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## TAX TIP

## IRA Rollover Available for Two More Years (2010 and 2011)

On December 17, 2010, Congress took the following important and favorable actions with respect to the popular tax-free IRA Charitable Rollover that allows taxpayers 70 and older to make direct tax-free transfers to charity from a qualified individual retirement account:

1. Extends the option for making tax-free transfers to charity to December 31, 2011.
2. Allows transfers to charity made in January of 2011 to be treated as if made in 2010, if the taxpayer elects.
3. Provides favorable tax treatment retroactive to January 1, 2010, for direct transfers made to charity during 2010 (prior to enactment of the legislation).
4. And any tax-free charitable transfer rollover up to $\$ 100,000$ counts to satisfy the taxpayer's minimum required distribution for that year.


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## Promoting Awareness and Preservation of the German Cultural Heritage of Texas Since 1978 2012 MEMBERSHIP FORM

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BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

| The Journal |  | ISSN 0730-3106, $4 \times$ per year, $81 / 2 \times 11$. 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. | $\$ 5$ members <br> $\$ 6$ mon-oтнs members |
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| A Sojourn in Texas, 1846-47 |  | ISBN 1-57168-237-6, $400 \mathrm{pp}, 6 \times 9$, hardback. Illustrations, maps, index. Edited by W.M. Von-Maszewski. A. Sōrgel's Texas Writings. This duallanguage edition is filled with observations, advice, and warnings for those who chose to come to Texas. | sale price <br> $\$ 5.00$ <br> (list \$21.00) |
| Church Records of the Pioneer Families of Berlin, Texas |  | ISBN 1-57168-241-4, $292 \mathrm{pp}, 81 / 2 \times 11$, hardback. Index. <br> By Breitenkamp and Dabbs. Records of births, deaths, marriages, baptisms and more. | sale price \$12.50 <br> (list \$35.00) |
| Diary of Hermann Seele |  | ISBN 1-57168-238-4, $504 \mathrm{pp}, 6 \times 9$, hardback. Illustrations, bibliography. index. Translated and edited by Theodore Gish. Gives a revealing and intimate picture of 19th century Texas. Includes Seele's Sketches from Texas. | sale price $\$ 5.00$ <br> (list \$27.50) |
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| Handbook and Registry of GermanTexan Heritage |  | ISBN 1-57168-239-2, 192 pp, 8\% x x 11, paperback. Index. Edited by W.M. Maszewski. Contains information on early German-Texan businesses, churches, cemeteries, schools, etc. | sale price $\$ 9.00$ <br> (list $\$ 22.95$ ) |
| History of the German Settlements in Texas, 1831-1861 |  | ISBN 1-57168-236-8, $280 \mathrm{pp}, 6 \times 9$, NEW edition, paperback. 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. | \$28.95 |
| The Cabin Book |  | ISBN 0-89015-525-9, 296 pp, $6 \times 9$, 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 bestseller. | sale price $\$ 5.00$ |
| Texas in 1848 |  | ISBN 1-57168-242-2, 240 pp, $6 \times 9$, 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. | sale price $\$ 5.00$ <br> (list \$21.00) |


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## THE GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

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## Vielen Dank to these contributors

Edwin Makowski, Mission Anne and Mike Stewart, Comfort Helgard Suhr-Hollis, New Braunfels Angelina Kretzschmar, San Antonio Frank Brown, Rowlett

JT Koenig, Poulsbo, WA
Marjorie Draehn, Brenham
Gisela Laudi, Germany
Christina Gilliland, Dallas

\& Scenes from a great annual meeting in Dallas! We were hosted Friday
8
$\%$ evening by our hostess with the mostest, Inga Bowyer at the German Deli in Colleyville, a must stop if you are ever in the area. Then we were enter\& tained by the Alpine Children Dancers under the direction of Ursula Bal-
$\&$ thasar at our Saturday luncheon...Great job, Christina Gilliland for all your
\& hard work in pulling all this together!



## In Memoriam

## Wallace Sjoberg Johnson (Wally)

Wallace Johnson let go of this earthly life to enter into his eternal life October 5, 2010. The devoted son of Ernest (EE) and Rosa lee Johnson was born in Austin on July 4, 1920.

Wallace grew up ion Taylor where he played cornet in the first Taylor High School marching band. This experience marked the beginning of his life-long love of music. He later played in the University of Texas Longhorn Band and The UT Alumni Band.

Wallace served his country in the Air Force during World War II on the island of Guam, where he maintained the B-29 aircraft that flew over Japan. Following the war, he returned to Taylor.

Wallace married Louise Abigail Ziehe on August 3, 1948. He is survived by his loving wife Abby, son Mickey and daughter-in-law Marilyn, daughters Becky Roach, and Julie Muery and son-in-law Russell, six grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Wallace was a long- time devoted member of St. Paul Lutheran Church in Taylor. Memorials may be given to St. Paul Lutheran Church Taylor, Lutheran Social Services of the South, or Lutheran World Relief.

A visitation will be at Condra Funeral Home Thursday 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. A service for Wallace will be held at St. Paul Lutheran Church in Taylor on Friday, October 8, 2010 at 10:00 a.m. with interment following at Taylor City Cemetery.

## In Memoriam

## Herbert L. "Herb" Stappenbeck

There will be a visitation Wednesday, August 31, 2011, from 3 to 5 p.m. at Glencoe-Hokes Bluff Funeral Chapel in memory of Herbert "Herb" L. Stappenbeck, 76, of Hokes Bluff. Cremation services will be provided by Glencoe-Hokes Bluff Funeral Chapel. Mr. Stappenbeck died August 27, 2011. Herb held a BA from St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Texas; an MA and PHD in English from Texas University at Austin and a certificate as Grants Officer from University of Missouri at Columbia. He served in various positions at Gadsden State Community College. Herb's favorite past time was playing Bridge. He was a certified director and bridge instructor and a life master. Herb was "Mr. Bridge" in this area. He was involved at various times in bridge governance in Unit 157 and District 10. He was club manager in Gadsden for many, many years and was an extremely knowledgeable director. He gave that club his all, his time, his money, his experience, and his talent. He was a fine bridge player, competing at top levels, and was not far from becoming a Diamond Life Master. Herb was also involved with the Bridge Club in Anniston. He was one of the primary drivers behind the beginning of the Cheaha Tournament, even coming up with the name, and made sure, through his knowledge of how things should be done and his efforts, that it got off to a good start. He was preceded in death by his daughter, Audrey Stappenbeck. Herb is survived by his wife, Barbara Stappenbeck; sons, Gregory (Brenda) Stappenbeck, Tuscaloosa, Stephen (Cindy) Stappenbeck, Austin, Texas; granddaughter, Josey Stappenbeck, Tuscaloosa; sister, Grace (Hal) Ramsey, Fairoaks Ranch, Texas; nieces, Cynthia (Blake) Herdon and Cheryl (Jeff) Catalani.

## President's Notes

As we come to the close of another great year for GTHS, I am so blessed to be involved with such a fine organization. Given that it was some 33 years ago that we formed and some 20 years ago that we became owners of the German Free School with some funds to help preserve it, we are very solvent and see only a positive trend in our income potential. Whether we like it or not, it takes money to preserve our German heritage. While increasing membership continues to be a challenge, we have staying power. As a member of several other 501c3 organizations struggling to stay afloat, because we have "branded" ourselves and have a product, we should continue to prosper. I think this is a very exciting time for our organization!


HOWEVER, we need to be mindful of the need for good people to help with our mission. Our Austin volunteers have shouldered their responsibilities with flair, but we are in danger of wearing them out. Our board continues to be short some three positions. We have so many ways to increase our "footprint" and tout our heritage, but it takes people to implement. We are losing from the board, ex-pres. Wing Evans (term limits) and current Treasurer extraordinaire, Gerri West (pooped out), and Christopher Markley (got a job in Germany!!!) and Secretary, Martha Liehsel (a sweet, quiet asset but the drive is difficult so I will miss my hug from Gerhard.) We will miss these folks and their leadership. BUT we do welcome to the board Dr. Julie Kleinheider, Assistant Professor of German at the University of Houston and author, James Kearney (Nassau Plantation) of Colorado County and look forward to what they can bring to the table. And Charles Locklin, past GFS Committee Chair, will take Wing's place on the full board. What he has done with that committee should be in a book on leadership/getting things done!

SO, how can you help? Serve on the board or let me know of a person you think would be willing and interested. Continue to send those great articles for the Journal about your German heritage. Tell a friend about us and encourage them to join (there is a renewal/new member form in the front of this Journal.) If you live in Austin, help out at the German Free School on an as need basis. Get a group together who would like to take German lessons and let us know so we can find/pay a teacher. Volunteer to help Van Massirer on a great project we are hoping to implement, the German-Texan Trails Project. Donate to our Scholarship Fund (structured to grant monies to a student wanting to study abroad in Germany), Statewide Outreach Fund (funding for our German language classes), Trenckmann Library Fund, German Free School Preservation Fund and/or our Operating Fund (see TAX TIP on backside of "Our Sponsors" page).

We can only be as good as those who serve, participate and support our mission.


Meine besten Wünsche für ein erfolgreiches Jahr
Mary

We are honored by the Texas German Day Council for our work in preserving our German Heritage. Pictured are Dr. Tillmann Hein, President of the German Council and Pioneer Ball and your president, Mary Whigham, taken at the Pioneer Ball in Dallas at the close of our annual meeting.

## Executive Director's Report

As 2011 comes to a close, we review our accomplishments for the year and ponder goals for 2012.

In just the fall, we held an annual meeting in Dallas, Oktoberfest in Austin, and are preparing for the Christmas Markets in Austin and San Antonio as we go to press.

During the annual meeting in Dallas, board president Mary Whigham accepted an award on behalf of GTHS membership, for the continued work we do to further German presence in Texas. The plaque, which now hangs inside the front door of the German Free School, was presented by the Texas German Day Council and we consider it a great honor.


Jean and Mayor Leffingwell!

Our annual Oktoberfest has grown and in 2011 we had our most successful celebration yet, drawing locals and out-of-towners, including many native Germans. Austin mayor Lee Leffingwell once again tapped the first keg, just as it is done in Munich. Maybe in the near future, having this honor just might be a reason some will run for office!

Also, we again expanded our language program this year with two sessions of Samstagsschule in San Antonio. Adult classes in all areas continue to thrive.

Helping to bring in much-needed funds is the rental of the Historic German Free School as a wedding and party venue, thanks to the guild committee leadership of Charles Locklin. In addition to earning money, we also have the opportunity to show off the place. We continue to be amazed that even native Austinites don't know the building and its history, making our mission even more important. GTHS has been fortunate to receive two grants for the building, one for painting the iron railing and the other to weatherize windows. Both these efforts have freshened up the place, and despite the drought, our gardens have thrived under the hands of super-landscaper John Barr of Native Cottage Gardens.

Goals for 2012?
I would like for us to have enough private rentals to equalize the amount we pay to keep the building running.
I'd like to see the German Texan Trails project take off. If you have ideas and stories to share, please contact Van Massirer, who is working on it. Van can be reached at vmassirer@yahoo.com or 254-486-2366.
I'd like to see our membership grow and attract young people, high school and college aged, to our organization.

Please let me know what you want from your Society?
Speaking of membership, please take a moment and renew yours. By using the form here in the Journal, it saves us time and postage of sending a special letter. When renewing, please join at the highest level you can.

Finally, I want to thank all of you.
To the board members, thanks for your leadership;
To all members, thanks for your continued faith and financial support;
To the volunteers, Herzlichen Dank for making it all happen. Our small staff cannot possibly take on the festivals and projects we have and it is you, who give freely of your time and talents, who promote and preserve our proud German heritage.

Alles gute for the holiday season!


Jean Warneke, Executive Director execdirector@germantexans.org

> PS. We are offering special prices on some GTHS books that we have in large quantities - see order form in this issue! Great last minute Christmas gift.

# LEAVE YOUR GERMAN MARK By Rodney C. Koenig (past President of GTHS) 

As many of you know, I was born and raised in Fayette County, Texas, southwest of the City of LaGrange on a farm and ranch located in the O‘Quinn/Black Jack Springs community. Our community was composed of a number of German, Czech and English settlers. I grew up in that community speaking German as a child and attended Luck's Country school, starting at age 5. This past October I was particularly proud to be in LaGrange to hear my son, Jon Todd "JT" Koenig, speak to a group at the Fayette Heritage Museum and Archives regarding my son's new book entitled, "Fayette County", which came out in October 2011. Such book is part of the post-card history series published by Arcadia Publishing of Charleston, South Carolina. The book is a compilation of Fayette County history including Monument Hill, LaGrange, Schulenburg, Flatonia, Northern Fayette County communities of Round Top and Carmine, Central Fayette County communities of Ellinger and Fayetteville and Southern Fayette County emphasizing Praha, Muldoon and other communities. JT is reasonably fluent in German and loves to travel to Germany to search for his German roots. My son JT quoted his grandmother Koenig who admonished him to be careful of what he said in public because one never knew who was listening. She said, "If you threw a rock, chances are you would hit a relative." Copies of JT's book may be ordered on-line at www.arcadiapublishing.com. Copies are also available currently at the Fayette Heritage Museum and Archives in LaGrange, Texas. I am proud to say that my son, JT Koenig, has left his German Mark through the publishing of his recent book on Fayette County!

