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THE 2002 ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY
SEPTEMBER 27-29, 2002
ON THE CAMPUS OF
BLINN COLLEGE
IN
BRENHAM, TEXAS

→THIS YEAR'S ANNUAL CONVENTION WILL BE A THREE-DAY EVENT OVER THE WEEK-END OF SEPTEMBER 27-29TH.

→WE'LL MEET ON THE CAMPUS OF BLINN COLLEGE, WHICH WAS FOUNDED IN THE 1880s BY GERMAN METHODISTS.

→IN BRENHAM AND IN THE NEARBY AREA YOU'LL FIND MANY POINTS OF INTEREST TO OUR GERMAN HERITAGE AND HISTORY.

→TENTATIVE PLANS INCLUDE A BUSY SCHEDULE OF SOCIALS, ACTIVITIES AND SPEAKERS FRIDAY EVENING, ALL DAY SATURDAY, AND SUNDAY MORNING, WITH OUR ANNUAL BANQUET SATURDAY NIGHT.

→THIS YEAR'S CONVENTION FEATURES AN INTERESTING PROGRAM INCLUDING PRESENTATIONS BY THESE SPEAKERS.....

HENRY WOLFF AND LINDA WOLFF --- FROM ERNDTEBRÜCK TO TEXAS

DONALD AHRENS --- THE HISTORY OF GERMANIA INSURANCE

INGRID KOKINDA --- WHAT DO GERMAN TOURISTS IN THE USA THINK OF US?



TODD STOCKWELL --- THE GERMAN COTTON GIN MUSEUM AT BURTON

THERESA GOLD --- HOW TO LOCATE YOUR GERMAN ANCESTORS IN GERMANY

TOMMY BAKER --- THE BLUE BELL CREAMERIES OF BRENHAM

GLENN SHRODER --- THE ANTIQUE ROSE EMPORIUM AT INDEPENDENCE

CHARLES PATRICK --- THE LIFE AND WORK OF CLARA MATTHAEI

 MARK YOUR CALENDAR NOW 
BE THERE!

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY
VOLUME XXIV, NUMBER 1, SPRING 2002

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PRESIDENT'S NOTES

**by Karl Micklitz
President, German-Texan Heritage Society**

I would hope that all of you received my letter advising you of the change of our annual convention to the weekend of September 27, 28 and 29 of this year. The event will take place at the Blinn College facilities in Brenham, and there will be many more details to follow over the next few months. By the way, if you are interested in helping us to put on this event, please let someone from the Board of Directors know. We welcome your help and assistance.

The upcoming Maifest promises to be a fun-filled event, and I encourage you to trek to Austin and enjoy the beautiful and historic headquarters building of the society. In conjunction with Maifest activities on Saturday, April 27th, there will be a dedication of the historical marker honoring those who built the "German Free School" and honoring their descendents.

I also want to urge you to get your friends and relatives to join our organization. We need more, and especially young, new members. I recently purchased a membership for each one of my four children. We need to perpetuate our heritage and pass it on to the younger generation. They need to become involved, but we need to encourage them.

Auf Wiedersehen!

Karl

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S UPDATE

by Julia Germany, GTHS Executive Director

Guten Tag!

We are really excited here at GTHS headquarters. At 10:00 a.m. on April 27th we will have the dedication ceremony for our new Texas Historical Marker. We invite all descendants of the German Free School's students to attend. Already folks from as far away as California, Canada and points in between are confirming their participation at this special event. Following the ceremony we will open the gates to our 7th Annual Maifest. This year we have made some exciting changes to the program. Be sure to get your raffle tickets for the chance to win TWO TICKETS TO FRANKFURT, GERMANY courtesy of CONTINENTAL AIRLINES! Bring the whole family to this truly German-Texan celebration of spring.

Last year you may recall that we changed our business hours to stay open late on Thursdays and to be open a couple of Saturdays a month for those folks who couldn't make it in on Thursday afternoons. Turns out our members prefer that we be here Mon-Fri from 9a-5p, and that we leave our hours to the public as they have been for 10 years – Thursday from 1p-4p or by appointment. And so it shall be.

We have also changed our phone messaging system. When you call our office, please leave a message if we do not answer. And if you call and you immediately get voicemail, that means we are there and currently on the other line. Again, please leave a message. We are a staff of 1.5 people and we can't always be at our desk to get every call. We will return every call if we have a detailed message.

Please take a look at our Website and give us your ideas. We have a new Webmaster and he is GIVING us 6 months of his time and skills to make this a current and exciting site. When you go to our home page, be sure to sign the guest book and give us your comments. And do keep in mind that we are working on it every day, so check back often. If you have any photos that you have scanned and can e.mail me, we would be happy to consider them for the Website.

Last, but most definitely not least, I want to thank you for your support during my first year as your Executive Director. Last year I made a point to try to learn every facet of this organization so I could understand its needs. Now that the learning curve is over, I plan to spend the next months with my heart and soul buried in fundraising. If you have any ideas about or want to help with fundraising, I welcome your support.

bis bald,
julia

LEAVE YOUR GERMAN MARK

By Rodney C. Koenig

Leave your German Euro! Somehow the phrase "Leave your German Euro" is not nearly as expressive as "Leave Your German Mark". My recollection is that I first wrote this column in the Fall of 1987, almost 15 years ago. I initially called this column "Leave Your Deutsche Mark". Even though Germany has now traded in its German Mark for the European Euro, it is my intent to continue discussing leaving your German Mark. When this article is printed, Professor Meredith McClain will have received the Bundesverdienstkreuz (Cross of the Order of Merit) from the Federal Republic of Germany for her work in promoting German American understanding, cooperation and history. Many of us on the American side of the Atlantic would not have heard of the wonderful stories told by Karl May were it not for Meredith McClain. Meredith, who is Director of the Southwest Center for German Studies at Texas Tech University, has promoted considerable exchange between Germany and Texas. As a result of her comments, I visited the Karl May Verlag in Germany several years ago. Many of us will remember the German-Texan Heritage Society convention in Lubbock and recall seeing the German cowboys and German Indians at such convention, all brought there from Germany by Meredith McClain's idea. Professor McClain has indeed left her German Mark.

This year, as in years past, the Houston Marathon ran past our home on University Boulevard. Each year I play a "Sewerhorn" for the tired runners, which makes them smile. The Sewerhorn is made out of PVC (sewer pipe) which is spray painted gold, has a trombone mouthpiece, and which then looks like an Alpenhorn, and sometimes sounds like an Alpenhorn. Christ the King Lutheran Brass Band also played on our front lawn for this year's marathon, with marches and some German music. The marathon runners enjoyed our music which gave them a little respite from running. The band left its musical mark on the runners.

What will you do to leave your German Mark? Perhaps you can take a tape recorder or a video recorder and capture some of the early German stories of your family. Perhaps you can find and preserve an old diary or old letters which are hidden in the attic of your uncle, grandparents or parents. It is always amazing what can be found in attics and in old letters regarding your family's history and the history of Germans in Texas. My maternal grandmother, Margaret Munke Oeding, kept old letters of the Albrecht family from Altona near Hamburg. Perhaps you will sit down with some of the senior members in your family and make notations on the back side of old photographs as to the names, occupations and other information regarding your German ancestors and neighbors.

The German-Texan Heritage Society has a memorial gift program. When Leola Tiedt died, we suggested that memorial gifts be made to GTHS in memory of Leola Tiedt. It is also possible to make a gift in honor of a living family member or friend. A German-Texan lawyer friend, John C. Marberger, of La Grange, often stated that handing friends flowers during a lifetime gives both persons pleasure. While John C. Marberger is now deceased, his practice of complimenting individuals during their lifetime is a good practice to follow. Can you think of one or two German-Texan friends that you would like to honor? If so, please consider sending in a memorial gift in honor of a living German-Texan friend.

Finally, when you are considering updating your Will, you will want to take care of your family, spouse, children, nieces and nephews, but also consider remembering charities which have been important to you, such as the German-Texan Heritage Society. Since GTHS is a qualified charity, a charitable deduction will be available for a gift to GTHS in your Will. You might wish to leave all or a portion of your IRA or 401(k) plan to GTHS or leave a portion of your life insurance to GTHS. Should you have stock or real estate that you wish to leave to GTHS, please call our office for special requirements at 1-866-482-4847 or call Rodney C. Koenig at 713-651-5333, or email me at rkoenig@fulbright.com.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES AT THE GERMAN FREE SCHOOL

by Ewing Evans, President, German Free School Guild

Volunteers provide the labor for most of the activity at the German Free School. There are about 200 members of the German Free School Guild, and most of them contribute some effort to maintain the historical building for our enjoyment.

We have been working for a year now to replace the wooden fence at the east side of the garden. A contractor quoted us a price of \$20,000 to replace the fence last year. It was decided to use our grant money to buy the materials, and use volunteers to build the new fence. There are a total of twelve sections. We have replaced nine of these so far. The material cost is about \$140 for each section. There are only three more to finish. This project should be completed before Maifest (on Saturday, April 27th).

The garden is in excellent shape (for winter). It is planted with those species the German pioneers would have had available. Phil Sterzing and Michael Charles cleaned our gutters. If you have not noticed, this is a way high up job. They saved us a whole lot of money, and improved the condition of the building.

We had an extensive meeting with the Austin Police Dept. at the German Free School. They were helping us come up with a better security plan. The German Free School building is near areas where homeless people camp out or live. They leave a lot of litter, perpetrate some vandalism, and are a general nuisance. Most of the Austin Police Dept. suggestions will be fairly easy to accomplish. None were expensive; all were common sense approaches to the problem. They suggested

1. Moving the front gate to the front of the wall, about five feet to the north
2. Placing "No Trespassing" signs at several visible locations.
3. Putting a post and cable fence at the north end of our lot, with "No Trespassing" signs
4. Adding another security light
5. Sending the Austin Police Dept. authorization to arrest trespassers

The meeting was precipitated by several recent incidents; one of which was to cut the electric power to the house from the alley. This neutralized our security system, and, no one knew about it for a long weekend. Charles Clinger has installed a lock on this switch to prevent a recurrence of this problem.

The German Free School has had a long series of guest speakers. They talk for about an hour on a Sunday afternoon. Their subjects are widely varied, and are always very interesting. We continued our guest speaker series on Feb. 17th. We heard the poetry of a German survivor of the war. The public is invited to hear all our guest speakers and refreshments are served after the programs.

Maifest is scheduled for the 27th of April. There will be music, dancing, sausage, and beer. We will have a silent auction at *Maifest*. We need all of our members to ask the merchants they deal with for items to be auctioned. We can auction gifts of services, artwork, or anything of value. Since the GTHS is a charitable organization, the purchase of these items may be tax deductible. Try to come to this wonderful event. *Maifest* will coincide with the dedication of the historical Marker to be placed on the property. The descendants of those pioneers who first started and those who attended the German Free School are to be recognized.

-----THE 505 CLUB-----

QUESTION: WHAT IS THE 505 CLUB?

ANSWER: 505 IS THE ADDRESS OF THE LOT G.T.H.S. IS BUYING ON EAST 10TH STREET ADJACENT TO THE GERMAN FREE SCHOOL BUILDING. ANYONE WHO DONATES ONE MONTHLY LOT PAYMENT (\$1,792.43) OR MORE WILL BECOME A MEMBER OF THE 505 CLUB

CURRENT MEMBERS OF THIS UNIQUE CLUB ARE

**PAUL F. & JEAN BARNHART
BLUE BELL CREAMERIES OF BRENHAM
DR. BETTY J. EDWARDS
EWING ("WING") & BARBARA EVANS
URSULA HEINEN
CHARLES ("CHUCK") & ALICEAN KALTEYER
ANITA SCHMEDES KILLEN
RODNEY & MARY KOENIG
ANITA C. LADEWIG
JULIA MELLENBRUCH
DR. MEREDITH McCLAIN
DR. & MRS. R. A. NEELY
GUNTHER NÖLTING
CARL W. SCHUMACHER, JR.
ESTHER M. & LLOYD STRANGE
ANNA & ALAN THOMPSON**

RECENT EVENTS AND NEWS

GTHS RECEIVES \$5,000 GIFT FROM BLUE BELL CREAMERIES

Julia Germany, GTHS Executive Director, announces the receipt of a generous gift of \$5,000 from the Blue Bell Creameries of Brenham, Texas, earmarked for purchase of the lot next door to the German Free School building in Austin.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

The GTHS Officers and Board of Directors met in Austin February 9, 2002, for the first of their quarterly meetings. (Officers and Directors travel to Austin at their own expense.) Upcoming meetings are scheduled for May 11, August 17 and November 16. GTHS members are urged to contact their officers and directors with questions, concerns and suggestion. See the inside cover of the latest journal for the names of officers and directors and how to contact them.

BOOK REVIEW EDITOR APPOINTED

At their February meeting in Austin, the Board of Directors approved the appointment of Charles Patrick as the GTHS Book Review Editor. He will read and review books the GTHS office in Austin receives from publishers. His reviews will appear in the journal to keep members up-to-date about the latest works on German heritage.

GERMAN LANGUAGE WORSHIP SERVICES

Christ the King Lutheran Church in Houston announces it will conduct worship services in the German language on the first Sunday of each month at 5:00 p.m. The church is located at 2353 Rice Boulevard at Greenbriar. For information phone 713-523-2864 or send an e-mail message to ctk@neosoft.com.

HISTORICAL MARKER AT SALEM LUTHERAN CHURCH IN PORT LAVACA

The newest historical marker in Calhoun County was unveiled January 13, 2002, at Port Lavaca's Salem Lutheran Church. It commemorates the founding of the church 100 years by German-Texans. *(submitted by Lorchen Koehn)*

LECTURES AND EXHIBIT ON THE GERMAN FLAG

Professor Werner Gephart from the University of Bonn in Germany, who currently is a Fulbright Scholar for German Studies at Washington University in St. Louis, visited Rice University in Houston on February 27 to deliver a lecture on the flag as a national symbol. Gephart was introduced by German Consul Hanno von Graevenitz who made a presentation entitled "My Experiences with Flags and Other German States Symbols." A series of paintings by Gephart entitled "The Community and the Flag" was on exhibit at Rice's Fondren Library. This was sponsored by the Goethe Center for Central European Studies and the Department of Sociology at Rice University with support of the German Academic Exchange Service in New York.

THE DEUTSCH TEXANISCHER SÄNGERTAG

The *Deutsch Texanischer Sängertag* will be held in Dallas on May 4 and 5 this year. German singing clubs from across Texas will participate. For information about this event contact Irgard Christina Pomper by telephone at 214-361-8300 or 214-343-4746 or write to her at 7921 Goforth Road, Dallas, TX 751238. *(submitted by Rodney Koenig)*

ANNUAL MAIFEST TO BE APRIL 27

The annual *Maifest* will be April 27th at the German Free School building in Austin beginning at 10 a.m. Special features this year include a silent auction and a raffle for plane tickets to Germany donated by Continental Airlines.

GERMAN LANGUAGE CLASSES OFFERED BY GTHS

Eleven students enrolled for an intermediate German conversation class conducted last Fall in Austin at the GTHS German Cultural Center in the old German Free School building. Class size is limited to twelve students and currently ten students have signed up for the Spring 2002 class. Annette Stachowitz is the instructor. *(submitted by Julia Germany)*

GERMAN-SPEAKING VISITORS TO THE ALAMO

German-speaking visitors to the Alamo in San Antonio now are provided a map and guide printed in the German language by The Daughters of the Republic of Texas. This new brochure is entitled "*Das Alamo, Seine Geschichte: Dreizehn schicksalhafte Tage im Jahre 1836.*" *(submitted by Frances Copeland)*

VISITORS TO THE GERMAN FREE SCHOOL

In the year 2000, a total of 1,050 visitors to the GTHS Cultural Center at the German Free School building in Austin signed the GTHS guest book. Last year, 2001, the total rose to 1,231. This indicates our GTHS center is much used by members and visitors. *(from the Schulhaus Reporter Jan/Feb 2002)*

GERMAN FREE SCHOOL GUILD MEMBERSHIP FOR 2002

The German Free School Guild this year has 267 Texas members from 72 towns and cities. To join the Guild, you may send your \$15 dues to PO Box 684171, Austin, TX 78768-4171 or the GTHS office, 507 East 10th Street, Austin, TX 78768-4171.

CHRISTMAS MARKET

The annual Christmas Market was held December 1st, 2001, at the GTHS German Cultural Center in Austin. A great number of volunteers contributed to making this event a success. Connie Krause was the chair who "masterminded" the market this year.

CHRISTMAS EXHIBIT AT AUSTIN'S AIRPORT

During December 2001, GTHS sponsored two exhibits at Austin's airport. One was a small German-Texan style decorated feather Christmas tree, and the other was a display of German ethnic clothing that included *Lederhosen* and *Dirndls*. Connie Krause and Julia Germany decorated the tree and Christine Mills and Helga von Schweinitz organized the clothing exhibit. A sign "Sponsored by the German-Texan Heritage Society" gave us credit and publicity. *(information provided by Helga von Schweinitz)*

INGRID KOKINDA HOSTED GERMAN VISITORS TO SAN ANTONIO

Ingrid Kokinda, a San Antonio GTHS member, played host to a group of thirty-nine Germans (including a few Swiss) who arrived in San Antonio from Mexico in February driving their own RVs shipped from Europe. Ingrid guided this group around San Antonio to see all its major attractions. *(submitted by Frances Heimer Copeland)*

VAN DER STUCKEN MUSIC FESTIVAL

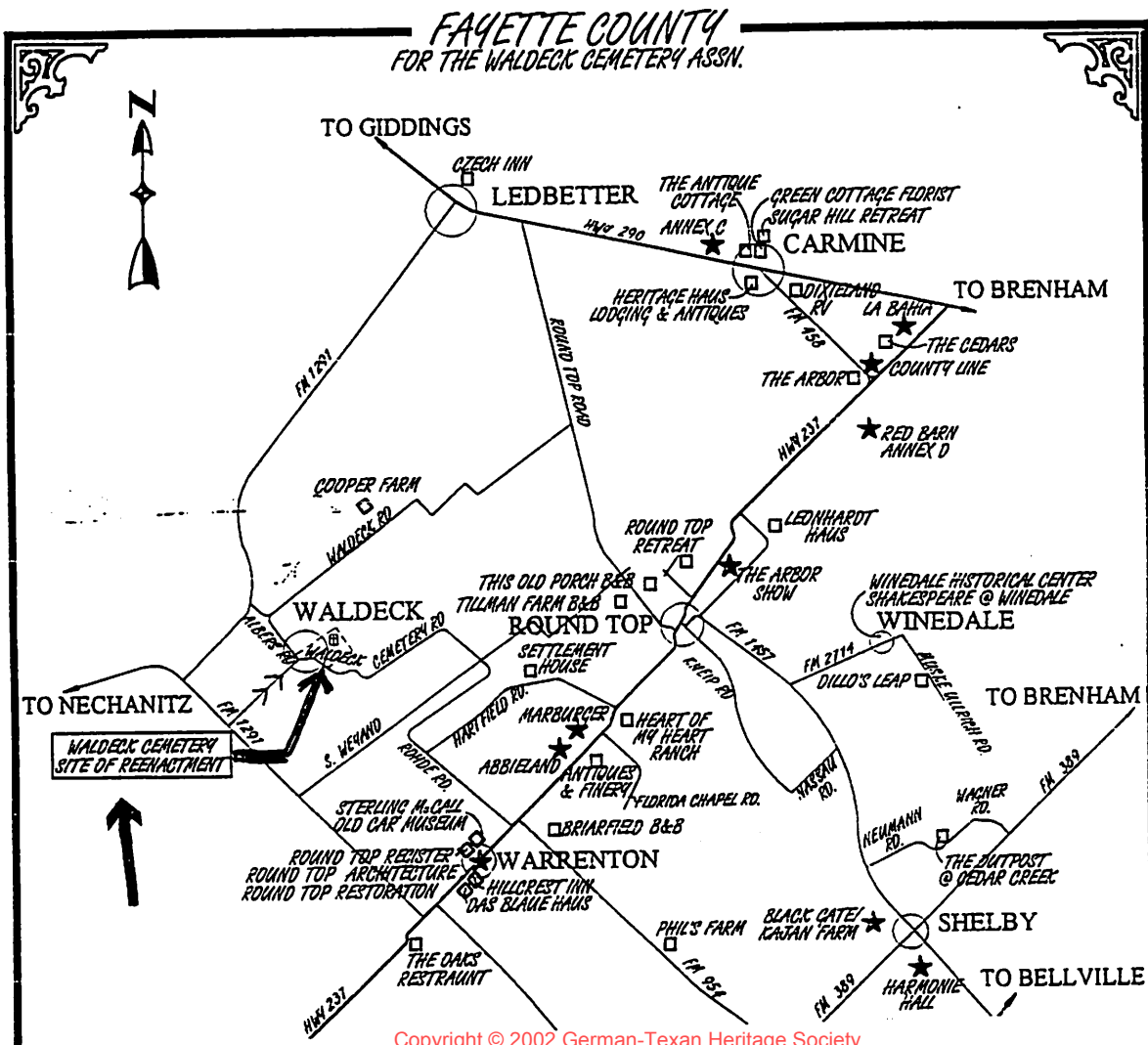
The annual concert in tribute to Fredericksburg-born composer and orchestra director Frank Valentin Van der Stucken, was presented March 22 in the auditorium of Fredericksburg High School. First organized in 1991 by the German Heritage Commission of Fredericksburg, the concert for 2002 featured performers and singers from Fredericksburg High School and Texas Tech University at Lubbock. It was a joint undertaking by the German Heritage Commission of Fredericksburg, the German Studies Program at Texas Tech University, and the Music Departments of the Fredericksburg Independent School District and Texas Tech University. (submitted by Meredith McClain)

TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY TO OPEN CAMPUS AT FREDERICKSBURG

The campus of Texas Tech University at Fredericksburg will open in May 2002. To celebrate this event, special events were held March 21-22 in connection with Fredericksburg's annual Van der Stucken Music Festival.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT HONORING GERMAN CIVIL WAR HERO

A ceremony dedicating a monument honoring German-born William Guehrs will be held at the Waldeck Cemetery in Fayette County on April 13. See the opposite page for the full schedule of activities planned that day. The map below provides directions to the cemetery (submitted by Harvey and Renate Meiners).



Come Join Us

Dedication of Confederate Monument

Waldeck Cemetery, Waldeck Cemetery Road

Fayette County

In Recognition of PVT. William Guehrs

Congressional Medal of Honor recipient for heroism

beyond the call of duty

Calcasieu Pass Louisiana May 6. 1864

Dedication Ceremony - 10:00 AM Saturday April

13,2002

by Sons of Confederate Veterans Major George W.
Littlefield Camp #59, Austin, TX., and Waldeck Cemetery
Association

Program Speakers - National, State and County officials

Dedication of veterans markers

Re-enactment of Battle of Calcasieu Pass

Uniformed SCV artillery and infantry

Firing 12 pound Napoleon Cannons

1:00 PM Cooper Farms Waldeck Rd.

Beef and sausage barbecue meal, \$6.00

For tickets call: 979-249-5349 or 249-5940

968-3775 ----- 968-3616

Afternoon Entertainment - LaGrange High School

German Folk Dancers and Polka Band under the

leadership of Lee Ann Hartmann

Monument Hill State Park Dulcimer Players

and LaGrange German Folk Singers.

Vendors will be offering civil war books

and other merchandise.

Period dress is appropriate for the occasion-----Seating is limited please bring a lawn chair.

GERMANY HONORS MEREDITH McCLAIN WITH ITS HIGHEST AWARD

Meredith McClain, Ph.D., a member of the GTHS Board of Directors and Associate Professor of German in the Department of Classical and Modern Languages at Texas Tech University, was awarded The Cross of the Order of Merit of Germany during a ceremony held in Houston, February 22, 2002. The presentation was made on behalf of the German Government by Hanno von Graevenitz, the German Consul General, and the ceremony was followed by a reception hosted by the Consul General and his wife, Sigrid, at the home of The Reverend Doctor Robert Moore and his wife Kathy.

This prestigious award, the *Bundesverdienstkreuz*, is bestowed by the German Government as its highest recognition of individuals who have performed outstanding service to the public or common good in the areas of political, economic, social and intellectual work. The award is regulated by decrees of the German President and statutes and laws of the German Republic dating 1955 and 1957. These regulations also stipulate when and how the medal is to be worn. For example, it may be worn at formal events, especially when the invitation contains a reference to "Orders and Distinctions." Or the miniature of the medal may be worn at all times, even on "street attire."

Dr. McClain was nominated for this distinguished honor by Erwin Mueller, former CEO of the Karl May Society and by Reinhold Wolff, current President of the Kay May Society. They recommended McClain for her many years of work on behalf of the Karl May Society. Mueller and Wolff sent their nomination to the Office of Foreign Affairs in Berlin shortly after the close of the Karl May Symposium that McClain organized and directed at Lubbock in the Fall of 2000. McClain's selection was announced in September of 2001.

Last year, McClain, a native of Georgetown, Texas, was acknowledged for her work in German studies by being awarded the Lucius Clay Medal named for the post-World War II U.S. commander of Berlin and awarded to German or American honorees who have greatly contributed to establishing strong German-American relations and friendships. She received the Lucius Clay medal in a ceremony held at Dusseldorf, Germany. (*information from Texas Tech University*)

THE ARTICLE BELOW APPEARED IN THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE,
 FEBRUARY 25, 2002
 (submitted by Janice Thompson)

By MAE GHALWASH
 Special to the Chronicle

Germany honors Texas Tech educator

Germany has awarded Meredith McClain, assistant professor at Texas Tech University in Lubbock, the Cross of the Order of Merit of Germany for her role in creating awareness of Germany's links to Texas, German Consul General in Houston Hanno Von Graevenitz said Sunday.

Von Graevenitz presented the award to McClain, who is from Lubbock, in a special ceremony Friday in Houston.

The official German award is generally given to people who perform a service for Germany. McClain was chosen for her role in "helping Germans to better understand Texas and Texan-Germans to understand their heritage," a statement from the consulate said.

McClain teaches German literature at Texas Tech and is also an expert on the history of the immigration of Germans to Texas. Speaking at the ceremony, McClain explained that although she was not of German ancestry, her parents exposed her as a child to the German culture that thrived in Texas.

Germans first started immigrating to Texas in the early 1800s, fleeing political turbulence, police espionage and harsh economic times in their homeland.

Initially, most of the German immigrants settled in a fragmented belt across southwest Texas, forming entire towns. They later formed clusters in other parts of Texas. A 1990 U.S. census said 2.9 million people in Texas claimed either pure or partial German ancestry.

McClain is an active member of the Austin-based German-Texas Heritage Society, which works to promote awareness of, and to preserve, Texas' German heritage. Among her noted activities is an exhibition she put together that chronicles the German Immigration. The collection of original letters, documents and photographs is currently on a tour through Texas and Germany.

McClain participated in the establishment of an English-language summer school in eastern Germany immediately after its reunification with western Germany. In Texas, McClain last year organized a widely attended symposium on German author Karl May, whose adventure stories have been favorites among German children for more than 200 years.

Last year, the Lucius Clay Association bestowed her with the Lucius Clay Medal in recognition of her work in German studies. Both the award and the group are named for the American general who initiated the 1948 Berlin Airlift, an operation that broke through a Soviet blockade to bring food and other supplies to Berliners.

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July 9, 2001

Ms. Julia G. German
 Executive Director
 German-Texan Heritage Society
 PO Box 684171
 Austin, TX 78768-4171

Dear Julia,

On behalf of everyone at Austin Lyric Opera, thank you for your contribution of books donated to our library in honor of Walter Ducloux. The John and Suzanne Shore Library is used by our young artists, artistic staff and faculty, staff and students of the Armstrong Community Music School.

Your contribution is greatly appreciated. The Shore Library continues to grow and much of it is from Walter's estate. Please know that your gift will be cherished for years to come.

Again, thanks for your gift.

Sincerely,

Joseph McClain
 Joseph McClain
 General Director



Left to Right: Walter and Gina Ducloux at their Austin home in July 1995, with GTHS representatives, Charles Kalteyer, Helga von Schweinitz, Gerhild Rogers, and Anna Thompson,

GTHS GIVES BOOKS ON PERMANENT LOAN TO ALO

by Helga von Schweinitz

The Austin Lyric Opera (ALO) received four boxes of books on permanent loan for its Ducloux Library in the Armstrong School of Music. The letter of appreciation accompanies this article.

What is the story behind this story? It is part of years of involvement of both cultural groups on several levels.

The books were originally a gift to GTHS from Dr. Walter and Gina Ducloux. Walter Ducloux had recently retired from being the conductor and musical director of the Austin Lyric Opera, when, in July of 1995, he invited some German speaking GTHS members to his home to look over his extensive library for books we might be interested in for the GTHS Charles Trenckmann Library.

Hours later we drove away with several heavy boxes filled with books; most of them - not all - were in German. Of course, Walter did not part easily with his treasures, as none of us would, but he wanted to make sure the books would go to a good home. We German speakers were overjoyed when Walter finally allowed us to pack - tenderly- his 52 volume Karl May collection.

This initial gift was followed by another trip to the Walter's library with more boxes. After Walter's death in 1997, his widow, singer and voice teacher Gina Rifino Ducloux, donated more of their books.

Since the Austin Lyric Opera, of which Ducloux was a co-founder, now has buildings of their own, including a library, I thought that many of the books would be more appreciated and useful in the Ducloux Music Library than in ours. Julia Germany, our executive director, suggested, that we not give them to ALO but make them a permanent loan. The Opera and the GTHS board agreed to the arrangement. Of course, we kept the Karl May collection and books of special interest to our members.

Walter Ducloux was familiar with GTHS and the programs at the Old German Free School. In February 1995, he had been the speaker of the month and talked about German Opera. A native of Switzerland and having received his doctorate in Munich, Germany, he began his distinguished career in Europe and came to the US in 1938 as assistant conductor to Arturo Toscanini. He came to Austin in 1986. A short version of the biography of this Swiss/German/American/Texan, which includes a stint as aide de camp to General Patton, will be offered to the Journal soon.

Through the years other exchanges and collaborations between GTHS and ALO took place. Joe McLain, co-founder and at present musical director of ALO, gave a talk on conducting in Germany, Gina Ducloux prepared one of her students to sing German Lieder in a special program, and - much appreciated - GTHS Guild volunteers were invited to attend a dress rehearsal of Tannhaeuser. Since some GTHS members are also involved in the opera, there is a natural appreciation of each other. And last not least, when GTHS needed guidance in organizing volunteers to run the affairs, programs and fundraising events for our headquarters, the German-Texan Cultural Center, we (mainly Chuck Kalteyer, our VP of fund raising) looked at the successful Opera Guild as a model.

All the books on permanent loan to the Austin Lyric Opera are stamped identifying them as GTHS property and thereby giving permanent publicity to our organization.

GTHS MEMBERSHIP DATA FOR THE YEAR 2002

by Terry L. Smart

According to the 2001 membership list and 2002 renewals, 826 members of the German-Texan Heritage Society live in Texas. Our current membership is **WIDELY** spread across the state from El Paso in Far West Texas to Nacogdoches in the East; from Hidalgo County in the Rio Grande Valley to Potter County in the Panhandle. GTHS members live in eighty-five of Texas' 254 counties, but the number of members varies greatly from one county to another. In twenty-three counties, there is only a single GTHS member. In contrast, Travis County alone has a membership of 164.

Counties with fewer than 10 GTHS members	71
Counties with 10-30 members	11
Counties with 31-99 members	0
Counties with 100 or more members	3

Although GTHS members are found in many parts of Texas, almost half (49.4%) our membership comes from three counties: Travis, Bexar and Harris.

Travis County GTHS members	164
Bexar County members	144
Harris County members	100

Since so much of our membership comes from these counties, it is no surprise to learn that 373 members live in Austin or San Antonio or Houston.

Austin GTHS members	159
San Antonio members	136
Houston members	78

Outside these three large metropolitan areas, our membership is very dispersed. GTHS members are found in 176 other Texas cities and towns. But only a small number of these 176 cities and towns have five or more GTHS members:

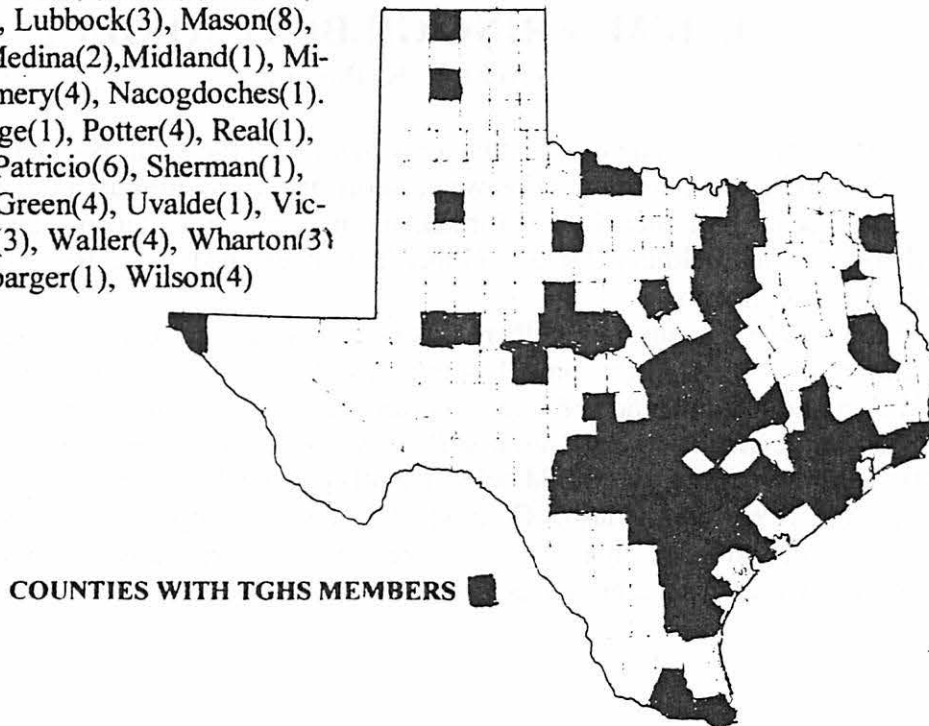
New Braunfels GTHS members	18
Kerrville members	14
Fredericksburg members	13
Boerne members	11
Brenham members	11
Georgetown members	11
Dallas members	9
Corpus Christi members	8
Fort Worth members	8
Sugar Land members	8
Mason members	8
Rosenberg members	7

The same pattern of dispersal is found in our county-by-county membership figures. Outside Travis, Bexar and Harris Counties, only eleven other counties are home to ten or more members. These eleven counties account for almost 1/4th (22.6%) the state-wide membership.

Comal County GTHS members	27
Dallas County members	26
Fort Bend County members	19
Kendall County members	17
Kerr County members	17
Fayette County members	15
Washington County members	14
Austin County members	13
Gillespie County members	13
Tarrant County members	13
Williamson County members	13

Twenty-three other Texas counties each have only one GTHS member. Another forty-eight counties have two or more but fewer than ten members. The combined membership of this group of seventy-one counties represents a little more than 1/4th (27.9%) the total GTHS members in Texas.

These are the seventy-one counties with fewer than ten members. Each county's membership is shown in parentheses: Angelina(3), Atascosa(5), Bandera(1), Bastrop(7), Bee(3), Bell(7), Blanco(4), Brazoria(4), Brazos(8), Brown(1), Burleson(1), Burnet(6), Calhoun(5), Cameron(1), Cass(2), Coleman(1), Collin(1), Colorado(3), Coryell(2), Denton(4), DeWitt(7), Ellis(1), El Paso(3), Erath(2), Falls(3), Galveston(8), Glasscock(1), Goliad(3), Gonzales(3), Grayson(4), Gregg(1), Guadalupe(5), Hayes(4), Haskell(1), Hidalgo(2), Hill(1), Jefferson(8), Jim Wells(3), Johnson(2), Karnes(2), Kleberg(1), Lampassas(1), Lavaca(6), Lee(4), Liberty(2), Live Oak(2), Lubbock(3), Mason(8), McLennan(4), Medina(2), Midland(1), Milam(2), Montgomery(4), Nacogdoches(1), Nueces(8), Orange(1), Potter(4), Real(1), Runnels(1), San Patricio(6), Sherman(1), Taylor(1), Tom Green(4), Uvalde(1), Victoria(5), Walker(3), Waller(4), Wharton(3), Wichita(1), Wilbarger(1), Wilson(4)



IN MEMORIAM HAROLD H. SCHULZE

Harold H. Schulze, age seventy-three, of Mosheim, in Bosque County, Texas, died January 11, 2002, at his home. Harold was born May 14, 1928, the son of Rudolph and Emma Meyer Schulze. He graduated as salutatorian from Turnersville High School in Coryell County at age sixteen and later served his country in Korea. Harold enjoyed farming and carpentry work, and he worked for the A.S.C.S. and also made insurance appraisals on crops. He married Irene Mühlhause on December 6, 1952.

Harold was an active member in the Heart of Texas Chapter of the Texas German Society. He served on the Convention Committee for the 2001 Joint Convention of T.G.S. and the German-Texan Heritage Society held at Waco. He also served as Chair of the Silent Auction Committee for annual *Oktoberfest* celebrations and was a State Director of the Texas German Society 1988-1999.

Harold's survivors include Irene, his wife of forty-nine years; his daughter Linda and husband Richard Collins of Carrollton; his daughter Barbara and husband Greg Evetts of Dallas; his daughter Laurie and husband Dwayne Guinn of Clifton; his son Larry Schulze and wife Sherry of Clifton; his son Danny Schulze of Tomball; his sister Bertina and husband, Herbert Bartels of Mosheim; Harold also is survived by eleven grandchildren.

Funeral services were held January 13 at Trinity Lutheran Church at Clifton under the direction of the Clifton Funeral Home. Interment was at the Trinity Lutheran Church Cemetery. The family requested that in lieu of flowers memorials may be made to Trinity Lutheran Church c/o the Harold Schulze Memorial Fund, 803 West Third Street, Clifton, Texas 76634. *(information submitted by Van Massirer)*

IN MEMORIAM REMEMBERING GILBERT JORDAN by John H. Kothmann

Gilbert Jordan first came to my attention when I read the small booklet, "A Biographical Sketch of Ernst and Lizette Jordan." This was a short history by him about ancestors shared by both him and myself. His father, Daniel Jordan, and my great grandfather, Heinrich Jordan, had been brothers. Emilie Willman Jordan, Gilbert's mother, had been the sister of my great grandfather, John Willmann.

The first time I actually met Gilbert was when I took night classes in German at S.M.U. in Dallas, during the 1960s. At this time, I went to his office and introduced myself.

It was in late 1972 that he and I again became acquainted, after he and Terry, his son, had written *Ernst and Lisette Jordan: German Pioneers in Texas*. After this, we started to visit infrequently. At these times, we would help each other remember events or German sayings and songs of the Art, Texas area (Mason County). All of my grandparents and both parents were either born, grew up, attended church, or had lived in this general area. From them I had heard many of the same German sayings, songs, and stories.

