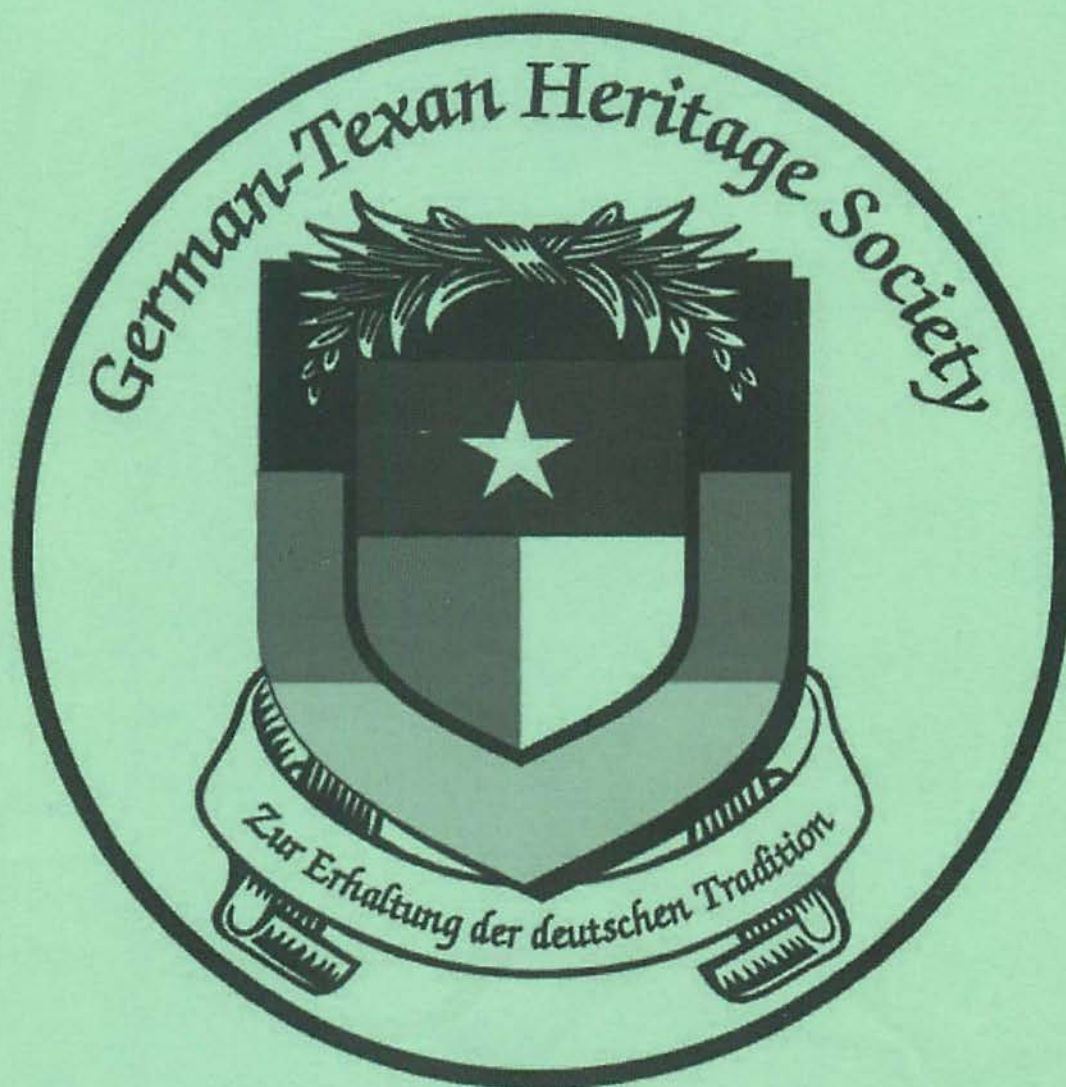


THE JOURNAL

Celebrating our 30th Anniversary



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IT'S MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL TIME – FORM INSIDE FRONT COVER

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

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Founded 1978

German-Texan Heritage Society

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**Renew my membership
in the category checked below:**

**Support GTHS with a donation
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MEMBERSHIP	GTHS & Guild	GTHS only
	Receive Journal & Schulhaus Reporter	Receive Journal
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Contribute to one or more GTHS fund.	
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TOTAL	\$ _____
Please make my donation in honor or memory of: (name) _____	
GTHS is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation. Donations are tax-deductible to the extent allowed by law.	

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* Note: V-code is a three digit code on back of card	

ABOUT YOU
German Language Ability:
<input type="checkbox"/> Beg <input type="checkbox"/> Int <input type="checkbox"/> Adv <input type="checkbox"/> Fluent
<input type="checkbox"/> Please contact me about volunteer opportunities in my area.

NOTE: The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 allows individuals over age 70½ to make charitable gifts through their IRAs until December 31, 2008. Previously a donor was taxed on monies withdrawn from an IRA even if immediately directed to a charity. While the donor received a tax deduction, the deduction often did not fully offset the taxable income. Now a person over 70 ½, who must take mandatory withdrawals, can make a significant charitable gift of up to \$100,000 without incurring income tax consequences. Call your tax advisor to verify that you qualify. To make a gift from your IRA, contact your IRA plan administrator and request that the distribution be made payable to GTHS. Please notify GTHS of your gift and any dedication (in honor or memory of someone) or designation (Operational Fund, Library, Scholarships, etc) you'd like to make.

Page

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THE JOURNAL OF
THE GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY
VOLUME XXX, NUMBER 4, WINTER 2008
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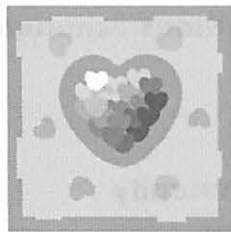
Thanks to these GTHS members who submitted items for this issue of *The Journal*

Margaret Hitzfeld, Round Rock
Rodney Koenig, Houston
Mrs. Charles (Helen) Trenckmann, Austin
Janice & Charles Thompson, Houston
Prof. Walter Kamphoefner
Dan Bode, Dayton
Carolyn Heinsohn, La Grange
Anna Thompson, Dublin

Terry Smart, Houston
Ed Boehringer, Dallas
Jean Heide, San Antonio
Charles & Angelina Kretzschmar, San Antonio
Kenn Knopp, Fredericksburg
Alexander Troup, Dallas
Randy Rupley, Fredricksburg
DANKE!

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

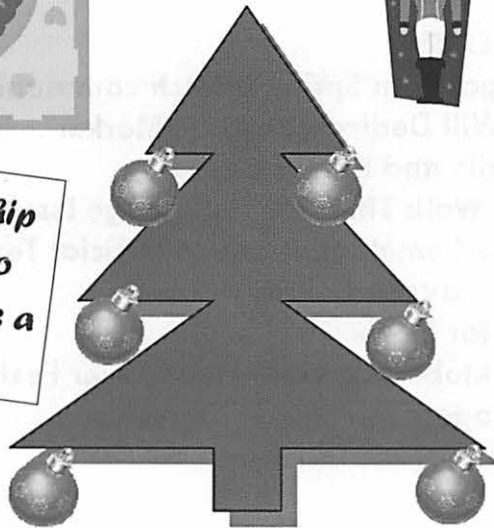
Keep those articles coming. Deadline for Spring Journal is February 1



Visit one of our *FOUR* Christmas Markets—Austin & San Antonio & Brenham—Dec 6, Tomball—Dec. 13 and buy, buy, buy



Give a membership to someone who should belong as a Christmas Gift



Would you like to help with any of the markets? Let us know

Make a donation to the 150th Anniversary Club to honor a descendant or friend



Don't forget—one of the books we published would make a great Christmas Gift!!



Take German classes and if we don't have one in your area, get one started!!!



VOLUNTEER

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEWS

Publication Deadlines

February 1 is the deadline for submitting articles and event notices for the Spring issue of the *Journal*. Send articles to info@germantexans.org. December 10th is the deadline for articles and event notices for the January/February issue of the *Schulhaus Reporter*, the newsletter of the German Free School Guild. Send articles to newsletter@germantexans.org.

GTHS & GUILD EVENTS

'Fröhliche Weihnachten Y'all' Christmas Market

Join us on Saturday December 6th, from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm, for our annual German Christmas Market at the German Free School in Austin. We will have a large selection of handcrafted wooden items imported from the Erzgebirge region of Germany - pyramids, nutcrackers, smokers and more. There will be blown glass ornaments, embroidered linens & much, much more. Enjoy live performances of traditional German Christmas music and songs throughout the day and a special visit by St. Nikolaus. All sales on December 6th are tax-free!

German Genealogy Seminar

The German-Texan Heritage Society is hosting an all day seminar on German genealogy in the Waco area in February or March 2009. Topics and cost to be determined; lunch and snacks will be included. Check the GTHS website (www.germantexans.org) for updated information or call 866-482-4847.

ONGOING GERMAN FREE SCHOOL EVENTS

Open House – The German Free School is open for guided tours every Thursday from noon to 4:00 pm. (except holidays).

Stammtisch – Come practice your German language skills every Thursday from noon to 1:00 pm.

Potluck – Make new friends in the German-Texan community at 4:00 pm on the second Sunday of every other month. Bring a dish to share and the beverage of your choice. Next potluck will be held Sunday, January 11, 2009.

Speaker Series – Enjoy a speaker or musical performance at 3:00 pm on the third Sunday of the month. The series ranges from book signings, to wine tastings, to craft demonstrations, to classical music performances. Free admission.

- **January 18** – TBA (check www.germantexans.org for updates)
- **February 15** – TBA (check www.germantexans.org for updates)

German Film Night – Come watch a German film (with English subtitles) on the fourth Friday of the month at 7:00 pm. Enjoy popcorn and pretzels and pre-film gemütlichkeit. Free admission.

- **January 23** – 'Europa Europa'; R (1990). The story of a Jewish boy who attempts to survive World War II by posing as an Aryan German. He joins the German Army and is eventually accepted into the Hitler Youth. Nominated for an Academy Award.
- **February 27** – 'Auf der anderen Seite' (The Edge of Heaven); not rated (2007). Fatih Akin, a German filmmaker of Turkish origin, delves into the complicated co-existence of Turks and Germans in an ever-changing Europe. The story takes place in Turkey and Germany, with intertwined characters and plots. Won Best Screenplay at the 2007 Cannes Film Festival.

GERMAN CLASSES - AUSTIN

Adult German Language Classes

Classes begin the week of January 19th and meet once a week for 12 weeks at the historic German Free School at 507 East 10th Street. Cost: \$65 GTHS members/\$75 non-members.

- Beginning Conversational German - Tuesdays - 7:00 to 8:30pm
- German I - Wednesdays - 7:00 to 9:00pm
- German II - Thursdays - 7:00 to 8:30pm
- Intermediate Conversational German- Wednesdays - 7:00 to 8:30pm
- Advanced Conversational German - Thursdays - 7:00 to 8:30pm
- Accelerated German - Mondays - 7:00 to 9:00pm

Samstagsschule - German Language Classes For Kids

German language classes for children ages 3-13 begin on January 17th at the historic German Free School at 507 East 10th Street. Classes are held Saturday mornings from 9:30 to 11:30 am, and run for 12 weeks. Cost: \$150 GTHS members/\$165 non-members.

- Vorschule (ages 3-5)
- Grundschule (ages 6-8)
- Mittelschule (ages 9-13)

GERMAN CLASSES - BRENHAM

Adult German Language Classes

Classes begin January 24th and meet once a week for 12 weeks. Cost: \$65 GTHS members/\$75 non-members.

Beginning Conversational German – 5:30 to 7:00 pm; day of the week and location TBD.
German I – Saturdays, 11:00 am to 12:30 pm; Student Center at Blinn College
Contact programs@germantexans.org for more information.

Samstagsschule - German Language Classes For Kids

German language classes for children ages 6-12 begin on January 24th at the Student Center at Blinn College. Classes are held Saturday mornings from 9:00 to 10:45 am, and run for 12 weeks. Cost: \$130 GTHS members/\$145 non-members.

GERMAN CLASSES - FREDERICKSBURG

Adult German Language Classes

Classes begin January 27th and meet once a week for 12 weeks. Cost: \$75, plus \$20 for the textbook. (GTHS members receive a \$10 rebate after contacting the GTHS office.)

German I – Tuesdays, 6:00 to 7:30pm; at Fredericksburg High School.

Contact programs@germantexans.org for more information.

Samstagsschule - German Language Classes For Kids

German language classes for children ages 6-10 begin on January 24th at Fredericksburg Elementary School. Classes are held Saturday mornings from 9:30 to 11:30 am, and run for 12 weeks. Cost: \$165 (GTHS members receive a \$15 rebate after contacting the GTHS office.)

GERMAN CLASSES – SAN ANTONIO

Samstagsschule - German Language Classes For Kids

German language classes for children ages 3-10 begin on January 17th at St. John’s Evangelical Lutheran Church, 502 E. Nueva Street. Classes are held Saturday mornings from 9:30 to 11:30 am, and run for 12 weeks. Cost: \$150 GTHS members/\$165 non-members. Detailed class descriptions and registration forms can be found at www.germantexans.org, or by contacting programs@germantexans.org.

Note: German classes for adults are held at the Beethoven Halle in San Antonio. Visit www.beethovenmaennerchor.com for more information.

OTHER EVENTS

Kristkindlmarkt

The Beethoven Damenchor of San Antonio invites you to attend their traditional German Christmas outdoor market. There will be hand-crafted gifts, clothing, floral arrangements, decoration, gingerbread houses, pottery, baskets, ornaments, quilts and more! Be sure to visit the GTHS booth too. The event will be on December 6th from 10am to 5pm and admission is free. There will also be food and drink. The event will be held at the Beethoven Halle und Garten at 422 Pereida St. at South Alamo in the King William District. **VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED** to help at the GTHS booth. Please contact the GTHS office if you can help.

Tomball German Christmas Market

Come visit the first annual Tomball German Christmas Market on Saturday December 13, from 10:00 am to 10:00 pm, at Depot Plaza. Vendors will be on hand selling all sorts of arts, crafts, food and drink. GTHS will have a booth with imported crafts from Germany. Enjoy shopping, live music, and kids' area, and much more.

* * * * *

Note: Due to an oversight, Liz Hicks' genealogy column was accidentally omitted from the Fall 2008 Journal. The missing segments have been included in this edition. My apologies for the error.

Eva Barnett, GTHS

In Memoriam

Barney Canion, Jr.

Barney Canion, Jr. passed away in New Braunfels, Texas Sept. 2, 2008.

He was born November 21, 1922 to Barney Canion, Sr. and Bessie Longworth Canion in Houston, Texas.

He married Ethel Ross Wyeth on January 14, 1945.

Barney retired in December, 1980 from Cleco Air Tools and he and Ethel relocated to the house in New Braunfels, purchased 10 years earlier.

He read about New Braunfels history and found out his home sat on part of the original land grant to Ferdinand Jakob Lindheimer.

He had been a supporting member of the Conservation Society for 10 years and became an active member and Vice President in charge of the Lindheimer Home in 1980.

He was enthusiastic about gaining knowledge of Lindheimer's life and studies and often spoke to local groups about Lindheimer.

He was instrumental in planting many trees in the area in Lindheimer's honor. After 10 years in this office, he added the Wagenfuehr properties in his duties.

As a member of the New Braunfels Men's Garden Club, he promoted and implemented the New Braunfels Farmer's Market at the Comal County Fairgrounds in the mid 80's which is still very active.

By far his favorite pastime was snorkeling in the Comal River in the early mornings. This was followed by his love of traveling, especially by train and his enjoyment in wood working.

Barney is preceded in death by his parents and his sister, Elaine Stump and her husband Loy. Survivors include his wife of 63 years; daughter, Gwen Garrett and husband James; son, Barney Ross Canion; daughter, Rachel Garza and husband Mark; grandchildren, John and wife Masako Garrett, Grant Garrett, Ashley Garrett, Stephen Taylor, Christopher Taylor and wife Angie, Alexander Garza and Matthew Garza; great-grandson, Ashton Taylor; two sisters-in-law; numerous cousins, nieces and nephews.

Memorial Services are scheduled for 1 p.m. Saturday, Sept. 13, 2008 at the First United Methodist Church in New Braunfels.

Come celebrate his life with family and friends.

In lieu of flowers, memorials may be made to: Men's Garden Club of New Braunfels, c/o Judy Weeks, 1937 Lance Circle, New Braunfels, Texas 78130; Comal County Genealogy Society, P.O. Box 310160, New Braunfels, Texas 78131, or the Sophienburg Museum and Archives, 401 W. Coll, New Braunfels, Texas 78130.

Published September 7, 2008 in the New Braunfels Herald-Zeitung

In Memoriam

EVELYN SOPHIE KLAUS CANFIELD

Evelyn Sophie Klaus Canfield, 83, a San Antonio native and since her retirement a resident of Smithville, Texas, died Tuesday, June 17, 2008, in Smithville. Mrs. Canfield was a member of St. Ann's Catholic Church in San Antonio where she served as Parish secretary for 31 years. Following retirement she moved to Smithville where she was a member of St. Paul's Catholic Church. Mrs. Canfield was a member of St. Ann's Altar Society, San Antonio; St. Paul's Altar Society, Smithville; Catholic Daughters of the Americas; Court Annunciation # 1962, LaGrange, Texas; Friends of the Smithville Library; Art League of Smithville; St. Paul's Bereavement Ministry; The German Texan Heritage Society and the Catholic Union of Texas. Preceded in death by her parents Gilbert A. Klaus and Ellen Horn Klaus Treiber; her twin sister Elaine Louise Smith; brothers Leo Charles and Gilbert Anthony Klaus, and her husband Dwight Joseph Canfield. She is survived by her daughters and their husbands, Sharlene and Nelson Scheler, Evelyn and Jerry Briggs of San Antonio, Jan and Bill Rodwick and Molly and Paul Todd of Smithville, and Mary Kay Shelly of Fort Worth; ten grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren, numerous nieces and nephews.

Rosary, Thursday, June 19, 2008, St. Paul's Catholic Church, Smithville, Texas, 7:00 p.m. -
Rosary Friday, June 20, 2008, 7:00 p.m., Porter Loring Chapel, 1101 McCullough Ave.,
San Antonio, Texas. Funeral Mass Saturday, June 21, 2008, 11:00 a.m., St. Ann's Catholic
Church, 210 St. Ann's St., San Antonio, Texas.

Pallbearers will be her sons-in-law and grandsons.

Interment in San Fernando Cemetery #2. Memorial contributions may be directed to the
Smithville Public Library, 507 Main Street, Smithville, TX or a charity of your choice.

Obituary appearing in the *San Antonio Express* Thursday, June 19, 2008

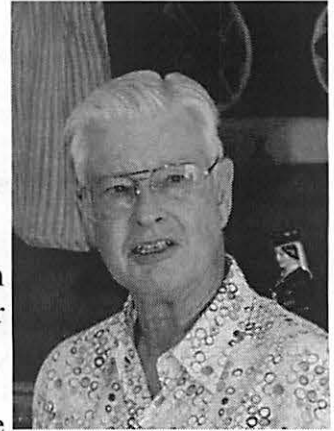
Submitted by Margaret Hitzfeld, cousin



President's Notes February 11, 2008

GTHS Presidents Message

The Austin Weihnachts Markt is scheduled for December 6 from 10 am to 4 pm. All visitors are encouraged to visit the apartment and taste our exceptional glühwein, spiced cider, pastries, and gemütlichkeit.



Many of our volunteers spent Saturday November, 22 decorating the German Free School for the Weihnachts Markt. We had high school volunteers from both the Bowie HS and the Waldorf School. All of the Erzgebirge (carved wooden figures) imported from Germany were priced and set out, displayed to their best advantage. We have dozens of the hand blown and decorated glass ornaments from Lauschaer Glaskunst, all hung to be admired for their craftsmanship. The cookies from our large team of special bakers are due to arrive just in time for this colorful event.

The Brenham Weihnachts Markt is scheduled for December 6. Mary Whigham is in charge of this one. The San Antonio Weihnachts Markt is also scheduled for December 6. Jean Heide and Hans Micklitz are in charge of this Markt. Finally, there will be a Markt in Tomball on December 13, their first so please attend any of these markets you can. They are among our best and most successful fund raisers.

Your Board of Directors met on November 9 at the German Free School. The Board decided that there would be 6 meetings of the Board each year. Several of these Board meetings will specialize in those important activities, such as budgeting, which deserve a longer and more detailed look than can occur when they share the meeting with many other subjects. The 2009 budget was partially approved, leaving several items to be completed by the Executive Committee. The same Officers who served in 2008 were re-elected to serve through 2009.

The current economy makes funding the GTHS an especially difficult challenge. The time to pay dues for 2009 is now. A reminder letter has been sent to all of the membership. In addition, your contributions to the 150th Club and the Operational Fund are really very important, and much appreciated.

Thank you very much for your support. The multitude of things done by our volunteers to conserve our Heritage brings credit to all of the GTHS membership.

Wing

Executive Director's Report

Message from the Executive Director



Happy Holidays! What a whirlwind 2008 has been... We've certainly been as busy as ever here at GTHS. We had an informative and fun Annual Meeting in Houston, we organized a successful German Genealogy Seminar in Brenham, we expanded our German language class program beyond Austin, and we completed the interior renovation of the German Free School. Thanks to all of you who supported and participated in these activities!

The GTHS *Journal* has also had a busy year. After the retirement of long-time *Journal* editor Terry Smart, we had several guest editors for 2008. My sincere thanks go out to Mary Whigham (Spring & Winter issues), Sara Schmidt (Summer issue), and Daniel Bode (Fall issue). Editing the *Journal* is a huge task, and their efforts are greatly appreciated! Beginning with this issue, GTHS Board member Mary Whigham will take over as standing *Journal* editor.

You can participate in making the *Journal* great by submitting articles for future issues. Be our ambassadors by scanning your local papers for articles of German-Texan interest. We want to keep informed of what's happening in your communities and share the news with everyone. Please also consider submitting some family stories as well. Everyone loves to hear about the 'good old days'!

I'm glad to report that our German language expansion project is coming along well. Our Program Director, Melanie Schmidt-Dumont, has been doing a great job organizing new classes in Brenham, Fredericksburg, San Antonio, and Temple (not yet confirmed). Starting in January, our members (and the general public) will have the option to participate in classes in these areas. If you think your town or city could benefit from some informal German classes, please contact the GTHS office and speak with Melanie.

One of our main goals for 2009 is to increase membership. You are our ambassadors all across the state and can help in this effort by letting your friends, relatives and colleagues know about our mission to preserve and promote the German cultural heritage of Texas. If you'd like to have some brochures on hand to pass along to folks, just let me know and I'll send you some. Keep them in your car so you'll have them handy when you need them!

By now you should have received your 2009 membership renewal form. I invite you to re-join for another year of excellent *Journals*, discounts on GTHS classes and events, genealogical assistance, and access to our research library. Your membership and financial contributions keep GTHS thriving and able to carry out our mission. In these financially turbulent times, your participation and support are more vital than ever. I urge you to join at the highest level possible, and include an extra donation with your renewal. For your convenience, an extra renewal form is included in this issue.

mit freundlichen Grüßen,

Eva Barnett
GTHS Executive Director

LEAVE YOUR GERMAN MARK

Houston Sängerbund Has For 125 Years!

By Rodney Koenig

(Past President of GTHS)

As early as 1847, a German Quartette Society existed in Houston, and it is believed that members of this group may have founded the Houston Sängerbund on October 6, 1883, over 125 years ago. Although there is no known record of the founding members, the 1886 officers were Charles G. Heyne, President; Carl Suhm, Vice President; Adam Meiser, Secretary; Carl C. Zeuss, Treasurer; and Julius Rolke, Librarian. Twenty-four singers and fifty non-singers were listed as members. The club changed locations frequently in its early years. The first known meeting place was Turner Hall. In 1887, a building at 31 Main Street in Houston served as home, wherein the club also operated an English-German school with Professor Carl C. Zeuss as Principal. By 1890, the location had changed again to Dumler Hall.

Many German immigrants came to Houston in the early 1900s, and it was natural that they were attracted to the Sängerbund. During this period up until just prior to World War I, the membership grew tremendously, supposedly to over 1000. After the outbreak of the war, however, this trend reversed, but the membership remained large and active enough to support a men's chorus, a concert orchestra, and a theater group. In the early 1920s, the Sängerbund acquired the Milby Hall, where a Swiss Chorus was organized under the leadership of Robert Kirmse. In addition to numerous concerts by the German and Swiss groups, movies were shown on Sunday afternoons, followed by dancing, the dance music usually being provided by Leona Kirmse Beck, Sylphia Kirmse Busse, and Elizabeth Janke. In addition to the dance pavilion, the facility contained a bowling alley, a bar, a library, a lounge upstairs for the ladies, and two pool rooms.

Eventually Milby Hall had to be relinquished. A smaller place in downtown Houston was rented, followed by several more relocations, until 1935 when Frank Mendel loaned the club enough money to purchase the Feagan Street property and construct a hall. Mrs. John Hoiden co-signed the note, and Mr. Hoiden who was then President, agreed to make the payments if necessary. Mrs. Hoiden became the first President of the Ladies Auxiliary when it was organized in April 1937. In June 1938, the Houston Sängerbund Damenchor was formed with Leona Beck as its first director and Frances Koschany Schreider as pianist.



The club's 75th Anniversary in 1958 included a Friday evening dinner, a Saturday night dance, and the Sunday singing program with Karl Amelang directing both men's and ladies' choirs. Mr. Amelang retired as director in 1977, at which time Jerry Schwender took the job, and in 1979, Leona Beck relinquished her directorship to her sister, Sylphia Busse. Following the Houston Sangerbund's 100th Anniversary in 1983, Jerry Schwender relinquished the directorship of the Mannerchor to Richard McGinty, who directed until 1993. Keith Chapman served as pianist, directed the Damenchor and Mannerchor until 1995. Thereafter Craig Welle was director. The current music director is Bill Stewart. Kris Woldy directs the Damenchor. A Mixed Choir was also formed recently and has begun to develop a repertoire of music. All three choirs have performed at various functions in the city, including German Christmas services, the Lights in the Heights, Battleship Texas, The Houston Club, and other venues. The Houston Sangerbund is now located at 1311 Holman at Caroline, the home of First Evangelical Lutheran Church in Houston. The current officers of Houston Saengerbund in the 125th year are Rodney C. Koenig, President; Burl Holloway, Vice President; Joe Ficht, Secretary; Margaret Wright, Treasurer; and Ruth Milburn, Music Chair. The 125th Anniversary was celebrated at the Czech Center Museum Houston on October 25, 2008, with Mary Koenig chairing the Gala along with President Rodney Koenig. Members of various German clubs attended the elegant dinner and dance. National Nord Amerikanischer Saengerbund President Blondine Klimach attended and brought greetings. The Houston Saengerbund has left its German Mark for 125 years!

"Jedermann von gutem Charakter kann Mitglied des Vereins werden."
Artikel 4.2 of Bylaws

END

Genealogy Inquiries: Liz Hicks, Genealogy Editor

If you have information that will assist with the following queries, please respond to the submitter at the address given.

Do **YOU** have a genealogy question? Send it to Liz Hicks, Genealogy Editor, e-mail: erootrot@usa.net or 746 Edgebrook Dr., Houston, TX 77034-2030. We reserve the right to edit queries. Queries are printed as space permits at no charge.

**KINKLER-TREPTOW-BUSKE-BOETHEL**

Irene Szwarc, 442 CR 233, Hallettsville, TX 77964, e-mail: Polczech@cvtvmail.net
Seeks any information on the "Old Kinkler" community of northern Lavaca County. She is especially interested in any pictures of the old store/post office, Kinkler home and Treptow Gin. Beside Kinkler and Treptow, she would like information on the Buskes and Boethel families.

Reply: Other than the information you found in the Handbook of Texas and Wikipedia, I was able to find a cemetery survey of the Kinkler Cemetery in a Lavaca Cemetery book at Clayton Library. The families you mentioned are buried in this cemetery. Possibly, the Lavaca Historical Society can provide more information for you.

LIEHNE – MARCHABEYOGLU

Anita Marchabeyoglu, 5106 Sunrise Bend, Missouri City, TX 77459, (281) 250-1758. Needs to know how to obtain civil and parish information on her Mother's family. Emma Liehne Marchabeyoglu (married a man of Turkish descent) was born 1929 in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Reply: Since the records you need are so recent, you may have to prove direct descent, and that your parents are deceased. Please contact the Czech Genealogical Society of Texas, 3201 Buckeye Ln., Temple, TX 76502. You stated you do not have email, but their website has a lot of helpful information. Find a public library or friend with internet access. Even though you are researching a surname of possible German origin, you have to start with what you know and work back. I would look for the civil registration and parish (Catholic) baptismal records for your Mother in Prague. These should give you the names of her parents, and possible places of residence. Be sure to consult a good map for the time period(s) you need. Czechoslovakia was only made an independent state when the Austro-Hungarian Empire was dissolved after WWI.

I checked the IGI (International Genealogical Index) just to see if Liehne was found in Germany and where. The only two listings are Von Liehne, Burtig, christened June 25, 1654, Evangelisch, Heiden, Lippe, Germany, and Von Liehne, male christened Dec. 7, 1669 Evangelisch, Heiden, Lippe, Germany.

REINHARDT-BYERS-MOSIER/MOSHER

Roger Henry, 1815 Harvard Ave. #C, Seattle, WA 98122-2292, e-mail: RLHenry1@yahoo.com, would like to know if there are any Reinhardt family reunions (when and where)? Also, needs information on Julius Mosier/Mosher born 1861 Texas, but whose family was from Germany. Julius married in Wharton Co., TX, resided Houston, Harris Co. in 1910. Does anyone have any information on the Etta May (Marietta) Byers who married Willie (William) Nelson Sept. 9, 1896 in Caldwell County, TX? Any information on the C.W. Byers family of 1880+/- Bastrop Co., TX will be appreciated.

Reply: Bastrop County, TX marriage records give a marriage of C.W. Byers to Therina Amaron Meredith November 8, 1874.

BLUMENTRITT-BASTIAN

Bill Helwig, Bill@HelwigLawFirm.com see information on Louis Blumentritt, who lived in Austin, Travis County, TX, and died there in 1871. Need his place of birth as seem to be some confusion as to ?



place of birth in Germany. Are there any German language newspapers published during this time period?

Reply: The University of Texas, Center for American History, in Austin has Texas German language newspapers. The earliest listing I see is 1874. Their website <http://www.cah.utexas.edu/>. You might check the "New Braunfels Zeitung" at the Sophienburg Archives in New Braunfels. I have found an obit in this German language newspaper for a guy who died 1862, Austin, TX.

I found the marriage record of a M. Louis Blumentritt and Caroline Bastian Aug. 27, 1871 Austin, Travis Co. I am putting you in touch with a Bastian researcher. Several members of the Bastian family attended the 150th Anniversary of the German Free School. Also, I believe the J.C. Blumentritt who arrived on the ship "Miles", 1954, Galveston from Reudnitz, Saxony, Germany is actually the Johanna Christiana Blumentritt found on the 1860, 1870 & 1880 Travis Co. censuses. Louis is living with her in 1870.

You indicated a place of birth for Louis as "Saxonia". I believe this was Saxony. This is not a town, but a province/region. I would see if parish records of Reudnitz, Saxony, Germany have been filmed by the LDS. You will need to narrow your search by finding out if your Blumentritt's were Catholic or Evangelical. Are there any baptismal records in Austin for Louis and Caroline's children. These may give the place of origin/birth for Louis. Do you know what the "M" stands for on his marriage record?

HELDENFELS

Charlene Smith, P.O. Box 394, Jourdanton, TX 78026-0394, email: thomass645@aol.com is trying to find the name of the ship on which her ancestor, Hugh Heldenfels came from Prussia to Texas. Family history says Hugo came in 1854 to Indianola, Galveston, or New York. Hugo settled in the Indianola area. Carlene stated she can find online passenger lists, but is unable to pull up the ships.

Reply: Is Hugo on the 1900 census? If so, look to see how he answered the year of immigration question. Look for a passenger list for that year. Please know not all passenger lists survive. You need to find the passenger list as it will have the name of the ship. I found Hugo on the 1880 census of Nueces County, 1870 census of Harris County (as Hugh Hildenfels born 1846 Prussia), Houston, Ward #4, and 1867 Houston City Directory, but not the 1900 census. I checked declaration and naturalization indices for Galveston, Harris, Nueces and Bee counties. I considered variations of spelling, but did not find any listing. I did a google search, and it appears some family information has date of immigration as 1864. I checked NY, New Orleans, and Galveston passenger lists without any luck. I would suggest you try to find obits for him and his children, as may tell you when he came to Texas and place in Germany. Baptismal records of his children may give "where from" information for Hugo as well. Use Texas tax lists to push Hugo back as far as you can. If you can find him before 1864 on the Harris Co. tax list, then the 1854 family history date may be more accurate? I did not find any Heldenfels/Hildenfels, etc. on the 1860 Texas census index. It needs to be said that the 1860 Texas census index missed a lot of people. This is why I would use the county tax lists. If he's on the 1860 tax list for Harris or Galveston Co., then look at the 1860 census for that county, as he just missed the census index. You need to push him back to his date of arrival as possible. I wonder why he left Houston for Nueces County?

GREATEST WEBSITE SINCE SLICED BREAD!

[Http://pilot.familysearch.org](http://pilot.familysearch.org) If you limit your search to death/burial you can print free copies of Texas Death certificates 1903-1976. You can do a search by just last name, Texas, United States, or narrow search by typing in county name, Texas, United States. If you do not limit your search, there are also census records for some locations. You may be asked to download Adobe version 9, it is free.

If you have a helpful website for German research, please share!

END

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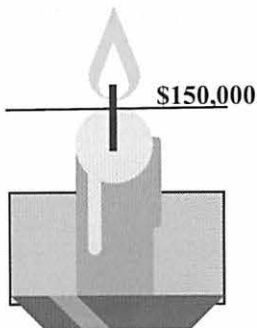
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Picture your name or your ancestor's name on this bronze plaque to be displayed on the German Free School Building

Message of Greetings from German Ambassador Klaus Scharioth on German-American Day

Dear German-American Organizations,

Today, we celebrate German-American Day and recognize the countless contributions made by German Americans for generations. With this message of greetings from German Ambassador Klaus Scharioth, we invite you to celebrate German-American Day and discover America's German heritage at www.GERMANORIGINality.com!

This year marks the 21st anniversary of German-American Day. We are both pleased and proud to celebrate the long history of German immigrants and the many contributions Americans of German ancestry have made to the life, culture, and economy of this country since October 6, 1683, when 13 families from Krefeld, near the Rhine River, arrived in Philadelphia. They later were to found Germantown, Pennsylvania, the first German settlement in the 13 American colonies. Today, German-Americans are the largest ethnic group in the United States: Some 43 million Americans, almost 15 percent of the population, claim German ancestry.

But German presence on American soil can be traced back still farther. Last year, America celebrated the 400th anniversary of the Jamestown settlement dating back to 1607. At that time, a German physician and botanist by the name of Dr. Johannes Fleischer was among the first group of English pioneers to arrive in Jamestown. More German expertise was to arrive in 1608 with a group of German glassmakers, wainscot sawyers, and metallurgists - thus planting the seeds for America to become the world's industrial powerhouse, one could say. In April, I had the pleasure to attend the official commemoration of the 400th anniversary of Jamestown. It marked not only 400 years of America but also 400 years of shared history as well as 400 years of German-American friendship.

The year 2008 also marks the 60th anniversary of the implementation of the Marshall Plan and the Berlin Airlift. The Marshall Plan raised a devastated Germany up out of the ashes and reintegrated it into the community of nations following years of Nazi brutality. During the Soviet blockade in 1948, the citizens of Berlin were faced with a particular hardship. But, once again, the United States stood by its friends. In more than 270,000 flights between 1948 and 1949, the "candy bombers" brought everything - from potatoes to an entire power plant - into the besieged city in order to help more than 2 million Berliners to survive the cold and hunger. The brave airmen also made children smile as they dropped a total of 23 tons of candy over Berlin during the blockade. The Berlin Airlift brought freedom and friendship. Thus, "Friends Always" is the very fitting motto of our commemoration this year.

In 1987, the same year German-American Day was officially proclaimed in the U.S., Ronald Reagan delivered his historic speech in front of the Berlin Wall. Pointing to the wall, he urged "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall." The speech proved prescient in that only two years later the Berlin Wall fell and people from East and West embraced again for the first time in 28 years. Next year, we will celebrate the 20th anniversary of this joyous moment. Germany will be forever grateful for America's role in helping bring about German reunification.

We truly have reason to celebrate our lasting friendship on this German-American Day!

October 6, 2008

Klaus Scharioth
German Ambassador

A Special Submission

Christmas in Troubled Times

William A. Trenckmann



Translated by
ANDERS SAUSTRUP

ROUND TOP, TEXAS
THE FRIENDS OF WINEDALE



CHRISTMAS 1976

Reprinted with permission of Mrs. Charles (Helen) Trenckmann of Austin

Translator's Preface

William Andreas Trenckmann was a settled man of 34, married and father of three, when he wrote this memoir of a Texas-German Christmas. Two years earlier, in 1891, and with only two paid subscriptions in hand, he had started *Das Bellville Wochenblatt*, a weekly newspaper published in Bellville, Texas and intended for the neighboring Texas-German communities in which English was still a second language. Trenckmann was born about ten miles from Bellville in one of those communities, Millheim, in 1859, the son of immigrant German parents. Becoming a newspaperman and printer had meant abandoning a rewarding common-school teaching career, which he had pursued for a number of years—in Frelsburg, Shelby (Rodermuhl), and Bellville—after attending Texas A&M College where he had arrived on horseback in the fall of 1876, when A&M first opened its doors.

The *Bellville Wochenblatt* was a successful gamble. After eighteen years, during four of which (1905-1909) he represented his district in the Texas House of Representatives, Trenckmann moved his family and enterprise, now called simply *Das Wochenblatt*, to the state capital where it was published until 1933 when he sold it, after editing it for a total of forty-two years. For a few years during the 1890's Trenckmann maintained the practice of issuing free supplements to his paper in the form of an almanac, *Kalender*, for the upcoming year. In 1899, however, he was much more ambitious and produced a booklet, *Austin County: Beilage zum Bellville Wochenblatt, den alten Texanern gewidmet und den jungen Texanern zu Nutz und Frommen*, really the first attempt at a topographical and historical account of a county which was the seat of Stephen Austin's colony and the site of the first German settlement in Texas. In the very first of these supplements, few copies of which have survived, the *Wochenblatt Kalender fuer 1894*, we find the present memoir, "Eine Weihnachtsfeier truber Zeit."

The setting is the community of Millheim on Mill Creek in Austin County, where a number of Germans had settled in the 1840's and '50's in reaction to their political and economic frustrations in Germany. Some half-dozen Texas-German settlements, Millheim one of them, have been nicknamed Latin Settlements because many of their residents were men previously engaged in intellectual and academic

pursuits, who had now chosen to learn, mostly from books, how to tend land and make a raw living in the New World where they could call themselves free. As might be expected, many of their efforts on Mill Creek, even under wilderness conditions, were directed towards self-improvement and education.

At the meetings of *Cat Spring landwirtschaftlicher Verein* (Agricultural Society), of which William Trenckmann's father was the first President in 1856—its minutes were kept in German language until 1942—bookish would-be farmers shared trials and errors. But the true pride of the community was its school, first at the Sigismund Engelking home, later, after a fire, even outdoors, with the children sitting on tree stumps under the energetic tutelage of Ernst Maetze, a graduate of the University of Breslau and former member of the Frankfurt Parliament.

As the Civil War drew closer and finally broke out, these struggling, high-principled Texas-Germans were confronted with political and moral dilemmas beyond their comprehension and seemingly without solution: though opposed to slavery, would they still not have to accept that Texas—one of only three of the eleven states of the Confederacy to have a referendum on the matter—by majority vote had chosen to secede from the Union? Or should they put personal principle and conviction above community decision when an immoral cause was pursued? The Christmas memoir tells us what they did in actual practice. Friends and neighbors were divided; there were splits within families; some who remained loyal to their personal convictions fled to Mexico, while others felt equally obligated to serve in the Confederate Army. Though a mere child at the time of the actual events, the memory of the dilemma of his parents' generation stayed with Trenckmann throughout his life. It is no doubt due to this influence that the *Wochenblatt*—a small newspaper read only by a linguistic minority—for almost half a century spoke in a firm and steady voice against the aberrations of the new as well as the old country, be it the Ku Klux Klan or, when the editor was an old man, emerging Nazi Germany.

I owe thanks to Margaret Woodruff for assistance with the translation and to the Peaceable Kingdom School for acts of kindness during the preparation of this English version of W. A. Trenckmann's Christmas memoir, which is affectionately dedicated to his descendants. →



IT'S STRANGE HOW human memory works! Many experiences which at one time made our hearts beat more joyfully or tremble in pain—experiences we thought would be stamped on our minds forever—become indistinct and are finally altogether erased by the multitude of impressions produced by every single day; whereas other experiences, which we may anxiously endeavor to forget, seem ineradicable, as if carved in stone, and appear before our minds' eye in the sleepless hours of the night or the hustle and bustle of the day. Events significant and worthy of note are often quickly forgotten, while those insignificant and objectionable are faithfully preserved. I have been told by people who are well on in years that in advanced age the happenings of earliest childhood are recalled all the more vividly, though the occurrences of the present are already covered by the veil of oblivion in a matter of hours and days.

In my case, as probably in the case of many another of my readers, the earliest distinct memory is associated with Christmas. If I now intend to try to evoke this memory and dress it in words as vividly as possible, then I do so chiefly with the intention of making possible a comparison between the much-praised "good old days" and the frequently scorned present. In recent weeks, in conversation with heads of families, I have quite often heard the statement, "Times are too bad and money is too scarce; there of no way we can think of having a merry Christmas." As if the joy of celebration depended on the quantity and the monetary value of the gifts, rather than on the spirit of love with which they are chosen and given to our little ones.

Nowadays it is made so easy even for people without means (fortunately we don't as yet have real poverty out here in the country) to

make their children happy at Christmas. In all districts of Germany, in France and Switzerland, in faroff Japan and the United States, thousands of wise minds are thinking, hundreds of thousands of diligent hands are stirring, year in and year out, in order to produce a thousand different kinds of more or less valuable objects, which are intended for the sole purpose of delighting the little ones of all nations.

Things were different thirty years ago, at the time into which I would like to project my readers in spirit. Back then there truly was "no money" in circulation, with the exception of worthless paper money which no one wanted to accept; and even those few who still were in possession of good money were not even able to use it to purchase those things that we today consider to be necessities of life, and much less articles of luxury or even toys. In such a situation it was only the all-conquering, sacrificing love on the part of fathers and mothers which, even in the days of severe distress, managed to preserve the beautiful customs of the old German homeland; which made them forget distress and misery and brighten the gloomy days for their children with the glimmering of the Christmas tree.

Christmas of 1863!—that was perhaps the very most troubled point in time of that terrible period in which the disastrous fraternal war was raging, transforming one part of the sunny South into a wilderness and the rest into a great house of mourning. After the battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, not only the expectation of a victory for their cause, but also the hope of an acceptable settlement had vanished even on the part of the most zealous Southern Bourbons. The flower of Southern manhood had fallen on the blood-drenched fields of Virginia and at Gettysburg or ended up imprisoned in the North; and whoever did not deliberately keep his eyes closed, had to recognize clearly that all martial art of the →

Southern military leaders, all the heroic courage of the Southern soldiers, were futile in the face of the inexhaustible resources of the North and would prolong a struggle that had no prospects. But even in the hearts of those who cherished no sympathy for Secession, no cheerful feelings could be aroused. Persecuted by the hate of the zealous secessionists and described as traitors, they were hovering in constant danger and saw ruination before their eyes, however the fortunes of war might turn.

The situation was saddest of all in the German settlements of our state. In most cases the settlers had been in the country for only a few years and had but limited means; for that reason they could not pay for a substitute, as did the rich slave owners. At the very beginning of the war a few had fled across the Mexican border or to the North, so that they would not have to join the Southern army; still others had gone to war, either of their own free will or under duress, leaving wife and child helpless and without protection. Others instead were hiding out in the "bushes" and ventured home only at night by devious routes, in order not to fall into the hands of the zealous conscriptors, who were hunting draft evaders everywhere. As a result of the iron belt of the blockade, the South was now entirely cut off from the world. Food supplies, items of clothing, even drugs were either not to be had at all or at best only at prices that were almost impossible. The fields had been tilled in a make-shift manner by women and children, or were lying completely fallow. Mourning, Worry, Fear, or Dire Need—these had made themselves at home in every house.