Recently the Houston Saengerbund was on a choir trip to southwestern Germany. My wife Mary and I flew to Switzerland and then joined our choir in Stuttgart, Germany for our first choir concert. We were hosted by Chorgemeinschaft Untertürkheim. While in the Stuttgart area we visited the Mercedes Museum and attended the Stuttgart Oktoberfest. Some of us then went to Ludwigsburg, visited Ulm, had a concert at Wilhelmsdorf, visited the Weingarten Basilica, and went to the Lake Constance area. While there we saw the Lake Dwellings Museum, Unteruhldingen and saw stilt houses from the Stone and Bronze Age. We saw the Zeppelin Airship Museum at Friedrichshafen, with another concert at Neufrach. We went to Strasbourg, France, Baden-Baden, Germany, and on to Trier, the old Roman German city. From Trier we went along the Mosel River to the city of Koblenz. At Koblenz we took a Rhine boat from Koblenz to Rüdesheim, singing along the way. Our last official concert was Wiesbaden. Our tired but happy choir sang German songs, sang Texas cowboy songs and generally had a wonderful time greeting German choirs and making new friends. The Houston Saengerbund (joined by many Houston Liederkranz choir members) had a wonderful, happy, informative trip to Germany. The choir left its Texas mark on Germany.

How will you leave your German mark? Consider organizing a trip to Germany for your family. Search for your German roots on a genealogical trip to Germany. Perhaps you can write a book regarding your German heritage or the German community from which you hail, as JT Koenig did. Also consider leaving part or all of your estate to German Texan Heritage Society or some other German cultural group. If you want help in leaving your German mark, please contact Rodney C. Koenig at rkoenig@fulbright.com or at (713) 651-5333, or contact any of the officers or directors of GTHS at our state offices in Austin, Texas at (512) 481-0927

## 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.


## FOLK/FOULKES/FOLKE - PATCHING

Patsy Powell of Denison, TX, e-mail: lieuene@hotmail.com Update from Fall 2011 "Journal".
Reply: Patsy is looking for the birth parents of her James Foulkes age 9, and sister, Hannah Foulke age 11, both born Germany, and listed on the 1850 census of Harris Co.

Since James Foulkes was living with adopted family of Talcott Patching and family, you need to find possible parent (s) who may have died in the same county. Look for any Foulke listed on 1849 tax lists for Harris Co., and land transactions, and 1850 Harris Co. Mortality Schedule. A John R. Faulk was claiming land in 1824 Velasco, TX . Tallcutt [sic] Patching next entry was also filing his claim. A Jesse Folk is also mentioned. This from "Early Settlers of Harris County". You need to look for probate and guardianship records using these two Faulk/Folk men, who appear to be associated with Talcott Patching. Example: Index to Harris County Probates 1837-1882, a John Faulk is listed Book F, page 459, J. R. Faulk book A, pages 260, 268, Carl Floeck/Flöck book N, page 144.

## 1851 GALVESTON PASSENGER LISTS - TIMMERMANN \& BAETGE

Dorothy Oelkers e-mail: eoelkers@gvec.net, researching Heinrich Timmermann; and Connie Krause e-mail: m.krause@mail.utexas.edu researching Johann Friedrich Carl Baetge, are looking for January 1, 1851 and September 23, 1851 passenger lists respectively. They have checked www.Ancestry.com for passenger list.

Reply: Not all passengers lists survive. Here are a few suggestions for passenger lists.
"Ships Passenger Lists Port of Galveston, Texas 1846-1871" (from microfilm) published by Southern Historical Press, 1984.
Geue's "New Homes in a New Land 1847-1861".
Filby's "Passenger and Immigration Lists Index" (multi volumes)
"Germans To America" (multi volumes starting with 1840's)
The Hamburg Passenger Lists (I am not sure Ancestry.com includes all the indices on their website). The microfilm will show the destination of passenger. I have seen Galveston/Indianola listed as destination on the lists for 1850 and 1851.

If passenger list is not found using these sources: Check Galveston newspapers for January, 1851 and September, 1851 for published ship and passenger lists:

Bassermann from Hamburg 15 Aug. 1851 to Galveston no arrival date
Hershel from Bremen 15 Aug. 1851 to Galveston arrived 25 May 1851
Magnet from Bremen 17 April 1851 to Galveston arrived 25 June 1851
Reform from Bremen 17 April 1851 to Galveston arrived 25 June 1851
Republic from Hamburg 1 Oct. 1851 to Indianola arrived no arrival date
Sarah from Hamburg 19 Aug. 1851 to Galveston arrived no arrival date John Frederick from Hamburg 12 Oct. 1850 to Galveston arrived Dec. 1850
Coppernicus from Hamburg 19 Sept. 1851 to Galveston no arrival date
Arrivals for New Orleans should be checked as well.

## RACHUI - RACHUY - TONN - HARZKE- KOSCHUTZKY/KOSICA - BERNARD

Dorothy Rachui, 244 CR 116-A, Rogers, TX 76569, e-mail: cndrachui@yahoo.com
Researching Johann A. Rachui born 23 June 23, 1824, died 12 Jan., 1878, buried Carmine, TX, married Amalie Anna E. (nee Tonn) Harzke. Johann R. Rachuy born 3 Dec. 1833, Gnesen, Germany, died 10 Jan. 1882 buried Gonsawa, Germany. This Johann married Rosalie von Koschutzky/Kosica, lived in Burton, TX, moved to Marlin, TX area. Also, August Wilhelm Rachuy born 22 Feb. 1842 Posen, died 16 Jan., 1899 Clifton, TX area. August married Henrietta Bernard lived in Burton area at one time.

Reply: I'm assuming Dorothy wants to find a connection to these three men by the same surname in the same area (Washington County, TX).

Determine if these guys were Lutheran(Evangelisch) or Catholic. Look for church records in county in which their children were born. Both Lutheran and Catholic baptismal records for American born children of immigrant parents will (usually) give mother's maiden name, and place of birth in Germany where immigrants were born. Probate records (Wills), court records-example: Civil Case Files and Probate Court, Deeds, and tax rolls can establish relationships.

## NICHOLS - WOMMACK/WOMACK

Lucy Brady, e-mail: lucieireland@msn.com is looking for birth parents of Flora Ella Nichols, born 24 May, 1883 Fort Worth, TX. Flora said her parents were German, and they were both killed. She was adopted by Charles Eugene and Sarah Wommack Nichols. They resided in Parker County, TX at one time.

Reply: If both parents were killed, there should be something in the newspaper about it. In Texas, the District Clerk handles adoptions. Look for the Civil Case Papers of the District Court. If you could determine when Flora was adopted (maybe by baptism records), use date to look for probate files for possible parents. Wonder how Flora knew her parents were German? Did either of her adoptive parents know her birth parents?

## MC NEALY/MC NEELEY - SCHIEFIELD - SMITH - EASON - WORELS/WERLS

Emilie Bryon e-mail: byrone@vss.com. Looking for information on Louisa Schiefield, died after 1900 census and 1910 census. Jacob McNealy died 1925 Schulenberg; Vina/Melvina Eason died between 1930-1935 Colorado Co.,; Angeline Worels/Werls died 1925-1930 Harris County, TX.

Reply: Consider spelling variations for Schiefield (ex.: Schiefeld). Texas Death certificates may provide clue to Louisa. Check all the death certificates for her children. Use website: www.familysearch.org. There are some census records at this site as well. Look for her obituary, and notice of her death in church records.

## PEEVLER - VON BOEHLER

Penny Sadler, e-mail: pennysadler@sbcglobal.net is there a German connection with the name Peevler. I believe it is a derivative of the name Von Boehler. Francis Peevler of Johnson County, TX was a Texas Ranger.

Reply: Peevler from Von Boehler seems a stretch to me. I'm wondering if Peevler was Pavillier? Your Francis (Franz) Peveler is listed in "A History of Young County, TX" by Carrie J. Couch. "Franz Peveler was born in the Republic of Texas on 10 April, 1843, was one of Sam Houston's minute men, and served under Capt. John Cochran, and Capt. Jack Curreton. When the Civil War broke out Frantz Peveler was mustered into service. For years after the Civil War, he served intermittently in the ranger service."

Since Francis/Franz was here during the Republic of Texas. You need to check with the Texas General Land office for a land grant. The Briscoe Center for American History at UT-Austin has the family papers of Francis (Franz) M. Peveler. There is a lot of material on your Peveler family, follow the clues from what it mentioned regarding your ancestor.

I'm betting if you have a German connection it is w-a-y b-a-c-k there, as it appears your guys have been in US a very long time. I see no connection to Von Boehler/Von Böhler.

## BERGER

Dennis Berger, Lubbock, TX, e-mail: dennis berger@att.net, Josef Berger of Lavaca Co. Family legend states he immigrated through Galveston in 1870. What was his place of origin? One census states he was born in Bohemia, naturalization states he was giving up allegiance to emperor of Austria. He was Catholic.

Reply: Did Josef Berger live long enough to be on the 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 census? If so, look how he answered the year of immigration question. Use this date to look for a passenger list. Austria was Bohemia depending upon time frame. Use county tax lists and WPA Index to Declaration of Intent and Naturalizations in Texas County and District Courts (microfilm) to narrow date of arrival. Don't forget to check tombstone, church records, and obit for Josef and all his kids for mention of place of origin.

## KOHLS - POTRATZ

Sandra Giarrusso, 1310 Lakeside Loop, Round Rock, TX 78665-1425, e-mail: Sandra.giarrusso@att.net, Martin Wilhelm Kohls born Nov. 1834 in Prussia, came through Galveston about 3 Feb. 1871. On his declaration of intent, he gives birthplace as Woperamo. I cannot find this place. He married Auguste Potratz circa 1865.

Reply: I have checked several maps for Woperamo. I'm betting the clerk wrote down how the name of the town sounded to him when your ancestor said it. There is a Wopersnow listed in "Meyers Orts". This is in the Kreis/ County of Köslin. Wopersnow was in Pommern, which was Prussia. Use www.familysearch.org, click on catalog, to see if LDS/Mormans have filmed the parish records for the time period you need. You need to determine if Martin was Catholic or Evangelisch, or you'll have to read both the Catholic and Lutheran parish records. Check his tombstone for place of birth. Look for obituary. Try State Archive in Koszalin (Polish), www.koszalin.ap.gov.pl (Pomeranian Towns).

## GRIMM - HIMLY - OSKE

Brigitte Hulme Grimm, League City, TX, e-mail: Brigitte.Grimm@comcast.net Researching Adolph Grimm born 30 Sept. 1860 Washington Co., TX, died 24 June 1947, Burial: Palm Valley Cemetery, Round Rock, TX. His wife, Clothilde Himly Grimm. Her parents: Alexander Himly and Clothilde Oske both born Germany.

Reply: A Tim Wilson, timww@ktc.com was researching descendants of Alexander (1814 Germany-1885 Colorado County, TX) and Clothilde Oske ( 1821 Germany- 1907 Colorado Co.). Their two older daughters were born in Goettingen, Germany, family came in 1849. Also, Charlotte Meissner, e-mail: Grimmfe@aol.com shares this information. Her husband's ancestor, Fred (Ferdinand) Grimm was born in Brenham, Washington Co., TX. His marriage records has witnesses at wedding: ADOLPH GRIMM and a Miss Anna Graf. Charlotte believes your Adolph Grimm's father was John/Johann Grimm of 1860 Washington County, TX.

## NISTLER - BRANTANO - OCHS

Elmer Frazier, 19759 Westerly Dr., Riverside, CA 92508, e-mail: ElmerFrazier@aol.com Martin Nistler and wife, Anna Ochs Nistler were the adopted parents of my mother. Martin was her natural uncle. There was a fire in which my mother's birth mother and some siblings were killed. I would like to know more of this family story. The fire was in Hamilton, Ohio about 1920+/-.

Reply: Proving a family story can be difficult. However, this is not the case for yours. A check of Butler County, OH deaths prior to 1934: Angelina Nistler dob 1-17-1875 born Williamsburg, NY, maiden name Brentano, Date of
Death: March 13, 1920, death due to excessive burns, wife of Egidius Nistler. Clara Nistler born 9-11-1919, died March 19, 1920 due to burns. Charles Nistler born 8-25-1911, date of death March 13, 1920 accident, burns. Buried St. Stephen Cemetery, Hamilton, Ohio.