Two of the summers before Gilbert wrote *Yesterday in the Texas Hill County* and *German Texana* he and Terry would come to the Hill Country while I was on vacation in Fredericksburg, Texas. I went with them on two field trips to study log structures, cemeteries and collect German Texana material. Part of the time Terry and I would leave Gilbert at some old folks home such as the Hermann Sons Home for Aged in Comfort, Texas, for several hours. Here he would conduct interviews and collect old German rhymes, riddles, jokes and other sayings. Later he would regale us with the ones he had collected.

In 1979, at the first convention of the newly organized German-Texan Heritage Society in Austin, we both presented programs. When the G.T.H.S. held their convention in San Antonio in 1980, Gilbert, Terry and I rode together from Dallas to San Antonio. On the way down, we stopped at Eakin Press, in Burnet, Texas, to observe the publishing of Gilbert's book "German Texana." In 1988, the German-Texan Heritage Society convention was again in Austin, Texas. At this time, I presented a program on German bakeries and stone bake ovens. To my pleasant surprise, when I finished, Gilbert read the short poem "Backe, backe Kuchen." This was a great ending for my program.

Gilbert was more than a relative. He was a true friend.

In the tradition of the Brothers Grimm, Gilbert Jordan collected German poems, anecdotes, rhymes, riddles and songs in the Texas Hill Country. Truly he was the Brothers Grimm of this area.

2002 will be the 100th anniversary of the birth of Gilbert J. Jordan.

Editor's Note: Gilbert Jordan's books mentioned above in John H. Kothmann's tribute were

German Texana: A Bilingual Collection of Traditional Materials, Burnet, Eakin Press, 1980

Yesterday in the Texas Hill County, College Station, Texas A&M University Press, 1979

Ernst and Lisette Jordan: German Pioneers in Texas. Austin, Van Boeckmann-Jones Co., 1971



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QUERY FOR GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY MEMBERS

submitted by Newton Brand

SURNAMES: BOLLING, PETERS, RIPPE, SIMON, STAATS, TOMFOHRDE

I hope that someone in GTHS can help me in my search for the parents of four GERMAN-TEXAN immigrant ancestors, each of whom, at one time or another, listed their birthplace as HANOVER (whether it was the City or Kingdom, I do not know).

BOLLING, HENRY F. was born about 1860 and is believed to have landed in New York on the ship "Neckar" on 8/15/1879. Nothing is known about his life in the U.S. before he was listed in the 1887 Houston City Directory as a clerk in a hotel owned by JOHN TOMFOHRDE, also from Hanover and a friend of HENRY'S parents who remained in Hanover. In 1889, HENRY married MARY SIMON in Houston and they had a son named CHARLES EUGENE. HENRY died in 1892 while on a trip to San Antonio where he is said to have sung with the Houston Saengerbund Society chorus. Funeral services were held in the First German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Houston. In addition to the Houston Saengerbund, HENRY was a member of the Houston Schuetzenverein, Magnolia Lodge #7, Sons of Hermann, Humboldt Lodge #2868, and the Knights of Honor.

PETERS, TRENETTA was born in 1839 and, according to the U.S. Census, she arrived in the U.S. in 1845, at age 6. I have been unable to find any passenger list or other record of her immigration. Nothing is known about her life prior to her 1856 marriage as "MISS" TRENETTA PETERS, age 17, in Brazoria County, Texas to an 1844 Alsatian immigrant, GREGORY SIMON. In the 1880 U.S. Census, ALBERT and DORA RIPPE (about whom, more below) were living in TRENETTA and GREGORY'S home in Brazoria and were listed as TRENETTA'S "father" and "mother". The only explanation I can see for the "PETERS" name is that she was either adopted or DORA'S daughter from a previous marriage.

ALBERT RIPPE was born about 1804 and his wife DORA RIPPE was born about 1813. ALBERT arrived in the U.S. sometime prior to the 1850 Brazoria County, Texas Census where he is listed with 3 other RIPPE'S, perhaps his children: DOCIA, age 14, PRUDENCE, age 9, and CHRISTIAN, age 17. ALBERT and DORA appear in the 1860, 1870 and 1880 Census, the latter as mentioned above, as TRENETTA'S "father" and "mother". DORA'S maiden name is believed to have been STAATS, but this has not been confirmed.

If you have any information about any of the above or if you have any suggestions as to how I might best direct my search, I would appreciate your contacting by e:mail or by regular mail at the addresses listed below. Thank you.

Newton Brand
2016 Main, #2501
Houston, Texas 77002
E:mail: nbrand@houston.rr.com

BEERWINKEL – KOEHN REUNION
submitted by Lorchen Koehn

The fifth family reunion of the descendants of Melissa (Ringener) Beerwinkel Koehn was held Oct. 27 at the Lemon Tree Café in Bellville (Texas). The parents of Melissa were Christian and Anna Marie Dorothea (Emshoff) Reingener of the New Wehdem community.

Melissa's first husband was George Beerwinkel, who died at the age of 35. Their children were William C. Beerwinkel (married Emma Hohlt); Hulda Beerwinkel (died in infancy); Elsie Beerwinkel (married Edwin Remmert); Lilly Beerwinkel (died in infancy); and Herbert G. Beerwinkel (married Annie).

Melissa's second husband was Fritz Koehne (the ending "e" was dropped after they married and before their children were born). Their children were Henry Wm. Koehn (married Alma); Johnny F. Koehn (married Ella Luedke); Raymond F. Koehn (married Ella Mae Froebel); and Lennis Koehn (married Bernie J. Wittner). Of the children, Lennis Wittner, of Brenham, is the only one remaining; and of the spouses remaining, Ella Mae Koehn, of Temple, was present at the reunion with a special guest, her sister, LuEllen Luedke of Bellville.

Fritz Koehne's parents were Charlotte Wilhelmine "Minna" Scheer and Friedrich "Theodor" Koehne of St. Louis, Missouri. After "Theodore" passed away "Minna" moved to Zionsville with her children because her sister lived there.

Attending the reunion (by family) were Elsie Beerwinkel Remmert's son, Erwin Remmert (and Bobbie); Elsie's daughter, Lucille Remmert Martin (and Burke), all of San Antonio; Elsie's grandson, Ronnie Martin (and Joyce) of Tomball; Herbert Beerwinkel's son, Herbert Beerwinkel Jr. (and Barbara) of Chappell Hill, Texas; and granddaughter Holly Beerwinkel Hahn of Brenham; William Henry Koehn's daughter, Mary Lou Koehn Kamas (and Eugene) of Waco; Johnny Koehn's son, Jerry Koehn (and Lorchen) and Johnny's granddaughter, Melissa Koehn Mitchell (and Tony), all of Port Lavaca.

Celebrations in the family were the wedding of Zachary and Christi Taylor, grandson of Mrs. Raymond Koehn (Ella Mae) and son of Nancy (Koehn) and James Taylor of Hope, Arkansas; and the birth of a great-granddaughter for Ella Mae and granddaughter of Kris (Koehn) and Robert Hubik of Bedford.

A card was signed by all in attendance and taken to Aunt Lennis Wittner by the Remmerts, the Martins and the Koehns.

THERE WERE TWO MENGER FAMILIES IN SAN ANTONIO
(CORRECTION OF NEWSPAPER HEADLINE)
by Theresa Gold

[Theresa Gold sent the following to the Journal editor in hopes it might correct misinformation in a San Antonio Express-News headline that accompanied a story on German pioneer Simon Menger.] If someone sends you the Paula Allen column from (the San Antonio Express-News) Sunday, January 13, 2002, "Hotelier Manger was known for his music and his soap," please do not use that headline. The word "hotel" does not appear anywhere in the article. There were two different Menger families (in San Antonio) --- William Menger with the hotel and Simon Menger with the soap factory, also San Antonio's first music teacher. The headline writer did not read the story but saw the Menger name and immediately jumped to hotel. There should be some sort of correction in the paper....Also, some of the information on the soap works is not

correct, or at least incomplete. A direct descendant of Simon Menger has written to Paula Allen to correct and add some things. He says it is unlikely a box pictured (in the newspaper article) came from Menger soap factory. We do know that there were two, three or more soap works in San Antonio, and this probably (was a picture) from a different one (different soap works).

GRANDMOTHER MATHILDE

by Ray Heinsohn

I have in my library two books that are invaluable to me. They are from my grandmother, Mathilde Wagner Heinsohn. They are *Huckleberry Finn*, a Christmas gift dated December 25th, 1941. I was six years old. And *Homes and Habits of Wild Animals* from Christmas 1943. I do not know if I was able to read these books at the time, but I do know that my love of reading must have been, in part at least, one of the more valuable gifts she gave me.

Grandmother Mathilde gave us all many gifts, mainly by example. Whenever we visited, I remember her as being tireless, the first one up in the morning and the last to bed each night. We always awoke to the smell of breakfast cooking, the sight and sounds of grandmother busy in the kitchen. It was a beautiful feeling of comfort and security as a child. I knew she would always be there to love me.

When I was a young man, Mathilde told me about the day she packed a lunch for her husband, Adolph, and wished him good luck, as she always did when he left on one of his fishing trips. Adolph drowned in the creek that day. That was several years before I was born, so I never got to know him except through my grandmother. Whenever she spoke of him, her eternal love was always evident. As I only knew my grandfather through my grandmother's innocent, loving perspective, he remains perfect in my mind.

The Friday after Thanksgiving 1997, I drove to Fayetteville and showed Kermit Heinsohn my family album. He told me that the home my great grandfather Albert Wagner had built still stood on Prahoda Road. I failed to find the location that day as a heavy rain storm covered the road, and I was not precise about the directions. When I returned several weeks later, in January, I was told the house had been moved on the 19th of December. I will never be able to stand at the home where my grandmother lived as a child. I was extremely disappointed at the time, but having the home bought and moved probably saved it from certain destruction. I found the home at New Ulm. It is scheduled for restoration. I have the name and phone number of the persons who bought and moved it. Perhaps I will call someday and thank them.

To know the location of my ancestors as they lived their lives, to walk where they walked, gives me a sense of closeness. Our thoughts may transcend time and space so they may yet know they are not forgotten. So if you remember stories that have been passed down to you, please tell some. Let us let them know they are not forgotten.

→ REMINDER: MAIFEST WILL BE CELEBRATED SATURDAY, APRIL 27TH AT THE GERMAN FREE SCHOOL BUILDING IN AUSTIN BEGINNING AT 10 A.M. EVERYONE IS INVITED!

EARLY HISTORY OF BERTRAM FAMILY OF GUADALUPE COUNTY

by Leon H. Bertram

Heinrich Christian Ludwig Bertram of Braunschweig, Germany, and formerly of Isenbittel, Germany, born on November 8, 1841, and Caroline (nee Bethmann) Bertram, formerly of Schoppenstedt, Germany, also near Braunschweig, Germany, born November 2, 1849, together with five German-born children, were a family of immigrants who came to America, more specifically Guadalupe, County, Texas in the year of 1880. A translated letter from a distant relative in Germany, written to Lena Bertram Voss in 1948, youngest daughter of Ludwig, indicated the family lived at Uhland Strasse 13, Braunschweig, when the family moved to Texas . In a recent attempt to locate this address, the Braunschweig Postal Service indicated that this address is now non-existent.

Being about 39 years of age when emigrating, Ludwig had worked as a watchman in a factory in Braunschweig, or the area, according to Henry Bertram, the oldest son. It was stated that the family lived in a two-level dwelling--the family lived in the top level and the domestic animals stayed beneath on the ground level. This was probably true when the family lived in Isenbittel; if this was the situation in Braunschweig is not known for certain. The Bertram families were engaged in agricultural pursuits for many generations, but, also, in due time, some, as well as Ludwig, gained industrial jobs as the industrial revolution gained headway in Germany in the 19th Century.

The research of baptismal documents of the children in Ludwig's family, and the baptismal records of baptized children in two generations of Bertrams previously, including Ludwig, indicated the Bertram parents of three German generations in Isenbittel as being "hauslings". Jens Mueller-Koppe, a professional ancestral researcher of Bremen, Germany, was employed to do research regarding the Bertram family in Isenbittel. Since there was difficulty in comprehending the meaning of a "hausling", Jens was contacted and gave an explanation of the term. Essentially, the Bertrams were peasant farmers. Hauslings were the lowest classification in the social and economic strata; however, in this period of time in European history, the vast majority of people were in this classification.

Jens states: "A hausling ("ae" stands for the umlaut) was a very small farmer or crofter, who was dependent on a bigger farmer (these farmers were called "Meiers). He had to pay a "Heuer" (a rent) for his house, because the hausling did not own his house, but rented a house from the bigger farmer. A hausling lived on the farm of the meier, which did not mean that he and his family lived in the same house, but within and upon the area of the farm. The dependency of the hausling differed from area to area. In some areas a hausling had to work for the meier one or two days a week and in the harvest time--and this was the case for hauslings in the Isenbittel area. The hausling was often not paid at all (if he got any payment it was payment in kind), but only the equivalent was the house and some kind of partiarchal care in case of illness. The hausling had no land of his own, but only a very small bit of land to use for growing some vegetables and a few livestock, as

pigs, cattle and fowl. The hausling, being the lowest class of people, meant the term was used for all inhabitants with a very small parcel of land, or no land in rural, or near rural, areas in the 19th Century. This meant that 19th Century hauslings in areas of growing industrialization base were often factory workers, in fact. They rented a house like the rural hausling did, but they paid a higher rent to be free of all other duties--but still had vegetable plots and domestic animals." Apparently, Ludwig gained livelihood for himself and his family in some fashion of the above description, being engaged in agriculture and factory employment at the same time, or perhaps, separately in industry, before emigrating to Texas.

Jens also stated that in addition to a hausling being poor and dependent, they had few rights in the village community, "far away from one man-one vote", to use his quotation. Since hauslings were greatly exploited, Jens says, "It is easy to understand that there were many hauslings amongst the emigrants."

The Bertram family departed on a sailboat from the port of Hamburg--the German port from which many German immigrants departed. The overland trip from Barunschweig to Hamburg would have been approximately 120 miles.

They arrived in the United States at the port of New Orleans, Louisiana. From New Orleans they traveled by train to Austin, Texas, and from there, they made their way to the northern part of Guadalupe County, Texas, about 40 miles south of Austin.

They settled on a farm (and later other farms) in the Kingsbury, Zorn and Staples communities--all a short distance north and northeast of Seguin, Texas. It is thought the enticement of friends in Texas encouraged them to make the big move to this location. The Henry Bertram family notes that the family did not particularly like their new home in Texas, and would like to have gone back to Germany. However, there was no money available for them to make the trip back. Therefore, they stayed, gained agricultural pursuit to earned a livelihood, engaged in community activities, and, thereby, became and established Texas family--and eventually U. S. citizens.

Inasmuch as the Bertram family was Lutheran in religious faith, and probably had been since the Reformation, Jens Mueller-Koppe, professional ancestral researcher, was employed in 1998 to research the records of the Kirchenbuch at Hannover, Germany, the archives for the Lutheran Church in Germany, and which contains the archive records of the Evangelical Lutheran Parish of Isenbuettel, 1638-1852.

Jens determined the father of our forbear, Heinrich Chistian Ludwig Bertram, was Johann Heinrich Bertram. The records indicated that he married on November 13, 1831, at the age of 31 years; thereby is can be assumed that he was born in 1800 (birthdate not recored in Isenbittel). Johann Heinrich was the 3rd son in his family of siblings. He married Louise Katherine Dorothy Wolter, of Isenbittel, and she was 27 years of age at marriage. It can be assumed she was born in 1804. This couple, shown as hauslings in the documentation and the parents our immigrant

forbear, had four children: 1. a son, Heinrich Wilhelm August, born August 24, 1832; 2. a second son, Heinrich Fredrich Andreas, born January 11, 1835, but died July 10, 1837, at the age of 2 years; 3. a third son, Heinrich Ernst Wilhelm, born September 12, 1838; 4. and a fourth son, our immigrant forbear, Heinrich Christian Ludwig, born on November 8, 1841.

The Bertram grandparents (paternal) of our immigrant forbear, also a "hausling" by documentation, were Johann Heinrich Christian Bertram and Dorothee Pabst. This is the couple that moved to Isenbittel as there are no birthdates or birth locations for either of these grandparents at Isenbittel; hence, the researcher speculated that this family moved to Isenbittel about 1800, more or less. There were slight indications the family may have moved to Isenbittel from one of the following nearby communities: Meine, Wettmershagen, or Ribbesbuettel. They are given in the church records as the parents of five children, the third son being Johann Heinrich, born about 1800, and the father of our immigrant forbear, Heinrich Christian Ludwig. Brothers of Johann Heinrich were: Wilhelm, born in 1793; Christian, born in 1796; Frederick, born in 1802; and a sister, Dorothea, who married Heinrich Krotzmann in 1830.

The maternal grandparents of Heinrich Christian Ludwig, our immigrant forbear, were Hennig Wolter, a soldier, and Dorothee Hedwig Cordes. Based on the age (66years) and the death date of Hennig Wolter, March 4, 1835, it can be determined that Hennig Wolter was born in 1769. Dorothee lived in Isenbittel with her parents and was born on September 28, 1770.

Dorothee Cordes' parents, the maternal great grandparents of our immigrant forbear, and living in Isenbittel, were Hennig Christian Cordes and Sophie Magladene Sonnemann, with no birth dates given.

Ludwig and Caroline were blessed with nine children. The first six were born in Germany; the latter three in the United States. The first of the German-born children died as an infant in Germany. The five surviving German-born children were: Henry, Louise, Fred, Augusta and Emma. Henry, the oldest son, was 11 years of age when arriving. The three children born in Texas were: Herman, Frank and Lena. At the age of 3 or 4 Frank died from an accidental gunshot wound. His body was buried under a tree on the family farm. Seven of the nine children, three boys and four girls, attained adulthood, married and sired families, the members, some of which live in States outside of Texas, but principally today, as yet, in Texas, and, more principally, in Guadalupe and Comal Counties in Texas.

Ludwig became a naturalized citizen of the United States on November 15, 1891. In Texas, he was a farmer. On January 1, 1883, he acquired 50 acres in Guadalupe County for \$1,500. On May 5, 1883, he acquired another 33 acres for \$450. He acquired 3/4 of an acre on December 2, 1905, apparently for a homesite, for \$350. He died on October 30, 1914, with yellow jaundice, being the cause of death. His burial site is in the Zorn, Texas, cemetery.

Caroline also became a citizen in 1891. She was a homemaker and a skilled seamstress. She died on December 13, 1914, of a heart attack. Her burial site is next to Ludwig's in the Zorn, Texas, cemetery.

Henry Bertram, born November 30, 1869, married Ida Voss, and farmed in Guadalupe County; then the family moved to Bishop, Texas, in Nueces County, in 1911. He bought land and farmed in that county of South Texas and was very active in church and community activities.

Louise Bertram married August Altenhoff and lived in Guadalupe County where they were farmers.

Augusta Bertram moved to California and married James Wilson Moore.

Friedrich Bertram moved to California and, later, to Klamath Falls, Oregon; he was a jeweler, owned a jewelry store, and married Laura Mordecai.

Emma Bertram married Reinhold Dietert, lived in the York Creek area of Guadalupe County, and they were farmers.

Herman Bertram married Othelia Farenhold and engaged in farming in several South Texas communities.

Lena Bertram married Willie Voss, lived in Guadalupe County, and they were engaged in farming.

These seven family groups have had and have children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren living in Texas ^{AND} the various areas of the USA. At this time there are several very young seventh generation children in this Bertram family. Currently, in this year of 2002, there are approximately 450 direct, living offspring in the total Ludwig and Caroline Bertram Family. The names, spouses' names, and addresses of all the direct decedents have been located by this writer and are chronicled in a booklet, entitled "Bertram Family Genealogy Book". A copy is on file with the German-Texas Heritage Society.

THE BEICKER FAMILY AND THEIR DESCENDANTS 1760-2001

A book researched and compiled by M.C. Forister

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ST. ANDREW LUTHERAN CHURCH & HIGH HILL SCHOOL

by Mikki Eschberger Meyer

On April 14, 2002, St Andrew Lutheran Church-Paint Creek, 7 miles north of Paige in the beautiful rolling sandy hills in northeast Bastrop County, will celebrate its 90th anniversary. The celebration will take place on April 14, exactly 90 years after the church constitution was signed.

Two acres of land were donated by Mrs Friedrike Gorlitz Ihlo in 1910 to be used as a church and school. No one can remember the original building prior to 1912, however Max Ihlo, Sr had this to say "The school was organized on the basis of a community private school. In 1912, the patrons built another school to take the place of the old one." Pastor Hugo Krienke, from Paige, was teaching German School and also Christian instructions to the children. The families attended church at Siloah Church near McDade. Before 1910, the children also attended school there. It was a very long walk of 4 to 5 miles depending on where you lived.

Under the leadership of Rev Krienke and Herman Eschberger, labor and cash was donated to build a building. August Raschke was in charge of carpenter work. He also built desks, benches, and book cases. School was held 2 days a week for 5 months during the winter. Sixteen children attended these classes. The school and confirmation classes were continued in the winter of 1911-1912 and ended at Easter of 1912 with the confirmation of 5 children in Siloah Church of McDade. These 5 were: Emil, Louise, Otto, and Herman Eschberger and Irma Voigt.

The area residents also wanted Rev Krienke to conduct worship services in the school house. The first worship service was held March 10, 1912 to a full house. Church was held on the second Sunday of the month since Rev Krienke also served Paige, Siloah, and Spring Creek near Fedor. He traveled by buggy and often brought one of his children along to open gates. After this service, the Constitution and By-laws of the Synod were read and discussed. It was agreed to hold Sunday afternoon worship services once a month and to join a Lutheran congregation. Worship services were continued on the second Sunday in April. After the service, 12 families signed the Constitution and By-laws, and with this, St Andreas Church was established on April 14, 1912. The name was later changed to St Andrew. Those signing the Constitution were: Herman Eschberger, August Grosse Sr, Otto Schulz Sr, Max Ihlo Sr, Ernst Voigt, August Raschke, Wilhelm Schmidt, Henry Schmidt Sr, Gerhard Richter, Paul Meschke, Gottlieb Eschberger, and August Jenke. Council members were elected: Herman Eschberger-Chairman, Ernst Voigt-Secretary, Paul Meschke-Treasurer. St Andreas joined the First Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Texas (the congregation was accepted in the Synod meeting at Prairie Hill on April 25-29, 1912).

In 1912, a full time teacher was hired to teach the children. The first teacher was Marie Wilson (1912-1916). Later teachers were: Mary Wolf (1916-1917), Hattie Tummins (1917-1918), Lydia Hoffman (1918-1919), Annie Hackworth (1919-1920), Verna Nunn (1920-1921), Ruth Lowden (1921-1923 & 1927-1931), Crystal Etzel (1923-1924), Ruby Hewatt (1924-1925), Hattie Beth Carter (1925), Lilly Fergerson (1926-1927), Louise Childs (1927-released after 2 weeks because she did not have a certificate), Ruth Lowden (1927-1931), Trilby Hoermann (1931-1943), Fredrick Kloppe (1943-1944), Louise Rother (1944-1946). From 1946-1948 no teacher was available so children were driven to Paige School. In 1948-1949 Olga Schultz taught and Posie Waitman in 1949-1950. The school officially closed at the end of the school year in 1950 and was consolidated with Paige Independent School District in May 1953. The early school year at High Hill School was usually from October until March or April--or until money played out! The teachers would board with local families.

Rev Krienke served St Andreas until his untimely death in 1914. It took almost a year to get another preacher. In 1916 a pump organ was bought which was used until 1972 when an electric organ was purchased. It was difficult to keep preachers because the church was so remote and the roads were bad. Times were tough and were evidenced by the pastors salary. In 1918 it was \$100 a year, in 1925 it was \$80, in 1931 only \$60, and in 1933 it dropped to \$50. This was for once a month services. A number of years the treasury balance was below \$1!

In 1944 Rev Koeppe died and the congregation again had difficulty getting a pastor. Sometimes for months, there was no church. Members did not like attending other congregations and continued searching for pastors. Sometimes they were lucky and one would come for a few months. Finally in May 1945, Rev Mueller from Giddings came out once a month and was generous and preached a free service for Christmas! He resigned in the Fall of 1948 because of his health. Finally in the fall of 1949, Rev Karcher from Fedor agreed to come preach-but St Andreas had to change to Missouri Synod. At this time St Andreas was changed to St Andrew and church minutes would be written in English. In 1961, when Rev Karcher retired, St Andrew changed back to American Lutheran and shared pastors with Paige. In 1964 the old school-church building was remodeled and enlarged. Members from area churches came to help.

It is 90 years later. In looking at the original signers of the church Constitution, I see that most of today's members are descendants of these brave families. St Andrew is probably one of the smaller congregation with membership hovering in the 50's. We do not have a pastor under contract but instead use retired pastors of the synod. One, Pastor Fred Foutz, drives out from Austin once a month. The other two, Rev Willard Rother, and Rev Lee Eschberger, live in McDade and Paige. Today the church is very modern. Gone is the wood heater which has been replaced with central H&A. In the early days, women were not allowed to vote or hold church office. Today 2 of the 3 council members are women-including a woman as president. Men sat on the right side and women and children on the left. Today families sit together. We have a Fellowship Hall for meetings and reunions. We are famous for our annual Hamburger Supper every year on Father's Day Week-end! Another tradition is our Christmas Eve Program which is seen by a packed house, just as the first worship service 90 years ago!

THE ISENSEE FAMILY AND THEIR DESCENDANTS 1799-2001

A book researched and compiled by M.C. Forister

This 8 ½ x 11" book contains 302 pages: 282 surnames, 53 pictures of families, descendants' tree, relationships with Heinrich Henning Julius Isensee and Julia Dittmar; 583 descendants including Robert Bretzke and his second wife Julia Dittmar.

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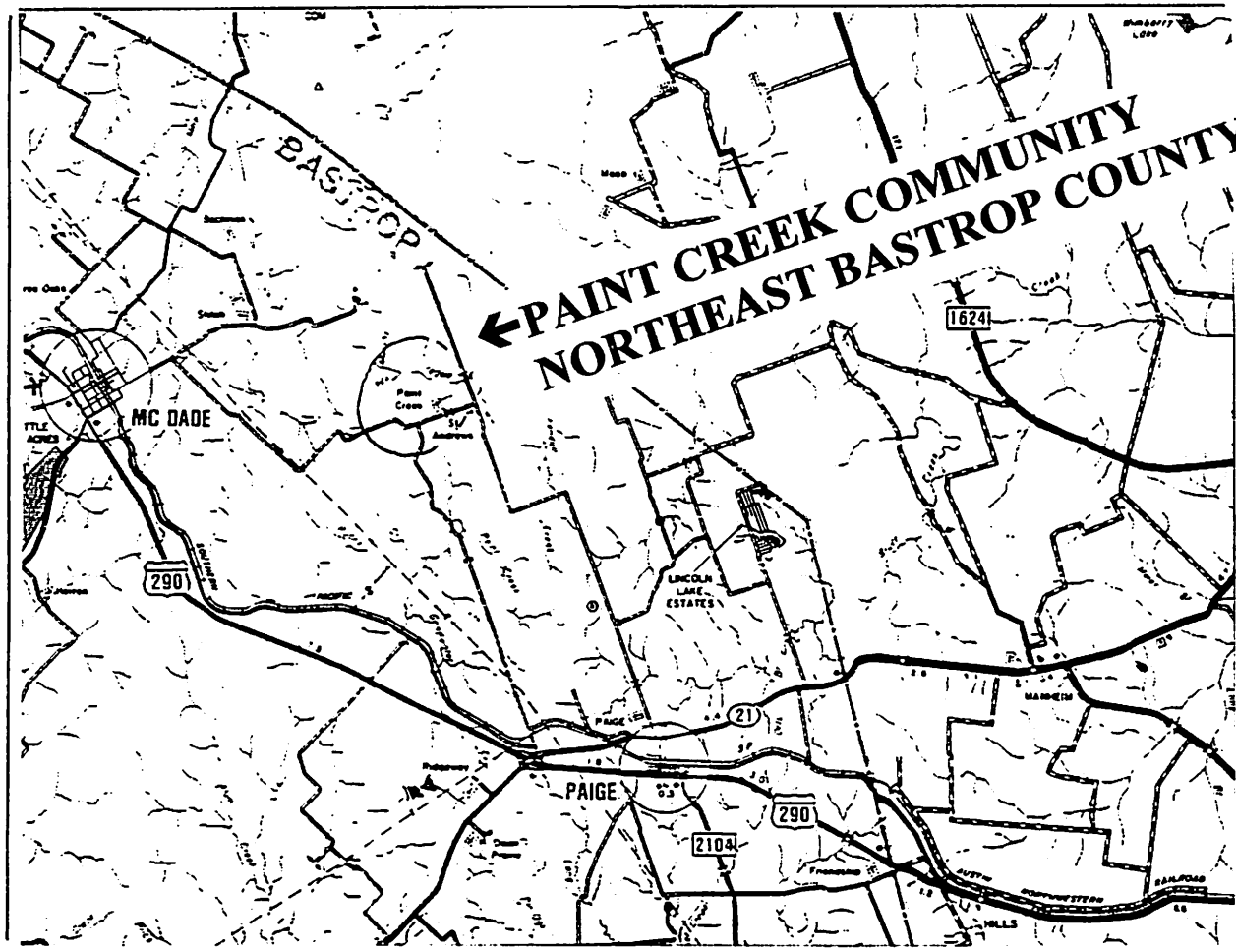
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ESCHBERGER AND PAINT CREEK CEMETERIES

by Mikki Eschberger Meyer

The oldest known cemetery in the Paint Creek area is Eschberger Cemetery. It is located on the J.L. Smith Survey. The story told is that an Eschberger lady sat watching the cows, patching clothes, and listening to the cowbell sounds. The cows belonged to Mr. Mitchell. The hill she sat on was close to her five room log house. She loved the peace and quiet, so she requested to be buried there. Her grave was the first but is unmarked. The location is beautiful. Today it is overgrown, but in her days she would have been able to see the Marsh Branch which flows nearby, plus a good distance over the area. This location was difficult to reach at certain times of the year because of the deep sand. Its use was discontinued about 1918 (the last recorded burial).

On April 19, 1889, Sam Eschberger deeded two acres of his land located in the David H. Dyer Survey and known as the Garrett Tract, to establish a school and cemetery. A school was never built on this site. However, a school and church were built in 1912 on the other side of Paint Creek. This is the present day St. Andrew Lutheran Church – Paint Creek, due to celebrate its 90th anniversary in 2002. At the time Sam deeded the land for the cemetery, there were already six or seven graves there. The first recorded was for Bertha Schmidt, daughter of Henry and Karoline Schmidt, who died August 15, 1877. Today the cemetery is still being used and is maintained by the community of Paint Creek and members of St. Andrew.



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 Edited by Bruce S. Cheeseman
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BRUCE S. CHEESEMAN is an independent consultant in history, archives, and cultural resources management. He lives in Corpus Christi, Texas.

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Editor's Note: Thanks to Ms. Claudia B. Harrel of Kingsville for this submission. Ms. Harrel and Mrs. George Jordan both are great granddaughters of Maria von Blucher.

A RESPONSE TO "THE GENEALOGIST'S NIGHTMARE"

by Lorchen Koehn

Dear Editor:

I recently read a letter written from one cousin to another cousin asking for information, knowing that her uncle worked on family genealogy. The cousin answered that since no one in her family was interested in what Dad was doing, they burned all the papers and old photos. My heart ached, as this is not the first time I've read of this happening. You can go to auctions and flea-markets and see old photos being sold -- no one knowing who they are (and evidently no family member cared.) On the other hand, I can see the other side. When the next generation are younger and starting with their own family, they become too busy making a living and providing for a family. The interest does not begin until the kids are grown and gone. Unfortunately, the older generation are also gone. We need to make sure that the information is there when someone in the younger generation gets interested, "so we can pass the torch".

I would like to recommend to anyone working on family history to share, not only with their own family, but also with their extended family members, especially those interested. From personal experience, what goes out, comes back when least unexpected and when needed.

My father, Paul Freier, was a historian -- not necessarily on our own family, but he loved everyone else's family history, especially connected to Texas history. The flood of 1960 destroyed a lot of papers and photos at their home. He had made a family tree on each of his parents and my mother did the same with each of hers. These were some of the items destroyed. But, surprisingly, some of these are coming "home."

Several years ago, my mother's sister came from Baltimore, MD, to visit and she showed me a family tree. I looked at it and was amazed!! It was in my mother's handwriting. She had made copies and sent them to siblings and cousins. Unfortunately, there was only one, the tree on her mother's side; therefore, I am still hoping that her father's family tree will eventually show up.

On my father's side, we recently visited two of my father's cousins in San Angelo (one is only a couple of years older than I). My great-aunt (not their mother) had given me the family portrait because none of her children were interested in family history. This portrait was a picture of my grandmother's parents with five of the six children; my great-aunt, the youngest, being about 6 at the time. When HEB put in their photo computer, I had several copies made and gave one to each of the cousins, sending the others to other cousins. While in San Angelo, one of the cousins brought out a family tree -- and it was in Dad's handwriting!! Was I glad to get that!! On my grandmother's side of the family, we are very spread out; but on my grandfather's side, the family pretty well stayed in Austin/Washington Co. area and we have had family reunions

for a long time, so I have more information on that side. So along with the pictures, I sent out copies of the family tree.

My husband, Jerry, and I try to visit with the aunts and older cousins. When we have reunions and request them to bring old photos, most won't. Jerry set up one of his cameras just to take pictures of old photos; and I take down information. We try to have extras every time we go to family reunions for anyone who would like a copy. I am always surprised when there is no interest.

In fact when my mother's parents passed away, my uncle was one of those who burned everything. Our family was rescuing as much as we could -- books, furniture, etc. After he passed away, I asked his wife if there were any old family photos of when my mother and uncle were children. When she said "no", I figured that he burned them too. His son, my cousin, is stationed in San Antonio, and when we go to visit my daughter and grandchildren, he usually comes over to visit also. Christmas 2000 he brought with him a family portrait of our grandparents and their children (my mother was about 5 in the picture). Needless to say, I was very excited. Jerry didn't have his special camera with him so we took a picture with the camera we had. When it did not come out very well, I had asked him to come to Port Lavaca. When he came, we went to HEB and I had a couple made. That way the original stayed with him, and I had a copy for me and my brother, which I sent at Christmas. He was very excited!!

Most of you who knew my father and his book "Looking Back: A Scrapbook History of Calhoun County and the Matagorda Bay Area" (based on the articles he wrote for the local newspapers), have asked me what happened to his files. There was no way we could keep them; and since I'm not a historian, I felt that they needed to go where they could be of use. Since my father was a Texas-Ex and even taught Texas history there before moving to Port Lavaca, I decided to donate the files to the Southwestern Library of Texas University. That particular library is the middle one of three located in the same area as the LBJ Library.

So please, don't throw away your parents, grandparents, aunts/uncles, etc., notes and photos. Pass them on to family members who are interested; donate them to libraries, county historians, college history libraries, wherever. We don't want to lose the history.

Thank you.



Lorchen (Freier) Koehn

Editor's note: Lorchen Koehn's letter to the editor above is a great follow-up to the article "A Genealogist's Nightmare" submitted to the Fall edition of the journal by the journal's former genealogy editor, Christa Prewitt.

SALEM LUTHERAN CHURCH OF PORT LAVACA; CELEBRATING 100 YEARS
by Steve Bales for the Port Lavaca Wave
submitted by Lorchen Koehn

On January 5, 1902, a group of German settlers, many of whom traced their families' arrival to Calhoun County through the old port at Indianola, organized Salem Lutheran Parish. The first pastor that served Salem Parish, Rev. R.F. Grueber, was from Glen Flora, Texas, and a member of the Iowa Synod.....some of the early members of Salem listed in the church records were Edward Blum, Herman Runge, Friedrich Tegeler, Daniel Webel, Carl Hoppe, Charles Reichardt, Henry Duelberg, Emil Kupatt, Herman Wehmeyer, Elizabeth Borne and W.J. Stutzenbecker.

The first officially recorded baptism at Salem was Ernst Wehmeyer on Jun. 11, 1902. Worship services in the beginning were held in members' homes and then in the Presbyterian Church in Port Lavaca. Up until Dec.1920 the services were conducted in German, since the majority of the members were of German descent.

In November 1923 real estate was purchased on the corner of Wilson and Colorado Street in Port Lavaca. On Nov. 14, 1923 the congregation received its charter from the State of Texas and the following day construction began on the first church building...The building was dedicated on Jan. 6, 1924 and was built at a cost of \$2,000. A bell was purchased in Dec. 1928 from Sears, Roebuck & Co. --- the same bell is located at the present church facility and is still used each Sunday to call members to worship

Rev. E.A. Kable of Columbus, Ohio was the first pastor to live in Port Lavaca --- he served from 1923 to 1929. The first church parsonage was purchased in 1947 for \$3,000 and moved beside the church building, facing Colorado Street. Rev. Walter Lentz was called to Salem in Jan. 1946 and served until 1955. On Oct. 1, 1950, the congregation began building a new church with Oscar Hahn serving as building committee chairman and general contractor for the project. The new church was dedicated on May 5, 1951. The old building was moved behind the parsonage and used as a fellowship hall. A new parsonage was purchased on the corner of Wilson and Virginia Streets and dedicated on June 19, 1955.

Rev. Wilfred Menke arrived at Salem in Jun. 1955 and served until Dec. 1959. With the arrival of Rev. John Green in Feb. 1960 a new parsonage was purchased at 210 Travis Street. The congregation purchased the present tract of land on Six Mile Road in Feb. 1963 -- construction of the current church building began in 1966. The church was dedicated on Jan. 29, 1967.

Rev. Green served Salem until Nov. 1967. He was followed by Rev. George Haynes who served from Jan. 1968 until April 1988. In 1982, the congregation added a new fellowship hall to the property (and) began the operation of Noah's Ark Preschool.

Rev. Walter Lentz returned to serve Salem as an interim pastor from May to Sep. of 1988. Rev. Daryl Knox served from Oct. 1988 to Jun. 1993. During his pastorage a new parsonage was purchased at 538 Travis Street. Rev. Charles Pegg served as interim pastor from Jul. 1993 to May 1995 when Rev. Arlyn Hausmann was called. Rev. Hausmann served until his retirement in Feb. 2000. Rev. Lester Larson served as interim pastor from Mar. 2000 until Oct. 2001 (when the church began the process of calling a new, full time pastor.).

**[This is an abridged version of an article that appeared in the Port Lavaca Wave,
 January 5, 2002.]**

ARLINGTON AND BAD KÖNIGSHOFEN

FIFTH YEARS OF FRIENDSHIP

by Martha Liehse

Last year marked the 50th anniversary of a special friendship between two cities, Arlington, Texas, and the German town of Bad Königshofen. Celebrations were held in both cities in 2001 to mark this sister city anniversary, and residents of both cities agree that the friendship is as strong as ever.