Nor was the house of my parents spared by these ugly guests. My father, to be sure, was too old to be drafted, but since all his sons were in the field, he had been forced to lease his gin, mill, and farmland as well. My oldest brother who already had a family of his own, had been taken prisoner at Vicksburg and was now waiting somewhere in Ohio to be released. My brother Otto was in winter quarters with Sibley's brigade in Louisiana and did not seem to have lost his good spirits. Brother Hugo was in a swampy camp on the Texas coast, and for months already our brother Adolph, dashing and always cheerful, had been sleeping the sleep of the dead on a Virginia battlefield. All that was known at the time was that the larger part of his regiment had been mowed down while storming the enemy position. His name was, however, not on the list of the fallen, and thus in their hearts our parents could still nourish the hope that he might have been captured, and they continued to hope for news of him. It never came, this news

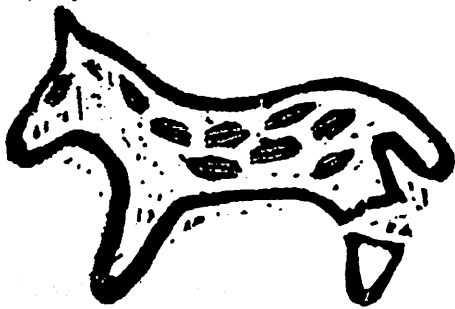
so eagerly awaited. That was the darkest shadow hovering over my parents' house at the time—Our queer daredevil cousin—or rather uncle Hermann, who, being a German subject, had joined the great war just for the fun of it, was at home recovering from a bullet through his cheek, a wound in his leg, and the hospital fare. He was already hobbling around rather nimbly on a crutch, entertaining everybody within reach with his war experiences, and when every once in a while a battle report arrived, he would complain loudly about not having been there.

Whether joy or sorrow prevails in the hearts of men, whether tranquil peace or war and pestilence rule on earth—still, time moves uniformly and indifferently along its inexorable course. In the bloody war year of 1863 Christmas was drawing near, with its tidings of love and joy.

I first heard of the coming of Christmas on a rainy October day—I was at that time a tow-headed little fellow of four, the pampered youngest child of the family. I was watching the passageway with curiosity as hams, sausages and bacon, woolen stockings, shirts and underclothes and—most welcome of all—enormous rolls of tobacco were being carefully sewn into packages and labeled. "For Christmas for your brothers in the war!" was the answer to my question about the destination of all these fine things. "For Christmas!" These words were enough to awaken in my little head the slumbering memory of the splendors of the past Christmas. From now on I did nothing but pester my mother to tell me about Santa Claus and Christmas; and Little Red Riding Hood and Tom Thumb had lost all their attraction for me. My two sisters, who were then nine and eleven, exploited this opportunity for educational purposes, by threatening their little brother, on occasions when he was misbehaving too much even for the youngest of the family, that he would be completely ignored by Santa Claus; or, when he was good, whispering to him about the wonderful things that Santa Claus carries in his sack for well-behaved children. Nor were their efforts entirely in vain, for I still remember how at this time I dedicated myself with great zeal and much success to my "chores," which, to be sure, consisting merely of hunting for pins and nails, as well as pulling nails out of all old shingles and boards. Even Sally, the old black woman whom my father had bought less for the work she could perform than out of pity, stopped terrifying us with stories about witches and instead told us about the splendors of "Kismus" week, during which →

the slaves on most plantations were completely at liberty and all week long were allowed to live as if in a veritable fool's paradise. Father and Mother, to be sure, looked forward to Christmas with apprehension and were racking their brains about how to manage, in such troubled times, not to deprive the children of the eagerly awaited Christmas celebration. Often my mother would stay up until long after midnight, ripping up old clothes in order to turn them into new ones

During the week before the celebration all kinds of strange experiments were carried out in the kitchen; since I could not very well be banished from the kitchen because of the prevailing wet weather, I was allowed to watch most of them. The problem was how to bake cookies for the Christmas tree without wheat flour, without raisins and almonds and all of the usual ingredients. And indeed the baking was successfully accomplished with finely ground corn meal and honey; instead of almonds and raisins, scalded peach kernels and shelled pecans were used for decoration. To us the cookies tasted splendid, but they had the disadvantage of being very brittle, and these little stars and animal figures soon fell from the tree. Concerning the candles for the tree, however, we were better off than we are today, for they were carefully molded of beeswax, and although they were not beautifully colored, like those we have now, they were all the more fragrant.



The day before Christmas brought a serious disturbance of our anticipation. Before daybreak my father was aroused from his sleep by the barking of dogs and anxious hallos. A boy brought him a message of such a serious nature that he rode off even before sunrise on his big trotting horse to Camp Groce near Hempstead. My recollection is that it had something to do with getting a fellow countryman out of trouble—a man who had been captured by the conscriptors and was to be courtmartialed. I don't know this for sure, and I can no longer find out anything about it, for of all those who were at my parents' house at the time, only old Sally is still alive, and she lost her memory years ago.

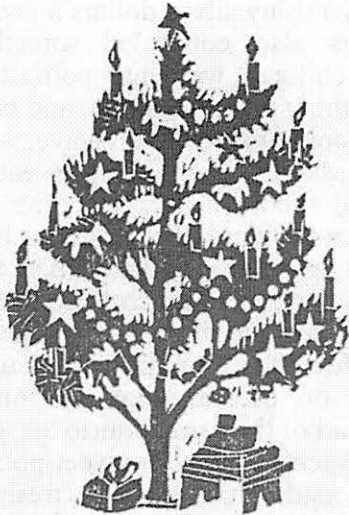
That evening my mother said, "If Father isn't back by tomorrow evening, then Santa Claus won't be coming either,—a terrible piece of news for us children.

The following morning rain was pouring down, and the dual concern about the arrival of my father and of Santa Claus increased from hour to hour. Whenever the rain stopped for a few minutes, I was certain to be found sitting on the tall gatepost keeping watch. Towards noon a norther came sweeping in, and the rain turned into sleet and snow; now I could stay at my post, where, to be sure, it soon became uncomfortably cool. It was probably three or four o'clock in the afternoon when my father finally came trotting along, thoroughly frozen but in an extremely good mood, so his mission must have been successful. In his saddle bags he brought along a precious treasure, four pounds of real genuine coffee, which he had been able to buy in Hempstead for two shiny silver dollars a pound. These saddle bags also concealed something else, which we children were not permitted to see. Now everything was fine again, and two ragged, miserable-looking soldiers on leave, who shortly afterwards asked for something to eat, probably had not had such a hearty welcome for a long time, or been shown such sumptuous hospitality

Hardly had dusk arrived when the supper bell rang. I don't have much to report about the evening meal, since of course I was so excited that I couldn't get a bite down. This much I still recall, that on that evening, in honor of the event, instead of the usual prairie tea, coffee was drunk—not acorn, grain, or sweet-potato coffee, but coffee made from genuine freshly roasted beans that had just been shipped in. The main attraction of the meal, however, was an enormous wild tom turkey, which our cousin had killed the day before from his bedroom window.

And now we still had to wait for a little while in the kitchen. Normally it was pleasant there by the flickering fire, the most beautiful place to listen to tales being told. But our impatience was too great for anything like that, and soon the three of us, my sisters and I, were standing on tiptoe at the planked door, trying hard to peek through the cracks, while old Sally, to no avail, warned us of the sin of improper curiosity. Finally, finally: the longed-for ringing of the bell from the main house! In the greatest hurry we dashed through the dark passageway; on the porch, which was slicked over with ice, all three of us lost our footing, and I hit my head against a post so hard that at any other time it would probably have produced a cry of pain. Alarmed by the enormous commotion, our parents quickly opened the door, helped us safely →

back onto our feet, and now we plunged breathlessly into the room. I for my part had eyes only for the Christmas tree for quite some time. It was a beautiful, slender young wild peach tree that reached to the ceiling. For decorations they had used red berries from the woods, the Christmas cookies that had been so laboriously produced, and nuts in little baskets of colored paper. There were also candy sticks on the tree, but they had been made of brown Louisiana sugar and were not much to look at, although they had a marvelous taste. But two gigantic golden-yellow oranges, which my father had brought back from his trip, were the most marvelous thing on the whole tree. All these splendors stood out all the more strikingly against the dark, shiny deep green of the wild peach tree in which the numerous candles were reflected. In the doorway to the



room old Sally was standing, and by the windows Colonel Bouldin's slaves, staring goggle-eyed, their mouths wide open, at the tree and the German Christmas celebration.

After my father, mother, and sisters had sung a Christmas song, everyone set out to inspect his share of gifts. My presents were stacked on a footstool under the tree, and I still see everything before me as if it were happening today. A straw hat, carefully woven of palmetto leaves by Grandmother Buntzel and with a wonderful red lining, as well as a new smock (back then boys were often still running around in little dresses until the age of eight) made of brown velvet with red dots—probably originating from someone's best dress—received no attention, although I later enjoyed them all the more. But there were also real toys: a fence that could be taken apart and put together at will, which had been whittled from an old box with a pocket knife by black Henry—a big good-for-nothing, but the smartest

of Bouldin's Negroes; and inside the enclosure there was a little sheep, which probably was left over from an old "Noah's Ark," but which had been given a coat of real wool and decorated with a little ribbon around its neck. —If my boys get as much pleasure from the beautiful toys that Baby Jesus will bring them as I did from the little sheep, then I shall be well content.

Of the presents to others I still remember that everybody got a new pair of shoes made by shoemaker Necker of leather tanned in Frelsburg. Out of consideration I had been spared any such gift—indeed even ten years later any kind of footwear was still an object of my profoundest scorn. My father found at his place a pair of leggings made of the indestructible cloth woven by our neighbor and a velvet nightcap; my sisters found earrings and new clothes. For the grownups, meanwhile, a punch had been prepared, about which I have nothing to report except that it made our cousin so jolly that he started dancing on his crutch and missed by a hair toppling over the tree that had been set up so carefully. When the wax candles had all gone out the room was almost dark, for the lard-oil lamps and tallow candles produced only poor light, even though the latter had been placed in silver candlesticks in honor of the event. The grownups sat down around the table and told stories of times past in order to banish as much as possible any memory of the troubled present; and I fell asleep over my toys and lapsed blissfully into the golden sleep of childhood, waking up the next morning with the little sheep clutched firmly in my hand.

This is how Christmas was celebrated in my parents' house in the terrible year of 1863. I would not be without this memory for any price; if I should ever be tempted to deprive my children of some joy, this memory would be the most effective admonition to provide for them what my parents granted me, and what nothing else in life can replace—a happy childhood.

Wochenblatt Kalender fuer 1894/Beilage zu No. 11 des Bellville Wochenblatt/Jahrgang 3 (December 1893) pp. 8-13

END

Community Events

German settlers congregated in Spring Branch community

Houston Business Journal - by Betty T. Chapman, Special to Houston Business Journal

In 1830 Karl Kolbe left his native Germany in search of a new home for his family. After landing in Texas, he made his way up Buffalo Bayou and settled on the banks of a creek which emptied into the bayou. According to legend, a stranger came upon Kolbe's farm one day and, noticing the stream, asked about its name. It did not actually have one, but Kolbe quickly named it Spring Branch for the many springs which fed the creek. At that moment both the creek and the community through which it flowed received a lasting name. Many of the streets in Spring Branch received their name from Kolbe's fellow Germans — Beinhorn, Bingle, Hillendahl, Nuens, Ojeman, Pech, Rummel, Conrad Sauer, Hedwig, Voss.

By 1848 seven families were living in the area. In October of that year they joined together in a service of thanksgiving, using a book of sermons which one family had brought with them from Saxony. The group began holding regular services in their homes while planning a permanent house of worship. Five years later a log structure was completed on land donated by the Bauer family and St. Peter Church became a reality.

When their first church burned in 1864, the congregation set about to build another one. William Rummel and his son carefully selected the finest pieces of pine at the sawmill where they worked. With each selection, Rummel would say, "This piece goes into God's house." The lumber was then hand-planed. Square nails were used in the construction while the beams in the attic were hand-pegged. The pews were also handmade. This 1864 building stands today on Long Point Road as the oldest ecclesiastical structure in Houston.

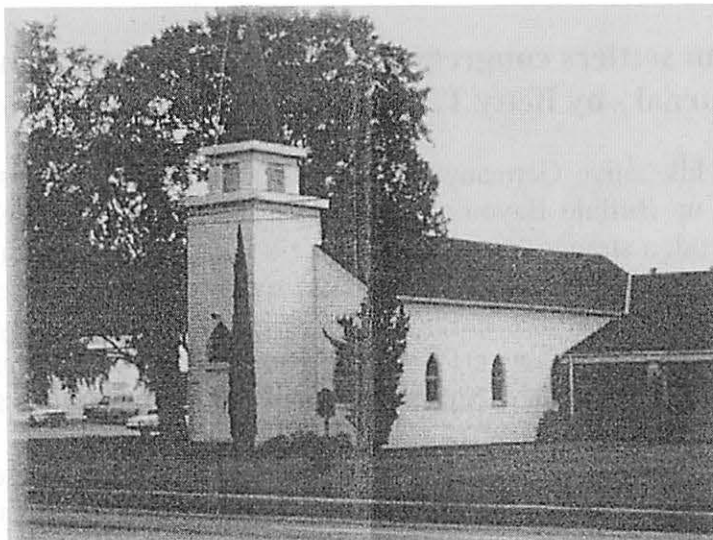
After completing its sanctuary and securing a minister, the church began a school with the minister as schoolmaster. The church's school remained the only one in the Spring Branch community until 1889 when some members of the congregation began to feel the need for a public school conducted by a trained teacher. At that time, a one-room schoolhouse was erected behind the church. It served the community for many years.

Following a common practice in Europe, the church in 1856 laid out a cemetery on land adjoining their building. Many of the pioneer families in the congregation are buried there. A mass grave, marked with four cornerstones dated 1859, was used to bury victims of a devastating yellow fever epidemic which swept across Harris County in that year. (As was common during these epidemics, the dead were buried quickly — often in unmarked graves — because of the widely-held fear that the disease would spread rapidly.)

The original founders of the church belonged to the Evangelical Church of the Union, a Lutheran denomination that was the state church of Prussia. However, St. Peter remained an independent congregation until 1887 when it became a part of the Evangelical Church of North America. In the 1930s the church came under the direction of the Board of National Missions of the Evangelical and Reformed Church. Then in 1957 the Evangelical and Reformed Church joined with the Congregational Christian Churches to →

form the United Church of Christ. Today the name of the congregation is St. Peter United Church of Christ.

Through the years St. Peter enlarged its facilities and in 1961 erected a new sanctuary to house the growing congregation. Yet their historic church remains as a visible and active symbol of those pioneers who dared to forge new lives in an unknown land. The deep roots which they planted are still very much in place.



END

Submitted by Rodney Koenig, Houston

Cemetery at Schoenau Will Dedicate Historic Marker

Submitted by Rodney Koenig, Houston

The Witte-Schmid Cemetery at Schoenau between Industry and Shelby has been designated a Historic Texas Cemetery by the Texas Historical Commission. Dedication of the marker will be held Sunday, Oct. 26, at 2 p.m. This cemetery is part of the Witte-Schmid House Museum owned by the Texas German Society. The cemetery was started in 1869 as a family burial ground. The first burial was that of Ernst Witte, who came from Germany with his family in 1855 and bought 1,422 acres on Mill Creek. He had been a lawyer and member of the governing body in Hanover, but here in Texas he was a farmer and raised cattle.

In 1860 he built the large stone and half-timbered house that was given to the Texas German Society in 1986 by Annie Schmid and, her son, Sanford Schmid. The second burial was John Schmid from Switzerland, a friend of the Witte family who died in 1888, hence the cemetery name Witte-Schmid. The cemetery was also known as the Schoenau Cemetery because it was located in the Schoenau community. The Schoenau general store and post office was located about a half mile away on present-day FM 1457.

Grace Holtkamp, chairman of the Austin County Historical Commission, will dedicate the marker at the Sunday afternoon ceremony. Robert Herridge of Bellville, vice-president of the Texas German Society, will be master of ceremony welcoming special guests and families of descendants. Rev. Linda Moseley, pastor of St. Paul Lutheran Church in Shelby, will deliver the invocation. Paul Schenck of La Grange, who has led the renovation of the Witte-Schmid House in recent years, will tell the history of the land surrounding the cemetery. Following the dedication service, all visitors are invited to enjoy refreshments in the Witte-Schmid House. The cemetery is located between Industry and Shelby. Visitors driving from Industry on Highway 159 should turn right on FM 1457, then right on Schoenau Road and left on Witte-Schmid Road.

Fayette County Record, October 17, 2008

END

HONKY-TONKS, DANCE HALLS AND ROADHOUSES...

Greater Houston Weekly—Oct 15 2008

Submitted by the Janice & Charles Thompson—Houston

They're where Texas culture is still thriving

By Marene Gustin
Contributing writer

The blue, wood-frame house that is home to Blanco's Bar & Grill sits on a huge dirt parking lot in the middle of West Alabama, looking to all the world like a misplaced relic of Texas history in a sea of high-rise development.

"We're what you'd call a River Oaks honky tonk," said manager Karin Barnes, who's been at Blanco's almost since it opened 26 years ago. Known for a mean burger and some of the best Texas county dance music — the likes of Cory Morrow and Gary P. Nunn have played here. Blanco's offers city slickers a boot scootin' good time. But in terms of dance halls, it's just a baby.

Built in 1878, New Braunfels' popular Gruene Hall is the oldest continually run dance hall in the state but even it gets beat out historically by Anhalt Hall, which was built in 1875 by the Germania Farmer Verein, a farmers' co-op.

"Most of them were built by farmers' co-ops and Czech and German social societies," said Patrick Sparks, president of Texas Dance Hall Preservation, Inc. "They were the center of rural society, a place where families came together. A dance hall is the most Texas thing there is. It's all about old people and kids and music, just like it was 100 years ago. It's a magical part of our heritage."

TEXAS DANCE HALL PRESERVATION

Visit the Texas Dance Hall Preservation Inc.'s website at www.texasdancehall.org for a list of Texas dance halls as well as events and dances going on at the historic dance halls.

Most folks outside the Lone Star State probably only know Texas dance halls from John Travolta's 1980 flick *Urban Cowboy*, most of which was set in the now gone Gilley's in Pasadena. But many dance halls, honky tonks and road houses still survive and even thrive.

Texas music, more than any other kind, is about dancing. From country music to Western Swing, Cajun, Tejano and Conjunto, in Texas if it has a beat people will get up and two-step to it. Texas was once home to more than 1,000 dance halls, and besides the European influence, or because of it, Latino and even African-American dance halls once thrived here. The Texas Dance Hall Preservation estimates several hundred historical structures still survive and it keeps track of them and encourages their patronage.

Some halls still exist but aren't used as dance halls anymore. The Garten Verine in Galveston is a special events venue.

Luckily, the 1880 Garten Verine, a German, eight-sided dance hall, has survived on the island. It is currently still closed from the storms effects, but remains intact.

The Cat Spring dance hall is now used for seasonal antique shows.



Photo by PATRIC SCHNEIDER / HCN

Nicolas Beaudoin, with the The Doc Marshalls band from New York, plays the button accordion at Blanco's on West Alabama on a Thursday night.

Both of the structures were built by Germans and feature the eight-sided architecture popular at the time.

"The buildings are really neat," Sparks said. "But it's really about keeping the culture alive."

If you want to put on your cowboy boots and get your groove on, Sparks recommends checking out Anhalt's October Fest dance Oct. 19 or the SPJST Hall in Fayetteville — just a day trip from Houston — where a public dance was held in September to commemorate the town's listing on the National Register of Historic Places. SPJST, a fraternal Czech orga-

nization, also still has a couple of lodges in Houston like the Pokrok #88 on Bell Street that offers polka dancing every Saturday night.

"It's just great exercise and it's fun," said John Rivard, editor of Texas Polka News. Rivard and his wife Marlys have been dancing since 1990 and have visited 357 dance halls in Texas and at least one in each of the 50 states. And while the pair can beat a rug to everything from Cajun to Western Swing, they prefer polka music. Why?

"Polka dancing is like aerobics with beer!" Rivard exclaimed. And that's a hard combo to beat.



Photo by PATRIC SCHNEIDER / HCN

The Cat Spring dance hall is now used for seasonal antique shows.

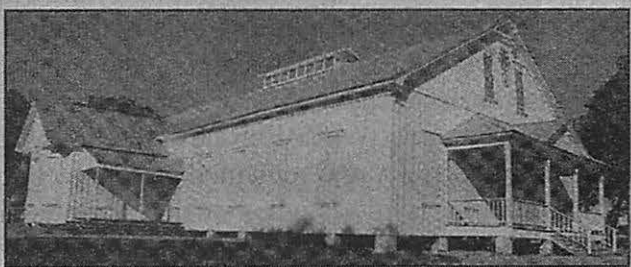


Photo by PATRIC SCHNEIDER / HCN

The SPJST Hall in Fayetteville will host the Anhalt's October Fest dance Oct. 19.

END

The Handwriting on the Wall: The Klan, Language Issues, and Prohibition in the German Settlements of Eastern Texas

By Professor Walter Kamphoefner, Department of History, Texas A&M

For historians it is no news that the Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s did not restrict its hostilities merely or even primarily to blacks.¹ Among its targets were also white Catholics and Jews, foreigners, and anyone who failed to conform to the Klan's definition of "morality."² But it has largely escaped notice that even native-born white Protestants could be targets of Klan violence and intimidation, merely because they spoke a language other than English. For the German-Americans of Washington County, Texas, in the early 1920s, the handwriting was literally on the wall. The following proclamation was photographed from the door of the Lutheran Church at Berlin, just a few miles west of Brenham, and was passed along to me by a member of the congregation:

Be It Known and Hereby Proclaimed:

That this organization composed of native-born Americans who accept the tenants of the Christian religion, propose to uphold the dignity and authority of the law. No innocent person of any color, creed, or lineage, has any cause to fear or condemn this body of men.

We . . . shall ever be devoted to the sublime principles of a pure Americanism and valiant in the defense of its ideals and institution. Having pledged our allegiance to the flag which protects our nation, we maintain and insist upon a 100 percent Americanism, which includes speaking the English language. The eyes of the Unknown hath seen and doth constantly observe those whose hearts are not right. To each and everyone of such we say: Do not disregard the warning. Be 100 per cent American. Speak the English language or move out of this city and county. Without regard to official, social, or financial position, this warning applies to all persons alike living within this jurisdiction of this Klan. . . .

This warning will not be repeated.

Mene Mene Tekel Upharsen.

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN³

This sign was just the tip of the iceberg of an interlocking series of cultural and political conflicts that extended beyond Washington County to adjacent areas, and to some extent to wherever there were significant concentrations of Germans in Texas.

A few miles to the southeast, Austin County was home to the oldest German settlements in the state, Industry and Cat Spring, both dating from before the Texas Revolution. The county showed considerable structural similarities with the adjoining counties of Washington and Fayette, the latter with its seat in LaGrange. In all three, Germans made up a slight majority, (ranging from 50 to 54 percent) of the white population according to the 1887 agricultural census, (which is notoriously vague on its methodology, but marvelously detailed in its ethnic data that was apparently assigned based on language and country of origin).⁴ The black proportion of the population ranged from 44 percent in Washington County to below 25 percent in the other two, but perhaps played the smallest political role in Washington following the violent overthrow of the Republicans in the 1880s.⁵ All three counties had a significant Slavic element, mostly Czech. This was especially true of Fayette County, where "Americans" stood in fourth place among the population elements in 1887, behind Germans, blacks, and what the census designated "Bohemians and Moravians." Regardless of the conflicts that engulfed their distant relatives in Europe at the time, Germans and Czechs in Texas appear to have shared a cultural affinity and remained on relatively good terms even after the Great War.⁶ But while Republican Charles Evans Hughes carried Washington County in 1916, the greater Slavic presence may have kept his vote below a majority in Fayette and Austin counties, though there too, it reached respectable levels of 38 and 40 percent. All three counties were characterized by a strong showing of Jim Ferguson's American Party in 1920, fueled largely by the ethnic vote.⁷



The Klan made its first dramatic appearance in Brenham in May 1921, when some 300 Klansmen came up on a special train, reportedly from Houston, on the first night of the annual Mayfest to impress upon Brenhamites the importance of speaking English.⁸ Signs like the one reproduced above appeared at various places in the town as well as on Lutheran churches in the outlying areas. (Brenham had few German Catholics; Methodists probably took second place among German confessions).⁹

In the wake of the demonstration, a courthouse meeting was called by town leaders, Anglo and German, and a series of resolutions adopted: the "boycotting" of "American patriots" must cease, funerals of soldiers must be conducted in English (although German funerals were an obvious refutation of the Klan's conflating language with loyalty), businesses must be conducted in English, pastors who were unable to preach in English were given six months to learn the language, and perhaps most tellingly, the American Party in the county must dissolve. Still, tension remained high, and on July 25, the Brenham merchants association held another Americanization meeting.¹⁰

The Klan did not restrict itself merely to verbal means of persuasion. Already on May 2, the Brenham city marshal, Sam King, had been kidnapped, although he was released unharmed. Over the course of the summer, the Klan issued several threats, and in some cases followed them up with action. Around June 8, Dr. R. H. Lenert was subjected to tarring and feathering for alleged disloyalty, and resigned from his position as a school trustee. The Klan issued a warning on July 14 to attorney A.W. Hodde that he should leave the country; Hodde responded immediately, challenging the Klan to name any act of his "unbecoming a 100 % American citizen," and suggesting that its motivation was his American party (and Harding) support in 1920. Hodde had also been an unsuccessful candidate for a legislative vacancy in 1918. On July 19, Lutheran minister E.A. Sagebiel announced his resignation after receiving a threatening letter from the Klan on the 14th, also stating that he disagreed with the Klan methods, not their purpose, and stressing his contribution to the American cause in the war. At a special meeting on July 31, his parish "reluctantly" accepted his resignation, at the same time making a public declaration denying all charges in the Klan letter and giving the pastor their "highest recommendation."¹¹

On August 17, the Klan struck in broad daylight with outside help, kidnapping A.W. Hodde at gunpoint from his office, beating and tarring him, and ordering him to leave town; he was also to tell Sam King that unless he left town, he would be killed. The previous day, unmasked and unknown strangers had kidnapped one Joe B. Guyton, beating him "slightly" and tarring him. He had left town for a month after Klan threats and then returned.¹² Later reports also mention an attempted abduction of Paul Klingsporn, the American Party candidate in the special legislative election of June 1921 to fill the vacancy left when the American Party's John Neinast was denied his seat on dubious charges of disloyalty. In addition, a certain Helwig of Berlin, Texas, was whipped and told to leave the country.¹³

If one seeks to find a common element among Klan targets, German ethnicity and political activism was a common element to most, but not all of them. Lawyer Hodde, his next door neighbor Dr. Lenert, candidate Kingsporn, and city councilman H.F. Hohlt, who had been pressured by the Klan to resign for alleged disloyalty, fall into that category. With Sam King, there are competing hypotheses: he was German on his mother's side, he was the city marshal who in 1922 would run against Burney Parker for sheriff, and he was still a bachelor at 53, perhaps giving rise to "morals issues." The latter seems to be the reason for the targeting of Joe Guyton, whose apparently estranged wife was an immediate neighbor of two prominent Klansmen, and of Helweg, who had married a widow 16 years his senior.¹⁴

From the names of leading Klansmen that subsequently came to light, it becomes clear what a cynical double game some of the town leaders were playing. Sheriff Parker had offered \$100 out of his own pocket for leads on marshal King's abduction; as leader of the Klan, there was little danger that anyone would collect on him. Congressman J.P. Buchanan stated in the courthouse meeting that he didn't know who belonged to the Klan but he wouldn't want to have them as his enemies.¹⁵ →

The skepticism toward this statement by the state's leading German newspaper, the *Wochenblatt*, is borne out in the 1920 census, which shows Buchanan living next door to a leading Klansmen in Brenham, Dr. R. E. Nicholson. The third Brenham leader besides the sheriff was banker W. M. Morriss. In addition, there were two prominent farmers or planters, Joe E. Routt and Everett L. Ford, close neighbors in Chappell Hill a few miles east of town.¹⁶ So the Brenham Klan was constituted of anything but riff-raff, at least at the leadership level.

The *Brenham Banner-Press* steered a relatively neutral course through Klan issues, publishing Klan proclamations on the front page when they were submitted, and giving regular reports on "Americanization" efforts in various church congregations, but also reprinting, for example, a *Galveston News* article that led off: "Not only is every member of the Ku Klux a potential violator of the law . . . , but he is a more or less likely candidate for the federal penitentiary."¹⁷ As the name suggests, editor George Neu was of German extraction, but with a difference: German Methodist. His brother was president and his wife a matron at Blinn College, a local Methodist school that regularly advertised in German in the *Wochenblatt*. As part of an Anglo-Protestant denomination, German Methodists blurred the ethnic and confessional lines and were quicker to adopt English than the Lutherans, although on the issue of Prohibition they tended to be more German than Methodist.¹⁸

In general, it appears that the Germans of Brenham showed less of a united front against the Klan and a greater willingness to compromise on cultural issues than did those in rural areas of Washington County. In the special election to replace Neinast in 1921, the rural areas (except for Chappell Hill, with a largely Polish population that may have stood in a client relationship to two prominent Klan planters who lived there), had voted heavily in favor of the German candidate, Klingsporn, who got only 32 votes in Brenham.¹⁹ Already in June 1918 in one of its last issues, the *Brenham Texas Volksbote* printed a declaration of 78 German citizens, most of them prominent members of the business community, distancing themselves from Jim Ferguson's antiwar candidacy. At first glance it might appear that the Klan was attempting to exploit this German split. But a closer look reveals that it was a naked power play, with the "loyalty" issue merely serving as a pretext. Among those targeted by the Klan and intimidated into resigning his city council seat was the department store owner H.F. Hohlt, one of the signatories of the 1918 declaration, whose wartime newspaper ads had prominently displayed the American flag.²⁰

In the long run, however, the Klan did not prevail. Many Germans still boycotted Brenham businesses they suspected of Klan sympathies. The Mayfest was held again in 1922, and even elected a queen with a German name, but the turnout was disappointing and the sponsors found themselves making up a deficit of \$350.²¹ Sheriff Burney Parker managed re-election that year against city marshal and Klan victim Sam King. The Democratic precinct leaders in that year were conspicuous by their exclusively Anglo names.²² But in 1924 with Klan influence waning statewide, Parker and his allies were swept out of office with a record turnout. Shortly before the election, he had admitted to Klan membership and then quickly dissolved the organization in the ensuing uproar, but that proved to be too little too late.²³

Austin County presents a rather different scenario and political landscape. Here we have another major source besides newspapers that sheds light on the inner workings of the ethnic community: the Cat Spring Agricultural Society, the oldest agricultural society in Texas, founded in 1856 and still keeping its minutes in German throughout this era. These minutes provide abundant evidence that well into the 20th century, Austin County Germans were in many respects a culture and a society set apart. Despite the conflict in Europe that was threatening to spill over across the Atlantic, the Society's 60th Anniversary Fest in the summer of 1916 featured speakers in both German and English. Even after America's entry into the war, the Society renewed its subscription to *Der Deutsche Farmer* in January 1918, although there is no mention of a German speaker at that summer's Fest. In other respect, however, the society gave evidence that it was not bound by narrow ethnic chauvinism. During the two decades before the war, the society was not bilingual but trilingual, often inviting "Bohemian" alongside German and English speakers, the need for which was evident from many Czech names on →

its membership rolls.²⁴

This was also the era in which the United States embarked upon the "noble experiment" of Prohibition, to the dismay of many dyed-in-the-wool beer drinkers. Before nationwide prohibition, Austin County stood in contrast to wet Washington and Fayette counties by supporting local option. What they opted for locally was evident when the Cat Spring Germans voted down the 1887 state prohibition referendum by a resounding 238-0.²⁵ But they appeared remarkably unperturbed by the developments of the twenties. The minutes of 1922 record preparations for that summer's Anniversary Fest: "It was decided ... to order 40 gallons of ice cream, three gallons of orangeade, five kegs of beer. ...The sheriff and constable will be invited." In fact, from 1921 to 1926, the minutes record orders for no less than 31 kegs of beer for the society's various balls and festivities. After 1926, beer purchases no longer show up explicitly in the minutes, but that does not indicate a switch to lemonade. In 1928 and again in 1929 the records do mention the borrowing or purchase of beer glasses, and every festivity had its bar committee. The sheriff seems to have been a particular favorite of the society; the minutes record at least seven balls or festivities to which he was explicitly invited, including the following entry from 1923: "Decided to invite Sheriff Remmert to New Years Eve Ball and present him with a box of cigars." As the name suggests, Remmert was himself a Texas German (as was his constable Julius Goebel) and obviously saw eye-to-eye with his German neighbors on issues of alcohol. He took office in 1920 on the American ticket, and was re-elected for five more biennial terms until 1932. Of course, one reason the society could be so bold about recording its extralegal activities was that its minutes were still kept in the German language.²⁶

The Brenham newspaper reported on 17 January 1922 that a federal liquor agent called upon Burney Parker and two of his deputies to assist in the arrest of bootlegger Philip Glaser (a Texas German) at Kenney in Austin County. Though the location is about equidistant between the two county seats, the agent probably called upon an outsider because he expected little help from local sheriff Remmert, who afterward came to Brenham and attempted to have the prisoner released.²⁷

Although Austin County had an unsympathetic German-American sheriff who kept the Klan on a short leash and did not allow masked parading, it was the scene of perhaps the bloodiest case of Klan-related violence in the state, a shootout at Sealy that left four dead and one severely wounded in its wake. It grew out of an incident at a political barbecue in Cat Spring hosted by the Agricultural Society, where there were speakers in German as well as English. When a young lady remarked to Robert Schaffner that the man speaking in German ought to be tarred and feathered, Schaffner replied that the people who are doing the tarring and feathering around here ought to be the ones who are tarred and feathered. Thompson Bell, who was with the girl and may have been the target of the remarks, reacted to this by threatening Schaffner, and the two would have come to blows had not the sheriff and one of his deputies intervened. Both sides promised that there would be more later, and there was.²⁸

On the morning of September 5, Thompson Bell attacked Robert Schaffner with a knife on the streets of Sealy. Schaffner ran into a nearby store, grabbed a baseball bat, and managed to fend off Bell with a glancing blow. Both sides apparently gathered reinforcements. That evening on a corner of Main Street in Sealy, it came to a showdown. A crowd of eight or nine men, including Bell and two of his brothers, attacked Fritz Schaffner, Robert's father and a prominent Sealy real estate agent. He was not armed, but his son, who came to his aid, was. It is unclear who fired the first shot, but at least fifteen rounds were counted in the aftermath. Fritz Schaffner died of four bullet wounds, a four-inch stab wound, and a fractured skull from brass knuckles; his son Robert died of five bullet wounds to the back and head. His younger brother Ernest survived a 3.5 inch stab wound that put him in the hospital for six weeks. But the attackers paid dearly: Thompson Bell and his brother Luther both died of bullets probably fired by Schaffner, and their brother Austin Bell was charged with murder. Despite a change of venue to Austin, he was convicted and sentenced to five years in prison.²⁹

Other historians have remarked on this case at least in passing, but they have overlooked the →

degree of ethnic polarization involved.³⁰ The elder Schaffner was of mixed German and Swiss parentage, but practically everyone else on his side was of unmixed German background: Hawley Viereck, a neighbor of Schaffners, and Lawrence Kurtz, both of whom were initially charged in the case, Viereck's brother William and Leon Hackbarth, Lewis Roesler and Frank Meyer, witnesses for the prosecution, Charles Krueger, defense attorney for Viereck and Kurtz: every one was second or third generation German.³¹

Charged along with Austin Bell were John Miller and Burch Bradshaw.³² Their defense attorney was a Houston lawyer named John Mathis. Here the two counties and incidents link up after a fashion: Mathis, son of a prominent Methodist minister, had originally practiced in Brenham, had defeated A. Hodde for the legislature in 1918, and had rendered an opinion against John Neinast when his election to the legislature was challenged. While this could all be coincidence, one asks how a railroad brakeman like Bell could afford such a prominent lawyer, or if there were "organizational links" involved. It would not be hard to construct a class resentment explanation of the Bells' antagonism towards the Schaffners. Growing up in Bellville, a town presumably named after their ancestors, they lost their father early on and were employed as railroad brakemen. Meanwhile, ethnic upstarts were taking over the county: Schaffners in real estate, the Viereck boys, though working as farm laborers, were sons of a deceased postmaster, Kurtz, a post office assistant, Hackbarth, a merchant's son. So while the Brenham Klan signatories might support the thesis of the Klan as literally a mask for privilege, the Sealy case suggests that those who did the Klan's dirty work were cut of a much different cloth—overalls, to be precise.³³

Meanwhile in Fayette County all remained quiet. As Sherlock Holmes long ago recognized, the fact that the dog did not bark can be of great significance. *Wochenblatt* editor W.A. Trenckmann, with his Austin County roots, took the Fayette County Germans to task, comparing them to people who were unconcerned because their neighbor's house was burning, not their own. The German editor in La Grange, by contrast, argued that there was no need for agitation because there was no active Klan in the county, and pointed to the "horrible incident in Sealy" as the fruits of such agitation.³⁴ The American Party had swept Fayette County in 1920, but the sheriff's office stayed in ethnic hands as it was before, with C.E. Girndt replacing August Loessin. Even at the presidential level, Fayette presented a rare Texas county where the Democrats came in third. Ferguson outpolled Harding nearly two to one there, and Harding in turn ran nearly 200 votes ahead of Cox. The county even elected a German immigrant, John Wessels, to the legislature, where he was one of the few to support the seating of John Neinast. This county gives precious little evidence of an Anglo-Czech alliance such was happening at the national and international level; instead, the cultural affinities of Germans and Czechs (pilsner, after all, is named after a Czech town), and their American Party loyalties during the war, kept them on generally good terms. Fayette County also had an active Republican Party, announcing speaking engagements of "republican anti-klan candidates" at some forty locations around the county in October 1922.³⁵

What was the long-term impact of Ku-Klux-Klan agitation in this area? Both the Klan's voluntary dissolution and the landslide that swept Sheriff Burney Parker out of office in 1924 suggest that it backfired in the long term in its political goals. The new sheriff, Hoffman Reese, though also of Anglo stock, was untainted by the Klan. The *Wochenblatt* had expressed hope that the Germans would no longer be satisfied "to be led by two or three big bosses, and to dance to their tune," and that certainly appears to have been the case. Reese's next three successors as sheriff bore the names Dippel, Schulte, and Goldberg. Brenham's representative in the Legislature in 1927 had a German name, and the seat stayed in German hands for more than four decades until Gus Mutscher succumbed to the Sharpstown scandal in 1971.³⁶

It appears that the Klan's impact on language use remained rather minimal as well. The various German pastors who reported on "Americanization" efforts in the Brenham newspaper, although they did often mention increased English use in their youth programs, also stressed repeatedly that the language transition was natural and gradual, and especially in Brenham itself had been underway →

long before the Klan campaign. Also in Austin County, the Cat Spring Agricultural Society did not reject the modern world out of hand; in 1930 it voted to get electric lights for its Christmas tree. But as late as their 80th anniversary Fest in 1936 there is mention of inviting a German speaker along with an English one, and it was not until April 14, 1942 that the society decided, incidentally by unanimous vote, to keep all further minutes in English.³⁷

In general, Texas Germans (and Czechs as well) stand out in their language preservation. The 1940 census show over 25,000 Texans of the third generation with a Czech mother tongue, and over 70,000 with German. In fact, Texas was the only state in the union where third-generation speakers of German outnumbered those of the second generation. The usual suspects, Fredericksburg and New Braunfels, where as much as 85 percent of the population was of German stock, immediately come to mind, but unfortunately the 1940 census does not provide county-level information. However, the 1970 census, the next one to enumerate mother tongue, shows that Texas Germans in the earliest settlements farther east held their own with the Hill Country in terms of language preservation. True, Fredericksburg and surrounding Gillespie County still held the lead with a 57 percent majority of the county population claiming German as its mother tongue. But Fayette and Washington counties are in third and fourth places, with 28 and 26 percent of the population having grown up speaking German; second place was held by neighboring Lee County. Fifth and sixth places were held by Kendall and Comal counties in the Hill Country, but Austin County is next in seventh place, its 22 percent putting it only one point behind New Braunfels (Comal) in proportion of German speakers. If these figures were calculated on the basis of the white population alone, the eastern counties would move up in rank: Lee County comes in above 40 percent and Washington County with more than one-third of the white population still claiming German mother tongue in 1970.³⁸ The Germans have a saying, "What doesn't kill you makes you stronger." And the Texas German experience during the Klan era shows that there is a good deal of truth to this proverb.

FOOTNOTES

*Walter D. Kamphoefner, professor of history at Texas A& M University, has published widely in the field of German American immigration and ethnicity. His latest book, *Germans in the Civil War: The Letters They Wrote Home*, ed. with Wolfgang Helbich (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2006), includes a cross-section of Texas Germans of various political leanings.

¹ Charles C. Alexander, *Crusade for Conformity: The Ku Klux Klan in Texas, 1920-1930* (Texas Gulf Coast Historical Association, n.p., 1962), 6. The *Brenham Banner-Press* on 24 Dec. 1921 carried the bizarre headline, "K.K.K. Sends Gift to Old Negroes on J.E. Routt Place," i.e. \$15. Routt was subsequently revealed as a Klan leader; one suspects that he simply processed his usual Christmas bonus through the Klan. On 17 May 1921 a German from Fort Bend County reported second-hand of a recent Klan procession in Rosenberg. Not yet realizing for whom the bell tolled, he remarked: "Not a Negro was to be seen. Can't hurt with the Negroes, since their impudence went a bit too far." *Wochenblatt* (Austin), 26 May 1921, p. 5 (translation mine, as are all German sources cited here).

² Alexander, *Crusade*, 15-26.

³ Italics original. My thanks to Bill Neinast of Burton, Texas, who furnished me with the copy. He is also the grandson of the John Neinast mentioned below. Mene Mene Tekel Upharsen was the original "handwriting on the wall" from the biblical book of Daniel 6:25, foretelling the fall of Belshazzar's kingdom.

⁴ *First Annual Report of the Agricultural Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, 1887-88* (Austin: State Printing Office, 1989), 6, 71, 229.

⁵ Donald G. Nieman, "Black Political Power and Criminal Justice: Washington County, Texas, 1868-1884," *Journal of Southern History* 55 (1989), 391-420. Fayette County, which had voted against secession in 1861, also rejected the white primary. "Fayette County," *The Handbook of Texas Online*, <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/FF/hcf3.html> (accessed December 19, 2007).

⁶ Sean N. Gallup, *Journeys into Czech-Moravian Texas* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1998), 104-5.

⁷ *La Grange Deutsche Zeitung*, 11 November 1920, p. 4; *Wochenblatt* (Austin), 4 Nov. 1920, p. 1; 11 Nov. 1920, p. 1. All three were among the ten counties selected for the study by Seth S. McKay, *Texas Politics, 1906-1944, with Special Reference to the German Counties* (Lubbock: Texas Tech Press, 1952), 26. See also 72, 102, 120-21, 136-37, 141-42, 151, 156, 210, 232-46 on continued German support for both James and Miriam Ferguson.

⁸ Unfortunately, the *Brenham Banner-Press* has not survived from this month, but other papers picked up the story, which was also reported retrospectively in the front page story, "Ku Klux Klan Disbands," *Brenham Banner-Press*, 22 July 1924. See also Thad Sitton and Dan K. Utley, *From Can See to Can't: Texas Cotton Farmers on the Southern Prairies* (Austin: →

University of Texas Press, 1997), 54, which places the number of Klansmen at 400. From the report in the *Wochenblatt* (Austin), 19 May 1921, p. 5, it is clear that the same proclamations were posted there as on the Berlin church. Although published from Austin, the *Wochenblatt* had close ties to the Brenham area because its editor, W.A. Trenckmann, grew up in neighboring Austin County and began his paper as the *Bellville Wochenblatt* before moving it to Austin in 1909 after his election to the legislature in 1905. "Trenckmann, William Andreas," *The Handbook of Texas Online*, <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/TT/fr8.html> (accessed December 19, 2007).

⁹ Craig William Borchardt, "German Lutheran Transplants and Methodist Converts in Washington and Austin Counties, Texas, 1860-1930," (Ph.D. diss., Texas A&M University, 1996). Nothing was listed for Washington County in an 1892 directory of German Catholic parishes and institutions except for a short-lived orphanage and school for Negro boys at Independence. Johannes Enzberger, *Schematismus der katholischen Geistlichkeit deutscher Zunge in den Vereinigten Staaten Amerikas* (Milwaukee: Hoffmann Brothers Co., 1892), 125. Down to the present, the county stands out as one of only two in Texas where Lutherans, rather than Catholics or Baptists, constitute the largest denomination

¹⁰ *Wochenblatt* (Austin), 9 June 1921, p. 5; *Brenham Banner-Press*, 26 July 1921, p. 1.