The "Hamilton Daily News" is online. There are several issues in which accounts of the fire, victims, and surviving father, Egidius Nistler, AND Martin Nistler are mentioned. Apparently, Egidius married (2) Theresa who he is divorcing according to Nov. 19, 1920 newspaper announcement. In April 30, 1921 he is advertising for "German or American Woman", German widower with 5 grown children. Then 1921 he marries (3) Mary Krebs. June 25, 1925 Legal Notice mentions Martin Nistler and minors Flora and Marie Nistler of Astherton, TX (DeWitt County).

Martin Nistler has a US Passport. He mentions his wife, Anna born Speitberg, Bavaria, Martin emigrated 27 June 1892 from Bremen on the steamer Weimar. He was naturalized in the probate court of Hamilton County at Cincinnati, 7 Nov. 1898. He was born at Schoenbach/Schöbach, Bohemia His physical description is also given on his passport dated 12 May 1911 San Antonio, TX. Anna Ochs parents came to Texas as well: 1900 Census Bexar County, TX: Lorenz (Lawrence) Ochs born Nov. 1858, age 41 married 16 yrs. Born Germany Anna (wife) born 3/1860 Germany, married 16 yrs., has had 6 kids 3 still living: Hans, son, born 8/1888 age 11, born Texas, Paul, son, born 6/1890, age 9, born Texas, Philipp, son, born 10/1894, age 5, born Texas, Lorenz is a white beer manufacturer, year of immigration 1884. Lorenz is buried in the Hermann Sons Cemetery \#1 in San Antonio.

## FORSBERG - KUHN/KOON - REICHERT - ERZKUS - HOFFMANN

Elizabeth Nitschke Hicks, 746 Edgebrook Dr., Houston, TX 77034, email: erootrot@usa.net. Would like to find "live" descendants of Eleanora Forsberg who married 14 Jan. 1890 Fayette Co., TX to Frank Reichert. Eleanora died in Yoakum, TX in 1954, and was the second wife of Frank Reichert. Her parents: Jonas Forsberg and Anna Kuhn who married 29 April 1862 La Grange. Eleanora had a sister, Bettie Forsberg, born 14 April 1863, who married Hugo Erzkus. Bettie and Hugo Erzkus are buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Austin. Their daughter, Eleanor E. Erzkus married Ernest W. Hoffmann.

## Saw your inquiry by Liz Hicks GTHS Journal XXXIII 3 Fall 2011 page 126.

Marie / Maria / Mary Oelkers married a Ferdinand Simon. Marie was a sister of one of my great-grandparents. Can provide some data on some of that family branch. Still trying to fill in more info. Photos attached. Is this the branch you are researching? How was Ferdinand Simon involved with Treue der Union Comfort? I have other ancestors involved there. What do you have so far? Thank you, Ed Oelkers

http://drtlibrary.wordpress.com Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library. Scroll down and check out Germans.
http://www.maps.n2genealogy.com/\#county
Really good website ... Each State page contains rotating animated maps showing all the county boundary changes \& all the county boundaries for each census year. Has overlays with past and present maps so you can see the changes in county boundaries, downloadable county D.O.T. maps and state atlas maps.
http://www.newseum.org/todaysfrontpages/flash/
Put your mouse on a city anywhere in the world and the newspaper headlines pop up. Double click and page gets larger. If you look at the European papers, the far left side of Germany will pop up as The Stars \& Stripes (European edition). Check back for later editions.
www.archives.gov/research/census/1940/index.html. The 1940 US Federal Census will be released April 4, 2012 by the National Archives. Only digital images will be available, and no initial index. You will have to know where your ancestor was living in 1940 until an index is completed. www.ancestry.com is hoping to have indexed and census available by mid-April, 2012. The index and 1940 census are to be offered free at the Ancestry.com site until 2013. The NARA site also lists Finding Aids: Enumeration District Maps, Instructions to Census Takers, \& Geographic Descriptions of Census Enumeration Districts.
http://www.maps.n2genealogy.com/\#county Really good website ... Each State page contains rotating animated maps showing all the county boundary changes $\&$ all the county boundaries for each census year for each year overlayed with past and present maps so you can see the changes in county boundaries, downloadable County D.O.T. Maps and state atlas maps.

## Burials at San Antonio City Cemeteries Now Available online

You may now search burials at San Antonio City Cemeteries by going to the San Antonio Public Library website (www.mysapl.org). Click on "Resources." In the Search Box type in "Cemeteries." Click on "Cemeteries" and a list of Cemeteries 1 through 6 and Knights of Pythias will appear on the left side of the screen. You will have to search each cemetery individually and scroll down. The names are in alphabetically order.

Please note that these were created from cards in the no longer active cemetery office of the San Antonio Parks and Recreation Department. They do not include everyone buried in the cemeteries. Also note that names have been entered as they appear on the original cards and may be spelled incorrectly. Therefore, try multiple spellings.

If you feel you have found an error, please contact the San Antonio Public Library, and provide documentation of the correct information, and they will add it to their files. Eventually, they will update the online listings.

If you have any questions, please contact San Antonio Public Library at genealogydesk@sanantonio.gov.

Searchable images of The Schulenburg Sticker from September 1898-
1926 are now online at the Portal to Texas History thanks to the Schulenburg Portal Library and its supporters. Find them at http://texashistory.unt.edu/explore/collections/STICKR

## More from Liz:

"By now you may have heard that the LDS Microfilm Rental Program is moving to an online ordering system. What that basically means is that, beginning September 1st, patrons can order microfilm/microfiche from home or from any computer with internet access. We will no longer be using the paper forms to place new orders (we'll still use them for renewals for films that were here at the library prior to September 1st) and we will also no longer have to handle check payments, or deal with money at all. The entire process is done directly between the patron and LDS - no more middle man. Volunteers should still be familiar with the ordering process, however, so that they can assist patrons with placing an order if requested to do so.

There are a few training materials that will be available to you at the Welcome Desk. There are 2 user guides (a 3page "short guide" and a more detailed 13-page "long guide") that covers the entire ordering process from beginning to end. Please read through these while you are at the desk. In addition, there is a new icon on the computer screen called "FamilySearch Ordering" which brings you directly to the LDS online ordering page. The website address for this page is also included on yellow post-it notes on the two public computers behind the welcome desk.

While the guides will tell you most of what you need to know, here are some of the major things to be aware of:

* Before ordering online, patrons must set up a free personal account on FamilySearch. This is the exact same account that some patrons might have already set up previously if they have ever viewed digital images (such as Texas death certificates) on FamilySearch. Patrons go to www.familysearch.org/films<http://www.familysearch.org/films! @ \#? ? ? \#@! and click "Sign In" to either sign in to their account or to set up a new account. Online ordering help is available by clicking "Ordering Help" on this screen.
* Short term loans are now for 90 days instead of 30 days, and are still $\$ 5.50$ per roll of microfilm; subsequent renewals are for 60 days and an additional $\$ 5.50$ per roll; an extended loan/extended renewal is $\$ 13.75$ per roll (which is a great bargain if the patron gets it as an extended loan right from the start; otherwise, an extended renewal is $\$ 13.75$ PLUS the $\$ 5.50$ they have already paid towards it as a short term loan). Microfiche are still just $\$ 0.15$ per microfiche and are still always made as extended (permanent) loans.
* Patrons search the online catalog as normal to find the film number(s) they need. On the ordering screen, patrons enter the film number(s) and click "Add to Cart", then proceed to "Checkout".
* Payment is through credit/debit card (MasterCard \& Visa only) or through a PayPal Account. We now longer handle money at all. After patrons place orders online, they have up to 24 hours to cancel their order to obtain a refund. Patrons can track their orders by signing in and clicking "My Account" to view their most recent orders.
- Emails will be sent to the patron once the film is ordered, once it is shipped from LDS, and once it arrives at its pickup location (Clayton's pickup location name is "Houston Public Library"). A film can take anywhere from 7 to 180 days to arrive, but on average we are expecting about the same 3 -week shipping time for most orders. Once the film arrives here, the process for viewing the film and making copies from it is the same.


# Request for a Translator 

Dear Liz Hicks: I enjoyed our discussion about German ancestors at the TSGS conference in Houston. As you suggested, $I$ am emailing you about obtaining a translation of a book written by my great-great grandfather and published in Germany in 1850. I thought that I would give you a little background on what I have learned about Frederick August(us) Mayo(Friedrich Gotthilf Mejo).

Friedrich Mejo was born April 27, 1785 in Nosssen, Saxony; his parents were Joachim Gotthilf Mejo(Apotheker) and Johanna Charlotta Seyfart. Friedrich's brother Ernst Ferdinand Mejo became a freeman, surgeon, alderman and church warden of Oederan. (Bookbinding in Early America by Hannah D. French).

In a letter to Thomas Jefferson (dated 2 April 1821), he stated that he was brought up in Germany and had worked in various places in Europe, including England. He stated that he was impressed into the navy (does say which one) and served four years - part of the time in pursuit of Spanish and French vessels up the Congo River. He stated that by chance he came to the United States around 1809.

He married Dolly Yearout (Dorathea Jahraus) May 29, 1810 in Augusta County, Virginia. He owned a book bindery there until he moved to Richmond, Virginia, sometime before 1820. A ticket in one of the books that he bound gives information in both English and German; at this point, he refers to himself as Frederick A. Mayo.

In Richmond, Virginia, he owned a book/music store as well as a book bindery. He is known as being Thomas Jefferson's last book binder and for having bound the "Jefferson Bible." After turning his book bindery over to his sons, he became a land agent and encouraged the immigration of Germans to Virginia. He was involved with the Meissen Society in Richmond, which petitioned the Virginia Legislature to promote German immigration. He wrote "Vierzig Jahre in Virginien, oder kommt nach WestVirginien," which was published in Meissen, Saxony, in 1850 . This book describes his 40 years in Virginia and was used to encourage immigration. The only known copies of this book are at Princeton University and at the university in Dresden, Germany. (The Virginia Germans by Klaus Wust and History of The German Element in Virginia by Herrmann Schuricht).

I have obtained a photo copy (pdf) of "Jahre in Virginien, oder kommt nach WestVirginien," from the Princeton University; the book consists of 72 pages printed in "old" German text. It has been referenced in several publications, but $I$ have been unable to find an English translation of it.

I would appreciate any assistance that you can provide in obtaining a source for its translation. I am surprised that it has not been translated already since it should provide an excellent history of German immigration in Virginia.

Bill Mayo
281-334-1452

## Are you trying to determine where your emigrant ancestor was from in Germany or other foreign country? Try this.

If you are researching a foreign born ancestor who came to Texas, you should look at the microfilm of the "WPA Index to Naturalization Records Found in Texas State District and County Courts 1846-1939". This is a set of microfilm found at the Texas State Library and Archives, Clayton Library, Dallas Public Library, and some other libraries with a genealogy section. This film is arranged alphabetically by county name, then alphabetically by last name of person filing declaration of Intent and or naturalization within that county. Be sure to check for variation of spelling of emigrant's surname (Becker may be Beeker, etc.). These records give Name, Birth Date or Age at date of filing, Country of Allegiance, the place records were filed (County Court, District Court or other), whether a Petition, Declaration, or Affidavit, and location of original records.

These records are important because the immigrant may not have lived long enough to answer the year of immigration question on the 1900, 1910, 1920, or 1930 censuses. Researchers look for the date of emigration to search for a passenger list. Many times the passenger list will only give Prussia or Germany as the place, when the name of the town/village is what is needed to find parish records for the emigrant ancestor. Using the WPA Index, and the date he filed his Declaration of Intent will give you an idea of about when he may have emigrated to the US. Having a date is key to finding a passenger list and possible place of origin in his native country. You may also find information you did not expect which can help you in your research. It is important to read what the naturalization laws were when your ancestor emigrated.

Guide to Naturalization Records, 1790-1990: what they are and how to use them
By Christina K. Schaefer, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1997.
"The Congress shall have power...to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and Uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States" Sec. 8, Article 1, U.S. Constitution.

Did you know the Naturalization Act of 1855 automatically conferred citizenship on the wife of any male citizen?
The Act of 1866 and 1907 - a native-born female marring an immigrant lost her US Citizenship, if she left the country to be with her new husband?

The Act of 1907-1922 - a native born female who married an immigrant automatically lost her US citizenship, even if she never left the country.

The Act of 1922 - Married Woman's Act required women to be naturalized in their own right. It is important to know what the law was regarding naturalization at the time of your ancestor's application for citizenship.

## Column Headings for the WPA Index for Texas Naturalizations: <br> Name, Record Reference, Name of Court, Country of Birth or Allegiance, Birth Date or Age, Date of proceedings, and Nature of Proceedings and Remarks.

Example \#1: Carl Ludwig Nitschke born 30 August, 1813 in Germany, resided from 1855 until his death, 9 October, 1888, Austin Travis County, TX.