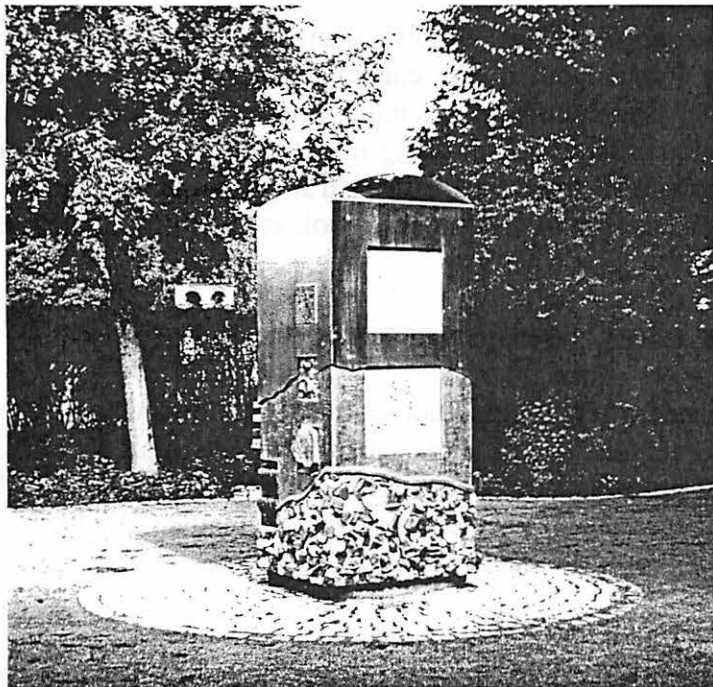
The history of the association of the two cities dates back to the summer of 1951 when the city manager of the Bavarian town then named Königshofen was on a three-month study tour of the United States. Also on the tour was a young woman from Marburg, Germany, who happened to have a pen pal in Arlington. Marburg resident Irene von Falkenried wanted to take the opportunity to meet Theda Howell, her American pen pal, and she urged Königshofen's city manager Kurt Zühlke to accompany her to Arlington at the end of their U.S. tour. In 1951 Arlington and Königshofen were similar to each other in size, each having a population under 10,000.

While visiting in Arlington, Kurt Zühlke told the Howell family and the mayor of Arlington, Tom Vandergriff, about the problems his home town was having. Because Königshofen was located just a few miles west of what had become the border between East and West Germany, hundreds of refugees from the communist east had overwhelmed the town and there was a real shortage of food and clothing. Response to the hardships of Königshofen's residents was quick in Arlington. The City of Arlington, the Arlington Chamber of Commerce and local churches and community organizations decided to adopt Königshofen, and a drive was begun to collect clothing, food and gifts for the German town.

A railroad boxcar filled with items was ready for shipment from Arlington in February 1952. The Texas & Pacific Railroad transported the load free of charge to New Orleans, from where it was shipped, also free of charge, by Lykes Steamship Co. to Germany. That shipment was the first of four to Königshofen. Arlington's generosity was something for which the people of Königshofen were very grateful; they saw the shipments not as just material help or an act of charity, but as a true sign of friendship. In June 1954 Königshofen named its city park "Arlington-Park" as an expression of thanks and to honor Arlington for its generous assistance.

Although Arlington and Bad Königshofen have changed a lot since the 1950s and city and community leaders have come and gone, the friendship has continued. Over the years city officials and other residents of each of the cities, as individuals or in groups, have visited and learned more about their sister city.

The 50th anniversary festivities in 2001 demonstrated the warmth of the friendship between the two cities. In July over 30 Arlington residents (including pen pal Theda Howell) traveled to Bad Königshofen to celebrate the anniversary with their German



The anniversary memorial
in Bad Königshofen.

friends. A special memorial was dedicated in Bad Königshofen's Arlington-Park. Before the arrival of the delegation from Arlington, four Arlington artists together with four Bad Königshofen artists had designed and created a special commemorative work of art in the park. The eight-foot-tall memorial was unveiled during the anniversary festivities.

In October the sister city anniversary was celebrated in Arlington with 28 Bad Königshofen residents as guests. In Arlington's own Bad Königshofen Recreation Area, a seven-ton boulder was unveiled with the logos

of the two cities chiseled into it, to match a commemorative boulder that has been in Bad Königshofen's Arlington-Park since 1985.

With the friendship between the residents of Bad Königshofen and Arlington now as strong as ever, people in both cities are already planning future visits to their sister city. A student exchange and further cultural projects and events are planned as well.

In a very gracious thank-you letter written to Arlington's Mayor Odom at the end of October, Bad Königshofen's Mayor Behr emphasized that the people-to-people friendship of the two cities is "solid as a rock," symbolized, of course, by the commemorative boulders in the parks of the two cities.

Bad Königshofen, a town with 6,949 inhabitants, is located in northern Bavaria and is about a two-hour drive east and slightly north of Frankfurt / Main. The history of the town dates back over 1250 years to the year 741. In 1896 mineral springs were discovered there, and in 1974 the town's name was changed from Königshofen to Bad Königshofen.

This article was submitted by Connie Krause

Der Lustige Strumpf

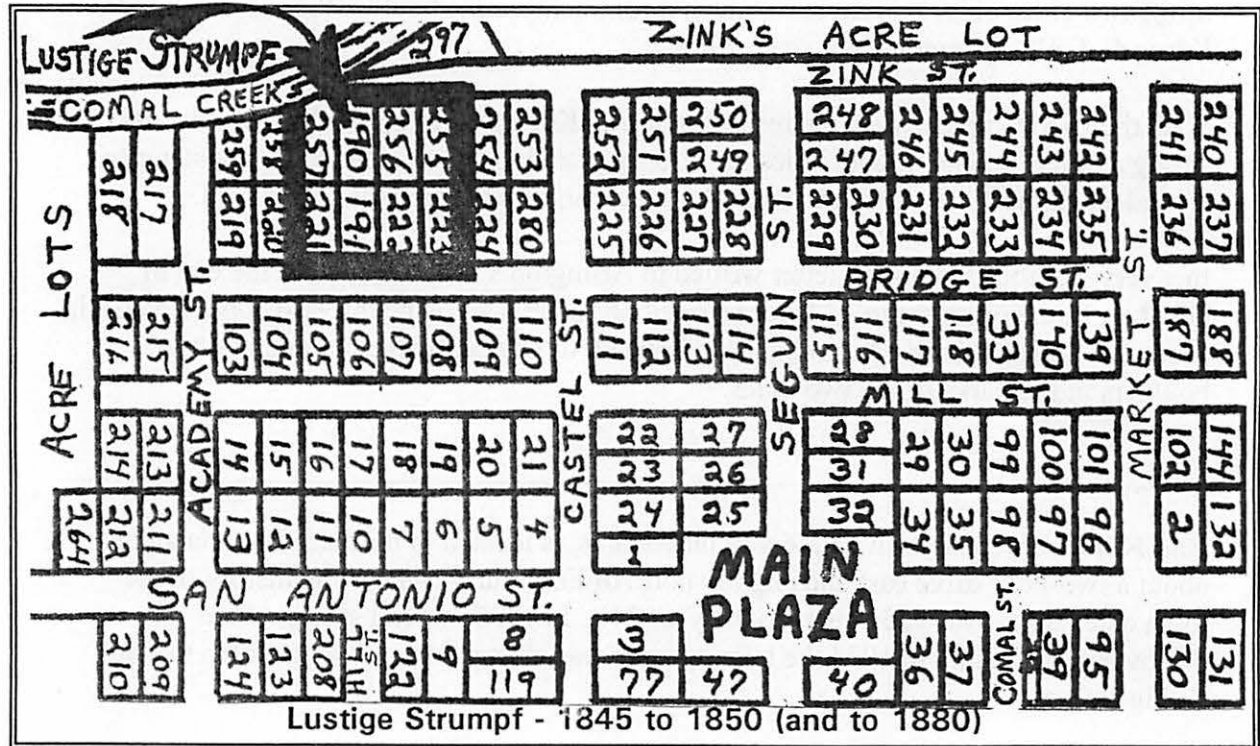
by Everett Anthony Fey

Mention the words "*Lustige Strumpf*" in New Braunfels and you are liable to obtain little, if any, reaction. However, as I found out in the early 1990s, a few of our senior historians will pull you over to the side, peer cautiously around and whisper to you what they have heard about the subject "from my grandfather". In doing my research for the book *New Braunfels: The First Founders*, I encountered the term *Lustige Strumpf* in the chapter on the granting of Town Lots to the early colonists. Let us take a closer look at this intriguing subject.

* * * * * PHASE ONE: 1845 to 1850 * * * * *

The *Lustige Strumpf* area consisted of eight contiguous Town Lots toward the extreme edge of the young settlement of New Braunfels. By 1850 we can assert that, in all probability, there were some colonists who arrived after the First Founders and set up their homes in this area without taking legal possession of the land. Whether they were "squatters" or had some license from the German Emigration Company (Verein) to live there has been lost to history.

The map below shows us the area of these eight town lots. At this time Zink, the surveyor, had probably marked all of the proposed lots on his map but there were no indications on the lots to show their boundaries. The streets were also not as clearly and neatly defined as they appear on the map as this area was literally still on the out-skirts of town. At the very best, the streets consisted of defined trails, especially those leading to the nearby Catholic Church.



We can find two indications that these eight lots had already been "settled" in the manner described above. Most of the Town Lots were assigned almost immediately after the Colonists' arrival in March of 1845. Evidence shows that some were building their homes and others were squabbling about their lots within six weeks! On the other hand, while the Catholic Church received their lots only on Nov. 27, 1847, it seems that they had enjoyed some title to this land before that date as their first "provisional hut of wood" was already built earlier in 1847 as it is pictured on the Panorama of the city drawn during the "summer" of that year. Hence there may be precedent for legal possession of land even before a deed was drawn up.

The deed giving the Lustige Strumpf lots, dated Dec. 19, 1850, mentions "assignees" and those who seemed to have "assigned some right" to them. Even after checking with Deputy Charlotte Boyd at the Court House, we can not be positive the role of this last group. There was a definite transfer of the land to the new owners (assignees). These names are, after all, the same ones who later had the legal right to sell the lots to other individuals.

So who was that first group who "assigned" the land? They were probably individuals who had set up their living abodes in that area with or without some type of approval from the German Emigration Society (the Verein). Their names are not encountered again in the later deeds dealing with these town lots. Another strange phenomenon is the fact that none of the assignees nor the earlier group were among the First Founders. All had arrived in town later, yet the Lustige Strumpf Deed is identical to those giving land to the First Founders.

The second indication that there were "squatters" on the eight lots during this early phase comes from scribbled notes on a scrap of paper uncovered in the research room at the Sophienberg Archives. A title on top reads "*Der Lustige Strumpf*". After several assorted non-pertinent notes, there appear these words: "first settlers in cottage; as they moved away, young bachelors [e.g. of the Lustige Strumpf] moved in [a] piano" (punctuation and notes by editor).

Therefore, in conclusion, there were several settlers living in this area between 1845 and 1850. We can not state positively who they were. However a strong indication is that they were (at least in part) among the "assigning group" mentioned in the deed. The eight were:

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Peter Sams | 4. Fredrich Heidridi | 7. Schelper (et al) |
| 2. Fr. Kunz | 5. Jacob Jung | 8. Wetz |
| 3. J. J. Nickel | 6. Marburger | |

*** * * * * PHASE TWO: 1850 TO 1880 * * * * ***

On Dec. 19, 1850, a deed was drawn up (exactly as the First Founders' deeds) by which the German Emigration Company (Verein) give the eight Town Lots (#190, #191, #221, #222, #223, #255, #256 and #257) to ten "assignees". These "assignee" colonists were:

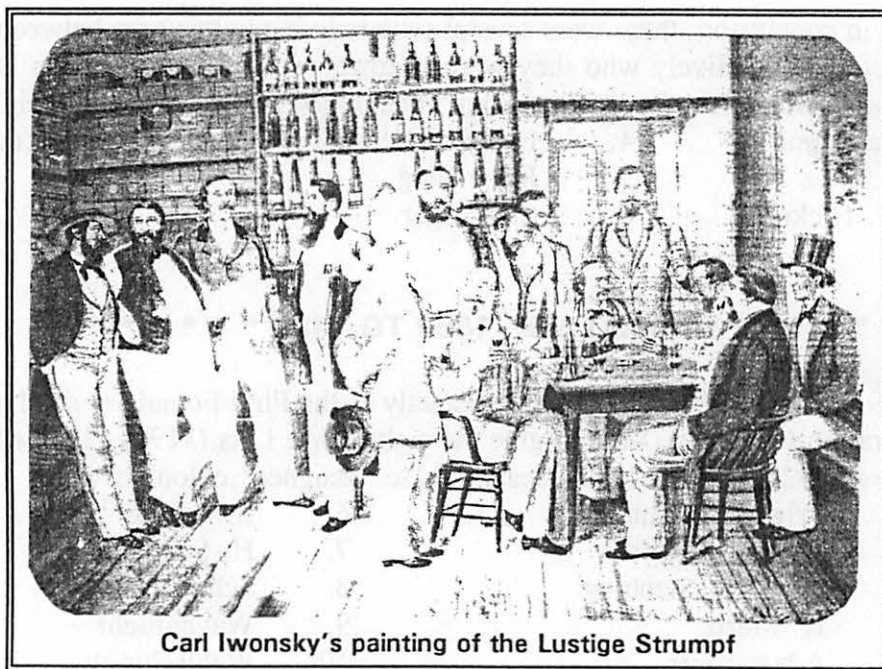
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Friedrich Braun | 6. L. Schutz |
| 2. Philip Haffelder | 7. H. Staats |
| 3. Hof & J. Steubing | 8. Scholl |
| 4. H. Mertz | 9. Wagenfuehr |
| 5. Adam Kunz | 10. Waldschmidt |

The above deed does not identify the eight lots as the Lustige Strumpf but the Index Book to the deeds (which may have been compiled only in the 1870s) does have an explanatory notation (in a different handwriting) calling the area "Lustige Strumpf".

Before we go any further.....why call it Lustige Strumpf?
We have no clear answer to this. This may have been a catchy name that the young men, who frequented the Saloon here [as we will see down below], used to call their recreation place. Another source tells us that the words Lustige Strumpf [in English "The Lucky Stocking"] were used to denote the shape of the land or the area. After studying all the early maps of the area, I can not verify any hint of the shape of a stocking unless we look at the bend in the Comal Creek which touches one lot. I feel the first reason given above is the more plausible.

However, we are certain that the area was already called Lustige Strumpf by July 15, 1851. In the Prince Solms Archive Collection we find a letter of this date from Ludwig Bene to two other men, Wilke and Dooley, about several points of Verein business. He tells them of several recent changes in the town, including the new Catholic Church (their second church, a Walnut Church, had just been completed) and the "widening" or "extension" of the street to the Lustige Strumpf. In all probability, Bene was referring to Bridge Street from the Seguin Street intersection to the Lustige Strumpf area. A slighter possibility would have him referring to Zink Street but it seems that the more popular way to get to the Lustige Strumpf from the other sections of town would have been per Bridge Street.

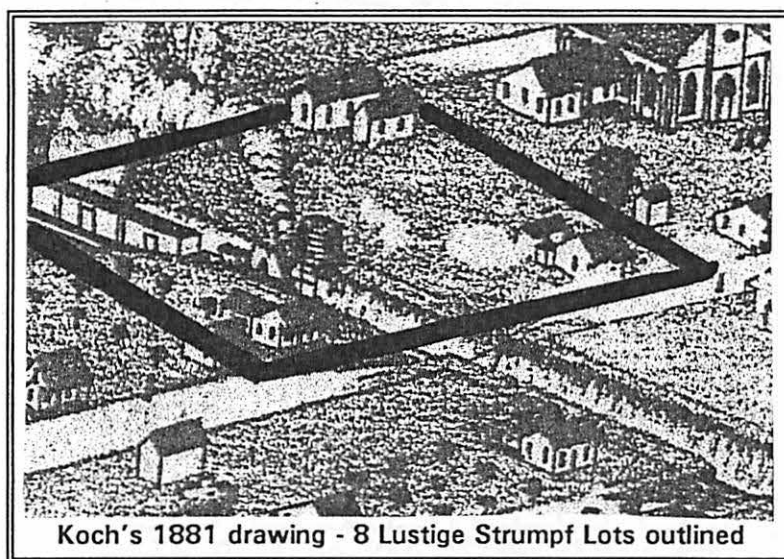
John Rightmire, C.C.G.S. member and Sophienberg Archives volunteer has uncovered an 1857 drawing by the eminent Carl Iwonsky. This painting gives us our only glimpse of the Lustige Strumpf. It is reproduced below and depicts 14 men in fairly lavish attire standing and



Carl Iwonsky's painting of the Lustige Strumpf

sitting around a table. The walls display several shelves lined with bottles as in a saloon of that era. We know from the note in the previous section that a piano had also been moved into the Saloon. John Rightmire also found the same reference in the Schuetze's Yearbook of 1882. Here Herman Seele wrote that the Lustige Strumpf is a "place where the single young men of town gathered in the evenings around a piano for jolly fellowship".

We do not know, and perhaps will never discover, exactly where the Lustige Strumpf (Saloon) stood, except that it was located on one (or more) of the original eight Town Lots. In 1881, Augustus Koch drew a bird's eye view of New Braunfels and placed houses with sheds on three of the Lustige Strumpf lots, namely #221, #223 and #255. Was one of these possibly the Lustige Strumpf? Although its 1881 date puts it in the next phase, I did put it here to illustrate the three possibilities (note that the railroad is already present -- the Lustige Strumpf Saloon was not on the lots seized by the railroad as those had private homes on them).

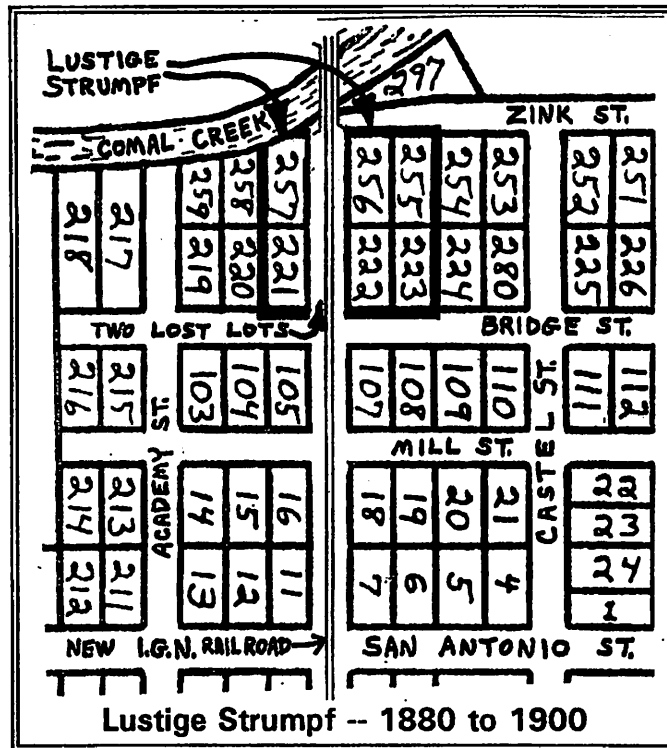


For the rest of this phase (1850 to 1880) we see some of the original "assignees" sell part of the lots to other citizens. However, even with a most thorough research of the deeds at the Court House, we find there to be very confusing transactions. While the eight lots seemed to have been deeded collectively to the 10 assignee individuals in 1850, some of them sold individual lots to other citizens with no apparent authorization from the others in the original group. Even after an exhaustive search into the deeds, a clear record of all transactions could not be found (perhaps these deeds were never filed). No deed was ever found on Town Lot #257 for any time period.

By the later part of this phase, some lots had established homes. In the Dec. 9, 1870, edition of the *Zeitung*, Joseph Schneider placed an ad to rent "a house with a kitchen, stable and well in the Lustige Strumpf". This was probably Town Lot # 191. At any rate, the area was now more populated with some access to at least six of the lots by either Bridge Street or Zink Street. Since Seele wrote the above Yearbook account in 1882 using the "present tense", it seems that he is inferring that the Lustige Strumpf Saloon was still in operation in this area at this time even though some of the other lots already had private dwellings on them.

******* THIRD PHASE: 1880 to 1900 *******

In 1880, the I.G.N. Railroad came to New Braunfels. The tracks came north from San Antonio, curving into New Braunfels through the center of town and then curving north again to head on toward Austin. By choosing to use Hill Street for the railbed through the town, only five Town Lots would need to be cleared but two of them were in the Lustige Strumpf. Town Lot #190, owned by Friderich Wagenfuehr and Town Lot # 191, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Staats and Mrs. Elise Schneider (who also lived on the lot) would have to be purchased and cleared for the railroad. Thus, as the map shows, the Lustige Strumpf was effectively severed into two separate areas.



The railroad seems to have been met with excitement in New Braunfels, giving it a faster link both north and south. During this phase, we can find no reference to the original Lustige Strumpf Saloon. It was never mentioned in any of the deeds. As the 1881 bird's eye drawing indicates on the last page, there were still three houses or buildings on three of the lots even after the railroad came through.

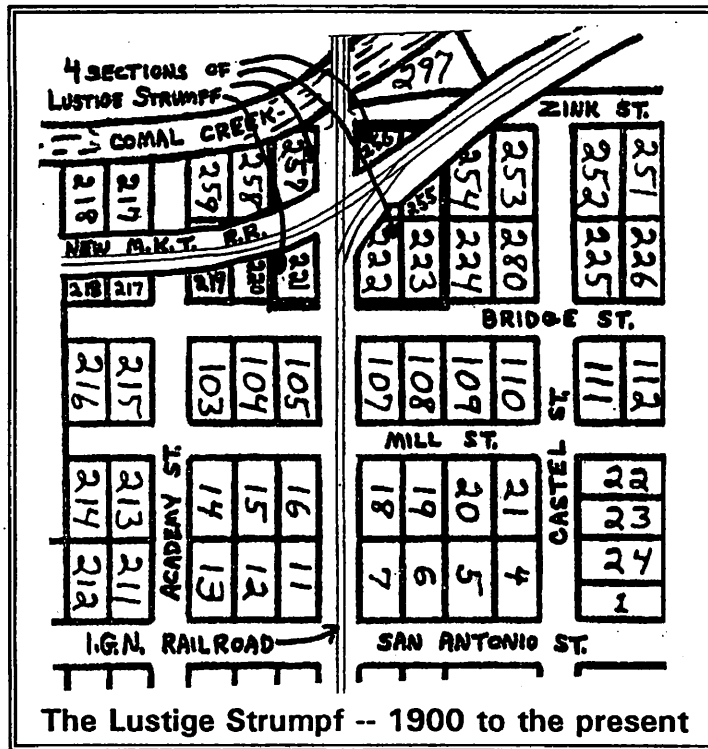
I have attempted to chart the year by year ownership of each of the eight lots from 1850 to 1910 but even an exhaustive search of the deeds makes this a difficult task. It does reveal that Theodore Schwab acquired the four lots on the north side of the railroad in 1880 and later sold parts of these lots to Eugene Seibert and his wife. But again, no hint of the location of the Saloon; could it have disappeared as a building by this time?

The stage is now set for the more intriguing phase of the Lustige Strumpf Saga. We'll start on the next page!

******* PHASE FOUR (PART ONE): 1900 to 19?? *******

With the dawn of a new century, we finally arrive at the details (which some may consider sordid) that were generally handed down from generation to generation by those "in the know" and who were "willing to talk about it".

First, however, we must look at another railroad which came to New Braunfels and again the Lustige Strumpf area would be hard-hit, this time more devastatingly than before. The M.K.T. (Katy) Railroad sliced through five of the remaining six lots of the original Lustige Strumpf. The map below shows the results in the area and its dimensions in 1900.



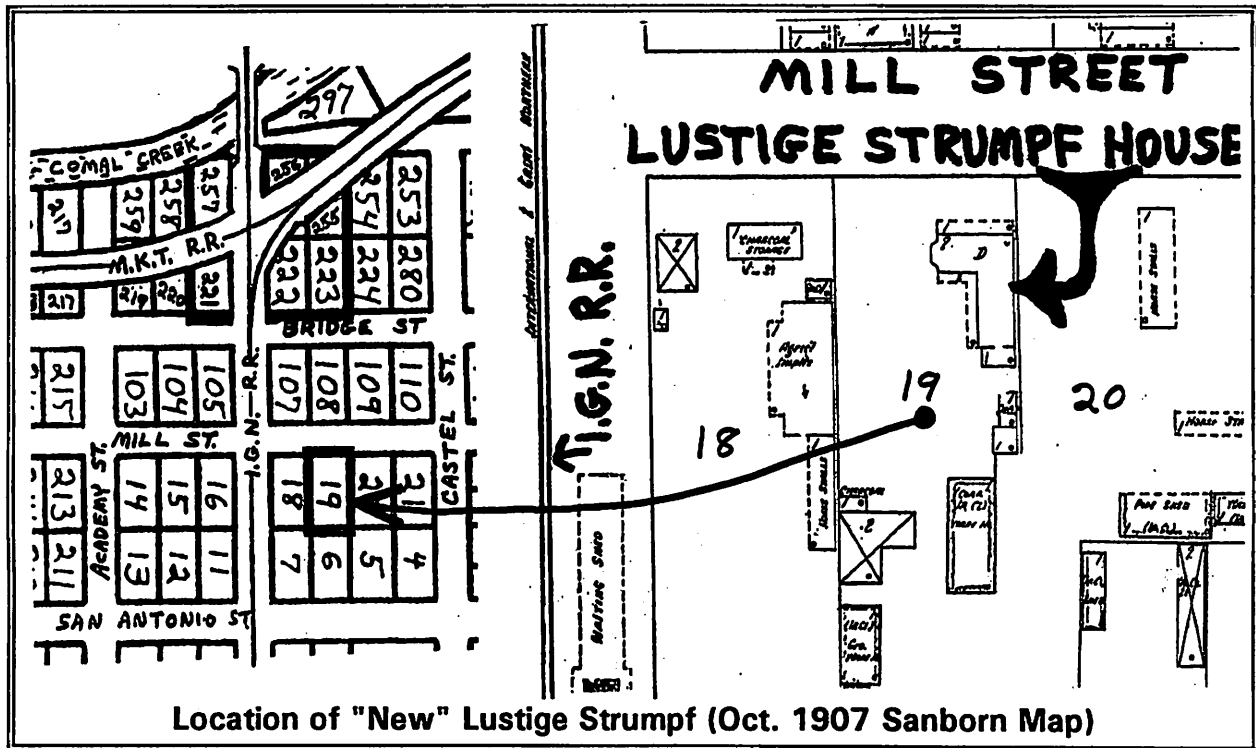
******* PHASE FOUR (PART TWO): 1900 TO 19?? *******

When I began this article, I alluded to the underlying tones and innuendos of the history of the Lustige Strumpf which I encountered from knowledgeable historians while researching the original Town Lots of New Braunfels for inclusion in *New Braunfels: The First Founders*.

The traditions handed down by these historians reveal the Lustige Strumpf to be synonymous with a "red light district", a "bordello" or a "house of ill repute". I checked the famous (or infamous) "blue book" published at the turn of the century in San Antonio for its gentleman visitors which depicted the houses of prostitution in the red light districts of San Antonio. The book shed no light of such similar neighborhoods in the surrounding towns.

Hearing the same "stories" from several sources in New Braunfels confirmed the fact that such an establishment did indeed exist in New Braunfels. However no written account, such as in a magazine, a newspaper or even a local version of the San Antonio "blue-book" was ever encountered. Fortunately one verbal account, a 1978 oral history on tape, does exist in the Sophienberg Archives. Among other vivid memories of historical New Braunfels, Hanno Welsch, interviewed by Herb Skoog, described his visits to his grandmother's house on Mill Street around the year 1910. She lived across the street from the Lustige Strumpf house. Her orders to him were super-clear "You will *NEVER* go near that house".

Note now that Mr. Welsch puts the Lustige Strumpf house on Mill St. This statement is supported by Carroll Hoffmann who learned that the lot on Mill Street had once contained the infamous Lustige Strumpf bordello when he bought the same lot several years ago. So let us now look at the probable location of the Lustige Strumpf as it appeared about 1910.



The Lustige Strumpf started as an innocuous recreation center according to our best sources such as Herman Seele. When did the change to its becoming a bordello take place? We have no clues to the answer. However, by 1900, the two Railroads had badly cut the Lustige Strumpf in half (twice). There is evidence of people now living on the remaining lots. The "house of ill repute" may never have been located on these lots.

However, bordellos often creep up near the railroads. At least one other bordello was located near the I.G.N. Railroad at the other end of New Braunfels. It may have been a fairly simple step to give the Mill Street house the moniker "Lustige Strumpf" being so close to that area of town and lending a name which may seem appropriate to its PR minded owners. We may never know the full story.

At any rate, the illusive tales of this New Braunfels "Sin City" still loom in the minds of a few of our senior historians....tales from their own ancestors....stories of ladies arriving on the trains from San Antonio....eagerly assisted down from the train by the anxious gentlemen....the ladies in long skirts which they had to raise, showing their ankles, to step off the train...escorting the ladies to "the house"....the house with all its shutters always closed....the long porch on the front of the house toward the street to shelter the cowboys from inclement weather.....a constant mystery emanating from the house....

And all the time, the strict order to all the young boys in the neighborhood....you *NEVER* go near that house.

We need your help!

Are you a reader who can shed more light on the Lustige Strumpf? We would like to have input from any source on any matter which may relate to a better understanding of "*Der Lustige Strumpf*".

We have concluded that the Lustige Strumpf started as a fairly innocuous recreation spot for the young men of early New Braunfels. However the later innuendos of its more salacious character have overtaken this earlier stage and given the entire subject a vastly different shade of meaning overshadowing its earlier history.

If you have any light to shed on the Lustige Strumpf, either as the early Saloon or the later bordello, please help us. Your assistance is appreciated.

Thank you,

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THANKS FOR HELP IN RESEARCHING THIS ARTICLE TO:

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Carroll Hoffmann

Michelle Oatman

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Herb Skoog (audio tape interviewer)

Hanno Welsch (audio tape interviewee)

Connie Krause and the rest of the C.C.G.S. personnel for continuing to urge me to finish my research and write this article.

Everett Fey

DRIVING TO GROSSGLOCKNER, THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN AUSTRIA

By Ron Hunka

Last Spring, my wife and I set out from Austin for the German speaking world to see, among other things, the highest mountain in Austria. Grossglockner stands 12,457 feet high. It is in the Hohe Tauern range, part of the eastern Alps in south central Austria. There is a glacier on it that is five miles long and three miles wide. The mountain's popularity as a tourist attraction is attributable to its skiing, mountain climbing, and great natural beauty.

First, we flew from Dallas to Zurich and drove east across Switzerland to Austria's westernmost state, Vorarlberg, which borders, to the north, on Germany. Our plan was to enjoy a couple of days there before starting out on the longer drive to the central part of the country where the great mountain is located. Vorarlberg itself is a mountainous region west of and adjoining its larger and more famous neighbor, the state of Tirol with Innsbruck as its capital. There are many mountain villages in Vorarlberg with vacation apartments and rooms for tourists, who are largely German speaking. There are also many places to ski, but then one finds skiing almost everywhere in Austria.

We spent two nights in Au, a pleasant mountain town surrounded by high peaks in the Bregenzerwald region, about two hours northwest of Innsbruck. We stayed in a vacation apartment in a two story farmhouse in which the barn was part of the house. From the front, the right half of the structure had a lot of windows, and it was for people. The left half was for cows. It had fewer windows, and milk pails were hanging on the outside wall. The arrangement did not seem to present a problem. The cows kept to their side of the house, and we kept to ours.

The days we spent in Au, the weather was beautiful. It was too warm to wear the sweaters we had in our suitcases. The locals were going about in short-sleeved shirts. I suppose that got us a little off our guard as far as the weather was concerned.

The lady who owned the house told us that people in Au mainly made a living by renting rooms to vacationers and from selling milk for cheese. There was a cheese dairy nearby where the milk was processed. The people of Vorarlberg had another thing in common with the Swiss. Our hostess told us that the dialect they spoke was closer to Swiss German than to any other dialect in Austria. "When we go to Vienna", she said, "some times we have difficulty being understood."

After spending two nights in Au, we started out the following morning for Heiligenblut. Prior to a couple of years ago, I had never heard of Heiligenblut. But this small town sits at the base of Gross Glockner, the king of the Austrian Alps, in the state of Kaernten. The trip was expected to take about five and a half hours. Ultimately, it took several hours longer, and we learned something about mountain road conditions in April in Austria.

Austria has an excellent system of highways very similar to Germany's. Autobahn 12 runs more or less east and west across the states of Vorarlberg and Tirol. To get from Au

to this *Autobahn* near the town of Zuers, one only need drive about fifteen miles up the mountains to Warth and take another local highway due south for about eleven miles.

The route to Warth climbed up through some magnificent mountain peaks cloaked, for the most part, in bluish white snow. At the higher altitude, there was much more snow than back at the lower elevation of Au. The weather had also turned colder. When we drove through Warth to the intersection with the Zuers road, there was a barricade across it with a sign that warned of danger from avalanches. There was also about three feet of snow over the road surface. No one would be going that way until it got much warmer.

A12 runs more or less east and west whereas the Lechtaler Alps, where we were, run northeast. Our problem was that we were on the north side of the mountains with the *Autobahn* on the south side. After studying the map, we continued along the highway from Au paralleling the Lech River and the mountains. Approximately twenty miles down the road, we failed once more to cross the mountains on a narrow road in a more remote area. But the Lech valley is beautiful and scenic. It was only the charm of the small towns and the beauty of the valley that alleviated the distress of going so far out of the way. A few vacation days in a picturesque town along the Lech River would certainly be well invested.

When we finally reached the town of Reutte, about twenty minutes drive from the famous Neuschwanstein castle in Fuessen, Germany, we knew from prior experience we would be able to use the Lermoos tunnel to the south east to go beneath the mountains back to A12, the detour had cost us a couple of hours. Finally getting back to the *Autobahn*, it was a great relief to be able to be on a flat surface and be able to drive very fast like the rest of the cars.

Before long, we were passing the exits for Innsbruck, a city which traces its origin to the Romans. Today it has about 128,000 persons as well as its extraordinary natural setting, completely surrounded by Alpine peaks. It hosted the winter Olympics in 1964 and 1976.

About fifty miles further, we turned off the *Autobahn* near the town of Woergl and headed south. In another twenty miles, we drove through Kitzbuhel, another famous skiing area, site of one of the most dangerous downhill runs in Europe. Another forty-five minutes drive brought us to the town of Zell am See with a population of 7,500, famous for its beautiful lake against a backdrop of the Alps. Zell am See is about fifty miles due north of Heiligenblut.

We stopped at a small grocery to get some cokes and snacks, I asked the man who ran the store if we were on the right road to Grossglockner. It was the right road, he said, but it was closed this time of year due to snow. I learned later that the road opens at the beginning of summer, and we were several months early. Getting diverted by road closures due to snow was getting to be an all too familiar phenomenon for us. In the future, I would have a little more respect for road conditions in the Alps in April.

The man explained to go back the way we came, turn south at Mittersill, and head for Lienz, the principal town in Ost Tirol, which is not really a separate state from Tirol but looks like it on the map. From there, Grossglockner could be approached from the south. It was more than twice as far as the original route to our destination.

Between Mittersill and Lienz, we went through Felbetauern tunnel, the longest through which we had yet passed, at least several times as long as the Lermoos tunnel. Up to this time, we had been through a number of tunnels in Austria, but they had all been free. However, at the end of Felbetauern, there was a toll of about eight dollars to be paid. Not only did we not wish to be going this way, but we were also being charged for it.

As we approached the outskirts of Lienz, a town of about 13,000 persons, we panicked a little when we saw a sign about the Grossglockner road being closed. However, it turned out that this road was up above Heiligenblut, rather than between us and the town. After we departed Lienz and drove up a long gradual climb on the highway to Heiligenblut, I began to think that we might actually make it to the *Bauernhof* where I had made an e-mail reservation for the next two nights.

After about thirty minutes, we, at last, found ourselves nearing the town of Heiligenblut which we had been striving to reach for most of the day. The town of Heiligenblut is well known as a place for pilgrimages. Perhaps, we had just made one. There is an often-photographed fifteenth century gothic church, which supposedly contains a vial of Christ's blood. In all probability, the name of the town, which translates as "holy blood" derives from the container of blood in the church. These days though, Heiligenblut is better known as a winter sports and mountain-climbing center. However, it is a small town of only about 1,200 people.

By now, we were tired, and it would be good to get to the place where we were spending the night. However, we had one last obstacle to overcome and that was that Heiligenblut is not exactly laid out on flat ground. It is on various levels, as we were to find, some of which are fairly high. I had the address, but the problem was just to locate the road. We had no map of the town. Also, as the town was small, there was no place to buy one, at least not that was open.

In the tiny downtown area near the famous church, we asked in hotel, but only got instructions from the desk clerk to take the road up the mountain. The first attempt resulted in our going up a long driveway to someone's house. We were embarrassed that the owner drove up just as we were backing down, but he moved his car aside to let us pass.

After some consternation and debate, we eventually discovered a road which led up the high mountain just north of town. This proved to be the road to the Hohe Tauern National Park and Grossglockner. We stopped to ask directions at an antique shop that was just closing, where the owner had come outside to take in his sign from the driveway.

"No", he volunteered in German without our asking a question, "you cannot go up to Grossglockner because the road is closed." Apparently, the question had been asked a lot that day. My wife smiled and replied in German, "That is not our question".

She asked if he could direct us to Untertauernstrasse. He told us that it was nearby, only two kilometers up the hill just past the very sharp turn. By this time, I had ceased to think very rationally or clearly. I did not do the mental arithmetic that this was about 1.2 miles. This was a winding road. All the curves looked sharp to me at this point. I turned off prematurely several times, once on an extremely narrow road, drove a short distance, and saw an elderly lady working in a garden. I asked about the road again, and she repeated that it was just past the very sharp curve. Backing out perilously on to the main road from the narrow one, we continued up the mountain. We came to a curve that was much sharper than all the others, and just past it, as promised several times, was Untertauernstrasse.