¹¹ *Brenham Banner-Press*, 19 July 1921, p. 1; 1 Aug. 1921, p. 1. Hodde's candidacy was recorded in *Dallas Morning News*, 16 Feb. 1918, p. 2. On Lenert and Hohlt, see *Wochenblatt* (Austin), 9 June 1921, p. 5; 16 June 1921, p. 4; *Brenham Banner-Press*, 22 July 1924, p. 1.

¹² *Brenham Banner-Press*, 16 July 1921, p. 1.

¹³ The *Wochenblatt* (Austin) 9 June 1922, p. 4, reported on the attempted kidnapping of Klingsporn; see also *Brenham Banner-Press*, 22 July 1924, p. 1. As the name suggests, Klingsporn was of German parentage: United States Fourteenth Census (1920), Washington County, Texas, Population Schedules, Justice Pct. 7, p. 263. Lee Helwig was the only person of that name in the county, and resided in the Berlin precinct in the 1920 census. This shows him at age 24 married to a 40 year old woman, so his harassment may have overtones of a shivaree. United States Fourteenth Census (1920), Washington County, Texas, Population Schedules, Justice Pct. 3, p. 98. While Helwig was born in Texas of Texan parentage, the census shows both his mother and his stepfather to be second generation Germans: United States Thirteenth Census (1910), Austin County, Texas, Population Schedules, Justice Pct. 4, p. 224. Neinast was denied his seat on trumped up charges of disloyalty based on a sworn statement he had provided in support of a neighbor's agricultural deferment from the draft, for which he had paid a \$50 fine in a plea bargain agreement. See Norman D. Brown, *Hood Bonnet, and Little Brown Jug: Texas Politics, 1921-1928* (College Station: Texas A&M Press, 1984), 17; Texas Legislature, *House Journal, Thirty-Seventh Legislature, Regular Session: Proceedings* (Austin, 1921), 1, 50-56, 333-360; see esp. p. 345, which referred to "B. Parker, sheriff of Washington County and president of the local draft board, and personal enemy of H. J. Neinast," and p. 353, listing J.E. Routt as another of the three witnesses against Neinast.

¹⁴ United States Fourteenth Census (1920), Washington County, Texas, Population Schedules, Brenham, Ward 3, p. 155 (Hodde, Lenert); p. 153 (King); Justice Pct. 1, p. 7 (J. Guyton); Brenham, Ward 3, p. 125 (Mary Guyton).

¹⁵ *Wochenblatt* (Austin), 5 May 1921, p. 8; 9 June 1921, p. 4.

¹⁶ United States Fourteenth Census (1920), Washington County, Texas, Population Schedules, Brenham, Ward 1, p. 125 (Buchanan, Nicholson), p. 127 (Parker); Chappell Hill Pct., p. 61 (Routt); p. 63 (Ford). All except Buchanan are identified as Klan officials by their own signatures in *Brenham Banner-Press*, 22 July 1924, p. 1.

¹⁷ *Brenham Banner-Press*, on Americanization: 16 Sept. 1921, p. 29 (special get-together issue), 22 Oct. 1921, p. 1, 25 Oct. 1921, p. 1, 26 Oct. 1921, p. 1, 27 Oct. 1921, p. 1, 28 Oct. 1921, p. 1, 29 Oct. 1921, p. 1, 2 Nov. 1921, p. 1, 23 Nov. 1921, p. 3; On Klan laws, 5 July 1921, p. 2.

¹⁸ Charles F. Schmidt, *History of Washington County* (San Antonio: Naylor Co. [1949]), 116-17. United States Fourteenth Census (1920), Washington County, Texas, Population Schedules, Brenham, Ward 3, p. 166; the two brothers lived in adjacent houses. Borchardt, "Lutheran Transplants and Methodist Converts," esp. pp. 105-122. Gilbert J. Jordan, *Yesterday in the Texas Hill Country* (College Station Texas A&M University Press, 1995), 25, 27, 42-43, reports that his German Methodist family made and consumed their own wine.

¹⁹ *Wochenblatt* (Austin), 9 June 1921, p. 5.

²⁰ *Brenham Texas Volksbote*, 7 June 1918, p. 1. The declaration, dated June 6, was also published in English in the *Brenham Banner-Press*, which reported the demise of the German paper on 2 July 1918, p. 1. Both Neu brothers had been signatories of the declaration.

²¹ *Brenham Banner-Press*, 21 Feb. 1922, p. 1. *Brenham Banner-Press*, 1 June 1922, p. 1.

²² *Brenham Banner-Press*, 18 May 1922, p. 1.

²³ *Brenham Banner-Press*, 26 July 1924, p. 1; 28 July 1924, p. 1, headline: "General Shakeup in Court House as Result of Democratic Primary." A brief article in the *Eagle* (Bryan), 22 July 1924, p. 1, puts the Brenham Klan's membership at 450.

²⁴ Cat Spring Agricultural Society, *A Century of Agricultural Progress, 1856-1956* (San Antonio, Lone Star Print. Co. [1956]), 255, 278, 281, 284, and passim.

²⁵ Sean M. Kelley, "Plantation Frontiers: Race, Ethnicity, and Family along the Brazos River of Texas, 1821-1886" (Ph.D. Diss., University of Texas at Austin, 2000); 391; Lewis L. Gould, *Progressives and Prohibitionists: Texas Democrats in the Wilson Era* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1973), 32. Fayette County had voted down the 1911 prohibition amendment by a 7:1 margin; Sitton and Utley, *From Can See to Can't*, p. 104.

²⁶ Cat Spring Agricultural Society, *Century of Progress*, 293-296, 298-299, 304-307, 315, 318, 322, 328, 333, and passim. →

On Remmert's terms of office see Texas State Library, Archives Division, *Election Registers, 1838-1972*, microform, reels 19-21. Remmert's German parentage is documented in the following entry: United States Thirteenth Census (1910), Austin County, Texas, Population Schedules, p. 268; p. 227 enumerates his Cat Spring constable Julius Goebel.

²⁷ *Brenham Banner-Press*, 17 January 1922, p. 1. Glaser was born in Texas of German parents: United States Fourteenth Census (1920), Austin County, Texas, Population Schedules, Justice Pct. 6, p. 243.

²⁸ Dr. R. A. Neely, "The Big Shoot-Out at Sealy in 1922," *Journal of the German-Texan Heritage Society* 23 (2001), 26-28. Neely cites the *Houston Post*, 27 Sept. 1921 and the *Bellville Times*, 30 Sept. 1921, that Sheriff A.J. Remmert had forbidden the Klan to hold a masked parade in Sealy on 21 Sept. 1921. According to Cat Spring Agricultural Society, *Century of Progress*, 294-5, the anniversary festivity was to be held June 11 with speakers in German and English. *Dallas Morning News*, 16 Sept. 1922, p. 2.

²⁹ Although the *Wochenblatt* was based in Austin, its editor, Trenckmann, had roots in Austin County and was in telephone contact with local citizens, providing detailed accounts of the incident on 7 Sept. 1922, p. 5; 14 Sept. 1922, pp. 4, 8; 21 Sept. 1922, p. 5. The *Dallas 29 Morning News* also gave extensive coverage to the story and trial; the most detailed account was given in 16 Sept. 1922, p. 2. See also the issues of 13 April 1923; 11, 13, 15, 16 July 1923; 20, 21, 22, 23 November 1923.

³⁰ Brown, *Hood Bonnet, and Little Brown Jug*, p. 119, notes merely "a gun battle between the Klan and anti-Klan factions in Sealy, Texas, in which several people had been killed."

³¹ United States Fourteenth Census (1920), Austin County, Texas, Population Schedules, p. 166 (Schaffner, Viereck), p. 163 (Kurtz); p. 165 (Hackbarth). United States Thirteenth Census (1910), Austin County, Texas, Population Schedules, p. 192 (Viereck); p. 112 (Krueger). Also initially arrested was 70 year old William Andreas, who from 1920 to 1927 was president of the Cat Spring Agricultural Society. Cat Spring Agricultural Society, *The Cat Spring Story* (San Antonio, Lone Star Print. Co. [1956]), 103.

³² Information on the defendants is more difficult to obtain since the 1920 census missed much of Bellville, where the Bells and their allies resided. Miller is listed as a farm renter in the United States Fourteenth Census (1920), Austin County, Texas, Population Schedules, p. 147. Earlier entries on the Bells are found in the United States Thirteenth Census (1910), Austin County, Texas, Population Schedules, p. 109; and United States Twelfth Census (1900), Austin County, Texas, Population Schedules, p. 3, where their mother, Ella Bell, is already listed as widowed. Burch Bradshaw could not be located, but two Bradshaws from Bellville in the 1930 census were both railroad workers, as were the Bells. The *Wochenblatt* (Austin), 14 Sept. 1922, p. 4, reported that the Bells were buried in Bellville "with the usual Klan honors" with many "also from Brenham, Hempstead, Buckhorn, etc." in attendance.

³³ My terminology is of course indebted to Carey McWilliams, *A Mask for Privilege: Anti-Semitism in America* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1948); and Nancy MacLean, *Behind the Mask of Chivalry: The Making of the Second Ku Klux Klan* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994).

³⁴ *Wochenblatt* (Austin), 5 Oct. 1922, p. 4; *La Grange Deutsche Zeitung*, 5 October 1922.

³⁵ *La Grange Journal*, 5 October 1922, p. 2. The census shows that Wessels had arrived in the country before the age of six. United States Fourteenth Census (1920), Fayette County, Texas, Population Schedules, Fayetteville Town, p. 75.

³⁶ *Wochenblatt* (Austin), 6 Aug. 1920, p. 8; W. F. Hasskarl, Jr., "Brief History of County Lawmen," *Brenham Banner-Press*, 8 Dec. 2000, p. 4; Schmidt, *History of Washington*, p. 39; Wilfried O. Dietrich, *The Blazing Story of Washington County* (Wichita Falls: Nortex, 1973), 173. "Sharpstown Stock Fraud Scandal," *The Handbook of Texas Online*, <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/SS/mqs1.html> (accessed December 19, 2007).

³⁷ Cat Spring Agricultural Society, *Century of Progress*, 343, 378

³⁸ Calculated from data in U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Vol. 45, Table 119, Social Characteristics for Counties, 906-927. Actually, the assumption that no blacks spoke German is unwarranted; even at the turn of the 21st century there were a few black individuals around Industry who spoke it fluently, having grown up surrounded by Germans. Cornelia Küffner, "Texas-Germans' Attitudes Toward Slavery" (M.A. Thesis, University of Houston, 1994), 8-9. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Table 49, p. 435; Table 119, p. 906-27; Table 142, p. 1291, shows that there were 866 native blacks of native parentage in Texas who claimed German mother tongue.

Courtesy of Walter Kamphoefner—published in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, Vol. CXII, No. 1, July 2008

END

Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery Receives Official Texas State Historical Marker

Submitted by Daniel Bode

On a beautiful Saturday afternoon, October 18, 2008, approximately 50 people gathered at the Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery in the Green Oak Community, south of the Berlin Community, in Washington County, Texas, for the dedication of the small family cemetery as an official Texas State Historical Cemetery.

There are ten members of the Ludwig Lehmann Family buried in the cemetery. The earliest burial occurred in 1853 and the last burial was in 1945. The majority of those in attendance were Lehmann Family descendants. One of the eldest present was Mrs. Edna Hueske Lampe, widow of Rev. Edwin Lampe. Mrs. Lampe is a great-great granddaughter of Ludwig Lehmann through her grandmother, Alwine Lehmann Dietz. Mrs. Lampe is 94 years old and she drove herself out from her home in Brenham to the cemetery dedication! !

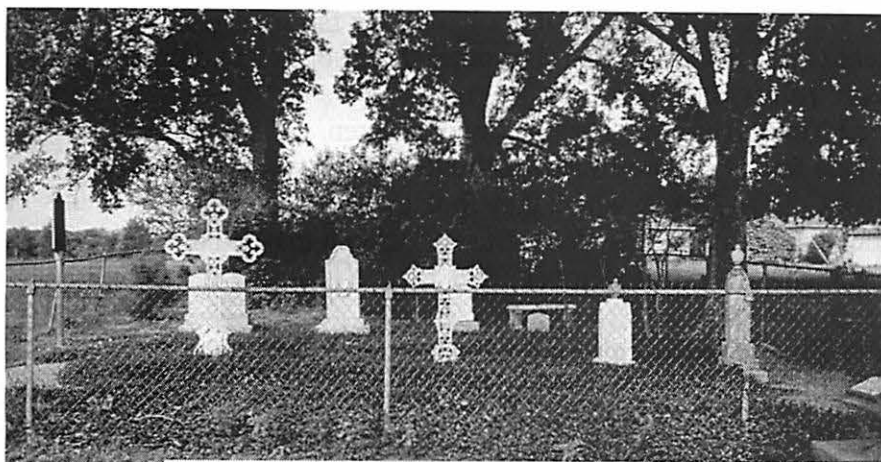
The ceremony began at 2:30 p.m. with the Welcome given by Mr. Edwin W. Lehmann, a great-great-grandson of Ludwig Lehmann. The Invocation was given by Richard Ludders. The Pledges to the U.S. and Texas flags were led by Joy Fuchs, Washington County Commissioner, Precinct 1.

The Recognition of Special Guests was made by Dr. Wilfred Dietrich, Co-Chair, Washington County Historical Commission. Among those recognized were Beth Rothermel, Washington County Clerk; Dr. James Bruseth, Director of the Archaeological Division of the Texas State Historical Commission; and Toni Turner, Commission Development Officer, Texas State Historical Commission. (Dr. Bruseth and Ms. Turner both directed the excavation of the French ship, *Le Belle*, which ran aground at Matagorda Bay in 1684. The ship was part of La Salle's expedition to Texas). Following Dr. Dietrich, a brief History of the Family Cemetery was given by Dr. Edmund L. Burnett, a great-great-grandson of Ludwig Lehmann. His presentation was followed by Mr. Quinn Kroll (a.k.a. *Mr. Cemetery Man*) who gave a talk on the efforts of the Washington County Historical Commission to document and preserve family cemeteries.

Following Mr. Kroll's remarks, the Texas State Historical Marker was unveiled by Alex and Morgan Ludders, daughters of Heidi and Richard Ludders, and granddaughters of Dr. Edmund Burnett. The ceremony ended with the Benediction given by Richard Ludders, and a reception followed at the fellowship hall of the Eben Ezer Lutheran Church of Berlin. It was a memorable day for members of the Lehmann Family.

Dr. Edmund Burnett has been responsible for cleaning and maintaining the Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery for the past several years. Dr. Burnett was also responsible for compiling the information that appeared on the Texas State Historical Marker. Recognition was also given to the late Elizabeth Lehmann for her extensive research on the Lehmann Family that she published in her book, *Roots and Branches of Ludwig Lehmann, 1700's-1983*. Miss Lehmann died June 7, 2006, at the age of 98 years, and she is buried in the Prairie Lea Cemetery in Brenham.





The Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery. The large iron cross on the left marks the graves of Ludwig and Caroline (nee Zeye) Lehmann. The second iron cross marks the grave of Friedericke Lehmann nee Clausmeyer. On the far right is the memorial plaque for Maria Theresa Lehmann nee Ludwig, who died on the voyage across the Atlantic and was buried at sea. The plaque is on a base. The iron cross gravemarkers and the memorial plaque were all ordered from Germany by Louis C. Lehmann. Louis Lehmann's tombstone is at the right end of the first row. Between Louis and Friedericke Lehmann's graves is the grave of their oldest daughter, Betty Heinecke nee Lehmann. The second row consists of the graves of Louis C. Lehmann, Jr., and his two wives, Louise nee Struwe and Emma nee Frank, and two of his children who died as infants.

A Brief History of the Ludwig Lehmann Family

Ludwig Lehmann was born 23 November 1794, in **Wien, Hannover**, Germany. He was the son of **Michael Adolph Lehmann** (born in 1764) and **Maria Theresa Ludwig** (born in 1776 in *Deutsch Liban Mabren*).

Ludwig's father, Michael Adolph Lehmann died in Havelberg, Gennany, on 13 June 1820. His funeral was in full ceremony with the church and school participating, and with ceremonial chimes. He lies on the grounds of the St. Laurentius Catholic Church in Havelberg.

Ludwig Lehmann married **Caroline Zeye** in 1822 at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Petri, Havelberg, Germany. Caroline Zeye was born in 1801 in **Seehausen, Hannover**. Ludwig and Caroline Lehmann became the parents of four sons.

In 1849, Ludwig and Caroline, along with their four sons and Ludwig's 73-year-old mother, Maria Theresa Lehmann, left Germany from the Port of Hamburg and sailed for Galveston, Texas. The three month long journey was quite difficult and Maria Theresa Lehmann died making the trip across the Atlantic Ocean. She died October 22, 1849, and she was given a burial at sea.

Upon their arrival at Galveston on 18 December 1849, Ludwig and Caroline Lehmann and their sons made their way to Washington County, Texas. They bought 200 acres of land for \$300 in the Green Oak community from William S. Lyle out of the Phillip Coe league. They later bought an additional 215 acres of land for \$718. from Margaret Jamison. This second purchase of land is believed to be where the main Lehmann house was located and where the family cemetery is located today. Caroline Lehmann nee Zeye died 27 April 1853, in the Green Oak Community of Washington County. Caroline was the first family member to be buried in the Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery.

Ludwig Lehmann died nearly three years later. Before his death, Ludwig donated land for a church, and this church became the Eben Ezer Lutheran Church of Berlin, which was organized 25 December 1854. Eben Ezer Lutheran is the oldest Lutheran Church in Washington County.

Ludwig died 28 February 1855, at the age of 60 years. Ludwig was buried beside his wife in the family cemetery. →

Ludwig and Caroline's oldest son, **Carl Ludwig Lehmann**, took over the family estate after his father's death. There will be more mentioned about him later. The other three sons of Ludwig and Caroline were: **Gustav Adolph**, **Albert Julius**, and **Hermann August**.

Gustav Adolph Lehmann married **Mary Klaeden**. They had two children. Gustav Adolph Lehmann was also a Civil War Veteran. This family moved from Washington County and eventually settled at Crawford, in western McLennan County, Texas, where they took up sheep ranching. Mary died and was buried on the original ranch property at Crawford. Gustav Adolph married again and had more children. Gustav Adolph Lehmann died 30 November 1896, and he is buried at Crawford, Texas.

Albert Julius Lehmann married **Wilhelmine Rosenberg** on 25 December 1855. They lived in the Berlin Community until 1859 when they moved to the Salem Community in Washington County. Wilhelmine died in January 1861, and Julius Lehmann married **Charlotte Klatt** in August 1861. Julius Lehmann died in Salem on 24 September 1895. He is buried in the family cemetery at Salem Community. Julius Lehmann was a charter member of the Eben Ezer Lutheran Church of Berlin, which was organized in 1854. (Albert Julius Lehmann was the grandfather of the late Elizabeth Lehmann, a prominent member of the **German-Texan Heritage Society**, and whose accomplishments and achievements in her life were outstanding).

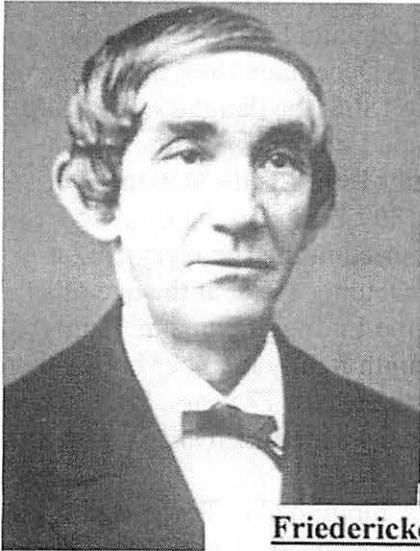
The youngest son was **Hermann August Lehmann**, who was born 14 September 1834, in Havelberg, Germany. He married **Henriette Wehmeyer** on 7 November 1861, in Berlin, Texas. There were no children born in this marriage. Hermann August Lehmann served in the Civil War, but was discharged due to varicose veins in one leg. He improved enough for active service again. When he came home in 1865, his wife asked for a divorce since she had taken up with a laborer named Samuel Gajesky. Hermann left home on July 26, 1866, taking his rifle with him. His body was found two years later, and he was buried on the site (his farm). Thus ends the story of Ludwig Lehmann and three of his sons.

The family of Carl Ludwig Lehmann (Oldest son of Ludwig and Caroline (Zeye) Lehmann)

Carl Ludwig Lehmann was born 25 December 1824, in Havelberg, Brandenburg, Germany. He was nearly 25 years old when he left Germany with his parents and family. Carl Ludwig Lehmann married **Friedericke Louise Charlotte Clausmeyer** on 23 January 1854, in Berlin, Washington County, Texas. Friedericke was born 28 August 1825, in Quernheim, Hannover, Germany. She came to Texas in 1851. As mentioned previously, Carl Ludwig Lehmann took over his father's properties at his death in 1855. Ludwig, or Louis, as he was called and his wife, Friedericke, became the parents of two sons and three daughters. Louis Lehmann served the Confederacy in the War Between the States. Louis wrote letters to his wife giving her instructions on how to run the farm in his absence. All these letters have survived and Louis and Friedericke Lehmann's great-grandson, Dr. Edmund Burnett, is in the process of composing a book of these letters. Louis and Friedericke Lehmann were charter member of the Eben Ezer Lutheran Church of Berlin, which had been organized in 1854. Friedericke Lehmann nee Clausmeyer died 3 August 1875, shortly before her 50th birthday. Friedericke became the third family member to be buried in the Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery as Louis buried her beside his parents.

After Friedericke's death, Louis Lehmann married a young widow, **Henriette Louise Loesch nee Frasmann**, on 18 November 1876, in Eben Ezer Lutheran Church of Berlin. Henriette's first husband, Hermann Heinrich Loesch, had died in Berlin, Texas, on 4 November 1875, leaving her with five children. Henriette had been born in Wehden, Westphalia, Germany, on 9 January 1830, where she was baptized and confirmed in the Lutheran Church.

Louis Lehmann wrote to relatives in Germany to order grave markers for his parents and his first wife. He also ordered a memorial plaque for his grandmother, Maria Theresa Lehmann, who did not survive the voyage across the ocean from Germany to Texas. The iron cross markers and the memorial plaque ordered so long ago from Germany are still standing today in the Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery. →



Carl Ludwig (Louis) Lehmann, (1824-1904), the oldest son of Ludwig Lehmann and his wife, Caroline nee Zeye.

Louis took over the Lehmann properties after his father's death in 1855. Louis was a charter member of the Eben Ezer Lutheran Church of Berlin, and a Confederate veteran.

Louis ordered grave markers from Germany for his parents and wife, Friedericke, and a memorial plaque for his grandmother who had died and was buried at sea during the Lehmann Family's voyage to Texas in 1849.

Friedericke Lehmann nee Clausmeyer (1825-1875), the first wife of Louis Lehmann and the mother of two sons and three daughters.

While Louis was serving in the Civil War, Friedericke maintained the home and farm, receiving instructions from Louis in letters on how to manage the farm's affairs.

Friedericke also cared for her five small children, and sewed uniforms to send to Louis in the army.

Friedericke died in 1875, just a few weeks before her 50th birthday.



Louis Lehmann died 23 April 1904, at the age of 79 years. He became the eighth member of the family to be buried in the Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery. Louis Lehmann was buried 24 April 1904 beside the grave of his oldest daughter, Betty. Louis's second wife, Henriette, died at the home of her oldest daughter, Louise Loesch Kramer, in the Berlin Community on 17 January 1922, at the age of 92 years. Henriette was buried beside her first husband in the Eben Ezer Lutheran Church Cemetery of Berlin.

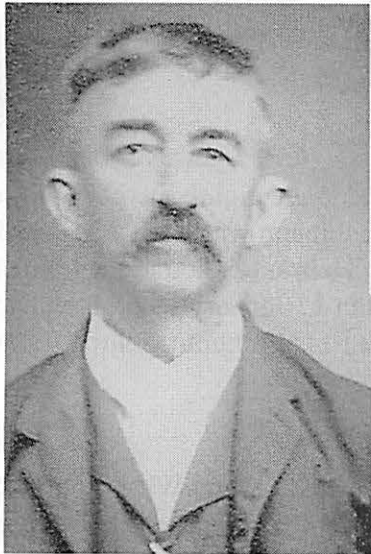
The children of Ludwig and Friedericke (Clausmeyer) Lehmann:

I. Caroline Elisabeth "Betty" Lehmann born 29 October 1854, in Green Oak, Washington Co., Texas. Betty married **Friedrich Heinecke**, a native of Wentorff, Westpriegnitz, Brandenburg, on 8 August 1872, in Berlin, Washington Co., Texas. Betty Heinecke nee Lehmann died 3 November 1884, at the age of 30 years. She was the fourth member of the family to be buried in the Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery, as she was buried beside her mother, Friedericke Lehmann nee Clausmeyer. Betty and Friedrich Heinecke's children were: **Friedrich August Julius** (born 17 June 1874); **Mathilde Friederike** (born 13 January 1877); and **Albert Louis** (born 19 August 1879).

II. Louis Carl Lehmann born 1 December 1856, in Green Oak, Washington Co., Texas. Louis married **Louise Catharine Struwe** on 19 December 1878, in Zionsville, Washington Co., Texas. Louise was born 8 October 1859, in Zionsville; daughter of **Wilhelm Struwe** and **Marie Katharina Hoffman**. Louis and Louise Lehmann's children were: **Carl Johann Adolph** (born 19 September 1879); **Valentin Louis** (born 25 April 1883); and **Friederike Dorothea** (born 20 August 1885; died 1 January 1887- buried in the Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery. This child was the sixth family member buried there). Louise Catharine Lehmann nee Struwe died 9 June 1886, at the age of 26 years. →

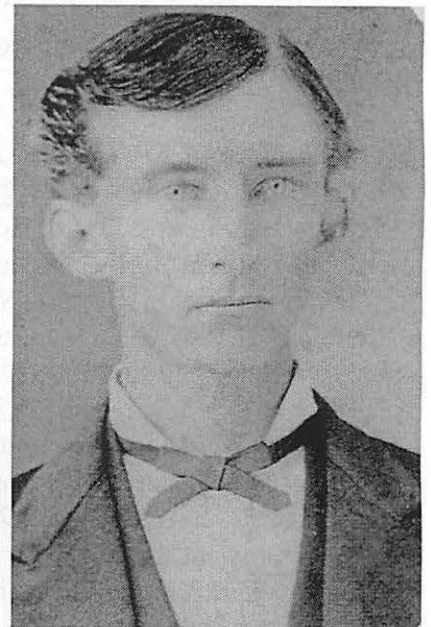
She was the first member of the family to be buried in the Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery. After her death, Louis Lehmann married **Emma Louise Frank** on 12 December 1889 in Berlin, Washington Co., Texas. Emma was born in Berlin, Texas, on 10 February 1868; the daughter of **Phillip Frank** and **Caroline Wilhelmine Ernestine Boortz**. Louis and Emma Lehmann's children were: **Robert Phillip** (born 22 January 1891); **Louis Hermann** (born 6 July 1892); **Lillie Alwine** (born 19 September 1895); **Edwin Albert** (born 9 April 1899; died 21 June 1899-buried in the Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery-this child was the seventh family member buried in the cemetery); **Elsa Emma, Erna Bertha, and Erwin John**. Louis C. Lehmann died 5 October 1928, at the age of 71 years, 10 months, and four days. He was buried 6 October 1928, in the Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery beside his first wife, Louise. Louis C. Lehmann was the ninth family member buried there. His second wife, Emma Lehmann nee Frank, died 31 May 1945, at the age of 77 years. Emma was buried beside Louis in the Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery. Emma was the 10th and last family member to be buried in the family cemetery.

III. Adolf Gustav Lehmann born 26 April 1859, in Green Oak, Washington Co., Texas. Adolf Lehmann married **Malinde Struwe** on 16 January 1881, in Caldwell, Burleson Co., Texas. Malinde was born 28 March 1861, in Zionsville, Washington Co., Texas; the daughter of **Wilhelm Struwe** and **Marie Katharina Hoffman**. Adolf Lehmann died in Brenham, Texas, on 8 October 1932, at the age of 74 years. His wife, Malinde Lehmann nee Struwe, died 26 June 1952, at the age of 91 years. Adolf and Malinde Lehmann are buried in the Prairie Lea Cemetery in Brenham. Adolf and Malinde Lehmann's children were: **Adolf Wilhelm** (born 14 February 1881; died 27 February 1881); **Elizabeth** (married Woltmann), **Johann Helmuth, Louise** (married Hodde), **Edmund Louis** (born 16 October 1890; died 29 January 1955); **Walter Gustav** (born 12 April 1892); and **Ernst Anton** (born 25 December 1893).



Louis Carl Lehmann, (1856-1928), the oldest son of Louis and Friedericke Lehmann. Louis C. Lehmann used the initials L. C. to distinguish himself from his father in business affairs. L. C. Lehmann was twice married, and he is buried between his two wives in the Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery.

Adolf Gustav Lehmann, (1859-1932), the second son of Louis and Friedericke Lehmann. Adolf and his wife, Malinde nee Struwe, were married 51 years when Adolf died in 1932. Adolf G. Lehmann is the grandfather of Dr. Edmund L. Burnett, who has maintained the Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery for the past several years, and whose efforts led to the family cemetery being designated as a State Historical Cemetery.



IV. Louise Mathilde Lehmann born 1 March 1861, in Green Oak, Washington Co., Texas. Mathilde married **Albert Werner** on 26 July 1877, in Berlin, Washington Co., Texas. Albert Werner was born in Duderstadt, Hannover, Germany, on 29 September 1850.

Mathilde and Albert Werner's children were: **Mathilde Phillipine** (born 21 March 1878); **Emma Alwine** (born 11 February 1880); **Albert Louis**, and **Julia Elizabeth Alice**. Albert Werner died in Brenham, Texas, on 27 July 1893, at the age of 42 years. He was buried in the Prairie Lea Cemetery in Brenham. Following his death, Mathilde moved to Germany because she wanted her children to be educated there. Mathilde originally planned to one day return to Texas, but she became settled in Europe and chose to stay there. She did make one trip back to Texas and that was in the year 1920 to check on some of her investments. Mathilde Werner nee Lehmann died in Hildesheim, Germany, in 1944.

V. Friedericke Alwine (Alvina) Lehmann born 5 February 1863, in Green Oak, Washington Co., Texas. Alvina was baptized and confirmed in the Eben Ezer Lutheran Church, and she remained a member of this church her entire life. Alvina was the president of the Ladies Aid Society of the church for 25 years.

Alvina Lehmann married **John Valentine Dietz** on 19 October 1882, in Berlin, Washington Co., Texas. John V. Dietz was born 15 April 1859, near Burton, Washington Co., Texas; the son of **Valentine Dietz** and **Louise Koenig**.

Alvina and John Dietz lived in the Green Oak Community of Washington County where they farmed and also were involved in the cattle business. Upon their retirement, they moved into Brenham in 1925. They were married for 67 years when John Dietz died in Brenham on 25 March 1950, at the age of 90 years. Alvina Dietz nee Lehmann died just two months later, on 8 June 1950, at her home in Brenham at the age of 87 years. Alvina and John Dietz are buried in the Prairie Lea Cemetery in Brenham.

John and Alvina (Lehmann) Dietz had 10 children. They were:

1. **Emma Louise Friederike Dietz** born 21 July 1883, in Green Oak, Washington Co., Texas, and she died suddenly while visiting her daughter in Giddings, Texas, on 20 October 1954, at the age of 71. Emmie Dietz married **August Wilhelm Friedrich Hauck** on 24 December 1903. August Hauck was born 11 December 1879, in Lexington, Lee Co., Texas, and he died 26 August 1959. Emmie and August Hauck are buried in the Eben Ezer Lutheran Church Cemetery in Berlin, Washington Co., Texas. Emmie and August Hauck had three daughters: **Elsie Wasko Foster** (born 1905; died 1972); **Erva Quebe** (born 1908; died 1989); and **Evelyn Bredthauer**. (born 1912; died 2006)
2. **Ida Eleanor Dietz** born 11 March 1886, in Green Oak, Washington Co., Texas, and she died in Brenham, Texas, on 10 March 1983, the day before her 97th birthday. Eleanor Dietz married Edward Hueske on 25 November 1908. Edward Hueske was born 19 January 1885 and he died 20 July 1967. Eleanor and Edward Hueske are buried in the Prairie Lea Cemetery in Brenham. Eleanor and Ed. Hueske had four children: **Helen Clark** (born 1910; died 2004); **Edna Lampe** (born 1914); and twins, **Edward** (born 1920; died 1998) and **Eleanor Green** (born 1920; died 2004).
3. **John Valentine Dietz, Jr.** born 18 May 1888, in Green Oak, Washington Co., Texas, and he died 1 April 1951, in Brenham, Texas, at the age of 62 years. John Val Dietz, Jr. married **Elsie Ott** on 21 June 1923. Elsie was born 31 March 1904, and she died 19 December 1978. John V. and Elsie Dietz are buried in the Prairie Lea Cemetery in Brenham. John V. and Elsie Dietz had one son: **John Val Dietz** (born 1932; died 2006).
4. **Mathilde Maria "Tillie" Dietz** born 1 July 1890, in Green Oak, Washington Co., Texas, and she died 30 April 1941, in Brenham, Texas, at the age of 50 years. Tillie Dietz married **Arthur Menking** on 1 July 1915, in Rosenberg, Texas. Arthur Menking was born 4 January 1890, and he died 4 November 1936. Tillie and Arthur Menking are buried in the Prairie Lea Cemetery in Brenham. Tillie and Arthur Menking had one daughter: **Mary Louise Kunkel** (born 1916; died 1976). →

5. Josephine Elisabeth Dietz born 10 October 1892, in Green Oak, Washington Co., Texas, and she died in Bellville, Texas, on 11 May 1988, at the age of 95 years. Josie Dietz married **Otto Schulte** on 27 June 1915. Otto Schulte was born 8 March 1892, and he died 9 May 1973. Josie and Otto Schulte are buried in the Prairie Lea Cemetery in Brenham. Josie and Otto Schulte had two children: **Otto J. Schulte** and **Verna Lois Deere**.

6. Albert Louis Dietz born 3 November 1894, in Green Oak, Washington Co., Texas, and he died in Shreveport, Caddo Parish, Louisiana, in August of 1982, at the age of 87 years. Albert Dietz married **Orie Adams** in Shreveport, Louisiana. Orie was born 17 February 1901, and she died in May of 1982. Albert and Orie Dietz are buried in Shreveport. They had one son, **Albert Dietz, Jr.**

7. Edna Gertrude Dietz born 13 November 1896, in Green Oak, Washington Co., Texas, and she died in Brenham, Texas, on 28 May 2000, at the age of 103 years. Edna Dietz married **Oscar Friedrich Wilhelm Bode** on 22 December 1915, in Salem, Washington Co., Texas. Oscar Bode was born 2 February 1892, in Zionsville, Washington Co., Texas, and he died 31 October 1969, in an automobile accident, just west of Brenham, on old Highway 290. Edna and Oscar Bode are buried in the Prairie Lea Cemetery in Brenham. Edna and Oscar Bode had six children: **Bernadine Landua** (born 1917; died 1985); **Ora Nell "Mickey" Schulenberg Jones** (born 1919); **Joyce Grimm** (born 1921; died 2003); **Oscar, Jr.** (born 1923; died 1978); **Harold** (born 1926; died 1999); and **John William "Billy"** (born 1929).

8. Betty Alwine Dietz born 20 June 1899, in Green Oak, Washington Co., Texas, and she died in Brenham, Texas, on 13 January 1977, at the age of 77 years. Betty married **Arthur Geick** on 21 March 1921. Arthur Geick was born 4 November 1894, and he died 5 December 1972. Betty and Arthur Geick are buried in the Prairie Lea Cemetery in Brenham. Betty and Arthur had one son, **Arthur Al Geick**.

9. Louise Dorothea Dietz born 11 September 1901, in Green Oak, Washington Co., Texas, and she died in Brenham, Texas, on 27 October 1982, at the age of 81. Louise Dietz married **Thomas H. Wiese** on 7 February 1920. Tom Wiese was born 23 February 1897, and he died 25 December 1974. Louise and Tom Wiese are buried in the Prairie Lea Cemetery in Brenham. Louise and Tom had two daughters: **Eloise Ruth Routt** (born 1921; died 1994) and **Marian McCord** (who predeceased her mother).

Mathilde Lehmann Werner (1861-1944), the middle daughter of Louis and Friedericke Lehmann.

After her husband's death in 1893, Mathilde moved her children to Germany because she wanted them to be educated there. She planned to eventually return to Texas to live, but became too settled in Europe. She made one visit back to Texas in 1920.

Mathilde died in Hildesheim, Germany, in 1944, as World War II was raging and Germany was being placed more and more on the defensive against the Allied powers.





Alwine (Alvina) Lehmann Dietz, (1863-1950), the youngest child of Louis and Friedericke Lehmann. Alvina was only 12 years old when her mother died.

Alvina married John Dietz, and this marriage lasted 67 years. Alvina was the mother of two sons and eight daughters. Alvina was also a lifelong and very active member of the Eben Ezer Lutheran Church of Berlin.

After their retirement from farming and cattle, Alvina and John Dietz moved from Green Oak into Brenham where they spent their last 25 years living at 903 West Main Street. Alvina died a little over two months after her husband.

10. Hildegard Margaret (Hilda) Dietz born 13 December 1903, in Green Oak, Washington Co., Texas, and she died in Onalaska, Polk Co., Texas, on 21 July 1999, at the age of 95 years. Hilda married **William Wendt, Jr.** on 23 October 1928. William Wendt, Jr. was born 21 November 1905, and he died 3 August 1976. Hilda and William Wendt are buried in the Prairie Lea Cemetery in Brenham. Hilda and William had one son, **Jerry Wendt.**

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Sources: The late Edna Dietz Bode and the late Joyce Bode Grimm; Mrs. Edna Hueske Lampe, and Dr. Edmund Burnett nee Lehmann-a grandson of Adolf Gustav Lehmann. Courthouse records from the Washington County Courthouse in Brenham, Texas. Church records from the Eben Ezer Lutheran Church of Berlin, Washington County, and from the Salem Lutheran Church of Salem, Washington County, Texas. Obituaries obtained from the archives of *The Brenham Banner Press* on microfilm at the Blinn College Library in Brenham.

Edna Gertrude Dietz, born 13 Nov. 1896. Edna is a daughter of John and Alvina (Lehmann) Dietz, and she became the wife of Oscar Bode in 1915. Edna died on 28 May 2000, at the age of 103 years. She lived alone until shortly before her 101st birthday. Edna was the last surviving grandchild of Louis and Friedericke (Clausmeyer) Lehmann.



END

THE BLUFF COMMUNITY IN FAYETTE COUNTY

By Carolyn Heinsohn

The community of Bluff was located on the south side of the Colorado River across from La Grange, Texas in Fayette County between Buckner's Creek and William's Creek. It was named for the high limestone ridge that drops down 200 feet from Monument Hill State Park to the river bottom. This is the most picturesque section of the county with panoramic views of the city of La Grange, the winding river and the beautiful valley below.

The area was settled in the 1830s, although Aylett C. Buckner was already living on the creek that bears his name by the mid-1820s. A great many of the old settlers were Germans who immigrated to Texas during the mid-to-late 1840s, especially after the 1848 revolution in Germany. They were a highly-educated, intelligent group who built fine homes for the era and developed social organizations, shooting clubs and schools. There were also a few Americans of Anglo descent, as well as Moravian and Bohemian immigrants who began arriving in the 1850s. Some of the early families were the Willrichs, Kreisches, Hausmanns, Kraemers, Loehrs, Helmcamps, Huebners, Lauxes, Fiet-sams, Richters, Hensels, Sladczyks, Jandas, Klimiceks, Hilshers, Lidiaks, Adamciks and Rainoseks.

Indians lived here before the white men took over their ideal habitat, which was well-suited for their native lifestyle. They utilized the large boulders below the bluff and the small caves in the cliffs for shelter. The bluff itself provided a vantage point for viewing the countryside to spot on-coming buffalo herds, as well as an endless source of rock used to make tools and arrowheads. The river not only gave them food and water, but also a means of transportation. The woods were filled with wild game, grapes, persimmons, berries, pecans and various roots, bark and leaves used for medicinal purposes. The river bottom had rich soil suitable for simple crops, and the clay found along Buckner's Creek was probably used for making cooking and storage containers. For many years, settlers found a prolific number of artifacts left by these early residents, evidence of their existence in this idyllic setting.

There were also numerous springs, crystal-clear pools and waterfalls tumbling over the rocky ledges. The availability of good water influenced H.L. Kreische, a German stonemason, to build a brewery and his home on the bluff. The topography was perfect for his brewery needs, plus he had an endless source of sandstone rock which was essential for the construction of his three-story brewery that was nestled in a ravine. He took advantage of the downhill slope to collect rainwater in an underground cistern. A limestone kiln that he built was used to provide mortar for the brewery and his three-story home that sat on the very top of the bluff, affording him the best view of the countryside below. The old road and bridges that he built from his brewery down to his ferry across the river on the east side of the bend below the bluff are still evident under a blanket of leaf mulch that has accumulated for over 120 years since the road was last used. Part of the upper road has been cleared by volunteers for a new walking trail within Monument Hill State Park. There is still a clearing from Business 71 south to the river that runs in front of an old stuccoed stone house facing what most likely was Kreische's ferry road, just east of the present-day Business 71 bridge.

Kreische's brewery had a beer hall on the top floor, a popular resort where many local people gathered, usually on Sunday afternoons, dressed in their finest. There was also a pavilion called the Schuetzen Verein (shooting club), which was used for dances, club activities and other entertainment. It was adjacent to the vault that held the remains of the men of the Dawson and Mier expeditions, who were killed in conflict with the Mexicans. The burial vault, monument, brewery ruins and old home have all been incorporated into the state park.

One of the early German schools in the Bluff community was housed in the Teutonia Hall. Another school was located near the Luckenbach family home located on Highway 77 south. Bluff had its own post office and voting box, which was located in the general merchandise store owned by Joseph Hausmann, a descendant of German immigrants, who also built a blacksmith shop and gin adjacent to his two-story home. The old gin collapsed and was removed in 1978, but the old →

abandoned home, store and blacksmith shop stood next to the Hausmann Gin Road for decades, waiting for their demise while resting in the solitude of a small community that died long ago. The home met its fate; however, the store and blacksmith shop were rescued from their impending doom and moved to Marburger Farm, a venue for antique dealers, located between Warrenton and Round Top. Although no longer at their original site, they are now the last remaining vestiges of the old Bluff community, a reminder of times forgotten.

END

Museum raises money for Erath

By JON AWBREY
Staff Writer

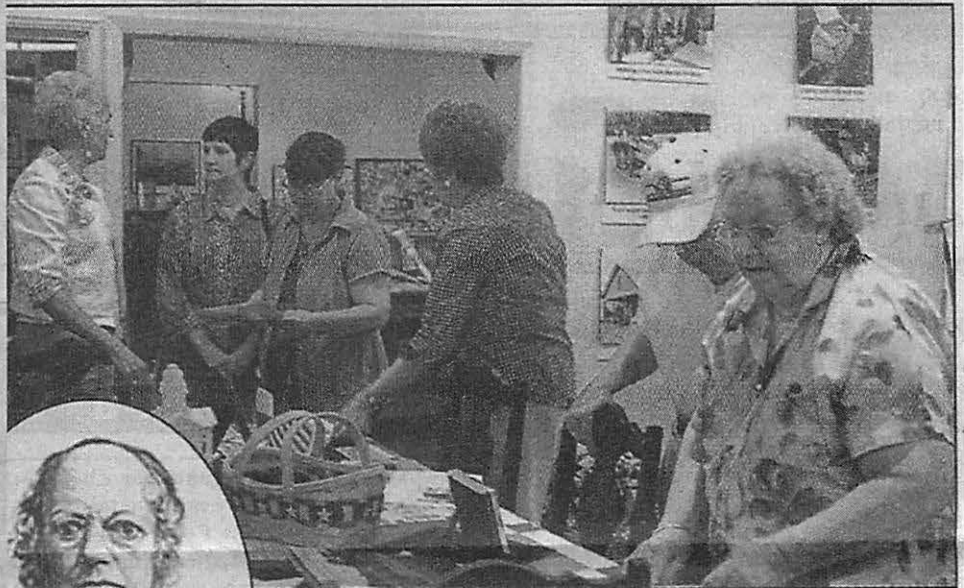
"I knows but vone vord of command, und dot ish 'ShargePoys, Sharge!'"

So goes the military paradigm of Austrian-born Major George B. Erath, 1813-1891.