WPA Index: Travis County, Texas
Name: Nitsckkee (Nitschkie), Charles Ludwig [He used Nitschke]
Record Reference: -- Naturalization: Civil Minute Book Vol. G, page 451 recorded Spring Term, July 21, 1858
Travis County, Texas.
Name of Court: Declaration: District Court Sumter Co., Alabama [what a surprise!]
Naturalization: Probate Court, Travis County, Texas
Country of Birth or Allegiance: Germany, Saxony
Birth Date or Age: -- blank
Date of Proceedings: 1853 (Declaration)
Nature of Proceedings and Remarks: Naturalization Vol G., page 451: (insert)

Example \#2: WPA Index: Galveston County, Texas
Name: Carl Louis Funke born 1812 in Germany, died 1852/1853 Galveston, Texas
Record Reference: District Count Min. Book 2 page 148(Declaration) District Court Min. Book 2 page 457-458
(Naturalization)
Name of Court: District Court (Galveston)
Country of Birth or Allegiance: Germany
Birth Date or Age: 26
Date of Proceedings: Nov. 29, 1849 \& Jan. 7, 1852
Nature of proceedings and Remarks: Dec. of Intent (next to Nov. date)
Grant of Citizenship (next to Jan. date).
Most people stop here, and do not pursue what this index provides. However, a trip to the District Clerk's office in Galveston, TX resulted in finding Mr. Funke's Declaration of Intent (Minute Book 2 page 148) and Record of Naturalization (Min. Book 2 , pages $457 \& 458$ ). A copy of the microfilmed WPA Index for Carl Louis Funke was presented to the clerk in the District Clerk's office. This person said she did not know of these records, but asked someone who said, after seeing the photocopied index, "We must have it". A trip to the basement yielded the following:

Declaration of Intent Book 2, page 148, and Book 2 pages 457 \& 458 Naturalization for Carl Louis Funke. These records gave "... a native of Lingen in Germany [the place], about twenty-six years [age],... allegiance to the King of Hanover, who emigrated from Bremen, and arrived at the Port of Galveston, on or about the $25^{\text {th }}$ day of December, 1846". It doesn't get much better than this.

If you do not find your ancestor listed in the county where you think his Declaration of Intent and/or Naturalization was recorded, he may have been in another place (County or State) when he filed. One way to determine this is the census, and the $1867-1869$ Texas Voters Registration Lists. To vote, the foreign born person had to say when and where he was naturalized.

Example: Jonas A. Forsberg married April 29, 1862 and (dead by 1868) Fayette County, Texas. He is not listed on the WPA Index to Declarations of Intent and Naturalizations for Fayette County. However, Jonas Forsberg is listed on the 1867 La Grange, Fayette Co. Voters List. He said he was naturalized November 22, 1859 in McLennan County, Texas. I would not have thought to look in McLennan for Jonas until I found this record.

I hope you will try these sources as a possible solution to the WHERE in your research . Liz Hicks, GTHS Genealogy Editor

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# Community Events 

## Museum Features Biedermeier Furniture by German Craftsmen in Texas By Kathy Nichols

Some of the finest, most beautiful furniture produced in nineteenth century Texas was built in the Hill Country by German craftsmen. While the skill and training of these men probably varied widely, at least a few were expert artisans trained through the European guild system. Before Johann Michael Jahn immigrated to Comal County in 1844 and set up a workshop in New Braunfels a year later, he served a five-year apprenticeship with a cabinetmaker in Prague. Jahn then worked in Switzerland until he earned the designation of Tischlermeister, or master craftsman. Franz Stautzenberger, employed as a carpenter by the court of the Duke of Nassau before he came to Texas, produced elegant pieces in Guadalupe County.

Using varieties of wood available locally, these German furniture makers and their con-


Museum of Texas Handmade Furniture, New Braunfels temporaries developed a distinct style based on

Biedermeier design popular in their homeland. The furniture


Cabinetmakers' Shop they built was made primarily for their local markets; fellow Germans who poured into the Hill Country in the last half of the nineteenth century. Today, the Museum of Texas Handmade Furniture in New Braunfels, Texas exhibits over one hundred of these distinctive pieces.

The Braunfels Foundation Trust, a division the Greater New Braunfels Chamber of Commerce, founded the Museum of Texas Handmade Furniture in 1984 after Bill and Nan Dillen, local collectors and conservationists, donated their collection of over 75 pieces of early Texas handmade furniture. The Dillens also donated the home they saved from demolition in the


Furniture Museum Attic 1960s, the historic Breustedt-Dillen House, to be used as exhibit space. Andreas and Caroline Breustedt built the fachwerk house in 1858. Today the museum is the focus of Heritage Village, an $111 / 2$ acre site operated by the Heritage Society of New Braunfels.

The Heritage Society also hosts one of New Braunfels oldest traditions, historic Kindermasken Parade. The children's costume parade dates back to the founding of the city and is now held every April as the kickoff to Folkfest, held on the Heritage Village property. Folkfest is a family heritage festival that promotes New Braunfels traditions through living history demonstrations and reenactments.

This year, the Heritage Society is bringing back another tradition unique to the German settlement of the Hill Country, die Beleuchtung der Eiche. This event commemorates the first Christmas the Germans spent on Texas soil. According to tradition, Prince Solms lit candles on a Live Oak tree and hung bags of candy from it for the children.

Heritage Village is open February through November from 1 until 4 p.m. every day except Mon-
 day. Costumed docents conduct tours of the museum and adjacent historic German buildings, including the historic Breustedt kitchen, which was moved from its original location to rejoin the house in 2009. A Cabinet Makers Shop completes the tour. Featured antique tools used by the craftsmen include Johan Jahn's work bench and a foot-powered scroll saw. This unique museum honors the significant contribution of the early skilled craftsmen who immigrated to the Texas Hill Country.

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Submitted by Helgard Suhr-Hollis, Austin
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## Charcoal City: Turning Cedar

into Cash by Clay Coppedge, his story first appeared in the September 2011 issue of Texas Co-op Power magazine, a publication of Texas Electric Cooperatives

The tree that nearly everybody calls cedar is really Ashe juniper, except when it's another kind of juniper or cedar. Nearly everybody knows this, but the tree is still-and will most likely always be-referred to as cedar, as will be the case here. In the Lone Star State, the cedar is native to the Hill Country and Central Texas, but it hasn't always been as native as it is now. That is to say there is a lot more of it than there used to be, and sufferers of cedar fever will say there's way too much of it. Land-owners and-scientists blame it for crowding out native hardwood species and lowering water tables. When it comes to cedar, familiarity has bred contempt.

At a time when most people living in Texas made their living from the land in one form or another, the cedar brakes were always there to be exploited. One of the earliest uses of cedar was the burning of it to make charcoal, which heated stoves and flatirons of the day. A hotbed of this kind of activity was along the banks of the Guadalupe River from about New Braunfels to Sisterdale, an area that came to be known as Charcoal City. German settlers first discovered the market for charcoal and took to burning it between planting and harvest. By the 1880s, charcoal burners from Georgia, Indiana, New York, Tennessee, and even Ireland and England had made their way into the Guadalupe River Valley and were turning cedar into cash.


The cedars were cut while they were still green to ensure a slow burn and then chopped into poles and the bark peeled away. Two or three cords of wood were arranged in a pyramid in a kiln or pit, then covered with dirt. A hole was left in the top of the stack, tepee style, so smoke could escape. A hole at the bottom was closed after the fire was lit. After that, the charcoal burner had to "hurry up wait" for the fire to do its work, which usually took a few days. The Guadalupe Valley became sort of the Smoky Mountains of Texas as a haze of smoke, redolent of cedar, hung over the valley for much of the year.

The whole process could go up in smoke if air got into the kiln and flames broke out. Flare-ups had to be extinguished quickly with dirt or water, or else the cedar would bum into ash rather than smolder into charcoal. When the cedar was charred to perfection, the fire was put out and the charcoal raked into sacks, put on wagons and hauled into town.

The best markets for Hill Country charcoal were San Antonio and Austin, so most of the burners loaded their wagons with charcoal and hauled them to those towns. Author J. Frank Dobie recalled hearing the burners call out, "Char-r-coal" as they drove their wagons through Austin in 1914. A wagonload could bring from $\$ 8$ to $\$ 24$, depending on supply and how many burners might be cut off from the market by high waters at a time when there weren't a lot of bridges and Hill Country rivers ran undammed and untamed. Still, charcoal was money in the pocket any time of the year and could be counted on when corn and cotton failed.

Opportunities for the charcoal burner diminished quickly after World War I. Railroads and Model T trucks made it easy to haul cedar posts to market without going to all the trouble of turning them into charcoal first. Use of charcoal heated flatirons had decreased too, and the development of barbed-wire fences

## WALNUT HILL CELEBRATES FALL



Guests Guenter Mueller and Phil Faulkner show off their authentic drams to Walnut Place executive director Dick Pratl at the 31st annual Oktoberfest on Oct. 22 at Walnut Place in the facility's open-air atrium. Major construction renovations did not deter a record crowd, who enjoyed live music and beer.
created a great demand for cedar posts.
Many of the descendants of those early charcoal burners changed with the times and became what were called, sometimes derisively, cedar choppers, who made many of the cedar fence posts you see in the Hill Country today. There was plenty of cedar for the choppers to chop.

Overgrazing played into the cedar's hand, as did the practice of burning the prairies and clearing of cedar to allow shorter and more nourishing grasses to grow in their place. As the number of trees declined, excess runoff made the soils too shallow to support very much grass, which cleared the way for cedar and brush to take over the landscape. The cedar was back to stay.

Like their charcoal-burning ancestors, cedar choppers were noted for their independence and a lifestyle unencumbered by a lot of modern complications. Also like their ancestors, they have all but disappeared from the scene. The cedar, though, is still very much with us.
Clay Coppedge is a frequent contributor to Texas Co-op Power and is the author of Hill Country Chronicles, available from History Press

Submitted by Ed Makowski, Mission

## Freyburg UMC sets annual Heritage Sonntag September 25

Freyburg United Methodist Church will celebrate its German legacy during its annual Heritage Sonntag Celebration on Sunday, Sept. 25 at 10 a.m. The service, which will include prayers, hymns and reading in both English, and German, will be followed by a brunch in the Fellowship Haus and outdoors, weather permitting.
The service will also include the dedication of our newly laid Freyburg Family Walkway.
Everyone is invited to join the congregation as they pay tribute to the tradition and people who established this church. The Heritage Sonntag represents a homecoming not only for those who have ties to this community but also for those who respond to the joy and peace of worshiping in a little country church.

Two descendants of the Rev. Friede Bohmfalk, pastor at Freyburg UMC more than 100 years ago, will participate in the service. Rick Meinen from Temple will play a medley of old German hymns in the quiet time before the service and Sharon Spiess of Industry will lead German and English versions of the hymns.

A Texas Historic Site and a United Methodist Church Historic Site, Freyburg United Methodist Church is located at 4520 FM 2238, northwest of Schulenburg. The sanctuary is handicap-accessible and bathroom facilities are available. For more information, contact 979-5618355.


## Gotta Dance

Fredericksburg's 31st annual Oktoberfest celebrates the city's German heritage with three days of music, dancing and beer. Participants will form a ring around the city square to perform the Chicken Dance, then the focus turns to polkas, waltzes and plenty of live music. There'll be German food, more than 30 varieties of beer, a children's area and arts and craft vendors. Sept. 30-Oct 2, Marktplatz, 100 W. Main St., Fredericksburg. \$6; \$1 to kids 6-12. 830-997-4810: OktoberfestInFbg.com

# New Book Tells Fayette's History through Postcards By Larry Jackson <br> The Fayette County Record 

## Book Tells County History in Photos

Jon Todd "JT" Koenig may have grown up in Houston, but his real roots were, and still are, in Fayette County.

Older relatives not only told him the family stories, but shared with him their pictures - and collections of picture postcards.

This collection forms the core of a new book being released this week by Arcadia Publishers in its popular Postcard History Series.

Fayette County, by JT Koenig, boasts more than 200 vintage images, along with memories of days gone by, starting at Monument Hill and going in all directions.

In collaboration with the Fayette Heritage Museum


JT Koenig was on hand in Flatonia at the E. A. Arnim Archives and Museum on Thursday, October 6th to sign copies of his new book while Bill Flato, a descendent of Flatonia’s founder, Friedrich Wilhelm Flato, and Martha Tauch, a Director for the E. A. Arnim Archives and Museum, enjoy a talk about Flatonia history. and Archives in La Grange and the E. A. Arnim Archives and Museum in Flatonia, Koenig has compiled postcards and pictures from all across the county, along with his narrative, into a 128 -page book.

Next Thursday, October 6, he will appear at a book signing from 6-8 pm at the Arnim Museum at 101 East North Main. The event will be held in the barn behind the main museum.

Then on Friday, Oct. 7, he will have a book signing from 1:30-5:30 pm at the LaGrange library, 855 S . Jefferson St.