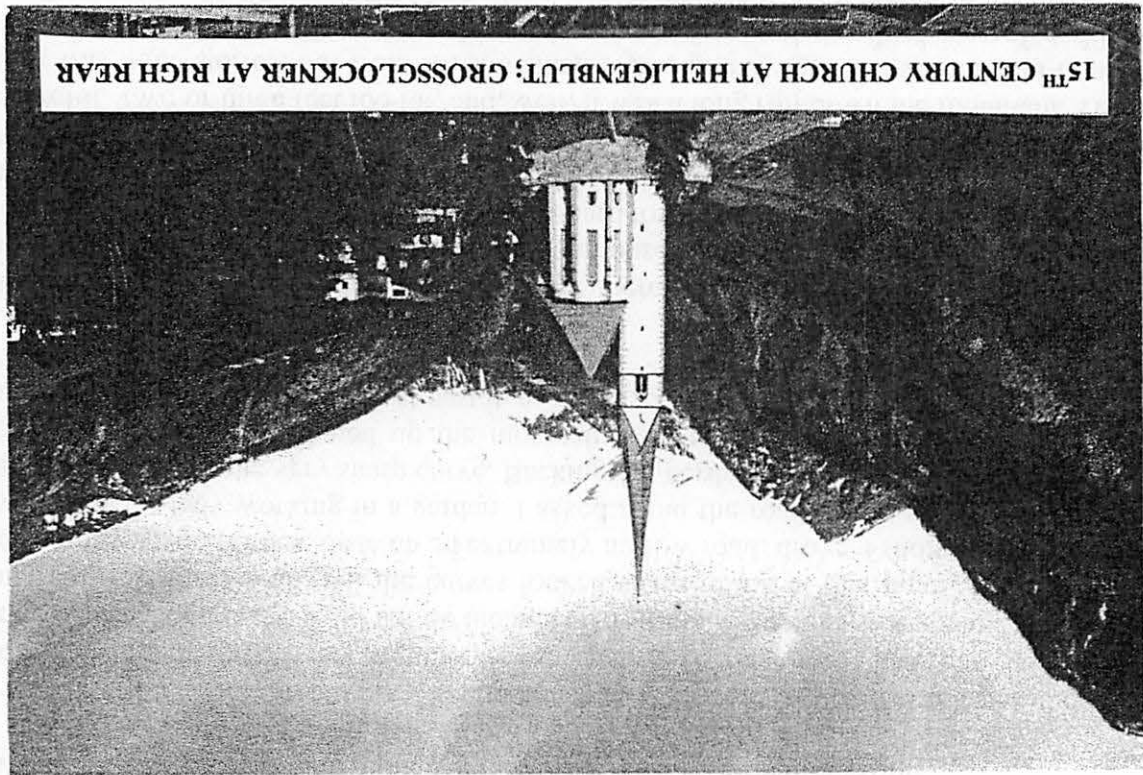
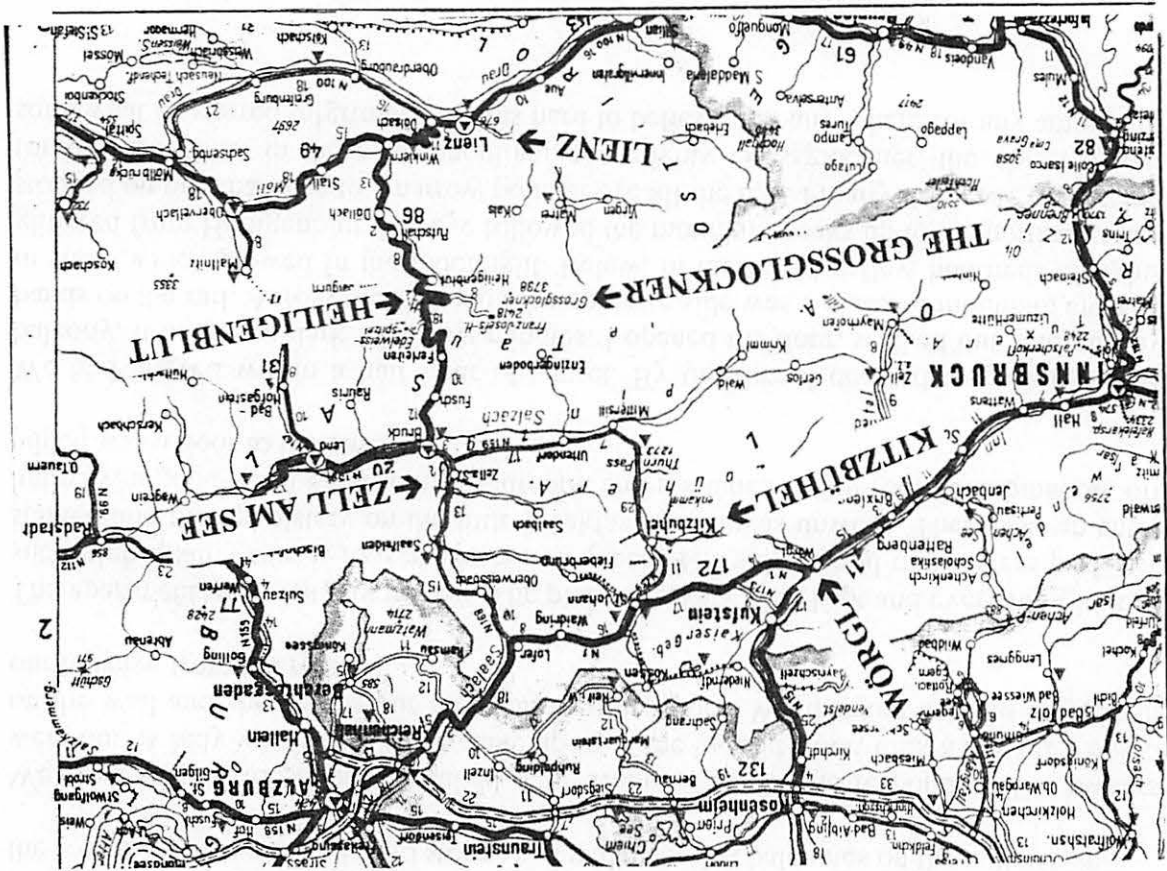
We turned down the road. Shortly after, there was a sign saying "Ferienhaus Zeppenbauer". We had come, at last, to the farmhouse where we were expected. We turned in and drove a short distance downward toward a cluster of farm buildings. The property was alarmingly steep and far above the town. The road and the buildings sites had been leveled out of the mountain. It was obvious that even in parking one had to be careful. Two or three feet too far, and, well, it was a long roll down the mountain. The house was three stories, but from the mountain side one only saw the second and third. The two lower floors had a white plastered outer surface and the third was of darkly stained wood, topped by a roof with the large overhang that is so common in this part of the world. The second and third stories had wide wooden balconies on the valley side.

We went in the side door and called out, "Hallo", but no one responded. The owners were out. A lady who was a guest came up from the ground floor, took a key off a board on the wall and showed us our room on the third floor. We thanked her and brought in our luggage from the rent car.

The apartment was virtually perfect. The place was very well kept and everything in it of such high quality that it looked like a new place. The solid wood doors were perfectly stained and the upholstery on the little breakfast bench was unworn. There was an entry hallway, a good-sized bathroom, a bedroom, and a kitchen-living room combination, off which was a door to the balcony.

We had arrived within a half hour of sunset. By the time I decided to go out on the balcony, it had been dark for a few minutes. I opened the door, walked out, and put my hands on the rail. Across the valley on the opposite side was a massive mountain cloaked in snow which glowed in the moonlight. Below, in the broad valley, hundreds of lights glittered from Heiligenblut. My eye followed the mountain peaks up to the northwest and stopped on one that rose to a narrow point above all the rest. Finally, I knew I was seeing for the first time, in the pale moonlight, the mighty Grossglockner, the object of our somewhat ill-starred pilgrimage. It was hard to believe that any where for any amount of

MAP OF THE GROSSGLOCKNER AREA OF AUSTRIA



money that one could have rented a place with a finer view than the one that I was looking at right now.

Days of Long Ago – My Growing Up Years

By Erwin Pantermuehl (Submitted by Alton J. Rahe)

The following history became available to me (Alton Rahe) in 1998 shortly before I had finished gathering information for my book, History of Sattler and Mountain Valley School in Comal County, Texas, 1846-1964.¹ This history was given to me in addition to the material published in the June, 2001 issue of the Family Footsteps. While Erwin's history gave me additional information and good support on a variety of topics, I felt that Erwin's 9 pages of hand-written detailed information deserved to be published by itself. Hopefully you will find his Sattler history in the Canyon Lake area as realistic and heart-warming as I did.

I, Erwin Pantermuehl, was born at Sattler, Texas in the home in which I also grew up. In fact, my daddy helped build this home in 1900 on the farm and ranch. My parents, Heinrich and Bertha Pantermuehl were married in March of 1901.

My parents lived in this house all of their life and also departed from this world in the same home. They made their living raising cattle, chickens, and butcher hogs. They sold calves, eggs, and butter year round and in winter after the butchered meats and sausage was cured, they sold dry sausage. There were quite a number of people who could hardly wait for the time when Heinrich would come to town with his fifty-pound flour sacks filled with dry sausage.

Clerks at Eiband and Fischer, Henne Hardware, Henne Plumbing, and Gerlich Auto would buy some sausage. I can still see me as a youngster standing there watching some of these people going for their pocket knives to cut off a piece of sausage. They didn't need bread and butter to go with the sausage. Just think how expensive a bite of sausage was at that time when it sold for 16 cents a pound. Eggs brought 12 cents a dozen, butter was 10 to 15 cents a pound, depending on what it looked like by the time we got it to town by horse and buggy.

On the farm, they raised corn and cotton as a cash crop and oats and other small grain for feed for the animals. My dad never sold any corn until the next crop was standing ready in the field. In 1925, fields were ready for planting, but no moisture. We had no rain except for a hard shower in late May or early June and a few farmers put in some seed but the little moisture from that shower was not enough for the seed to sprout. That year my dad's corn crib came in handy for a few of the smaller farm folks. That old hand crank telephone in a corner on the wall rang at least once a week by someone wanting to know if they could get a burlap sack of corn for their chickens and hogs.

There were no secrets to be kept when anything was said on the phone. Our phone number was 9024-2L-4S. This means that our ring was 2 long cranks and 4 short cranks. When that phone rang, it rang in seven homes at the same time. When talking on

¹ Walworth Publishing Co. 1999.

the phone you could hear other receivers clinking as they came off the phone hook. Of course, you could also hear the clink when the phone went back on the hook. If there was an announcement, such as a meeting or a funeral, then who had the information would after supertime crank seven long rings. This meant that everyone on that party line was to come to the phone. The caller would call out the names on the party line and when your name was called, you would say, "Here". If a party was not present at the time, they would be called the next day and given the message.

Going back to my childhood days, the roads around Sattler were called lanes, about 20 feet between fences with just enough room to pass if you met someone on the way. There were only a few cars around in those days. The cars cost 600 to 700 dollars, and not many people could afford them. My dad bought his first car in 1927, and it was one of the first ones to come with the split rim and balloon tires. Boy, this was an improvement over the hard narrow 21-inch tire and a solid rim. When you hit a stone or rock as big as a fist, you had a break in the tire.

The now FM 306 road used to be called the Prairie Road to New Braunfels. This road had only about three shovels full of dirt to every wheel barrel full of flint rocks. It seemed like everybody that traveled the road knew that if you saw a vehicle coming towards you, you better start looking for a place to move so the other car could pass without risking a flat tire on your car from the flint rocks.

The Prairie Road and the Bear Creek Road were open roads unlike the River Road. The River Road had thirteen gates to open between Sattler and New Braunfels. This was before cattle guards were put in place next to the gates. When the river was on the rise, the people at Sattler had to take the Bear Creek Road to get to New Braunfels.

The Sattler lanes were mostly black dirt, and when it rained there were ruts so deep that even with as high as cars were off the ground then, the differential gear would make its own rut in the middle of the road.

In those days the weather was quite different from these days. If a dark wall of clouds started building up towards the west, there was a real possibility of hail with it. In late fall, but mostly in the winter time, when the sky was covered with clouds that looked like wool, coming up from the south and the wind would change from south to north, we would get a slow but steady rain for a week or ten days or even longer.

Most kids had to walk to school as I did, even in the rain. I had to walk one mile to school. One child had a horse and three had donkeys to ride. They had to ride four or five miles to get to school. Some had to cross the Guadalupe River over low water bridges. If the river was up two feet, they couldn't come to school.

The schoolhouse was a one room with a capacity of forty pupils. It had a very large wood-burning heater in the middle of the room. For those of us walking to school, we often got there with wet shoes and socks. The teacher would have a fire going in the

heater with a few wooden chairs near the heater for us to hang our wet socks to dry. The wet shoes were also placed around the heater to dry.

All the older pupils were assigned certain duties to perform. The boys had to cut the firewood and stack it under the back porch roof, as well as pump the drinking water and fill the cooler.

The pump system was homemade. A cedar post with an eight-inch top was set in the ground two feet away from the well with about five feet of the post above the ground. A post had a four-inch width and an eight-inch deep cut out of the top leaving two-inch thick wood on each side. Another cedar post about the size of a 4 by 4 and seven feet long was fitted into this cut out on the first post. About two feet of the seven-foot cedar was extended towards the well and the other five-foot was used as the pump handle. The fitted post was placed in the center of the cut-out and a half-inch hole drilled through the top with a bolt put through this hole so you can move the so called "pump handle" up and down. The pump rod in a pipe which extended into the water was fastened to the post that extended over the well. You'd push down on the pump handle and the weight of the water in the pipe would pull the handle back up, but to get the water faster, you had to go down and up, down and up. That was also the boy's job, while the girls had to keep the inside of the school building clean.

My last teacher was very good in directing plays. He loved singing, so he organized a singing group. In one of our end-of-the-year school closing programs, we did a play where none of the actors in the play spoke a word. The scene was called Home Sweet Home. The scene showed a mother doing some mending of clothes, etc while a boy and a girl were playing with toys. A person would be singing the words to Home Sweet Home while I was doing all the acting without saying a word. The audience had all the words to the song in the program sheet so they could follow my acting and know what I portrayed. Boy, did it go over big. I had never heard such a clapping of hands.

Sometime later this singing group decided to put on a show in German. The name of the play was "Anton Soll Ruhe Haben" (Anton must have rest). I was asked to do a repeat performance of the Home Sweet Home scene. The school closing programs were held in the Walhalla Hall in Sattler. The play drew a crowd of standing room only. So many requests came for a repeat performance closer to New Braunfels that the group decided to have it again at Solms. It was well worth the effort. It was years later when I heard the last of the Home Sweet Home deal.

What a difference a year makes and I can recall seventy of them. And there are ten years before the seventy which were from being a baby to starting to school, plus three in school, of what changes came about that I've remember little or nothing at all.²

The headquarters at Sattler consisted of a general store where a farm family could just about purchase anything they needed, except farm implements. There was the post office to where the mail carrier delivered the mail from New Braunfels on Monday,

² Erwin was eighty-three years old at the time of the writing in 1997.

Wednesday, and Friday of each week. Everybody living in the Sattler community had to get their mail here. There was a dance hall, saloon, cotton gin, bowling alley and blacksmith shop. Mr. Emil Guenther was the owner and operator of the all of these establishments. He was the postmaster, the banker, the loan company, the cotton gin operator and a cotton buyer. He also had a cedar yard at one time, buying and selling cedar posts. Without Mr. Guenther, being the kind hearted person that he was, some of the small farm operators and the share croppers would have had a very difficult time making ends meet in certain years.

The people living in the community of Sattler were folks that believed in helping one another. If somebody had a job that required more than one man to get it done quicker, all he had to do was to go to the phone and crank the number of a neighbor and help was on its way. In the Sattler community from 1918 to 1935, about twenty-five families had a small farm and some ranch land ranging from 100 to 1100 acres. They had any where from 60 to 80 acres in cultivation on which they planted corn, cotton, oats and red top cane for hay for their animals, plus a few rows of ribbon cane to make homemade molasses. Of course, every family had a vegetable garden and a few chickens. There were six cane presses and the rest of the items needed to cook the sticky stuff.

The ranch land was much more open for grass to grow. When riding the range to check the livestock or to perhaps round them up, you rode your horse up the side of a mountain to see the cattle, sheep or goats grazing a half to one mile down below. Since the 1930s when the Robin Red Breast came bob-bobbing down from the north to spend their winters here, feeding on cedar berries and distributing the seed all over the country, the growth of cedar has taken over the open spaces. For a number of years, the government had a program where a rancher got paid per acre to eradicate cedar. Since the dam was build, the whole country-side has become subdivisions. And unless there are roads or homes build, the rest of the area is so grown over with cedar that a jackrabbit can not lift up his ears while he tries to run or he'll tear his ears off. As I understand it, now if a rancher wants to clear a brushy area, an observation of that area has to be made as to how much wild life would be affected by this clearing. If they find that deer, rabbits, squirrels, skunks, opossum, raccoons, or birds of sorts might be calling it their habitat, then it's a no-no for clearing. We are approaching the time when the only ones having rights are the law makers and, of course, the criminals. A person has to pay high taxes to maintain the right to own, but he does not have the right to do with what he owns as he chooses. Similarly, a father or mother does not have the right to spank their child for misbehaving or doing wrong. If the right person should find out about the spanking, they could get arrested for child abuse. In some instances, an animal has more rights than a human being.

Well, dear reader, I strayed away from the has been and got caught up in the frustration of the here and now. So lets go back and talk about the kind of light with which I did my school homework as well as a lot of the chores that had to be done in and at the barn and cattle pen after the folks came home from working in the field all day. No, it wasn't candlelight. Candlelight was before my day. I'm old, but not that old. We used kerosene oil burning lamps and lanterns. The lamps came in all different styles and

sizes but they all had one thing in common, a wick. This wick had to be trimmed ever so often, and it had to be trimmed just right or there would be a black chimney and you would not have any light. The lamps were, in most cases, set in the middle of the dining room table, which, in my childhood, was the kitchen table. Ours was about eighteen inches tall with the lampshade. The lanterns were made of metal, a bulky type of glass chimney and a heavy wire handle across the top so you could carry it with you when doing chores at night. Ours was hung on a nail above the barn door, so that with the door open we had light inside the barn and also outside in the cow pen.

Corn shucking, removing the shucks from the ear of corn, was mostly done at night or on rainy days. My dad had three bins for the shucked corn. One bin was for the large ears of corn. This corn was for the horses and mules. Another bin was for the small, deformed or damaged corn ears, which was for the hogs, and the third bin was for the ears with a somewhat smaller and smoother kernels for the chickens.

We had a hand crank corn sheller with a large fly-wheel on the back side of it so when you got that wheel to spinning, shelling corn was easy. It was fun to see the corn falling into a bucket below and the empty cobs come jumping out the other end. We also had a small corn crusher, which we used to crack corn when mama had hens with little chicks. However, this wasn't as much fun, more like hard work.

Mr. Guenther's establishments were lighted with a system carbide light. I do not know how it worked, I just know what it did. This system had a 30 or 40 gallon steel pressure tank with a removable screw down lid and some weights on valves to control the pressure in the pipes from the tank leading into the building. The pressure in the pipes was a gas produced by the carbide and water mixture in the tank. There were no ceilings in these buildings, so the pipes were fastened to the cross beams and an outlet every so many feet apart depending on the size of the building. Each short outlet had a cut-off valve at the end, a tip similar to an electric cutting torch tip on the inside of a large reflector. To light the tips, you struck a match and held it to the tip while slowly opening the valve and "flup" you had light. You simply closed the valve to turn off the light.

The first electric lights in the country were when Delco and Westinghouse came out with a Light Plant. This power plant had 24 to 30 car-like batteries, a generator and a gasoline motor to run the generator for charging up the batteries. Emil Guenther was the first to own one. Some years later, the Hugo Halms and Hilmar Kanzs got a light plant, which were not as big as Mr. Guenther's plant. Mr. Guenther had four buildings to light and had to charge the batteries once a week. We always knew when the batteries were low by the pop-pop of the motor. Later Mr. Guenther added a few more batteries to his plant and put lights in the cotton gin and his daughter's house.

I am going to skip over a few years of my growing up and continue with cotton ginning. In 1935 Mr. Guenther asked me to help him for three days a week in the gin working as a packer and compressor. My pay was to be \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day, plus lunch. First, a little more background. My dad had given me ten acres on which to plant cotton, not as a sharecropper, but what I grew on it was mine. The cotton crop was very good

that year and for two years after that. I held off giving Mr. Guenther an answer whether or not I would work for him since I had cotton to pick of my own. Along came a Latin man with an eleven-year old son, and said that they would help me pick my cotton. I had him promise me that if anybody came to him and offered him more money to pick his cotton that he would first consult me about this matter. He promised. They picked to the finish, and that's when I told Mr. Guenther that I'd accept the offer. I worked at the gin during ginning season for three years.

Towards the end of the second ginning season, I put the compactor or part of it through the roof. There were two of us working in that department. What you started you also finished and put your I. D. on it. So if you worked the packer for a bale of cotton, you also compacted the same into a bale and put the ties around it, weight it, and put a tag on it. Then you'd fill in the weight, date, and your I.D. and push it off the platform onto the loading dock. When happened, when I was compacting the cotton into a bale, I had ten inches to reach the mark when the main beam, eighteen inches square and sixteen feet long, broke in two. One end of it went through the roof, breaking pipes and steam was blowing all over the place. My partner jumped down from the packer onto the platform and down onto the loading dock. By doing so he sprained his ankle. While he was down on the dock I walked over and shut off the steam at the packer. He hollered at me, "Get out of there". I looked down at him and said, "What for, it's stuck in the roof and it's not coming down by itself". The reason this beam broke was that the pipes carrying the steam over to the packer was lying right on top of this beam and the coupling that joint the pipes together must have had been leaking for years without notice. The hot water soaked into the old dry wood during the ginning season and slowly dried out during the off season. This caused dry rot to set in and it being almost at the end of the ginning season, the beam was almost completely soaked with very little strength left. It took three of us a total of ten working days to repair the damage. The new beam had to be shipped directly from a sawmill. Nobody had a piece of lumber that size laying around.


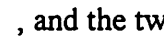
The standard weight of a bale of cotton was 500 to 550 pounds, and it took from 1400 to 1600 pounds of field cotton to produce a bale, depending on how big and fluffy the cotton bawls were. One year my cotton crop was considered very good. My ten acres produced five bales. One farmer asked me what kind or what name brand of seed I planted, and I said, "Cash cotton". He said, "Oh, I planted credit".

Well, cotton picking was not one of my pleasures in farming, and when time permitted I did odd jobs for other people. One day, a Mr. Conrads, owner of a small ranch next to my dads, came over and wanted to know if I would put in a cross fence for him. This I did. Some time later Mr. Conrads came over late one evening and said, "I need your help, I have a cow with a baby calf and the calf has worms". He went on to say that his helper tried to bring the cow in and she knocked him down. He said that he went down to see if he could bring them in but the cow was pawing the dirt while he was quite some distance away, so he decided not to try. The next morning I saddled up my horse and rode up there. I found the cow and calf where he told me she was. According to the way the cow was shaking her head to me, she was telling me that if I got off that

horse she would get me. I tried to get the calf up and going, but it would not. I turned my horse towards the cow and chased her about 100 yards away from her calf and hurried back to the calf. I got off my horse and tried to get the calf to move, but no luck. So I picked up the calf and put it across the saddle and got back on the horse just in time. I started up towards the corral and the cow followed me right into the pen. I closed the gate behind me but kept the calf on the opposite side of the fence. I got the screw worm medicine, treated the calf, got back on my horse and opened the gate so the cow could get back to her baby. I stopped by the house to see how Mr. Conrads' ranch hand was doing. He came out on the porch limping a little. He said that he had no broken bones, but was stiff and hurting all over. He was surprised that the cow didn't kill him, but he guessed his falling to the ground, scared her. I told him that I must be getting back and hoped that he would be able to move around better soon.

Some weeks later, Mr. Conrads came by to say that the calf was OK and wanted to know how much he owed me. After he paid me what I had ask, he asked me if I would be interested in working for him full time since he was planning on running a few more head of cattle, and after I had checked all the fences he would like to run a few goats. I told him I had to think this over for a little while and I'd let him know one way or another.

Just think a ranch job at \$30.00 a month. Big money. Well, it sort of was for me. I chopped cotton for farmers from almost sun up till sundown for 50 cents a day, plus lunch. Working at the gin from daybreak till dark for \$2.50 or \$3.00 a day, plus lunch and a free beer at quitting time. I talked to my dad and mom about this job and taking all things into consideration, I decided to take the job. Mr. Conrads had said that he had to get someone who could do the job because the old man helper could not handle it. Here at home, things were not going too well as I saw it. My brother was out of school now, my sister was sort of trying to run things around here. So I told my dad that the best thing for me to do was to move on because there wasn't enough room for all of us here any more.

I know very little about my parents as they were growing up, but I sat and listened to what my dad and his brothers, my uncles, were saying about how things were when they were boys. Their barns were build with cedar and elm logs, their coral fences were made from whole and split cedar rails. There were no barb wire fences on the property lines to separate one ranch from the other. The only fences they had were around their fields so the cattle would not destroy the crops. The barbwire they had was way different from what we have today. The link barb wire was something like this , the flat wire was like this , and the twisted wire looked like a streamer when decorating a room for a party, plain without barbs. Their "tie wire" was the same as our Number 6 reinforcing mesh. You could not twist two ends together, you had to make a hook at each end. The only cattle they had close to home were the cows they were milking. They kept the calves in the coral so the cows would come back. The rest of the cattle were here, there or somewhere from Sattler to Smithson Valley. Everybody had a brand and ear mark on his cattle so everybody had to round up their cattle to put a brand and ear mark on their calves. Some of the stories they were telling was that their uncle

Jochim Pantermuehl put a big bell on his bull so he could locate some of his cattle quicker. There was a youngster in the neighborhood that they said was always up to no good. Anyway, he shot a hold through the bulls bell hoping to knock the clapper out of the bell so you couldn't hear it any more. This guy made the remark to somebody that he was the one who did the shooting. There was also a teller of tall tales. He told the story about how his bull kept him from locating his cattle. His bull also had a bell on and that he was so smart that he would only eat at night, in the daytime he'd stick his tongue in the bell so nobody could hear it. He also told the story about the rain, a real downpour, in the early 1920s that the rock fences floated like eggshells at his place. I knew this gentleman, he came to Sattler to pick up his mail riding a mule. The mule looked like a horse except for his long ears because he never got a hair cut like the other mules. The mule had a leather strap with a bell on it around his neck, but this gentleman didn't remove the bell when he rode to Sattler. He just simply stuck some paper in the bell to keep it from ringing.

When barbwire, as we know it today, became available, landowners started to fence their property. To keep the cattle and horses from running into the fence, especially close to home, they strung three wires and put a cedar rail in the middle so the animals would see that something was there. Fences like that were still on my dad's place when I was growing up. These fences have now been replaced with sheep and goat or field fence wire by the younger generations.

I wonder if any of those so called Future Farmers of America that are looking at a ninety horse power tractor with six and eight row implements and a twelve to eighteen foot harrow, ever think of what their great-grand and grandfather used as farm equipment. Here where I grew up, eight long rows equaled one acre and it took me from sun up to sundown, using three different teams of horses or mules in a day to plant or cultivate five acres. Those teams were so tired when you took the harnesses off, turned them loose in the lot and put out some feed for them to eat, they wouldn't eat until maybe an hour or two later.

My dad did most of the animal feeding. That was because he was so particular about what and how much each animal got. He fed his hogs three times a day. Fixing the drink or slop for the hogs and how much corn to give to each hog, you had to have a chart to do that right. The sow with pigs got an eight-quart bucket of slop consisting of a certain amount of water, milk, shorts and bran. The corn the sow got depended on the size of the ear and how much corn was on the cob. The boar got less of everything and the butcher hog got the most of everything because it had to get big and fat.

My dad's cattle were all rope gentle, except for the bull. You could not lead them like a horse, but they did not resist a rope. His cows had a lot of trouble with ear ticks, so ever so often their ears had to be checked. A few cows you could just walk up to them and clean out their ears. Some others you could put a rope around the horns and drop the rope to the ground and clean their ears. But some, if you put a rope on them, tie them to a tree or post and start trying to get the ticks out of their ears, they would all but stand on their heads to keep you from doing it. For a while there was supposed to be a fever tick,

so everybody that had cattle had to dip their cattle. There were quite a number of dipping vats around. There were a few men, called Tick and Dip Inspectors, and they would say what day they would be at a certain dipping vat and all those who used that vat had to have their cattle there that day. It started of with dipping every two weeks , then once a month. I don't remember for how long this was done. But I do remember when the inspector found only a tick on one mans herd and the same on another mans cattle, then those two herds had to be dipped some more. The rest were called tick-free, even though their ranches were only separated by barb wired fences. The inspectors said that the fever tick did not cross a fence line. Can you believe that? I also wondered if perhaps the inspector had a tick in his envelope when he got there instead of actually finding it on some cow.

This is all for now.

AN APOLOGY FROM THE EDITOR:

In recent issues of the GTHS Journal, two articles from Fredericksburg's newspaper were reprinted, both of them about German-born Anna Weber Eberle (see Vol. XXII, No. 3 and Vol. XXIII, No. 1). Both were written by Elizabeth Hoyt of Fredericksburg.

I wish to apologize to Ms. Hoyt for failing to list her in the GTHS Journal as the author of these two interesting and touching pieces of writing. This was an inadvertent mistake. Ms. Hoyt's byline appeared on both articles when they originally appeared in the Fredericksburg Standard. She put in more than eighty hours of work on these two articles and collected the photographs accompanying them. I hope Ms. Hoyt will continue to write about the people of Gillespie County, and that we can look forward to seeing more of her stories in the Fredericksburg paper.

Ms. Hoyt has written to tell me that the subject of her two stories, Anna Weber Eberle, died last October shortly after attending her 104th birthday party. Ms. Hoyt also asked me to direct any inquires about these two Eberle stories to her at 106 Seamoor Drive, Fredericksburg, TX 78624.

Terry L. Smart, GTHS Journal Editor

WHAT'S IN A ROAD NAME -- OR ROAD NUMBER?

by Alton Rahe

Have you ever noticed that many of the long-time nostalgic road names have been changed to numbers? A prime example of this is the change from Bear Creek Road in Comal County, which runs through the Bear Creek Game Reserve, to a meaningless title of FM 2722, after it was straightened. Who decided on that number? Is there any tie between the former name and the number? Did the local people have any say in the revised title? Are these numbers (labels) being used so that someone in the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) has a central record as to the order in which these statewide roads were constructed? This listing is probably safely tucked away in someone's desk while the local people have to memorize another non-descriptive number.

I am surprised that TxDOT was used as an abbreviation. Why didn't they use TX41520 where D is the fourth letter of the alphabet, etc?

The numbering system makes about as much sense as the guy who joined the 123rd Battalion because he wanted to be next to his brother in the 124th Battalion.

It is nice that the street names have not been changed. We can still maintain a sense of direction when in New Braunfels we say San Antonio Street or Seguin Street instead of NB24 and NB 39.

Would you like to take a Sunday ride from New Braunfels? We could go north on 46 to FM2722, right on FM2673, right on FM306, and finally right on FM1102. Unless you have memorized these numbers, you have no descriptive notion of where the drive will take you. Who knows what the numbers would have been had the road been constructed five years earlier? We must also remember we say FM three-O-six, not three-zero-six. Remember O is a letter of the alphabet, not a number. Of course, we must say "twenty-seven twenty-two" if we want the listener to know which road we are talking about. To say "two thousand, seven hundred twenty-two" would be "wrong." So we are all being conditioned throughout the years without really knowing it.

Oh well, that's enough complaining. I'm sure that all numbered roads will be changed to names because of my complaints. Maybe if they started the paper work tomorrow, in ten year it could happen.

Signed
460-56-5489

Editor's note: Curious about where that Sunday Drive from New Braunfels described above would take you? Highway 46 runs northwest in the direction of the Valley View Community. A right turn onto FM 2722 takes you north toward Startzville. After another right turn on FM 2673, you drive through Canyon Lake Village and Sattler. The right turn on FM 306 leads you south past the Hoffman Road intersection and into the Gruene Community, where FM 1102 guides you back into New Braunfels.

This article appeared in the Winter 2001 edition of *Infoblatt*, published by the German American Heritage Center



THE POOR PALANTINES

The first large migration
of Germans to America, 1709-1710.

Part 2 of 2

By Merle E. Prinz

Starvation, disease and death took a high toll among the immigrants who walked and boated from the war-torn Rhineland and Palatinate to Rotterdam in 1709 and then sailed to England, Ireland and, in 1710, to America. The question arises, why did so many choose to migrate to America? The answer most likely lies with William Penn, founder of the Pennsylvania colony and the "Golden Books" produced by English proprietors seeking settlers on their land grants. These books extolled the New World and the land that was available. Penn's recruiting agents frequently visited the Rhine and Palatine regions and the widely circulated and read Golden Books, displaying a portrait of the English Queen Anne, suggested a wonderful life could be theirs. They were led to believe Queen Anne would get them to America. Transportation was provided at a cost—one out of four would die during the crossing.

Abraham Lauck and his new wife were among those hardy survivors of the terrible journey across the Atlantic. Hunter, the governor of the New York colony, following instructions from his government, sent the Lauck family with about 1,500 of the survivors 92 miles up the Hudson River to a pine forest on the Livingston Manor. Some of the families were deposited on the east bank and some on the west. Each family was given a plot of ground 40 by 50 feet and instructed to erect a shelter. The Palatines had to cope with the heavy shale soil, a shortage of tools and materials to build shelters in October of 1710. Winter was about to add to the burdens. By now the visions of the Golden Books must have seemed hollow.

THE SETTLEMENTS

The men and women, in the face of extreme adversity and privation, established their camps.

The East Camp consisted of three "towns" and the West Camp had two. Doctor Knittle states in his book, *Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration*, that seven towns were organized by June of 1711 as follows: East Camp—Hunterstown (105 families), Queensbury (102 families), Annsbury (76 families) Haysbury (59 families); West Camp—Elizabeth Town (42 families), George Town (40 families) and New Town (103 families).

The *Documentary History of the State of New York*, E. B. O'Callaghan, editor, (1850), contains a partly burned document that identifies some of the appointed leaders. Their assignment was to keep the rolls of each settlement and help the "tar instructor" in handling the Palatine labor. In the long run, the most important persons were the "listmasters" for each village: for Hunterstown, John Peter Kneskern; Haysbury, John Christopher Fuchs; Queensbury, John Conrad Weiser; Annsbury, Hartman Windecker; Elizabeth Town, John Christopher Gerlach; George Town, John Manck; New Town, Phillip Peter Grauberger.

THE CONTRACT

The Board of Trade had developed the plan to harvest the pitch pine in New York to create naval supplies for the growing fleets. The Palatines agreed by contract to supply the labor and repay the cost of passage and support with these products; however, absent in the contract was a date whereby this agreement would terminate. (The requirement to repay the transportation costs became the "redemption system" that poor Germans used for many years as a means to travel to America. The immigrant was given "free" passage and then he or she sold to the highest bidder by the ship's captain for a specified number of years service. The abuses endured by many

redemptioners were exceeded only by the slave system.)

The Contract created a potential for a lifetime of serfdom. Additionally, the government planners had a secondary mission for the Palatines not stated in the Contract. They were to be a bulwark against incursions by the French and their Indian allies into New York. The Board envisioned that "...in process of time, by intermarrying with the neighboring Indians (as the French do), they may be capable of rendering very great service to Her Majesty's subjects there; and not only promote the Fur Trade, but, likewise, the increase of Naval Stores."ⁱⁱⁱ

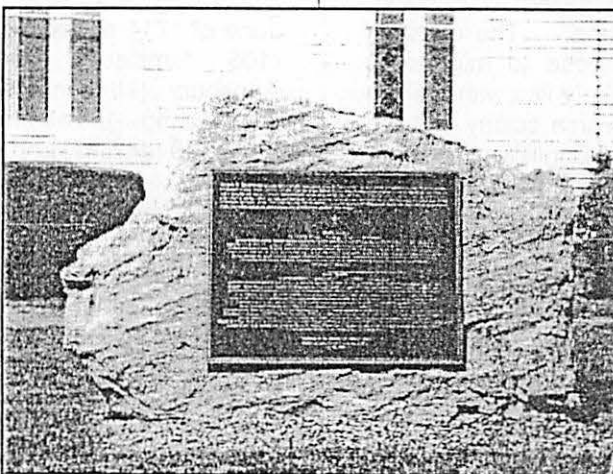
THE PLAN FALTERS

The Board of Trade had not planned on the three years it would take to produce the first tar and under funded the project. The Atlantic crossing and location on the Hudson took nearly a year, the diversion of men for military duty reduced the work force, and the process for preparing trees for harvest of the pine resin required two years. Colonel Hunter had armed and trained the Palatines for militia duty. In early 1711 he diverted about 300 Palatines from work for military duty under the leadership of John Conrad Weiser, Hartman Weinbecker and John Peter Kneskern. They were to march to Canada against the French with British, colonial and "Long Island Indians" troops. The military adventure proved to be a fruitless affair.ⁱⁱⁱ

Hunter expended most of the funds allocated for the support of the Palatines in less than a year. Not known to the people in New York, the political winds had changed in London and the Tories ousted the Whigs, who had supported the Palatine program. The Tories opposed support for the Palatines and withdrew funding, but the

bureaucrats did not advise Hunter and instead made excuses for delays. He used his own fortune and then credit to buy foodstuffs with faith the government would repay him. (He never did recover all his expenses.)

Robert Livingston, meanwhile, added to his income by furnishing bread, beer and flour from his mills as well as storing and distributing the foodstuffs and equipment. He also became the local "loan shark." Three others were hired by Hunter to deal directly with the Palatines. These are: James DuPre; Jean Cast; and Andrew Bagge. Cast was from the Alsace region and was fluent in German and French. He was charged with the distribution of foods to the East Camp and Bagge, an Englishman, did the same for the West Camp. DuPre supervised the storehouses.



In 1998, the Saugerties Historical Society of New York dedicated this Palatine Monument commemorating the landing of 300 Palatine families at West Camp and East Camp in 1710. It is located in Saugerties (West Camp) at the Lutheran Church. -Photo courtesy of William McHenry, Palatines to America, NY Chapter.

Livingston was not known for his honesty and soon the Palatines found the food items being distributed to be "deficient in amount and inferior in quality."^{iv} By May of 1711, Cast wrote to the Governor to complain about short weight and gave as examples the barrels of flour that understated the tare (empty weight) of the barrel and thus charging for more flour than was contained. An example: tare marked on a barrel as 17 lbs. and the actual weight was 20. The buyer paid for 3 pounds of wood. As the funds disappeared, the meat from New York was degraded

and packed in excessive salt. The people became extremely difficult to deal with and Cast had to enlist the aid of the list masters to force them to accept the meat.

Meanwhile, the men were marched into the pine forests to peel bark from the trees, a less than enjoyable task. John Bridger was the only person in the English colonies who knew how to make tar and had selected the forests on the Livingston Manor for this purpose. In the winter he had returned to New England and then refused to come

back to the project. Hunter had denied him traveling expenses and this might have been his reason.^v

Hunter was now in a bad situation. He found Richard Sackett, a local farmer who claimed some skill at tar making, and placed him in charge. Under Sackett, about 100,000 trees were reported as barked. The Palatines were productive. It was the children, however, that produced the only tar for the entire project. They were put to work picking up pine knots from the forest and these were processed into "three score barrels of good Tar" according to a report by Hunter.^{vi}

Barking trees was not what the Palatines had in mind. They wanted the 40 acres of land for their farms. The restlessness over the conditions exploded in May of 1711 when some three or four hundred armed men openly rebelled. Hunter confronted the men but soon realized his life could be in danger. He brought in a military detachment from Albany and disarmed the Palatines village by village.^{vii} Disarmed, the people were now at the mercy of the English soldiers and subject to beatings and jail for not working. Again they had to find the strength to continue. The two spiritual leaders, the Reverend Kocherthal and John Frederich Haeger were kept busy trying to help families obtain food and necessities.