On Thursday, the Dublin Historical Museum hosted a fundraising event for the restoration of the Erath County Arches, a memorial that the State of Texas erected in honor of Major George B. Erath in 1936, during the Texas centennial celebrations.

"We are supporting the Erath County Arches," said Hartmann, long known for her attention to Erath County historical causes, "by being five-dollar friends of Erath," a campaign that asks museum patrons and other interested citizens to donate \$5 to the cause.

George B. Erath served as a multi-term legislator representing constituents in both the Republic of Texas and Texas state legislatures. Erath was also a veteran of the battle of



BY GEORGE, IT'S ERATH - Dublin historian Mary Yantis, third from right, and Erath County historian Cathey Hartmann, left, inform visitors to the Dublin Historical Museum of the importance of George B. Erath, inset, to local history during a fundraising event Thursday. The museum donated the money raised to ongoing restoration efforts for the Erath Arches, a monument to Erath in Stephenville, and to provide the Arches with a historical marker.

Published in *The Dublin Citizen*,
August 14, 2008

Submitted by Anna Thompson,
Dublin, Texas

END

San Jacinto and a Texas Ranger commander, but is most known in Erath County for leading some of the county's earliest settlers into the region in May of 1855 and laying out the city of

Stephenville.

The Dublin event brought more than 40 visitors to the museum and raised over \$300 to be donated toward restoration efforts and the placing of a historical marker.

GALVESTON CELEBRATES OKTOBERFEST WITH 'Ike's Over Fest'

By Sharon Spoonemore
Contributing writer

"Remember the Island" is Galveston's new battle cry.

Remnants of Ike may remain, but for the people of Galveston life goes on. After weeks of toil and turmoil, they're taking time out to celebrate life on their beloved island with Oktoberfest - a.k.a. "Ike's over Fest" - on Oct. 24-25 offering free admission for all.

It's a "tradition" with a new name. For 27 years islanders and friends have celebrated fall with Oktoberfest which translates to good food, lots of German beer and great music for dancing. Shaking a fist in the face of Ike, they're determined to continue the tradition.

"With everyone working so hard on rebuilding we thought Galveston needed a party, and we might as well be the ones to do it," said Doug Guthrie, pastor of First Evangelical Lutheran Church that hosts the festival with co-sponsor Del Papa Distributing Company. "At first we didn't think it was possible because of flooding in the parish house and members' homes. Then came donations of time and money from people outside the congregation, and we decided we had to do it."

On Friday evening festival-goers will be dancing in the streets when The Band Haywire, one of Austin's favorite country/western and contemporary groups, gets the festival off to a rocking start. The band has been touring since the early 80s and boasts



Courtesy photo

Festival-goers dress the part during the 2007 Oktober Fest event on Galveston Island.

some of Austin's most sought after musicians.

The Lighthouse Cooking Team from the Houston area has volunteered to organize the cooking of smoked sausage, brats and other goodies. The "strudel

lady" who's well known from previous festivals will once again be cooking hot pretzels and strudel on site. A variety of German-style beers, wines and soft drinks will also be available.

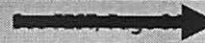
The internationally-acclaimed

IKE'S OVER FEST / OKTOBER FEST

"Ike's over Fest" is on the grounds of and streets adjacent to First Lutheran Church, 25th and Winnie in Galveston Oct. 24-25. Festival hours are 5 to 11 p.m. on Friday; 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. on Saturday. Festival goers are encouraged to dress in German costumes. "Free will" contributions will be gratefully accepted to help with the renovations and repairs of the Parish Hall and other church buildings severely damaged by Hurricane Ike. See www.firstlutherangalveston.com for more details.

Alpenfest Band will add more German flavor to the festival on Saturday. Alpenfest's origins date back to 1970 in a Dickinson, Texas German Restaurant named Hofbräugarten. Singing, dancing and performing songs with the band are all part of the show.

Though vendors' booths will be absent this year, there will be a variety of entertaining children's events. Cash raffle tickets will be sold, and winners will be announced every four hours. The cash prizes will be divided three ways among the ticket winner, the church sponsoring the festival, and a worthy relief effort in Galveston, according to Guthrie.



Submitted by Charles and
Janice Thompson, Houston

The Greater Houston Weekly
October 22, 2008

FEST

Continued from Page 1AA

As the festival winds down, everyone is welcome to attend a special communion service on Saturday evening at 5.30 p.m.

"Communion will be a time to gather at the table to hear a word of hope, receive new strength to go on, and to give thanks for protection and provision to do what needs to be done," said Guthier.

"Our community needs a break and 'Ike's over Fest' will bring us together," said festival chairman Ron Hansen. "It's extremely important to people on the island. We're so

grateful for the overwhelming financial and in kind support of our partners, vendors, and sponsors to ensure that we're able make it happen.

"One example is Jim Flex from Rolyn Companies in Dickinson who was working on the parish hall when he heard that we might not have the Oktoberfest. He insisted that his team would 'do whatever it takes' to help make it happen and started challenging others to do the same. Everyday we're seeing new improvements," he said.

Companies donating time and manpower to cleanup for the festival are encouraging others to donate provisions

and volunteers to assist church members with festival setup and teardown.

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Courtesy photo

German music, food and more are on tap for the Oktoberfest / Ike's Over Fest this weekend on Galveston Island.



Photo by PATRIC SCHNEIDER / HCN

Several church cookers that are normally used for the church's Oktoberfest were damaged due to rising water.

END

HOUSTON'S GERMAN HERITAGE

By TERRY L. SMART

This was one of the presentations on the program of the 2008 Annual Meeting of the German-Texan Heritage Society held at Houston on August 23.

The title "Houston's German Heritage" may seem for some people to be an oxymoron. After all, when most Texans think of German Heritage what first comes to mind is New Braunfels and its annual *Wurstfest* or perhaps Fredericksburg and the German Hill Country. But Houston? It is likely that few people associate Houston with a German heritage.

The truth is that Germans settled at Houston long before immigrants from Germany founded New Braunfels and Fredericksburg and that Germans played a key role in Houston's history. There may have been a few German families living along the banks of Buffalo Bayou even before a town was there. In 1836, the Allen Brothers, a pair of land developers, founded Houston on the banks of Buffalo Bayou a few months after the battle of San Jacinto, naming their new town for the hero of Texas Independence, Sam Houston. The Allens were "con artists." To promote the sale of lots in their new town, their advertisements included descriptions of beautiful non-existent waterfalls on Buffalo Bayou! What their advertisements did not mention were snakes and alligators and mosquitoes and the danger of Yellow Fever.

Many Germans settled at Houston during the town's early years, and they and their descendants contributed to Houston's economic development and cultural life and its politics. Today, however, this German heritage has faded. With a current metropolitan population of millions and with a myriad of ethnic groups, few traces remain of a once strong German influence in Houston. Names of streets and parks are reminders of a German past, as are some of Houston's hospitals and cemeteries. Some of the city's oldest houses and office buildings were built by Germans. And Houston's *Turnverein* and its German singing societies, the *Saengerbund* and the *Liederkrantz*, today continue to preserve a German heritage.

Houston's so-called "East End" once was the site of a large German neighborhood located between Harrisburg Boulevard and Canal Street and stretching from Eastwood Park to the edge of "downtown." In this area, there still are old German street names including Engelke, Freund, Hagerman, Lemke, Neurath, and Schneider Streets. Settegast Park remains. It was named for a prominent German family of the last century. And Canal Street is another reminder that this part of Houston once was predominantly German. Canal Street's original name was German Street. The name was changed during World War I.

The first house east of Houston's city limits was built in the 1870s by a German immigrant family: the Baumann Family. The Baumann house still stands at 317 Eastwood, not far off Harrisburg Boulevard. Because of its unique cottage style, the Baumann House was featured in a 2006 issue of the *Houston Architectural Form*. Other homes built by once prominent German families of the last century can be found elsewhere in the so-called "Heights" and in neighborhoods off South Main Street

The far-west area of Houston now known as "Spring Branch" was first settled by German immigrants in the 1840s. In 1856, these Germans founded what today is St. Peter United Church of Christ on Long Point Road. And in the 1850s, they established the Hillendahl and Koch-Schmidt Cemeteries where many pioneer German settlers are buried. Some street names in the "Spring Branch" area are reminders of a German past. For example, Houstonians who regularly drive on the "Katy Freeway" are probably familiar with exits to Bingle, Gessner, Silber and Voss Roads, all of them named for German settlers. The Galleria is located on Westheimer Road, a busy, major east-west Houston street. Westheimer Road was named for a German immigrant from the Grand Duchy of Baden who had a large farm west of Houston. To carry the produce from his farm to market in Houston, he built a road to town in 1870. That dirt road now is Westheimer Road.

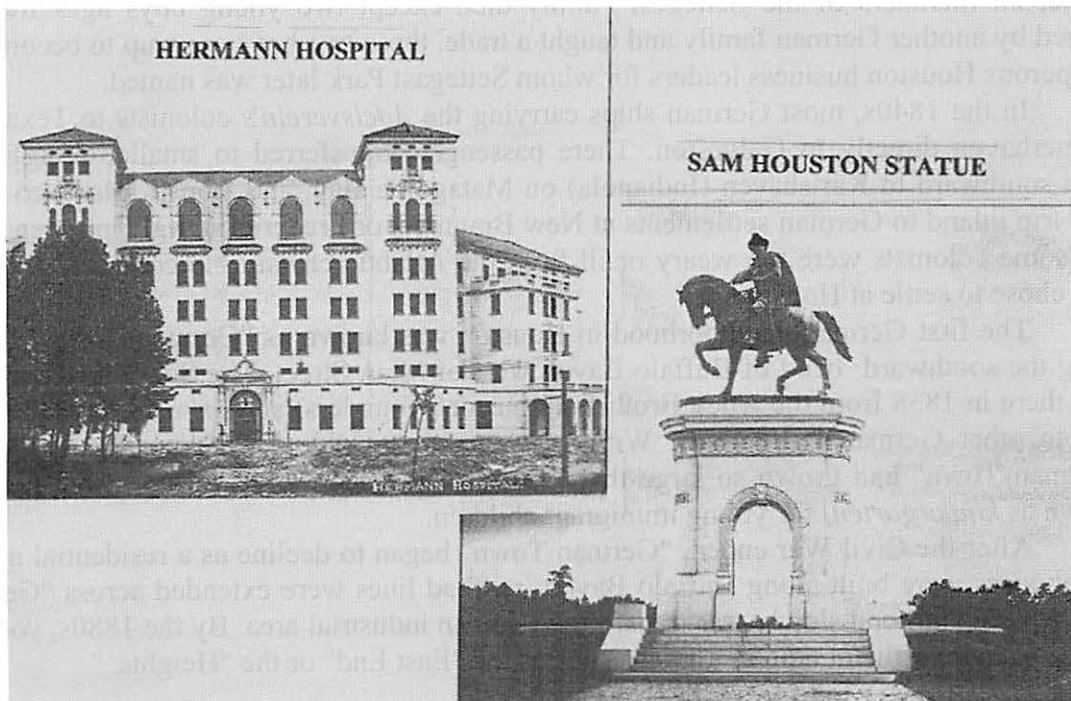


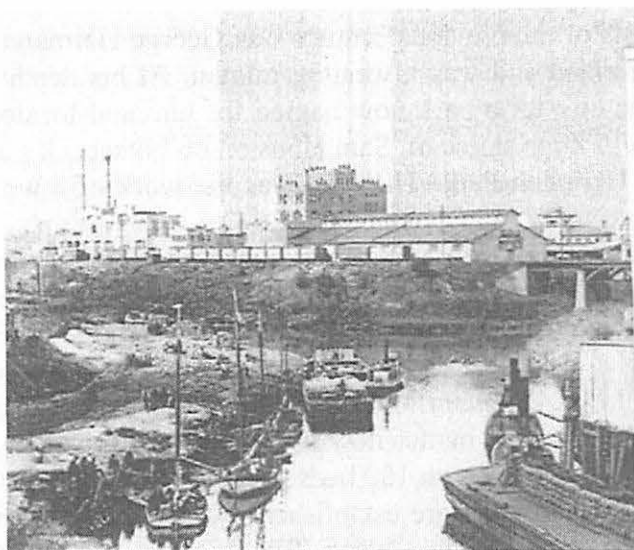
One of Houston's major philanthropists of the previous century was George Hermann. He was the son of a German immigrant from Switzerland and was a wealthy oilman. At his death in 1914, Hermann left almost 300 acres of land to the city for a park now named for him and located east of Main Street and south of downtown Houston. A large statue of Sam Houston on horseback stands atop a monumental arch at the main entrance to Hermann Park. The arch was the work of a well-known German-Texan sculptor, Frank Teich.

Adjacent to Hermann Park is the Hermann Hospital. It also was a gift to Houston from George Hermann, who set aside part of his 2.6 million dollar estate to build a hospital that he stipulated was to serve the city's poor. According to an unsubstantiated story, during a visit to New York City, Hermann fainted and collapsed on a sidewalk. He awoke to find himself in a charity hospital for the poor. The hospital and the medical care were so horrid that Hermann reportedly vowed no Houstonian would ever have to endure medical care in such a hospital, no matter how poor he or she might be. Consequently, the hospital named for Hermann opened in 1925 with 100 beds and a staff of 109 physicians.

Many cemeteries in Houston and Harris County were established by Germans or were small German family burial sites. Of almost 400 cemeteries today, seventy-five or about 20% are German. The first German cemetery in Houston reportedly was located on the south bank of Buffalo Bayou, but unfortunately its unmarked graves cannot be located today. (An early tax assessor-collector claimed the cemetery had disappeared into Buffalo Bayou.) About 1884, the First German Methodist Church (today Bering Memorial United Methodist Church) established a cemetery on the south bank of Buffalo Bayou. It is known as Magnolia Cemetery and is now located on Montrose Avenue between West Dallas Street and the Allen Parkway. A few years later, in 1887, the *Deutsche Gesellschaft* established a cemetery on Washington Avenue for Houston's German community. Its official name was the German Society Cemetery, but some German settlers called it the "Old German Cemetery." In 1918, the name was changed to Washington Cemetery due to the strong anti-German sentiment in Houston created by World War I.

How did early German immigrants reach Houston in the 1830s and after? Some entered Texas from Louisiana then traveled overland to Houston from Nacogdoches or other towns in East Texas. However, most Germans reached Texas by sea. After a long and difficult Atlantic crossing, they landed at Galveston and then continued to Houston. The town was a hub for immigration and the capital of the Republic of Texas in the 1830s. Consequently, some German immigrants decided to remain at Houston rather than continue their travels farther inland to German settlements in Austin County and elsewhere.





SITE OF THE FORMER GERMANTOWN
ABOUT 1900

ORIGINAL BINZ BUILDING IN 1898
AT MAIN AND TEXAS STREETS



In December of 1839, the brig "North" arrived at Galveston from New York City with 130 German immigrants aboard. When these passengers learned a Yellow Fever epidemic was raging at Houston, most of them balked, refusing to leave the ship. Almost all of them returned to New York. Only five families and one unmarried man were willing to land and to make their way inland to Houston. These reportedly were the Bottler, Habermehl, Karcher, Schweickart and Usener Families, and the bachelor's name was Schnell.

Yellow Fever was an ever-present danger to Houston's early settlers. The 1839 epidemic may have killed more than ten percent of the town's 2,000 residents. Later epidemics struck Houston in 1853 and 1867. Sometimes entire families died. The orphaned children of Germans usually were taken in or adopted by other German families. For example, in the 1853 Yellow Fever epidemic, all members of the Settegest Family died except two young boys ages five and seven. Reared by another German family and taught a trade, these two boys grew up to become prominent, prosperous Houston business leaders for whom Settegast Park later was named.

In the 1840s, most German ships carrying the *Adelsverein's* colonists to Texas sailed from Bremerhaven directly to Galveston. Their passengers transferred to smaller vessels that carried them southward to Karlshaven (Indianola) on Matagorda Bay, and from Karlshaven they began a long trip inland to German settlements at New Braunfels or Fredericksburg. Upon reaching Galveston, some colonists were too weary or ill from the Atlantic crossing to continue their travels, and they chose to settle at Houston.

The first German neighborhood in Houston was known as "German Town." It was located along the southward bend of Buffalo Bayou west of Main Street. The Schrimpf Family purchased land there in 1838 from the Allen Brothers (Houston's founders) and then subdivided it into lots for sale to other German immigrants. Within a year, sixty-six lots were purchased. By the 1860s, "German Town" had grown so large that Houston's Women's Club set up a free preschool (later known as *kindergarten*) for young immigrant children.

After the Civil War ended, "German Town" began to decline as a residential neighborhood. Warehouses were built along Buffalo Bayou, railroad lines were extended across "German Town" and the neighborhood slowly was transformed into an industrial area. By the 1880s, young Germans moved to more affluent neighborhoods, such as the "East End" or the "Heights." →

The "Heights" was a residential neighborhood north of Buffalo Bayou. Its name derived from the fact that land on the north side of the bayou was about twenty-five feet higher than land to the South. In the late 1800s, stately homes were built along Heights Boulevard. Many Germans relocated in the area. One German Lutheran congregation relocated in the "Heights" and the church (Bethlehem Lutheran Church) continued to conduct its religious services exclusively in German until 1963.

How large was Houston's German population? There is no definite answer to the question. Most historians agree that by 1840 "hundreds" of Germans had settled at Houston, but estimates of their numbers in 1840 range from twenty-five to fifty percent of the town's population. The following is a list of German families known to reside in Houston in 1840: Barthold, Baumann, Bock, Bohl, Bottler, Brodbeck, Brueggermann, Buchman, Buhn, DeWitt, Dickmann, Ehlinger, Erichson, Ewald, Fischer, Franke, Gasche, Gerlach, Grunder, Habermehl, Hermann, Jaeger, Jung, Karchner, Kastin, Knoll, Koop, Kuykendall, Lemsky, Levenhagen, Miller, Mueller, Otto, Rienitz, Rumpf, Sandman, Schiermann, Schnell, Schrimpf, Schroeder, Schweikert, Shanten, Simmler, Spellenberg, Super, and Usener.

By 1850, Houston's population had slowly grown to about 2,500. Some sources claim that Germans made up twenty percent of this number. Others claim half the town were Germans. When the Civil War began in 1860, some German immigrants may have left Houston because they were loyal to the Union, or because they wanted to escape military service. One reason some Germans emigrated to the United States was to avoid military conscription in Prussia or other German principalities. After the Civil War ended, Houston's population increased rapidly to more than 9,000, and German immigration peaked during the post-war years. German immigrants made up so much of the 1870 population that Houston's first public library advertised books published in both English and German. By 1880, Harris County's population exceeded 16,000. One scholar recently estimated that Germans made up half of the county's population with almost 5,000 Germans living in Houston.

From its founding, Germans played an important role in Houston's political life. A few years after its founding, the town was divided into five "wards," and each of the five elected a member of the City Council (each known as Alderman) that governed Houston. In 1843, German immigrant John W. Schrimpf was elected to represent the Second Ward, and in 1844 another German, R. Levenhagen, was elected to the council. Houston's first German mayor was Henry Scherffius, who served a two-year term from 1890 to 1892.

When public schools first were established, Houston's School Board (whose members were known as trustees) included a German trustee named Gerlach. Germans organized Houston's first Volunteer Fire Department so it is not surprising that a German, W.J. Kohlhauff, served as Houston's Fire Chief.

Germans played an important role in developing Houston's business life. German immigrant, Martin Floeck, built Houston's first brewery in "German Town." Unfortunately, it burned to the ground on its opening day. However, Floeck built a second brewery and later became one of Houston's wealthiest businessmen. Henry Kessler, an immigrant from Silesia, opened a saloon known as "The Round Tent." What made this German beer garden notable is that Houston's City Council often held its meetings there. The Bering Family established a variety of businesses. The Bering Hardware Store on Westheimer Road is today one of Houston's oldest business firms. Other members of the Bering Family acquired 2,000 acres of land west of Houston. There they built a saw mill and opened a lumber business. (Today the Duchesne Academy for girls occupies the site of the Bering saw mill.) Other members of the Bering Family were contractors who in 1867 built the rectory for the Episcopal Church's cathedral in downtown Houston (Christ Church Cathedral). Houston's first "skyscraper" (an office building six stories high) was built by a German, Jacob Binz. When the building opened, the public flocked to see the view from its upper floor. A few years later, an Anglo-American, John Kirby, built a seven stories high "skyscraper" to outdo the Binz Building. (The Binz Building is still in use.) Some of Houston's "senior citizens" may remember the Henke and Pilot chain of grocery stores founded by Germans, or perhaps they shopped at one of the Weingarten grocery stores. Joel Weingarten was a German grocer who operated seventy grocery stores at the time of his death. —>

The Schweikarts were one of the five German families who reached at Galveston on the brig "North" in 1839 and took the risk of traveling to Houston where a Yellow Fever epidemic raged. This family went into the insurance business, insuring other Germans against all sorts of risks. Immigrant John W. Schrimpf and his son John were butchers in Germany, but at Houston they became land speculators who sold lots at "German Town" and became one of Houston's wealthiest families. Two Settegast brothers, orphaned as young boys, were the only members of their family to survive the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1853. By 1870, they opened a meat market, acquired ranch land, and began a dairy. Their descendants today operate the Settegast-Kopf Funeral Home in Houston. One of the early Settegasts was an undertaker who went into business with another German named Kopf, who was a coffin-maker. It proved to be a successful business combination.

The German Society for Texas (*Der deutsche Verein fuer Texas*) was founded in 1840 at Houston by German immigrants to provide assistance for fellow Germans newly-arrived from Europe. The society's goals were to promote the "material and intellectual welfare of all Germans," or in other words, to preserve German culture in Texas. (One of the society's members was German-born Henry Francis Fischer, who was responsible for the *Adelsvereins* acquisition of vast lands in western Texas known as the Fisher-Miller Grant.)

Houston's Germans established a *Turnverein* (athletic club) in 1854. It remains active today as the oldest *Turnverein* in the United States. The club's building and grounds formerly occupied an entire city block bounded by Prairie, Caroline, Texas and Austin Streets. Members of the *Turnverein* organized Houston's first Volunteer Fire Department. In 1858, they organized the Turner Rifles, a paramilitary group of riflemen who volunteered their services to city government in case of rioting or other disorders. The club organized a short-lived school for the children of Houston's German community and also sponsored public dances, concerts and banquets. The menu for one *Turnverein* "stag dinner" included main courses of bear, wild turkey, squirrel, opossum, and rabbit, along with expensive German and French champagnes.

Houston's German community organized an annual *Volkfest* in years following the Civil War to celebrate German culture. This annual event was marked by parades, speeches by political figures (including a Texas governor), band music, dances, and baseball games. The 1874 *Volkfest* featured a mock battle by medieval knights in armor mounted on horseback. Germans brought classical music to Houston. They held the town's first concert in 1840. It included violin, French horn, and piano music, as well as operatic arias. In the 1850s, the first German singing society (the *Maenner Gesangverein*) gave public performances. The *Saengerbund* was organized in 1883 and the *Liederkrantz* in 1924. From 1859 until 1917, fifteen German-language newspapers were published at Houston, most of them weeklies. Unfortunately, anti-German sentiment created by World War I forced all German newspapers to end publication by 1917.

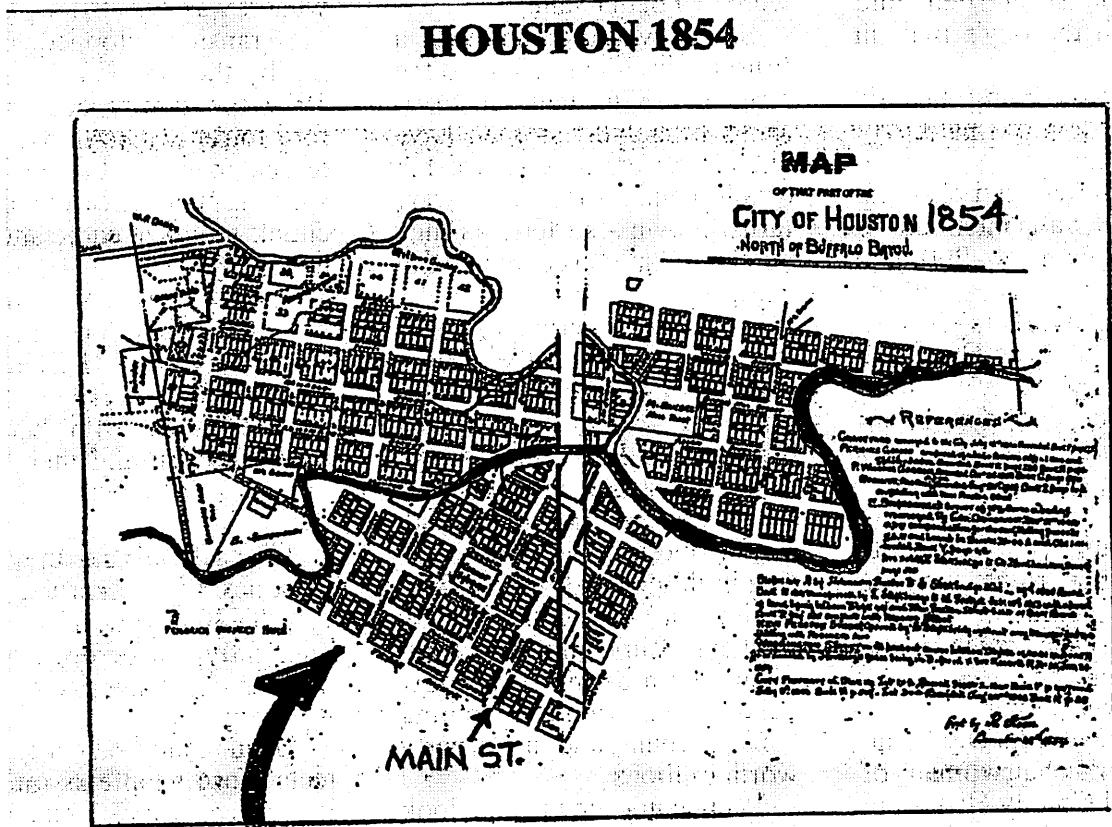
German Lutheran and German Catholic churches were organized at Houston shortly after the town's founding, and in 1847, a German Methodist missionary, H.P. Young (Jung) arrived. His efforts led to the organization of the First German Methodist Church in 1848 (today its is the Bering Memorial United Methodist Church, named for pioneer German settlers). The Methodists built their first church in 1858 at the corner of Milam and McKinney Streets. Most of early Houston's Jewish community were members of Congregation Beth Israel, organized in 1870. The synagogue was located at the corner of Franklin and Crawford Streets.

Why did Houston's German heritage begin to fade? Why did a sense of German identity slowly disappear? Several factors were involved. The original ethnic character of all-German neighborhoods was lost as young Germans moved to other parts of the city, where they were assimilated by the Anglo-American population. The opening of public schools in the 1870s contributed to this assimilation into Anglo-American culture. Private schools for German families were expensive, and they gave way to free public education. Attending public schools meant the descendants of German immigrants had to learn English, the language of the public schools. German was not spoken in schools. Consequently, German lost its importance in the lives of young German-Texans, who in time

gave up spoken German or never learned the language from their parents.

Nothing contributed more to diminishing Houston's German heritage than the impact of World War I. The war created a frenzy of intolerance and anti-German sentiment. Germans were suspect because of their ancestry. A law made it a crime to speak against war with Germany. German-Texans who spoke German in public were threatened. Many German street names were changed. (German Street, for example, became Canal Street.) The German Society Cemetery dropped its original name and became the Washington Cemetery. No German newspapers were printed in Houston after the U.S. entered the war against Germany in 1917. (Sixty years passed before another German-language newspaper was published.) Some German families anglicized their names to avoid identification as Germans. For example, the name Mueller became Miller and Schmidt became Smith. The anti-German hysteria extended even to trivial matters. For example, Frankfurters suddenly became "hot dogs." The new name for Sauerkraut was "Liberty Cabbage." What groceries sold before the war as "German Cheese" in 1917 became "American Cheese." (It still is known as American Cheese.) Physicians no longer treated "German Measles." This childhood illness was simply "Measles." Anti-German sentiment did not disappear with the end of the war, but continued for a decade or more, even at the top levels of state government. For example, in 1919, Texas Governor Hobby vetoed an appropriation for teaching German at the University of Texas (Hobby was a Houstonian!). As a result of all this, what once had been a strong German heritage at Houston went "underground" and slowly faded.

It is ironic that in a city formerly having a strong German heritage, the present Houston telephone directory lists almost 100 Italian restaurants, eighty Greek restaurants and more than a dozen French restaurants, but only five German restaurants. And one of the five is known as "Alfredo's" and another specializes in Russian cuisine!

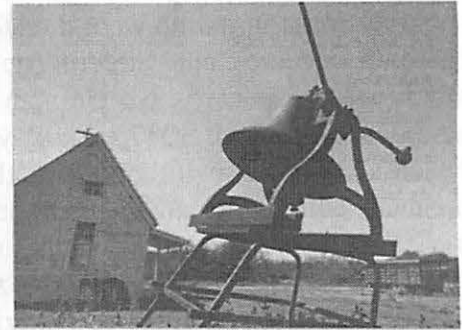


**ORIGINAL GERMANTOWN
SOUTH OF BUFFALO BAYOU**

END

Rockwall seeks to annex historic ranch

Dallas Morning News METRO, September 8, 2008



An old bell once rang at mealtime. Rockwall seeks to annex the Hobo Ranch property to prevent haphazard development.

Rockwall wants to annex a large historic property

By JAY PARSONS Staff Writer jparsons@dallasnews.com

On Aug. 1, Zilla Maxine Zollner Brooks shuffled into the den with the day's mail in hand.

"My land is being taken!" the Zollner family matriarch, 76, told her children.

A letter announced that the city of Rockwall intended to annex the family's 900-acre "Hobo Ranch," so called for the transient workers it employed for a century. Once one of Rockwall County's ruling families, the Zollners found themselves powerless.

Their fight typifies the tug-of-war between modernization and preservation, city interests and landowner rights on the edge of development. But the case stands out because of the unusual history of the once nationally known farm.

"It was huge in its day," said Sheri Fowler, chairwoman of the Rockwall County Historical Commission. "The Zollner name was very big. As you grow to a city of 50,000 people, you mention 'Zollner' and they wouldn't know. But their family is very proud of their

name. You wish their farm were in a better state."

Since Mattias Zollner, a Prussian immigrant, started the farm in 1876, tens of thousands of home-less men have walked its dirt road in search of a job and a roof. None were turned down - so long as they agreed to bathe weekly and not cuss, fight or drink

In its time, a period of more than a century, the Hobo Ranch was a town-within-a-farm. It had a barbershop, domino hall, commissary, dorms, mess hall and chapel. Today along that dirt road, you'll find mobile homes, rotting buildings and rusting farm equipment, cattle and a few donkeys. Little impressive remains but a de-termined blue-collar family with a dwindling bank account and a property worth millions.

"You come down and look and see just run-down old buildings," said Nathaniel Bendorf, Mrs. Brooks' 27-year-old grand-son, who lives on the ranch. "My grandma

and my mom, they still see what it was."

Transients stopped coming by the late 1970's and by 1979 the family couldn't afford to rely on farming. They leased much of the land to a sharecropper and retained a chunk to graze cattle and bale hay.

Today; Mrs. Brooks - whose husband, former county Commissioner David V. Brooks, died in 1989 - lives on the ranch with her five adult children and their families. Most have outside jobs.

City officials say they want to annex the property to prevent haphazard development - un-sightly metal roofs, equipment stored outdoors, collapsing equipment.

"Annexation actually protects those people as much as it protects the citizens of Rockwall," City Council member Glenn Farris said. Annexation would not take the Zollners' land but could make it more expensive to hold.



The city, following state law, has offered an agreement not to annex the land for one year - on the condition that the Zollners don't develop it. Such deals give landowners time to figure out whether to sell or to find money to get their property up to code and pay city taxes and fees. The city could legally offer an agreement as long as 15 years, but Mayor Bill Cecil said that's unlikely. Mr. Farris said he would agree to short-term extensions as long as the Zollners request them. That way, officials said, the Zollners could keep their way of life. A decision could come soon, unless discussions drag out.

Trouble is, there's no guarantee future council members would continue the extensions.

"If we have to abide by codes, we would totally lose our ranch, and that's what they want," said Zilla Kay Aaron, Mrs. Brooks' daughter. "They want us to move so they can put those damn two-story tract homes. ... My mom's been up since 3 a.m. worried sick."

As much as the Zollners trusted transient workers - paying them by the honor system - the family is deeply suspicious of government. They accused the city of hiring a pilot to fly low over their ranch to scare them.

"I have no idea what they're talking about there," Mr. Cecil said

The city of Dallas forced the Zollners to sell 200 acres to build Lake Ray Hubbard in the 1960s. Four decades later, the Zollners fear that if their land is annexed, government will use eminent domain to take more of it.

"You take my land to build a jailhouse, the inmates break out and kill my kids and my wife," Mr. Bendorf told the council last week at a packed hearing.



The Hobo Ranch chapel, seen here in the early 1900s, once served transients. Tens of thousands of homeless men came to the ranch in search of a job and a roof.

"That's something I think about. You might not, but I do."

The value of the property is unclear. Mr. Farris estimated it at \$35 million; the Zollners say it's significantly more.

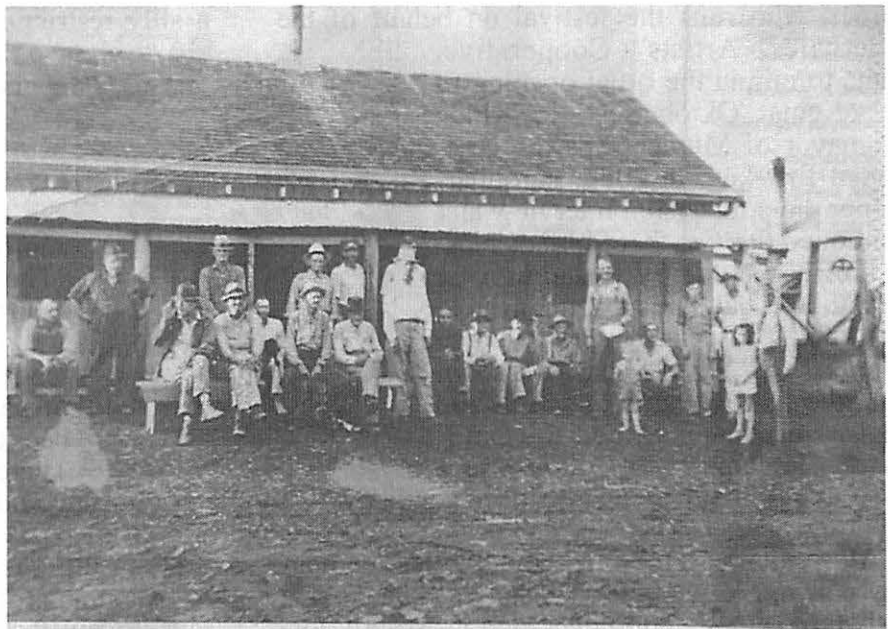
Mrs. Fowler of the county historical commission said many in similar situations are happy to sell. "But there are others that say the land has value because it's land - not because it's worth money, but it's the blood, sweat and tears that went into it."

The Zollners note they have rebuffed offers.

"How many times did we tell them we're not selling?" said David W. Brooks, Mrs. Brooks' son. "Do they have hearing problems?"

But others who have made such pledges have ended up selling to developers. "It's their land, it's great," Mr. Farris said of the Zollners. But when something does happen, we want to be able to protect the city.

"I guarantee people are going to them telling them to develop their land."



Transients stood outside the Hobo Ranch domino hall in the early 1900s. The ranch also had a commissary and mess hall. Annexation wouldn't take the 900-acre property away from the Zollner family but could make it more expensive to hold.

Submitted by Ed
Boehringer, Dallas

END

Beer Is Good

By Robb Walsh
Dallas Observer
October 16-22, 2008

Submitted by Ed
Boehringer, Dallas

Texans love the suds, so why won't the Legislature and booze lobby let us have more of the fancy stuff?

Oktoberfest in Fredericksburg starts with a free glass of Shiner "Helles," a crisp, golden-colored Czech-style pilsner. When the gates to Fredericksburg's Marktplatz open on this Friday evening at six, more than 100 people get in line in front of the keg stand where Shiner brew master Jimmy Mauric and his crew tap the ceremonial first keg of beer. It is all gone inside of 15 minutes.

Shiner has been tapping the first keg at Oktoberfest in Fredericksburg since 2000. The festival's director, Debbie Farquhar-Garner, pays for the keg and invites the public to come and talk to the brew master. "I wanted a Texas-German brewery to kick off the party," she says. "It's a Texas-German festival after all." Farquhar-Garner, who runs the festival on behalf of the Pedernales Artists' Cooperative, wants to mimic the ritual opening of the original Oktoberfest, in which the mayor of Munich taps the ceremonial first keg. In 2000, Farquhar-Garner did a television interview and mentioned the *fact* that Shiner's master brewer would be on hand to meet the public. That landed her in trouble with the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission. "Every year I sit down with the TABC, and they tell me what we can and can't do," the Oktoberfest director says. "I found out that talking about a specific beer company is a big no-no."

At Munich's Oktoberfest, the big beer companies put on the party. In Texas, it's illegal for a festival to even mention beer, and it's strictly forbidden for a beer company to donate alcohol. Oktoberfest in Fredericksburg is the final stop on my summer beer tour of Texas. I have been drinking craft beers and visiting breweries and

brewpubs all summer in an attempt to gauge the zeitgeist of Texas beer culture. When it comes to beer, Texas is a puzzling place. We are a beer loving people, thanks to our cultural heritage, but we are also the former home of Carrie Nation and the epicenter of a 150 year-old Prohibitionist tradition. Statistically, we are among the nation's biggest beer drinkers, but our liquor laws make it ridiculously difficult to run a brewery, a brewpub or a beer festival. There are now 70 craft breweries in Michigan and 60 in New York state. Texas has just six. Written by defeated Prohibitionists, the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code was designed to promote public temperance. It prohibits Texas beer, wine and liquor companies from offering any encouragement to drink alcohol—a silly restriction, in light of the beer commercials we are bombarded with on television every day.



At Oktoberfest in Munich, 6.2 million people consumed more than 6 million liters of beer in 2007. Farquhar-Garner can't disclose how much beer is consumed at Fredericksburg's Oktoberfest. "The TABC won't let me," she says with "a wry smile". She can say that the festival has been setting new records for attendance over the past few years, thanks in part to a renewed interest in German beer traditions."

There's a new attitude about beer sweeping the state and the country. Sales of main stream American beers are flat, while the sales of quality beers are up. "The American palate has changed, and so has the attitude about food," Farquhar-Garner says. "New tastes in beer and wine are part of it. People are coming to Fredericksburg to visit the traditional German Biergartens, the artisan sausage makers, the old German bakeries and the Hill Country wineries. "Culinary tourism is a big deal →

around here these days," she says. Farquhar-Garner credits a younger crowd for the growing interest.

On the bandstand, the accordion player, clad in lederhosen, sings the beginning of the old Oktoberfest toasting song, "*Ein prosit, Ein prosit...*" The music and the dancers stop, the band members reach for their glasses and hundreds of people sitting at picnic tables around the dance floor and in the adjoining biergarten area raise their glasses together. "*Ein prosit, ein prosit, der Gemutlichkeit,*" they all sing. "*Ein, zwei, drei,*" shouts the accordion player, and then everyone drinks up.

While the older folks gravitate toward the oompah music and the dance floor, the young bunch gathers at the tables beside the German beer tent, where the traditional German Oktoberfest beers are available on draft. You can't miss this gang—they are the ones with the chicken hats, the "Bier Bitch" T-shirts and the pyramids made of empty beer cups on their tables.

The control of the TABC by the industry it is supposed to regulate is well-known, but seldom does the sleazy arrangement get any public scrutiny. Last year, we got a rare glimpse inside the worm can when the TABC came up for "sunset review" by a legislative commission that periodically checks over state agencies for waste and inefficiency. A citizen appointee to the review commission was so disgusted that he wrote a scathing minority report. In it, Austin lawyer Howard Wolf, once a Fulbright and Jaworski attorney and the former president of Continental Airlines, called the state's liquor regulation "a corrupt system that no longer serves the public interest. The wholesalers' control of the system thwarts the free market and protects the industry at the expense of consumers," Wolf said. Thanks to laws that bend in their favor, the big distributors are making enormous profits. Wolf had run into the liquor lobby before, when he served on the Tax Reform Commission. Seeking to reduce property taxes and prevent a state income tax, the commission looked for additional sources of revenue. Wolf was shocked to discover that Texas liquor taxes are among the lowest in the country and hadn't been raised since the 1980s. The tax on beer in Texas is 20 cents a gallon versus the national average of 26 cents. Texas wine producers and importers pay 20 cents a gallon, compared with a national average of 79 cents. Liquor is taxed at \$2.40 a gallon, compared with a national average of \$5.52

When Wolf brought up the idea of raising the tax on beer, wine and liquor, a move that could easily generate millions of dollars, he was told

to forget about it. Such a measure would fail to gain legislative support, officials told him. In other words, our state representatives would rather hike our property taxes than risk offending the liquor lobby.

The constant presence of the lobbyists in the gallery during the TABC's sunset review prompted an especially amusing passage in Wolf's report. "Poised like lions on a patch of high ground in the Serengeti, occasionally swishing their tails so their presence would be noted, the lions of the lobby watched at hearings to ensure that no Republican elephant or Democratic mule would dare stray from the prescribed path," he wrote.

Wolf was barred from voicing his complaints by the commission chair, but he issued his minority report anyway. Shortly after the vote, the wholesale liquor distributors reported donating \$1.38 million to the campaigns of more than 150 state officials, including most legislators and Governor Rick Perry.

After standing in line for 15 minutes at Saint Arnold brewery in Houston on a Saturday afternoon tour, I finally got a draft of "Fancy Lawnmower," St. Arnold's German-style Kolsch beer. Kolsch is made with unusual yeast—an ale yeast that ferments at lager temperatures, giving the beer a clean, fruity flavor. The beer is also made with German hops that give it a delicate floral aroma.

The "Fancy Lawnmower" name is an inside joke for beer lovers, explains Brock Wagner, Saint Arnold's founder. When you open a beer geek's refrigerator, he says, you see bottle after bottle of unusual and expensive craft beers and imports from around the world. Hidden away in the back, behind all the good stuff, you'll also find a bottle of Pabst Blue Ribbon or some other cheap American brew. If you ask about it, he'll say, "Oh, that's my lawn mower beer, the stuff I guzzle on a hot day after mowing the lawn." So the name "Fancy Lawnmower" is Saint Arnold's way of saying, "This is our unassuming, easy drinking beer."



Kosmos Spoetzl was a party waiting to happen. →

I drank my Fancy Lawnmower standing up. There were a dozen or so picnic tables in the tasting room, but they were already packed with beer drinkers. When the doors opened for the brewery tour and tasting at 1 p.m., there were already 100 people or so in line. Around 550 people typically show up. The tour is conducted by a guide who explains the brewing process and recites the gallon capacity of various steel tanks. But few in the crowd pay any attention to him. First there is a mad dash to claim the picnic tables, and then the lines to get a beer start to grow.

The Rahr & Sons Brewery in Fort Worth used to host a free tour on Saturdays followed by a tasting, but they changed their policy. In an attempt to cut down on the throngs of college students who were only interested in the free beer, they now charge \$5 for the tour. There's a \$5 charge for the Saturday tour of the Saint Arnold's brewery too. But it hasn't cut down on the number of college students. They arrive early carrying elaborate lunch provisions and to claim tables.

On the Saint Arnold tour, you get a souvenir glass and four wooden tokens good for filling it up. The trick is to buy one of the half-liter steins in the gift shop, a guy standing in line with a Subway sandwich and a half-liter glass volunteers. The tokens are good for a fill-up, but you can hand them any size Saint Arnold glass you want. The guy with the glass had driven all the way from College Station just to hang out at Saint Arnold's this afternoon. And he says he'd taken the tour half a dozen times before—a lot of trouble to go through to drink some beer. "But it's really good beer," he says.

At the brewery in Shiner, I took a tour with a half dozen people. The copper tanks, the automated bottling line and the old brewery building were impressive. So were the stories and photographs of the worldly entrepreneur who started it all, Kosmos Spoetzl.

Jimmy Mauric has worked as a brewmaster at Shiner for 31 years. Outside the brewery, he handed me a glass of Shiner's citrusy hefeweizen, a wheat beer made with orange peel and live yeasts. I love hefeweizens, but I had never had Shiner's before. I was shocked by how good it was.

Next, Mauric poured a glass of the blackest beer I have ever seen. "Bohemian Black Lager was our anniversary brew a few years ago," he says. Known as *schwarzbier* (black beer) in Germany, this style of lager is made by dark-roasting the malt. Shiner's version is made with five different German malts and quite a bit of hops. While it had a hearty flavor, it wasn't nearly as heavy as it looked.