This is from the same publisher that produced LaGrange by Marie Watts, in its Images of America series.
Koenig, an attorney and trust officer, is the son of Rodney and Rebeca Koenig. He says he hopes the new book will "champion Fayette's history and encourage its preservation."
"It was not until my older relatives began to pass away, that I wondered again about all those people I had heard about, whose names I could not remember," Koenig says.
"This was the impetus for me to start searching. I visited my relatives again. I strolled through cemeteries and searched the county clerk's office, and slowly, I began to put the picture back together."

That "picture," through images and text, can now be seen and preserved for generations yet to come. See next page


## People

## Families Marowski and Junge Went West from Prussia

Part 1
by Gisela Laudi from Kiel, Germany

Lets have a look at some families living in ODERBERG in the first half of the 19th century, who later were connected by family and neighborhood in Texas.

ODERBERG is a small town some 30 miles NE from BERLIN. It is situated on the ODER river, which today is the Ger-man-Polish border.

In that time Oderberg was in the middle of the Kingdom of Prussia, province Brandenburg, and the town then had no more than abt. 1500 inhabitants.


Church and town of Oderberg 1855, at Oder river, Kingdom of Prussia


Map "Germany 1815-1871": Families MAROWSKI, JUNGE, TUBBE, DEWITZ, LANGE came from Oderberg, Kingdom of Prussia . The ROEMMELE family most probably came from the state BADEN.

I am a German hobby genealogist. One day my husband and I started researching in ODERBERG. My own ancestors were the Fam. TUBBE. We soon discovered a letter of descendant John TUBBE from Nacogdoches, Tx. who had sent it to the church office in Oderberg asking for his ancestors. Of course that made it even more exciting for us. We contacted the TUBBEs after we found out he was my 7th cousin. Together with John's wife Sarah TUBBE we continued researching very intensively. Some wonderful friendships developed and several times we flew over the ocean.

By and by we accumulated such an amount of interesting facts and stories, that one day I started writing my historical novel: the lifestory of "JUSTINA TUBBE", seen by her own eyes. This brave woman fascinated me. She had given birth to 9 children within 26 years, she also raised her niece $=$ my g-g-grandmother (being an early orphan) and emigrated to Texas in 1855 when she was 60 years old already ! ! Little did I expect that JUSTINA's lifestory would be chosen one day for an emigration-exhibition of the World-EXPO-2000 and by the "German Emigration House", Bremerhaven (parallel to Ellis Island) to show a typical example of a simple emigrant woman.


In Germany:"Justina Tubbe" by Westkreuz Verlag
In USA: "I am Justina Tubbe", by Caroline Ericson Books, Nacogdoches, Family histories L1000
Justina TUBBE's daughter Charlotte TUBBE was married to Fritz JÙNGE, and his sister Wilhelmine JUNGE was married to Justina's nephew Wilhelm MAROWSKI. After having finished all the TUBBE research I was very curious to also know the whereabouts of this JUSTINA's nephew.

By an inquiry in the German Texan Mailing List I hit the jackpot! Indeed MAROWSKI- descendant Donna Rau, Oregon, got in touch and was fascinated as well. GTHS editor Liz Hicks, Tx. contacted us, and by a wonderful teamwork we researched these family stories.

Justina TUBBE's sister was Luise HEIN *1897; both were daughters of Friedrich HEIN, a master cooper in Oderberg. A few years after the Napoleonic wars Luise HEIN married Paul Wilhelm MAROWSKI in 1819. He was a master shoemaker, son of a gardener from Danzig area, and "took his Oderberg burgher oath" in 1819, as every handcrafter had to do. That gave him the right to run his profession in town. He had some duties as i.e. to defend the town in day or night, to pay the taxes and fees, he had to obey the authorities, to be a Christian, should be married and to own a house in town.

Those days a master shoemaker made the whole shoe by hand, and they would be worn ten years or longer and were repaired many times. But it was a time of big changes, spurring by industrialization. Steam engines took over hand work by and by, as well as in agriculture and production of goods. The first railways were built and goods produced in factories and shipped could be sold much cheaper than handmade local goods. Life for some handcrafters such as weavers was getting harder and harder, and hunger revolts in some areas are well known.

Outside the towns serfdom in 1804 had already been abolished by law. Now even all the former serfs and also all the servants could marry and have children. You can tell by increasing amount of church records. Most couples had lots of children and the progression of medicine and vaccinations helped them to survive. If ever they owned some land, different heritage laws gave it to only the oldest /or youngest son, in some areas other heritage laws sometimes divided land into tiniest portions. We found maps with fields which could be as small as 20 feet and 40 feet long. Most peo-


A map of fields in the Prussian area of the HELPENSTELL


Oderberg (Mark) - Malerwinkel
ple had no land at all, and had to be day laborer or workers in the factories in big towns. There was a lack of land although noblemen owned most, and only they had the right of hunting. A certain Karl Marx complained all these circumstances and developed the idea of socialism.

Paul \& Luise MAROWSKI were relatively well off, at least they were able to buy the now called MAROWSKI-house in 1829. Today it is well restored and the pride of town. The couple raised five children. Besides of the income of the workshops accommodated in their homes, handcrafters in town would have had some geese and hens, perhaps a pig and one cow and a small meadow, just to feed the cow, and a tiny piece of land, just enough to harvest the wheat and rye for bread for the family's need.

Their oldest son was : Ludwig Wilhelm (=William) MAROWSKI * 1819. After his eight years in town school and confirmation in the Lutheran church, he probably had a 3 years commercial apprenticeship. Then probably he was drafted by the Prussian Army for 4 years as every young man was. He became a merchant after and lived some time in Hamburg.

Not all families were so well off.

Postcard of abt 1890, Marowski-house. Ludwig Wilhelm Marowski' spent his childhood in this house in Oderberg, Kingdom of Prussia

At the same time family JUNGE in Oderberg was bad off. Friedrich JUNGE, father of $\mathbf{6}$ children was a "peasant burgher", but don't you think he owned a lot of land. The family lived in a tiny house in town. In 1826 he died and his wife Anna-Maria Schumann-JUNGE impoverished terribly. Here is the original letter in which she begs the officials for help. Being a widow she had to support 6 minor kids and an old mentally ill and mad mother. She would have to pay extra tax for building higher dikes due to high water, and there had been no harvest.

## To the Most Praiseworthy Royal Government.


#### Abstract

28th August 1829. I most submissively beg for compensation of the damage l've suffered by a 3 -years inundation of my ground by which I have been put into a most indigent state. I have to lay these great troubles I am in to the feet of the Most Praisable Royal Government, hoping it will be granted a most gracious answer. For the last two years I have been a widow with six minor children in the standing of a small peasant owning a very dilapidated house with one room, 1 acre of arable land, 4 meadows and 2 gardens on which I am earning my poor living as well as the newly-imposed class and war tax without falling behind. With the conditions of time pressing it is an impossibility for me to bear these contributions further on having but my land, paddocks and gardens as a resource of income. My house and my ground are encumbered with a debt of 800 Thaler on which I have to pay 4 Thaler interest to be added 15 Thaler class-and war tax, $161 / 2$ Thaler community taxes and 6 Thaler fire insurance fees, everything summing up to $773 / 4$ Thaler. Even when leaving away these contributions still standing out l've had the reverse of losing my husband, who died for consumption having been sick 6 years before. Likewise l've to care for my totally crazy 70 years old mother-in-law, who is causing much damage in my household. 5 of my cows have fallen for cattle-plague. In addition thereto I have to cope with my pastures and gardens being submerged, court-fees for the heritage contract with my children, funeral cost and some more expenses. I can provide evidence for everything being the sum of 240 Thalers. All I have suffered within the last two years has left me completely stripped and don't know how to furtheron pay for the maintenance of my household and my livelihood. There's nothing I can sell any more and with my pastures and gardens having been the mean source of my bread and butter now laying under water there's no income from them any longer as well. I see myself forced to give up even those two heads of cattle I am still owning for lack of fodder. These my legitimate reasons mentioned make me hope they will be granted a support from the Most Praisable Royal Government for which herewith I am most humbly and most submissively asking, trusting that I will receive mitigation of sorrows and some relief of my great troubles. In high expectancy of a most graceful answer I am dying away with awe and faithfulness to a Most Praisable Royal Government, most submissively,


Widow Friedrich Junge
Potsdam, Sept. 8th 1829

## Government answer to this :

Concerning Mrs. Junge's request the relief asked for cannot be granted because of funds lacking. signed : v. Flatow, Wehlenbach (Potsdam 10th Sept. 1829)

Some explanations : A "garden" in those times meant a field with vegetable and fruit-trees. When Anna Maria Junge's husband died, she was obliged to regulate inheritance matter. For her 6 minor children there had a guardian to be engaged by court, because she was "but" a woman, and only a man could have the right of solicitude for children. Every child inherited as much as she. She could not sell neither fields nor house in order to get rid of her obligations or at least to have some money to live on. This guardian is supposed to not have agreed to selling house or fields in order to protect the children's inheritance - even for the price of a starving mother.


The 1830s for most people still were quite peaceful times but they longed for more liberalization, for freedom of the press, for the right to vote.

In the middle of the 1840s the Colorado beetle caused some failed harvests and caused a bad famine. The many men without any land who had moved into the cities worked for very low wages and lived in unthinkable bad conditions. Better situated people could afford food. Better educated and studied men longed for participation in governing and a constitution. Facing autocratic leadership of the roughly 250 different German states at that time they were dreaming of an united Germany of all German speaking countries.

Due to hunger as well as demand for more democracy many people started an uproar and caused the revolution in March 1848. But the Prince of Prussia let people be shot down by their own soldiers. The revolution failed resulting in a kind of police state and great disappointment by the population.

In the same time a story spread out about a country where you can do every profession without restrictions, there is free economy and democracy, you can do whatever you want, a land "where the doves will fly into your mouth"....And most amazingly: in Texas you can still get land for free!

The very poorest could not afford the fare, but many others sold everything to go West. The Kingdom of Prussia did not like emigration and you had to pay, wait and argue to get a permit.

In March 1849 the 30 years old William MAROWSKI married the oldest daughter of that poor family JUNGE: Wilhelmine called "Minnie"(34). Who knows? Perhaps his father disliked this connection. William's mother had died in 1844 already and his father was married the second time now.

On 14. march 1850 the first daughter of William \& Minnie was born: Aurora MAROWSKI.
This young family was the first emigrants documented in the Oderberg files to apply for a permit for emigration. In the moment of receiving it they lost their Prussian citizenship. With the 4 weeks old baby they took the train to Bremen, continued to Bremerhaven by small vessel and sailed on the 3-mast sailing vessel "Ocean". The baby was fine during the whole crossing and did not even become seasick.

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Original picture of ship
"Ocean" (Deutsches
Schifffahrtsmuseum, Bremerhaven)
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Such a full-rigged ship would have been around 100 ft long, 25 ft . wide, 15 ft draft. The OCEAN transported 225 passengers with the MAROWSKI family and reached Baltimore 1st June 1850. Most of them booked between-decks, only few could afford traveling 1st cabin. The majority crossed the ocean for just economical reasons and a hope for a better life. Only relatively few were so-called "48ers" who went because of political reasons.


View into between-deck, advertisement drawing, in reality it was much more crowded !!

There were unbelievable unhygienic conditions on board. Drinking water was still taken from rivers and poor food was supplied. There were no tables and chairs and always four people slept in a double bunk bed. Hardly any washing was possible, not even for used linen diapers. Lots of vermin were all over, not mentioning all the seasick men and only 4 latrines.....

Often passengers died on the way and most were weak and sick on arrival. But in this time there was only superficial medical examination on arrival and nobody asked for documents - men were needed.

An American clerk would ask them for their names and spell them just the way he'd like, which caused plenty of mistakes in the ships arrival lists. MAROWSKI became MAROUSKI, or JUNGE became TUNKE. Given names also were mixed, because in Germany only one of several baptism names was the used one (there are no so-called "middle names"). The first one is not always the used one, very often it is the second or the third.