Haeger, a German, was ordained by the Church of England and was supposed to convert the Germans from the Reformed and Lutheran faiths. He did not seem to have much good fortune there, but he did record the baptism of 61 children and performed 101 marriages from July 1710 to July 1712. Kocherthal looked after the Lutherans and recorded 35 baptisms and 100 marriages for about the same period. As the families grew, so did the perceived need to get away from the pine forests. The talk about the wonders of the Schoharie took on growing importance.

SCHOHARIE

For those dreaming of land in the Schoharie valley, their main chance came on September 6, 1712. Hunter at last understood the Government would no longer provide funds. He wrote to Cast "he had exhausted both substance and credit" and to tell the Palatines there would be no more subsistence provided. The enterprise was at the point of

actually producing tar and it must have been a bitter moment for the Governor when everything had to stop. Once again the Palatines were at winter's door and, without adequate gardens and livestock, starvation was again on the horizon. The Governor sought to retain control by allowing the people to go anywhere in New York or New Jersey but only after "securing a ticket of leave and register their destination."^{viii}

Freedom for the Palatines arrived in the form of a broken contract. They were isolated in the backcountry of New York with no money, tools and few possessions. Somehow they had to find better living conditions and be able to sustain life. No unified plan seems to have emerged. Sanford Cobb notes that a little less than a third remained on the Manor trying to survive by some farming and doing labor for the neighboring farms to the south. He also notes that a number were women and infirm who did not believe they could stand further migration.^{ix} Many would starve that winter. Survivors of this group are later identified with Germantown, New York and the Reformed Church built there about 1721. Another group of about thirty families moved south to take up land on the Henry Beekman patent. The town, in Dutchess County, was named Rhinebeck and Cobb speculates that "beck" may have been "beek" in honor of the man's generous and fair dealing. About 1,000 stayed on the Hudson.

The remaining families and mainly those on the West Camp side determined to follow the dream and go to Schoharie (called Schorie by the Palatines) against the Governor's wishes. In the collective imaginations and story telling, many Palatines concluded the Queen and the Mohawks had agreed to settle them in this wonderful land. Plain and simple, it was their due. Led by John Conrad Weiser, seven deputies, the "listmen" of the villages, were sent to visit the valley and make a deal with the tribe for land. The seven went to Albany, found an Indian guide and trekked down Fox Creek to the Schoharie River in the middle of the valley. It was everything their hopes envisioned. The Indians gave permission for them to settle the valley.^x The exodus was about to begin.

The men had to clear a road through fifteen miles of a heavily wooded area, probably the Helderberg Mountains according to Cobb. This was done in

two weeks. The first group of fifty families, given their state of poverty, most likely walked to Albany. With charitable aid from the Dutch in Albany, they were able to continue westward to the Schoharie on the newly built road.

Governor Hunter, upon learning of the move to Schoharie, sent orders for them to leave. Hunter and the Palatines had argued for two years over such a move and this had angered him. The animosity grew, especially with the leaders such as Weiser. The Palatines had endured and suffered enough; they defied the order and by winter the first families completed the move. They lived through the winter in temporary huts and held off starvation with corn shared by the local tribe. The next spring, about 100 more families made their way to the valley.

The people organized seven dorps/dorfs (villages) on the Schoharie River from below the junction with the Mohawk River and then south. They were named after the seven list masters. Cobb mentions an eighth "hamlet" called Brunnen dorp that will later be called Fountaintown. Fuchs's dorf (later Fox Town) was located near the junction of Fox Creek and the Schoharie River. It was the center of the region and here the first mill will be built--it also served as the gathering place for Sunday worship.^{xi} The first year was one of terrible hardship as described by the Younger Weiser: *"They broke ground enough to plant corn for the use of the next year. But this year our hunger was hardly endurable."*

The women and children endured all the hardships as well. Palatine women, as observed by Knittle, were "robust and strong" often raising families of twenty or more. He cites four children born just one week after the very difficult trek, often in deep snow, to the valley.^{xii} The German women were reputed to have a much different work ethic than their English colonial counterparts. German women worked in the fields as hard as the men, had children and did much of the domestic work. Survival appears to have been heavily dependent on the "hausfrau". Schenectady was the nearest town with supplies, and before the harvests were adequate, men and women would usually walk 35 to 40 miles round trip to carry flour back and, from

Weiser's account, they seldom stopped to sleep or rest. A trip to Albany was three to four days.

When the Palatines abandoned the Manor, all government tools and equipment were left behind. The Palatines displayed a singular trait of honest responsibility. In so doing their fight for survival was made extremely difficult. A horse and a cow were paired as a team to pull a plow; a shovel would be made from a log end; the branches of a tree would serve as a fork for hay making; and pine knots would replace candles for light. One can only marvel at the courage and inventiveness these tough and determined people brought to the frontier and by so doing set the standards for those who would follow. However, they will continue to be in danger from the irate Governor.

THE BAYARD AFFAIR

Nicholas Bayard arrived at Schoharie in the summer of 1714 and offered deeds to the individual householders. Bayard was the grandson of a man who once held a grant on the valley that was later revoked by the government. The exact nature of his purpose is not clear but he was wrongly thought to be an agent for Hunter and besieged in the house of John George Smith. Shots were exchanged. He saved his life by escaping at night. From this incident, the Palatines could expect more trouble and Hunter learned just how violent the Schoharie people could be.^{xiii} In November, Hunter awarded a patent for the Schoharie to the "Five Partners" in Albany. The Palatine acquisition was voided for not following the law. The Partners, now seven, told the Palatines in 1715 to purchase, lease or vacate. The terms were favorable but the Palatines resisted. More violence ensued and John Conrad Weiser was ordered arrested.

A sheriff from Albany attempted to arrest Weiser. The women led by one Magdalena Zeh set upon the unfortunate man, and after being beaten, dunked into hog wallows and placed on a rail he was carried seven miles through the villages. Before he was able to escape, the irate Zeh used a stake to break a couple of his ribs.^{xiv} (There is no record of his return.) Nothing more happened until 1717 when Hunter directed Weiser and three men from each village to meet him in New York. No

Survival appears to have been heavily dependent on the "hausfrau".

settlement came about but by 1718 the Schoharie Palatines sent Weiser, William Scheff and Gerhart Walrath to London to appeal their land rights.

The three men were badly beaten and robbed in a pirate attack shortly out of New York. They arrived in London without funds and were jailed for debt until money arrived from home. Hunter was in London, also. His influence caused the three to fail in their mission and a homesick Walrath sailed early only to die at sea. Scheff also left early, but he died six weeks after arriving home. Weiser continued to argue with government officials, including the Lord Justices, but the final result was relocation. Weiser returned in late 1723. The processes to further break up the Schoharie settlements continued.

CONRAD WEISER

During the absence of the elder Weiser, Conrad Weiser became the most influential leader of the Schoharie settlements. His father had made friends with a Mohawk chief and in 1712 Conrad, a teenager of about 16, was sent to live with the tribe for about a year. As a result he became the interpreter and expert on affairs with the tribes. He was well respected by the tribes and his skills in negotiation were legendary, used many times by the Schoharie Palatines and later by the Pennsylvania government. In 1720, the buyers of the Schoharie had jailed Conrad and others until they recognized the Partners title to the land. The people had been offered easy terms but, for many, it was buying their land twice and this was too much to bear. The people could not get a just settlement and for each family, the time for selecting a course of action was at hand.

In her book, *Palatine Roots*, Nancy Wagoner Dixon brings the people of the Schoharie alive.^{xv} Her ancestor, Peter Wagner married, Margaretha Laux who was related to Abraham Louck/Lauck. At Albany in January 1715/16, Peter Wagner and

friends from Gerlachs Dorf and Abraham Louck/Lauck from Foxendorf/Foxtown were "Naturalized" under the colonial laws of New York.^{xvi} This act would protect their land ownership. In just a few years, these families would leave the Schoharie to pioneer new lands. Some could not give up the farms they had built in the Schoharie and eventually came to terms with the Partners. When the new Governor, William Burnet, arrived in 1721, he set to work on the Palatine issue.

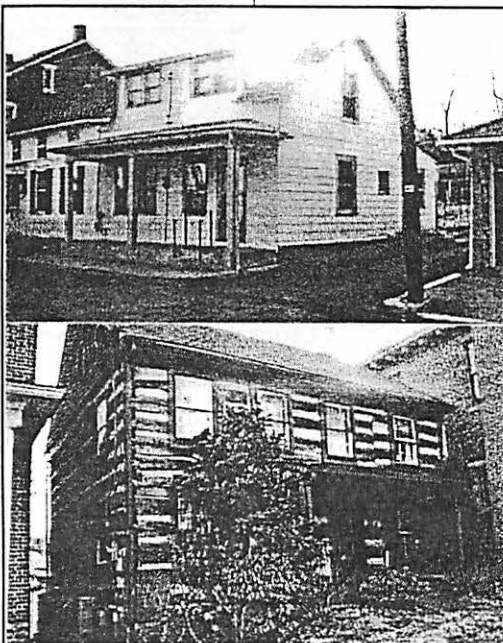
New land was offered, and accepted by many, in the unsettled regions on the Mohawk River about forty miles above Fort Hunter and eighty miles west of Albany. The region was named "German Flats" and is now Herkimer, New York. Once again, the German Palatine, now skilled in frontier survival, was on the leading edge of the frontier. Dixon's ancestor, Peter Wagner, had acquired some means and was knowledgeable of the land. He elected to purchase choice land on the south side of the Mohawk, not offered by Burnet, known as Canajoharie. Here he successfully built a large family estate. Twenty-seven Palatines banded together and were awarded the Stone Arabia patent in 1723 for 12,700 acres north of the Mohawk River. The Mohawk region will be caught in the French and Indian War,

1754-1760.

Others, not trusting the New York English and Dutch, determined to go to Pennsylvania at the invitation of Governor Keith. The bitterness of New York could not be overcome by free land in German Flats for these Palatines, including Conrad Weiser and Abraham Lauck. Friends and relatives parted in what was to become the long-term settlement.

TULPEHOCKEN

In 1723, fifteen families left Schoharie for the long and dangerous trip to the Tulpehocken region of what is now Berks county Pennsylvania. A few men

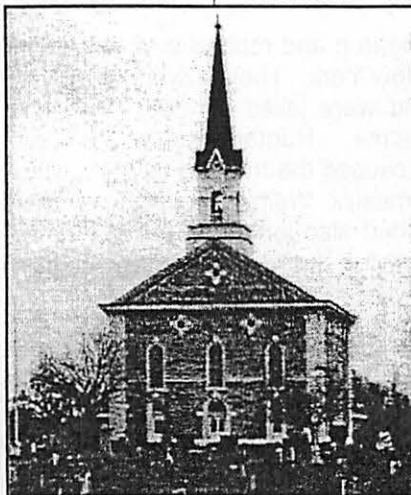


Top: John Georg Lauck's (son of Abraham) log home in Womelsdorf, PA, with siding in 1999. Bottom: Same period log home with siding removed.

went to the region the year before and found the best routes. They used an Indian trail over a mountain range on the western side of the Shoharie to reach a stream that would lead to the Susquehanna River. During the winter, they cut down large pine trees to make dug out canoes. From here they could take advantage of the springtime-swollen streams to navigate over the shallows of this river to a point below the present Harrisburg and then paddle and pole up the Swatara River to the destination. The town of Womelsdorf was founded and by 1729, over one hundred families including Abraham Lauck and Conrad Weiser were farming their land in the region.

Weiser led a remarkable life and was often called upon to settle serious problems between the Pennsylvania settlers and the local tribes. His home near Womelsdorf has been preserved by the state and is open to

visitors. Abraham Lauck and his oldest son, John Georg, were among the founders of the Christ Lutheran Church (still in use) at Strouchsburg, Pennsylvania. Conrad Weiser's account book for 1746-1760 lists the receipt of 20 shillings from Johan Georg Lauck, on Dec. 5, 1755. Georg Lauck and his son Georg Lauck both served in the Revolutionary War as members of separate Pennsylvania militia companies. Abraham (d.10 August 1772) and Georg (the elder) are buried at the Eke Kirche (St. Daniels Lutheran) in Heidelberg Township, Berks County. The original "corner" church burned down in 1977 and the new church overlooks the historic site. The Lauck family line had many that would follow the tradition of American pioneers by going west. Today descendents are known to be in many places including New York, Iowa, Texas and New Mexico.^{xvii}



Christ Lutheran Church,
Strouchsburg, Berks Co., PA,
where Abraham and John Georg
Lauck were charter members in
May, 1743.

ⁱ Walter Allen Knittle, Ph. D., *Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration*, 1937, reprinted by the Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. 1997, page 131.

ⁱⁱ Henry Eyster Jacobs, *The German Emigration to America*, (1898) edited by Don Heinrich Tolzman, Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, MD, 1993, p. 68

ⁱⁱⁱ *Ibid.*, Jacobs, p. 116. (Hunter's statement of the resolution of the Assembly of New York describes the force composition as: three hundred fifty Christians, one hundred fifty Long Island Indians and one hundred Palatines. [Other sources state 300 and Hunter may not have wanted the Board of Trade to learn of the diversion of the work force.] Interestingly, the Palatines not classed as Christian.)

^{iv} *Op. Cit.*, Knittle, p. 167

^v *Op. Cit.*, Knittle, p. 171

^{vi} Sandford H. Cobb, *The Story of the Palatines*, 1897, reprinted by Heritage Books, Inc. 1988, pp 171-172

^{vii} *Op. Cit.*, Knittle, p. 164

^{viii} *Op. Cit.*, Knittle, p. 188

^{ix} *Op. Cit.*, Cobb, pp. 204-205

^x *Op. Cit.*, Cobb 209-213, Cobb's narrative gives considerable detail on the events but not all claimed to be factual.

^{xi} *Op. Cit.*, Cobb, 217-218

^{xii} *Op. Cit.*, Knittle, p. 198. The children were Catharina Mattheus, Elizabetha Lawer, Wilhemus Bauch and Johannes Erhardt.

^{xiii} *Op. Cit.*, Knittle, 200-201

^{xiv} *Op. Cit.*, Knittle, 103

^{xv} Nancy Wagoner Dixon, *Palatine Roots*, Picton Press, Camden, Maine, 1994. The author traces the life of her ancestor, Johann Peter Wagner and the Palatine experience in New York.

^{xvi} *Op. Cit.*, Dixon, p. 311

^{xvii} The author, Merle E. Prinz, LTC USA Retired, and his brother Rev. Harvey L. Prinz, Ret. (with their children and grandchildren) are a part of this history thanks to Maude T. Strong (nee Lauck), their maternal grandmother and mother, Bernice L. Prinz (nee Strong.)

For Part I of "The Poor Palantines" see the Fall 2001 GTHS Journal, pages 278-282.

BOOK REVIEW:
C.H. GUENTHER & SON AT 150 YEARS; THE LEGACY OF A TEXAS
MILLING PIONEER BY LEWIS F. FISHER
reviewed by Sherryl Brown

As one progresses through the reading of this pictorial history of the Pioneer Mill in San Antonio, it seems to be a bit of historical fiction, a fantasia of egotistic striving of its founder, Carl Hilmar Guenther, born in the Prussian province of Saxony in 1826. When Guenther emigrated to Texas in 1851 without a clear vision of what he would accomplish in this untamed land, he thrashed around before settling down in Texas. He had spent months in Wisconsin and Michigan prior to setting off for Texas to make his fortune.

What is today a thriving company in San Antonio, producing a wide variety of products for the food service industry, was from the beginning beset by financial disaster on so many occasions it seems amazing that the company exists at all today. Left behind is a well-documented bone pile of milling companies that just couldn't keep pace. After a successful enterprise building a flourmill in Fredericksburg and producing flour for Gillespie County, he sold his business to his father in law and struck out for San Antonio to purchase a tract of land on the San Antonio River near the King William District. He calculated that the potential for growth was limitless if he could keep ahead of the technologies in grinding, packaging and transporting his products. It was his tenacious will that beat out his competitors.

Guenther recognized that the city was poised for growth and prosperity now that Texas was in the Union and the Mexican raids no longer threatened the residents of Bexar County. He built dams and additional structures to make sure his production could keep up with demand. Even more importantly, he built an organization of loyal workers that carried him through the bad times.

Lewis Fisher, the author of this beautifully bound book, has done a remarkable job holding the reader's interest in the man and his product, flour. Not an easy task for readers today, who are easily distracted by the lure of television. The graphics help, especially pictures of artifacts from the mills he built, and his contribution to life in San Antonio. The balance between text and illustration is perfect.

This book can be read in a couple of hours and rewards the reader with documentation of a man's life in transition from Old World values to New World applications, never wavering off course. This is history at its best and I recommend copies be sold, not only in the gift shops of historical societies and museums, but in bookstores catering to young minds searching for historical relevance.

BOOK REVIEW:
AN IMMIGRANT MILLER PICKS TEXAS; THE LETTERS OF CARL HILMAR
GUENTHER TRANSLATED BY REGINA BECKMAN HURST & WALTER D.
KAMPHOEFNER
 reviewed by Sherryl Brown

The fascinating story of C.H. Guenther's struggle to establish Pioneer Mills of San Antonio, Texas has recently been published in two separate volumes, one a pictorial history of the corporations early years by Lewis Fischer and the letters of C.H. Guenther to his beloved family back home near Leipzig. The second book in paperback published by Maverick Publishing Company of San Antonio and translated by Hurst and Kamphoefner, captures the immense difficulties overcome by Guenther in order to prosper. His letters illustrate how he was able to methodically tackle each problem he confronted as he dealt with the frustrations of language, finance, travel, sudden illness, new relationships and climate.

Kamphoefner and Hurst's book is historical reading at its best. Guenther's essay, *Memoir of a Journey*, following the preface of the book explains in Guenther's own words how he came to Texas. The hardships he endured in order to establish himself as a successful businessman serve as a backdrop to his excitement about the opportunities he sees. The reader of this volume is treated to wonderful details of life aboard ship. Leaving Bremerhafen May 5, 1848, at the age of twenty-two, he writes about his determination to prosper using his education and training. The *Memoir of a Journey* affords the reader a thumbnail sketch of Guenther's whereabouts prior to settling in San Antonio and serves to orient the reader to the many obstacles he had to overcome along the way.

The letters begin even before his departure for New York. He tries to explain to his parents why he secretly left his position in Weissenfels to emigrate to America. Each letter is an illustration of his clear intentions to succeed, even though it takes him nearly eight years to settle in San Antonio. When he gets off the ship in New York, Texas is not an option, because he doesn't know about Texas. Nevertheless, every venture moves him closer to realizing his dream of establishing a successful milling business, and eventually he discovers the Lone Star State and its limitless possibilities.

These long overdue translations of Guenther's letters capture the Zeitgeist of this generation of young emigrants from Germany. We also experience Guenther, the inner man in such revelations as follows in a letter to his mother, dated April 2, 1850:

“I also became well acquainted with the free thinkers, but I soon realized as you so well expressed it in your letter, ‘The free thinkers are robbed of all consolation, faith and hope.’ They want to teach you about free-thinking and they themselves don’t know what they are talking about. So, I prefer to keep my religion, to which I am accustomed and in which I have been well grounded and instructed.”

The translation of An Immigrant Miller is the result of the successful collaboration between Professor Hurst, a native speaker of German and Walter Kamphoefner, Professor of History at Texas A&M University, who is an American born German scholar. Nothing is lost in the thread of Guenther’s thoughts as he recounts his frustration at American banking practices to his father. On several occasions, he reluctantly asks for loans from his father to build his mills, protesting the excessively high interest rates charged by local banks. Thus, the reader of these letters realizes how money from home provides the necessary capital for his ventures. Yet there is never a breach of faith or loss of confidence as he works to establish self sufficiency, promising his father repayment with interest.

Genealogy societies, historical societies and university forums would do well to use these letters as a focal point for in depth discussions on issues of immigration. Speech writers could quote from Guenther’s philosophical views to illustrate the steadfastness of the human spirit. He embarked on a blind quest, but the result was enlightened discovery. C.H. Guenther’s life was based on gratitude and the application of a sound practical and classical education. He was grateful for the opportunities America afforded him and acknowledges his family’s support, aware that he could not have prevailed alone.

Great letters. Great reading. Great inspiration.



Carl Hilmar Guenther



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PRESS RELEASE

Contact: Ronald Chrisman

German Pioneers on the American Frontier

The Wagners in Texas and Illinois

Andreas Reichstein

This is the story of two brothers, Julius and Wilhelm Wagner, who immigrated to the United States from Baden, Germany. Julius immigrated as part of an early communist group, the "Darmstädters" or "Forty," who established the utopian settlement of Bettina in 1847. His anti-slavery beliefs forced Julius to Mexico during the Civil War, but he returned to Texas after the war. His older brother Wilhelm fled Germany in 1851 as a result of his liberal political beliefs and settled in Texas. He founded a German-language newspaper when he moved to Freeport, Illinois.

Using a newly discovered cache of Wagner family letters, Reichstein examines the lives of the brothers as they sought to make better futures for themselves on the new frontier. More than a narrow family history, however, *German Pioneers on the American Frontier* uses the individual cases of Julius and Wilhelm Wagner to examine the broader historiographical debate about assimilation and acculturation. The question it raises is whether the United States is a collection of separate immigrant cultures or whether those cultures become assimilated in the famous "melting pot." Reichstein's conclusion, based on the experiences of the Wagner brothers and their descendants, is that immigrants identify themselves as American through a variety of processes that are a combination of assimilation and acculturation.

Andreas Reichstein is a Lecturer on American History at the University of Hamburg and a program consultant for NDR (North German Radio). His previous book, *The Rise of the Lone Star*, won the Elizabeth Brooks-Bates Award, T. R. Fehrenbach Book Award, and the Texas Historical Foundation Book Award. He lives in Bremen, Germany.



"In this unique biographical case study of 19th-century German migration to the United States, Andreas Reichstein deals with one family's life on both sides of the Atlantic, allowing the reader to understand the 'push' factors that drove the Wagners to emigrate, and the 'pull' factors drawing them to the United States, as well as the cultural changes required for adaptation to America."—Terry G. Jordan, author of *German Seed in Texas Soil*

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6 x 9, 288 pp., 26 photos, 6 maps.

Notes. Bibliography. Index.

Texas History. American History.

BOOK REVIEW:
WILL'S WAR BY JANICE WOODS WINDLE
review from *Publishers Weekly*, October 1, 2001

Based on events in the author's family history, this ably written historical novel follows a century-old court case. The author's German heritage caused her ancestors grief at the time of WWI in the Texas hill country town of Seguin, where America's rabid anti-German hysteria revealed itself in deep suspicion and persecution of German Americans like Will Bergfeld. The dapper and capable William Hawley Atwell, who later becomes a federal judge, defends Will against an accusation of treason; in fact, Will is guilty of nothing but union sympathies, German ancestry and a mercurial temperament that makes him a difficult client and often his own worst enemy. The trial is an uphill battle against the press and public sentiment, and the case is stacked against him, but Will has right on his side, and is supported by his beautiful, gentle wife, Virginia King Bergfeld, and his volatile, gorgeous sister, Louise. Windle already has a deserved reputation as a fine, lyrical writer and lively historian; she used the rich fodder of her tough Texas female forebears to produce the well-received *True Women*. Here, she condenses thousands of pages of transcripts from her grandfather's actual trial into a suspenseful fiction, and vividly resurrects 1917 Texas. This excellent book will be popular with history buffs and romance readers alike. (Oct.25)



JANICE WOODS WINDLE
Author of Will's War

BOOK REVIEW:
WILL'S WAR BY JANICE WOODS WINDLE
 reviewed by Myrna I. Zanetell for the *El Paso Scene*

At times, everything Texan seems to be larger than life, and so it is with events surrounding branching members of Janice Woods Windle's rather unique family tree. The author herself declares, "I was brought up on "epic tales of war, political ambitions, love, murder, violence and redemption", and fascinated by what she heard, Windle has used her considerable talents as a story teller to weave these mesmerizing events into three captivating novels.

Written in a forthright style which glosses over none of the details, these ancestral stories alone make great reading, but Windle gives them an even more universal appeal by casting her family saga against the larger backdrop of social and political events of the time. Her blockbuster first novel (also a TV mini-series), *True Women*, was played out against the setting of Texas' fight for Independence and the history of its first century of statehood. Her characters "live, love and die in a river of time which extends from the Alamo to World War II." Focusing in on the lives of Windle's maternal grandmother, Laura Woods and her best friend Rebecca Baines Johnson, her *Hill Country* sequel addresses yet another era through narratives detailing the suffrage campaign, the 1928 Democratic Convention and the story of Lyndon Baines Johnson's rise to the Presidency.

The setting for her latest novel, *Will's War* is 1917, a time of great social and political turmoil in the state. President Woodrow Wilson has just declared war on Germany, an action which has far reaching implications for the family's home town of Seguin and other small Hill Country communities which were settled predominantly by people of Germanic origin. Loyalist feelings run high as young American boys march off to defend their country, and people who were once considered close neighbors are now looked at through eyes colored by racial overtones.

As her protagonist, the author has chosen William Bergfeld, the Will in *Will's War*, who is Windle's maternal grandfather by virtue of his marriage to Virginia King, granddaughter of the daring Euphemia Texas Ashby, one of Windle's original, *True Women*. At the time he courted Virginia, Will was a respected citizen of the small town of Weinert, Texas, and his position as rural mail carrier made him a familiar sight to most of the people in the area.

Although the young woman had been swept off her feet by this darkly handsome adventurer, Virginia always felt she had made a wise choice for her life's partner as Will had proven to be a loving husband and father. Beneath his open, trusting nature, however, there flowed a stream of unexplained anger that sometimes turned Will into a stranger

whose only predictable quality was his devotion to his family. All Virginia knew about Will's unrest was that a few years prior to their marriage, her husband had been caught up in the conflict of the striking coal miners in Colorado. The injustices he witnessed there would influence him to take up the farm workers' cause closer to home, unwittingly drawing him into activities which would strain family ties to the breaking point.

In May of 1917, FBI agents stealthily began to infiltrate the small town of Weinert, Texas, questioning its citizens and planting seeds of doubt. At nightfall, these heavily armed men burst into the Bergfeld's quiet, after dinner gathering, shattering the family's placid lifestyle like broken window glass. Will is accused of treason, handcuffed and lead off to jail. Terrified and alone, the frightened Virginia turns to the solace of her close knit family who at once rally to give the couple support. Will is released on bail, but the threat is just beginning. Within a few weeks, a Grand Jury indicts Will along with 52 other defendants, charging them with conspiring to overthrow the United States government and threatening to kill the President.

As litigation begins, the focus falls on Will as a leader in the Farmers' and Laborers' Protective Association, a fraternal group whose purpose is to support farmer's rights. Throughout the trial, the details of Will's Germanic heritage are hammered home to the jury, casting doubt upon his loyalty as an American. The prosecutor also delivers a string of convincing witnesses whose damaging narrative reveals that not only were 100 sticks of dynamite found in his barn, but Will had also brought a bill before the FLPA condemning conscription of soldiers, and encouraging the farmers to purchase rifles in order to resist. Suddenly the gravity of the situation becomes apparent for these are acts punishable by imprisonment and death.

Although her plot deals with a larger scope of history, on another level, Windle makes this a very personal account showing how accusations against one person touch every member of the family. As a loving wife, Virginia stands squarely behind her husband despite weeks of damning testimony, some of which is given by a beautiful woman with whom Will had kept company prior to his marriage. Virginia's parents, Henry and Bettie King, also remain staunchly behind their son-in-law, despite the fact that Will's strong social conscience had sometimes brought challenge into their daughter's life. Will's own father is caught in a two-edged vice. Although he would like to be there to support his son, he fears his strong ties to his German homeland and his hidden Jewish heritage will damage his son's credibility.

Louise, Will's older sister, is drawn back into his life filling the role she has taken since childhood, that of getting her willful brother out of difficult situations. Although her love never waivers, she wonders if this time the problem is greater than her abilities.

Windle confides that writing these stories has been like a gift to herself in coming to know her own family on a more intimate level, and understanding the events which shaped their personalities. In looking back on her grandfather's life, she feels that it was his experiences with the miners in Colorado which radicalized his thinking in relation to supporting workers' causes. "He was a young man at the time, and he was also

influenced by the thinking of his German relatives who abhorred the draft and conscription remembering what had happened in their own country", she explains.

Perhaps one of the most interesting aspects of *Will's War*, is that Windle brings to life a little known segment of Texas history. Because of recent political controversy, the prejudicial treatment of Japanese-Americans during World War II is common knowledge, but few Texans are aware the citizens of Germanic heritage suffered similar persecution during World War I. "These people were afraid to speak German in front of their neighbors or children for fear of being turned over to the authorities, and even though they were loyal American citizens, they were forced to register as "aliens", she confides.

As always, the author is devoted to thoroughly researching her material. Windle pored over thousands of pages of transcripts from the original trial, sifting them for meaningful material and later drawing upon the expertise of her husband, Wayne, who is an experienced trial lawyer, in accurately presenting the information. "When it came to the trial, I could never have fictionalized the details", she explains. "More than 200 witnesses gave testimony, and the quotes I used were mostly verbatim. Some were humorous, while others quite detrimental to Will's defense. The names of the people have not been changed, and characters such as "Peachtree", the old Hermit who played such a crucial role in the outcome of the verdict, really did exist and lived just as I described him." Going through the trial process was fascinating, and the message I really wanted to come through in what I wrote was my awe of the magnificence of the jury system."

Windle is already at work on her next book, "Lily", which will be the story of her husband's grandmother, Lily Irby Windle. "It's going to deal with the subject of baseball from the period of the 1920's to the 1950's," the author relates. "Wayne's father was a famous baseball player so it has been a delight working on the book. Much of the material is really funny and heartwarming for this was the period when baseball was the premier form of family entertainment."

Will's War, published by Longstreet Press, 375 pages, \$25.00

→ The public is cordially invited to an Open House and Book-Signing for *Will's War* by Janice Wood Windle on Saturday and Sunday, April 6th and 7th from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. at the newly restored King Homeplace (featured in Janice Wood Windle's books) at 920 East Court in Seguin, Texas. You are welcome to tour the homeplace.

**For information please call Sherry Nefford
Seguin Chamber of Commerce, (830)-379-6382.**

This article appeared in the Dallas Morning News, December 16, 2001
submitted by Arlene and Joe Burgess

Dark secret

Vienna torte's fame
rooted in its rich
chocolate glaze

By NEENA PELLEGRINI
Special Contributor

VIENNA, Austria — The heavy scent of chocolate wafts through the stainless-steel kitchen with the allure of French perfume, its bittersweet aroma beckoning.

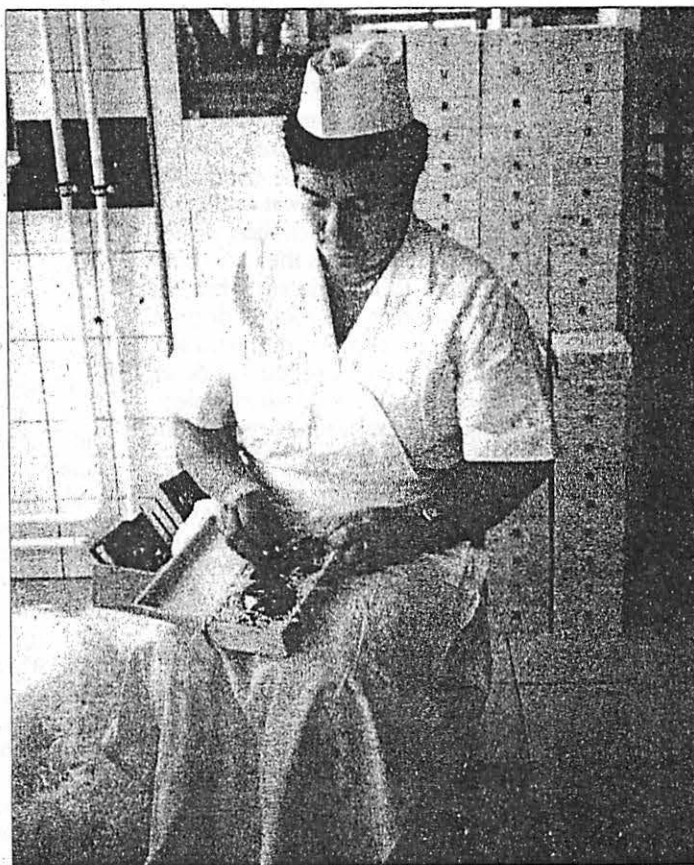
Undistracted by the savory fragrance, a score of workers meticulously whip, glaze, and box by hand what has become one of Vienna's sweetest attractions.

The legendary Sacher-Torte, a cake created by an apprentice chef 168 years ago to appease a prince's sweet tooth, has evolved into a worldwide business for Vienna's historic Hotel Sacher, which bakes 270,000 a year.

And although the cake has many imitators and mail-order competition from other, tony confectioners, the hotel insists that its pastry is the original Sacher-Torte, a claim its owners spent decades in Austrian courts to prove.

"It sounds crazy, doesn't it?" said Reiner Heilmann, managing director of the hotel. His blue eyes gleam, and he suppresses a giggle when he refers to the hotel's imbroglio over whose recipe was the most authentic. "Over a torte?" he said. "It's crazy."

But there is nothing crazy about these rich, deep-brown orbs.



Photos by NINA PELLEGRINI/Special Contributor

When bakers are finished, a separate crew packs small cakes into wooden crates for shipping.

The hotel's signature chocolate cakes, each made by hand, are filled and glazed with an apricot jam created especially for them. The kitchen's chief pastry chef personally pours the tempered glaze, a secret concoction of dark chocolate from three countries.

So prized is the recipe that, as terms of employment, bakers

must sign an agreement to keep their lips sealed, Mr. Heilmann said.

"Part of the secret is the chocolate icing. Three different chocolates are used," he said. "They have to be mixed in a very special proportion."

Some Americans, who expect such decadence to be as dense as a truffle or as rich as a mousse, say the Sacher-Torte is too bitter, too dry, too understated.

In the Hotel Sacher, however, each slice is served with a dollop of unsweetened whipped cream, a custom the Viennese say is the perfect complement.

"It's tradition," Mr. Heilmann explained. "No one will eat it without the cream." And eat it they do.

The hotel's team of Sacher-Torte bakers annually use a million eggs, 70 tons of sugar, 60 tons of chocolate, 35 tons of apricot jam, 25 tons of butter and 30 tons of flour.

Most of the 270,000 tortes are sold in the hotel's cafés or served in its restaurants throughout Europe for about \$4 a slice. A third are shipped worldwide in small wooden crates; about 5,500 are ordered from the United States. A few years ago, he said, the business outgrew its galley in the cellar of the downtown hotel, behind the famous State Opera House, and moved into a new 19,440-square-foot commercial kitchen 15 minutes from Vienna's busy inner ring.

Chef Friedrich Pfliegler and his staff begin baking at 4 a.m., early enough to have fresh tortes ready for the hotel's cafés in Salzburg and Innsbruck that afternoon.

By day's end, the crew of a dozen or so bakers will have produced 800 to 1,000 Sacher-Tortes, 3,000 a day during the holiday season. Although 34 products are made and shipped from the three-story plant, the bulk of the work is focused on the signature torte, said Mr. Pfliegler, who has been chief pastry chef since 1984 and with the hotel for 26 years. About 1,000 metal cake pans, heavy and slightly cone-shaped, fill shelves and drawers in the heart of the production area where the tortes are mixed, baked, and steeped in apricot jam.

Small tortes bob in a copper vat of warm marmalade. Others, already filled and glazed, "rest" on trays, while the jam leisurely soaks in.

Just a few yards away, divided only by a large picture window, Mr. Pfliegler is at work, glazing each fresh cake with the secret blend of tempered bittersweet chocolate.

Only Mr. Pfliegler remains unspattered in his spotless white chef's coat and hat. He alone mixes the blocks of dark chocolate from Austria, Germany, and Belgium that are credited with the torte's richness. He trims each cake and, with a wet knife, methodically cuts each slice.

Trays of cakes then are transferred to an adjacent white-tile room, kept at a cool 64 degrees. After the chocolate has set, a separate crew of about a dozen workers, led by Andrea Gelegs-Hüber, packs and prepares the Sacher-Tortes for distribution.

Management of the privately owned hotel won't reveal its costs or profits. Nor will they share the recipe, which Mr. Heilmann calls a "state secret well locked in our safe." They will talk only of the cake's royal beginnings and its steady rise in popularity.

The Sacher-Torte's tale is spun with sugar, chocolate, and almost two centuries of Austrian folklore.

Legend has it that Prince Wenzel Clemens Metternich inspired the cake's creation in 1832 when he requested something inventive and sweet for "special, discriminating guests." With the chef sick in bed, 16-year-old Franz Sacher, his apprentice, threw something together — rumored to be more by good luck than skill or judgment — that became the Sacher-Torte.

From there, the cake's tale takes some twists. Franz's son Eduard opened the Hotel Sacher

in 1876 and brought his father's famous cake with him. His indomitable, cigar-smoking wife, Anna, eventually took over, and it was under her control that the hotel became a chic spot for Europe's rich and famous.

The hotel fell on hard times at one point during the 20th century, and the cake was baked with the help of Demel's, the Imperial and Royal Confectionery. The arrangement eventually soured and sparked a decades-long court battle over rights to the original recipe.

Finally, to settle this *pot-au-feu*, the Gürtler family, which has run the hotel since 1934, was awarded the right to use a round bittersweet seal proclaiming its cake as the "original Sacher-Torte." Demel's was given the right to use a triangular seal emblazoned "Demel's Sachertorte."

Today, the 107-room hotel retains the classic atmosphere of Old Vienna, with its dark wood-paneled lobby, plush apricot-colored dining rooms and gilded crystal chandeliers. About 1,000 pieces of original art can be found on its four floors. Though modernized, the hotel has much the same ambience it had at its zenith, when the spirited Anna Sacher was at the helm, Mr. Heilmann says.

"As soon as we change anything, we will have problems," Mr. Heilmann said, explaining management's philosophy.

"We don't want anything [to] change," he said, especially the famous chocolate cake.

After all, he said, "why change what is so perfect?"

The Hotel Sacher's cakes are baked in four round, standard sizes, and in bite-size cubes. They cost about \$15 to \$32, depending on the exchange rate; shipping adds another \$25 or so. The cake also is served at the hotel's cafés in Vienna, Salzburg, and Innsbruck. Information: www.sacher.com.

