIEMANN	DR/MRS KENNETH E	2000
TILLMAN	ROSE MARIE	2000
TIPTON	MR/MRS WILLIAM E	1999
TOMLIN	CARLENE WRIGHT	2000
TOWNSEND	ELSIE BILHARTZ	2000
TRAUGOTT	MRS BETTY	1999
TRAUGOTT	ROEMER FREDERICK	2000
TREIBS	GLEN & PEGGY	1999
TRENCKMANN	MRS HELEN	2000
TREPT	T J	1999
TREPTOW	REV/MS HENRY F	2000

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
TREYBIG	ARLISS	2000
TROSKA	DANIEL	1999
TUBBS	GEORGIA	2000
TURNBO	VERDA	1999
TURNER	ALICE M	1999
TURNER	MARY LEWIS	1999
TURNER	TEMPLE HILD	2000
TURNER	MRS ERNA	2000
TURNIPSEED	MAXINE L VEST	2000
TYSON	RUBY B	2000
UECKER	JERALD	2000
UHLIG	LARRY A	2000
UNITED GERM		2000
UNIV OF TX AT		1999
UNIVERSITY O		2000
UPSHAW	RUBY	1999
VALENTA	VEANN	2000
VAN WINKLE	LESTER J	1999
VAUGHAN	MURIEL LUEDTKE	2000
VICTORIA PUB		2000
VODICKA	HELEN	2000
VOELKEL	EUGENE & JANE	2000
VOGELSANG	STEPHEN	1999
VOGT	MARILYN	1999
VOGT	JOHN E	2000
VOIGT	WENDEL G	2000
VOLLMER/DOU	ALMA JO	1999
VOLTIN	A T & DORIS	2000
von DONOP	PAUL E	2000
VON MERZ	ALLISON	2000
VON ROEDER	FLORA	2000
VON ROSENBE	BRYON & SHARON	1999
von ROSENBER	DALE U & MARJORIE	2000
VON ROSENBR	CLYDE	1999
VON SCHWEINI	HELGA & HANS	2000
VON-MASZEW	W M	2000
WAAG	ETTA	1999
WACHHOLZ	LT COL EDWARD R	1999
WACKWITZ	F H	2000
WADE	MARY D	1999
WAGNER	JANET & HENRY F	1999
Walker	Virginia S	2000
WALLACE	RUDOLPH W	2000
WALLACE	PATSIE	1999
WALLACE	JAMES O	2000
WALSHAK	JOAN	1999
WALTER	WILLIAM DAVIS	1999
WALTER	THERESA C	1999
WARMKE	NANCY	2000
WARREN	DOROTHY PRIEM	2000
WASKOW	DANIEL	1999
WATTS	VICKI	1999

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
WEAVER	BEVERLY B	2000
WEAVER	NEVILEE A	1999
WEBER	AL & SAN ARCHER	1999
WEDEMEYER	PHIL D	1999
WEEDIN	MRS ELEANOR F	1999
WEEREN	EDWARD L	2000
WEHMEYER	MAURINE B	2000
WEIDMANN SP		2000
WEIDNER	MR/MRS ALVIN	2000
Weiershausen	Flo & J R	2000
WEIGL	DR & MRS FREDERICK	1999
WEISZ	MS ANNA K	2000
WELCH	MARGOT	2000
WENDEL	GEORGE	2000
WENDL	HON CONSUL ERICH &	1999
WENDLANDT	MR/MRS WALTER	1999
WENDT	MAURICE	2000
WERCHAN	SOPHIE & JAMES	2000
WERKENTHIN	MAX J	1999
WESHINSKEY	MARY ANN	2000
WESSELS	MADELINE & GEORGE	2000
WESTERNAB	VERDA B	2000
WEYNAND	MR/MRS JEROME F	1999
WHITE	ANNA SUE	2000
WHITEHEAD	FRED	1999
WHITWORTH	EMMELINE K	1999
WHORTON	EVANGELINE LOESSIN	1999
WICKERT	EMIL W	1999
WIEDENFELD	ESTHER B	1999
WIGGINS	CECIL P	2000
WILBERT	BARBARA	1999
WILDE	LUCY	1999
WILKE	MARSHAL R	2000
WILL	LEROY E	2000
WILLIAMS	DR & MRS BILL G	1999
WILLIAMS	BARNABAS P	2000
WILLIAMS	BETTE	2000
WILLIAMS	WALTER & VELMA	2000
WILLIAMSON	MARILYN NOLLKAMPE	1999
WILLIAMSON C		2000
WILLRODT	COLLEEN	1999
WILSON	JANICE	1999
WILSON	DR JOSEPH B	2000
WINDLE	MRS LORENE FROEHN	2000
WINDOM	W A	2000
WINGENTER	MR/MRS ROBERT J	2000
WINKELMANN	DR SAM KING	1999
WINKLER	FLORENCE M	2000
WINZINER	RUDI & JAN	1999
WITHERSPOO	MRS CATHERINE M	2000
WITTNER	NOBERT H	1999
WITTNER	BILL R	2000