[^0]The MAROWSKIs arrived in Baltimore on 1st June 1850.
(Name misspelled in the ship's list: MAROUSKY, many different misspellings in American files as Morouski, etc... )

## In fall 1850 William Marowski wrote a letter home and he seemed very content:

Baltimore, Nov.10, 1850
Dear parents,
we're happy to have arrived here in Baltimore (North America, in the state of Maryland). We've been on a very big ship and didn't have to fear any danger while on sea. I had intended to not stay in Baltimore. But as it was such a big and living city we soon decided to stay and the city having 180,000 inhabitants and increasing very much every year because most of the immigrants are settling right away in town we don't regret this decision. Year after year more than thousand homes are built so that Baltimore is bigger than Berlin already now. But it's but far more living like
 Hamburg.
But in spite of this there isn't a starch factory. Starch is bought from New York, Philadelphia and Germany and is 7 to $8 \$$ per hundredweight (the American pound is less than the German one and a hundredweight is but 100 pounds). One Dollar is the equivalent of 1 German Thaler and 15 Silver Groschen. That's why for the time being I decided to produce starch. It can be made very easily from wheat flour because a barrel of first quality ( 196 pounds) is 5 dollars and you'll get the oak barrel free. As vinegar is very rare here (mostly mixed with Spanish pepper) I put up a vinegar factory as well together with a little store. The whole business is running very well and to my satisfaction. But everything would have been much easier for me if my wife wouldn't have been sick for some weeks. But now she's well again and so am I. Our little Aurora hasn't been sick at all so far (not even sea sick) and she's very strong. At the moment my main occupation is producing starch and l've rented a whole house for only us. The homes here aren't as big as the Berlin ones. There's very little German spoken here so from the first moment I had to take my English dictionary and study diligently for what the lessons I had in Hamburg 8 years ago came in very useful for me.
Dear parents, I think you would like to know something about general living conditions here. In general conditions are good if not so good as they normally are told to be and as most of the immigrants think expecting fried chicken to fly right into their mouths. But nevertheless I must say (that it is something special*) ) to see the normal worker going to and coming from work walking upright in a white ironed shirt of cambric or fine cotton with collar and cuffs. And he's working but 10 hours a day here. Working hours are from 7 a.m. until noon and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. At the beginning of work and at the end all bells are rung. Saturday afternoon work stops at $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Then the weekly market starts that lasts until midnight. Wages are very different ranging from $3 / 4$ to $21 / 2 \$$ per day, some only would earn $1 / 2 \$$ a day. There are no taxes to be paid for factory owners and workers. Only merchants have to pay such. Every white man is free here whereas blacks and browns aren't free and have to be day laborers being forbidden to run a business. You don't have to register with the police and nobody would ask for your passport or other papers. On Sundays all shops are closed as are the 'tobacco halls' where you can get alcoholic drinks.

Dear parents and relatives, l'm sending you my most hearty regards.
Your loving son LW Marowski together with wife and daughter
-----At the end of the letter there's an addition: In order to ensure punctual payment in Berlin I already had paid in a part so that the debt in question will be paid off.
*) I added this italicized part that is missing in the original letter. The author compares the appearance of American and Prussian workers. From his home in Oderberg Mr. Marowski was used to workers looking emaciated and bent and wearing old worn-out clothes but never white shirts.

A letter took 6 month one way then. Although the letter was sent to his parents, it was probably read by all relatives and friends in Oderberg. Minnie Marowski's brothers Fritz and Ferdinand JUNGE had become bakers, and sure enough it was like a dream for them to get free land in America. In May 1852, two years after Minnie had left, Fritz JUNGE married Charlotte TUBBE (Justina's daughter). Family saga tells they left the very same day from Oderberg. With them was Charlotte's brother Wilhelm ("Willi") TUBBE. Obviously they sailed without any permit via Hamburg by ship "Johanne Elise". After Charlotte gave birth to their first daughter Fanny in Philadelphia in 1853 they probably went by steam ship along a then existing river system to St. Louis, and went on by wagon train to Nacogdoches, Tx. They settled on their own given land 5 miles SW off the market place on hwy. 225.

In 1855 Minnie MAROWSKI in Baltimore wrote home to Oderberg a very heartbreaking sad letter. She was terribly homesick, she was ill, she could not sew for a lady any more and complained that nobody was there to comfort her although all of this was her fault.....
(unfortunatly we don't have the second page of the letter)

Baltimore, Apr. 4, 1855
Beloved parents, sister and relatives,
If my letter will find you in good health I will rejoice with all my heart. I'm quite healthy again now. I've been sick and this has caused a change in living conditions with me that is to say that I'm not going to needle any more. I used to sew for people living out in the country working as "Schaendelleut" [I don't know the meaning of this word.] with some earl. That's where the lady recommended me to go to. It's half an hour away from town. When I was sick l've gone to that lady and she's been like a mother to me. Oh, what a sad thing it is having no one of your family around when being sick, no one's shoulder to cry on. Because God, yes God, he's my only friend and this is what I content myself with when waking up in the morning from the horrible dreams I had. Since 3 nights already my mother and sister seemed to me standing at my bed true-to-
 life weeping bitterly uttering: "Oh how nasty your father is against us, so much more beasty than he used to be when you still were here." This I had dreamt on the $3^{\text {rd }}, 4^{\text {th }}$ and $5^{\text {th }}$ February on and on so that on the $6^{\text {th }} 1$ couldn't help crying without end knowing that it will come over me again. I can figure it out. But please forgive me, forgive me, I feel remorseful and I'm bearing tribulations for having caused you so much concern. Oh, please forgive me, dear parents, everything has happened because of my ..(well deed ??) This is why I think that the good Lord already has forgiven me because he already has [verb is on the next page] all the ways to ....

In that time Minnie MAROWSKI was probably pregnant with her second daughter Elisabeth, called "Lizzie". Couldn't Minnie stand this big city Baltimore any more? Did her brother Fritz JUNGE offer them to live with them in Nacogdoches? Obviously Fritz bought land on his brother-in -law's name nearby. In the tax list in 1856 William MAROWSKI owned 100 acres, value $\$ 300$ on the Jose Cruz survey, nearest stream-Alazan Creek.

When this sad letter arrived in Oderberg, the TUBBE emigration group was already about to leave in Sept. 1855. They had been talked into joining the settlers in Texas, and old Mom Justina TUBBE (60) had decided to go together with her oldest son Ludwig TUBBE (40) and her youngest son August TUBBE (14!). With them was also Ferdinand JUNGE, who later on lived on land neighboring his brother Fritz. Some other Oderberg people joined up with them as Fam. DEWITZ to Nacogdoches, Fam. WINTER to St.Louis, and three girls LANGE (to ??). They sailed to New Orleans in fall 1855 by ship "Tuisko". It took them 8 weeks at sea and one month to go by ship to Natchitoches and by wagon to Nacogdoches.

Just after the party in 1855 had left, old Mom Anna-Maria JUNGE died, perhaps of broken heart: Now only 3 JUNGE siblings remained in Oderberg: the oldest, Wilhelm-Bartolomäus, who was married to a quite rich woman; second Henriette, who was married to the town clerk PUFFPAFF in Oderberg and had a sick son; and the youngest daughter AMALIE JUNGE who had probably taken care of her Mom. She was still unmarried at 35 years of age --- maybe she had no dowry and difficulties finding a man? Only a few month later she also applied for emigration to "make a better life" in America.


Amalie JUNGE sailed by ship "Mississippi" to New Orleans in 1856, accompanied by midwife Florentine LANGE from Oderberg, sure a relative of the three young LANGE women living in Nacogdoches or in St-Louis already.

In 1857 the MAROWSKI family in Baltimore decided also to move to Nacogdoches: they wrote their new address to brother Julius MAROWSKI in Oderberg. What made them move to Texas?

Oderberg den 26. April 1856
Freiwillig erscheint die unverehelichte Amalie Caroline Christiane Junge am 14. März 1821 in Oderberg geboren, Tochter des hierselbst verstorbenen Bürgers und Eigenthümers Friedrich Junge und trägt unter Übergabe eines Geburtsattestes vor: Ich habe mich entschlossen, nach America auszuwandern, indem ich gedenke, bei meinen daselbst bereits verheiratheten 3 Geschwistern mein Fortkommen besser zu haben. Wie das Geburtsattest ergibt, bin ich am 14. März 1821 geboren, stehe also frei in jeder Beziehung da und halten Familienverhältnisse mich ebenfalls nicht zurück, da auch meine Mutter bereits verstorben ist. An Vermögen nehme ich nach Abzug der Überfahrtskosten circa 600 rthl. mit nach America. Hierdurch bitte ich, für mich bei der Königl. Regierung zu Potsdam auf Ertheilung der Entlassungs-Urkunde aus dem diesseitigen Staa-ten-Verbande anzutragen und werde ich die entstehenden Kosten nach Eingang der Urkunde erlegen.

Unterschrift : Amalie Junge

Oderberg, Apr. $26^{\text {th }} 1856$
Appears by her own free will the unmarried Amalie Caroline Christiane Junge born $14^{\text {th }}$ March 1821 in Oderberg, daughter of the here deceased burgher and houseowner Friedrich Junge, producing her certification of birth, reporting :
I have made up my mind to emigrate to America, supposing that I will find a better livelihood with my married 3 brothers and sisters already living there.
As the certification of birth shows that I am born on March $14^{\text {th }} 1821$, so I am free in all respects and there are as well no family relations retaining me, as my mother has already passed away.
As to my means I
will take about 600 Thaler (Prussian currency) with me to America, the cost of passage already being taken off.
By this I request you to apply with the Royal Government in Potsdam for granting me the document of dismissal from the (Prussian) citizenship on this side, and I will pay the cost being incurred by this after receipt of the document.
signed: Amalie Junge

Entry by brother Julius Marowski in Oderberg in his notice booklet


Now all four JUNGE ( = YOUNG) emigrant-siblings met in Nacogdoches: Fritz JUNGE and family, Ferdinand JUNGE, Amalie JUNGE, and Minnie JUNGE-Marowski and family. Also Fritz JUNGE's wife Charlotte TUBBE-JUNGE had her Mom Justina TUBBE and three siblings nearby: William, Ludwig and August TUBBE.

There now was a big German community in Nacogdoches: The mentioned families JUNGE and MAROWSKI, the families TUBBE and DEWITZ, maybe the 4 LANGE women, which all came from Oderberg. The family REYDER lived nearby to fam. HELPENSTELL, fam. KOLB, and fam. SEELBACH, who all came from a Western Prussian area ( 50 miles from Cologne) and many other German speaking families. (*see list on bottom)
Lots of intermarriages are known within the next generations. Even in our generation when my friend and 7th cousin John TUBBE (TUBBE and KOLB descendant) was engaged to his Sarah HILL (SEELBACH and HELPENSTELL descendant) some asked fearing too close relationship by blood.

One of the other German families was fam. Thomas ROEMMELE (=Remmele/Rimmele). They came from the Grand Duchy BADEN far South in the todays Germany and spoke quite a different dialect. Amalie JUNGE soon met her future husband, probably a relative, Karl Franz "Frank" ROEMMELE (*? +1869). They married 11 August 1857 in Collin County, TX, and stayed in McKinney. Did they hear from a Phillip Römmele (brother, cousin, relative ??) about the possibility to buy valuable land in Collin county? Or didn't they come along with the others? Who knows? The Minnie\& William MAROWSKI family in 1857 followed the young couple to Collin Co. to live beside the Frank \& Amalie ROEMMELEs.

William MAROWSKI's father died in 1864. Maybe he passed on some values to his four granddaughters Aurora, Lizzie, Pauline and Henriette MAROWSKI (= Moroski or similar). There are many descendants of these daughters: Aurora BATES, Lizzie LEE, Pauline KING, Henriette KING, and Charles ROEMMELE.
(The story of these families will be continued by Donna Rau in the next GTHS Journal )
Ferdinand JUNGE disappeared from Nacogdoches in abt. 1866. Family saga suspects he was homesick and also wanted to claim their inheritance from their oldest brother's Wilhelm-Bartol. JUNGE's death in 1866, Oderberg. Or did Ferdinand JUNGE go West or was he killed somewhere? We don't know what has happened to him but one day his brother Fritz sold the land he had owned. Wilhelm Bartol. JUNGE in Oderberg had died by a gunshot wound he received when his home was raided by an unknown group of bandits. He left 2200 Thaler to his 4 American siblings, but the will reduced: only after his wife's death, so there was no inheritance yet.

Fritz JUNGE and his wife Charlotte TUBBE began burying family members on a knoll just above their log cabin. There are eleven marked graves in the cemetery today and several unmarked graves. One of the earliest most probably is Charlotte's mother, Justina TUBBE. Family stories of earlier descendants tell about visiting "grandma's gravesite". Fritz, himself is buried here. Charlotte died at her daughter Fanny's home and is buried at Christian Cemetery, Nacogdoches.


The Junge Cemetery was nearly forgotten for decades. But Ralph McCALMONT, a JUNGE descendant was fascinated by my historical novel entitled "I AM Justina TUBBE" and was introduced to the story of the cemetery. Ralph, with huge effort and the help of Sarah TUBBE developed the cemetery. Today it is surveyed, fenced, has original markers restored and memory stones with appropriate genealogical information for each grave site.

The cemetery now has legal standing in State of Texas, recognition by the Internal Revenue Service, a functioning board of directors and a substantial endowment. The process has begun to attain Texas Historical Cemetery status and to gain suitable permanent access to the site.

A genealogical JUNGE/ TUBBE book is near completion with a history of the cemetery and genealogical history of these families from the early sixteenth century to the current date. The book is filled with data, anecdotal stories and photographs. Ralph McCALMONT plans to introduce the book at a gathering of the Prussian emigrant families of Nacogdoches County in 2012.

Perhaps we get to know even some more descendants by this article....??