The famous Sacher Hotel, rated *very expensive* by Fodor's, is located in central Vienna directly behind the Vienna Opera House. The hotel has only 125 rooms, 117 of them with baths. It offers guests a café and two bars in addition to the restaurant.

This article appeared in the San Antonio Express-News, February 7, 2002
submitted by Frances Heimer Copeland

Germans stop in Alamo City during tour

By AMY DORSETT
EXPRESS-NEWS STAFF WRITER

Armed with road maps and tourist guides, the Germans are invading.

Snuggled in the comfort of their own RVs — shipped from Germany to Baltimore — a group of 39 arrived Nov. 2.

They traveled from the East Coast to the West, and into Mexico, arriving in San Antonio on Sunday.

Two months in Mexico made the group appreciate the amenities of the Alamo City.

"After that experience, coming to the United States almost feels like coming home," said tour leader Kurt Erler, as he relaxed in his RV, George Strait crooning on the radio. "Mexico was a real experience."

The tourists settled into an East Side campsite until Wednesday morning when they headed to Houston. From there they will move to New Orleans, planning a return trip to Germany in March.

Most of the group, save a couple of Swiss, are German. All of them are retired.

They chose to spend \$2,500 each way to ship their motor homes, because the trip spans

15,000 miles and more than four months.

"It's a trip of 140 days; if you rent an RV for that long it costs a lot of money," Erler said.

The RVs are small by American standards. Most of them measure between 21 and 25 feet long, but they contain all the comforts of home.

This is the third time Erler has organized an American road trip. He works for SeaBridge for Motorhomes, a touring company. The original group set out with 50 people in 25 vehicles, but illness and accidents have whittled the group down to 39 people in 19 vehicles.

The trip, which took about a year to plan, faced uncertainty after the Sept. 11 attacks, Erler said.



SAN ANTONIO GTHS MEMBER INGRID KOKINDA HOSTED THIS GROUP DURING THEIR VISIT TO THE ALAMO CITY

KIN MAN HUI/STAFF

German campers Kurt Erler (right) and Wilfried Strecker chat Tuesday during a stop in San Antonio. They are touring the nation.

Germans in RVs visit San Antonio

CONTINUED FROM 1B

The group decided to go on, shipping their rigs off in mid-October, one day before anthrax started making front-page news.

"We were lucky we already had the rigs on the ship, otherwise some people may have chosen not come," Erler said.

Rosamarie Scholz made the trip and has driven across the United States several times. She said she's noticed a definite difference in drivers since a similar trip in 1974.

"People were very strict on the road. If the speed limit was 55, they drove 55," she said. "Now, people drive more aggressive."

The group does not caravan between cities. Instead, they are

given a route and a time and a place to meet up. It allows them to be independent and make stops at their leisure, Erler said.

Once they reach a new destination, they rely on local tour buses and guides to take them to the sites.

The group enjoyed touring San Antonio. Damp, wet weather didn't keep them from visiting the Alamo or from walking for four hours along the River Walk. They also attended the San Antonio Stock Show & Rodeo on Monday night. That got mixed reviews.

"It was too loud," said Gertrude Hary, as her husband showed his opinion by jamming fingers in his ears.

The travelers shipped their own RVs from Germany to Baltimore to save on expenses.

This article, which appeared last May in the Bremen (Germany) newspaper, Weser-Kurier, is about GTHS member Helga von Schweinitz of Austin. An English translation is on the opposite page.

WESER-KURIER · BREMER NACHRICHTEN

Bremen, Sonntag, 27. Mai 2001

Sie liebt die deutschen Pionier-Häuser von Texas

Helga von Schweinitz aus Austin sprach in Bremen über eines ihrer historischen Spezialgebiete

Von unserer Redakteurin
Erka Thies

Einen Grund, möglichst einmal im Jahr aus den USA nach Deutschland zu reisen, findet Helga von Schweinitz immer. Diesmal war es der Vortrag, den sie in Bremen über "Deutsche Pionier-Häuser in Texas" hielt. Der Deutsche Amerikanische Club Bremen lud sie dazu ein, nachdem ihr Referat zu diesem Thema bei einem Symposium an der Hochschule Bremerhaven so großen Anklang gefunden hatte. Sie wohnt hier wieder bei Hella Grashoff, der Freundin schon seit der gemeinsamen Schulzeit an der Königin-Mathilde-Schule in Herford.

Ihr Deutsch klingt auch ein klein bisschen amerikanisch. Schon seit 1957 lebt sie drüben. Dabei war ursprünglich nur ein kürzerer Aufenthalt geplant. "Mehr aus Abenteuerlust" reiste die junge Pädagogikstudentin Helga Pörtner während der Semesterferien in die USA. Fast gleichzeitig mit ihr kreuzte ein junger Mann den Atlantik. Seine Familie stammte aus Schlesien, er selbst hatte sich als Flüchtlingskind im Westen nie so recht zu Hause gefühlt. In Milwaukee lernten

ten sich die beiden kennen, und noch lange nach ihrer Heirat planteten Hans und Helga von Schweinitz eigentlich eine Rückkehr nach Deutschland, die dann aber doch unterblieb. Inzwischen haben sie außer Sohn und Tochter längst auch Schwiegerkinder und



Begegnung
Helga von Schweinitz und Helga Pörtner
in einem Pionierhaus in Texas

drei Enkel: Matthew, Elena und Michael. Ihr Wohnort ist Austin, die Hauptstadt von Texas, und Helga von Schweinitz erzählt: Nicht nur im einstigen „Kaiser-Wilhelm-Bezirk“ und jetzigen „King-William-District“ von Austin gibt es noch ziemlich viele deutsche Pionier-Häuser aus dem 19. Jahrhundert. Auch in New-Braunfeld oder Fredericks (früher Friedrichsburg) sind welche erhalten geblieben. Eine Plakette weist sie alle als denkmalgeschützt aus. Manchmal sind es nur schlichte Blockhütten, oft aber auch prächtige Villen, je nachdem, wie weit sich die Erbauer hocharbeiteten konnten.

Diese Erbauer waren zumeist deutsche Migranten mit häufig eher untypischen Einwanderer-Berufen wie Bankier, Priester, Arzt. Noch vor der großen Emigrationswelle nach der bürgerlichen Revolution von 1848 hatten sie ihr Heimatland verlassen, wenn auch aus Armut als vielmehr wegen der geistigen Enge oder auf Grund von politischer Verfolgung.

Fortschrittlich gestimmte junge Adlige des in Biederich ansässigen „Adelsvereins zum Schutze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas“ ermöglichten ab 1844 Tausenden die Überfahrt. Fast alle diese Auswanderer nahmen damals den Weg über Bremen und Bremerhaven. Texas hatte sich 1836 nach einem Freiheitskampf von Mexiko gelöst, war aber zu arm, um als unabhängige Republik existieren zu können und schloss sich 1845 den USA an.

In einem relativ kleinen Gebiet von Texas stehen noch mindestens 200 solcher deutschen Pionierhäuser, berichtet Helga von Schweinitz, und man sei in der Gegend auf deutsche Vorfahren ziemlich stolz. Im Gegensatz zu den meist puritanisch eng geprägten angelsächsischen Einwanderern

hätten die Deutschen als „freethinkers“ nämlich kulturell sehr anregend gewirkt, allein schon dadurch, dass sie am Sonntag, statt ihn streng zu heiligen, lieber musizierten. Sinfonieorchester und Oper in San Antonio haben deutsche Mitbegründer. Die alte deutsche Schrift lernte Helga von Schweinitz nicht etwa schon in Herford, sondern erst als Lehrerin in Austin – von ihren eigenen Schülern. Die hatten sich diese deutsche Schrift aus purem Interesse selbst beigebracht.

Sie war nicht nur Lehrerin, sondern arbeitete auch im Kindergarten und an der Universalität, und mehrfach publizierte sie Beiträge über historische Themen, denn: „Schon als Kind hatte ich großes Interesse an Vorschichte.“ Längst ist sie deshalb auch im Vorstand der „German-Texan Heritage Society“ mit Hauptsitz in Austin. Da gilt sie als Spezialistin für alte Dokumente in deutscher Sprache. Leute mit Vorfahren, die manchmal schon vor sechs, sieben Generationen einwanderten, legen vertrauensvoll deren für sie unverständliche Briefe, Tagebücher, Kochrezepte in ihre Hände – „und jeder denkt, ich weiß alles“.

Translation of an article published in the "Weser-Kurier" in Bremen, Germany, on 5-27-01
(There are some historic inaccuracies in the article for which Helga v. S is not to blame)

She Loves the German Pioneer Houses of Texas

Helga von Schweinitz from Austin spoke in Bremen about one of her special interests in history
By our editor Erika Thies

Helga von Schweinitz will always find a reason to travel from the USA to Germany once a year if at all possible. This time it was the slide presentation she gave in Bremen about "German Pioneer Houses in Texas". The German-American Club in Bremen had invited her after her paper on that subject given at the University of Bremerhaven had been so well received. She is staying here again with Hella Grashoff, a friend from their school years at the Königin Mathilde Schule in Herford.

Her German sounds just a little American. She has lived in the US since 1957. Originally a shorter stay was planned. The young student in a college of education, Helga Pörtner, traveled to the United States between semesters "more in search of adventure". At the same time a young man crossed the Atlantic. His family came from Silesia. As a refugee child he had never really felt quite at home in West Germany. They met in Milwaukee. Long after they got married, Hans and Helga von Schweinitz considered a return to Germany, but it never came to that. Now they have not only a son and a daughter, but also a daughter-in-law and three grandchildren: Matthew, Elena and Michael.

They live in Austin, the capital of Texas. Helga von Schweinitz reports: Not only in Austin (sic), in the former "Kaiser Wilhelm Bezirk" and now the "King William District" does one find rather a lot of German pioneer houses of the 19th century. There are also some in New Braunfels and Fredericksburg (the former Friedrichsburg). A plaque indicates that they are under historic preservation. Some of them are only simple log cabins, but many are magnificent mansions, depending on how high the owners managed to thrive. Many of these home builders were Germans with professions not typical for immigrants: bankers, pastors, physicians. They had left their homeland even before the big wave of emigration after the citizens' revolution of 1848, not so much due to poverty but due to the restrictions on intellectual freedom, and to avoid political persecution.

Beginning in 1844, progressive young noblemen of the "Society of Noblemen for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas" headquartered in Biebrich, made the trip possible for thousands. Almost all of these emigrants then took the route through Bremen and Bremerhaven. In 1836 Texas had separated from Mexico after a war of independence, but it was too poor to remain an independent republic, and it joined the USA in 1845. There are at least 200 of such German pioneer houses in a relatively small area of Texas, reports Helga von Schweinitz, and people are rather proud of their German ancestry. In contrast to the mostly puritanic Anglo-Saxon immigrants, the Germans, as "free thinkers", had a great influence on cultural life, and not only because they preferred to make music on Sundays instead of

celebrating it strictly as a holy day. The Symphony Orchestra and Opera in San Antonio have German co-founders.

Helga von Schweinitz learned the old German script not in Herford, but as a teacher in Austin - from her own students. They had taught themselves that script out of pure interest. She is not only a teacher, but she also worked in kindergardens and at the university, and she published several articles on historic subjects, because: "Even as a child I was very interested in history." Therefore she has been a long-standing board member of the German-Texan Heritage Society, headquartered in Austin. She is known there as a specialist for old documents in German. People with ancestors who immigrated six or seven generations ago, trustingly put letters, diaries and recipes that they don't understand into her hands - "and they all think I know everything".

ENGLISH TRANSLATION ABOVE BY HELGA VON SCHWEINITZ



Kommt möglichst jedes Jahr mal nach Deutschland: Helga von Schweinitz. Foto: Jochen Stoss

Helga von Schweinitz is offering to give a slide presentation and talk on pioneer German homes in Texas to any group free of charge. (However, if an overnight stay is required, she would like a free bed and breakfast.)

On March 21, 2002, Helga gave this presentation in Cuxhaven, Germany, as part of a celebration of emigration to North America through the port of Cuxhaven.

Helga von Schweinitz
Vorm Rathaus zu Bremen
(in front of the City Hall in Bremen)

This article appeared in the Taylor Daily Press, October 3, 2001
submitted by Abigail (Mrs. Wallace) Johnson

Note: Alexis Hutton, author of this article, is a student at Taylor High School.

THS German teacher praised for her efforts

In many different areas of the country the German-American people have kept their culture while helping build America into how it exists today.



**ALEXIS
HUTTON**

Columnist

Their language has had a definite impact upon our own, their culture exists in small towns like Taylor and their heart beat of freedom has supported the United States since the first migration to the New World.

Over time, their culture has faded out like many others, yet still, some strive to keep bits and pieces of it in the American nucleus. Betty Jackson, the Taylor High School German teacher, has become a beacon of light towards a culture that, like many others, is darkened by disintegration into an American melting pot.

Betty Jackson, or Frau Jackson, as she is known by most of her students has been determined to let her pupils "experience" the German culture and language.

Many foreign language teachers prefer to give a list of 20 vocabulary words every

day and the essence is lost upon the pupil. They lose the meaning and the heart of the language if the culture is not experienced.

"The value of experiencing another culture will in the future benefit our students education more than just being in the class room setting, especially in the business sector of the world," Jackson said.

"A lot of students choose to take German as a 'bird course' and Mrs. Jackson doesn't fail people often, in the same aspect not many students give her the credit she deserves for the hours and dedication she puts in," Cricket Brogan said. "She deserves a lot more than many students I've seen give her credit for."

Students arrive in around 7:30 a.m. to make up missed work and they can see for themselves she was probably there long before they arrived. Dedicated students who come to work after school know all too well she is going to be there long after they leave.

While some students choose to turn from her kindness with their sarcasm and disrespect, a great many other students bury themselves in a haven within the German culture that she presents to them.

"If you comprehend the culture it is

easier to understand what is going on around you and why; there are some occasions whether you know the language or not is insignificant," one of Jackson's students said. "Our town is so powerfully influenced by German ancestry that it's crucial that German culture be a part of our lives, and she makes it that way."

Jackson often teaches with activities that show her students that what she is trying to teach them is more than a second language, she teaches the soul of another well-respected heritage. You can feel what she is feeling when she teaches. She loves German and she makes her students love it with her.

"She's a really great teacher," Brogan said. "Mrs. Jackson is one of my favorite teachers just because of the method she chooses to teach with."

continued next page →

Mrs. Jackson is also the sponsor for the THS German Club, which is involved in several community service activities including repairing the Moody Garden museum and volunteering at the concession stands. The club will soon be leaving for Wurstfest in New Braunfels.

Later on this month the club will be going to Oktoberfest and they have state competition soon after that. Last year

over half of the students in the club advanced to state competition and one-fourth of them came in first through third place.

Mrs. Jackson's students would like to thank her for her involvement and sharing her love for Germany with them. In fact, I would like to take that a step further, she's not just involved, she's committed.

Everyone had nothing but praise for Jackson's teaching methods and her ability to convey the German culture so precisely to them. She helps preserve the past for the entire community, and somehow, her students grasped what little German culture remains throughout Taylor and the rest of the nation.

Teachers such as Jackson are rare, precious jewels that will be remembered long after students finish high school. She is one of those priceless individuals that leave footprints in both your mind as well as your heart.

Her students will remember the lineage that she taught them long after they say good-bye to Taylor High. Teachers such as Jackson are scarce and should be praised for their commitment.

HISTORICAL MARKER FOR GERMAN-TEXAN LUTHERAN CHURCH submitted by Lorchen Koehn

A new Calhoun County historical marker was unveiled at Port Lavaca on January 13, 2002, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the city's Salem Lutheran Church founded by German-Texans. The historical marker reads as follows:

SALEM LUTHERAN CHURCH

Early membership in Salem Lutheran Church reflected the German Lutheran population that immigrated to Texas through the nearby port of Indianola and the port of Galveston in the 19th century. Members of the Kemper, Knipling, Rosenbaum and Wehmeyer families gathered to organize the congregation in 1902 and the Rev. R. F. Grueber served as first pastor. Worship services were held in the German language through 1920. The congregation dedicated its own house of worship in 1924 and soon had grown in size to have its own full-time pastor. A new building, completed in 1951, served until the congregation moved to this site on Six Mile Road in 1967.

This article appeared October 18, 2001, in the Slaton newspaper, The Slatonite submitted by Cres Merrell

Note: Cres Merrell sent GTHS a reminder that Slaton is a German "folk island" in northwest Texas that was settled by Germans from Fayette and Lavaca Counties.



History

There's history in the quilts and in the sausage festival that will fill this weekend in Slaton. Just ask the St. Joseph quilting

group. Working on quilts early this week were (front row, left to right) Dora Pinkert, Estelle Heinrich, Idalee Bednarz and Elizabeth Kitten, and (back row, l to r) Lorraine Piwonka, Cecelia Maeker, Valeria Wimmer, Mary Kitten and Genny Heinrich.

Good Food And ...

History Abounds In Annual Sausage Festival

There's more to this weekend's 32nd Annual Sausage Festival than an abundance of German food, fun and the opportunity to help keep St. Joseph School strong after 80 years of educating young West Texans.

There's High Hill, Texas.

That tiny community – like a number of other German based communities between San Antonio and Houston is sewn into the history of what is St. Joseph School and the sausage festival that's come to be the principle source of funds to operate the school.

And, it will be sewn into many the beautifully elaborate quilts that will be one of the focuses of Sunday's activities at the school while homemade German sausage and grilled chicken dinners are being sold at St. Joseph's Hall. The school and hall straddle 21st Street at its intersection with Division Street, the school on the east side and the hall on the west side.

A number of local families are descendants of German immigrants whose forefathers settled originally in High Hill, now a dot on a road map just north of US 90 in Fayette County.

Among them, Elizabeth Kitten, who as a second grader was one of the original students at St. Joseph School when it opened its doors in 1921.

She would have been there a year earlier when her family moved to West Texas, she said, this week, but she had to go back to High Hill to live with her grandparents and attend school there for a year.

She spoke German and only a little English, she explained. Public school here was out of the question.

When St. Joseph opened the Catholic nuns who were the teaching staff spoke both languages. Mrs. Kitten was back with her parents and on her way to a lifetime in Slaton.

She briefly told her story early this

week as she kept up her lifelong tie to St. Joseph School ... as she and members of the St. Joseph quilting organization worked on two more of their many quilts.

Every year, they said, a few of their creations go into the sausage festival and other St. Joseph School fund-raisers.

The quilts in process this week won't be done in time for Sunday but several earlier works will be in the quilt show or used in other ways to raise money for the school.

The annual sausage event starts Saturday (Oct. 20) with thousands of pounds of uncooked sausage on sale from 9 a.m. to noon at St. Joseph Hall.

The traditional German sausage is \$3.25 a pound. The relatively new jalapeño sausage is \$3.75 a pound. The work went on most of this week with adults and students stuffing sausage and filling the smokehouse outside St. Joseph

Hall with their handiwork.

This article appeared in the San Antonio Express-News, November 11, 2001
submitted by Frances Heimer Copeland

Surrounded by Joske's, St. Joseph's educated hundreds

I would like some history of the school that was behind Joske's (department store). I attended that school in the 1940s and need information about it for an album I am putting together.

— Josephine Garza Linares

That was St. Joseph's Academy, founded 1874, three years after St. Joseph's Catholic Church opened on the Commerce Street site it still occupies. The school on Bonham Street at the corner of Blum Street was owned and operated by the Sisters of Divine Providence, an Alsatian order that arrived in San Antonio in 1866. The order purchased this property a block east of the church and built a modest, two-room school.

Originally for girls only, the school gradually expanded to a full program, including a music department, for grades 1 through 12. Boys eventually were accepted in the lower grades, while the high school was reserved for girls.

The school was so successful within the thriving German-American parish that the sisters were able to build a three-story brick building in 1884. In hopes of establishing a comparable high school for boys — and maybe even an institution of still-higher learning — the Rev. William Fuhrwerk, pastor of the church “wanted to create a fine St. Joseph's College for boys and young men of German descent,” says the St. Joseph's 125th-anniversary history.

Modeled after what is now St. Mary's



PAULA ALLEN

hired a faculty of male, German-speaking “professors.”

University, which also started as a boys' school, St. Joseph's College moved into a new three-story structure built in 1905 on the church property. At first, the school was to educate grade-school boys, and Fuhrwerk approached the Marianists to provide teachers. When the brothers refused, seeing the new school as a potential rival to St. Mary's, Fuhrwerk

St. Joseph's College never became serious competition for St. Mary's, perhaps because of its physical shortcomings. The newer school was “an awkwardly built structure on too small a site with too little playground for the youngsters,” says the anniversary book.

The boys' school was discontinued in 1925, and its building became part of St. Joseph's Academy. The former “college” building was used for teaching the older boys, grades 4 through 8, while high-school girls and all primary grade pupils were in the Bonham Street school, says Sister Frances McMann, who taught at St. Joseph's from 1935 through 1937. In those days, she says, there were about 300 children enrolled in the school, a “normal-size” school for the time. Most of the pupils still came from German-American families, and some of the faculty, McMann remembers, “spoke German well.”

After 1947, given assimilation and changing patterns of immigration, parish boundaries were redrawn along geographical, rather than national lines. Like other churches, St. Joseph's both gained and lost parishioners, and the composition of its membership changed.

School records show that there were still 240 students enrolled at St. Joseph's Academy in 1949-1950, says Sister Margaret Riche, local archivist for the Sisters of Divine Providence. But the decision was made over the following summer to sell the building, necessitating closure of the school at the end of the 1950-1951 school year.

Many former St. Joseph's parishioners already had moved to St. Henry's or St. Michael's and were sending their children to schools in their new parishes, says Sister Michael Rose Stanzel, who taught at St. Joseph's Academy in its final years.

At the same, the order was looking toward a new concept for secondary education: a single, centrally located

and well-equipped school that would draw female students from all over the city. To that end, the order then bought the property where Providence High School now stands. Estimates put the cost of a new high school building at about \$500,000, yet fund-raisers netted only about \$100,000, says Stanzel, who is researching a video to commemorate Providence's 50th anniversary next March.

The former St. Joseph's College building already had been sold in 1940 to Joske's department store, which owned the building now occupied by Dillard's at Rivercenter Mall. In fact, the parish was waggishly known as “St. Joske's” because its property was surrounded by “the biggest store in the biggest state.”

For further expansion, Joske's had offered to buy the church itself in 1945 but was turned down. So when the Sisters of Divine Providence needed money for their new high school, Stanzel says, “It was determined that the Bonham Street property was our most valuable.” The order sold the St. Joseph's Academy building to Joske's for \$400,000.

In 1951, the last high-school class of 16 students graduated from St. Joseph's Academy. At about the same time, St. Mary's School made the decision to close its larger high school, releasing its students to attend Providence.

“St. Joe's was our financial savior, and St. Mary's was our enrollment savior,” says Stanzel.

The last classes at St. Joseph's were held May 31, 1951. Graduates of the high school still hold occasional reunions, says Stanzel, who attended one in August.

This article appeared in the Fayette County Record, November 2, 2001
submitted by Rodney Koenig

German Newspaper Supports America



Wir Bürger von Hamburg haben gemeinsam mit vielen Menschen in der Welt ansehen müssen, wie ein hasserfüllter Feind Tausende Frauen und Männer in Amerika tötete. Die Bilder der Aggression, der Zerstörungen und der Opfer gehen uns nicht mehr aus dem Sinn.

Wir trauern um die Toten, wir denken an die Angehörigen, die ihre Töchter, Söhne, Mütter und Väter verloren haben. Sie alle haben unser Mitgefühl.

Die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika haben vor vielen Jahren in Ihrem Großmut den Deutschen geholfen, sich von ihrer dunklen Vergangenheit zu befreien. Der amerikanische Präsident John F. Kennedy brachte uns Hoffnung, als er wieder in einer Stunde der Not sagte: „Ich bin ein Berliner.“

Wir sagen heute: Amerikaner – wir sind bei euch.

Yesterday, the people of Hamburg – along with the whole world – witnessed the murder of thousands of men and women in the United States of America by an enemy full of hate.

The pictures we saw, pictures of innocent victims, of aggression and destruction, will remain in our minds forever.

We grieve for all people who lost their lives. Our thoughts are with their families who lost their daughters, sons, mothers and fathers. All of them have our deepest sympathy.

Many years ago a magnanimous United States of America helped the German nation to free itself of its darkest past.

The President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, brought us hope when he said during a time of need: „Ich bin ein Berliner.“

Today we say to the American people: We stand by you!

Bitte setzen Sie ein Zeichen. Nehmen Sie diese Abendblatt-Seite, hängen Sie sie in Ihr Fenster, an Ihre Tür, in Ihr Schaufenster. Legen Sie sie sichtbar in Ihr Auto!

This page from the Hamburger Obendblatt (evening page) was sent to Noel and Tootsie Tiedt recently by Barbara Kirchhoff of Hamburg. Citizens of Hamburg were asked to place the news page in their windows. Kirchhoff and the Tiedts have been friends since 1982 when they became acquainted through the exchange program sponsored by the German Club of New Braunfels.

This article appeared July 6, 2001 in the Fayette County Record submitted by Rodney Koenig

Round Top, Winedale

Round Top

Settled in the 1820s, Round Top is the smallest incorporated town in Texas. It had several handles before becoming known as Round Top - sometime before 1850. Round Top is located on a league of land originally granted to James Winn on March 31, 1831 and measures one square mile.

The first settlers to the area were mostly Anglo-American. By the late 1840s, German immigrants began buying land in and around Round Top.

Round Top has produced two well-known politicians: Robert Zapp, a Republican; and E. Henkel, a Democrat.

Landmarks include a pipe organ, constructed out of native cedar by Traugott Wandke that is still in use today at the Bethlehem Lutheran Church, and the Round Top General Store built in the mid 1800s.

F.W. McGuire was the first mayor of Round Top. The present mayor is Dave Nagel, son of long-time mayor Don Nagel. The town boasts a population of 81.

James Dick's Festival Institute has brought world-wide attention to the Round Top area, as has Emma Lee Turney's twice-yearly antique shows.

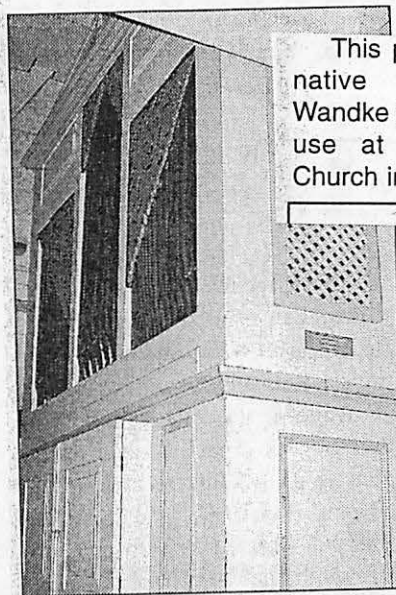
Winedale

Winedale was settled in 1831 by John and William Townsend, two young men who were entitled to a

quarter league of land each under settlers' laws of that time. It is located in the valley of Jack's Creek, near Round Top.

In 1882, the property was bought by its first German owner, Joseph George Wagner, Sr. After his death, the property passed to his son, Joseph Wagner, Jr., who operated a combination drygoods and hardware store, and a beer parlor across the road from the house. A 35-acre lake was built on the property in 1959, as part of the Fayette County Cummins Creek Watershed Project.

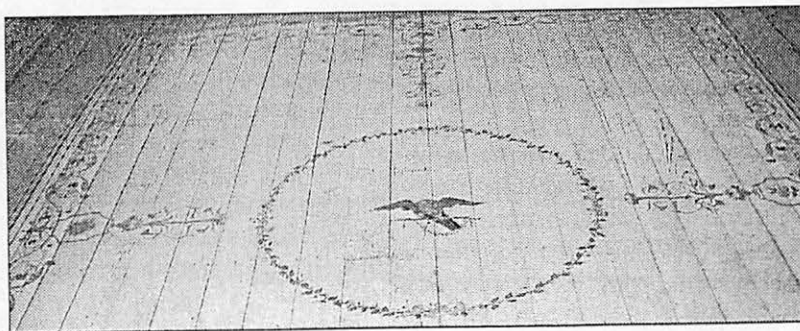
Later, in the 1960s, the property was bought by Miss Ima Hogg, daughter of Governor Jim Hogg. Hogg restored the Lewis home



This pipe organ was built of native cedar by Traugott Wandke in the 1800s. It is still in use at Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Round Top.

(originally the Wagner home) and added other buildings to complement it. This was the beginning of what is now the University of Texas at Austin Winedale Historical Center.

It's the site of the authentic Eeyore's Birthday Party each year, plus many productions of Shakespeare.



The Lewis House at Winedale features this ceiling, hand-painted by German artist Rudolph Melchior about 1850.

GTHS MEMBERSHIP LIST
(as of February 2002)

Last Name	First Name	Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP	Telephone #
ABBOTT	BARBARA KOENIG	1414 W BROOKLAKE DR	HOUSTON	TX	77077	281-496-1316
ABERCROMBIE	JACK & RITA	P O BOX 159	MARBLE FALLS	TX	78654-0159	210-693-4894
ADAM-HURST	KATHRYN L	6735 SPRING GARDEN ST	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78249-2911	210-696-7343
ADAMS	JO PEEBLES	3705 SUNSET BLVD	HOUSTON	TX	77005-2029	713-661-0111
ADKINS JR,	DR/MRS CHARLES F	6055 GLADYS AVE	BEAUMONT	TX	77706-3316	409-892-9759
AHLHORN	VERNICE S	13222 SYCAMORE HEIGHTS ST	HOUSTON	TX	77065-3220	281-807-3051
ALBERS	CHARLES E	6 CHESHIRE BEND DRIVE	SUGAR LAND	TX	77479-2854	281-242-3196
ALBRECHT	EMMETT & DOROTHY	110 BEACHMONT LANE	PORT LAVACA	TX	77979-2102	361-552-5250
ALF	ERNEST E	210 PLEASANT VALLEY DR N	BOERNE	TX	78006	830-336-2205
ALFORD	DORA	1351 ANDY LANE APT 1013	ABILENE	TX	79605	915-695-7627
ALKEK LIBRARY	SERIAL/ACQUISITIONS	SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY	SAN MARCOS	TX	78666-4604	
ALLEN	MRS JACK C	735 NOTTINGHAM DR	RICHARDSON	TX	75080-6006	972-231-1038
ALLEN CO PUB LIBRARY	GENEALOGY PERIODICALS	BOX 2270	FORT WAYNE	IN	46801-2270	
ANDERSON	MR/MRS LEROY	4502 CACTUS LANE	AUSTIN	TX	78745-1614	512-444-3388
AOUEILLE	MINIFRED TELTSCHIK	9718 LA RUE DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78217-4512	210-826-6603
AUCOIN	CYNTHIA KINGSBURY	460 LITTLE NECK RD	VIRGINIA BEACH	VA	23452-5769	757-340-7970
AUSTIN	ANITA W	5002 TRAIL WEST DR	AUSTIN	TX	78735-6330	4761
AMERICAN STATESMAN		P O BOX 670	AUSTIN	TX	78767-0670	512-445-3609
AUSTIN SAENGERRUNDE		1607 SAN JACINTO BLVD	AUSTIN	TX	78701-1414	
BAACKE	MARGARET	2 SAGE COURT	AUSTIN	TX	78737-9066	512-288-4058
BABB	RICHARD A	1324 EDGECLIFF RD	FORT WORTH	TX	76134-1210	817-293-8500
BABIN	LISELOTTE G & BRUCE	P O BOX 35831	HOUSTON	TX	77235-5831	713-721-7277
BANKS	MRS ELIZABETH W	1106 HARVILLE RD	DUNCAN	OK	73533-1510	580-255-0808
BARR	HOWARD R & MARGARET P	4602 RIDGE OAK DR	AUSTIN	TX	78731-5212	512-459-7781
BARTEL	MR/MRS FRED	101 WARING WELFARE RD	BOERNE	TX	78006	830-537-4452
BARTELS	MYRTLE BACKHAUS-	1022 DUNLAP DR	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130-3764	830-625-3798
BARTELS	FELTON & ROWENA	3732 N INDIANA AVE	KANSAS CITY	MO	64117-2278	816-452-4252
BAUER	MISS DOROTHY A	406 W HACKBERRY ST	FREDERICKSBURG	TX	78624-2630	830-
BAYLOR LIB SERIALS		P O BOX 97151	WACO	TX	76798-7151	
BEARD	EMMAJEAN	25 PARK MOUNTAIN	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78255	210-595-9342

BECKERMANN	MR/MRS FRED B	4850 BECKERMANN RD	BRENHAM	TX	77833-8598	979-836-0241
BEETHOVEN MAENNERCHOR		422 PEREIDA ST	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78210-1149	210-222-1521
BEHR	JOYCE	P O BOX 859	COMFORT	TX	78013-0859	210-995-2783
BEINHORN	HERBERT L & LINDA	101 BARBERRY CT	LUFKIN	TX	75904-5402	936-632-7341
BENGE	MICHAEL S	5118 KING FISHER DR	HOUSTON	TX	77035-3017	713-966-5805
BENSON	JANE BROUGH	6335 W NORTHWEST HWY APT 1113	DALLAS	TX	75225-3533	214-360-0514
BERGER JR	ALFRED P	5243 CROWN LANE	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78219-1319	210-661-5243
BERRY	FRANCES	18915 K-Z ROAD	CYPRESS	TX	77429	281-351-5162
BERTRAM	LEON H	112 WINDWOOD RD	KERRVILLE	TX	78028-9316	830-257-6624
BESSENT	RACHEL PFLUGER	7409 SHADOW HILL DR APT 113	AUSTIN	TX	78731-2362	512-345-3764
BETHUNE	PEARL ELLEY	1106 RUTH AVE	AUSTIN	TX	78757-2616	512-459-6031
BIANCHI	DAVID C	579 BRANDON RD	CONROE	TX	77302-3713	409-279-1305
BIBLIOTHEK		CHARLOTTEPLATZ 17	70173 STUTTGART 1		GERMANY	
BIEDIGER	IRIS J (SCHIMCEK)	210 RIVERSIDE	KINGSLAND	TX	78639	915-388-6034
BIEGERT	ERWIN K & LYDIA E	5011 KRUEGER DR	DICKINSON	TX	77539-7514	281-534-2648
BIESELE	DR & MRS JOHN J	2500 GREAT OAKS PKY	AUSTIN	TX	78756-2908	512-452-2670
BILHARTZ	BILLIE M	P O BOX 162	MEDINA	TX	78055-0162	
BILLINGS	URSEL L	153 KALYN RD	HUNTSVILLE	TX	77340	936-295-0165
BIRKENFELD	DARRYL	P O BOX 29	STRATFORD	TX	79084	806-366-5687
BITTERLY	JEANE	P O BOX 70	HOCHHEIM	TX	77967-0070	512-293-7060
BLUE	JANELL	5903 MOUNT EAGLE DR NO 608	ALEXANDRIA	VA	22303	202-835-5096
BLUMBERG	ODESSA "MICKAN"	418 BRECKENRIDGE	CORPUS CHRISTI	TX	78408-2902	361-882-1510
BOAS	HANS C	1007 S CONGRESS #141	AUSTIN	TX	78704	512-851-7022
BODE	DANIEL	P O BOX 1602	DAYTON	TX	77535-1602	936-258-0815
BODINE	WILLIS R & ANNA H	3838 SW 4TH PLACE	GAINSVILLE	FL	32607-2713	352-376-2636
BOECK	BRIAN	192 DEERWOOD LANE	MARION	TX	78124-3026	830-914-2927
BOEHM	TEDDY	302 CEDAR CIRCLE	BRENHAM	TX	77833-9215	979-836-4776
BOEHM JR	DR HENRY J	302 CEDAR CIRCLE	BRENHAM	TX	77833-9215	979-836-4776
BOERGER	GEORGE	1019 MARTIN ST	HOUSTON	TX	77018-2015	713-686-4224
BOERNE PUB LIBRARY		210 N MAIN	BOERNE	TX	78006-2036	830-249-3053

BOETTCHER	CHARLES F & BETH H	P O BOX 384	EAST BERNARD	TX	77435-0384	979-335-6240
BOHLS	KENT & JOAN	1803 BAY HILL DR	AUSTIN	TX	78746-6254	512-327-0248
BOHMFALK	MRS JOHNITA SCHUESSLER	P O BOX 306	MASON	TX	76856-0306	915-347-5893
BONDI, PH.D	DR EDITH F	3350 MCCUE RD APT 903	HOUSTON	TX	77056	713-668-5885
BORGELT	ROGER B & MARY ELLEN	106 LAUREL LANE	AUSTIN	TX	78705-2814	512-478-9764
BORMANN	JOHN W	695 PINELOCH DR APT 203	WEBSTER	TX	77598-1849	281-486-6595
BOSTER	JEANNETTE	2480 HARVARD CT C	SAN ANGELO	TX	76904-5476	915-944-2871
BOWNS	HELEN MACHEMEHL	4100 JACKSON #231	AUSTIN	TX	78731-231	512-459-5616
BOZEMAN	MRS DAVID	P O BOX 409	JOHNSON CITY	TX	78636-0409	830-868-4454
BRACHT	JAMES VICTOR	4707 CARBROOK CT	SPRING	TX	77388-4968	713-353-8981
BRADEN	MS EVELYN LANGE	P O BOX 214	FLORESVILLE	TX	78114-0214	830-393-2320
BRAEUTIGAM	DAVID WILLIAM	1511 PARK CHASE AVE	ARLINGTON	TX	76011-2791	817-276-0736
BRAND	NEWTON	20116 MAIN #2501	HOUSTON	TX	77002	713-655-0603
BRAULICK	GEORGIA VOGES	924 PLEASANT VIEW COURT	NORTHFIELD	MN	55057-4486	507-645-5834
BRESHEARS	GERALDINE WEIGE	5207 LYMBAR DR	HOUSTON	TX	77096-4214	713-729-9986
BREWER	MS GLADYS A	10947 ROY RD	FLATONIA	TX	78941-5332	361-865-2863
BREYMAN	GUS H	2176 DONOVAN PLACE	OKEMOS	MI	48864-3612	517-349-2743
BRIDGES	DIANNE	7740 ROCKING HORSE LN	FAIR OAKS RANCH	TX	78015-4711	210-698-3561
BRIESEMEISTER	HENRY H	9714 NONA KAY DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78217-4526	210-828-5921
BRIGGS	DR HEIDE M	6301 SUNSET RD	FORT WORTH	TX	76180-4938	817-485-1102
BRIGGS	DANIEL & KIMBERLEIGH	2507 BRIGHTON OAKS	SAN ANTONIO	TX	782331	210-493-1513
BRILEY	JANINE	540 COUNTRY PLACE	LONGVIEW	TX	75605	903-663-3584
BRODERICK	CHRISTA S	1918 CYPRESS POINT WEST	AUSTIN	TX	78746	512-347-9726
BROWN	MR/MRS JAMES S & ELLA KRAFT	1509 FROST ST	ROSENBERG	TX	77471-3135	281-342-1010
BROWN	SHERRYL C	1105 RUNNING BUCK LANE	FREDERICKSBURG	TX	78624-5112	830-990-9305
BROWN	MRS RICHARD L	593 SHADOW WAY CT	HOUSTON	TX	77024-5217	713-465-7353
BRUECKNER	ALFRED	960 ENCINO DR	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130-6651	830-625-5206
BRUEGGERHOFF	MR/MRS CHARLES	124 TWINLEAF LANE	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78213-2515	210-341-7157
BUCHNER	CHARLES	5338 ROYAL PARKWAY	FRIENDSWOOD	TX	77546-3216	281-482-9477
BUCK	RUSTIN	2507 SLIPPERY ROCK DR	SUGAR LAND	TX	77478-1909	281-277-5257