"This is a lot milder than a typical German *schwarzbier*, isn't it?" I ask diplomatically as I consider the bottom of my glass. Extreme beer geeks criticize Shiner's new craft brews as being watered-down versions of the real thing. Mauric shrugs off the criticism. "Mild is good. I can live with mild," the brew master says.

American mainstream beers are formulated for "session drinking," the consumption of many beers over the course of a few hours. These weak American lagers and light beers differ from the international standard of stronger, more flavorful beers that are consumed in smaller quantities.

Texas craft brewers are aiming at the international style. Shiner and the big American brewers are looking for ways to straddle the fence. They can't afford to lose the session drinkers who still buy the most beer, but they want to get in on the craft beer movement. "We are going for fuller flavors, but we are also going for drinkability," Mauric says. "You could drink a couple of those pretty easily, right?" he asks. I had to agree. And so have a lot of other Shiner customers. "The Bohemian Black is now our No. 2 selling beer after Shiner Bock," Mauric says.

"Who's drinking these new beers?" I ask. "My daughter and her friends," he says with a laugh. His 24-year-old daughter loves Shiner's new varieties of beer; she is planning a Shiner beer-themed wedding.

"It used to be the old German guys that asked all the questions on the beer tours," Jimmy Mauric says. "Now it's the young kids. They want to know what kind of malt and what kind of hops we are using. These kids know their beer." But it's not just that. "The American palate has changed," Mauric says. "People want some flavor in their beer. And so here at Shiner, we are getting back to our roots as craft brewers." →

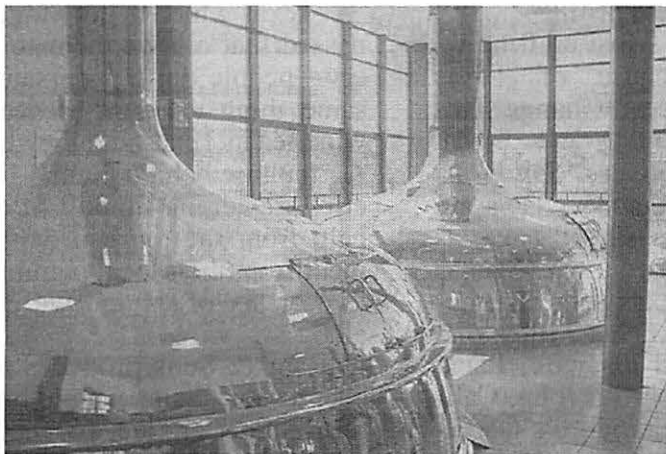
The first breweries in Texas appeared in German-settled areas around 1840. These tiny operations would be called craft breweries today—they made highly individual beers in small quantities for local markets. Without ice or refrigeration, they could only brew during the colder months.

While the earliest American breweries produced English-style ales and porters with fast-acting yeasts that left lots of residual sugars and malt flavors in the barrel, the German settlers of Texas longed for the cleaner, crisper flavor of traditional German lagers. Lager beers require aging at cool temperatures for a month or more while a secondary fermentation converts residual malt sugars to alcohol.

In 1870, there were some 77 breweries in the state, mostly located in the German areas. Then the king of beers arrived. Anheuser-Busch came to Texas in 1877 with a consistent lager beer. The company advertised heavily and bought up Texas ice houses. Undercapitalized native Texas breweries couldn't compete. By the time Prohibition arrived in 1918, there were only 18 breweries left in Texas.

One of those survivors was Shiner. The brewery was founded in 1909 by the Shiner Brewing Association, a group of German-Texans in the small town of the same name. By 1914, they realized they needed a professional, so they hired a German brewer named Kosmos Spoetzl who had previously set up a brewery in Cairo, Egypt.

In 1915, Spoetzl bought the business and changed the name to Spoetzl Brewery. Cigar-chomping Spoetzl was a short German man but a larger-than-life character. His earliest marketing strategy was to ride around the countryside with kegs of Shiner beer iced down in the back of a horse-drawn carriage. When he saw a farmer plowing his field, a cowboy riding by on a horse, or another wagon driver, he waved them down and poured them an ice cold Shiner. When he started driving a car, he filled the trunk with ice and beer. No wonder he was so well-loved—wherever he went, Spoetzl was a party waiting to happen. When Prohibition closed the brewery, Spoetzl survived by continuing to run the ice factory and brewing alcohol-free beer. The near beer is made just like regular beer, and



then the alcohol is boiled away. The tour leader who took us around the brewery alleged that sometimes Spoetzl forgot the alcohol removal step.

When Prohibition ended, Congress was obsessed with preventing monopolies and busting trusts, and so it mandated that the revived liquor industry follow a "three-tier system of distribution—manufacturers, distributors and retailers were licensed separately. You could only have one kind of license. The three tier system has its merits—it prevents "tied houses," bars owned by beer companies that only sell one brand. And if you've ever wandered into a Courage pub in England and asked for a Guinness, you understand why beer companies shouldn't own bars.

The advent of television advertising in the 1950s brought about the rise of national brands like Coke, McDonald's and Budweiser. The beer industry contracted violently. There were thousands of breweries in America in the 1870s, but by 1970, there were only 90 left.

Texas breweries once had considerable political clout. But when they disappeared, the political vacuum was filled by the middle tier of the three-tier system, Texas liquor distributors. Two lobbyists, nicknamed "The Booze Brothers," keep Texas liquor laws under industry control.

On the beer side, there's Mike McKinney, a former appointments secretary to Governor Preston Smith who represents the Texas Wholesale Beer Distributors. And on the wine and liquor side, there's Butch Sparks. Known for their generous campaign contributions and ability to arrange favors, the Booze Brothers hold sway over almost every politician in Texas.

Did he just say, "Budweiser American Ale?" The first time I saw the television commercial announcing that Budweiser was coming out with an American Ale, my jaw hit the carpet. It's hard to find, but there are some beer experts who have tried it. Most of them found it surprisingly good.

Budweiser American Ale is an amber ale with more malt, more hops, more color and more body than anything else Budweiser makes. And a six-pack of it will sell for \$1.50 more than Budweiser's traditional lager, which will put it on a par with craft beers. Scott Birdwell, owner of De Falco's Home Wine & Beer Supplies and a leader of the Houston beer geek scene, e-mailed his comments. "I'm not a fan of Anheuser-Busch—neither their products or their iron fist when it comes to Texas liquor laws. And I've had —>

very low expectations since Anheuser-Busch seems to brew to the lowest common denominator. But I was somewhat pleasantly surprised. Don't get me wrong, this is not Sierra Nevada Pale Ale, but it wasn't bad. The body was fuller and the malt flavor richer than I expected."

"I am delighted that Budweiser has started making ale," says Brock Wagner of Saint Arnold. "I think it validates what we've been doing."

Budweiser has been trying to get into the craft beer business for a long time. Anheuser-Busch already makes Ziegenbock to compete with Shiner in Texas and a beer called Pacific Ridge Pale Ale to compete with Sierra Nevada in California. It was only a matter of time before they went national with a specialty beer.

"The market for craft beers has been growing at around 12 percent a year for the last few years, while the market for mainstream beers is flat," says Tony Formby, managing partner of Rahr & Sons Brewery in Fort Worth.

Everybody is trying to get in on the microbrewery action. A new crop of craft breweries is popping up all over the country, and while dozens of craft brewers and brewpubs opened in Texas in the 1990s, most are gone now. The brewpub laws were so restrictive, almost none of them could make it. The smallest of the microbreweries couldn't get adequate distribution; the biggest were bought up by mainstream brewers.

"Our brewery has been around for four years. We almost went under once, and now we are just now beginning to see a profit," Formby says. "We're lucky. Most craft breweries don't make it because of Texas laws" (See "Want More Beer? Change This Law!")

Bill Metzger, who publishes *Southwest Brewing News*, agrees. "Better beer laws are sorely needed in Texas," he says. "Texas is falling behind the rest of the country." Texas beer drinkers are making Texas beer distributors very, very rich. Take Dallas Miller distributor Barry Andrews and his wife, Lana, for instance. Their mansion in La Jolla, California, starred in Steven Soderbergh's Oscar-winning 2000 movie *Traffic*. The Andrews mansion poses as the swankiend of Catherine Zeta-Jones and her drug lord husband. It's a posh pad—and it was paid for with our beer money.

Changing the liquor laws to let small

breweries eke out a living by selling a few cases of beer direct to the public wouldn't break wealthy distributors like the Andrewses nor would it have much effect on the big beer companies. But it would help Texas culinary tourism, the Texas artisan food movement and the Texas restaurant scene. And as Brock Wagner has pointed out, "We are talking about less beer than the Anheuser-Busch brewery in Houston spills in a week."

Want More Beer? Change this Law!

There's a Texas law that prohibits breweries from selling their beer in their gift shops. Bill Metzger, the publisher of *South Brewing News*, says it's the worst of any bad beer laws in Texas. "It doesn't make any sense," he says. "It's like you make a killer brisket at your barbecue joint, and when people come to visit you have to tell them you can't sell them any. I can't tell you how many small breweries in New York and California have told me that without their gift shop they would go out of business."

Once you subtract retail markup and the distributor's cut, a small brewery sees very little of the price you pay for a six pack in a supermarket. Fledgling craft breweries don't make enough beer to interest distributors or retailers, says Tony Formby, managing partner of Rahr & Sons Brewery in Fort Worth. Selling beer for full retail from a gift shop can help a tiny brewery survive.

But it's not just the profits that make on-site sales so important; it's the marketing. When you go to a brewery, you want to buy the beer you just tasted and then show it off to your friends, Metzger says. "That creates a buzz that gives the little guys a chance to grow."

"Texas wineries got together and got a law passed that allows them to sell bottles at the winery—people don't understand why we can't do the same thing. The difference is that there are 160 wineries in Texas and they have the Department of Agriculture behind them," Formby says. The wineries are getting support from the wine distributors, help from the tourism department and encouragement from their local communities. "There are only five or six of us and we don't get any support at all."

Rahr & Sons produces around 5,000 barrels of beer a year. Saint Arnold brews around 18,000 barrels. Shiner produces 550,000 barrels a year. Compare these amounts to the Anheuser-Busch brewery in Houston, one of 12 around the country, which has a capacity of 12 million barrels a year.

In 2007 Brock Wagner, the founder of Saint Arnold Brewing Co., led a coalition called Friends of Texas Microbreweries in an attempt to convince →

the Texas Legislature's House Licensing and Administrative Procedures Committee to change the law to allow sales at microbreweries.

"Every place where microbreweries have flourished, the laws have been changed to give them the ability to sell to the public," Wagner points out. Every member of the Legislature he talked to in Austin was supportive, but the bill never reached the committee.

Mike McKinney, the beer lobbyist who represents Wholesale Beer Distributors of Texas, the Budweiser and Miller distributors, had a lot to do with the death of this bill. The beer distributors are major campaign contrib-

utors to licensing committee chair Kino Flores, a Palmview Democrat, as well as just about every other politician in the state of Texas.

Wagner vows to try again in 2009.

"The wholesalers are forcing people in Texas to buy beer from breweries in other states because they will not allow the laws to change," Metzger warns. "The Texas beer wholesalers do a great job of protecting their own interests, but they have been a terrible force in preventing small craft breweries from growing."

"If the Texas beer wholesalers had their way," one craft brewer quips, "we'd all drink Bud and Miller in cans, and we'd have to buy them a case at a time."

Five Places to Drink Beer Around Dallas

Flying Saucer

14999 Montfort Drive, Addison
972-934-2537

When it comes to beer-drinking havens, this is one of the area's most respected. Not only does it have longevity, but also a hefty selection to choose from. Sample brews from England, Germany, Belgium—even Texas—both familiar names and microbrews.

Ginger Man

2718 Boll St.
214-754-8771

Caters to everyone from the business elite to the rest of us. Popular since it opened in 1992, it features rotating beers on tap, with seasonal creations when available.

Not a large selection, but a well-considered one. The beer garden-style patio out back is also a big draw.

Fillmore Pub

1004 E. 15th St., Plano
972-423-2400.

Not really a trendy place; more the kind of pub you find and make your own. It usually features at least one microbrew from Texas, a dozen beers on tap and a generous assortment of bottled beer—up to 80 in stock.

Café Rembrandt

703 McKinney Ave.
214-468-0073

A little more relaxed and sophisticated

than your average beer hall, Café Rembrandt generally offers 10 brews on tap and two or three dozen bottled options. They also stock a nice set of Belgian ales. Started by some folks from the Netherlands (the name's a dead giveaway).

The Old Monk

2847 N. Henderson Ave.
214-821-1880.

It's no stretch to call this "European"-style pub an institution. The atmosphere is proper: dark, noisy and full of motion. Serves a number of bottled beers from all over the world, with new and curious selections posted on chalkboards around the room.

My 10 Top Texas Beers

Here are my top-five year-round beers, in order:

1. Saint Arnold Elissa

If you love crisp, bitter, hoppy beers, you will fall hard for this India Pale Ale (IPA) named after Galveston's tall ship.

2. Live Oak Pliz

Live Oak beers are sold on draft to select pubs and restaurants around the state that cater to beer lovers. All of their beers are extremely well-made, but the Czech-style pilsner is spectacular.

3. Real Ale Full Moon Pale Rye Ale

The hippest brewer in Texas, Real Ale in Blanco makes this unusually crisp, rye-

flavored ale that goes exceptionally well with food.

4. Rahr & Sons Ugly Pug

The Fort Worth microbrewery's No. 1 seller is a German *schwarzbier* made with dark roasted malts for a rich flavor and dark color.

5. Shiner Bohemian Black Lager

Another German *schwarzbier*—this one was made to celebrate the brewery's anniversary, but it was so popular it's now made year-round. It's Shiner's No. 2 seller after Shiner Bock and much more interesting.

My top-five seasonal beers, in order:

1. Real Ale's Shade Grown Coffee Porter

Available on draft in the wintertime, this intense porter is made with Katz's fair trade coffee.

2. Saint Arnold Summer Pils

A crisp, refreshing, delicious summer Czech-style Pilsner.

3. Rahr & Sons Bucking Bock

A sweet, golden *maibock* (spring bock) that's shockingly good.

4. Live Oak Hefewelzen

You can get this spring and summer wheat beer with live yeast and citrus flavors on draft only—but it's one of the best hefewelzens in the country.

5. Saint Arnold Christmas Ale

Lots of malt, lots of hops and lots of alcohol make this sweet, spicy, hearty ale a favorite for the holiday season.

Also noted:

Shiner "Anniversary Series" 96-100

Counting down to their 100th Birthday in 2009, Shiner has released a series of

craft-brewed beers. The beer called 96 was a Marzen, 97 was Bohemian Black (now a year-round beer), 98 was an amber lager and 99, which is currently on the market, is a Helles, a Czech-style pilsner. In January 2009, 100 will be released.

Saint Arnold Divine Reserve Series 1-7

Each year Saint Arnold's brewmasters get to go wild with a limited-edition beer (or two). If you can find them, buy them. They are always fabulous. Divine Reserve No. 5 was a Russian Imperial Stout that *Beer Advocate* named one of the Best 25 American Beers of 2007.

Southern Star

Southern Star is the newest microbrewery in Texas. They are located in Conroe, and they just released their first beer, Southern Star Pine Belt Pale Ale comes in a 16-ounce "tall boy" can. —Robb Walsh

END

People

Kneupper's polka music had thousands dancing at NIOSA, Wurstfest

by Edmund Tijerina, San Antonio Express News, November 7, 2008

After retiring from Randolph AFB, he founded the Jubilee Polka Band

If you did the Chicken Dance in the German pavilion at a Night in Old San Antonio, you may have enjoyed the music of Urban Kneupper. His group, the Jubilee Polka Band, played that venue, as well as many others, all around San Antonio.

Kneupper, 77, died Tuesday of cancer.

He showed a musical talent at a very young age. As a boy, he picked up some of the basics of the accordion from his grandfather, who would play while his pet parrot perched on his shoulder and belted out German tunes.

After his grandfather died, Kneupper got one of his accordions, and his father sent him to music lessons. When he was older, Kneupper played with a country western band to earn money to pay for more lessons.

He served a brief stint in the Coast Guard, wife Lucille recalled, and then played with a band in New Braunfels, the Rhythm Riders. Then he put down his instrument to focus on his work and family responsibilities. He worked at Randolph AFB as a mechanical superintendent.

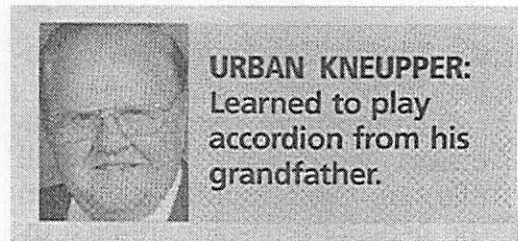
When he retired, he resumed playing music. He founded the Jubilee Polka Band in 1988. Although the group was best known for polkas, they could play all different types of music, she said. "I asked him what his favorite song was," she said. "He said he just couldn't make up his mind."

For all their performances, they dressed up in the traditional German lederhosen, even though Kneupper wasn't crazy about that initially. At first, he wouldn't even stop for gas on the way to a gig, because he didn't like wearing his shorts in public. Lucille Kneupper said, "Soon enough, it didn't matter." any more.

In addition to NIOSA, the group performed throughout San Antonio and at other events that included Wurstfest in New Braunfels, Oktoberfest in Fredericksburg, and several others in Austin, Galveston and even New Mexico.

In part because he had played so many places and in part because he was just very friendly, people would always come up and start talking with him. "He was like a magnet," Lucille Kneupper said. "He had so many friends."

The band won't be playing at any of the funeral services. But CD of the band's polka music will play softly in the background.



URBAN KNEUPPER:
Learned to play
accordion from his
grandfather.

URBAN EDWARD KNEUPPER

BORN: Aug. 5, 1931, in San Antonio

DIED: Nov. 4, 2008, in San Antonio

PRECEDED BY: His parents, Paul Anton Kneupper and Ella Margaret Scheele Kneupper; and a daughter, Teresa Jacoby Fisher.

SURVIVED BY: His wife, Lucille Kneupper of San Antonio; three sons, Edward Kneupper and his wife, Nancy, of Corpus Christi, Kevin Kneupper and his wife, Mary, of Cibolo, Roy Howell and his wife, Maryann, of Lake Jackson; a daughter, Karen Chambers, and her husband, Scott, of Castroville; a brother, Alton Kneupper, and his wife, Leatrice, of Schertz; two sisters, Frances Foerster of San Antonio and Gatian Hendricks of Corpus Christi; and 10 grandchildren.

Submitted by Charles &
Angelina Kretschmar -
San Antonio

END

3 MS: TEXANS FOREVER! The Germans of the Hill Country...Die Friedrichsburger Manuskripte; The Fredericksburg Manuscripts. by **Kenn Knopp****Part VIII: The New German Texans Confront the Slavery Question*****The African-American "Underground Railroad" to the Hill Country****Juneteenth: The Celebration of African American Emancipation & Liberty*

Of course Juneteenth in Fredericksburg is known by all the citizens. African Americans numbered about a hundred at the time of the Civil War (1861). A few were slaves in Gillespie County in the Doss and in the Morris Ranch areas under control of Anglo owners sympathetic to the South. It did not take long after the Germans arrived in the Texas Hill Country for everyone, including the blacks and the Slave Masters, to find out that most of the Germans abhorred the institution of chattel slavery. Many Germans were trying to do away with the feudal system of Germany hoping to replace the royal establishment with democratic voting, area representation and a united country. The United States and its constitution provided for them an amazing guarantee of individual rights even if they hardly believed it possible. Even more unbelievable, but true, was Sam Houston and the Republic of Texas offering them free land in the Hill Country just for the coming and staying. It was an offer they could not refuse. Only when they were actually tilling their newly-found acreages did they start hearing the dark side about the United States; about "Yankees" and "Secession" and going to war against the "North" to preserve chattel slavery and create a new nation: the Confederate States of America.

From 1845 to 1865, the ensuing 20 years before the Civil War, the Hill Country Germans were holding on to the idea that enlightened education, voting, and the ever increasing number of immigrants would dispel the infestation of slavery and secession. Yet, by 1861 the cry for secession and apartheid resulted in a vote of about 40,000 to 17,000 in favor of Texas leaving the United States. It is interesting that the vote in Friedrichsburg was about 400 to 17 against secession, the exact opposite as the rest of the state. African Americans knew well who the people were in Texas for and against chattel slavery and apartheid. Generations later Old Timers in Friedrichsburg and its Umgebung (surrounding areas) would be telling of blacks making their way "along the German Underground Railway" (not a real railroad, yet, but paths through the woods) to safe haven where the German Texans happily hid them out, found work for them and enjoyed their happy spirit. Yes, there were a few slaves. But the blacks who found work in the Hill Country were employed, not bought, and were free to come and go despite the fact that it might be very difficult for them outside of the "German Hills."

After the Civil War during Reconstruction (1865-1875) with the proclamation nullifying all "Master-Slave" bonding, the freed Negroes could come and go as they pleased or as they could afford- which was very little. The larger businesses and factories in the bigger cities attracted and absorbed many of them. They made their way by foot or by wagon. While Negroes had "freedom" there was still segregation and little change in separate facilities declaring "whites only!", "colored entrance" for more than a hundred years. Yet, until 1875 there was in effect in Texas a providential law, the Preemption Privilege, which allowed persons to find unsettled land can claim it by living on it, caring for it and then registering it at the nearest courthouse. The Hill Country was such a place. First though such a settler might be wise to find out what the neighbors thought about moving in.

Elizabeth Hays Turner wrote a memorable history about African Americans in Texas, their enslavement and their emancipation in the 2007 book, *Lone Star Pasts*. (3 MS VIII. A) In her book is a political advertisement in 1991 sponsored by Texas Governor Ann Richards honoring the Negro and their Juneteenth celebration: "In the spirit of Juneteenth we are working together to build a new Texas for all its citizens" The purpose of this chapter in this book is to tell about the memories still extant with present German ancestors about the blacks who found their way into the Texas German Hill Country.

Juneteenth came about at the end of the Civil War in 1865 when General Gordon Granger, the new Union Commander of the Department of Texas, arrived by ship at the Port of Galveston on June 19, 1865. Right then and there he proclaimed that the South and the Confederacy had surrendered to the North, the United States, and that General Order Nr. 3 was now to be obeyed: that all slaves of Galveston and Texas were henceforth free. Negroes had no more obligation to their "owners" and there were to be no more "masters" and "slaves." Now there would be an "employer" who would be "contracting" workers or "hiring" labor. As this news got out celebrations erupted across the state. That date, the 19th of June, became known as Juneteenth, a glorious day for the emancipated and whose descendants hopefully would never again be forced into such a slavery and their God-given human rights denied them. That special day was also celebrated, at least in their hearts, by the non-blacks who were conscien- →

tiously against slavery and wanting civil rights for all.

Certainly Juneteenth was celebrated by the Hill Country Negroes. However, according to most recollections, that special day was also close to the very popular Fourth of July celebration. In Fredericksburg, and many other places in the Hill Country, Independence Day was for many years the most celebrated holiday of all except for Christmas. It not only meant independence from England but also from whatever country, such as Germany, Austria, or Switzerland, the citizens of the Hill Country came. Wagons were decorated with bunting of red, white, and blue and they paraded in Friedrichsburg along the Hauptstrasse (Main Street.) Everyone would end up around the Marktplatz (Market Square) in the middle of town. There the U.S. Declaration of Independence was read aloud, or parts of it, patriotic songs were sung, and the celebration lasted for many hours. Of course the beer was flowing, too. There was music and dancing. Perhaps the Negroes congregated on one side, in the same way that the women also tended to gather to themselves. But the Negroes are known to have been in the parades and had just as much reason to celebrate their freedom as anyone else... for everyone left an Old Country for the New World, or their prisons of constriction or prejudice for the opportunities that the United States and Texas offered or at least promised.

STORIES ABOUT SOME OF THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN FAMILIES...

German-Texan Old Timers in Fredericksburg still relate (in 2007) the story that it was Sam Houston himself who awarded the negro Paul Phillips, Sr. a full section of land, 640 acres, about 5 miles east of present day Fredericksburg near the rural community of Blumenthal, for his service in helping Texas win its independence. There he raised his family and God blessed him with far above average insight and ability about the caring and tending of cattle. Self-trained, Mr. Phillips was widely respected and called upon when an animal was in trouble. He always reminded those who called on him that he was not a veterinarian; but they always asked of his help anyway. He eventually had a son, Paul Phillips, Jr., who did become a licensed veterinarian. One story goes that a German farmer had not closed a gate properly which allowed about 12 of his prime cows get into the area where fresh alfalfa was being stored. The next morning the farmer saw the cows all lying on the ground in agony. Both Sr. and Jr. Phillips came as fast as they could. Working fast, Sr. Phillips instructed that a large knot be tied in a rope and the knot placed in each cow's mouth. This caused the cows to chew which eventually relieved the situation, except for one cow which got worse. Phillips Jr. then cut the cow open. All the cows were saved. Even the one he operated on eventually had a baby calf.

When Phillips Sr. died the funeral was so big that the service had to be held in the First Methodist Church (South) in the Fredericksburg Oberstadt (uptown.) Friends and neighbors, including Germans and Anglos, attended and were his pall bearers. It is interesting to note that this particular Methodist church split because of slavery, secession, and the segregation problem in regard to Negroes. Most Germans being Unionists and against slavery and secession left that church and set up another one not affiliated with the Methodist South conference. The name of the new church was Ebenezer Methodist Church and then Edison Street Methodist Church. Many years later the two churches reconciled and became the Fredericksburg United Methodist Church.

Some say that Lyndon B. Johnson was so impressed with Dr. Paul Phillips, Jr. and his wife (who was also the head librarian of the Pioneer Memorial Library in Fredericksburg) that he recommended Dr. Phillips for a top job as a veterinarian in Fort Worth in a government agency. It was a sad day in Fredericksburg when the Phillips family moved away. To this day they return for weekend or getaway visits to their family farm and to tend to their old, historic church on east Main Street.

HILL COUNTY GERMAN LEADERS GUIDE TEXAS' NEW CONSTITUTION

In 1865 Jacob Kuechler of Friedrichsburg was chosen to be the Republican delegate from the Hill Country to help write the new constitution of Texas so that Texas could then be re-admitted into the Union by the U. S. Congress and win the president's signature. It was a four year battle between the Old South Democrats of Texas and the victorious Republican Unionists of Texas before the two sides finally came up with a resolution. They agreed to admit in written word that Negroes were citizens of Texas and would be allowed to vote. During this period it had come to a point where many German Texans decided that they never would ever be able to agree with much of what the Anglo Old South Democrats believed or proposed. Kuechler and others then began planning to divide Texas into two different states, the State of Texas, and the State of West Texas.

. The Knights of the Golden Circle, the forerunners of the Ku Klux Klan in Texas and in the South, were the declared enemies of the majority of German Texans who also had their own secret organization, the Union Loyal League. the Union Loyal League. In fact, Negroes so admired →

the German Texans and the Union Loyal League that in Galveston and other cities they, too, organized themselves into Union Loyal Leagues. Their leader was George T. Ruby an erudite Galveston black journalist who was so respected that he was elected (by the majority of whites) in Galveston to represent them at the Reconstruction Convention in Austin. Later they elected him to the Texas Senate. Working side by side with Jacob Kuechler and other Republicans, Ruby was an ardent organizer of the post-Civil War Union Loyal League working on behalf of civil rights of all. But by 1873 the Old South Democrats of Texas overtook these Republicans in the Texas legislature again and the Germans, Negroes, and other "non-pure-whites" found themselves virtually powerless to pass any civil rights legislation. In disgust, Ruby left Texas and became a teacher in Louisiana. (3 MS VIII.B) Perhaps the Democrats had counted on this all along; and why they caved in and voted to endorse the new Texas Constitution which included voting rights for Texas Negroes.

At loggerheads (basically Old South Democrats versus the Texas Republican Germans and other Unionists), Kuechler and his allies in sheer frustration finally proposed to the Reconstruction Convention in Austin that Texas be divided into two states: West Texas, all lands south and west of the Colorado River, with its capital in San Antonio. And, the State of Texas: all lands north and east of the Colorado River with the capital in Austin. Kuechler and his supporters knew that the U.S. Congress would never allow Texas to rejoin the Union unless the new state constitution spelled out citizenship and as well as the right to vote right for the Negro. Just before the proposal came down to the vote, the Democrat forces joined with the Republican forces to agree that the Negro could be a bonafide citizen and be able to vote. With that, the one state, Texas, was preserved, with its capital to remain in Austin. Congress then readmitted Texas into the Union. It is said that the Democrat forces had figured on various ways they would be able to keep the blacks from actually voting, especially through mandating the poll tax.

Just to show how deep the rancor remained between the Anglo Texans and the German Texans, at a Civil War-Confederate Veteran's reunion in the 1920's in Houston, a large group of Whites-Only-Confederate veterans who were also members of the Ku Klux Klan, now burgeoning in growth, decided to make their way to nearby Brenham, a decidedly German town where German was widely spoken, to protest Brenham's annual Maifest or May Festival. They shouted out that the German Texans were not loyal Americans. Undoubtedly the Ku Klux Klan members could not forget that during the Civil War most German Texans were Unionist. To the KKK members the German immigrants were "strange" on par with the Negroes, as were Catholics, Jews, and others not of their type of whiteness or Anglo-Protestant-Fundamentalism. (3 MS VIII.C)

THE PEYTON COLONY, THE HILL COUNTRY'S FIRST NEGRO TOWN

With the Negro slaves hearing about the coming to Texas of the settlers from Germany and how the Germans were by and large against slavery, it was not unusual now and then for Negroes to escape from their plantations or their "owners" and seek refuge in the Hill Country. The citizens of Blanco County voted along with their German neighboring counties to remain loyal to the Union. Their vote in 1861 was 108 to secede and join the Confederacy and 192 to remain a U. S. state. The statewide vote was just the opposite, about 46,129 to secede and 14,796 against secession. (3 MS VIII.D)

Around the end of 1864 it was becoming evident that the North would be soon accepting the surrender of the South. Various "masters" or slave owners here and there also saw the writing on the wall and began to "talk things over" with their "slaves." It then became official that slave owners were to give their slaves the option of staying on as paid hired hands or leaving. One such Negro was Peyton Roberts who decided to go up into the Hill Country where he took advantage of the Preemption Privilege and was granted acreage near present day Blanco County. The Peyton Roberts property was about 8 miles East of Blanco at the intersection of present day Farm Roads 165 and 2325. (3 MS VIII.E) Roberts divided up the land into 11 acre tracts and welcomed Negro settlers from as far away as Virginia. The members of the Peyton Colony immediately constructed a lime kiln in order to produce building blocks for their homes and buildings. The kiln was popular for miles around. (3 MS VIII.F)

Clinton and Dorothy Ellebracht's family originally came to the Hill Country from Zersen in Kurhessen, Germany, near Kassel. Clinton and his wife bought land within the Peyton Colony area. The German and Anglo neighbors enjoyed the convenience of a store and post office in Peyton Colony. Participating with the blacks in their church, Mount Horeb Baptist Church, was another matter. The Germans were either Lutheran or Catholics. While the Ellebrachts and the other German families in the area had good relations with the blacks they remained faithful Lutherans or Catholics and attended their own liturgies in Blanco, Stonewall, Friedrichsburg or the New Braunfels area. The Ellebrachts talk of their admiration of the world-famous rodeo clown and a notable Peyton Colony descendent, Luke →

"Leon" Coffee. Coffee's lifetime activities in rodeos have enshrined him in the Colored Cowboy Hall of Fame. Brian Bierschwalle, Fredericksburg rancher and businessman, also tells of often seeing Leon Coffee at the Fredericksburg Cattle Auction and what an impressive looking man he is. (3 MS VIII.G)

Today in 2007, the Ellebrachts go the 40 miles to Fredericksburg on Thursday evenings, whenever they can, as members of the Hermannsoehne Gemischter Chor (Hermann Sons German Mixed Choir). He also sings in the German Arion Maennerchor (Arion Men's Choir) which practices the same evening right after the Hermann Sons choir because they share the same director, Mark Hierholzer, noted Fredericksburg composer and director. The Ellebrachts speak very highly of their black neighbors as hard working and successful agrarians and ranchers. Because of segregation, sometimes considered to be the retribution of the Southern whites for having lost the war, the blacks and the whites seldom mixed except for helpfulness as neighbors or when they needed each other. Think of what was lost because of the folly of segregation: The Lutherans and Catholics could have been blessed by the spirit-filled singing of the Negroes; while the Negroes could have been blessed by the comforting sacredness of the Lutheran and Catholic liturgies. Also, the "white" congregations of the Methodist churches in Friedrichsburg and the area also missed out on being blessed by the God-given talents of the area's African-Americans. The Methodists in Friedrichsburg split into two separate congregations as the Civil War was approaching, one supporting the Confederacy and the other supporting the Union. In recent times they have reconciled and have come back into one congregation, the Fredericksburg United Methodist Church. This congregation was the first in Fredericksburg to care for the grounds and to tend to repairs on the historic black church. (3 MS VIII.H)

THE HISTORIC NEGRO CHURCH IN FREDERICKSBURG

Still standing in downtown Fredericksburg today on a knoll overlooking the South Heights Bridge at 520 Hauptstrasse Ost (Main Street East) is the historic Christian Methodist Episcopal Church. This is the name its members chose to call their church in recent years rather than retain its original name, the African Methodist Episcopal Church (A.M.E.) The Negroes first gathered in their school house they built in 1877 to worship. Next to the school house they built their church. This school house is still standing at 105 East Schubert Street having been preserved and moved by the late Arthur and Elise Kowert to a vacant lot next to their home. The church was built in 1887 next to the school house by the black congregation where it is still standing on property deeded by the Oscar Basse "to church trustees of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church: William McLane, James Scruggins, and James Tinker."

While Fredericksburg did grow somewhat through the years it never developed manufacturing or industry enough beyond its ranching and agricultural base to sustain growth in the black or other labor intensive members of the community. The German families had grown large enough to have sufficient family members to do most of their work themselves. Little by little the blacks moved to the larger cities where they found industries and factories in which to work and finding satisfying fellowship with one another. Many moved to nearby Kerrville which outgrew Fredericksburg in most all respects. Black descendants, Cora Phillips, widow of the church's trustee in contemporary times, Paul Phillips, who was a respected veterinarian, successfully arranged special cooperation of the youth of Fredericksburg Methodist churches see to repairs and renovation of the historic church and the upkeep of the grounds. In February of 1976 Dr. Robert Mosby, son of the black congregation's third pastor, the Rev. William H. Mosby, preached re-dedication services when the new name, The Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, was adopted.

In 2007 when the Gillespie County Historical Society offered to bring the church into its complex of historic buildings and museum in uptown Fredericksburg, descendants of the church's members across the state and country, including the Phillips families and those living in Kerrville, decided to continue to rededicate themselves to the repairs and landscaping and to keep the venerable church at its historic location. (3 MS VIII.I)

In recent times the Gillespie Country Historical Society has been permitted to be the overseers of the facility. From time to time it opens the church on its Christmas season tour of homes and historic buildings. The choir from the African-American church in Kerrville performs for those take part in the special tour. From time to time the church is the scene of special weddings. One such marriage ceremony was a beautiful candle light ceremony for a music rock star from Austin. The town was amazed to see a special caravan of cars with the bride and groom arriving in an extra long white stretch limousine and parking in front of the old venerable church.

In addition to the Phillips families, Old Timers almost always bring up the Negro Washington brothers, Ernest and George. One worked for the city in the utilities division; the other George took care of their place on the San Antonio Road and could be relied on to break horses so they could be ridden. →

The rumor was that his favorite method of breaking horses was to keep from feeding them until they became weak. . . then he would start riding them. Once broken and accepting a rider he would feed the horse again and be returned to the horse's owner. Several reports have it that today, 2007; there is a Ms. Washington in the Water Street Nursing Home in Kerrville that is well over 100 years old. (The author intends to try to meet her next time he gets to go to Kerrville.)

Asking the hand of one of the Washington daughters was Jim Fasselmann, an African American. Jim's parents were farm workers in the Cherry Springs community. No one seems to know why, but one day Jim's father explained to Elias Rode that he and his wife were going to leave the area. Their young boy, Jim, was so attached to the Rode's that his parents asked Rode if he would consider keeping the boy. The Rode's agreed and raised him into manhood. As he grew up young Jim Fasselmann was known for his roping ability. His specialty was roping wild hogs. The Rode family also brought young Jim with them to the Lutheran Church. When Jim married Miss Washington they continued to attend Zion Lutheran Church in Fredericksburg.

THE FIRST INTEGRATED PUBLIC SCHOOL IN GILLESPIE COUNTY

A few miles south of the Pedernales River out of Fredericksburg was the rural community of Meusebach Creek which opened a county and state-approved one room school house in 1858 three years before the start of the Civil War in 1861. Four years after the defeat of the Confederates five children of the Ernest Washington family showed up for class at the Meusebach Creek School in 1869. Their names were Henry, Laura, Minnie, Ovie, and George. Their parents had escaped slavery by taking the Underground Railroad (trail) to the Hill Country being told they would have safe haven and could find work in and around Fredericksburg. The Meusebach Creek School saved them many hours each day back and forth rather than going to the school for blacks in Fredericksburg. The Meusebach School in Gillespie County is known as one of the first known integrated schools in the South. (3 MS VIII I)

The most often quoted comment of old timers is that the Hill Country Negroes virtually always felt they were an accepted part of community life, apartheid notwithstanding. The Negroes had no trouble learning and speaking German; in fact they learned and used German faster than the Tejanos or the Anglos. Learning the majority language of a community is a rather good way to gauge the ability of getting along. Negroes, in town, and in the country, were good workers and helpers in the Hill Country. So it does not come as such a surprise that in time of special need, drought, hard times, that everyone would chuckle when a Negro man would offer the reassurance: "Wir Deutsch' muss zusammen stecken!" (We Germans must stick together!) This quote is often credited to Jim Fasselmann who spoke the local German well. His descendants still live in Fredericksburg.

In modern times companies such as Verizon and Time-Warner Cable TV would transfer their staff which often included Negroes who would work, live, and have their children attend school in the cities of the Hill Country including Fredericksburg. Since Fredericksburg has long been an art and cultural center, one notable resident is the nationally recognized Negro sculptor, Jonas Perkins. His commissions and exhibitions, far too numerous to list here, can be found in many places in America. A student of metal sculpture at the Art Institute of Chicago and at the Institute of Art of San Miguel de Allende in Mexico, he came to Texas in 1972. His works can be seen in San Antonio at the Korean War Memorial and the statuary of Antonio Navarro. In Boerne, Texas, he completed the life sized statue of Ludwig Boerne for whom the city of Boerne was named in front of the Main Library. (3 MS VIII.K)

Another African American of note in the Hill Country today (2007) is the retired professional football player, Alphonse A. Dotson. He was elected president of the Texas Wine and Grape Association. He is the owner and developer of the Certenberg Vineyards in Voca, Texas 76887, north of Mason. (3 MS VIII.L)

Kenneth Crenwelge relates the story of his grandfather on his mother's side, F. W. Lochte, who had a general merchandise store in downtown Fredericksburg. One day while hunting he accidentally shot himself in the leg. Eventually the bullet made its way up into his heart which caused him to spit up blood. The doctor thought he had tuberculosis and advised him to leave town to avoid causing panic in town for fear of a T.B. epidemic. He hired a Negro male cook to go with him to Alpine in far west Texas and to care for him there while hoping for a healing. Doctors were never able to operate on him to get the bullet out. His condition gradually worsened and he was told that he would probably die soon and he might want to go back to his family. Returning to Fredericksburg Lochte got his personal matters in order and shortly died and was buried in the Catholic Cemetery in 1908. The family still cherishes the photograph he had taken with his Negro caregiver and close friend.



WARTIMES AND THE USE OF EXPENDABLE NEGROES

On August of 1917 as World War I was coming to close, news reached the German Hills (the Texas Hill Country) that black soldiers who had fought bravely in Europe in the 24th Infantry were denied their victory march in Houston. As they tried to join the march (of white soldiers) through downtown Houston, a large mob of white racists attacked the contingent of Negro soldiers. The newspaper report does not say how many or who were the ones killed. Yet, swiftly "13 black soldiers were hurried through a trial, denied an appeal, and were hanged!" (3 MS VIII.M) Thousands of blacks willingly served in the Armed Services to keep Texas and America free. They did not complain when most of them had to serve in apartheid units (blacks only.) But they had done their part; and they served well.

The author overheard a heated discussion going on between German Texans and several Neugekommene (newcomers, Anglo Americans who retired in Fredericksburg.) One German Texan, who seemed to be pro-South, maintained that one German family in the Doss area, about 15 miles West of Fredericksburg, in the early 1900's "still had black slaves." The other German Texan was getting upset at the terms the other German Texan was using as well as the "misinformation." Also at the table there just happened to be a relative of Eddie Hahn of Doss who was supposed to be the one still working slaves. The relative made it clear: "Hahn had no such slaves! He hired two Negro families who had come up to Fredericksburg to find employment. Eddie Hahn converted an old barn into very comfortable living quarters, saw to it the two families had good food and whatever else they needed. They worked for him for many years. But they were not slaves; nor were they forced to stay on the Hahn farm and ranch. My uncle Eddie's barn is still standing where it has been for many, many years." (3 MS VIII.N) Some "whites" including Germans were so full of bigotry that they did not seem to bother about distinguishing between "slaves" and "hired hands." Most of them just grunted when the relative made it clear that hired hands were not slaves, before or after the Civil War.

Notes:

(3 MS VIII A) Turner, Elizabeth Hays & Cantrell, Gregg; *Lone Star Past*, Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas, 2007, p. 166

(3 MS VIII. B) Sance Jr., Melvin; *The Afro-American Texans*, The Institute of Texan Cultures, 801 S. Bowie St., San Antonio TX 78205; 1975, 1997; pp. 12-13

(3 MS VIII. C) Turner & Cantrell, *ibid*, pp. 120-121.

(3 MS VIII. D) re: Texas 1861 Secession Vote, <http://www.Texasalmanac.com/politics/secession.html>.

(3 MS VIII. E) Preemption Act of 1841 was president John Tyler's last act as the 10th president of the U.S. (1841-45). He signed the bill that officially annexed the Republic of Texas to the U.S. The Preemption Act permitted citizens to squat or claim unoccupied land up to 160 acres without competitive bidding. The practice in Texas did not end until about 1880. See: <http://hNVw.worldalmanacforkids.com> (John Tyler)

(3 MS VIII. F) Ogilvie, Mary H.; *Peyton Colony*, Handbook of Texas on Line, University of Texas at Austin and Texas State Historical Association, internet, 2007.

(3 MS VIII. G) See the photo and amazing biography and accomplishments of Luke "Leon" Coffee on line by googling: *National Cowboys of Color Museum and Hall of Fame -Luke "Leon" Coffee*, 2007.

(3 MS VIII. H) Oral Interview with the Ellebrachts at the German singing practice in Fredericksburg, Texas, on August 30, 2007 about the Peyton Colony located near their ranch in Blanco County. Clinton & Dorothy Ellebracht, 8148 Ranch Road 165, Blanco Tx 78606. Email: dotton{at}moment.nct

(3 MS VIII. i) Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, Fredericksburg, Texas. Texas State Historical Marker 10019, Internet Listing: <http://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/>

(3 MS VIII.J) "Meusebach Creek School"; *Gillespie County School Histories*; Gillespie County Agricultural Extension Office; Dietel & Son Publishing Co., Fredericksburg Texas 78624, p. 81.

(3 MS VIII.K) Internet Website of sculptor Jonas Perkins: <http://www.jonasperkinssculptor.com>

(3 MS VIII.L) Email of Alphonse A. Dotson is certainberg@yahoo.com For more biography search his name on the internet. More detail about his winery can be found in this book in 3 MS X, Part 3: *The Wineries of the Texas Hill Country & the Pedemales Valley*.



(3 MS VIII M) Evans, Harold; *The American Century*, "Good Times, Bad Times", Alfred A. Knopf, New York, New York, 1999, pp. 163-164.