Last Name	First Name	Current Me
WIXSON	DOUGLAS	1999
WOHLFAHRT	MR/MRS JAMES L	1999
WOITALLA	HORST	1999
WOLF	MRS EVELYN	2000
WOLF	CARL & LEONORA	1999
WOLFF	MS LULA MAY	1999
WOLFF	LOIS J	1999
WOLFF	LINDA	1999
WOLFF JR	MR/MRS ERNEST	2000
WOLSCH	EDDIE	2000
WOMACK	CHRISTINE MICKLITZ	2000
WOOD	SYDNEY	2000
WOODRING	MRS KENNETH F (ELIZ	1999
WOODRUFF-WI	DR MARGARET	1999
WRIGHT	JEANNETTE M	2000
WRIGHT	LAVERNE	2000
YEAMAN	JOHN F & MARGARET	1999
YOUNG	JO ANN	1999
ZEDLER	COL DONALD L	2000
ZEISS	CAROLINE W	2000
ZEISS	WILLIAM E	1999
ZIPP	MRS VIVIAN	1999

The Tremont House

2300 Ship's Mechanic Row
Galveston Island, TX 77550

For reservations, call
Nationwide 800-874-2300
Houston 713-480-8201
Direct 409-763-0300
Fax 409-763-1539

*Member: Historic Hotels of America
Awarded 4 stars by Mobil Travel Guide*

A Grand Heritage Hotel

**Special GTHS
Convention rates: \$125.00 single room
\$125.00 double room**

6-11-99

6-11-99

6-11-99

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

Headquarters: 507 East 10th Street • PO Box 684171 • Austin, Texas 78768-4171

JOURNAL PUBLICATION SCHEDULE

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Deadline</u>	<u>Mailout</u>
Spring	February 10	April 1
Summer	June 10	August 1
Fall	October 10	December 1

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.

POLICY STATEMENT

No materials sent for the *Journal* will be returned to the sender.

All materials must include a source, date and contributor's name. The issue Editor is not responsible for errors in spelling, typos or misinformation. All articles and manuscripts must be typed single spaced, on 8.5 by 11 inch white paper with a .25 to .5 inch margin on all edges. FAX transmissions are not acceptable.

The issue Editor or the elected GTHS Board has the right and responsibility to refuse materials that may not be in accordance with German-Texan Heritage Society bylaws. Deadlines will be followed as closely as is possible for volunteers.

WHERE TO SEND ITEMS....

German-Texan Heritage Society

P. O. Box 684171
Austin, TX 78768-4171

Send announcements, articles, genealogical inquiries, conferences, meeting and reunion dates, news or other German heritage events and any other interesting information.

Subscription and membership inquiries. Correspondence, contributions and manuscripts for publication. All translated manuscripts must be accompanied by the German original.

GERMAN-TEXAN BRIEF PUBLICATION SCHEDULE

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Deadline</u>	<u>Mailout</u>
Spring	January 10	February 1
Summer	May 10	June 1
Fall	September 10	October 1

GTHS Brief welcomes statewide informational items such as events, concerts, meetings, reunions, etc.

ADDRESSES OF GTHS INTEREST

German-American Chamber of Commerce, Houston
5599 San Felipe, Ste. 510
Houston, TX 77057
(713) 877-1114 FAX (713) 877-1602

German Information Center
871 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
(212) 610-9800 (Inquiries) (212) 610-9802 (Fax)

Goethe Institute Houston
3120 Southwest Freeway, Suite 110
Houston, TX 77098-4614
(713) 528-2787

Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
4645 Reservoir Road, NW
Washington, D. C. 20007-1998
(202) 298-4000

**Consulate-General of the Federal Republic of Germany:
In Houston**
1330 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 1850
Houston, TX 77056-3018
(713) 627-7770/71 FAX (713) 627-0506
(Serves Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tex)

HONORARY CONSULS

Corpus Christi
5440 Old Brownsville Rd.
(Serves: Texas counties Victoria Bandera, Bastrop, Bexar, Blanco, Calhoun, Goliad, Bee, Duval, Webb,

PO Box 4897
Corpus Christi, TX 78469
(512) 289-2416
Jim Wells, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Brooks, Jim Hogg, Zapata, Refugio, Aransas Pass)

Dallas
5580 Peterson Lane, Suite 160
Dallas, TX 75240
(214) 239-0707
(Serves: Texas counties Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufmann, Parker, Rockwell, Tarrant, Wise)
(214) 788-4247 (FAX)

San Antonio
1500 Alamo Bldg.
105 South St. Mary's St.
San Antonio, TX 78205
(512) 224-4455
(Serves: Texas counties Atascosa, Caldwell, Comal, Dewitt, Dimmit, Edwards, Frio, Gillespie, Gonzales, Kendall, Kerr, Kinney, La Salle Live Oak, Maverick, Mc Mullen, Medina, Real, Travis, Uvalde Val Verde, Wilson, Zavala

**2000: Make your reservations now!!
ANNUAL MEETING IN GALVESTON**
October 27-29, 2000
GALVESTON/TREMONT HOUSE (HOTEL): Call: (409) 763-0300

Evangeline Loessin Whorton (Convention Coordinator)
20 Colony Park Circle
Galveston, TX 77551
(409) 744-7431 or (409) 234-2096

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY
507 EAST 10TH STREET
PO BOX 684171
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78768-4171

NON-PROFIT
ORGANIZATION
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
MANCHACA, TX
78652
PERMIT NUMBER
100

OUR MISSION:

**TO PROMOTE AWARENESS AND PRESERVATION OF THE
GERMAN CULTURAL HERITAGE OF TEXAS**