Charlotte TUBBE-JUNGE in her old days
her stone at Christian cemetery, Nacogdoches

[^1]Early German families of Nacogdoches, according to Carolyn Ericson, Nacogdoches:
JUNGE (=Young) ; TUBBE; RIDER; SEELBACH; HELPENSTELL; KOLB; RIMMELE(=Roemmele);
STERNE; von der HOYA; SCHMIDT; RULFS; RUSCHE; IRION; MAYER; BOSCHEN;

STOCKMANN; SCHOFNER; TEUTSCH; SCHOTT; VOIGT; VOIGTEL; RECTOR; ROOK;
SHERIDAN; von WREDE; WALTMAN; HYDE; HEEDER; WITKORN; LANG; HARLOCHER;

EICHEL; HILLENKAMP; PLEUCKER; POPP; WETTERMARK.


## FAMILY lists

O. means : ODERBERG, Kingdom of Prussia, province of Brandenburg. Today : Germany, state Brandenburg, from 1871-1945 Deutsches Reich, 1945-49 Soviet occupation zone, 1949-1989 socialistic GDR.

Nac. means : Nacogdoches, Texas, USA

## 

## MAROWSKI - parents

Paul Wilhelm MAROWSKI, master shoemaker( 9 jan $1793+29$ jan 1864 in O. ) oo 21 may 1819 Dor. Louise HEIN ( 23 jul $1797+25$ feb 1844 in O.) his 2nd marriage Marie Dor. MÖLLER oo 28 nov 1847 in O., his father: gardener from Guttland, Danzig Warder

## Marowski-siblings:

a) Ludwig Wilhelm (1819 in O. +9 apr1866 in McKinney, Collin Co., Tx.), merchant oo 19 mar 1849 Wilhelmine (Minnie) JUNGE (1816 in O. +1874, McKinney); both: >jun 1850 Baltimore, >1856 Naco.; >1857 CollinCo., 4 daughters
b) Robert Julius (1821-1899) in O. oo Charlotte Fr. Wilh. BUSSE (1821+1896)
c) Luise Clementine (1822- ?)
d) August Theodor(1823- ?)
e) Ferdinand Eduard (1825-1897) in O., glazier master, oo Frieder. BOWITZ (1830-1895)

Marowski descendants:
Children of Wilhelm MAROWSKI \& Minnie JUNGE (=Marouski/Maroskey/Maroski/Moroswski )
a) Aurora (14 mar 1850 in Prussia+16 jul 1938,Woodlawn Cem.) oo 12aug 1869 Amos Chancello 'Dick' BATES, 12 ch
b) Elisabeth" Lizzie" (1856 in ?? + ?? ) oo 12 aug 1870 in Hunt county, TX, Henry LEE (+1880)
c) Pauline ( $1859+$ ?? ) 0012 nov 1879 J.T. KING
d) Henriette (1862 in McKinney +8 apr 1895, Ardmore,OK ) oo 18 dec 1879, W.S. KING, jeweler, 1 dau.

Mother of Ludw. William MAROWSKI: Dorothea Luise HEIN
her parents: Johann Friedrich HEIN, master cooper (1752 in Stolpe, +early 1801) oo abt. 1780 Luise HERZBERG (1759-1832)
out of their 10 children 5 died in childhood! All born in Freyenwalde (today: Bad Freienwalde, near Oderberg)
a) +Luise Veronika (1782-94)
b) +Dorothea Charlotte (1784-1785)
c) Marie Luise (1787 +?)
d.) Johann Friedrich 'Hansi', master cooper, (3 sept 1786 + 20 apr 1850 in O./by stroke), oo 1811 Sophie TUBBE (+1847
by cancer)
e) +Dor. Sophie (1788-1788)
f) +Joh. Christian Friedrich (1791-1791)
g) +Gottlieb Friedrich (1792-1792)
h) Daniel Ludw., master cooper ( 18 oct. 1792 +18.oct 1869 in O.) oo Anna Just. Lehmpfuhl (1798-1863)
i) JUSTINA Frieder.(29 may 1795 +abt 1867 in Naco.,TX)
oo 16 dec 1813 Karl LUDWIG 'Ludde' TUBBE, master weaver ( 24 jul $1783+\mathbf{2 1}$ aug 1845 in O.), $\mathbf{9}$ ch. (see further down)
k) Dorothea Luise ( $\mathbf{2 3}$ jul 1797 +25 feb 1844); 001817 Paul Wilhelm MAROWSKI, master shoemaker in O., 5 ch. (see above)


JUNGE parents:

Friedrich JUNGE (5 jun 1770 +1827), peasant burgher in Oderberg
oo abt. 1811 in Oderberg, burgher oath 1894, his "totally crazy mother" (see letter above) Dorothea Charlotte OSTERLOFF (1747-1831)
Anna Marie SCHUMANN (* $1787+9$ nov 1855)

## JUNGE- Siblings

a) Wilhelm Bartol. (7 jan 1813 +11 apr 1866 in O.) oo Caroline GAUERT* 1814, no ch.

+ Caroline Wilhelmine Auguste (1811-1815)
b) Joh. Friedrich 'Fritz', baker, (10 dec 1814 in O. +11 aug 1884 in Naco.) >1852 Naco.; bur. Junge Cem, Naco.

001852 Charlotte TUBBE (17 nov 1822in O. +28 jul 1912, in Lufkin, Tx.) bur. Christian Cem. Naco, 4 children
c) Auguste Wilhelmine 'Minnie' (1815 in O. -1874) >1850 Baltimore $>$ Naco. $>$ McKinney, Collin Ct.,
oo 1849 Ludwig Wilhelm "William"MAROWSKI, 4 dau. (see above)
d) Gottlieb Ferdinand, baker, (11 feb 1819 in O. +??) >1855 Naco.
e) Amalie Caroline Christine ( 14 mar 1821 in O. +14 may 18981898 ), >1856 Naco. >1857 McKinney, Collin Ct., TX, 'bur. Woodlawn Cem.
oo 15 dec 1857 in McKinney, CollinCo.,TX., Karl Franz RÖMMELE,(*? in Baden? +14 may 1869 in McKinney), 1 son
f) Marg. Charl. Henriette (1825-? )in O., oo Puffpaff, 1 disabled son, 2.oo Krueger

JUNGE descendants: Children of Fritz JUNGE \& Charlotte TUBBE
a) Francis Fanny ( 23 mar 1833 Philadelphia + 29 Nov 1923, Homer Cem.), oo Charly RIVERS; 3 ch, 2.oo Thomas K.

RAYNOR
b) Joh. Frederick "Fritz"jun. (27 May 1856 in Nac. +24 Sep 1913) oo Willie DENMANN, 7 ch.
c) James Oswald,sr. (17 Feb $1859+3$ Feb 1899) oo Amanda EDDINGS, 8 ch.
d) Mynna "Minnie"(11 Sep 1860 + 5 Jul 1928) oo James "Jim" Franklin BERRY, 10 ch.

Charly Rivers murdered his neighbor and disappeared for ever.

## TUBBE parents

Karl Ludwig TUBBE , master waever, (24 jul 1783 +21aug 1845 in O.); oo 16 dec 1813_in O., JUSTINA Friederike TUBBE-HEIN (29 may 1795 +abt 1867 in Nac., Tx) ; 9 ch., 2 foster ch.( nieces), immigr. 1855 to Naco.

One of these foster children was the authors great-grandmother

## TUBBE-siblings

a) LUDWIG (18 jan 1815 in O.+21apr 1880 in Nac.) bur Saint's Rest Cem.Nac., immigr.1855, never married
b) Justine Fried. jun $(1817+\mathbf{1 8 8 0})$ oo A. Jaenicke, ship builder in $\mathbf{O}$.
c) +Eveline (1819-1823)
d) + Henriette $(1820+1828)$
e) CHARLOTTE Wilh. (17nov 1822 in O. +28jul 1912 in Lufkin), bur. Christian Cem., Nac. oo Fritz JUNGE immigr. 1852, 4 ch. (see above),
f) Carl Friedr. WILHELM "Willi" (22sep 1826 in O. +11aug 1884 in Nac.) bur. Saint's Rest Cem. Nac., immigr.1852, never married
g) Caroline ( 12 jul $1829+12$ dec 1854 in O.) oo Lieske, she died when giving birth to first baby
h) +Albertine (1832 +as child)
i) Johann AUGUST (17 feb 1841 in O., + 18 nov 1918 in Nac.) bur. Saint's Rest Cem.Nac., immigr. 1855 oo12 feb 1862 in Nac. MARY Gertraud KOLB ( 8 aug 1839 in Prussia/W-Germany + 9 nov 1919 in Nac.) bur. Saint's Rest Cem.Nac., immigr.1850, 8 ch.

## TUBBE descendants : Children of August TUBBE and Mary KOLB

a) Mary Elisabeth (Lizzy) ( $\mathbf{1 2}$ oct $1862+16$ sep 1901) 001881 Henry KIMMEY, 6 ch
b) Martha Tennessee ( 17 mar $1864+4$ nov 1864, $=8$ month, bur Helpenstell Cem, Nac.)
c) John August 'Jack' ( 20 sep $1865+28$ jan 1888) oo North Carolina OATES (1868+1947), 11 ch.
d) Luisa Carolina ( 7 jun $1868+27$ feb 1907) oo 1891 Will. Henry 'Buck' NERREN, 6 ch.
e) William Paul ( 4 jul $1870+4$ mar 1893) oo 1893 Loujennie NERREN(1876+1901), 4 ch
f) Ida Frances ( 11 jul $1873+1$ nov 1876)
g) Martha Ann Missouri Texanna (20 jan 1876 +19 may 1958) 001893 Thomas Jeff PHILLIPS (1871+1965), 13 ch
h) Lon $(1878+1$ day old)

## 

Statistics of SV "Ocean", arrival in Baltimore 1st June 1850.
men : 14 and older : $55 \%$-------- women : 14 and older: $32 \%$--------- children under 14: 13\% families: 19 (also with older children than 14) ------- many single young men from different areas.

No wonder there was a lack of women !


As for the Marowski girls, the information you have is all the info we can find. We cannot find Pauline nor Lizzie past that 1880 census nor could we find a death notice, gravesite, or legal paperwork after that. We only know when Rettie died because my mom found that telegram in our family bible, so we were able to find her grave. We also could not find Rettie's other kids, she had two boys and one girl, but only the girl was mentioned in the obituary. Lizzie went to court a couple of times regarding her mother's estate, but then she just disappears from the paperwork. I do not even have a deed as to when Lizzie stopped owning her mother's house. We just don't know what happened to those two girls. Oh, Rettie is in Rose Hill cemetery in Ardmore, Ok. Pauline had at least two children, but like I said, she was still young when we stopped being able to find her, so I would imagine she had more than that. The letter we have from J.T. King is not dated, nor does he mention any children.

I'm so sorry I could not give you more info, I wish I had it to give. But maybe, with the publication of your article, the children/grandchildren of the Marowski sisters will contact us and then we will ALL know what happened to them! DJ


Gisela Laudi and friend

## Kobitz Collection of Post Cards

The cards are part of a collection kept by my Grandfather, Preston Charles Kobitz, when he was a boy in the early 1900's, living in predominantly German-settled south Texas. He lived at the family ranch established by his great grandfather, Joseph Kobitz, near Raisin, Texas (on Coleto Creek, the ranch straddled the Victoria/Goliad county line). Joseph Kobitz arrived in Texas from Grottkau, Prussia, in 1853.

Most of the cards are "greeting" cards, but there are two or three "Christmas" post cards in the collection. I'll scan front and back of the more interesting ones, and send the files to you in pairs, so you can keep the front and back together.

This one says "Printed in Germany" next to the stamp, and is postmarked "Dec 23, 1907".
Best regards,
Frank Richard Brown, Rowlett, Texas



Another -
I find the spelling of the words "vitch" and "nefer" very interesting.. they are spelled the way the old German Texans spoke them!

Best regards,
Dick

## Theodore Anna Arnoldine Henriette Sack (von Roeder / von Rosenberg)

Theodore Sack, or Dorchen as she was known by her family, was born in Düsseldorf, Germany on 7 May 1829 as the eighth of nine child of Eduard Wilhelm Hieronimus Maximilian Sack (1794-1866) and his first wife, Dorothea Catharina Elisabeth Ficker (1799-1832). Considering the children born to Eduard Sack and his second wife, Sophie Agnes Carolina Silly (1809-1871), Dorchen was one of twenty-one (21) children. Talk about eight is NOT enough! That was evidently Dorchen's father, Eduard's thinking after she was born. Thus, despite the assuredly comfortable life which she and her many siblings enjoyed as the children of a highly placed government official, it is not surprising that the young Theodore would decide to emigrate at the young age of twenty in 1849 to seek her future in the wilds of mid-Nineteenth Century Texas, and that is exactly what she did in the Winter of that year.