(3 MS VIII.N) On Feb. 11, 2008 the author interviewed Jimmy Ahrens, descendent of Eddie Hahn of Doss, Texas, who hired Negroes to work on his farm and ranch and who worked for him for many years. Hahn and his hired hands raised cotton, grew tomatoes, and were well known for delicious pickles they sold in Fredericksburg and the area. Before and probably during the Civil War, Doss, Texas, did have a number of slaves "owned" by the "whites" of that area where large fields of cotton and other crops were raised. The blacks moved after the Civil War or stayed on by being "hired" and were free to come and go as they felt best. By that time, the Germans had very large families. Few of them needed to hire workers outside of their families. Throughout the area the Germans kept their "students" out of school to tend to the fields and especially during harvest time. Farmers and ranchers who had no families or extended families to count on for harvesting, fencing, clearing cedar or bull nettles, plowing and other critical chores could call the Agricultural Extension Office in Fredericksburg. That office kept a handy list of young people who were ~t the ready to come to the Agricultural building where a truck was waiting to take them to pick cotton, top sugar cane stalks, shake peanuts, or measure fields for the Agricultural department to determine allotments and limits of what could be planted. Youngsters were happy to come home with whatever money they were given. Of course, the author remembers having to turn the money over to his parents. That money went toward paying college tuition and expenses later on after graduating from high school.

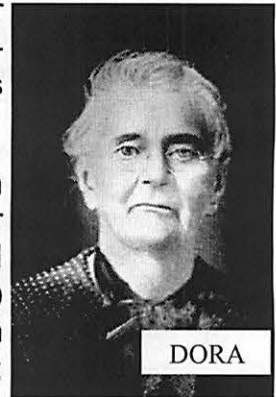
The author welcomes other memories and information about the African Americans of the German Texas Hill Country: Kenn Knopp, 407 Cora Street, Fredericksburg TX 78624. Email: kenknopp@ktc.com For more of the author's stories see: <http://www.GemlanHeritageFoundation.com>

END

My grandparents were cousins (by marriage); who knew!

Ok, so here is what we did know (or at least what we had been told over the generations); my great-great-grandmother, Dorothea Helen Friederike Koenig nee Dinklage (known as Dora) arrived in Galveston, Texas on October 9th, 1889 aboard the Trave sailing out of Bremerhaven.

Dora was married on November 28, 1873 to Johann Friedrich Anton Koenig of Bloherfelde, a suburb of Oldenburg, Germany, and had four children with him; Dorothea "Frieda" Koenig (1872-1941), Martin Gerhard Koenig (1876-?), Johann "John" August Gerhard Koenig (1877-1957) and Karl "Charlie" Christian Koenig (1880-?). In 1889, for reasons known now only to her, Dora came to Texas with three of her young children; Dora, John and Charlie, leaving her husband and oldest son behind in Germany (the Koenig family left behind have since been reunited with the Texas Koenigs and we enjoy many visits both here in the US as well as in Germany to this day).



Dora was born on November 11, 1845 in Eversten, Germany (also a suburb of Oldenburg), one of at least three daughters of Hermann Gerhard Dinklage (1804-1851) and Anna Catharine Bolling (1821-?). Her sisters were named Sophia Dinklage (who married a Herr Barthalamaus, and Caroline Friedericke "Ricke" Dinklage (who first married Johann Heinrich Otten (1844-1886) and then afterward Adolph Boettger (1849-1920). "Tante Ricke", as she was known, also immigrated to Texas aboard the Eider on November 3, 1891 with her second husband and children by her first and second marriages. She is buried with her second husband in the Freyburg area of Fayette County in the old Salem Cemetery.

Dora's mother Anna Catherine Bolling's mother we thought was named Gebke Bolling nee Stoever and we have been told she came from Wardenburg, a small village south of Oldenburg, Germany. We had no knowledge of who Anna's father was, although we assumed of course that his surname was Bolling. It turns out that assumption was wrong, but I give too much away.

Now back to Dora. Upon her arrival in Texas in 1889 it is known that she stayed for a time with some Dinklage relations who were then living in Galveston. Precisely which Dinklage relations is not known, however there are a number of Dinklage family members to this day in and around Galveston and we hope to find out.

That said, Dora evidently did not wish to stay in Galveston with her paternal relations and eventually traveled inland to Fayette County and stayed with some of her maternal relatives on the Bolling side. We do not know who she stayed with apart from the fact that they were relations on her mother's side who lived in the Swiss Alp community, which is where the mystery has always lain, which brings us to the discovery I have recently made; we now know who she stayed with and who our Bolling ancestors are!

We have always known there were Bollings in Fayette County, and more specifically in the Swiss Alp community, however we did not know how or if they were connected to our Bolling ancestor, Anna Catherine Bolling. The Swiss Alp community Bollings are descended from Johann Diedrich Bolling (1832-1891) and Augusta L. Schierenburg (1841-1903). Diedrich, as he went by, and Augusta had numerous children (at least ten daughters and three sons). We did not know who Diedrich Bolling's parents or ancestors were, so of course we were at a dead end there.



Being persistent, as a good genealogist should be, I bided my time and made connections with German genealogists in Oldenburg, and recently I struck gold. In email communications with the Oldenburg genealogy list service oldenburg-l@genealogy.net, I connected with several local genealogists in and around Wardenburg to inquire into information on the Bolling, Stoever, Otten, and Dinklage families, and several responded.

Herren Frank Speckmann and Jürgen Beneke were especially helpful and in fact Herr Beneke it turns out is directly related to the Bollings and in turn to us. Here is what we discovered using the local Wardenburg church and civil records:

Anna Catherine Bolling's father is not known because she is listed as the illegitimate daughter of Gesche (not Gebke) Margarethe Bolling. Gesche was born December 23, 1797 in Wardenburg to Johann Friedrich Bolling (1766-1841) and Gesche Margareta Bolling nee Meyer (1768-1835). After giving birth to Anna, Gesche married Diedrich Anton Stoever (1806-1854), so it is clear that Stoever was Gesche's married name not her maiden name and that Anna's step-father, not father, was a Stoever from Wardenburg.

Gesche Bolling had a sister named Maria Catherina Bolling (1804-1900). Maria also had a child out of wedlock before her own marriage. That child was Johann Diedrich Bolling born August 22, 1832 in Wardenburg, Germany, the same Diedrich Bolling who immigrated to Swiss Alp in Fayette County, Texas!

Maria Catherine Bolling married Johann Hinrich Meyer (1811-1869) on October 26, 1835 in Wardenburg and the two of them with their children immigrated to Texas in the 1880s to be with Maria's oldest son Diedrich in Swiss Alp. Maria and Johann Meyer are buried in the Swiss Alp Lutheran Cemetery, as is their son, Diedrich Bolling.

So, it is now clear that our great-great-grandmother, Dora Koenig left Galveston after her arrival in Texas to stay with her great-aunt Maria Meyer nee Bolling and her second cousin, Diedrich Bolling. Mystery solved! But wait, you say, how does all this make my own Koenig grandparents cousins?

Like this;

My grandmother, Elva Marguerite Oeding (1912-2003) married John Henry Koenig (1908-1984). Elva's aunt was Marie Elenora Oeding (1887-1966). Marie Oeding married Louis Steinmann (1883-1956). Louis Steinmann was the oldest son of William Steinmann (1836-1917) and Olinda Bolling (1859-1920) who was the eldest daughter of Diedrich Bolling and Augusta Schierenburg! So, my grandmother's first cousins, Leroy and Floyd Steinmann were also my grandfather's cousins, albeit separated by five generations, making my own grandparents Elva Oeding and John Koenig cousins (if only by marriage). I can just see the expression on my grandmother's face if I were to tell her that; I am sure she'd say in her wonderful Texas German accent; "Junge, du bist ver-rückt!"

I wonder; does this make me my own sixth cousin once removed?

Kind Regards and Happy Hunting! **JT Koenig**



Louis & Marie Steinmann



John & Elva Koenig

END

A Christmas day in Texas 1849 by Herman Seele, translation by Randy Rupley

The second day of Christmas was brighter than the first. A most welcome glimpse of sunshine, bringing comfort and warmth, broke through the departing clouds which been pouring down rain all too generously in the last few days. In the city of New Braunfels, it was even difficult to cross the street on horseback, since the heavy clay earth had a unique power of attraction, clinging to everything which dared across it, or more accurately, into it. However, since I had at my command such a powerful and dependable old Horse "Bill," I decided to take advantage of the favorable weather and accept the friendly invitation of the family Ervendberg to celebrate at least one of the holidays with them and the children at the orphanage in Neu-Wied. I knew I was very welcome and expected.

And so I slowly rode across the prairie to town and along Seguin Street. Although so many happy faces were laughing watching with curiosity through their windows, and a number of my friends were shouting that I should turn around and were inviting me in. This helped suppress the thought of how difficult a ride it would be. Both rider and horse were happy when the mud of the street had been surpassed and then we slid down this side of the bank on Comal Creek and climbed up the opposite. Still ahead, I would ride the trail across the little log bridge, past the buildings at Merryweather's Mill and along the river bed to the Comal. This short cut would bypass the beautiful scenery of forest and water which offered a different view behind every bend, even in winter. Just above the ford, where we rode through the wide river, there was a simple wooden foot bridge. Crystal clear waves shot past beneath it, quiet but quick, over luxurious dark green vines and water plants. Then they crash down jumping and grumbling, as if teasing and taunting in a game, swirling over blue-white railways and reddish gravel to disappear again in the blue-green area which spreads out as flat as glass over the dark depths of every bend. In the middle of the river itself, cattle stood staring at us peacefully, and chewing delightfully on the juicy vines, which they pulled up out of the water from the bottom of the river.

At the edge of the river bank, the green tips of reeds and herbs broke through a protective layer of fallen leaves, and appeared so inviting that they aroused hope and expectation as well, that violets could be found among them. The small feat of dismounting and searching was greatly rewarded with some pretty buds, and later, thanks from loving eyes would bring us cheer. Then, we continued in a trot past elms and cedar fences of the Comal city, where the clear currents of the Comal had washed up debris from the town, then along the old dry river bed sown with gravel, then behind it where ancient, powerful live oaks, with long, grey beards of moss marking the border of the bottomlands and climbed up the steep bank.

Aye, look at that tree there, with fire red berries strung up like shiny coral pearls around such slender, thin branches. It is as if it were a Christmas tree decorated for the cardinal. There he is! He is sticking his head out through the dark green cedar bush with his red capped head and the thick yellow beak, swaying in the wind, rocking back and forth, undisturbed in his cheerful song.

The sky was completely free of clouds and a strong, fresh morning breeze blew around us here. In summer, this refreshing coolness would pamper the wanderer, if it were to penetrate the thick humid layer of air hanging over the rich fields along the Comal and Guadalupe, breaking through the soft ceiling over the chain of hills, and finally out to the high plateau, whisking across the prairie. These heights spread out some five miles wide to the north, over to the Guadalupe, where the dark blue cedar forest looks over the southern cliffs.

A brownish, dark, but dry path because of its solid foundation snakes through the prairie which is awash with fresh green grass, and in spring, countless flowers. Flat white-reddish flowers appear to have been strewn across the prairie, as if planted there, and pulling themselves together under the ———→

black berry bushes. A few excavations in the earth show signs left behind by human hands, which might have taken the stones for good construction material.

But over there, to the right, a row six feet long, or shorter, small hills next to one another, of turned up brown earth and covered in stone!?! Those are graves. In them rest the remains of immigrants who died here in the far West on the banks of the Comal, without having reached the "Promised Land." They belonged to the first settlers of the Comal city in 1846. Their coffins could only be set so deep in the stony ground, that often a passer by would have to add additional stones to cover the holes washed out by rain or which wild animals had opened while breaking into the coffins.

Even faster than the horse carries us onward past the graveyard, a glimpse over the deep Guadalupe bottom flies by. The homes are shining in the sun light as we turn the corner around the tiny island in front of us, on which elms, slender as pillars in a row, soaring aloft, and the greenery of wide limbed live oaks up high, when suddenly we see "Neu-Wied" spread out before us. The entire landscape has something so appropriate, familiar, "being at home" appeal. Where does that come from? Because it conveys the character of places German, and it awakens such lively memories of our homeland where we lived out the wonderful days of our youth in places which looked exactly the same.

The wide façade of the building with its' gallery spread out across the hill with such majesty, with tall live oaks spreading out so high over it, while the lower wing to the side spread out to the river, so that one would believe it were a noble estate in Germany rising in front of him. While riding through the dry creek, whose east bank made up the hill where the estate was situated, one felt overwhelmed with a familiar lust for life, which reigned supreme in every room there. In a race, the boys hurried through the newly planted alley to open the broad front gate of the estate while our arrival was loudly proclaimed. The well behaved, shy, yet trusting young girls crowded into the gallery, surrounding us with friendly greetings. The expressions on their faces and the tone of their voices clearly expressed their joy in our arrival. Peter took our horse and led him down the hill across the bleach-yard to let him graze on the grass on the southern slope of the hill.

How nice the boys looked with their clean clothes and new Christmas berets, how happy they looked, and after greeting us they ran off again. We walked into the grand, wide hallway which traversed the length of the house. Two long tables were placed end to end with benches on each side.

Before we even had a chance to glance at the white washed walls and the three doors on each side, we felt the warm handshake of the orphanage father. He walked up to us with his own little one on his shoulder, heartily greeting us, then leading us into the bright, warm living room on the right where his spouse greeted us in a warm, bright voice: "Well, it's great that you've come. We had hoped that you would have been here Christmas night, but the weather was so bad, but now you should stay here until the New Year. You girls set the table quick and put on some water for coffee. In the meantime we'll go into the schoolroom. There you will see what presents Jesus has brought us."

Said and done. We went through the middle room into the schoolroom which made up the northern wing of the house, glanced into the southern wing for the girls with the kitchen next to the pantry. In the schoolroom, there were tables covered in snow-white tablecloths with the Christmas presents for each of the children. To the right stood the Christmas tree; a fine young cedar. Around it, were a number of stones which had holes in them like cells in a beehive. They represented the hills, upon which the shepherds of Bethlehem grazed their herds. On one of these boulders, stood the shed which concealed the infant Christ slumbering in his crib. Across on the left side, between the windows, and the books on the shelf, the shiny, latest editions of the Smithsonian Institution stood out from the rest. Above the wall maps, they had silk cocoons hanging in a row; white, red, and silver. An insect collection and stuffed birds were hanging over the table which completed the interesting decoration. →

On the other end of the room, a delightful fire crackled in the broad chimney, and with proper application of the bellows, the entire room was glowing in comfortable warmth. A somewhat elderly man sat in front of it smoking his short clay pipe, which he only took out of his mouth in order to greet us.

“Aye, Buegel, don’t you recognize this gentleman?” Our friendly host inquired.

“Well, that must be Mr. So, how are you?”

“Fine and how are things going for you, Buegel?”

As we shook hands, this honest soul looked at me through the small eyes on his wrinkled face, beneath grey hair cut short and simple: complete sympathy.

“Don’t bother getting up and don’t forget that you promised that you would tell me tonight how you didn’t want that paper money.”

“Now, if you will allow me,” interrupted Mrs. Ervendberg, “we would like to eat now and I can see that the table is set. Well then, come to the table.”

We had authentic, simple German cuisine which had been prepared by the girls. All of whom had been trained well as proper housekeepers under the direction of Mrs. Ervendberg. Among the culinary delights were, most notably, the exquisite taste of the wild plum preserves and the mustang grape compote, along with a glass of mustang wine. Our attentive hostess did not fail to tell the story of every dish and insist that we eat more, in a friendly way. After lunch, we returned to the great room and the rest of the short afternoon passed by in the harmless enjoyment of coffee, home made pastries and the smoking of cigars, which had also been produced here with fine tobacco grown on the farm from Havana seed and properly prepared.

And of course, there was much to be said for the preparation of the Christmas presents and how everything was kept so secret. The girls had worked together for eight weeks on the suits for the boys, and knitted socks. They only finished in the last few nights.

“And just imagine, even on the night before Christmas, Minna and Caroline sat in one room and Francisca and Lisette in theirs, knitting and sewing presents for one another without the other knowing. They made this pretty blanket for me.”

“That’s right uncle, and the boys braided whips for one another,” added the oldest daughter, Auguste, while snuggling her little head and long blond pony tail up against her mother. She looked exactly like her mother did when she was younger.

Then we all went into the children’s room to see the new comforters. The girls made one for each of the beds, stuffed full with home grown cotton. “Oh, the quilting days! How nice they were! Each one of them whose quilt was being sewn had to serve those who were working on it that day, and each one of them tried to out do the other with their baking. We had so much fun, joking, laughing and singing in the innocence of this youthful air.”

We went out into the open, to the winter garden on the little island surrounded by spring water at the bottom of the Guadalupe. Above the roar of the waterfall, stood mighty Cypress trees, which were still green. Our walk was shortened by the evening shadows which brought a chilly breeze spreading out through the valley as the sun slipped down behind Mission Hill under layers of red clouds.



We gathered in a wide circle around the fireplace. The blazing fire was rejuvenating and relaxing. We drank the tea and played some fun games with the children. We sang many a happy song, cracked a few puzzles and a few pecan nuts too. Then I reminded Buegel to tell his story, and after some hesitation, he unbuttoned his blue cape, tapped on his pipe until it was empty, and he began in his unpretentious, simple way, to tell his story.

"In the year 1835, I came to New Orleans and worked there for the Cajuns. They paid me in Cajun money for the work I had to do on the dam and on the levy. It made me sick and I had to stay in bed for six months at the hotel. I paid the owner every Sunday. But when my money ran out, I had an argument with him. One time I came to dinner too late, so I said to him, "Next week I won't be able to pay." He said, "Spoken like a true bum." That made me mad because I had always paid on time. I stood up from the table and took my knife in my hand. Then he shouted out to the guards. Right away, the watchmen came in and wanted to throw me out. I fought back biting, and throwing punches all around, and continued to throw rocks at them from outside of the house, because I was really angry about the horrible behavior of that hotel owner. Finally, the watchmen caught me and drug me by my hair down to the jailhouse and shoved me in. There, I was quite comfortable for eight days. If only I weren't still sick. When I was brought before the judge, I was fined two dollars. I told him, I didn't have it with me, but I would go get it, so they let me go, but I didn't go back to pay them. Yeah, there I was, free again, but I was still sick and didn't have any money. Then evening came around and a really dark night. I was freezing, and thought, "You don't have anyone to help you, so just jump in the Mississippi." I went up to the levy and there, a man approached me. He asked me where I was going so late at night. "In the Mississippi," I said, "because I don't have any other chance."

"Stop," he said, "you'd be better off going to Texas with me and fighting the Mexicans, there you'd have a better chance."

"Yes!" I said, and that settled it. We went into a house and drank wine together, which really warmed me up, and then I let them sign me up for the twenty-one dollars. Then, I had to get on a ship headed for Texas. On the ship, there were a lot of regulars from every nation. I felt brave and thought: "If you die, you die!" I wasn't going to take anything from any of those guys, so when I knocked down a fat Irishman who insulted me and challenged me to box, I let them know who was the toughest. They began to respect me and called me "the Prussian." They'd heard about the old Fritz and Blucher, and from then on, left me alone.

Between the Island of Galveston, where we just saw a couple of big trees, and Velasco, we were put ashore on a boat and began to march. The Mexicans were guarding the coast. We were to meet the army at San Jacinto, but it was too late. Completely pale with swollen legs, I drug myself along. I didn't want to go to the hospital. I might have been sick, but I was brave, so I served with the soldiers at Velasco for sixteen months. Our captain was named Snell. We had to protect the fort there, in case the Mexicans tried to land there. From the fort, which was three hundred paces from the shore, we could see three ships with our spy-glass by daylight. That was in May of 1837. That evening, sentry posts were set up on the beach. My post was always the last one. It was two miles from the fort and fifty paces from the water. The beach there is flat, and there were only a few little dunes where the ocean had stirred up the sand. There was also a lot of driftwood. The waves continuously pounded the beach and it turned dark and foggy. Then I heard, out through the breaking waves, the high pitched screeching of the water birds as if something disturbed them. I lay down on the ground so that I could see the light shining on the surface of the water and I saw three long boats slowly rowing by. The other posts took off running as soon as they saw the boats, but I thought that wasn't any kind of German custom, to abandon post, and stayed. One of the boats hit land. I jumped up, took a shot, then unsheathed my bayonet and ran at them. I'm thinking, "You're going to die, they will shoot you dead." But I scared them. They shoved their boat back in the water and rowed back. In half darkness, I could see them retreat. I loaded my gun →

Again and stood guard, but they didn't come back.

Later, it started to rain. I built myself a little shelter from the washed up driftwood and sat in it with my loaded gun. I took off my shirt and wrapped it around my gun. I sat like that until the next day. Twice I heard the drums from the fort that signaled the change of the guard. Nine o'clock was roll call and no one came. At ten o'clock they started to cook, which I usually did, so I thought; "Now they will surely think about you." Right, soon after, they came out looking for me. When they saw me, they looked confused and asked me why I didn't come back to the fort. So, I told them that it was not a German custom to leave ones post until called back and they agreed with me and were happy that the Mexicans didn't land. We weren't scared of them anyway. At the time, a lot of the soldiers at the fort lost their lives. In the end there were only forty men in the fort. In the town of Velasco, there were six houses when we came, and later when we left, thirty-five.

One time, we were exercising outside behind the sand dunes when we heard shots come howling in at us from over the water, like thunder in a storm. We marched straight to the fort. From there, we could see how four Mexican ships were fighting with two Texan ships at the mouth of the Brazos. They would turn and cross one another and fire again. We were ordered out in front of the fort in rank and file. First, I was at the artillery where six canons were loaded with triangular projectiles, and then I was ordered to stand guard over thirty to forty prisoners, while the others stood on the wall. The civilians in town were all armed. The cannons continued to fire. Nine more prisoners were brought to the barracks and added to the prisoners which I guarded alone. I was well armed. One ship was run aground and taken, I heard them shouting from the wall. The entire night we had to constantly patrol the shore, and since I always had to go along, I didn't get any rest.

Once, a man from Hamburg was brought in with one of his legs shot off and covered in blood. He gave me his hand, as a German, but I couldn't help the poor boy. I wished I could have helped him, with all my might, but I could only watch him lay there and he soon died."

The old man sighed deeply and was silent. He stared into the blazing fireplace as if the ghosts of days past had appeared. A silent tension overcame the attentive circle listening in. He took out a handkerchief and swept it across his forehead and eyes, as if he were too hot, then he reached for his pipe and stuffed it. One of the boys came forth and handed him a long stick, lit at the end from the fire, to light it

The abrupt silence, with which we awaited the continuation of his story, was broken in a very pleasant manor by our gracious hostess. She said; "No, now let me leave Mr. Buegel alone for awhile and try our Christmas punch and the pound cake which Lisette baked all by herself. Minna can pour the punch for the gentlemen. Mr. Buegel has certainly earned it and the others will enjoy it too."

This recommendation was generally accepted and promptly executed. We sat around the warmth of the fire, glowing deep inside from the steaming refreshments. In tranquil peace, we heard the northern wind streaming through the heights of the cypress and the weather vain at the front gate fluttering in the squeaking. The glass windows rattled. Ervendberg had set them in lead himself, but hadn't the time to calk them. Taken in by a feeling of comfort and security, a number of questions were raised concerning the specific aspects of Buegel's story and were cheerfully answered. When he had finished smoking his pipe, he had to yield to our urgent request, especially from his great admirers, the boys, that he pick up the threads of his story where had had left off. Whisking away the tobacco ashes from his pants with both hands, he continued:

"The captain of our company was named Snell. He was a Creole and the son of a wealthy merchant from New Orleans. He enforced strict discipline and severe punishment, especially for the regulars. Everyone hated him for it and it was just a matter of time before their poor morale →

would turn to revolt. Finally, an Irishman who was born in America got into a fight with a sailor. I myself had boxed with him before. Snell had him arrested and wanted him sent straight to the guardhouse. I went right over there and told Osthaus. He was our sergeant from Westphalia, born in Cosfeld. He had been an officer under Napoleon. Well, he walked out and told the others: "We won't let him treat us this way anymore. Now, this has got to stop!" We all agreed, and after a short discussion, we took over command with the others from Poland. There were some Americans on our side too. We carried loaded guns in our hands. Snell came back from town and two men took him prisoner. He grabbed one by the neck and ordered the sergeant: "Put this rascal in chains!" Osthaus replied: "I won't do that! You're the one who should be shot dead." Snell pulled two pistols out of his belt and held them up against Osthaus, but when he saw us, he backed down and went back to town. Osthaus took command and ordered us to burn down the barracks. I was ordered to stand guard so that no one on Snell's side could stop us. I stood between the embankment and the trench until the heat was too much. People from town came over, but I didn't let any into the fort. They were all happy and friendly and I shouted over to them: "All well in the Fort." The prisoners were released and walked to Mexico. The barracks burned down. The others who were still in the fort shouted, "All well," and when I shouted back, "All well," we all laughed, men and women alike, and they punished me with wine. The next day, I went back to the fort. Since I couldn't get past the hot coals, I went around by the artillery.

Three days later, the citizens gave a party for us at the arrival of General Green. After that, the citizens and the captain gave us our leave. We took blankets and what ever we wanted from the warehouse. We had elected Osthaus as our Capitan. He had an overpowering presence, dark brown hair and a strong voice, but blue eyes like a girl.

Most of those, or likely all of those who left with us that day, have died. They wanted to go to Houston, but I went to Brazoria for my discharge. A man from Switzerland went with me. Since I couldn't get my discharge in Brazoria, I wanted to go to Mill Creek, where friends of mine lived. I carried my luggage on my back and my loaded rifle on my shoulder, ammunition on my belt and a staff in my hand. We kept going until my Swiss companion was so sick that he couldn't march anymore. It was really hot and humid along the river and the narrow path was muddy and wet. On top of that, we had to go through swamps and creeks where the mosquitoes covered our hands and faces and we couldn't swat them all. I thought to myself; "You can't just leave him here. You just can't do it." I kept him with me and we made it to Columbia. Two brothers lived there and they took him in. Later, he went back to Switzerland and he thanked me from there.

I left that place and went to Bailey, where I worked for eight days. Then I was off again. When I got to Hill, I found two comrades; Fregel from Württemberg, and Helman from Baden. But, I kept going until I came to a place where two creeks ran together. I couldn't go forwards or back. While I was wandering around, I saw an old house. I ran over to it in excitement, but it was empty. I was lost for four days and almost starved because I couldn't find anything to eat but wild black berries. The heat of the day, it was June, and the restless nights, since the mosquitoes wouldn't let me sleep and I couldn't build a fire to keep them away, completely wore me out. Then I finally found a place where I could get out. I kept pushing myself on through the night. It was better than marching through the heat of the day. With daylight, I saw that I had passed by a farm. I drug myself over there and begged for help, but they were too poor, so they sent me over to a larger farm. The owner wouldn't give me anything to eat when I asked him. He was an emaciated fellow with grey hair and beady eyes. He cursed me and insulted me when I asked again in even greater desperation for food, because if I didn't eat, I would stave to death. I shot my rifle and loaded it again. I told him; "If you don't give me something to eat right away, you devils advocate, I'll shoot you right here and now!" That seemed to help, since he called out a slave to bring me some food. There was plenty of everything on that farm. After I ate, I made camp and stayed the night there. Then I moved on and found some really nice people who took me in. Along the way, I met →

Biegel who wanted to go to Columbia, but had to turn back because his oxen were too fat. If he hadn't taken me along on his wagon, I couldn't have gone on. After all the deprivation and exhaustion from wandering lost in the heat of the lowlands, I was sick. Biegel took care of me and made tea for me with herbs that he found. He left me just outside of Industry, since he was going on in the other direction. Bob Pettus found me on the Prairie, where I wanted to stay because I couldn't go any further. Old man Ernst had his son pick me up. The next day, I wanted to go to Bäumers, so I left early in the morning with my luggage, but instead I lay under a tree, completely unconscious, from Friday till Tuesday at Post Oak Point. When I regained consciousness, I left everything on the ground and drug myself over to Cummins. He brought me to Piepers and from there to Wolters, then on the next day to Bäumers, where I stayed for a half a year, sick.

In the following spring of 1838, I went to Houston to pick up my salary and discharge. They didn't hesitate to give me an honorable discharge or my salary, but they paid me in paper money. Most of the soldiers drank away their earnings and since nobody seemed to have change, I thought I deserved to throw away \$100 at the bar for once. Along the way, I even had to pay twelve dollars for a melon and a couple of swigs of brandy."

He ended his story just as the high pitched clanging of the wall clock in the hallway struck 11 o'clock, and even through the wind blowing outside, we could hear the first crowing of the rooster from the barn. The lively circle dispersed from the glowing fire.

With a cheerful tone, the boys said good night and hurried out, while the girls departed quieter and friendlier. After everything had been carefully prepared to make my quarters more comfortable by the fire place on the sofa, Mr. Everndburg and his spouse left the schoolroom with their little one sleeping on his shoulder. Buegel had already left and soon the images of his experiences were mixed together with my own in dreams and I submerged under the sweet sea of oblivion. From there, I was awakened by the first ray of the morning sun, with shimmering, rosy light pouring over the white tablecloth, bringing up a new clear day. From the opposite wing, I heard the vigilant grinding of the coffee machine and the bright voices of the girls singing that song which Johannes Falk wrote for the celebration of Christianity. Deeply moved in contemplating this noble German man, who had been a friend in the time of need for so many abandon orphans, I folded my hands and sang softly along with them.

O Du fröhliche
 O du selige,
 Gnadenbringende Weihnachtszeit!
 Christ ward geboren,
 Hat uns erkoren,
 Freue dich, freue dich, O Christenheit!

END

OPERATIONS

MINUTES OF THE AUGUST 9, 2008 MEETING GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The August 9, 2008 meeting of the German-Texan Heritage Society Board of Directors was called to order at 10:00 a.m. in the German Free School in Austin with GTHS President Wing Evans presiding. Board members present were Wing Evans, Mary El-Beheri, Hubert Heinen, Connie Krause, Gerri West, Mary Whigham, Martha Liehse, Carl Luckenbach, Randy Rupley, Daniel Bode, John Siemssen and Warren Friedrich. Board members absent was Glen Treibs and Jean Heide. Also present was Eva Barnett, GTHS Executive Director.

MINUTES OF THE May 4, 2008 MEETING

G. West moved acceptance of the minutes of the board meeting May 4, 2008 as scribed by the Secretary, Mary Whigham. **MOTION APPROVED.** Approved copies of the minutes will be distributed to all board members. An out of order discussion regarding the purchasing of momentos for the founding members led to general consensus to move forward with their purchase.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Treasurer G. West presented the revenue and expense statement for the period to date. General discussion followed regarding status of memberships, operating funds donations, Maifest revenues and expenses. Morgan Stanley Account values as of August were also discussed. H. Heinen moved acceptance of her report. **MOTION APPROVED.** A meeting is scheduled with our investment advisor for next week to reallocate funds in the investment account.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Executive Director's printed report was distributed to board members prior to the meeting. Eva reported a good response to the annual meeting mailout with a membership reminder. 67 memberships were added since May. Efforts to contact non renewing 2007 members will be undertaken by board members. It was moved by Hubert Heinen that we test out a halfyear convention for dues, whereby people joining July through December can pay 50% of annual dues. **MOTION APPROVED.** There followed general discussion of different ideas for fund raisers, ways to increase membership. W. Evans suggested a goal of 1100 members by the end of this year. M. Whigham will investigate leasing German Language movies with subtitles as a potential outreach and R. Rupley will look to establish a German connection/membership opportunity. M. Whigham moved that nonguild members receive a copy of the Schulhaus Reporter for the balance of this year as a potential marketing test to increase membership in the guild and to encourage non guild members to initiate similar activities in their respective areas. **MOTION APPROVED.** E. Barnett moved a committee be established to research strategic planning opportunities, i.e. cost, timeframe. **MOTION APPROVED.** Appointed to the committee were John Siemssen, Randy Rupley, and Mary ElBeheri to report at the November board meeting.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

W. Evans reported approval of more hours for Eva

BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

G. West will continue to work on the formal paperwork for the establishment of the Permanent Endowment Fund. A draft of the 2009 budget was presented to be formalized at the November meeting.

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

W. Evans reported that a chairman for the committee was needed. Board member G. West and member Van Massirer attended a fundraising workshop offered as part of our membership with Greenlights and shared those ideas. Status of the 150th Anniversary Club was reported with approximately \$81,000 pledged to date.

GERMAN FREE SCHOOL COMMITTEE REPORT

Warren Friedrich reported that Maifest was a great success and efforts were 90% complete toward refinishing floors, replacing appliances. The Oktoberfest will be scaled back somewhat, perhaps outsourcing the food and more volunteers are needed for the Christmas Market. Christmas Market opportunities considered also include Brenham, Tomball, San Antonio, and the Poinsettia Festival in Brenham in November.

ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE REPORT

C. Krause reported the new format for the Ehrenstern Awards garnered 5 nominations. Approved by the board were Julia Mellenbruch, Siegi Keimling, and Christa Rábago.

AD HOC PUBLICATIONS/SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE REPORTS

Chair M. El-Beheri reported that *Lerne Das ABC* by Leola Tiedt will be available for sale at the annual meeting for \$5.00. Additional books are being considered and it was determined that a clarification of which books we have copyrights on was needed. Preparations are being made for next year's scholarship awards.

OUTREACH DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Gail Folkin reported that German classes were being formalized in San Antonio at St. John's Church, in Brenham at the Nancy Carol Roberts Memorial Library and in the Temple/Killeen area.

DIRECTOR ELECTIONS

C. Krause reports two directors will return, leaving three positions to be filled at the annual meeting. Officer nominations will be needed at the November board meeting.

OLD BUSINESS

Ad Hoc Marketing chair Randy Rupley will continue to work on German business contacts, German artists that we might sponsor here in the states.

Annual Meeting Report – Discussion regarding honorariums for speakers lead to general consensus that a book be given to members and an honorary membership given to nonmembers to thank them for their participation. Mary ElBeheri volunteered to chair the 2009 convention in the Georgetown area.

"Leave Your German Mark" plaque discussed at the last meeting will be created to hold some 25 names. Eligibility will be a \$10,000 or more bequest/donation. The Executive Committee will create the layout.

The motion to create an advisory board job description was generally agreed to with work already begun. Eva suggested the creation of a "tool kit" for their use. This information will be forwarded to Van Massirer who is the liason between the Advisory Board and the GTHS Board.

NEW BUSINESS










After discussion, the motion to require board members to make a monetary contribution to the organization beyond their membership was made by Hubert Heinen. **MOTION APPROVED.**

It was approved by general consensus that staff members be allowed to participate in German Language Classes at no cost on a space available basis and on their own time.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

Submitted by Mary Whigham, Secretary

The Journal		<p>ISSN 0730-3106, 4x per year, 8½ x 11, paperback. Since 1978. Each issue of this member publication contains over 100 pp of German-Texan genealogy, history and related info in English, with occasional German articles translated.</p>	<p>\$5 members \$6 non-members</p>
A Sojourn in Texas, 1846-47		<p>ISBN 1-57168-237-6, 400 pp, 6 x 9, hardback. Illustrations, maps, index. Edited by W.M. Von-Maszewski. This dual-language edition is filled with observations, advice, and warnings for those who chose to come to Texas.</p>	<p>sale price \$15.00 (list \$21.00)</p>
Church Records of the Pioneer Families of Berlin, TX		<p>ISBN 1-57168-241-4, 292 pp, 8½ x 11, hardback. Index. By Breitenkamp and Dabbs.</p>	<p>sale price \$12.50 (list \$35.00)</p>
Diary of Hermann Seele		<p>ISBN 1-57168-238-4, 504 pp, 6 x 9, hardback. Illustrations, bibliography, index. Translated and edited by Theodore Gish. Gives a revealing and intimate picture of 19th century Texas.</p>	<p>sale price \$15.00 (list \$27.50)</p>
GTHS German Immigrant Ancestors		<p>ISBN 1-57168-240-6, 292 pp, 8½ x 11, paperback. Index and maps. Edited by Christa Prewitt. Genealogical records.</p>	<p>sale price \$12.00 (list \$15.00)</p>
Handbook and Registry of German-Texan Heritage		<p>ISBN 1-57168-239-2, 192 pp, 8½ x 11, paperback. Index. Edited by W.M. Maszewski. Contains information on early German-Texan businesses, churches, cemeteries, schools, etc.</p>	<p>\$9.00</p>
History of the German Settlements in Texas, 1831-1861		<p>ISBN 1-57168-236-8, 280 pp, 6 x 9, hardback. Maps, illustrations, appendix, index. By Rudolf Biesele. Covers the actual founding and history of many German settlements and towns in Texas prior to the American Civil War.</p>	<p>\$28.95</p>
The Cabin Book		<p>ISBN 0-89015-525-9, 296 pp, 6 x 9, hardback. Illustrations. By Charles Sealsfield. Sealsfield's hopes about America focused on Texas when he wrote this in 1841. This novel, in part about Texas life in the 1830s, became a best-seller.</p>	<p>\$9.00</p>
Texas in 1848		<p>ISBN 1-57168-242-2, 240 pp, 6 x 9, hardback. Bibliography, index. By Victor Bracht. Originally published in German in 1849, this book has been described as a "treasure of German-Texan history." Filled with early Texas observations.</p>	<p>sale price \$15.00 (list \$21.00)</p>

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*	Abbott	Barbara Koenig	1414 W Brooklake Dr	Houston	TX	77224-9237	(281) 496-1316	babbott57@sbcglobal.net
*	Abercrombie	Rita	2237 McLennan Crossing	Waco	TX	76712-3033	(830) 693-4894	rita_abcrombie@baylor.edu
	Adam-Hurst	Kathryn L	30601 IH 10 West Unit. A	Boerne	TX	78006-9202	(210) 823-7343	
*	Adams	Jo Peebles	3705 Sunset Blvd	Houston	TX	77005-2029	(713) 661-0111	
*	Adelman	Diana L	120 E Wildwood Dr	San Antonio	TX	78212-1775		dadelman@satx.rr.com
	Aeschbach	Margaret & Heinz	2102 A Homedale Dr	Austin	TX	78704-2758	(512) 443-7016	
	Albers	Charles E	6 Cheshire Bend Dr	Sugar Land	TX	77479-2854	(281) 242-3196	cealbers@aol.com
	Albrecht	Emmett & Dorothy	1732 Post Oak Rd	Goliad	TX	77963-3321	(361) 645-8330	edalbrecht@awesomenet.net
€	Alkek Library	Serial/Acquisitions	Southwest Texas State University	San Marcos	TX	78666-4604		
	Allen	Jack C	735 Nottingham Dr	Richardson	TX	75080-6006	(972) 231-1038	
	Allen County Public Library	Genealogy Periodicals	PO Box 2270	Fort Wayne	IN	46801-2270		
	Amelang	Andrew & Cheryl	1240 Rehburg Rd	Brenham	TX	77833-8991	(979) 289-3907	andrew@alpha1.net
	Amr	Joli	3809 Bent Brook Dr.	Round Rock	TX	78664-6261	(512) 789-5942	yamar@austin.rr.com
	Anderson	Leroy & Frieda	4502 Cactus Ln	Austin	TX	78745-1614	(512) 444-3388	laflandrsn@aol.com
	Andrian	Louis E	966 Kessler Pkwy	Dallas	TX	75208-2426	(214) 948-3205	
	Aouelle	Minifred Teltschik	9718 La Rue Dr	San Antonio	TX	78217-4512	(210) 826-6603	owlyea@aol.com
€	Austin American Statesman		PO Box 670	Austin	TX	78767-0670	(512) 445-3609	
€	Austin Genealogical Society		PO Box 10010	Austin	TX	78766-0010		president@austintxgensoc.org
€	Austin Saengerrunde		1607 San Jacinto Blvd	Austin	TX	78701-1414	(512) 219-9131	
*	Baacke	Margaret	2 Sage Ct	Austin	TX	78737-9066	(512) 288-4058	gretel@greenbuilder.com
*	Bacon	Kim Peoples	1804 Collier St	Austin	TX	78704-2822	(512) 445-4143	kimbacon@mac.com
*	Bahn	David & Martett Vaughan	518 E. Miller Ave.	Kingsville	TX	78363-6334	(361) 592-1055	m_dbahn@sbcglobal.net
*	Balser	Alan & Pam	11166 Lawnhaven Rd	Dallas	TX	75320-3550	(214) 368-8025	awb@palaura.com
	Bammel	William E & Janice	1803 Peer Dr	Houston	TX	77043-2929	(713) 461-7983	wbammel@comcast.net
*	Banerjea	Alexandra Christina	6305 Castle Rock Cir	Mc Kinney	TX	75071-7612	(972) 540-0680	alex.banerjea@yahoo.com
	Banks	Elizabeth W	1106 Harville Rd	Duncan	OK	73533-1510	(580) 255-0808	eliban@sbcglobal.net
	Barber	Marian J	1813 Cedar Ave	Austin	TX	78702-1429	(512) 479-8168	marianj.barber@mail.utexas.edu
*	Baron	Peter	P O Box 1712	Lytle	TX	78052-1712	(817) 801-4404	ptbaron@hotmail.com
	Bartels	Felton & Rowena	3732 N Indiana Ave	Kansas City	MO	64117-2278	(816) 452-4252	bart23@swbell.net
*	Bartels	Myrtle Backhaus	1022 Dunlap Dr	New Braunfels	TX	78130-3764	(830) 625-3798	
	Bartsch	James	6403 Yaupon Dr	Austin	TX	78759-7734		

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Note	Last Name	First Name	Address	City	ST	Zip	Phone	Email
	Baylor Library Serials		1 Bear PI Unit 97151	Waco	TX	76798-7151		
*	Becker	Mary Claire	505 W. Lubbock	Brenham	TX	77833-4717		mcb2229@sbcglobal.net
	Behr	Joyce	PO Box 859	Comfort	TX	78013-0859	(830) 995-2783	jbehr@hctc.net
§	Beier	Frank	25 Zion St	Kenner	LA	70065-1040	(504) 466-9375	fbelerjr@aol.com
	Benge	Michael S	5118 Kingfisher Dr	Houston	TX	77035-3017	(713) 966-5805	mbenge@linbeck.com
§	Benson	Jane Brough	445 Wawona St #334	San Francisco	CA	94116-3058	(415) 379-2334	jbenson829@gmail.com
	Berger	Alfred P	5243 Crown Ln	San Antonio	TX	78219-1319	(210) 661-5243	
	Berry	Frances	18915 KZ Rd	Cypress	TX	77433-4355	(281) 351-5162	
	Bertram	Leon H.	PO Box 172	Shiner	TX	77984-0172	(361) 594-8021	leonbertram@hal-comm.com
	Biediger	Iris J (Schimcek)	210 Riverside Dr	Kingsland	TX	78639-4020	(325) 388-6034	bgr41@aol.com
	Biegert	Lydia Eisenhauer	5011 Krueger Dr	Dickinson	TX	77539-7514	(281) 534-2648	eisenhauer_geneology@comcast.net
§	Biesele	John J	2500 Great Oaks Pkwy	Austin	TX	78756-2908	(512) 452-2670	
	Bilhartz	Herbert J & Billie Rogge	PO Box 162	Medina	TX	78055-0162	(830) 589-2268	brb@hctc.net
	Binder	Kathryn	214 Desert Highlands Trl.	Round Rock	TX	78664-2834	(512) 388-1132	kaybinder@sbcglobal.net
	Birdsall	Paul	11804 Whitewing Ave	Austin	TX	78753-2252	(512) 836-0423	pbirdsall1@mac.com
	Birdsong	Bailey A.	1202 East Mulbery Apt. 126	San Antonio	TX	78209-7114	(210) 826-4082	babble@texas.net
	Birkenfeld	Darryl	PO Box 245, 2049 FM 168	Nazareth	TX	79063-0245	(806) 938-2529	darrylb@amaonline.com
*	Bischoff	Patricia E	1546 Eastridge Pwy	Seguin	TX	78218-3425	(830) 372-9838	pebischoff@sbcglobal.net
	Blend	Patsy J	809 N Hill St	Burnet	TX	78611-2034	(512) 756-4717	pblend@austin.rr.com
∞	Blue Bell Creameries		1101 South Blue Bell Rd	Brenham	TX	77833-4413	(979) 830-2190	
	Boas	Hans C	11500 Charred Oak Dr	Austin	TX	78759-4506	(512) 331-8729	hcb@mail.utexas.edu
*	Bode	Daniel	PO Box 1602	Dayton	TX	77535-1602	(936) 258-0815	danielbode@prodigy.net
§	Boeck	Brian J	192 Deerwood Ln	Marion	TX	78124-3026	(830) 914-2927	brianboeck@yahoo.com
§	Boehm	Henry J	301 Cedar Cir	Brenham	TX	77833-9215	(979) 836-4776	hboehm@texasbb.com
§	Boehm	Teddy	301 Cedar Cir	Brenham	TX	77833-9215	(979) 836-4776	tboehm@texasbb.com
	Boehm	Trey	200 Castle Ave	Waco	TX	76710-7208	(254) 757-0111	
	Boerger	George	1019 Martin St	Houston	TX	77018-2015	(713) 686-4224	gboerger@na.ko.com
	Boettcher	Charles F & Beth H	PO Box 384	East Bernard	TX	77435-0384	(979) 335-6240	
*	Bohls	Kent L	PO Box R, 9E Ranch	Bastrop	TX	78602-1991	(512) 237-4002	kentbohls@gmail.com
	Boothe	Jean M (Schmitt)	307 Bright Leaf Trl, P. O. Box 310734	Georgetown	TX	78633-5383	(512) 240-4544	
*	Borgelt	Roger B & Mary Ellen	106 Laurel Ln	Austin	TX	78705-2814	(512) 478-9764	borgelt@pottsreilly.com