BUHL	AGNES LEHMANN	1977 PALACE DR	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130-8337	830-625-5391
BULS	CAROL A FROST	6004 TASAJILLO TRAIL	AUSTIN	TX	78739-1409	512-301-2750
BURGES III	MR/MRS RICHARD J	P O BOX 1959	ROUND ROCK	TX	78680-1959	512-255-5223
BURKHARDT	MINNIE	1515 W ACHESON ST	DENISON	TX	75020-5901	903-465-4484
BURRIER SR	WILLIAM PAUL	P O BOX 1096	LEAKEY	TX	78873-1096	830-232-6917
BURZLAFF.	JOAN & BERNIE	11317 SMALLWOOD DR	BURLESON	TX	76028-6946	817-293-5243
BUSBY	MRS DOROTHY N	127 BUSBY RD	BOERNE	TX	78006-8013	830-537-4512
BUTLER	DORIS	1215 ARCADIA	AUSTIN	TX	78757-3005	512-459-8116
BYRGE	BEVERLY ANN	12918 WAYNESBORO	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78233	210-637-6775
CADE-PERDUE	THELMA	311 HUNSTOCK AVE	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78210-2825	210-534-9949
CALDWELL	FAY	1200 HUMMINGBIRD CT	ROUND ROCK	TX	78681-2736	512-244-4253
CAMERER	CHARLENE	4409 S IRVINGTON	TULSA	OK	74135-8524	918-622-2149
CANION	BARNEY	506 COMAL AVE	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130-7629	830-625-8766
CARBY	WAYNE	340 SCHUMANN RD	BELLVILLE	TX	77418-9310	409-865-5487
CARTY	FRANCES DRENNON	223 EMPORIA BLVD APT 6	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209-4025	210-822-4534
CATHOLIC ARCHIVES OF TX		P O BOX 13124 CAPITOL STATION	AUSTIN	TX	78711	512-476-4888
CENTER FOR AMERIC		GENERAL LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY OF TX AUSTIN	AUSTIN	TX	78713	
CHAMBERS	MR/MRS ROBERT	171 COLLEN DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78228-3055	210-433-5706
CHAMBERS	ELLADENA RUPERT	719 W PEACH HOLLOW CIRCLE	PEARLAND	TX	77584-4013	713-436-1025
CHAVEZ	TERESA	1705 JOAN DR	COPPERAS COVE	TX	76522	254-542-2165
CHRISCO	MRS SAM (HARRIET)	1802 GLENCLIFF	AUSTIN	TX	78704-2712	512-443-7500
CITZLER	ANNETTE	7743 CITZLER RD	LA GRANGE	TX	78945	979-249-3312
CLANTON	MADELINE EDNA	132926 CHISOM CREEK	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78249-2503	210-690-7429
CLARK	GLADYS E	6240 INDIAN PATH	SAN ANGELO	TX	76901	915-944-0121
CLAYTON LIBRARY		5300 CAROLINE ST	HOUSTON	TX	77004-6803	
CLINGER	MR/MRS CHARLES E	2503 MITCHELL LANE	AUSTIN	TX	78748-1329	512-282-1374
COBB	DOROTHY L	821 W WOODWARD ST	DENISON	TX	75020-3243	903-465-4464
COLLINS	MARILYN M	10 BRYANSTON	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78218-1748	210-820-3004
COLLINS..	EUGENE & HILDEGARD J	1701 WILD BASIN LEDGE	AUSTIN	TX	78746-2820	512-327-4121
COMAL CO GEN SOCIETY		P O BOX 310160	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78131-0160	

COMER	STEPHEN EARL	2112 TWIN ELMS DR	ARLINGTON	TX	76012-5639	817-461-1833
CONNALLY	MABEL E B	3703 PETRY DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	73219-1342	210-661-3679
CONNER	MAURICE W	3208 N 157TH ST	OMAHA	NE	68116-2069	
CONNER	MRS GAYNEL	12616 DARRYL	BUDA	TX	78610-2553	512-295-3592
COOK	DORIS HERMANN	28024 WILLOWGREEN	KATY	TX	77494-5413	281-392-2606
COOK	RALPH L	13330 LEOPARD ST STE 21	CORPUS CHRISTI	TX	78410	
COOK	SYLVIA RUSCHE	P O BOX 12523	AUSTIN	TX	78711	512-444-8446
COPELAND	CHRISTIANE	4303 LAMONT	BELLAIRE	TX	77401	713-658-1528
COPELAND	FRANCES HEIMER	118 WILLIAM CLASSEN DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78232-1321	210-494-2107
CRAWFORD	VEANNA	562 HUNTER'S CREEK DR	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78132-4714	830-606-1308
CRAWFORD	ROBERT & INGRID	2708 BIG MEADOW DR	CEDAR PARK	TX	78613	512-257-7736
CRENWELGE	DR WILBUR E	112 CRISTOL DR	FREDERICKSBURG	TX	78624-5202	830-997-3992
CRENWELGE	MR/MRS KENNETH	206 GOEHMANN LANE	FREDERICKSBURG	TX	78624-5310	830-997-3808
CROSS	WILLIAM C	6345 FREN LANE	LAKELAND	FL	33813-3530	863-646-8781
CROWELL	JOAN F	2402 WELSH DR	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78132-3834	830-620-6126
CULBERTSON	RICHARD D	6428 ARTHUR DRIVE	FORT WORTH	TX	76134	817-293-8024
CUNNINGHAM	HELEN S	323 W GLENVIEW DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78228-1518	210-734-6279
DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY		SE.S EB92, 1515 YOUNG ST	DALLAS	TX	75201-5499	
DAMERAU	NORMAN G	803 LELAND CIRCLE	BEEVILLE	TX	78102-6017	361-358-5562
DAVIDSON	HELEN OEHRLEIN	P O BOX 417	CEDAR PARK	TX	78630-0417	512-267-1338
DE MARCO	GISELA	2976 BUTTONWOOD	CARROLLTON	TX	75006	372-416-3421
DE SATRUSTEGUI	SUZANNE SILCOCK	142 E HUISACHE AVE	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78212-2939	210-734-2232
DE VOS	JULIUS E & RUBY E	1490 ECKERT RD	MASON	TX	76856-5205	915-347-5605
DEGENHARDT	JEFFREY	12403 MELLOW MEADOW DR APT 716	AUSTIN	TX	78750-1845	512-219-0447
DELGADO	VICKI	4527 WARWICK DR	SUGAR LAND	TX	77479-2950	281-980-5883
DENNIS	RAY & AMELIA	6111 JANEY DR	AUSTIN	TX	78757-4435	512-453-1231
DENSON	ROSE ANN PFLUGER	5303 BRAEBURN DR	BELLAIRE	TX	77401	713-661-9863
DER DEUTSCHE VOLKSTANZVEREIN		515 MARQUIS	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78216-5217	210-344-0822
DERR	A ANN	P O BOX 992	COLUMBUS	TX	78934-0992	979-732-5551
DIERSCHKE	MR/MRS EUGENE G	6709 LEAMEADOW DR	DALLAS	TX	75248-5407	972-233-8780

DIMON	ATHA MARKS	P O BOX 129	BARKER	TX	77413-0129	281-492-2935
DIXON	LTC MALCOLM R	5431 MERKENS DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78229-4920	210-614-2643
DONOP	MR/MRS HERBERT F	4740 RR 1723	MASON	TX	76856	915-347-5335
DONSBACH	MARGARET	2875 S W RALEIGHVIEW DR	PORTLAND	OR	97225-3144	503-297-1203
DONSBACH	ALTON C & ROBERTA	1426 KENDOLPH DR	DENTON	TX	76205-6963	940-387-1592
DOUGLAS	MARY LOU SCHUMACHER	3722 CAPILANO DR	WEST LAFAYETTE	IN	4947	765-463-9806
DOWER	TOM F	P O BOX 131813	HOUSTON	TX	77219-1813	713-313-2828
DRAEHN	MARJORIE MEYER	1900 CHRUCH ST	BRENHAM	TX	77833-4826	979-836-7582
DRESCHER	MR ALFRED E	956 N JEFFERSON	LA GRANGE	TX	78945	979-968-8803
DUBE	JED	320 WOLF RD	MC DADE	TX	78650-9722	512-273-2856
DUDERSTADT	PEGGY A	2627 STRATFORD	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78223-2247	210-532-594
DULLNIG	MR/MRS ROLAND	1118 EL MONTE BLVD	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78201-2513	210-733-9977
DUNCAN	LINDA CAROL BAHNER	1880 KAREN LANE	BEAUMONT	TX	77706-2744	409-924-0240
DURKEE JR	ROBERT & JEAN	15 HEDGE LANE	AUSTIN	TX	78746-3208	512-328-8501
DURST	ROLF	TUEBINGEN STR 68	72135 DETTENHAUSEN		GERMANY- AIR MAIL	
DURST	NELSON D	1208 WINDING ROAD	COLLEGE STATION	TX	77840	
DYKMAN	MR/MRS DEAN	23002 SUNNY OAK LANE	LEANDER	TX	78641	512-259-9185
EARGLE	STEPHEN T	814 SERENADA DR	GEORGETOWN	TX	78628	512-863-7626
EASLEY	DR CHRIS	12422 DEER TRACK	AUSTIN	TX	78727-5746	512-331-1749
ECKERT	H CHARLES	414 E TWELFTH STREET	SHINER	TX	777984	361-594-2345
EDGAR	BETTY K	901 CUTHBERT AVE	MIDLAND	TX	79701-4117	915-682-3810
EDWARDS MD	BETTY J	13438 BELHAVEN DR	HOUSTON	TX	77069-3424	281-440-8301
EHLER	REV/MRS CLARENCE C	7201 GUETTEMANN EHLER RD	MULDOON	TX	78949-5131	409-561-8744
EHMANN	D E	900 KOSSTE COURT	IRVING	TX	75062	972-445-0234
EITOUNI	VIVIAN A	20218 LAKE SHERWOOD	KATY	TX	77450-4324	281-492-2126
EL-BEHERI	MARY M	507 PARLAND PLACE	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209-6621	210-828-7815
EL-KAREH	ITTE-DOROTHEE	P O BOX 655303,MS 4297	DALLAS	TX	75265-5303	
ELLEBRACHT	DOROTHY & CLINTON	8148 RANCH RD 165	BLANCO	TX	78606	830-833-2220
ELLIOTT	FELICIA GOEBEL	8310 GULF TREE LANE	HOUSTON	TX	77075-4716	713-991-2238
ELLIS	JEAN HALFMANN	1976 FM 1291	NEW ULM	TX	78950-9524	979-732-6571

ELLIS	MAYDELL KOCH	6318 WALTWAY DR	HOUSTON	TX	77008-6264	713-861-5507
ENDER	DIETER H	534 W DANA LANE	HOUSTON	TX	77024	713-461-0762
ENGELHARDT	JASMINE	6191 CIRCLE OAK DR	BULVERDE	TX	78163-2327	
ENGELHARDT JR	DR/MRS H T	2802 LAFAYETTE ST	HOUSTON	TX	77005-3038	713-660-7861
ENGELKING	MR/MRS RUDOLPH A	107 BRIAR CIRCLE	SEALY	TX	77474-3001	979-885-3357
ERICHSEN	HEINO R	2402 BOX OAK PLACE	THE WOODLANDS	TX	77380	281-363-9248
ERICSON	GEORGIE MAE SMITH	CASA DEL SOL RT 2 BOX 66	CROSBYTON	TX	79322-9513	806-796-0013
ERSEK	DR & MRS ROBERT A	630 W 34TH ST NO 201	AUSTIN	TX	78705	512-459-6800
ESCHBERGER	ALVIN & ADELINE	101 LINK ST	ELGIN	TX	78621-2041	512-285-5235
ETLINGER	JOSEPHINE	P O BOX 127	SEGUIN	TX	78156-0127	830-303-2117
EVANS	R K	17702 DEER CREEK DR	SPRING	TX	77379-4720	281-251-3865
EVANS	MR/MRS EWING K	309 RIDGEWOOD RD	AUSTIN	TX	78746-4618	512-327-0876
EXTINE	RENATE	421 NW 55TH ST	LAWTON	OK	73505-5710	405-248-5718
FAHRINGER	CATHERINE	162 LORENZ	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209	210-824-5061
FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY		35 N WEST TEMPLE ST	SALT LAKE CITY	UT	8884150-3400	
FELDMAN	MABEL L	304 HOLIK	COLLEGE STATION	TX	77840-3117	979-696-7074
FEUGE	JAMES E	376 KEESE-SAGEBIEL RD	FREDERICKSBURG	TX	78624-6522	830-669-2236
FEUGE	BONNIE K	7205 LOCH LOMMOND ST	AUSTIN	TX	78749-2514	512-892-1915
FEY	EVERETT A	6516 HONEY HILL	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78229-5422	210-681-6147
FICKESSEN	A J	10527 THORNLEA DR	HOUSTON	TX	77089-1510	713-946-3070
FINK	LOUIS H	335 GETTYSBURG RD	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78228-2045	210-736-6488
FISCHER	DELRAY E	941 EGYPTIAN DR	CORPUS CHRISTI	TX	78412-3721	361-991-3896
FISCHER	WILHELM ULRICH	AM SOELDNERFELD 12	D-86381 KRUMBACH		GERMANY	
FISSELER	BRENDA LINCKE	P O BOX 18	HALLETTSVILLE	TX	77964-0018	361-798-3243
FLENTGE	MR/MRS HAROLD	260 FM 1772	ROSEBUD	TX	76570	254-583-7897
FLOOD	FRAN	609 W VIRGINIA AVE	TEMPLE	TX	76501-1342	254-778-3858
FOERSTER	MR/MRS KENNETH	P O BOX 10178	CORPUS CHRISTI	TX	78460-0178	361-241-7821
FW GERMAN-AMERICAN CLUB		P O BOX 121393	FORT WORTH	TX	7666121	817-737-8262
FORTIN	MARY ANN JONAS	16207 STATE HWY 107	HARLINGEN	TX	78552-4008	956-423-2193
FOX	OTTO	101 GREENBRIAR	KERRVILLE	TX	78028	830-896-4182

FRANGER	ALFRED L	18390 SURREY LANE	BROOKFIELD	WI	53045	262-785-0629
FRANKS	JOHN & KAREN	8802 GRAPE COVE	AUSTIN	TX	78717-3000	512-388-9460
FREEMAN	MARION M	2163 SWIFT BLVD	HOUSTON	TX	77030-1215	713-677-8761
FRENZEL	PAUL & VICTORIA	628 ST MICHAEL	GONZALES	TX	78629-4049	830-672-3732
FRIEDRICH	MR & MRS LOGAN	1909 NORTHRIDGE DR	AUSTIN	TX	78723	512-928-0734
FRIESENHAHN	WILBUR & BERNICE	8045 BINDSEIL LANE	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78266-2107	210-651-9007
FRITZE	VICTOR O	19409 FM 2252	GARDEN RIDGE	TX	78266-2518	210-651-6099
FROST	TOM C	P O BOX 1600	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78296	210-220-4411
FRY	KAREN L COPELAND & MICHAEL D	2831 LITTLE JOHN ST	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209	210-930-7962
FUCHS JR	MR/MRS OTTO L	131 W FUCHS RD	CARMINE	TX	78932-5123	979-278-3391
FUELBERG	CURTIS D	2415 WESTLAKE DR	AUSTIN	TX	78746	512-480-9818
GAGER	KERRY & ELIZABETH	11302 PRAIRIE DOG TRAIL	AUSTIN	TX	78750-1322	512-249-5466
GALLUN	SUSANNA	6023 BEL FAY LANE	AUSTIN	TX	78749	512-288-5663
GARNER	JO ANN STARKEY	2027 EDGEHILL DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209-2023	210-826-8980
GARNER	KIRBY D	P O BOX 370	BASTROP	TX	78602-0370	512-303-7314
GAUS	MR/MRS ELWOOD	807 EDGAR	YOAKUM	TX	77995-4010	361-293-2278
GEBERT	KERMIT O & HELEN	DRAWER W	PREMONT	TX	78375-1319	361-348-3678
GEBERT	KARL C	BOX N	PREMONT	TX	78375-1314	
GEBERT	HILDEGARDE	17401 STEGER LN	MANOR	TX	78653-9761	512-272-5310
GEBHARDT	THEODORE E	512 E POLK ST	RICHARDSON	TX	75081-4265	972-234-4625
GEISTWEIDT	JOHN & DEBORAH	21256 SALT BRANCH LOOP	DOSS	TX	78618-9717	915-347-5514
GEN & HIST SOC/CALDWELL CO		215 S PECAN AVE	LULING	TX	78648-2607	
GENTRY	SAM & LILLIAN	521 COUNTY RD 420	SPICEWOOD	TX	78669	512-517-5120
GEORGE MEM LIBRARY		1001 GOLFFVIEW DR	RICHMOND	TX	77469-5199	
GERKEN	HERBERT & MARY	4719 READING RD #2103	ROSENBERG	TX	77471	281-633-0098
GERMAN COUSULATE		1330 POST OAK BLVD STE 1850	HOUSTON	TX	77056-3017	
GERMAN INTEREST GROUP		P O BOX 2185	JAMESVILLE	WI	53547-2185	
GERMANIA INSURANCE		P O BOX 645	BRENHAM	TX	77834-0645	979-836-5224
GERMANIC GEN SOCIETY		P O BOX 16312	SAINT PAUL	MN	55116-0312	
GERMANN	JAMES M	6312 TELLURIDE LANE	DALLAS	TX	75252-5761	

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY		P O BOX 684171	AUSTIN	TX	78768-4171	512-283-0927
GERMANY	JULIA G	1101 HOLLOW CREEK #109	AUSTIN	TX	78704	512-441-4568
GERSBACH	LELAND	7872 HACKBERRY RD	HOLLAND	TX	76534	254-657-2679
GERSCH JR	J B	1111 E HEMPSTEAD ST	GIDDINGS	TX	78942-3515	409-542-2923
GIDEON	MARGARET G	5623 BRAESVALLEY DR	HOUSTON	TX	77096-2909	713-774-1759
GIESBER	DR & MRS FRANK W	LAKE RIDGE DR	SEGUIN	TX	78155	830-557-6658
GIESECKE	NOEL	2738 TRIWAY	HOUSTON	TX	77043-1808	713-462-4074
GIKAS	LILLIAN LEOLA SHAFER	1750 BRANDENBURG DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78232-4002	210-494-2283
GILLESPIE CO HIST SOCIETY		312 W SAN ANTONIO ST	FREDERICKSBURG	TX	78624-3727	780-997-2835
GILLEY	MRS VIOLA	218 EMPORIA LANE	DUNCANVILLE	TX	75116-2106	214-298-1657
GILLIAM	MRS C L	190 WENDT RD	BELLVILLE	TX	77418-9305	979-865-2757
GIPS	PAUL & LILLIAN DURST	3655 CORAL GABLES DR	DALLAS	TX	75229-2620	
GIPS	ELVERA JANSSEN	1201 HUCK ST	CUERO	TX	77954-2223	361-275-5306
GIRNDT	ROBERT O	6514 PATRICIA LANE	KAYT	TX	77493-1817	281-391-3576
GLENNON	INGRID	6919 PALM BAY DRIVE	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78218	210-655-0604
GLUSING	BEN A	P O BOX 5311	KINGSVILLE	TX	78364-5311	361-592-7355
GODFREY	MARGARET DURST	1805 SPRINGHAVEN	COLLEGE STATION	TX	77840	
GOEBEL	PATSY K	1213 MACARTHUR ST	CUERO	TX	77954-2322	361-275-5225
GOEKE	MRS ANGELIE	7818 GOEKE RD	BRENHAM	TX	77833-9603	979-836-7313
GOERTZ	REV MSGR ALOIS J	8520 CROSS MOUNTAIN TRAIL	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78255-2038	210-698-9067
GOETTING	THOMAS	3044 PATUXENT OVERLOOK CT	ELLCOT T CITY	MD	21042-2250	410-465-7686
GOETZ	EDWARD L & MELROSE (REAL)	2201 E WALNUT AVE	VICTORIA	TX	77901-4338	361-575-4759
GOETZE	"GINGER" VIRGINIA W	10412 SLAUGHTER CREK DR	AUSTIN	TX	78748-2222	512-282-0815
GOHLKE	DR/MRS MARVIN H	HCR 4 BOX 571 CC	KERRVILLE	TX	78028	830-896-1597
GOLD	THERESA	106 RANCLAND DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78213-2305	210-344-7229
GOLDMANN	WILLIAM STUART	P O BOX 49558	AUSTIN	TX	78765-9558	512-459-0524
GOLENKO	RICHARD A	4718 SIENNA HEIGHTS LANE	PASADENA	TX	77505-3815	281-487-5152
GOTT	DR/MRS CLYDE M	29342 SEABISCUIT DR	FAIR OAKS RANCH	TX	78015-4417	830-981-4845
GOTTFRIED	MARIE NEUMAN	35531 STENZEL RD	BROOKSHIRE	TX	77423	281-375-5660
GOTTSCHALK	MARTIN E	P O BOX 851	BROWNWOOD	TX	76804-0851	915-646-2931

GOYNE JR	A V	1205 SHERWOOD DR	ARLINGTON	TX	76013-1530	817-275-4095
GRAALFS	HENRY & ZINA	8303 RACINE TRAIL	AUSTIN	TX	78717-5323	512-388-3163
GRAMPP	FRED & KAREN	10608 HARD ROCK RD	AUSTIN	TX	78750-2039	512-258-1578
GRASSHOFF	RAY	3208 DOE RUN	AUSTIN	TX	78748-1879	512-282-6065
GREEN	MR/MRS GENE	P O BOX 16128	HOUSTON	TX	77222-6128	281-448-4363
GREEN	LUISE & STEVEN	P O BOX 96	WARDA	TX	78960-0096	281-482-3016
GRIGGS	JOAN	10220 MEMORIAL DR # 14	HOUSTON	TX	77024	713-722-9968
GROESCHEL	EDNA	1901 ULLRICH AVE	AUSTIN	TX	78756-1125	512-453-0458
GROHMAN	RICHARD & ALICE	11604 QUEENS WAY	AUSTIN	TX	78759-4303	512-258-2105
GROS	REGINA K	1930 W KINGS HWY	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78201-4924	210-732-1010
GROSS	HEIDI	1131 FM 109	NE ULM	TX	78950	
GUELDNER JR	LOUIS O	428 SHERATON DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209-5436	210-822-1808
GUELKER	MR/MRS CLARENCE W	7606 WEST RIM DR	AUSTIN	TX	78731-1229	512-345-1829
GUETHLE	MARTHA MAAS	31338 SUNLIGHT DR	BULVERDE	TX	78163	830-980-5996
GUGGISBERG	MARY	4215 MAPLE	VERNON	TX	76384-3117	940-552-5737
GULLY	MRS DOLORES	7902 FM HWY 765	SAN ANGELO	TX	76905	915-651-7616
GUNN	KAY LEE WRAGE	6214 PRESTON RD	DALLAS	TX	75205-1655	
GUNNEWIG	BERNHARD J	3606 POSTWOOD DR	SPRING	TX	77388-5061	281-651-8974
GUTHRIE	INEZ M	5813 NORTHGAP ST	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78239-2036	210-657-0435
HAAS	E J & JOYCE	4517 VERDOME LANE	HOUSTON	TX	77092-3616	713-686-5054
HABENICHT	HENRY R	4330 SPORTSMAN RETREAT	ONALASKA	TX	77360-4302	936-646-3121
HADELER	GLENN & MARCELLA	11912 U S HWY 290W	AUSTIN	TX	78737	512-288-5157
HAHN	MR/MRS HOWARD	2719 NACOGDOCHES RD	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78217-5830	210-826-5459
HALEY	INGEBORG TROCHE	P O BOX 502	COMFORT	TX	78013-0502	830-995-2570
HALEY	LEATRICE	210 TIMOTHY ST	INEZ	TX	77968-3678	361-575-8439
HALLER	DR C R	123 CIMARRON DR	ASHEVILLE	NC	28803-1938	828-274-2080
HAMANN	VICTORIA TEINERT	1709 ROGGE LANE	AUSTIN	TX	78723-3414	512-928-0907
HAMILTON	DOROTHY W	9703 SORENTO CT	AUSTIN	TX	78759-5611	512-345-2581
HAMMACK	MILDRED B	700 COUNTY RD 268	GEORGETOWN	TX	78628	512-863-3994
HANATH	MAE DELL	5059 HWY 290 W	BRENHAM	TX	77833	979-836-2889

HANATH	LOUIS & JOYCINE	4261 ROUTT RD	CHAPPELL HILL	TX	77426-6021	979-830-8569
HAND	MRS PATSY DEARMAN	417 COTTONWOOD ST	VICTORIA	TX	77904-9623	361-575-0049
HANNEMANN	PAULINE G	327 MCCLENDON DR	ELGIN	TX	78621-1103	512-285-4328
HARKENRIDER	RALPH L	BOX 380677	DUNCANVILLE	TX	75138-0677	972-298-6021
HARREL	CLAUDIA VON BLUCHER	P O BOX 1437	KINGSVILLE	TX	78364-1437	361-592-2629
HARRINGTON	DANNETTE	7145 BROMPTON ST	HOUSTON	TX	77025	713-774-5014
HARRIS	LISA	2307 DOVE DR	AUSTIN	TX	78744	512-443-4840
HARTMAN	MRS ELORINE FRIEDRICHS	8561 FM 236	CUERO	TX	77954-5711	361-275-2082
HARTMANN	JOHN CONRAD	5509 AMBERWOOD PLACE	EL PASO	TX	79932-2001	915-584-7925
HARTSTACK JR	ALBERT	21951 FM 1155E	WASHINGTON	TX	77880	936-878-2264
HASCHKE	KAREN	4208 VENADO DR	AUSTIN	TX	78731-2021	512-345-8159
HASSLER	LILLIAN SCHNEIDNER	238 SHARMAIN PLACE	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78221-1842	210-922-9190
HAUFLER	R C	9 HWY 27 WEST	COMFORT	TX	78013	830-995-3768
HAUN	ELIZABETH GOHMERT	1137-B HAUN RD	MEYERSVILLE	TX	77974-9999	361-277-8879
HAUSMANN	MR/MRS MILTON FRIEDRICH	9618 BARCELONA ST	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78230-4547	210-349-2259
HEATON	MR/MRS WILLIAM OTTO	23298 PARK ENSENADA	CALABASAS	CA	91302-1711	818-222-8002
HECHT	DOROTHY A	1906 GREENBROOK PKWY	AUSTIN	TX	78723-3438	512-926-1493
HEDSTROM	DR ELKE O	622 PERDIDO DR	GARLAND	TX	75043-5126	972-279-9279
HEESCHE	MR/MRS WERNER H	18 RIDGE DR	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130-6624	830-629-0031
HEGAR	MRS LUCILLE B	1007 MELISSA DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78213-2026	210-342-6068
HEHMSOTH	HELEN L	266 E ELMVIEW PLACE	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209-3808	210-822-590
HEIDE	JEAN	3126 MANILA DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78217-3924	210-655-5783
HEIDEMANN	RUTH	113 WATERFORD DR	VICTORIA	TX	77901	361-573-6623
HEIMAN JR	COL GROVER GEORGE	2881 GLENVALE DR	FAIRFAX	VA	22031-1436	703-280-5799
HEINEN	HUBERT & URSULA	4505 SPANISH OAK TRL	AUSTIN	TX	78731-5217	512-454-6452
HEINRICH	DR/MRS CURTIS SETH	216 SHEFFIELD	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78213-2627	210-344-4831
HELMKE	VERNON L & JACLYN K	209 HENDERSON ST	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209-4639	210-826-7265
HELPERT	MR/MRS ALBERT	9635 VINEWOOD DR	DALLAS	TX	75288-4245	214-327-0481
HENCK JR	HARROLD K	PO BOX 284	GALVESTON	TX	77553-0284	409-763-0729
HENSKE	ELMO J	7 PERTHUIS FARMS RD	LA MARQUE	TX	77568-4718	409-938-7348

HENZE	MR/MRS CALVIN R	8218 TANSY DR	ORLANDO	FL	32819-4521	407-351-0684
HERRING	E DALE	1800 FM 2132	TALPA	TX	76882-5711	915-365-2008
HERRING	BILLIE GRACE UNGERER	1510 GLENCREST	AUSTIN	TX	78723-1154	512-452-7093
HERRMANN	EBERHARD	P O BOX 140012	DALLAS	TX	75214-0012	214-337-6233
HERRMANN	MARTIN	P O BOX 140012	DALLAS	TX	75214-0012	214-337-6233
HERTEL	HERBERT C	6705 MELROSE DR	MCLEAN	VA	22101-2924	703-734-8529
HICKS	MARGARET C	4701 STAGGERBRUSH RD NO 812	AUSTIN	TX	78749-1043	512-892-8979
HICKS	ELIZABETH NITSCHKE	746 EDGEBROOK DR	HOUSTON	TX	77034-2030	713-944-1118
HIERHOLZER	E J	5415 CR 136	FLORESVILLE	TX	78114-4159	830-393-2782
HITCHCOCK	MARTYN	1507 PRESTON AVE	AUSTIN	TX	78703-1903	512-320-0398
HITZFELD	LARRY & GEORGANNE	14008 ANTONIO RD	HELOTES	TX	78023-39132	210-695-9595
HITZFELD	MARGARET E & HERMAN	3302 CLINT COURT	ROUND ROCK	TX	78664	512-246-8118
HOEHNE	DORIS	4826 WYCLIFF DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78220-4811	210-648-1293
HOELSCHER	JEROME F	3702 CO RD 125	GARDEN CITY	TX	79739-2610	915-397-2226
HOESER	KURT E	1402 CONCORD DR	RICHARDSON	TX	75081	
HOFF JR	MR/MRS L C	P O BOX 55182	HOUSTON	TX	77255-5182	713-864-2468
HOFFMAN	MRS ORA LEE	2030 FM 1333	POTEET	TX	78065	830-742-3370
HOFFMANN	MRS DENNIS F	4826 CAMBRAY DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78229-5018	210-614-4454
HOFMANN	MARGARET	2706 NOTTINGHAM LANE	AUSTIN	TX	78704-6436	512-444-8877
HOLLAND	MRS ELIZABETH SCHALLER	616 FALCON DR	WACO	TX	76712-3501	254-772-2115
HOLLAND	DAVIS S	2402 BETTIS	AUSTIN	TX	78746	512-732-2964
HOLLAS	JAMES	7704 EVALINE LANE	AUSTIN	TX	78745-6752	512-280-1415
HOLLIS	PATRICK & HELGARD SUHR	8 MISSION DR	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130-6622	830-625-6330
HOLLOWAY	MR/MRS JESSE E	719 ENFIELD DR	ROCKDALE	TX	76567	512-446-2168
HOLZMANN	FRANK D	426 YOSEMITE DRZ	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78232-1251	210-494-8590
HOLZMANN	MR/MRS HERBERT A	15315 PEBBLE SOUND	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78232-4135	210-496-1238
HORNBERGER	CHARLES M	700 N ST MARY'S #600	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78205	210-271-1700
HORNE	MRS JO ANNE	10903 DREAMLAND DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78230-4205	210-342-9792
HOSEK	VICTOR & IVARENE VOIGT	521 HOSPITAL BLVD HWY 97 W	FLORESVILLE	TX	78114	830-393-6816
HOYT	GILES R & DELORES J, SGAS	GERMAN DEPT, IU/INDIANAPOLIS	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46202	317-274-2330

HUBBARD	BETTY	410 E KARELS	WACO	TX	76706-5804	254-662-0116
HUEBINGER	MYRTLE B	552 KIMBROUGH RD	SEGUIN	TX	78155-0945	830-303-4410
HUNKA	INGE & RON	12714 TRAIL DR	AUSTIN	TX	78737-9585	512-288-5049
HUNT	MARJORIE K	5001 GREENBRIAR DR	CORPUS CHRISTI	TX	78413-2719	361-991-2544
HURTA	CHARLENE	233 BAYOU WOODS CIRCLE	ANGLETON	TX	77505-9212	9798490348
HUTH	HAROLD R	10701 LEAFWOOD LANE	AUSTIN	TX	78750-3490	512-249-8381
HUTSELL JR	LT COL & MRS HOWARD H	9548 DEER RIDGE DR	BOERNE	TX	78006-5311	830-755-4280
IMMIGRANT GEN LIBRARY		P O BOX 7369	BURBANK	CA	91510-7369	
INSTITUTE FOR GERM AM STUDIES		901 UNIVERSITY BAY DR	MADISON	WI	53705-2269	
JACKSON	MELISSA S	5508 BROCK ST	HOUSTON	TX	77023-5802	713-926-2818
JAHN	EDWARD C	4016 PALO DURO DR	PLANO	TX	75074-3828	972-516-2240
JAHNSEN	ZADA BREMER	1360 BULVERDE RD	BULVERDE	TX	78163-4652	830-438-2339
JANAK	ROBERT	545 THREADNEEDLE ST	BEAUMONT	TX	77705-2415	409-832-9871
JANECEK	HERBERT	1731 AUSTIN ST	PORTLAND	TX	78374	000-643-3733
JASTER	GLORIA	P O BOX 11	ROUND TOP	TX	78954-0011	409-278-3530
JOERG	ETHEL HOLMGREEN	P O BOX 92	CHULA	GA	31733-0092	229-391-7216
JOHNSON	DOROTHY GOHLKE	250 LORENZ RD	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209-2508	210-828-2480
JOHNSON	MRS WALLACE S	1311 KENT ST	TAYLOR	TX	76574-1436	512-352-6458
JOHNSON	ANITA LOCY	5413 MTN CEDAR COVE	AUSTIN	TX	78731-4503	512-451-1642
JOHNSON	BETTY SCHMIDT	121 HIGHWAY NO 473	COMFORT	TX	78013-3608	830-995-2460
JOHNSON	ROX ANN	11105 SCOTLAND WELL DR	AUSTIN	TX	78750-3607	512-250-8424
JOHNSON	DR SHEILA K	393 S SYCAMORE AVE	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130-5848	830-620-1026
JORDAN	TERRY G	DEPT OF GEOGRAPHY UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS	AUSTIN	TX	78712	
JOSTES	NORMAN	743 FM 2824	BEEVILLE	TX	7888102	361-358-5367
JUENGERMANN	MR/MRS R A	30 VILLA JARDIN	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78230-2749	210-493-7471
JURGENS	EVALYN K	8022 FALMOUTH DR	AUSTIN	TX	78757-7727	512-452-3648
KAHLE	BARBETH	17095 BERNARDO CENTER DR	SAN DIEGO	CA	92128-2507	619-487-9496
KAHN	LISA	4106 MERRICK ST	HOUSTON	TX	77025-2319	713-665-4325
KAHN	ANNA RODEWALD	327 PATCHESTER DR	HOUSTON	TX	77079	
KALINEC	EVELYN & JOE	360 S COUNTY RD 352	ORANGE GROVE	TX	78372-9701	361-384-2231

KALTEYER	CHARLES F & ALICEAN	70 SAINT STEPHENS SCHOOL ROAD	AUSTIN	TX	78746-2524	512-327-9279
KALTEYER	DON P	311 W NOTTINGHAM #254	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209	210-826-6225
KALTEYER	WALTER	311 W NOTTINGHAM #215	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209	210-930-7430
KAMPHOEFNER	WALTER	3209 DEER TRAIL	BRYAN	TX	77807	979-822-4792
KAPPELMANN	BARNEY	2636 FM 478	FLORESVILLE	TX	78114-3708	830-393-3708
KARNES	NELLIE GROTH	717 EGYPTIAN WAY	GRAND PRAIRIE	TX	75050-6305	972-262-0825
KARPOS	GEORGE & GWEN	3415 TERN LAKE DR	KINGWOOD	TX	77339-2633	281-358-4414
KARSTADT	KENT LEONARD	P O BOX 941	ADKINS	TX	78101	
KAVANAGH	HUBERT LEE	P O BOX 891545	HOUSTON	TX	77289-1545	281-486-2617
KEIMLING	SIEGI	6402 YAUPON DR	AUSTIN	TX	78759-7735	512-346-0950
KELLER	DOLORES DONOP	P O BOX 219	MASON	TX	76856-0219	915-347-6681
KELM	MRS JAN	9101 HWY 36 N	BRENHAM	TX	77833-8419	979-277-9637
KENNEDY	MS URSEL	PSC BOX 1414	APO.AE		09021	
KENNEMER	MARY ELLEN	1914 EAGLE FALLS DR	HOUSTON	TX	77077	713-493-4230
KERRVILLE GEN SOCIETY		505 WATER STREET	KERRVILLE	TX	78028-5393	830-257-8422
KEY	MARILYN Z	151 HOLLIS ST	PEPPERRELL	MA	01463-1435	978-433-2752
KIEL	DR & MRS FRANK W	133 SKYLINE DR	COMFORT	TX	78013-2801	830-995-2706
KIESLING	CLARENCE E	P O BOX 955	COMFORT	TX	78013-0955	830-995-2098
KILLEN	ANITA SCHMEDES	4505 ELWOOD RD	AUSTIN	TX	78722-1017	512-459-9303
KING	MRS J T	P O BOX 6	LOMETA	TX	76853-0006	512-752-3527
KING	JACKIE	13643 ONYX	FARMERS BRANCH	TX	75234	972-488-8439
KINSEY	DOLORES SONNTAG	307 W SIERRA CIRCLE	SAN MARCOS	TX	78666-2195	512-754-8066
KINTZING	BETTY	3515 N MARKET ST	SHREVEPORT	LA	71107-3814	318-221-2988
KLEIN	MRS ROBERTA T	7715 HERTFORDSHIRE DR	KLEIN	TX	77379	281-376-7959
KLEIN	DR RUDOLF M	115 FAIRFAX COURT	PHOENIXVILLE	PA	19460-2846	610-933-7676
KLEIN	SR EILEEN	OUR LADY OF LAKE CONVENT 515 SW 24TH ST	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78207-4619	
KLEMENT	WILL & JULIE	4217 N TAYLOR RD	MISSION	TX	78572	956-682-4958
KLEMENT	JERRY	3911 WAGON TRAIL	TEMPLE	TX	73502	254-774-9050
KLINGEMAN	MORRIS & CLARICE	4504 CLIFFSTONE COVE	AUSTIN	TX	78735-6610	512-892-0326
KLINGER	LEROY & HELEN L	208 PECAN ST	CIBOLO	TX	78108-3526	210-658-3057