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Note	Last Name	First Name	Address	City	ST	Zip	Phone	Email
	Bormann	John W	575 S Castell Ave	New Braunfels	TX	78130-7620	(830) 625-3744	
	Boyle	Laura	1501 Bandera Dr.	Arlington	TX	76018-2032	(817) 784-1986	laura.boyle@fwisd.org
	Bozeman	Dolores	PO Box 409	Johnson City	TX	78636-0409	(830) 868-4454	
	Braulick	Georgia Voges	924 Pleasant View Ct	Northfield	MN	55057-2936	(507) 645-5834	gbraulick@charter.net
	Braun	Gertrude	505 W. Tom Green St	Brenham	TX	77833-4549	(979) 836-2668	gertrude@b-m.com
*	Breshears	Geraldine Weige	5453 Emerson Ave	Dallas	TX	75209-5115	(214) 350-4427	
	Brewer	Gladys A	689 Rosenberg St	La Grange	TX	78945-1807	(979) 966-0296	
§	Breymann	Gustave Haller	2176 Donovan Pl	Okemos	MI	48864-3612	(517) 349-2743	gusbreymann@comcast.net
	Bridges	Dianne Gotthardt	7740 Rocking Horse Ln	Fair Oaks Ranch	TX	78015-4711	(210) 698-3561	rongbridges@yahoo.com
	Briley	Janine Beck	540 Country Pl	Longview	TX	75605-7318	(903) 663-3584	janine.briley@gmail.com
*	Brinkmann	Leo & Ursula	8309 Summer Place Dr.	Austin	TX	78759-8220	(512) 372-4941	ursula_brinkmann@sbcglobal.net
*	Brock	Ingrid	4317 Patrick Dr	Corpus Christi	TX	78413-3415	(361) 852-8751	
	Brockenbush	Peggy L.	214 Londonderry Dr.	Victoria	TX	77901-4591	(361) 578-7230	bropeg@sbcglobal.net
*	Broderick	Christa Schwing	102 Blue Sky Court	Georgetown	TX	78633-4522	(512) 863-2106	deerrabbit2@suddenlink.net
	Brookins	Julia	5136 S. Blackstone Ave, Apt 3F	Chicago	IL	60615-4132	(773) 643-1034	
*	Brown	Doris Kirschke	1750 Stone Rd	Deland	FL	32720-4586	(386) 734-0889	dkirschke@bellsouth.net
	Brown	Ella Kraft	1509 Frost St	Rosenberg	TX	77471-3135	(281) 342-1010	texasella@sbcglobal.net
	Brown	Frank R	1709 Benedict Ct	Rowlett	TX	75088-2899	(972) 475-0387	dick@carifranklinhomes.com
*	Brown	Georgie	15464 Fm 471 W #15	San Antonio	TX	78253-4607	(210) 688-9025	gbrown@texas.net
	Brown	Madeline Fiedler	1100 Brown Rd.	Cotulla	TX	78014-5024		
	Brown	Margaret Kramer	1024 Frances Dr	Rosenberg	TX	77471-2108	(281) 342-1510	
*	Brown	Sherryl C	1105 Running Buck Ln	Fredericksburg	TX	78624-5112	(830) 990-9305	sherryibr@austin.rr.com
	Buchner	Charles	5338 Royal Pkwy	Friendswood	TX	77546-3216	(281) 482-9477	cbuch41823@aol.com
	Buck	Rustin	2507 Slippery Rock Dr	Sugar Land	TX	77498-1909	(281) 277-5257	rustinbuck@comcast.net
*	Buehring	Alton L	4518 Iron River Drive	Corpus Christi	TX	78410-5821	(361) 387-3587	buehring@sbx.rr.com
*	Buhl	Agnes Lehmann	1977 Palace Dr	New Braunfels	TX	78130-8337	(830) 625-5391	abuhl@sabx.rr.com
	Burdett	Jimmy R & Madeline	5020 FM 1518	Selma	TX	78154-1360	(210) 651-6266	
	Burger	V Robert	14339 Owendale Dr	Houston	TX	77015-1726	(832) 309-4233	vrburger@flash.net
*	Burges	Arlene T & R Joseph	PO Box 1959	Round Rock	TX	78680-1959	(512) 255-5223	jburges56@sbcglobal.net
	Burke	Bob	1016 Bailey	San Antonio	TX	78210-3641	(210) 534-6648	091238@sbcglobal.net
	Burkhardt	Minnie	1515 W Acheson St	Denison	TX	75020-5901	(903) 465-4484	altnbrgburk@aol.com

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	Burnside	Rita Freitag	6938 Forest Way St	Leon Valley	TX	78240-3358	(210) 684-6999	ritachen@juno.com
*	Burrier	William Paul	PO Box 1096	Leakey	TX	78873-1096	(830) 232-6917	nbenterprise@hctc.net
	Burzclaff	Joan & Bernie	9004 Hialeah Circle So	North Richland Hills	TX	76180-3724	(817) 581-6531	burzbj@aol.com
	Buser	Sarah	1748 Ohlen Rd, #85	Austin	TX	78757-7867	(512) 745-0865	sarahbuser@gmail.com
*	Butler	Doris	1215 Arcadia Ave	Austin	TX	78757-3005	(512) 459-8116	
*	Caldwell	Fay H	1200 Hummingbird Ct	Round Rock	TX	78681-2736	(512) 244-4253	fayogram@yahoo.com
*	Canby	Tom & Kate Becker	11305 Bunting Dr	Austin	TX	78759-4757	(512) 219-8693	kcanby@austin.rr.com
	Canfield	Evelyn S	407 Colorado	Smithville	TX	78957-1032	(512) 237-4499	
	Carleton	Don E.	Univ of Texas, 1 University Sta, D1100	Austin	TX	78712-0335	(512) 495-4515	
*	Carrel	Regina	252 Cross Country Dr	Hewitt	TX	76643-3847	(254) 666-5026	
	Catholic Archives	of Texas	PO Box 13124, Capital Station	Austin	TX	78711-3124	(512) 476-6296	archives@bxcatholic.org
*	Cavender	Myrna & Stephen	3905 Reynosa Dr	Austin	TX	78739-4338	(512) 280-0963	mjcavender@yahoo.com
	Cezeaux	Phillip & Ute	2711 Wroxton Rd.	Houston	TX	77005-1313	(713) 662-3261	philcez@sbcglobal.net
*	Champagne	Robert & Shelley	1329 Sawdust Ct.	Austin	TX	78732-2369	(512) 373-3005	mrssawdust@yahoo.com, rjc3po@yahoo.com
	Chandler	A Don	250 Cactus Breeze	New Braunfels	TX	78132-5206	(830) 907-2202	sdchan@gvvc.com
∞	Chapple	Marcella Jo	1402 Wooten Dr	Austin	TX	78757-8327	(512) 453-6730	mchapple@swbell.net
*	Citzler	Annette	7743 Citzler Rd	La Grange	TX	78945-4211	(979) 249-3312	citzlera@cvtv.net
	Clark	Kristy	8110 Tavenor	Houston	TX	77075-2154	(713) 991-5405	stealth@hal-pc.org
€	Clayton Library Friends		5300 Caroline	Houston	TX	77004-6896		
*	Clinger	Charles E & Mary	2503 Mitchell Ln	Austin	TX	78748-1329	(512) 282-1374	cecclinger@yahoo.com
	Cole	Teresa Boehm	14 Hedge Ln	Austin	TX	78746-3207	(512) 344-9331	tboehm@austin.rr.com
	Collins	Hildegard J	1701 Wild Basin Ledge	Austin	TX	78746-2820	(512) 327-4121	
€	Comal County	Genealogy Society	PO Box 310160	New Braunfels	TX	78131-0160		
	Comfort Heritage Foundation		PO Box 433	Comfort	TX	78013-0433	(830) 995-2641	
	Conn	Cappy	2005 Clegg Drive	Cedar Park	TX	78613-4036	(512) 401-0860	cappyconn@gmail.com
*	Conner	Gaynel & Mikel	12616 Darryl Dr	Buda	TX	78610-2553	(512) 295-3592	gaynel@austin.rr.com
	Conner	Maurice W	3208 N 157th St	Omaha	NE	68116-2069	(402) 445-9008	
	Cook	Doris Hermann	28024 Willowgreen	Katy	TX	77494-5413	(281) 392-2606	dorilee100@aol.com
*	Cook	Sylvia Rusche	PO Box 12523	Austin	TX	78711-2523	(512) 444-8446	slcook@texas.net
	Copeland	Frances Heimer	118 William Classen Dr	San Antonio	TX	78232-1321	(210) 494-2107	
	Cornelius	Walter & Waldeen	222 Versailles Ln	Keller	TX	76248-2118	(817) 741-4530	wcornelius@1scom.net

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	Crawford	Ingrid & Glen	2708 Big Meadow Dr	Cedar Park	TX	78613-5263	(512) 257-7736	nordertill@sbcglobal.net
*	Creech	Jamie	11022 Ballard Peak	San Antonio	TX	78254-5460	(210) 688-0419	jamie.creech@sbcglobal.net
	Crocker	Rhonda	10304 Sausalito	Austin	TX	78759-6113	(512) 372-8920	crockfam1@sbcglobal.net
	Cross	William C	6345 Fern Ln	Lakeland	FL	33813-3530	(863) 646-8781	
	Crowell	Joan F	2402 Welsch Dr	New Braunfels	TX	78132-3834	(830) 620-6126	jolar@sabx.rr.com
	Culbertson	Richard D	6428 Arthur Dr	Fort Worth	TX	76134-2858	(817) 293-8024	rcuibe6428@aol.com
	Culpepper	Ada May	1390 W Crosby St	Slaton	TX	79364-3610	(806) 828-6304	adamay7@aol.com
	Dallas Public Library	Serials Division	1515 Young St	Dallas	TX	75201-5499		
	Damerau	Norman G.	7256 Edgewater Dr	Willis	TX	77318-9187	(936) 856-8658	
*	Damon	James M & Johanna	1600 Northwood Rd	Austin	TX	78703-1946	(512) 472-3959	jamesmdamon@yahoo.com, johanna@damonfamily.com
	Davenport	Wallace	5619 Effingham Dr	Houston	TX	77035-4339	(713) 729-9310	wallyd@pdq.net
	Davidson	Helen Oehrlein	PO Box 417	Cedar Park	TX	78630-0417	(512) 267-1338	
*	Davis	Sue	8410-D Lyndon Ln.	Austin	TX	78729-3782	(512) 797-0148	
	de Satrustegui	Suzanne Silcock	142 E Huisache Ave	San Antonio	TX	78212-2939	(210) 734-2232	
	Deberry	Fredericka Richter	500 West Alamo Street	Brenham	TX	77833-3657	(979) 836-2329	
	Decker	Ellen	108 Mandan St	Buda	TX	78610-9203	(512) 295-2855	ehansigk@yahoo.com
	Delgado	Vicki	4527 Warwick Dr	Sugar Land	TX	77479-2950	(281) 980-5883	rmdelgado@aol.com
*	Dennis	Ray	6111 Janey Dr	Austin	TX	78757-4435	(512) 453-1231	
	Dickson	Liz	13024 Silver Creek	Austin	TX	78727-2816	(512) 461-4424	dicksonre@yahoo.com
*	Dierschke	Eugene G	6709 Leameadow Dr	Dallas	TX	75248-5407	(972) 233-8780	gdierschke@aol.com
	Dippel	Tieman H & Sunny	3151 Trey Lane	Brenham	TX	77833-7415	(979) 277-9963	
*	Diltmar	Ray E & Ruth V	2331 Droxford St	Houston	TX	77008-3012	(713) 862-8184	raydit@att.net
	Dockall	Bert L	5834 W Us Hwy 79	Rockdale	TX	76567-5435	(512) 446-6023	bideaglerail@sbcglobal.net
	Dolls	George	704 W. Gibson	Austin	TX	78704-2344	(512) 443-8141	
	Donop	Nolan	PO Box 407	Mason	TX	76856-0407	(325) 347-5481	donopfs@tstar.net
	Donsbach	Roberta	1426 Kendolph Dr	Denton	TX	76205-6963	(940) 387-1592	
	Draehn	Marjorie Meyer	1900 Church St	Brenham	TX	77833-4826	(979) 836-7582	
	Dreibrodt	Agnes	3816 Dreibrodt Rd	San Marcos	TX	78666-2109	(830) 379-3870	
	Daughters of the Republic of Texas	Library	PO Box 1401	San Antonio	TX	78295-1401	(210) 225-1071	drtl@drtl.org
	Duderstadt	Peggy A	2627 Stratford Ct	San Antonio	TX	78223-2247	(210) 532-5944	
	Dullnig	Roland & Evelyn	1118 El Monte Blvd	San Antonio	TX	78201-2513	(210) 733-9977	

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	Duncan	Linda Carol Bahner	1880 Karen Ln	Beaumont	TX	77706-2744	(409) 924-0240	
	Dunn	Mahasukh	4606 Caswell Ave	Austin	TX	78751-3317	(512) 350-6419	dhyam-mamasukh@hotmail.com
	Dunne	Cathleen Witt	8903 Brandt River Bottom Ln	La Grange	TX	78945-5818	(979) 247-4316	pwdunne@cvtv.net
	Durst	Rolf	Tuebingen Str 68	Dettenhausen	GER	D-72135		
*	Dyke	Ingeborg	9802 Cottle Dr	Austin	TX	78753-4306	(512) 836-9384	ndyke77642@aol.com
	Eckert	H Charles	P.O. Box 231	Mason	TX	76856-0231	(830) 964-5670	
	Edgar	Arlen L Betty K	901 W Cuthbert Ave	Midland	TX	79701-4117	(432) 682-3810	
	Edwards	Betty J	13438 Belhaven Dr	Houston	TX	77069-3424	(281) 440-1343	bettyj.edwardsmd@yahoo.com
	Eickenroht	Marvin B	7529 Del Monte	Houston	TX	77063-1906	(713) 266-0747	
	Eitouni	Vivian A	20218 Lake Sherwood	Katy	TX	77450-4324	(281) 492-2126	vivian_joan@yahoo.com
*	El-Beheri	Mary M	507 Parland Pl	San Antonio	TX	78209-6621	(210) 382-7815	melbe@sabx.rr.com
	El-Kareh	Ilte-Dorothee	2507 Ben Doran Ct	Cedar Park	TX	78613-4335	(512) 219-9104	bek@ieee.org
*	Elliott	Felicia Goebel	8310 Gulf Tree Ln	Houston	TX	77075-4716	(713) 991-2238	mlandfgelliott@aol.com
	Ellis	Jean Halfmann	1976 FM 1291	New Ulm	TX	78950-9524	(979) 732-6571	
	Ender	Dieter H	534 W Dana Ln	Houston	TX	77024-6708	(713) 461-0762	dhe@hal-pc.org
§	Engelhardt	H T	2802 Lafayette St	Houston	TX	77005-3038	(713) 660-7861	
	Engelhardt	Jasmine	6191 Circle Oak Dr	Bulverde	TX	78163-2327	(830) 438-3072	
*	Evans	Ewing K & Barbara	309 Ridgewood Rd	Austin	TX	78746-4618	(512) 327-0876	ewingkevans@cs.com
	Ewe	Lars & Ute	7132 Tanaqua Ln	Austin	TX	78739-2066	(512) 301-1436	lars@theewes.org, ute@theewes.org
	Farley	Margaret Kinkler	302 W Pine Box #278	Sanderson	TX	79848-0278	(432) 345-2285	
	Faules	Barbara	9131 Big Bethel	San Antonio	TX	78240-2852	(210) 561-0677	tchow1101@sbcglobal.net
	Fearday	William B	336 County Rd 350n	Sigel	IL	62462-2012	(217) 844-2177	
	Fey	Everett Anthony	6516 Honey Hill	San Antonio	TX	78229-5422	(210) 681-6147	feyeverett@aol.com
	Ficht	Joseph F.	7022 1/2 Hemlock	Houston	TX	77087-1739	(713) 514-0327	
	Fiedler	Benjamin P	200 River Oaks Cv #1414	Georgetown	TX	78626-5580		
	Fiedler	L.B.	PO Box 114	Cotulla	TX	78014-0114		
	Fink	Louis H	1803 Timber Ridge Dr.	Cedar Park	TX	78613-6810	(512) 259-3681	
	Fischer	Alfred E.	404 Magnolia Ln.	Brenham	TX	77833-8996	(979) 251-8429	krau41@mac.com
	Fischer	Delray E	941 Egyptian Dr	Corpus Christi	TX	78412-3721	(361) 991-3896	dfischer2@sbx.rr.com
	Fischer	Nadine	PO Box 1302	Seagraves	TX	79359-1302	(806) 546-2815	nfischer@crosswind.net
	Fisseler	Brenda Lincke	P O Box 18	Hallettsville	TX	77964-0018	(361) 798-3243	worthing@hal-comm.com

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Note	Last Name	First Name	Address	City	ST	Zip	Phone	Email
*	Flocke	Robert A & Jenelle L	PO Box 1315	Wimberly	TX	78676-1315	(512) 847-5421	rflocke@austin.rr.com
*	Flood	Frances E	609 West Virginia Ave	Temple	TX	76501-1342	(254) 778-3858	
	Foerster	Kenneth & Geneva	3213 Peach Tree St	Corpus Christi	TX	78410-2414	(361) 241-7821	genkenfo@aol.com
	Folkins-Koehler	Gail & John	2106 Wright St.	Austin	TX	78704-2834	(512) 531-9522	gfolkins@austin.rr.com
*	Fortin	Mary Ann Jonas	16207 State Hwy 107	Harlingen	TX	78552-4008	(956) 426-2193	
	Franger	Alfred L	18390 Surrey Ln	Brookfield	WI	53045-4950	(262) 785-0629	alfredf1@earthlink.net
	Freed	Ken	504 Lake Side Dr	Georgetown	TX	78628-6903	(512) 869-7975	kfreed@verizon.net
	Friedrich	Logan & Jane	1909 Northridge Dr	Austin	TX	78723-2633	(512) 928-0734	
*	Friedrich	Warren	403 King Eider Ln	Cedar Park	TX	78613-4137	(512) 260-1723	friedrichwc@austin.rr.com
*	Friesenhahn	Wilbur & Bernice	8045 Bindseil	San Antonio	TX	78266-2107	(210) 651-9007	wbfriesenhahn@stic.net
	Fritze	Victor O	2 - I Eden Drive	New Braunfels	TX	78130-4087	(830) 626-7790	
	Froelich	Frances Bell & James E	30 Cherry Hill Dr	Conroe	TX	77304-1153	(936) 890-6488	fffrolic@aol.com
	Fuchs	Otto L & Carolyn Rothermel	131 W Fuchs Rd	Carmine	TX	78932-5123	(979) 278-3391	
	Fulbright	Robert & Dee Hillje	P O Box 205	Hebbronville	TX	78361-0205	(361) 527-3146	
	Gaus	Deloris Ann	100 Trinity St	Yoakum	TX	77995-4010	(361) 293-2278	dgaus@att.net
	Gebert	Hildegard	17401 Steger Ln	Manor	TX	78653-9761	(512) 272-5310	
*	Gebert	Kernit O & Helen	P O Drawer W	Premont	TX	78375-1319	(361) 348-3678	
*	Geistweidt	Jason E.	3436 North Hamilton # 3	Chicago	IL	60618-6119		jason@geistweidt.com
*	Geistweidt	John A & Deborah	22271 Salt Branch Loop	Doss	TX	78618-0124	(325) 347-5515	geistweidt@ctesc.net
€	Genealogical & Historical Society	of Caldwell County	215 S Pecan Ave	Luling	TX	78648-2607		
	Genealogical Society	of Kendall County	PO Box 623	Boerne	TX	78006-0623		
	Genealogical Society of Utah	Family Search	50 E North Temple St, Rm 545	Salt Lake City	UT	84150-3400		
	George	James	14721 Bear Creek Pass	Austin	TX	78737-8935	(512) 288-4635	N3BB@mindspring.com
	George Memorial Library		1001 Golfview Dr	Richmond	TX	77469-5199		
	Gerken	Herbert & Mary	800-A Lloyd Dr	Kerrville	TX	78028-2523	(830) 792-0684	hckk@kctc.com
€	German Consulate of the	Federal Republic of Germany	1330 Post Oak Blvd Ste 1850	Houston	TX	77056-3017	(713) 627-7770	info@germanconsulatehouston.org
€	German Interest Group		P O Box 2185	Jamesville	WI	53547-2185		
€	German-American Heritage Foundation		1901 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 802	Washington	DC	20006-3405	(516) 239-0741	
€	Germania Insurance Companies		P O Box 645	Brenham	TX	77834-0645	(979) 836-5224	
€	Germanic Genealogy Society		P O Box 16312	Saint Paul	MN	55116-0312		
	Germann	James M	3902 Pine Cove Drive	Gastonia	NC	28056-9209	(704) 478-6435	

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*	Gersbach	Leland	7872 Hackberry Rd	Holland	TX	76534-4022	(254) 657-2679	lrg@templecpa.com
*	Gersch	J B	1111 E Hempstead St	Giddings	TX	78942-3515	(979) 542-2923	jgersch@bluebon.net
	Giesecke	Noel & Susan K	2902 Quincannon Ln	Houston	TX	77043-1202	(713) 462-4074	
*	Gilbert	William & Amy	290 Pin Oak St	Dripping Springs	TX	78620-4113	(512) 894-0193	agilbert@mail.utexas.edu
	Gilliland	Imgard Chrisina & William	7921 Goforth Rd.	Dallas	TX	75238-4134	(214) 361-8300	chrispom@swbell.com
	Gips	Paul & Lillian Durst	3655 Coral Gables Dr	Dallas	TX	75229-2620	(214) 352-7030	
*	Girndt	Robert O	1122 Abbey Ct	Katy	TX	77493-1836	(281) 391-3576	rogirndt@consolidated.net
*	Glennon	James M	6919 Palm Bay Dr	San Antonio	TX	78218-3425	(210) 655-0604	jglennon1@earthlink.net
	Goebel	Patsy	1213 Macarthur St	Cuero	TX	77954-2322	(361) 275-5225	
	Goehring	Priscilla Shell	202 College Dr #2031 A	Melbourne	AR	72556-8715	(870) 368-3132	
	Goeke	Angelie	7818 Goeke Rd	Brenham	TX	77833-9603	(979) 836-7373	
*	Goertz	Donald C	1701 Woodlawn Blvd	Austin	TX	78703-3334	(512) 480-0360	dngoer@aol.com
	Goetting	Thomas	3044 Patuxent Overlook Ct	Ellicott City	MD	21042-2250	(410) 465-7686	
	Goetz	Edward L & Melrose	2201 E Walnut Ave	Victoria	TX	77901-4338	(361) 575-4759	
*	Goetz	Gunther	5516 Avenue G	Austin	TX	78751-1317	(512) 451-1271	gunthergoetz@gmail.com
*	Gold	Theresa	106 Ranchland Dr	San Antonio	TX	78213-2305	(210) 344-7229	tmggold@aol.com
	Golenko	Richard A	4718 Sienna Heights Ln	Pasadena	TX	77505-3815	(281) 487-5152	rgolenko@usa.net
	Gonser	Janis & Amie	12910 Candlestick Pl	Austin	TX	78727-4402	(512) 501-0121	janisgonser@gmail.com
*	Goyne	A V	1205 Sherwood Dr	Arlington	TX	76013-1530	(817) 275-4095	
	Graafs	Henry E	110 Agave Ln	Georgetown	TX	78628-4889	(512) 863-7639	
	Grampp	C Fred & Karen L	10608 Hard Rock Rd	Austin	TX	78750-2039	(512) 258-1576	
*	Grasshoff	E Ray	3208 Doe Run	Austin	TX	78748-1879	(512) 282-6065	rgrasshoff@austin.rr.com
	Grebe	Leroy H	PO Box 885	Bellville	TX	77418-0885	(979) 865-3259	
*	Green	Gene & Helen	P O Box 16128	Houston	TX	77222-6128	(281) 999-5879	
	Griggs	Joan Druessedow	PO Box 535	Chappell Hill	TX	77426-0535	(979) 836-5278	joangriggs@sbcglobal.net
*	Groeschel	Edna Kramer	1901 Ullrich Ave	Austin	TX	78756-1125	(512) 453-0458	egroeschel@grandecom.net
	Guedner	Louis O	1 Towers Park Ln #614	San Antonio	TX	78209-6421	(210) 822-3498	
*	Guelker	Clarence W	7606 West Rim Dr	Austin	TX	78731-1229	(512) 345-1826	
	Guethle	Martha Maas	31338 Sunlight Dr	Bulverde	TX	78163-2798	(830) 438-5996	mguethle@gvtc.com
*	Gully	Frank & Dolores	7902 FM Hwy 765	San Angelo	TX	76905-7432	(325) 651-7616	ddgully@zipnet.us
*	Haak	Clyde	P O Box 6	Hondo	TX	78861-0006	(830) 426-5001	

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Note	Last Name	First Name	Address	City	ST	Zip	Phone	Email
	Haas	E J & Joyce	4517 Verdome Ln	Houston	TX	77092-3616	(713) 686-5054	jecattle@netzero.net
	Haley	Ingeborg Troche	P O Box 502	Comfort	TX	78013-0502	(830) 995-2570	
	Haley	Leatrice	8871 Ranch Rd 648	Doss	TX	78618-0151	(830) 669-2611	clhaley@hctc.net
	Halstead	Martha L	266 E Elmview Pl	San Antonio	TX	78209-3808	(210) 822-5590	
*	Hambrick	James O	17405 Priest River Cv	Round Rock	TX	78681-3528	(512) 388-2793	jhambrick@austin.rr.com
	Hamilton	Dorothy W	4217 Wild Iris Ln	Austin	TX	78727-3015	(512) 345-2581	crdwh@sbcglobal.net
	Hammer	Helen M. (Ruhnke)	8926 Valley View Ln	Houston	TX	77074-2526	(713) 771-9096	flag20@sbcglobal.net
	Hanath	Louis & Joycine	4261 Routt Rd	Chappell Hill	TX	77426-6021	(979) 836-9127	joycineh@sbcglobal.net
	Hanath	Mae Dell	5059 Hwy 290 W	Brenham	TX	77833-0824	(979) 836-2889	
*	Hand	Glenn & Patsy Dearman	103 Buckingham St	Victoria	TX	77904-1841	(361) 575-0049	patsy2931@suddenlink.net
*	Hannemann	August M & Pauline G	327 Mc Clendon Dr	Elgin	TX	78621-1103	(512) 285-4328	ahannemann@sbcglobal.net
*	Hansen	Borge & Brigitte	4615 Iron Weed	San Antonio	TX	78247-5533	(210) 491-3845	
	Harcketts	John	1912 Emma Long Street	Austin	TX	78723-5391	(512) 495-1516	dhacketts@hotmail.com
	Harper	Carol Hackemack	PO Box 260841	Plano	TX	75026-0841	(972) 964-3178	omashouse@sbcglobal.net
	Harris	Lisa	4522 Ave F	Austin	TX	78751-3109	(512) 443-4840	ljharrisus@yahoo.com
	Hartman	Elorine Friedrichs	8561 FM 236	Cuero	TX	77954-5711	(361) 275-2082	ehartman@dewittec.net
	Hartman	Fred & Cora	3201 Mc Elroy Dr	Austin	TX	78757-1640	(512) 453-7721	
	Hartmann	John Conrad	5509 Amberwood Pl	El Paso	TX	79932-2001	(915) 584-7925	
	Hartmann	Lee Ann	5324 Sand Rock Rd.	La Grange	TX	78945-4748	(979) 249-3909	hartmanni@lgisd.net
	Hartstack	Albert & Evelyn	21951 FM 1155 E	Washington	TX	77880-6051	(936) 878-2264	awhart@earthlink.net
	Harvel	Carolyn Luersen	3212 Clearview Dr	Austin	TX	78703-2754	(512) 477-3373	
	Haschke	Karen A	4208 Venado Dr	Austin	TX	78731-2021	(512) 345-8159	karenhaschke@sbcglobal.net
	Hasskarl	W.F.	1907 Tison St.	Brenham	TX	77833-5337	(979) 836-3359	
	Haufler	R C	9 Hwy 27 West	Comfort	TX	78013-3203	(830) 995-3768	
	Hausmann	Jan M	1202 Newman's Trl	Hendersonville	TN	37075-9504	(615) 824-5133	jthaus@comcast.net
∞	Heaton	William Otto	23298 Park Ensenada	Calabasas	CA	91302-1711	(818) 222-8002	
*	Hecht	Dorothy Wolf	1906 Greenbrook Pkwy	Austin	TX	78723-3438	(512) 926-1493	
	Hedstrom	Elke O	622 Perdido Dr	Garland	TX	75043-5126	(972) 279-9279	elke.hedstrom@tx.rr.com
	Hegar	Lucille Bolf	1903 Longmeadow D	Arlington	TX	76015-4040	(210) 342-6068	
	Hegar	Rebecca L	2011 N Meadow Way Cir	Arlington	TX	76015-4017	(817) 472-7246	rhegar@uta.edu
	Heide	Ernestine	209 E Yucca	McAllen	TX	78504-2372	(956) 631-8128	

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*	Heide	Jean & Claus	3126 Manila Dr	San Antonio	TX	78217-3924	(210) 655-5783	hi-d-ho@sbcglobal.net
	Heidemann	Ruth	314 Brookwood	Victoria	TX	77901-3826	(361) 573-6623	ruthvic@suddenlink.net
*	Heinen	Dirk & Anne	3010 Washington Sq	Austin	TX	78705-2218	(512) 371-3475	dirk@L1Star.us
*	Heinen	Hubert & Ursula	4505 Spanish Oak Trl	Austin	TX	78731-5217	(512) 454-6452	hubert.heinen@mail.utexas.edu
	Heinrich	Curtis Seth	216 Sheffield	San Antonio	TX	78213-2627	(210) 344-4831	
	Heinsohn	Carolyn Meiners	1034 S Madison	La Grange	TX	78945-3304	(979) 968-3806	
	Helpert	Emma	9635 Vinewood Dr	Dallas	TX	75228-4245	(214) 327-0481	
	Henry	Roger L.	1815 Harvard Ave # C	Seattle	WA	98122-2292	(206) 329-1114	regor2eel@gmail.com
*	Henske	Elmo J	7 Perthuis Farms Rd	La Marque	TX	77568-4718	(409) 938-7348	moremo@aol.com
	Herring	E Dale	1800 FM 2132	Talpa	TX	76882-5711	(325) 365-2008	
*	Herring	James & Billie Grace Ungerer	1510 Glencrest	Austin	TX	78723-1154	(512) 452-7093	
	Herrmann	Eberhard E	3117 Kellie St	Sachse	TX	75048-3160	(972) 496-7518	
	Herrmann	Martin	3117 Kellie St	Sachse	TX	75048-3160	(972) 496-7518	
	Hertel	Herbert C	6705 Melrose Dr	McLean	VA	22101-2924	(703) 734-8529	chertel3@cox.net
*	Hester	Carol B	3623 Pavillion Cir	San Antonio	TX	78217-3220		rdhester@earthlink.net
*	Hicks	David & Elizabeth Nitschke	746 Edgebrook Dr	Houston	TX	77034-2030	(713) 944-1118	erootrot@usa.net
	Hildebrandt	Walter & Betty	1047 Old Dubina Ln	Schulenburg	TX	78956-5751	(979) 561-8552	
	Hill	Mac & Ruth Ann	2313 Lakeshore Dr	Cleburne	TX	76033-6968	(817) 645-5695	jphmac@sbcglobal.net
	Hillendahl	Ed	407 Sundance Lane	Georgetown	TX	78633-4992	(512) 819-0950	hill4gined32@verizon.net
	Hilmers	Patrick Cliff & Patricia	306 Erin Dr	Kerrville	TX	78028-3922	(830) 257-4913	
∞	Hirsch	Lance	3372 Rio Cordillera	Boerne	TX	78006-6060	(830) 336-4524	lhirsch@gvvc.com
*	Hitchcock	Martyn	1507 Preston Ave	Austin	TX	78703-1903	(512) 320-0398	martynh@earthlink.net
*	Hitzfeld	Margaret E & Herman	3302 Clint Ct	Round Rock	TX	78664-6237	(512) 246-8118	
	Hoff	Lawrence C & Florence	P O Box 55182	Houston	TX	77255-5182	(713) 468-0497	
	Hoffman	Debbie	500 Dove Creek Dr.	Round Rock	TX	78664-5920	(512) 310-0589	
	Hoffmann	Celestine Zuehl	4826 Cambray Dr W	San Antonio	TX	78229-5018	(210) 614-4454	
*	Hofmann	Margret	2706 Nottingham Ln	Austin	TX	78704-6436	(512) 444-8877	m-hofmann@sbcglobal.net
*	Holck	Albert & Velma	200 Reveille	Austin	TX	78746-5336	(512) 327-2781	alholck@aol.com
	Hollander	Lu	PO Box 2555	Brenham	TX	77834-2555	(979) 421-6816	
*	Hollas	James	7704 Evaline Ln	Austin	TX	78745-6752	(512) 280-1415	jameshollas@austin.rr.com
	Hollis	Patrick & Helgard Suhr	8 Mission Dr	New Braunfels	TX	78130-6622	(830) 625-6330	

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§	Holloway	Jesse E	719 Enfield Dr	Rockdale	TX	76567-2160	(512) 446-2168	
*	Holoubek	Hella	10421 Mourning Dove Dr	Austin	TX	78750-1639	(512) 918-3276	
	Holzmann	Herbert A	15315 Pebble Sound	San Antonio	TX	78232-4135	(210) 496-1238	hholzmann@satx.rr.com
*	Horadam	Paige	9444 Us Hwy 59 S	Victoria	TX	77905-4105		germantexan@earthlink.net
*	Horadam	Victor W & Rochelle S	4700 N Galloway	Mesquite	TX	75150-1516	(972) 686-6411	horadam1@airmail.net
	Hornberger	Charles M	805 College Blvd	San Antonio	TX	78209-3627	(210) 822-9130	boxy@hsfblaw.com
	Home	Jo Anne	10903 Dreamland Dr	San Antonio	TX	78230-4205	(210) 342-9792	jhome1@satx.rr.com
	Hosek	Vickie	4851 Cornilla Dr.	San Antonio	TX	78263-9661	(210) 648-6805	jvhosek@sbcglobal.net
	Hosek	Victor & Ivarene Voigt	521 Hospital Blvd	Floresville	TX	78114-4807	(830) 393-6816	ihosek@yahoo.com
*	Howell	Jefferson D & Janel	3500 Vanshire Dr.	Bee Cave	TX	78738-5414	(512) 263-9266	janelhowell@aol.com
	Hubbard	Betty A	410 E Karels Dr	Waco	TX	76706-5804	(254) 662-0116	hubbardbetty@earthlink.net
*	Hudson	Leonard & Jolene	5511 West Beach Cir	Austin	TX	78734-1029	(512) 266-0074	leon@thehudsonteamrealtors.com
	Huenefeld	Audrey	710 S College	La Grange	TX	78945-3413	(979) 968-5661	
*	Hummel	Sam	821 Coyote Lane	Leander	TX	78641-8709	(512) 789-3115	samhummel62@hotmail.com
	Hunka	Inge & Ron	12714 Trail Driver	Austin	TX	78737-9585	(512) 288-5049	ron_hunka@yahoo.com
	Hunt	Marjorie Kalteyer	5001 Greenbriar Dr	Corpus Christi	TX	78413-2719	(361) 991-2544	
€	Immigrant Genealogy Library		PO Box 7369	Burbank	CA	91510-7369		
€	Institut/Auslandsbez	Bibliothek	Charlottenplatz 17	Stuttgart 1	GER	D-70173		info@ifa.de
€	Institute for German American Studies		901 University Bay Dr	Madison	WI	53705-2269		
*	Jahnsen	Earl L & Zada Bremer	1360 Bulverde Rd	Bulverde	TX	78163-4652	(830) 438-2339	stage@gvtc.com
	Janak	Robert	545 Threadneedle St	Beaumont	TX	77705-2415	(409) 832-9871	
	Jaworski	Keri	508 Gate Tree Ln	Austin	TX	78745-3167	(512) 694-3264	kerijaworski@yahoo.com
∞	Johnson	Anita Locy	5413 Mountain Cedar Cv	Austin	TX	78731-4503	(512) 451-1642	anita-johnson@austin.rr.com
*	Johnson	Horace Eldon	PO Box 91359	Austin	TX	78709-1359	(512) 517-4237	
	Johnson	Rox Ann	11105 Scotland Well Dr	Austin	TX	78750-3607	(512) 250-8424	roxannjohnson@sbcglobal.net
	Johnson	Wallace S & L Abigail	1311 Kent St	Taylor	TX	76574-1436	(512) 352-6458	
	Juengermann	R A	3225 Rosemeade Dr #1812	Ft. Worth	TX	76116-0975	(817) 570-0824	jmann5130@sbcglobal.net
	Jurgens	Evalyn Kruger	8022 Falmouth Dr	Austin	TX	78757-7727	(512) 452-3648	
	Kager	Paula & Bob	3150 N. State Hwy 16	Fredericksburg	TX	78624-5803	(830) 997-9707	rotetante@yahoo.com
§	Kahn	Peter & Anna	15723 Tanya Cir	Houston	TX	77079-5060	(713) 240-1475	arkahn@houston.rr.com
	Kalinec	Evelyn M	360 S County Rd 352	Orange Grove	TX	78372-9701	(361) 384-2231	

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*	Kalteyer	Charles F & Alicean R	70 St Stephens School Rd	Austin	TX	78746-2425	(512) 327-9279	cfkark@aol.com
*	Kalteyer	Donna A	Rt 1 Box 406	Scarbro	WV	25917-9701	(304) 465-8358	teye99@yahoo.com
*	Kamphoefner	Walter	3209 Deer Trl	Bryan	TX	77807-3230	(979) 822-4792	walkamp@tamu.edu
	Karpos	George T & Gwendolyn J	3415 Tem Lake Dr	Kingwood	TX	77339-2633	(281) 358-4414	gngent@att.net
*	Keimling	Siegi	6402 Yaupon Dr	Austin	TX	78759-7735	(512) 346-0958	rolk@aol.com
	Keller	Dolores Donop	P O Box 219	Mason	TX	76856-0219	(325) 347-6681	
	Kelm	Jan	9101 Hwy 36 N	Brenham	TX	77833-8419	(979) 277-9637	jankelm@texasbb.com
*	Kempff	Fernando	2505 Royal Lytham Dr	Austin	TX	78747-1107	(512) 292-7688	
	Kennedy	Ursel	5294 Bayou Dr	Dickinson	TX	77539-6563	(281) 534-7127	ukennedy@airmail.net
*	Kenzle	Susan	4604 Federal Circle	Austin	TX	78744-2927	(512) 233-0251	skenzle@austin.rr.com
	Kerville Genealogical Society		505 Water St	Kerville	TX	78028-5393	(830) 866-3675	bobinker1939@hotmail.com
*	Kiel	Frank W & Alice Ruth	133 Skyline Dr	Comfort	TX	78013-2801	(830) 995-2706	sky133@hctc.net
	Kilpatrick	Carolyn	1909 Crown Colony Dr.	Prosper	TX	75078-8738	(972) 347-9803	dwkcak@sbcglobal.net
	Kirby	Heidi Sunder	2215 Fenton Rock Ln.	Katy	TX	77494-6634	(281) 394-5033	heidikirby@katyisd.org
	Kirby D	Gamer	PO Box 370	Bastrop	TX	78602-0370	(512) 303-7314	kgamer@flash.net
	Kirchhof	Richard E	2902 Oak Park Dr	Austin	TX	78704-4613	(512) 444-5322	dickk1@aol.com
	Kirchhof	Richard E & Ginger	6102 B Bullard Dr	Austin	TX	78757-4451		rick@kirchhof.com
∞	Klein	Roberta T	7715 Hertfordshire Dr	Spring	TX	77379-4650	(281) 376-7959	
	Klein	Rudolf M	115 Fairfax Ct	Phoenixville	PA	19460-2846	(610) 933-7676	
	Klement	Will & Julie	4217 N Taylor Rd	Palmhurst	TX	78573-9330	(956) 682-4958	mrsCitrus@aol.com
*	Kliesing	Jesse D & Edith	918 Anna Ln	Friendswood	TX	77546-6301	(281) 996-5280	
	Klingeman	Morris & Clarice	4504 Cliffstone Cv	Austin	TX	78735-6610	(512) 892-0326	mklinky@earthlink.net
	Klinger	Leroy W	208 Pecan St	Cibolo	TX	78108-3526	(210) 658-3057	gmaklinger@aol.com
	Kneschk	Norman A & Gracie	619 County Road 231a	Jonesboro	TX	76538-1375	(254) 386-3222	
	Kneupper	Chris	1083 Riverview Ranch Dr	Brazoria	TX	77422-7929	(979) 964-4000	ckneuppe@brazosport.edu
∞	Knezek	Robert A. & Laverne Dierschke	4901 Racquet Club Dr	Arlington	TX	76017-2627	(817) 465-2323	ldknezek@yahoo.com
*	Knibbe	Marie	9981 Spring Branch Rd	Spring Branch	TX	78070-4930	(830) 885-4828	
	Knippa	Roy & Delores	26 Royal Crest	New Braunfels	TX	78130-6173	(830) 629-5942	
	Knoebel	John E	4611 Magnolia Ln	Sugar Land	TX	77478-5448	(713) 207-6533	jknoebel@ieee.org
	Knopp	Kenn	407 N Cora St	Fredericksburg	TX	78624-4213	(780) 997-7273	kenknopp@kfc.com
	Knuppel	Magdalene	304 Hickory Hollow Ln	Brenham	TX	77833-9237	(979) 836-2974	

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Note	Last Name	First Name	Address	City	ST	Zip	Phone	Email
	Koehl	Michael F	P O Box 1424	Huntsville	TX	77342-1424	(936) 291-3090	
*	Koehl	Robert C	704 Bensdale Rd	Pleasanton	TX	78064-2010	(830) 281-2358	
*	Koehler	William & Ruth Hardt	4500 Hyridge Dr	Austin	TX	78759-8054	(512) 345-4409	
	Koehn	Lorchen Freier	213 Burnet St	Port Lavaca	TX	77979-2612	(361) 553-4713	
	Koenig	Herbert Emil	PO Box 431648	Houston	TX	77243-1648	(713) 468-8130	
	Koenig	Jon Todd	577 NW Nesvik Way	Poulsbo	WA	98370-6650	(360) 930-8151	jtkenig@yahoo.com
∞	Koenig	Rodney C & Mary MacDonald	2720 University Blvd	Houston	TX	77005-3440	(713) 651-5333	rkoenig@fulbright.com
*	Koerner	Michael M. & Helga	605 Falling Leaves Court	Cedar Park	TX	78613-7402	(512) 218-0136	mach312@sbcglobal.net
*	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	okkolm@sabx.rr.com
*	Koppelman	William P & Elinor R	3909 Sidehill Path	Austin	TX	78731-1417	(512) 345-3886	
	Kopplin	Barbara Wolff	211 CR 223	Three Rivers	TX	78071-2662	(361) 786-3024	
	Kothmann	John H	328 Glenmoor St	Fredericksburg	TX	78624-3432	(830) 997-3617	
∞	Krause	Michael G & Connie L	10167 Schoenthal Rd	New Braunfels	TX	78132-4300	(830) 625-3075	m.krause@mail.utexas.edu
	Krebs	Arno W	3235 Walnut Creek Ct	Bryan	TX	77807-4852	(713) 851-1319	akrebs@fulbright.com
	Krebs	Barbara Gail I	707 W Buchanan Blvd	San Antonio	TX	78221-3924	(210) 977-9892	churchbearkreb@aol.com
*	Krebs	Hilmer H	7444 Spring Village Dr #WC-212	Springfield	VA	22150-4454	(703) 569-1224	
	Kretzschmar	Charles & Angelina	130 Navato Blvd	San Antonio	TX	78232-2200	(210) 490-1099	charleskretzschmar@yahoo.com
*	Kretzschmar	Samuel L	2280 Bent Pine St	Melbourne	FL	32935-7144	(321) 242-4981	skretsc@aol.com
	Kriese	Herbert & Diane	2923 Hunter Stream	San Antonio	TX	78230-5421	(210) 408-0004	hdkriese@swbell.net
	Kroll	Quin D.	2710 Chase St.	Brenham	TX	77833-6000	(979) 836-9897	
*	Kroner	Mack & Mary	5413 Evans Avenue	Austin	TX	78751-1326	(512) 374-0460	mjogrady1225@hotmail.com
§	Kruger	Weldon & Patti	9315 Whitney Ln	College Station	TX	77845-8384	(979) 696-0182	
*	Kuehn	Larry	3001 Burks Ln	Austin	TX	78732-2115	(512) 266-8437	larrykuehn@yahoo.com
	Kuentz	Patsy	3901 Poplar Dr	Golden Valley	MN	55422-5328	(763) 377-2352	apkuentz@aol.com
*	Laborenz	Astrid B	3311 McHenry Drive	San Antonio	TX	78239-3085	(210) 646-5460	armeniusetthusnelda@sabx.rr.com
	Lake	Julie	5310 Musket Ridge	Austin	TX	78759-6222	(512) 418-1364	julielake@mindspring.com
	Lammes	William J	3314 Marion St	Amarillo	TX	79106-6211	(806) 352-7159	
	Langhoff	John C	1346 Gerdes Rd	Yoakum	TX	77995-6339	(361) 293-6159	langhoffjc@gvec.net
*	Langner	Fred W.	2800 Saratoga Drive	Austin	TX	78733-1244	(512) 263-7497	flangner@austin.rr.com
	Lansford	Ingrid Gimm	1202 Peachtree Ln	Georgetown	TX	78626-6118	(512) 863-6054	ingridlansford@gmail.com

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*	Larson	Leonard C & Lou Ella S	2300 Duff Dr	Port Arthur	TX	77642-0534	(409) 963-1554	
	Laubach	Willburn B	8400 Shenandoah Dr	Austin	TX	78753-5741	(512) 339-7893	mutteann@aol.com
	Laudi	Juergen	Hafenberg 3	Schoenkirchen	GER	D-24232		
	Lawlor	Frank	4015 Greenhill Pl	Austin	TX	78759-8114	(512) 753-1471	flawlor@austin.rr.com
	Lebert	Kai	6850 Thistle Hill Way	Austin	TX	78754-5800	(512) 278-1134	kai.lebert@gmail.com, nicol.lebert@gmail.com
*	Lee	Donald E & Janice Kniker	818 Thornbranch Dr	Houston	TX	77079-5410	(281) 497-5698	donjantx@aol.com
	Lehman	Oliver R	116 Doris Dr	Denison	TX	75021-7711	(903) 465-0742	
*	Leonhardt	Edgar H & Loretta M	278 John Craft Rd	Red Rock	TX	78662-2658	(512) 303-0584	lorettaleonhardt@yahoo.com
	Lessmann	Wayne E	876 W Main St	Bellville	TX	77418-1215	(979) 525-9682	welessmann1ins@netzero.net
	Lewis	Diane Petri	9228 McCafferty Dr	Helotes	TX	78023-4399	(210) 372-9333	dlewis@sabx.rr.com
	Lewis	Gertrude "Gert"	9407 Lantana Dr	San Antonio	TX	78217-5011	(210) 824-5709	glewis9407@aol.com
§	Leyendecker	Dorothy	903 Front St	Columbus	TX	78934-2432	(979) 732-3302	leyco@sbcglobal.net
€	Library of Congress		Exch & Gift Div, 10 First St SE	Washington	DC	20540-0001		
*	Licatovich	Jocelyn Voges	19151 Co Rd 437	Lindale	TX	75771-2453	(903) 882-0245	dandmlc@juno.com
*	Lichte	H W	4208 Southpark Dr	Amarillo	TX	79109-5127	(806) 358-0454	h.lichte@sbcglobal.net
*	Liehse	Gerhard & Martha	104 Live Oak Loop Spur	Whitney	TX	76692-3000	(254) 694-5182	lliehse@digitex.net
*	Liesman	Randy K	832 Canterbury Hill St	San Antonio	TX	78209-6030	(210) 826-0538	riesman@broadwaybank.com
*	Lindemann	Gus F	PO Box 237	La Grange	TX	78945-0237	(979) 968-5983	sales@lindemannrealestate.com
	Lindgens	Leonard D	PO Box 398	Kyle	TX	78640-0398	(512) 268-1106	
	Linimon	Mark	3267 Bee Caves #107 - PMB 121	Austin	TX	78746-6773	(512) 673-0557	linimon@lonesome.com
	Linke	Albert L	2505 Old Masonic Rd	Brenham	TX	77833-8042	(979) 836-9872	
	Linse	Kerryn	6452 Ruxton Ln	Austin	TX	78749-4126	(512) 288-6242	klinse@planview.com
	Locker	Kathryn K & Ernest G	224 Luther Dr	San Antonio	TX	78212-2019	(210) 930-6374	e.g.lockerjr@sbcglobal.net
*	Locklin	Charles & Beverly	7507 Long Point Dr	Austin	TX	78731-1215	(512) 343-0782	chlocklin5@austin.rr.com
	Loesch	Mabel	2140 E Scott St	Pensacola	FL	32503-4957	(850) 433-2358	mloesch@bellsouth.net
*	Loitz	Ethel Pape	3840 Ridgeway Dr	San Antonio	TX	78259-1754	(210) 497-3594	emp-loitz@sbcglobal.net
*	Louis	Rev Dan J	2718 Camelot Dr	Bryan	TX	77802-2003	(979) 776-0073	dlouis1938@aol.com
	Luckenbach	Carl Albert	5502 Summerfield Ln	Spring	TX	77379-7968	(281) 257-8564	cluckenbach@sbcglobal.net
	Ludwig	Yvonne & Lester F	3214 W Woodlawn Ave	San Antonio	TX	78228-4921	(210) 433-5973	
*	Luetge	Nancy & Earl	8789 Sturbridge Dr	Cincinnati	OH	45236-2247	(513) 793-2337	
	Lundy	Lisa	1537 Hickory Trl	Allen	TX	75002-4518	(972) 898-5262	lalundy@garlandisd.net

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§	Makowski	Edwin	2109 Colorado	Mission	TX	78572-7482	(956) 583-0086	waconative33@aol.com
	Margheim	Elaine T	15606 Roper Ave	Norwalk	CA	90650-7340	(562) 921-6540	margheim@inreach.com
§	Marquardt	Lewis R & Dona Reeves	7116 Foxtree Cv	Austin	TX	78750-7918	(512) 795-8922	dr03@txstate.edu
	Masar	Dennis D	1940 Mary Ellen Ln	Scotch Plains	NJ	07076-2632	(908) 232-0416	masar@prodigy.net
*	Massey	Allison	7301 Glen Haven Path	Austin	TX	78737-8708	(512) 858-0109	allison7301@yahoo.com
§	Massirer	Van D	124 Canaan Church Rd	Crawford	TX	76638-3328	(254) 486-2366	vmassirer@yahoo.com
§	Masterson	Marie Carroll	2505 River Oaks Blvd	Houston	TX	77019-5827	(713) 522-6774	
	Mathias	Vic & Helen	3100 Mistywood Cir	Austin	TX	78746-7861	(512) 327-6077	vicandhelen@austin.rr.com
*	Mattem	Michael A & Angelika	1315 W Forest Dr	Houston	TX	77043-4520	(281) 493-1903	mike.mattem@comcast.net
	Matthiesen	Leroy T	PO Box 5644	Amarillo	TX	79117-5644	(806) 383-7447	ltm6112146@aol.com
∞	Matthijetz	Sandra	2020 Emil Rd	La Grange	TX	78945-5229	(979) 242-3442	smattz@cvtv.net
	Mayes	Warden	1910 Yellowstone Dr	Lampasas	TX	76550-3493	(512) 556-6336	warmayes@sbcglobal.net
*	McBee	Sue Brandt	700 Lavaca St, Ste 740	Austin	TX	78701-3101	(512) 476-2386	
	McCabe	B T & Edna Suhr	616 Pincham St	Yoakum	TX	77995-4033	(361) 293-3784	
	McCormick	Janet & Richard	3101 Pettytown Rd	Dale	TX	78616-2653	(512) 376-6242	govlady2000@yahoo.com
	McDougall	Doris Pfluger	5034 New Forest Dr #7106	San Antonio	TX	78229-5777	(210) 509-8802	
	McElroy	Pat	7881 Lakewood Dr	Austin	TX	78750-8169	(512) 502-9245	pkm22@sbcglobal.net
*	McMahon	William A	210 Croesus Ave	San Antonio	TX	78213-4417	(210) 344-1987	4wamcm1641@sbcglobal.net
*	McNatt	Logan	4419 Clawson Rd	Austin	TX	78745-1039	(512) 462-9581	lmcnatt@austin.rr.com
	McNeill	John W	42 Willowdale Dr	Rochester	NY	14618-2330		jwmac@frontiernet.net
	Meier	Ralph	2313 Southern Oaks	Austin	TX	78745-2732	(512) 441-6994	r-mmeier@sbcglobal.net
	Meier	William J	257 Rutherford St	Shreveport	LA	71104-3307	(318) 222-0685	
	Meiners	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	juliaik@aol.com
	Meurer	Hugo & Sue	2324 Westoak Dr	Austin	TX	78704-5817	(512) 442-6518	hugom@sbcglobal.net
*	Meyer	Donna & Mark	4838 Briarbend Dr	Houston	TX	77035-4936	(713) 728-9566	mmeyer4399@aol.com
*	Meyer	Fred H & Hedda A	23207 Cardinal Dr	Hockley	TX	77447-4209	(281) 351-5888	meyerfred3@aol.com
	Meyer	Mikki (Margaret)	1522 Stockade Ranch Rd	Paige	TX	78659-4360	(512) 253-1111	
*	Meyer	Richard W	3905 Pete's Path	Austin	TX	78731-6120	(512) 451-0089	rmeyer@justice.com
*	Michalke	Arnold D & Diana M	4616 Star Flower Dr	Chantilly	VA	20151-2424	(703) 263-0272	amichalke@cox.net
	Micklitz	Hans	4120 Running Spgs	San Antonio	TX	78261-2115	(830) 980-4083	hans@micklitz.com

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*	Micklitz	Karl N & Lucy	PO Box 366	Brookshire	TX	77423-0366	(281) 375-5094	karlmick@consolidated.net
*	Milbitz	Rudolf & Liselotte	2101 Fawkes Ln	Roanoke	TX	76262-9048	(817) 431-1417	
	Miller	Bruce	4117 Sequoia Tr.	Georgetown	TX	78628-1528	(214) 893-5926	bruce_miller@dell.com
	Miller	Col Harvey Fisher & Barbara	300 Sycamore Valley Rd	Dripping Springs	TX	78620-3332	(512) 858-7540	
*	Miller	Helen J	809 Dickens Dr	Waco	TX	76710-5707	(254) 772-7257	helen_miller@baylor.edu
	Miller	Stanley G	540 Buena Vista	Georgetown	TX	78633-5620	(316) 204-4021	a67ggie@aol.com
	Mistrot	Bernice	12800 Briar Forest Dr, #83	Houston	TX	77077-2206	(281) 531-1956	bmist@juno.com
	Mitchell	Diane H & Horace A	4620 17th St	Lubbock	TX	79416-5706	(806) 785-0716	dhmitch@sbcglobal.net
*	Mitchell	Kevin	10637-A Morado Circle	Austin	TX	78759-5591	(512) 343-9004	kmitch@austin.rr.com
	Moeller	H B	393 S Sycamore Ave	New Braunfels	TX	78130-5848	(830) 620-1026	
*	Mollenhauer	Pat & Doris	889 Oak Ln	New Braunfels	TX	78130-6067	(830) 625-2265	polka@satx.rr.com
	Moltz	William J & Diane M	1949 Squire Circle	Tow	TX	78130-8358	(830) 620-6787	wmoltz@satx.rr.com
§	Montfort	Rodney G & Eleanor M	9205 San Juan Pass	Austin	TX	78737-3039	(512) 288-5899	rgm18@sbcglobal.net
	Moore	Jo Ann	2900 Edgewater Dr	Austin	TX	78733-1015	(512) 263-2248	jomoore@alumni.utexas.net
*	Morgan	Karen	11513 Sweet Basil Court	Austin	TX	78726-1831	(512) 487-5179	svnorsk@austin.rr.com
*	Moses	Robert & Virginia Ann von Rosenberg	7106 Reaburn St.	Austin	TX	78749-2532	(512) 892-0105	rmoses@austin.rr.com
*	Muehlstein	Leroy & Linda	PO Box 231	Converse	TX	78109-0231	(210) 667-1010	leroy@texashermannsons.org
	Mueller	Juergen Carl	802 Lamonte Ln.	Houston	TX	77018-4438	(713) 742-8253	jcmueller1951@comcast.net
*	Mueller	Renee Ann	1907 A South Austin St	Brenham	TX	77833-4807	(979) 836-6618	renee_mueller@hotmail.com
*	Munchow	Hank H. & Kathleen K.	7907 Cahill Dr.	Austin	TX	78729-6439	(512) 918-9057	drhmunchow@austin.rr.com
*	Myska	Dorothy & Eugene	2519 Fourth Street	Rosenberg	TX	77471-5919	(281) 342-4482	dgmyska@aol.com
*	Naeve	Lisa	1711 Lost Creek Blvd.	Austin	TX	78746-6133	(512) 329-9073	lisanaeve@yahoo.com
	Nagel	Leroy F (Ted)	9920 Bundoran Dr	Austin	TX	78717-3914	(512) 345-0206	
	Nash	Charlene	6368 W Fm 580	Lampasas	TX	76550-3661	(512) 556-5087	
	Naumann	Frank Robert	2295 Etting Rd	Oxnard	CA	93033-6865	(805) 488-1612	fmaumann@aol.com
*	Naumann	M Lawrence	3606 Kentfield Road	Austin	TX	78759-8219	(512) 346-3050	
∞	Neely	Robert A	105 E Hacienda Ln	Bellville	TX	77418-3103	(979) 865-2839	neelybob@sbcglobal.net
	Neill	Peggy H	311 Edgehill Dr	Pleasanton	TX	78064-2054	(830) 569-2007	lempeg@sbcglobal.net
§	Neinast	William H & Jeannine	3806 Fm 390 W	Burton	TX	77835-5584	(979) 289-3171	neins1@aol.com
*	Nelson	F Murphy & Joyce S	1419 Ridgehaven Dr	Austin	TX	78723-2528	(512) 453-8196	
	Nelson	Frank R & Pat Schiwetz	PO Box 644	Hunt	TX	78024-0644	(830) 238-4389	psnelson@alumni.utexas.net

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	Nesbitt Memorial Library		529 Washington St	Columbus	TX	78934-2326	(979) 732-3392	
*	Neuhaus	Marcia	PO Box 93	Tow	TX	78672-0093	(325) 379-7842	
	Neuman	Marie A	35531 Stenzel Rd	Brookshire	TX	77423-9548	(281) 375-5660	mneuman@consolidated.net
	Neuse	Mary Jean	504 S Ponton	Gonzales	TX	78629-4700	(830) 672-3696	mneuse@sbx.rr.com
	Niedersaechsische Staats- &	Universitaets Bibliothek	Goettinger Sieben 1	Goettingen	GER	D-37070		exlibris@exlibris.de
	Niemeyer	Corene	403-c E. Main St.	Brenham	TX	77833-3905	(979) 836-6796	
*	Nitsch	Charles	3323 Wildcandle	Spring	TX	77388-5260		
*	Noelting	Guenther	2100 Cypress Point W	Austin	TX	78746-7133	(512) 327-0220	gunthernoelting@mac.com
*	Noll	Wayne R	938 Brock	Corpus Christi	TX	78412-3342	(361) 992-5083	
*	Nordin	Rick & Kristi Lee	5303 Kite Tail Drive	Austin	TX	78730-1423	(512) 535-6603	kleenordin@austin.rr.com
*	Oakley	Gladys M Jurchak	PO Box 57	Bellville	TX	77418-0057	(979) 865-3881	goakley@industryinet.com
*	O'Connell	James J	PO Box 848	Yorktown	TX	78164-0848	(361) 564-3392	
	O'Keefe	Heidi	732 W Coll St	New Braunfels	TX	78130-5625	(830) 625-4712	
§	Oliver	Gary & Beth	6129 Sierra Leon	Austin	TX	78759-3993	(512) 250-5006	betholiver@earthlink.net
	Ordner	Mary	1135 Dr Neal Rd	New Ulm	TX	78950-2188	(979) 732-3205	maryo@sanbernardec.com
	Ott	William J	2110 Teakwood Dr	Austin	TX	78757-7751	(512) 452-6830	wjott1@juno.com
	Overend	Timothy & Christine	312 Nixon Dr	Austin	TX	78746-5554	(512) 327-0558	coverend@gmail.com
	Owens	Dewey	1375 Crest Haven	Bulverde	TX	78163-2869	(830) 885-5054	owensone@gvtc.com
	Palatines to America	Colorado Chapter	954 Hover Ridge Cir	Longmont	CO	80501-4141	(303) 485-7516	sm067@msn.com
	Parker	Ray & Diane	3301 Split Rock Trl	Austin	TX	78748-1831	(512) 291-0080	rparker2@austin.rr.com
*	Parma	Pat	3311 Carolina Way	Richmond	TX	77469-9680	(281) 342-4898	parma@nstci.com
*	Parris	Miriam Erickson	10601 La Plata Cv	Austin	TX	78737-3100	(512) 288-5315	parrismiriam@aol.com
	Parten	Robert G. & Frances	PO Box 864	Marlin	TX	76661-0864	(254) 883-6153	
	Pate	Judy Steinhauser	2827 E U S Hwy 90	Flatonia	TX	78941-5103	(361) 865-9309	dkp@pcguns.net
*	Patterson	Tom & Patsy	5315 Boyce Springs Dr	Houston	TX	77066-2503	(281) 440-7219	paptjp@aol.com
	Pearce	La Verne S	221 Woodland Ave	New Braunfels	TX	78130-6062	(830) 626-1797	
	Pemberton	Gary	829 Northpark Ridge	New Braunfels	TX	78130-8319	(830) 629-6016	garyp@compuvision.net
§	Penk	Walter & Dolores	1936 Oak Glen	New Braunfels	TX	78132-3824		wepenk@gvtc.com
	Peoples	Mary	5451 Old Castle Way	Conroe	TX	77304-1493	(936) 756-8566	kimbacon@mac.com
	Perkins	Roy O	PO Box 244	Comfort	TX	78013-0244	(830) 995-3632	
*	Petersen	Carolyn	One Towers Park Ln #710	San Antonio	TX	78209-6421	(210) 826-0525	dppete1948@aol.com

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	Pfefferkorn	Peter	1812 Mountain Laurel Dr	Kerrville	TX	78028-3843	(830) 792-5220	peterp@ktc.com
	Pfeifer	Virgil D & Wanda S	4101 Kingston Dr	Corpus Christi	TX	78411-5018	(361) 855-3434	vpfeifer@stx.rr.com
§	Pfeiffer	Ann Maria	213 Washington St	San Antonio	TX	78204-1336	(210) 222-1586	ampfeiffer@sbcglobal.net
	Pfeil	Leslie A & Annette A	11 Pecan Dr	Port Lavaca	TX	77979-5614	(361) 552-3839	pfeilpdi@tisd.net
*	Pfennig	Robert H & Mary L.	962 Parkdale Dr	New Braunfels	TX	78130-8376	(830) 609-6209	robertpf_tx@yahoo.com
	Phillips	Ellyn Wedemeyer	3 Sandalwood Dr	Houston	TX	77024-7122	(713) 972-1422	ewp1027@aol.com
	Phillipus	Leo & Shirley	843 Gatecrest Dr	Houston	TX	77032-1505	(281) 442-2857	
*	Pickett	Edward B (Amsler)	PO Box 23	Liberty	TX	77575-0023	(936) 336-5604	
	Piel	Jenny	PO Box 368	Willits	CA	95490-0368		sequoia6@earthlink.net
*	Pino	Barbara V	232 Meadowbrook Dr	San Antonio	TX	78232-2117	(210) 494-2212	fbpino@texas.net
§	Pitts	Mary Schneider	705 Split Rail Tr	Austin	TX	78746-5482	(512) 347-8303	wpitts1000@aol.com
*	Powell	Gaylon	12100 Timber Wolf Tr	Austin	TX	78727-6745	(512) 249-8931	gaylon@flash.net
	Powers	Trina	12614 Chandlers Way	Houston	TX	77041-6645	(713) 849-4260	trinapowers@sbcglobal.net
	Prilop	Laverne	2602 Indian Ridge	San Antonio	TX	78231-1905	(210) 492-6907	lprilop31428@aol.com
*	Prinz	Merte E	128 Skyline Rd	Georgetown	TX	78628-3820	(512) 869-7957	gtmprinz@msn.com
	Pruessner	Robert D	PO Box 772	Caldwell	TX	77836-0772	(979) 272-3945	
	Pulliam	Emylie Goerlitz & Tony R	7606 Crossmeadow Dr	Austin	TX	78750-8212	(512) 345-1659	tpulliam@austin.rr.com
	Puryear	Ulrike	4000 Petra Path	Austin	TX	78731-1407	(512) 918-1738	ulrikepuryear@sbcglobal.net
	Quiring	Stanley & Darlene	911 Holly Hill Dr	Sugar Land	TX	77478-2666	(281) 242-4249	darlene.quiring@hp.com
*	Rabago	Rogelio I & Christa J	8527 Adirondack Trl	Austin	TX	78759-7918	(512) 345-8193	chrisr1937@yahoo.com
	Radde	Kathy	2511 County Road 1060	Meridian	TX	76665-4522	(254) 435-6255	radderanch@htcomp.net
	Rahe	Alton J	940 Oak Ln	New Braunfels	TX	78130-6069	(830) 625-4529	
	Randow	Joe & Sue	13107 Easley Dr.	Manchaca	TX	78652-6830	(512) 280-0285	
∞	Ratiu	Ion	4401 Michaels Cv	Austin	TX	78746-1602	(512) 873-7900	dratiu@austin.rr.com
*	Reigle	Doris	715 Hwy 7	Eddy	TX	76524-2473	(254) 859-3583	cereigle@earthlink.net
	Reimann	Kathleen Sievers	2108 E Mistletoe Ave	Victoria	TX	77901-3523	(361) 575-4272	rel@txcr.net
§	Reinhart	Jim	2903 Montebello Ct	Austin	TX	78746-6816	(512) 327-7768	jim@reinharts.org
	Renker	Robert L "Bob" & Judith	4010 Deer Trl	Temple	TX	76504-3616	(254) 899-2104	rrenker@hotmail.com
	Reue	Margery A	2045 Desco Dr	Austin	TX	78748-3419	(512) 789-9675	reuemarge@earthlink.net
*	Reynolds	Donald & Bertie	PO Box 2067	Boerne	TX	78006-3601	(830) 331-9496	
∞	Rice	Donald & Velma	4539 Bellaire Blvd	Bellaire	TX	77401	(713) 660-6237	vrrice@hal-pc.org

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Note	Last Name	First Name	Address	City	ST	Zip	Phone	Email
*	Richter	Dan Ronald	1207 W St John	Austin	TX	78757-1935	(512) 451-1920	
*	Riedel	E. A.	3236 Hills Rd.	Carmine	TX	78932-5108	(979) 278-3200	
	Riedel	Klaus D	21207 Diamond Cove	Lago Vista	TX	78645-4480	(512) 836-2089	kdriedel@hotmail.com
*	Rilling	Frank	11900 Stonehollow Dr #6108A	Austin	TX	78758-3141	(512) 490-7601	fjr.3@sbcglobal.net
*	Ripps	Cornelius A	PO Box 727	Lytle	TX	78052-0727	(830) 772-3923	
	Risinger	Tina & Ronny	803 Blue Jay Way	Round Rock	TX	78681-6412	(512) 968-8787	trisinger@yahoo.com
	Rittmann	Carmen B	710 Rittmann Rd	Spring Branch	TX	78070-4915	(830) 904-4526	
§	Roberts	Wayne T. & Virginia S.	2050 FM 1948	Burton	TX	77835-5464	(979) 289-4141	
*	Robichaud	Gloria J	13306 Marrero Dr	Austin	TX	78729-7477	(512) 335-9841	glorob@austin.rr.com
	Rodriguez	Arnoldo & Renate	PO Box 11669	Austin	TX	78711-1669	(512) 280-6228	arnoldo_rodriguez@txwp.us courts.gov
*	Roesch	Heinz & Karen	333 Roesch Rdg.	Doss	TX	78618-4001	(830) 459-9301	karoesch@mail.utexas.edu
*	Rogers	Gerhild B	8100 Hillrise Dr	Austin	TX	78759-8605	(512) 345-1729	gerhildrogers@aol.com
	Rohrbach	Chas Mathias	4502 E. Horseshoe Bend St	San Antonio	TX	78228-2116	(210) 432-6626	
	Roitsch	Le Roy C	1956 County Rd 308	Lexington	TX	78947-9769	(512) 273-2767	
*	Romberg	F Arnold	259 N Main St	La Grange	TX	78945-2233	(979) 968-9416	
*	Rose	Anna	8303 Greatview St #111	San Antonio	TX	78230-3851	(210) 525-8709	
	Rosenbaum	Doris K	5931 Sanford Rd	Houston	TX	77096-5836	(713) 729-0174	
	Rosenbaum	Melvin F	13927 Ludgate Pass	Houston	TX	77034-5450	(281) 481-4598	mel.rosenbaum@gmail.com
*	Rossner	Louis M & Willowdeen	319 Brees Blvd	San Antonio	TX	78209-4825	(210) 824-5927	
	Rothermel	Dorothy Noak	2504 Brookbend Dr	Brenham	TX	77833-9245	(979) 836-4503	dotnoakr29@sbcglobal.net
	Rudd	Barbara Ludeke	6100 Gainsborough Rd	Amarillo	TX	79106-3417	(806) 352-1058	
	Rudeloff	Joycelyn H & Walter	101 Cardinal Ave	San Antonio	TX	78209-4435	(210) 824-8785	
§	Ruhnke	E. V.	301 Stephens Loop	Lake City	TX	78368-9410	(361) 547-5934	docruhnke@att.net
	Rupley	Randy & Britta	104 W Nimitz	Fredericksburg	TX	78624-3410	(830) 992-2143	rrupley@austin.rr.com
	Russell	Geneva E	6370 Pueblo Pass	San Angelo	TX	76901-4918	(325) 942-9669	
	Rymal	Alice Fiedler	PO Box 474	Cotulla	TX	78014-0474		
€	San Angelo Genealogical	& Historical Society	PO Box 3453	San Angelo	TX	76902-3453		
	San Antonio Public Library	Texana/Genealogy Dept A476-04	600 Soledad St	San Antonio	TX	78205-1208	(210) 207-2500	
*	Sander	Janet M	11311 Jack Rabbit Trl	Austin	TX	78750-1319	(512) 258-2516	jansander@earthlink.net
	Sanders	Niki & Larry	14283 FM 2769	Volente	TX	78641-9697	(512) 258-5045	nikis@austin.rr.com
	Saucier	Evelyn	4404 Balcones Woods Dr	Austin	TX	78759-5206	(512) 345-0882	esaucier@juno.com

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*	Sauer	Connie Marie	4205 Hopmann Rd	Brenham	TX	77833-9177	(713) 202-1971	csauer@texasbb.com
	Saur	Carl F & Ethel B	PO Box 310173	New Braunfels	TX	78131-0173	(830) 625-0731	
€	Schatzkammer		Werner Kitzler, U of SD	Vermillion	SD	57069-2390		
§	Scheel	Clarence & Jean	21019 Cedar Br	Garden Ridge	TX	78266-2514	(210) 651-0573	scheel3@aol.com
*	Schenck	Paul & Toddy	1635 Milford St	Houston	TX	77006-6027	(713) 522-1824	paulschenck@cvtv.net
	Schlickeisen	Ruth	238 Sharmain Pl	San Antonio	TX	78221-1842	(210) 922-9190	
	Schlinke	Walter	400 Osterloh St	Nordheim	TX	78141-3025	(361) 938-5222	
	Schlortt	Minnie B	PO Box 69	Knippa	TX	78870-0069	(830) 934-2623	
	Schmidt	Rodney D	1938 Holly Hill Dr #13	Austin	TX	78746-7653	(512) 732-2951	
*	Schmidt	Sara	2100 Memorial Blvd.	Kerrville	TX	78028-5611	(830) 792-7337	spschmidt@schreiner.edu
€	Schmidt	Weldon J	9006 Cullen Ln	Austin	TX	78748-1710	(512) 282-3267	
	Schneider	D J	163 Ellen St	New Braunfels	TX	78130-1837	(830) 625-0592	djbeps@yahoo.com
	Schneider	John P & Eleanor	2500 Barton Creek Blvd., Querencia #2215	Austin	TX	78735-1625	(512) 732-2533	jacele@sbcglobal.net
*	Schoch	Eugene P & Eugenia W	2212 Nueces	Austin	TX	78705-5206	(512) 478-7974	
	Schoennagel	Franz A	7515 Cart Gate Dr	Houston	TX	77095-3530	(281) 463-6718	
*	Schoppe	Dan L & Agnes	1008 Auburn Dr	Arlington	TX	76012-5300	(817) 683-9511	dlschoppe@yahoo.com
	Schoppe	Minnie O	5109 33rd St	Groves	TX	77619-2801	(409) 962-7353	
§	Schreider	Carol	312 W. San Antonio St.	Fredericksburg	TX	78624-3760	(830) 997-2835	CarolSchreider@austin.rr.com
	Schreiner University	W M Logan Library	2100 Memorial Blvd	Kerrville	TX	78028-5611		
	Schroeder	Clydelle J	310 W Main	Yorktown	TX	78164-5089	(361) 564-4107	
	Schroeder	Marie Grace Serger	827 E Krezdom St	Seguin	TX	78155-3251	(830) 379-2424	
*	Schultz	Ivan D	703 Indigo St	San Antonio	TX	78216-3407	(210) 344-6965	ids34@yahoo.com
	Schulze	Arthur E	114 Bluebonnet Ln	Wharton	TX	77488-9449	(979) 282-8808	schulze@neosoft.com
	Schulze	Darrell G	1815 Woodland Ave	West Lafayette	IN	47906-2273	(765) 497-1932	dgschulze@comcast.net
	Schulze	Wesley N	730 Babcock Rd Apt 4107	San Antonio	TX	78201-2750		
*	Schumacher	Carl W	5655 Lynbrook Dr	Houston	TX	77056-2010	(713) 965-0039	cschumac@comcast.net
*	Schutz	Bob Ewald	3009 Hatley St	Austin	TX	78746-4647	(512) 328-0587	schutz@csr.utexas.edu
	Schutze	Robert	5806 Misty Hill Cove	Austin	TX	78759-6241	(512) 346-0578	pschutze49@sbcglobal.net
§	Schwab	Clarence N	PO Box 1859	Kilgore	TX	75663-1859	(903) 984-0569	
	Schwab	Curtis A	1636 Shadow Valley Dr	Ogden	UT	84403-4627	(801) 479-0930	
	Schwettmann	Duane	4900 Mustang Rd	Brenham	TX	77833-8747	(979) 836-3229	duanemail@lycos.com

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	Scott	Edith	11514 Oakwood Dr	Austin	TX	78753-2729	(512) 836-0570	edithss@sbcglobal.net
	Scott	Laura Massirer	P O Box 90	Gatesville	TX	76528-0090	(254) 865-8867	laura_scott@baylor.edu
*	Seele	William & Margo	9711 Springview	Houston	TX	77080-1243	(713) 460-4016	mtseele@sbcglobal.net
	Seelhorst	Lenoir & Ernest H.	401 College Avenue	Brenham	TX	77833-4122	(979) 836-2227	
	Seeger	Constance & Christian	4522 Ivanhoe St	Houston	TX	77027-4808	(713) 622-8079	chseger@comcast.net
	Seideman	Charles H	11109 Spicewood Club Dr	Austin	TX	78750-2858	(512) 258-2993	chuckseideman@peoplepc.com
*	Seifert	Clifton	12320 Alameda Trace Cir, Apt. 1507	Austin	TX	78727-6467	(512) 219-7396	cliftonseifert2@yahoo.com
*	Seiler	Janice	PO Box 1417	Goliad	TX	77963-1417	(361) 676-2293	jfseiler@sbcglobal.net
	Sensenev	Lore A	127 Moonstone Dr	San Antonio	TX	78233-6540	(210) 655-4720	
	Shaddock	Carroll & Dorothea Schulze	2310 Underwood	Houston	TX	77030-3622	(713) 524-8744	dss@shaddocktexas.com
	Shaw	John F	9900 Blue Hill Dr	Austin	TX	78736-2307	(512) 288-1934	
	Shelton	Walden E	7920 Rolling Acres Trl	Fair Oaks Ranch	TX	78015-4037	(830) 981-4952	
	Shenberger	Lloyd	12007 Mariposa Canyon Dr	Tomball	TX	77377-7864	(281) 351-4370	lwshenberger@comcast.net
	Siden	Douglas L	P O Box #2466	Alameda	CA	94501-0258	(510) 523-8157	
	Siden	John	1803 Deerwood Cir	West Sacramento	CA	95691-4035	(916) 371-3367	
*	Siemssen	John & Janet	227 Mariposa Loop	New Braunfels	TX	78132-3352	(830) 643-0004	jospost227@yahoo.com
*	Siemssen	John A.	3511 Audubon St.	Houston	TX	77006-4413		
	Simon	Pascal	1706 East 38 1/2 St	Austin	TX	78722-1212	(512) 320-0748	pascalesimon@yahoo.com
	Sinclair	Claire Kaufhold	4518 Park Leaf	Baytown	TX	77521-8145	(281) 837-0125	
	Skarda	Patricia A	2701 ACR 319	Frankston	TX	75763-6437	(903) 780-1856	grammys2@peoplepc.com
*	Slawik	Hans "Joe" & Beth	PO Box 12664	Austin	TX	78711-2664	(512) 416-7965	hansjlawik@yahoo.com
	Small	Ned A & Helen	3046 Nancy Carole Way	San Antonio	TX	78223-4825	(210) 633-9535	
*	Smart	Terry L & Bridget	1025 Canterbury Hill St	San Antonio	TX	78209-6042	(210) 824-8645	tsmart@trinity.edu
	Smith	Carl	4503 Glomar	Austin	TX	78721-1323	(512) 923-6539	europenechoes@gmail.com
*	Smith	Christopher & Rachael	12901 Old Baldy Tr.	Austin	TX	78737-8846	(512) 585-7014	
*	Smith	Elizabeth & Terry	328 High Brook Drive	Richardson	TX	75080-1938	(972) 690-3476	fraubeth@att.net
	Smith	Joan	Rt 2, Box 330	Yorktown	TX	78164-9531		
*	Smith	Marilyn	2014 Emerson Ln	Denton	TX	76209-1368	(940) 383-4410	
	Smith	Mary Jane	PO Box 771	San Marcos	TX	78667-0771	(512) 353-8791	ms02@txstate.edu
	Southern Methodist University	Central University Libraries	PO Box 750135	Dallas	TX	75275-0135		
*	Snell	Ronald R	1811 Heatherglen Ln	Austin	TX	78758-3571	(512) 834-8759	

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*	Snider	Claire	4828 Canyonbend Cir	Austin	TX	78735-6605	(512) 791-7753	ccsnider@austin.rr.com
	Snider	Virginia	PO Box 268	Waller	TX	77484-0268	(936) 931-1315	vlsnidercpa@vectorlink.net
€	Soc. of German American Studies	Giles R & Dolores J Hoyt	1845 W Orlando St	Indianapolis	IN	46228-3053	(317) 274-2330	
∞	Sokolyk	Herta	1750 Hwy 46 West Apt. 204	New Braunfels	TX	78132-4783	(830) 627-0011	
*	Sokolyk	Stephen & Beth	2286 Kensington Way	New Braunfels	TX	78130-8999	(830) 606-5810	ssokolyk@aol.com
	Sophienburg Museum & Archives		401 W Coll St	New Braunfels	TX	78130-5619	(830) 629-1572	sophienburg@sbcglobal.net
€	South Texas	Genealogical Society	PO Box 754	Beeville	TX	78104-0754		
€	Southern California	Genealogical Society	417 Irving Dr	Burbank	CA	91504-2408		
§	Speir	Elwyn D & Anna Marie	15 Las Brisas Dr	Austin	TX	78746-5328	(512) 327-4665	annawynspeir@sbcglobal.net
	Spencer	Robin Michel & Robert	100 Wynnedale Rd	Narberth	PA	19072-1727	(610) 664-4886	
§	Spies	Shirley & Harvey	101 Hill Creek Ln	Victoria	TX	77905-3808	(361) 578-6658	spies77905@yahoo.com
	Spies	Weldon A & Lydia	4403 Elser St	Houston	TX	77009-2827	(713) 694-2661	
*	Spiller	Marcella D	2605 Euclid Ave	Austin	TX	78704-5418	(512) 442-3140	marspi704@cs.com
	Spray	Karin	2210 Onion Creek Pkwy #901	Austin	TX	78747-1496	(512) 280-1009	
*	Stachowitz	Annette	8611 Appalachian Dr	Austin	TX	78759-7929	(512) 346-2236	annettes@swbell.net
	Stade	Thomas H	4015 W 7th St	Fort Worth	TX	76107-1621	(817) 737-7819	
	Stadler	Doris Cook	5010 Covington Ln	Temple	TX	76502-7117	(254) 899-2331	
	Staeheley	William P	1905-A Rockmoor Dr	Austin	TX	78703-2030	(512) 476-3071	
	Staley	Edward P	1101 Harding Ave	Muscle Shoals	AL	35661-2500	(256) 383-3603	marpatsta@comcast.net
*	Starr	Lillian O	622 Red Rock Ranch Rd	Red Rock	TX	78662-4536	(830) 839-4448	
∞	Steigerwald	Lacey & Todd	14604 Mansfield Dam Ct #5	Austin	TX	78734-2017	(512) 266-9859	thewave@austin.rr.com
	Steiner	Beckwith & Macella	4011 Midvale Dr	San Antonio	TX	78229-4127	(210) 342-6694	
§	Sterzing	Phillip Lawrence	1407 W 51st St	Austin	TX	78756-2607	(512) 467-0483	sterzing@juno.com
∞	Stewart	Anne	516 High St	Comfort	TX	78013-2143	(830) 995-4573	
	Stiebing	James & Martha	1909 Camden Ct	Arlington	TX	76013-4801	(817) 265-3830	jstiebin@sbcglobal.net
	Stieghan	Don L	223 Bokoshe Cir	Loudon	TN	37774-2753	(865) 458-2142	tvdon@chartertn.net
	Stindt	William	141 Sage Rd	Houston	TX	77056-1417	(713) 840-9112	wstindt@att.net
	Stirling	Robert & Ruth	2434 Golden Gate Blvd.	Naples	FL	34120-1852	(239) 455-9261	
	Stout	Ervin & Melba	1827 Easton Dr	San Antonio	TX	78253-5168	(210) 679-7678	ems610@sabx.rr.com
*	Stout	Karen "Katie"	1205 Forest Trl	New Braunfels	TX	78132-4627	(830) 606-4067	
*	Straach	Eugene	4505 Ivy Dr	Mesquite	TX	75150-1055	(972) 681-1250	

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	Struve	Walter	1221 Kendal Way	Sleepy Hollow	NY	10591-1059	(914) 922-1233	wstruve@kohudres.kendal.org
*	Subramanian	Ravi	5303 Bennett Ave	Austin	TX	78751-1733	(512) 826-4807	
	Swets Information Services		160 Ninth Ave, Attn Karen Allen	Runnemede	NJ	08078-1161	(856) 312-2012	napublishers@us.swets.com
	Taborsky	Ivan & Pamela	7780 Yaupon Dr	Austin	TX	78759-6456	(512) 257-3458	pamelataborsky@aol.com
*	Tatum	Diane	2317 Progress Dr.	Brenham	TX	77833-5529	(979) 251-9519	minutedog@yahoo.com
*	Taylor	Lucille	9889 Kempwood Dr, Apt # 3207	Houston	TX	77080-1111	(713) 462-4899	
	Teich	Leonard & Susan Froehly	2240 Glen Haven Blvd	Houston	TX	77030-3606	(713) 839-7234	
	Templin	James C	2500 Woodlawn Dr	Ennis	TX	75119-7644	(972) 878-2752	hjtemp@sbcglobal.net
§	Tereshchuk	Julie M	8806-B Mariscal Canyon Dr	Austin	TX	78759-7155	(512) 345-5586	jtereshchuk@yahoo.com
€	Texas State Historical Asso.		Richardson Hall 2, Univ Station	Austin	TX	78712-1206		
	Texas State Library & Archives		PO Box 12728	Austin	TX	78711-2927		
	Texas Tech University	Southwest Collection	PO Box 41041	Lubbock	TX	79409-0002		
	Texas Wendish Heritage Society		1011 CR 212	Giddings	TX	78942-5940	(979) 366-2441	wendish@bluebon.net
	Thomas	Mary F	2109 Rockwood Cir	Bryan	TX	77807-2714	(979) 822-1520	
∞	Thompson	Anna Wirth	3350 Hwy 1496	Dublin	TX	76446-8559	(254) 445-2478	alanna@hughes.net
*	Thompson	Charles Frederick & Suzann	2901 FM 1496	Dublin	TX	76446-8110	(254) 445-2587	
§	Thompson	Charles L & Janice W	6203 Sugar Hill	Houston	TX	77057-1144	(713) 465-6221	charles.thompson@tngarchitects.com
*	Thompson	N J	4501 Kalama	Austin	TX	78749-3834		njthomps@gte.net
*	Thonhoff	Robert H & Victoria B	617 N Esplanade St	Kames City	TX	78118-2522	(830) 780-3582	prof001@sbcglobal.net
	Tiedt	Bro. Carl U	3001 S Congress #101	Austin	TX	78704-6425	(512) 448-8628	ctiedt@acad.stedwards.edu
	Tieman	Robert E	5811 Mesa Dr #1116	Austin	TX	78731-3761	(512) 452-3559	rtieman@austin.rr.com
*	Tiemann	Kenneth E & Mrs Charlene N	4103 Farhills Dr	Austin	TX	78731-2811	(512) 345-0406	
*	Tietze	Deleyce S	1923 Elsworthy	San Antonio	TX	78248-1228	(210) 492-4021	deleyce@sabx.rr.com
	Tippens	Larry & Bonnie	105 Golf View Dr	Georgetown	TX	78628-4826	(512) 869-1836	kayenta@verizon.net
*	Tippens	Matthew & Leslie	10308 Wolftrap Dr.	Austin	TX	78749-6929	(512) 291-4419	matttippens@yahoo.com
	Townsend	Elise Bilhartz	32 Granburg Cir	San Antonio	TX	78218-3004	(210) 826-3442	
*	Traugott	Roemer Frederick	3514 Green Spring Dr	San Antonio	TX	78247-2907	(210) 494-4567	
*	Travis	Laura E	2111 Kenbridge Dr	Austin	TX	78757-7732	(512) 452-9693	
	Treibs	Glen & Peggy	1099 Treibs Rd	Fredericksburg	TX	78624-6763	(830) 997-7356	
∞	Trenckmann	Helen B	2602 Thomas Dr	Austin	TX	78703-1641	(512) 476-0352	
	Treybig	Ariss	PO Box 1236	El Campo	TX	77437-1236	(979) 543-3730	arlisstreybig@yahoo.com

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	Troup	Alexander	P.O. Box 130321	Dallas	TX	75212-0321	(214) 526-0527	alexandertroup@yahoo.com
	Tubbs	Georgia	PO Box 101	Round Top	TX	78954-0101	(979) 249-3042	
*	Tumbo	Verda Adler	120 Bar L Mesa Dr	Cedar Creek	TX	78612-3137	(512) 308-9138	verdatumbo@sbcglobal.net
	Turner	Temple Hild	1729 Park Dr	Boerne	TX	78006-5843	(830) 336-2307	gorttum@gvtc.com
	Tyson	Ruby B	144 Garrapata	San Antonio	TX	78232-1108	(210) 490-2271	
	Uecker	Jerald	P O Box 92	Ingleside	TX	78362-0092	(361) 775-1107	j.uecker@juno.com
	Uhlig	Larry A	1224 Reitz Quinn Rd	Cat Spring	TX	78933-5331	(979) 732-5238	
	University of Houston	Library Serials Dept	114 University Libraries	Houston	TX	77204-2000		
	UT Arlington	Library Serials Dept	Box 19497	Arlington	TX	76019-0001		
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	Victoria Public Library		302 N Main St	Victoria	TX	77901-6505		
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	Vogel	Lee & Bernice	318 Rua De Matta	San Antonio	TX	78232-1213	(210) 494-2012	
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	Wilson	Elaine Aniol & Richard H	711 Main St, Suite 701	Houston	TX	77002-3312	(713) 226-8901	
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