KLOESS	ALLAN & CHRISTINE	1821 DOROTHY DR	GRAND PRAIRIE	TX	75051-3705	214-264-5967
KNESCHK	NORMAN M	RR 1 BOX 119B	JONESBORO	TX	76538-9609	817-572-3673
KNEUPPER	CHRIS	1083 RIVERVIEW RANCH DR	BRAZORIA	TX	77442	979-964-4000
KNEZEK	MRS LA VERNE D	4901 RACQUET CLUB DR	ARLINGTON	TX	76017-2627	817-465-2323
KNOEBEL	JOHN & LINDA	4611 MAGNOLIA LANE	SUGAR LAND	TX	77478-5448	
KNUPPEL	MAGDALENE	304 HICKORY HOLLOW LN	BRENNHAM	TX	77933	979-836-2974
KNUTSON	RUBY P	P O BOX 1085	FREDERICKSBURG	TX	78624	830-337-2961
KOEHL	DR/MRS MICHAEL F	P O BOX 1424	HUNTSVILLE	TX	77342-1424	936-291-3090
KOEHL	MRS ROBERT C	704 BENS DALE RD	PLEASANTON	TX	78064-2010	830-281-2358
KOEHLER	RUTH & BILL	4500 HYRIDGE DR	AUSTIN	TX	78759-8054	512-345-4409
KOEHN	MR/MRS JERRY (LORCHEN)	213 BURNET	PORT LAVACA	TX	77979	361-552-6403
KOENIG	RODNEY & MARY	2720 UNIVERSITY BLD	HOUSTON	TX	77005-3440	713-667-9566
KOENIG	RADM JOHN WELDON	4303 KNAPE RD	LA GRANGE	TX	78945-5311	979-464-9382
KOENIG	ELVA OEDING	8516 FM 609	LA GRANGE	TX	78945-5638	979-247-4227
KOENIG	HERBERT EMIL	24 SHADOW ALNE	HOUSTON	TX	77080	713-468-8130
KOEPP	W PHILIP & MARSHA P	4805 FIELDSTONE DR	AUSTIN	TX	78735-6311	512-891-0496
KOETHER	KENNETH	5117 BASTILLE AVE	EL PASO	TX	79924	915-751-4596
KOKINDA	INGRID E	9202 ATTLEBORO ST	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78217-4202	210-654-7170
KOLM	ORLINE KUCK	231 SHARON DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78216-7321	210-822-5360
KOLODZIEJ	ANNAMARIE KRIEG	1500 RESTON DR	RICHARDSON	TX	75081-2652	972-783-1454
KOOCK	LOIS JORDAN	P O BOX 1083	MASON	TX	76856	915-347-5237
KOPPELMAN	MR/MRS WILLIAM P	3909 SIDEHILL PATH	AUSTIN	TX	78731-1417	512-345-3886
KOPPLIN	MR/MRS HILBERT	RR 1 BOX 646	THREE RIVERS	TX	78071-9716	361-786-3024
KOSTER	LESLIE LISSO	3520 POINT PLEASANT RD	JACKSONVILLE	FL	32217	904-730-7942
KOTHMANN	JOHN H	328 GLENMOOR ST	FREDERICKSBURG	TX	78624-3432	780-997-3617
KOTHMANN	PAULA L	1404 NORWALK LANE #106	AUSTIN	TX	78703	512-469-0496
KRAUSE	GLADYS J	BOX 85	ROUND TOP	TX	78954	979-249-3252
KREBS JR	ARNO W	1301 MCKINNEY STE 5100	HOUSTON	TX	77010-3095	713-651-5522
KREMEL	ADOLPH	2305 WOODLAWN	AUSTIN	TX	78703	512-476-4149
KRETZSCHMAR	CHARLES	6314 MEADOW GROVE	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78239-2732	210-653-4205

KRETZSCHMAR JR	SAMUEL L	2280 BENT PINE ST	MELBORNE	FL	32935-7144	321-242-4981
KRUGER	MR/MRS WELDON	9315 WHITNEY LANE	COLLEGE STATION	TX	77845-8384	979-696-0182
KUBICEK	ELLEN HAECKER	112 ADOBE DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78213-2301	210-342-6129
KUENTZ	PATSY	3901 POPLAR DR	GOLDEN VALLEY	MN	55422-5328	763-377-2352
KUHN	GLADYS FROBOESE	8625 FM 1863	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78132-2629	830-980-7450
KUYKENDALL	BONNIE G	14202 LIGHT BEND	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78217-1312	210-657-1853
LADEWIG	ANITA C	P O BOX 4087	SAN RAFAEL	CA	94913-4087	415-456-9001
LAFORET	ALICE	BOX 1096	FREDERICKSBURG	TX	78624-1096	780-997-1996
LAMMES	MR/MRS WILLIAM J	3314 MARION ST	AMARILLO	TX	79106-6211	806-352-7159
LANGEHENNIG	IRENE M	818 BARTLETT RD	KATY	TX	77493-2215	281-391-0739
LANGHART	J S	219 MADRID DR	UNIVERSAL CITY	TX	78148-3140	210-658-0593
LANGHOFF	MR/MRS JOHN C	1348 GERDES RD	YOAKUM	TX	77995	361-293-6159
LANSFORD	INGRID G	1202 PEACH TREE LANE	GEORGETOWN	TX	78626-6118	512-863-8054
LARSON	MR/MRS LEONARD C	2300 DUFF DR	PORT ARTHUR	TX	77642-0534	409-963-1554
LASWELL	BRENT R	4545 KINGWOOD DR # 3024	KINGWOOD	TX	77345-2610	281-360-5060
LAWLESS	LOIS H	719 EAST 18TH STD	HOUSTON	TX	77008-4420	713-864-0333
LEE	DONALD E & JANICE K	818 THORNBRANCH DR	HOUSTON	TX	77079	281-497-5698
LEHMAN	OLIVER & HILDA	116 DORIS DR	DENISON	TX	75021-771	903-465-0742
LEHNHOFF	KURT F	1212 GARDENIA DR	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130-5906	860-629-4810
LEONHARDT	EDGAR & LORETTA	278 JOHN CRAFT RD	RED ROCK	TX	78662-2658	512-303-0584
LEWIS JR	MRS OLIVER	9407 LANTANA DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78217-5011	210-824-5709
LEYENDECKER	DOROTHY	903 FRONT ST	COLUMBUS	TX	78934	
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS		EXCH & GIFT DIV, 10 FIRST ST SE	WACHINGTON	DC	20540-0001	
LICATOVICH	JOCELYN VOGES	676 COUNTY ROAD 1297	YANTIS	TX	75497	903-878-2364
LICHTE	H W	4208 SOUTHPARK DR	AMARILLO	TX	79109-5127	806-358-0454
LIEBL	MR/MRS GEORGE E	1000 LIBERTY PARK DR NO 203	AUSTIN	TX	78746-6835	512-306-6835
LIEBL	WAYNE	1000 LIBERTY PARK DR NO 203	AUSTIN	TX	78746-9244	512-306-9249
LIEHSEL	GERHARD & MARTHA	104 LIVE OAK LOOP SPUR	WHITNEY	TX	76692	254-694-5182
LIESE	CARL G T	900 WILDBRIAR DR	LUFKIN	TX	75904-4456	409-634-6566
LINDEMANN	ANN & JIM	P O BOX 218	INDUSTRY	TX	78944-0218	979-357-2772

LINDIG	SUSAN	10030 OLD WORLD DR	BATON ROUGE	LA	70817	225-753-5109
LINKE	ALBERT L	2505 OLD MASONIC RD	BRENNHAM	TX	77833	979-836-9872
LITTON	MARY HELEN FISCHER	7300 WATERLINE RD	AUSTIN	TX	78731-2053	512-345-0531
LOESCH	MABEL	2140 E SCOTT	PENSACOLA	FL	32503-4957	850-433-2358
LOITZ	ETHEL PAPE	3840 RIDGEWAY DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78259-1754	210-497-3594
LUDWIG	MR/MRS LESTER F	3214 W WOODLAWN AVE	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78228-4921	210-433-5973
LUDWIG	ERNEST E	12495 E MILLBURN AVE	BATON ROUGE	LA	70815	225-275-0708
LUEDECKE	WILLIAM H	P O BOX 5936	AUSTIN	TX	78763-5936	512-453-5282
LUEDECKE	JOHN & JO ANN	4717 HACKAMORE DR N	COLORADO SPRINGS	CO	80918	
MAI	WILMA	HC 1 BOX 360	SHARON SPRINGS	KS	67758-9749	785-852-4455
MAJORS	SHARON	3811 AVE G	AUSTIN	TX	78751-5009	512-458-9067
MAKIN	ANNA E	11388 DONWIDDLE DR	LOVELAND	OH	45140-9369	513-697-7150
MANUEL	JAYNE	3410 COUNTY RD 190	ROSHARON	TX	77583	281-431-3001
MARBURGER	LEE L & MARIE	17320 C R 798	SINTON	TX	78387-5041	361-364-1893
MARGHEIM	ELAINE	15606 ROPER AVE	NORWALK	CA	90650	562-921-6540
MARQUARDT	LEWIS R & /DONA REEVES-	7116 FOXTREE COVE	AUSTIN	TX	78750-7918	512-795-8922
MARSH	MRS H R	926 GREEN TREE LANE	DUNCANVILLE	TX	75137-2924	972-298-9256
MARTIN	HELGA M	4318 AVENIDA PRIMA ST	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78233-6823	210-654-6142
MARTIN	DALE L	118 ROLLING HILL DR	LA GRANGE	TX	78945	979-968-5157
MARTY	BG WAYNE D & JANIE	295 CAMP MABRY	AUSTIN	TX	78703-1223	512-465-5174
MASSAR	DENNIS	1940 MARY ELLEN LANE	SCOTCH PLAINS	NJ	07076-2632	908-232-0416
MASSIRER	VAN D	124 CANAAN CHURCH RD	CRAWFORD	TX	76638-3328	254-486-2366
MASSON	MARGARETE S	3919 RILEY ST	HOUSTON	TX	77005-4326	713-664-7260
MATA	CAROLYN	5036 GLENMONT	HOUSTON	TX	77081-2122	713-664-4598
MATHIAS	VIC & HELEN	3100 MISTYWOOD CIRCLE	AUSTIN	TX	78746-7861	512-327-8077
MATTERN	MR/MRS MICHAEL A	1315 W FOREST DR	HOUSTON	TX	77043-4520	281-493-1903
MATTHIESEN	LEROY T	P O BOX 5644	AMARILLO	TX	79117-5644	806-383-2243
MATTHIJETZ	SANDRA	2020 EMIL ROAD	LA GRANGE	TX	78945-5229	979-242-3442
MAYES	WARDEN & JEAN	9945 TANGLEVINE DR	DALLAS	TX	75238-1527	214-341-6360
MCARTHUR	PEGGY WIEGAND	1615 REDWOOD #19D	SAN MARCOS	TX	78666-1414	512-392-4159

MCBEE	SUE BRANDT	2605 VELASQUEZ DR	AUSTIN	TX	78703-1546	512-474-5432
MCCLAIN	DR MEREDITH	2612 24TH ST	LUBBOCK	TX	79410-1632	806-744-6033
MCCOLLOCH	MRS T R	608 S UNION ST	RICHMOND	TX	77469-3329	218-232-3370
MCDOUGALL	DORIS PFLUGER	8942 WILLMON WAY	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78239-1947	210-599-4030
MCELVEEN	EVELYNE BRAUTIGAM	12615 PINEROCK LANE	HOUSTON	TX	77024-4008	713-468-2570
MCNATT	LOGAN	4419 CLAWSON RD	AUSTIN	TX	78745-1039	512-462-9581
MCNEILL	JOHN W	42 WILLOWDALE DR	ROCHESTER	NY	14618-2330	
MECKEL	NELSON T	4018 FAWN RIDGE DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78229-4210	210-344-5730
MEIER	WILLIAM J	257 RUTHERFORD ST	SHREVEPORT	LA	71104	318-222-0685
MEINERS	CAROLYN A	1034 S MADISON	LA GRANGE	TX	78945-3304	979-968-3806
MEINERS	HARVEY W & RENATE	12349 SCHUSTER RD	ROUND TOP	TX	78954-5207	979-249-5349
MELLENBRUCH	JULIA	4102-A AVE H	AUSTIN	TX	78751-4725	512-451-4467
MELLOR	DORIS R	110 FALCON ST	GEORGETOWN	TX	78628	512-864-0274
MENKING	MRS AMELIA	601 PARK BLVD APT 805	GRAPEVINE	TX	76051-6912	817-488-7669
MERCER	KATHLEEN K	11310 WILLIAMSBURG DR	HOUSTON	TX	77024-7420	713-952-0703
MERRELL	CRES & CYNTHIA GRUETZNER	8408 ELKRIDGE AVE	LUBBOCK	TX	79423-3008	806-745-3893
MEURER	MR/MRS HUGO	2324 WESTOAK DR	AUSTIN	TX	78704-5817	512-442-6518
MEYER	JOHANN I	2935 NACOGDOCHES # 103	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78217	210-829-8523
MEYER	DOROTHY E	562 OLD BLOOMINGTON RD N	VICTORIA	TX	77905-2106	361-578-1010
MEYER	MIKKI (MARGARET)	1596 STOCKADE RANCH RD	PAIGE	TX	777659- 4360	512-253-1111
MEYER	FRED H & HEDDA	23207 CARDINAL DR	HOCKLEY	TX	77447-4209	281-351-5888
MICHALKE	MR/MRS ARNOLD D	4616 STAR FLOWER DR	CHANTILLY	VA	20151	703-263-0272
MICKLITZ	HANS	4120 RUNNING SPRINGS	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78261	830-980-4083
MICKLITZ	KARL N & LUCY	P O BOX 366	BROOKSHIRE	TX	77423-0366	281-375-5094
MICKLITZ	BUDDY	P O BOX 1497	BRYAN	TX	77806	
MICKLITZ	LUCY	1524 FREEMAN	KATY	TX	77493	
MILLER	DOROTHY L	540 SOLANO DR NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87108-1048	505-265-9198
MILLER	HELEN J	809 DICKENS DR	WACO	TX	78710-5707	254-772-7257
MILLER	MR/MRS STANLEY G	2530 HIGH POINT CIRCLE	WICHITA	KS	67205-1329	316-722-9100
MILLS	CHRISTINE	P O BOX 935	MANOR	TX	78653	512-251-2775

MISTROT	GUS & BERNICE	12800 BRIAR FOREST DR #83	HOUSTON	TX	77077-2206	281-531-1956
MITCHELL	DIANE	4620 17TH	LUBBOCK	TX	79416-5706	806-782-0716
MOLLENHAUER	MRS BERNADINE H	122 BEECHWOOD LANE	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78216-7342	210-824-5514
MOLLOY	CHRISTA	24622 KERRY ST	HEMPSTEAD	TX	77445	
MONTFORT	RODNEY & ELEANOR	9205 SAN JUAN PASS	AUSTIN	TX	78737-3039	512-288-5899
MOORE	LODENE	188 ELMER KING RD NO 100	BELTON	TX	76513	254-939-7530
MOORE	ROBERT	2353 RICE BLVD	HOUSTON	TX	77005	713-522-8116
MORGAN	MARJORIE ANN & BILL	1744 GLEN ROAD	KERRVILLE	TX	78028	830-257-6263
MORGAN	THELMA COLE	RT 2 BOX 94	DAYTON	TX	77535	281-576-2829
MORRIES	MARGARET KUTZER	RT 1 BOX 136A-2	COMFORT	TX	78013-9630	830-995-3264
MOSES	NELLIE KINKLER	1927 E LAWNDALE DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209-2043	1-866-482-4847
MUELLER JR	LEO O	1903 ELTON LANE	AUSTIN	TX	78703-2917	512-476-3357
MUENZLER	KEN	303 SINCLAIR RD	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78222-1931	210-333-6373
MULKEY	GERALDINE BARTH	209 TUTTLE RD	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209-6144	210-824-5550
MUNKE	SHARON USELTON	11801 PERSUASION	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78216	210-340-1832
MURRAY	KIM	11205 SAVIN HILL LANE	AUSTIN	TX	78739	512-301-2610
MYSKA	DOROTHY	2519 4TH STREET	ROSENBERG	TX	77471-5919	281-342-4482
NAGEL	LEROY F (TED)	4203 VENADO	AUSTIN	TX	78731-2020	512-345-0206
NAGEL	ROBERT A	37 CHARLTON HILL RD	HAMDEN	CT	06518-2550	203-281-3293
NASH	MRS CHARLENE	6368 W FM 580	LAMPASAS	TX	76550-3661	512-556-5087
NAUMANN	FRANK ROBERT	229 ETING ROAD	OXNARD	CA	93033	805-488-1612
NEAL	MRS JOE W	2209 SHOAL CREEK BLVD	AUSTIN	TX	78705-4910	512-476-4792
NEELY	DR/MRS R A	105 E HACIENDA ST	BELLVILLE	TX	77418-3103	409-865-2839
NEIDINGER	LEONARD A	1103 WHITESTONE LANE	HOUSTON	TX	78773-1240	281-442-0202
NEILL	PEGGY H	BOX 336	LEMING	TX	78050-0336	830-281-3466
NELSON	FRANK R & PAT SCHIWETZ	P O BOX 644	HUNT	TX	78024-0644	830-238-4389
NELSON	DR & MRS F MURPHY	1419 RIDGEHAVEN DR	AUSTIN	TX	78723-2528	512-453-8196
NESBITT MEM LIBRARY		529 WASHINGTON ST	COLUMBUS	TX	78934-2326	979-732-3392
NEUMANN	KERMIT & ROSE LEE	7722 JANAK DR	HOUSTON	TX	77055-3613	713-682-2446
NEUSE	MARY JEAN	504 S PONTON	GONZALES	TX	78629	830-672-3696

NICHOLLS	JANET DURST (SWEET)	721 GARLAND DR	PALO ALTO	CA	94303	650-321-9039
NOELTING	GUNTER	2100 CYPRESS POINT W	AUSTIN	TX	78746	512-327-0220
NOLL	WAYNE R	938 BROCK	CORPUS CHRISTI	TX	78412-3342	361-992-5083
NOVOSAD	MRS HELEN REMMERT	101 CASA GRANDE DR	BURNET	TX	78611-4043	512-793-6555
O'CONNELL	JAMES J	P O BOX 848	YORKTOWN	TX	78164-0848	361-564-3392
OGRISECK	ERIC M	1011 WONDER WORLD DR #401	SAN MARCOS	TX	78666	512-396-0892
O'KEEFE	HEIDI	732 W COLL ST	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130-5625	830-625-4712
O'MALLEY JR	JOHN J	122 TANGLEWOOD DR	FREDERICKSBURG	TX	78624-2950	830-997-0360
ORDNER	WILBURN E & MARY	1135 DR NEAL RD	NEW ULM	TX	78950	979-732-3205
OTT JR	WILLIAM J	2110 TEAKWOOD DR	AUSTIN	TX	78757-7751	512-452-6830
OWEN	BERTIE	P O BOX 50125	AUSTIN	TX	78763-0125	512-472-2659
OWEN	FRED & JANET	918 ROCKY SPRING RD	AUSTIN	TX	78753-2418	512-836-0988
OWENS	MAXINE WEIMAN	13700 MAXWELL RD	CYPRESS	TX	77429	281-373-0140
PALATINES TO AMERCIA	COLORADO CHAPTER	954 HOVER RIDGE CR	LONGMONT	CO	80501-5345	
PANKRATZ	MERVA & GEORGE	15 THUNDER VALLEY RD	BOERNE	TX	78006-8116	830-249-2855
PARKER	JAMES M	114 CRESTVIEW DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78201-2650	
PARKER	CATHERINE L	22 PINE CREEK CT	HOUSTON	TX	77017-6717	713-946-9137
PARMA	PAT	3311 CAROLINE WAY	RICHMOND	TX	77469-9680	281-342-4898
PARRIS	MIRIAM E	1907 RUNNING BROOK DR	AUSTIN	TX	78723-3445	512-928-2777
PARSONS	W GASTON	345 PRINCE DR	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130-5353	830-625-5735
PARTEN	ROBERT G	P O BOX 864	MARLIN	TX	76661-0864	254-883-6153
PASEMAN	R R	5517 NEWPORT	HOUSTON	TX	77023	713-921-7181
PATRICK	CHARLES E	P O BOX 711	MANOR	TX	78653-0711	512-272-9149
PATTERSON	TOM & PATSY	5315 BOYCE SPRINGS	HOUSTON	TX	77066-2503	281-440-7219
PAWEL	THOMAS ERNST	105 S SAINT MARYS ST STE 1500	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78205-2807	210-224-4455
PEARCE	LAVERNE S	221 WOODLAND AVE	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130-6062	830-606-1797
PEEBLES	MR/MRS HERBERT H	5566 TILBURY DR	HOUSTON	TX	77056-2010	703-623-4959
PENKERT	MR/MRS LEONARD W	2548 PECAN DR	ROSENBERG	TX	77471-2107	281-232-4183
PERKINS	IDA B	P O BOX 244	COMFORT	TX	78013-0244	830-995-3807
PERKINS III	ROY O	P O BOX 244	COMFORT	TX	78013-0244	830-995-3632

PESSARRA	MR/MRS JOSEPH H	128 WARBLER WAY	GEORGETOWN	TX	78628-4804	512-863-9870
PETERSEN	CAROLYN	ONE TOWERS PARK LANE 710	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209	210-826-0525
PFEFFERKORN	MR/MRS PETER	1812 MOUNTAIN LAUREL DR	KERRVILLE	TX	78028	830-792-5220
PFEIFER	VIRGIL D	4191 KINGSTON DR	CORPUS CHRISTI	TX	78411-5018	361-855-3434
PFEIFFER	MARIA WATSON	213 WASHINGTON ST	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78204-1336	210-222-1586
PFEIL	LESLIE	11 PECAN DR	PORT LAVACA	TX	77979-5614	361-552-3839
PFENNIG	ROBERT H	962 PARKDALE	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130-8376	830-609-6209
PFLUGER	GLADYS	P O BOX 324	PFLUGERVILLE	TX	78691-0324	512-251-3185
PHILLIPS	LINDA OHLENBUSCH	P O BOX 5793	KATY	TX	77491-5793	281-347-6747
PHILLIPS	ELLYN WEDEMEYER	3 SANDALWOOD DR	HOUSTON	TX	77024-7122	713-972-1422
PHILLIPS	DORIS W	5354 CR 404	MARBLE FALLS	TX	78654	830-693-2685
PHILLIPS	PAULINE	410 KENT ST	YOAKUM	TX	77995	361-293-9279
PHILLIPUS	LEO & SHIRLEY	843 GATECREST	HOUSTON	TX	77032-1505	281-442-2857
PICKETT	EDWARD B (AMSLER)	P O BOX 23	LIBERTY	TX	77575	936-336-5604
PIEL	JENNY	P O BOX 5445	CHARLOTTESVILLE	VA	22905-545	804-245-0380
PINO	BARBARA	232 MEADOWBROOK DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78232-2117	210-494-2212
PLATT	MS JANELLE K	3726 RAU DR	DICKINSON	TX	77539-6117	281-534-2602
POMYKAL	MRS ERNA	7063 KAMAS RD	BRENHAM	TX	77833	979-836-7059
POPE	KATHLEEN KAPPELMANN	6511 RIDGE CR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78233	210-946-1060
POPP	MOST REV BERNARD F	4535 LORD RD	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78220-3543	210-648-3420
PORTNER	ANGELINE	21813 172ND AVE	NEW ULM	NM	56073-9505	507-359-2121
POWELL	KATHARINE G	5366 FIELDWOOD DR	HOUSTON	TX	77056-2708	713-961-0054
PRESSLER	JUDGE PAUL	5118 HOLLY TERRACE DR	HOUSTON	TX	77056-2100	713-622-4491
PRILOP	LAVERNE	2602 INDIAN RIDGE	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78231	210-492-6907
PRINZ	KATHARYNE	4236 SURREY ST	FORT WORTH	TX	76133-1050	817-927-0924
PRINZ	MERLE E	128 SKYLINE RD	GEORGETOWN	TX	78628	512-869-7957
PRINZ	REV DR HARVEY L	4 IMPERIAL COURT	DAVENPORT	IOWA	52807	319-355-3021
PRITCHARD	CELESTE	5322 VALBURN CR	AUSTIN	TX	78731-1145	512-345-1048
PROSKE	MYRTLE H	7004 TWIN CREST DR	AUSTIN	TX	78752	512-453-3356
PRUESSNER	ROBERT D	P O BOX 772	CALDWELL	TX	77836-0772	979-272-3945

PUE	VERONIKA G (RONNI)	410 FULTON ST	FREDERICKSBURG	TX	78624-3605	830-997-8655
PULLIAM	EMYLIE GOERLITZ	7606 CROSSMEADOW DR	AUSTIN	TX	78750-8212	512-345-1659
PYKA	LARRY A	4917 FORTCLARK DR	AUSTIN	TX	78745	512-441-4032
PYLATE	MARLENE PFUHL	408 N ADAMS	FREDERICKSBURG	TX	78624-4206	830-997-8566
QUEBEDEAUX	MR/MRS MARCEL	231 NASSAU DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78213-4048	210-344-8687
QUIRING	STANLEY & DARLENE	911 HOLLY HILL DR	SUGAR LAND	TX	77478-2666	281-242-4249
RAABE	ANNIE T	2723 BILOXI LANE	MESQUITE	TX	75150-1116	972-279-4413
RABAGO	CHRISTA J	8527 ADIRONDACK TRAIL	AUSTIN	TX	78759	512-345-8193
RABENALDT	JANICE KRIENKE	4631 SOMERSET	ODESSA	TX	79761	915-550-9150
RAHE	ALTON J	940 OAK LANE	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130-6069	830-625-4529
RAMEY	EVELYN P	9615 EMMORA LANE	HOUSTON	TX	77080-5315	713-464-6854
REEDER	RICHARD A	1409 N BROADWAY	BALLINGER	TX	76821-3901	
REICH	BRUNO & DIANA	14189 HOWARD RD	DAYTON	MD	21036-1017	301-596-9182
REIMANN	KATHLEEN SIEVERS	2108 E MISTLETOE AVE	VICTORIA	TX	77901-3523	361-575-4272
REINHART JR	MR/MRS OLIVER J	PO BOX 98	D'HANIS	TX	78850-0098	210-363-7373
RENKER	BOB & JUDITH	4010 DEER TRIL	TEMPLE	TX	76504	254-899-2104
RICE	VELMA	2695 CALDER DR	LEAGUE CITY	TX	77573	281-332-6237
RICHTER	NORBERT	147 ARMJO ROAD	SILVER CITY	NM	88061-9123	505-534-2702
RICKARD	DONNA MAE	607 TULIP ST	COULEE DAM	WA	99116-1245	509-633-0494
RIEDEL	E A	3236 HILLS RD	CARMINE	TX	78932-5108	979992788883 200
RIEDEL	FLORENCE	223 W SAN ANTONIO ST	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130	210-625-2760
RIGGS	EVA CLAIRE	4329 QUAIL HOLLOW RD	FORT WORTH	TX	76133-6737	817-294-4978
RIPPLEY	LAVERN J "MALABORK"	909 IVANHOE DR	NORTHFIELD	MN	55057-1338	507-645-8562
RIPPS	MR/MRS CORNELIUS A	P O BOX 727	LYTLE	TX	78052-0727	830-772-3923
RITTIMANN	CARMEN B	710 RITTIMANN RD	SPRING BRANCH	TX	78070-4915	830-904-4526
RITTIMANN	DENA	PO BOX 49	MARION	TX	78124	830-914-3304
ROBINSON	ADA MAY	1390 W CROSBY ST	SLATON	TX	79364-3610	806-828-6304
ROEDER	FLORA LEE VON	2515 SHAKESPEARE ST APT 2	HOUSTON	TX	77030-1028	713-666-6085
ROESSING	MARIE R	2416 LITTLE JOHN LANE	AUSTIN	TX	78704	512-442-1936
ROHLFS	DR CLAUD & DORIS	20239 SH 16N	MEDINA	TX	78055-3807	830-589-2870

ROHRBACH	CHAS MATHIAS	4502 HORSESHOE BEND ST	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78228-2116	210-432-6626
ROITSCH	MR/MRS LE ROY C	1956 COUNTY ROAD 308	LEXINGTON	TX	78947-9769	512-273-2767
ROMBERG	DR F ARNOLD	259 N MAIN	LA GRANGE	TX	78945-2233	979-968-9416
ROMBERG	JACQUELYN	1898 FORT RD	SHERIDAN	WY	82801-8320	307-674-7609
ROSE	ANNA	8303 GREATVIEW ST APT 111	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78230-3851	210-525-8709
ROSENBAUM	MELVIN F	725 FM 1959 RD APT 804	HOUSTON	TX	77034-5483	281-481-4598
ROSSNER	LOUIS & WILLOWDEEN	319 BRES BLVD	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209-4825	210-824-5927
ROTHBERGER	FRED A	2106 AIROLE WAY	AUSTIN	TX	78704-3227	512-442-8558
RUDD	BARBARA LUDEKE	6100 GAINSBOROUGH RD	AMARILLO	TX	79106-3417	806-352-0857
RUDELOFF	JOYCELYN H & WALTER	191 CARDINAL AVE	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209-4435	210-824-8785
RUHNKE SR	DR/MRS E V	301 STEPHENS LOOP	MATHIS	TX	78368-9410	361-547-5934
RUSSELL	GENEVA E	6370 PUEBLO PASS	SAN ANGELO	TX	76901-4918	
RUST	MR/MRS DAVID	5410 LANCASHIRE DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78230-4122	210-341-5894
SACHANT	STEVE & PAMELA	11266 TAYLOR DRAPER LANE #1633	AUSTIN	TX	78759	512-350-7478
SACRAMENTO GERMAN GEN SOC		P O BOX 660061	SACRAMENTO	CA	95866-0061	
SAN ANGELO GEN & HIST SOCIETY		P O BOX 3453	SAN ANGELO	TX	76902-3453	
SAUCIER	EVELYN	4404 BLACONES WOODS DR	AUSTIN	TX	78759	512-345-0882
SAUR	CARL F & ETHEL B	P O BOX 310173	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78131-0173	830-625-0731
SAWYER	RUTH G	2923 GABRIEL VIEW DR	GEORGETOWN	TX	78628-2707	512-869-5163
SCARBOROUGH	VIRGINIA DAVIS	111 LONG DRIVE CT	RICHMOND	TX	77469-4948	281-342-2323
SCHAEFER	ROBERT & MARY JANE	1300-B ROYAL RD	PORT LAVACA	TX	77979-5140	361-552-1511
SCHALLENBERG	EDITH R	2705 HALKEIS	PASADENA	TX	77502-4536	713-943-2575
SCHATZKAMMER		WERNER KITZLER, U OF SD	VERMILLON	SD	57069	
SCHEEL	CLARENCE & JEAN	21019 CEDAR BRANCH	GARDEN RIDGE	TX	78266-2514	210-651-0573
SCHENCK	PAUL & TODDY	1635 MILFORD ST	HOUSTON	TX	77006-6027	713-523-8124
SCHLINKE	MRS WALTER	400 OSTERLOH ST	NORDHEIM	TX	78141-3025	361-938-5222
SCHLORTT	MINNIE	P O BOX 69	KNIPPA	TX	78870-0069	830-934-2623
SCHMALZ	BETTY A	1014 BARTLETT RD	KATY	TX	77493-2206	281-391-0944
SCHMIDT	DR/MRS RODNEY D	1938 HOLLY HILL DR NO 13	AUSTIN	TX	78746	512-732-2951
SCHMIDT	WELDON J	9006 CULLEN LANE	AUSTIN	TX	78748-1710	512-282-3267

SCHNEIDER	ROSE MARIE (BARTEL)	638 HWY 289	COMFORT	TX	78013	830-995-3746
SCHNEIDER	DOROTHY J	163 ELLEN ST	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130-1837	830-625-0592
SCHOELLMANN	ELIZABETH	609 WILLOW CREEK DR	WACO	TX	76712-3568	254-772-8462
SCHOENNAGEL	FRANZ A	7515 CART GATE DR	HOUSTON	TX	77095-3530	281-463-6718
SCHOPPE	HARRY & MINNIE	5109 33RD ST	GROVES	TX	77619-2804	409-962-7353
SCHOPPE	DANIEL	1008 AUBURN DR	ARLINGTON	TX	76012-5300	817-860-1624
SCHREINER UNIVERSITY	W M LOGAN LIBRARY	2100 MEMORIAL BLVD HWY 27	KERRVILLE	TX	78028-5611	
SCHRIBER	HARRY & CONNIE	11200 SCHRIBER RD	AUSTIN	TX	78719-3600	512-243-1595
SCHROEDER	VIVIAN A	4802 TRAIL CREST CIRCLE	AUSTIN	TX	78735	
SCHROEDER	CLYDELLE J	310 W MAIN	YORKTOWN	TX	78164-5089	361-564-4107
SCHROEDER SR	MRS FREDLEIN J	827 E KREZDORN ST	SEGUIN	TX	78155	830-379-2424
SCHUBERT	FRED J	3642 WICKERSHAM	HOUSTON	TX	77027-4138	713-850-1071
SCHUHMANN	ROBERT	P O BOX 645	LA GRANGE	TX	78945-0645	979-247-4075
SCHULDT	MR/MRS ERBEN	1865 SAMS WAY	BEAUMONT	TX	77706-3135	409-866-8917
SCHULTZ	MR & MRS IVAN D	703 INDIGO ST	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78216-3407	210-344-6965
SCHULZ-BEHREND	GEORGE	1100 GASTON AVE	AUSTIN	TX	78703-2500	512-472-6312
SCHULZE	ARTHUR E	1819 HALF MOON DR	WHARTON	TX	77488-9449	979-282-8808
SCHULZE	WESLEY N	1533 ROADRUNNER LANE	CANYON LAKE	TX	78133-2114	830-935-2432
SCHUMACHER JR	CARL W	5655 LYNBROOK DR	HOUSTON	TX	77056-2010	713-965-0039
SCHUMANN	IRIS T CA & MERRITT J	1079 FREDERICKSBURG RD	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130-6019	830-625-5656
SCHUMANN	WALTER ARTHUR	1110 VISTA VALET APT 714	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78216-1730	210-493-5456
SCHUTZE	STEVE	1200 SUGERBERRY DR	CEDAR PARK	TX	78613	512-447-5507
SCHWAB	CURTIS A	1636 SHADOW VALLEY	OGDEN	UT	84403-4627	801-479-0930
SCHWARZ	A GLENN	16 FM 474	BOERNE	TX	78006-8212	830-249-2889
SCHWAUSCH	MARVIN D & STEPHANIE	3109 FREEMONT ST	ROUND ROCK	TX	78681-3842	512-244-0784
SCHWETTMANN	DUANE	4900 MUSTANG RD	BRENHAM	TX	77833-8747	979-836-3299
SCOTT	HERTHA L	P O BOX 405	MOULTON	TX	77975-0405	361-596-4858
SEELIGER	GUS R	3314 WILLIAM BREWSTER DR	IRVING	TX	75062-4269	972-255-3518
SEFFEL	STEPHEN D	3092 KENDALIA RD	BLANCO	TX	78606	830-833-4696
SEGER	CONSTANCE HARRIS	4522 IVANHOE ST	HOUSTON	TX	77027-4808	713-622-8079

SEIDEL	EDMUND O	9507 E VALLEY VIEW LANE	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78217-3316	210-824-1932
SEIDEMAN	CHARLES H	11109 SPICEWOOD CLUB DR	AUSTIN	TX	78750-2858	512-258-2993
SELLNAU	GEORGE A	1511 BERING DR	HOUSTON	TX	77057-2505	713-978-7774
SELMAN	JEANETTE	7521 JONQUILL ST	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78233-2702	210-653-3174
SENSENEY	MRS LORE A	127 MOONSTONE DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78233-6540	210-655-4720
SHADDOCK	CARROLL & DOROTHEA SCHULZE	1715 SOUTH BLVD	HOUSTON	TX	77098-5419	713-524-8744
SHAW	JOHN	9900 BLUE HILLS DR	AUSTIN	TX	78736-2307	512-288-1934
SHELTON	JANE	RT 2 BOX 252	HUBBARD	TX	76648-9402	254-786-4828
SHELTON	WALDEN E	7920 ROLLING ACRES TRAIL	FAIR OAKS RANCH	TX	78015-4037	830-981-4952
SHELTON	FRONIE K	P O BOX 145	MOUNTAIN HOME	TX	78058	830-866-3332
SHENBERGER	LLOYD	10811 BRENTWAY DR	HOUSTON	TX	77070-3910	281-469-6104
SHERIDAN	POLLY GRONA	112 PALM CIRCLE	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78213	210-340-3935
SHULTZ	DR MARIE	2847 SHOAL CREST AVE	AUSTIN	TX	78705-3514	512-472-1362
SHURLEY	JAY & ERWINA BODE	4400 N INDIAN AVE	OKLAHOMA	TX	73118-2222	405-528-4913
SIMS	MRS SAMUEL E	11621 BLALOCK FOREST DR	HOUSTON	TX	77024-6403	713-782-1280
SMART	DR & MRS TERRY	1025 CANTERBURY HILL	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209-6042	210-824-8645
SMART	BRIDGET G	1025 CANTERBURY HILL	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78209	
SMITH	MR/MRS AUBREY MILTON	4355 FOLSOM DR	BEAUMONT	TX	77706-7432	409-898-3094
SMITH	MARILYN	1716 SENA ST	DENTON	TX	76201-2520	940-383-4410
SMU CUL/DEG PERIODICALS		P O BOX 750135	DALLAS	TX	75275-0135	
SNELL	RONALD R	1811 HEATHERGLEN LANE	AUSTIN	TX	78758-3571	512-834-8759
SOKOLYK	HERTA	1211 DONNA KAY DR	KERRVILLE	TX	78028-3453	830-257-4948
SOKOLYK	STEPHEN	2286 KENSINGTON WAY	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130	830-606-5810
SOPHIENBURG MUSEUM		401 W COLL ST	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130-5619	830-629-1572
SOUTH TX GEN SOCIETY		P O BOX 754	BEEVILLE	TX	78104-0754	
SOUTHERN CALIF GEN SOCIETY	GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY	417 IRVING DR	BURBANK	CA	91504	
SOUTHWEST COLLECTION	TEXAS TECH UNIV	P O BOX 41041	LUBBOCK	TX	79409	
SPEARE	JOSEPH E	1235 CHANTILLY CIRCLE	NICEVILLE	FL	32578-4330	850-897-5397
SPEIR	MR/MRS ELWYN D	15 LAS BRISAS	AUSTIN	TX	78746-5328	512-327-4665
SPENCER	DOROTHY	9606 LANTANA DR	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78217-4516	210-824-5141

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