Traveling aboard the Steamship Ohio with her then brother-in -law, Wilhelm Franz Xavier Jaentschke (1813-1884), husband to her eldest sister, Elise Otillie Anna Sack (1820-1890), the pair left for the United States of America on Halloween Day, 31 October 1849 from the port of Bremerhaven and arrived in the port of New Orleans on New Year's Day, 1 January 1850, where they disembarked and procured passage to Galveston
 on the Steamship Palmetto, arriving in Texas on 6 January 1850.

The trans-Atlantic trip was so prolonged due to poor weather which delayed their departure. First there were unfavorable winds kept the ship anchored near Bremerhaven unable to cross the North Sea. The winds were so fierce that another smaller ship anchored nearby to the Ohio was grounded and broke apart upon the shore, killing all aboard except four. Thereafter, more bad weather obstructed the ship's passage in the English Channel requiring yet another anchorage near Deal in Kent, England. They were finally able to weigh anchor and set sail again on 15 November 1849 when the winds changed for the better. The Ohio led a convoy of over fifty other ships who like the Ohio had been calmed in the Channel. The voyage took the travelers past Portugal, where sadly one of the sailors aboard ship was knocked overboard during a storm and lost. On 3 December 1849, one of the passengers caught pneumonia and died and was buried at sea. One and on the ship sailed, past Guadeloupe, past Haiti and Cuba and then finally on to New Orleans.

Interestingly, one of their travel companions aboard the Ohio was a young man by the name of Arthur Carl Wilhelm Gustav Anton Archibald von Meerscheidt von Gullesheim (1827-1887) of Braunschweig, Germany. This man, who sometimes came across as rather haughty and indelicate, would later become Dorchen's brother-in-law through his marriage to her second husband, Carl Eugen von Rosenberg's sister, Amanda Karoline "Lina" von Rosenberg (1832-1911) - Meerscheidt's family later states that his favorite past-time was putting his foot in his mouth! This character trait is evident in comments Meerscheidt made which are later revealed in letters discovered in the 1930s in which Arthur states of Theodore that "[s]he is a young girl of twenty years, not homely, however not fastidious; everything suits her but nothing seems to interest her".

Meerscheidt goes on to tell about how, after traveling from Galveston to Houston on a still smaller steamship up the narrow and winding Buffalo Bayou, the three traveling companions (Meerscheidt, Jaentschke and Dorchen) arrived in Houston at eight o'clock in the evening on 8 January 1850. The next day the trio left for Austin County, as Jaentschke was anxious to see his wife and young daughter who had been born just a year after his marriage and whom he had not seen in many months, Antonie Jaentschke (1848-
1865). Prior to their departure from Houston, the decision was made to purchase a horse so that Dorchen could ride, while the men would walk alongside. A pretty bay mare was bought along with a Mexican saddle for 58 dollars for this purpose.

They set out in the afternoon of 9 January 1850 and traveled through first forests, then prairie, and then fields with ankle-deep mud and calve-deep water which made the decision to purchase the mare understandable and farsighted. Meerscheidt sprained his ankle in the muck and this forced the group to cease their progress and make camp in the woods, where they found some warmth around a fire which they were able to start after finding dry wood. As they sat around their makeshift hearth, Meerscheidt mentions hearing screeching raccoons and howling wolves, although they were not molested. This must have startled Dorchen, having grown up in the city.

The next morning, they made their way on to a nearby way-station where they were given shelter and breakfast by "an old Frenchman". From there they traveled on the next day and experienced the flora and fauna of South Central Texas over a five day period, after which they arrived at Milheim (Muelheim) in Austin County on 16 January 1850, where Jaentschke was reunited with his wife and daughter, and Dorchen with her sister and new niece.

Here again we are treated to some of Meerscheidt's "frankness" when he describes Mrs. Jaentschke (Elise Otillie Anna Sack Jaentschke) to his mother in one of his letters as follows;

> "She [Jaentschke's wife] is the daughter of a Prussian state councilor named Sack in Düsseldorf. Her father is very wealthy but has many children, twenty-one by two wives .. She demonstrates a refinement of manner and warmth, and she takes care of us as conscientiously as if she were one of the best of our own [Meerscheidt] family. She is well-built, tall and slender, has a very white complexion, agreeable facial features, although one can hardly call her pretty".

Meerscheidt remained with the Jaentschkes, as did Dorchen, rather than traveling on to his original intended new home in Texas, New Braunfels. He assisted them in establishing their first farm and in building their first home, which Jaentschke bought from Ferdinand Arnold Otto Ludwig von Roeder (1807-1875), his wife's first cousin through her aunt, Caroline Louise Sack von Roeder (1782-1865). Following Meerscheidt's engagement to Lina von Rosenberg on 29 July 1850 he moved to live with his future in-laws, Peter Carl von Rosenberg (1794-1866) and Amanda Fallier von Rosenberg (1806-1864) on their Nassau Plantation near Round Top, Texas.

Dorchen herself did not live long with the Jaentschkes, and like Meerscheidt she too swiftly found a helpmate in Wilhelm Adolph Johann Eberhard Ludwig von Roeder (1821-1852), her first cousin who was the son of her aunt, Caroline and her husband Ludwig Sigismund Anton von Roeder (1775-1847) and youngest brother of the afore-mentioned Otto von Roeder.

It should be noted that the choice of Wilhelm von Roeder was a controversial one from today's vantage point as he was something of a black sheep in that before his marriage to Dorchen, he had been twice married before; first on 18 May 1845 to an "American", Elizabeth Stephenson, whom he divorced in 1847, and then on 5 April 1847 to Louisa Fuchs (1830-1847), who sadly died two months after the marriage. The marriage between the cousins, which at that time was not uncommon, occurred on 12 October 1850, and the couple was blessed with a daughter, Marie Clara Theodora Louise von Roeder (1851-1878) born prematurely eight and one-half months later on 22 July 1851 (an interesting fact) in Bielefeld, Germany. Given that Marie was born in Germany, it is evident that Dorchen and Wilhelm traveled back to Germany at some point between October of 1850 and July the following year, however we do not have a record of this voyage. One wonders if the couple traveled back to Germany for the birth to shroud the fact that it was less than nine months from the date of the wedding?

The couple came back home to Texas, and established a home first in Round Top, near the groom's previously mentioned brother Otto, but they later moved down to Coleto in Dewitt County in 1851 where they purchased acreage near where Wilhelm's elder sister Philippine Sophie Rosalie "Rosa" von Roeder (18131907) and her husband, Robert Justus Kleberg (1803-1888) lived. Misfortune followed Wilhelm and he
sadly died at the age of 31 on 2 Dec 1852 making Dorchen a widow at the age of 23. Dorchen stayed with the Klebergs for a time, however in June of 1853 she sold the land which she inherited from her husband to her brother-in-law Otto, so as to return to Round Top in Fayette County and be near her sister and brother-in-law, the Jaentschkes. It was there in Fayette County that she met the brother-in-law of her former traveling companion, Meerscheidt, and found the man with whom she would spend the rest of her life; Carl Eugen von Rosenberg (1830-1913).

Dorchen and Eugen, as he was known, were married on 30 November 1853, and quickly set about starting a family of their own, to join Marie from Dorchen's first marriage. They lived initially with Eugen's parents.

The first of the von Rosenberg children was Hermann Eugen (1854-1906), then came Alexander Eugen (1857-1930), then Anna Theodora (1860-1942), then Eugenia Concordia (1863-1949) and finally Clara Antonie (1866-1903), clearly named for her cousin, Antonie Jaentschke, who had died the year before she was born. An additional member of the von Rosenberg family was a young orphaned girl named Leonora Mathilde Goldstein whom Dorchen and Eugen adopted at some point in the 1880s after her own parents died.

The von Rosenberg family were an integral part of the Round Top community, as had been Eugen's parents, Peter Carl and Amanda von Rosenberg, before them. Eugen, along with his brother Carl Johannes von Rosenberg (1826-1906), were instrumental in founding the Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Round Top in 1867 along with the Bauer, Scheuddemagen, Marburger, Fuchs, Melchior, Levien and Weyand families, among others. Having studied music in her youth in Düsseldorf, Dorchen was extraordinarily well-placed to lead the choral society of the then-burgeoning German community. She taught voice and music to many of Round Top's youth and led the local mixed choir, or gemixte saengerbund for many years, sitting at her pianoforte, leading parties for the community's youth. She also was a skilled artist and needleworker, as her paintings and embroidery were much prized.

When he was not tending to his small tobacco patch in his backyard, or smoking his ever-present longstemmed pipe, Eugen was an industrious man. He farmed, raised livestock and generally worked hard every day of his long life, having learned this craft during his youth on the ancestral von Rosenberg estate of Eckitten near Memel in East Prussia, where he was born on 13 December 1830. He continued this outdoorsy education when his family emigrated to Texas in 1849 and settled on the Nassau Plantation after his father purchased such from Otto von Roeder. This plantation had earlier been established by the Adelsverein in their attempts to colonize Texas in the mid to late 1840s.

When the Civil War broke out, Eugen was one of the first who joined the cause of the Confederacy as a private on 2 June 1862 and he served with distinction serving as an assistant to the surveying party of Waul's Texas Legion in the Battle of Vicksburg. There he was taken captive along with the remainder of the Southern forces and was paroled by General U.S. Grant on 6 July 1863 and exchanged back into the Confederate Army. Afterwards, he was released from active military service and returned to Round Top, where like many non-fighting men of the South, he supported the cause by hauling freight. His teamstering became a full-time occupation that he built into a lucrative business which he fostered for the remainder of his life, hauling cotton to and from Mexico, using an iron-axled tarpaulin-covered wagon.
Dorchen passed away on 21 March 1904 at the age of 74 in Round Top and was buried in the Florida Chapel cemetery not far from Round Top on the road to La Grange. Such was her popularity that her funeral was said to be one of the best attended in memory. Her obituary in the La Grange Deutsche Zeitung states:
"Theodora v. Rosenberg passed away peacefully at 4 a.m. on Monday morning, March 21, 1904. She was the wife of E. v. Rosenberg. Her maiden name was Sack and she was born May 7, 1830 in Dusseldorf in the German province of Westphalia where she also obtained a solid education. In 1849 she immigrated to Texas, first settling near Round Top and later becoming a resident there in 1859. She was first married to Wilhelm v. Roeder . . . The graveside funeral service was conducted by Reverend Bracher. In addition, the Round Top mixed choir sang two songs. The large number of people who attended the burial, one of the largest number ever seen in the area,
attested to the high regard in which the deceased was held. Relatives such as Axel and Paul Meerscheidt of San Antonio, Miss Minna von Rosenberg and Miss Nora Goldstein both of Austin, whom Mrs. v. Rosenberg raised as children, as well as almost all of her relatives from La Grange were present to pay their last respects. The deceased was a very well educated woman who gave instruction in both piano and voice in Round Top for over 40 years. For many years she was the director of the Round Top mixed choir, a group that performed on many occasions between 1876 and 1890, after which time they eventually disbanded. Despite this, she gladly continued to sing and play music as her health permitted until her death. Without a doubt there are may citizens of Round Top who can state that she was the strongest supporter of music and song there. She was also considered to be an able German housewife, having raised no only exemplary daughters but also sons who are considered to be upstanding citizens. All those who had the pleasure of knowing her will not soon forget her. May she rest in peace."

Dorchen's partner and husband, Eugen passed away himself nine years later on 15 October 1913 at the age of 82 and was buried next to his beloved Dorchen, as were her eldest son Hermann and his wife, Lucy Levien von Rosenberg (1862-1950).

## Story by Jon Todd "JT" Koenig, $3^{\text {rd }}$ great-grandson of Dorchen Sack von Rosenberg Written on 30 July 2011, Poulsbo, WA

Weihnachtenbaum, call it what you will, the Christmas tree was born in Germany and traveled to the United States. In the Texas Hill Country, German settlers, homesick for their familiar family customs of celebrating Christmas, brought their traditions to the new land. German fathers or the bigger boys cut the Texas cedar tree to replace the spruce and fir of the Homeland. The tree was placed in a locked room. The door stayed locked, with cotton stuffed in the keyhole to keep curious children in the dark. Parents and older siblings made decorations of home made cookies and candles, tin cookie cutters and wooden carvings. Little kids were not allowed even a single peek. It was not until Weihnachten abend, Christmas Eve, that the door was opened. Elmer Burow's "My Greatest Memory of the Past" captures that excitement of a Texas German child's Christmas.

## My Greatest Memory of the Past

## By Elmer Burow

"I was around 6 or 7 years old and we lived on a farm quite a way from town. It was Christmas Eve day so I knew I was going to get something for Christmas for sure. About lunch time my two older sisters showed up and things got funny around there. My dad decided to take me along to do his chores so that afternoon went by pretty fast. When we got back to the house there was one bedroom off limits. Nobody dared go close to that door. Just about dark, the door was finally opened. There was the most beautiful Christmas tree I had ever seen. There were all kinds of candles,
 fruit and decorations I had never seen. I don't really remember what Elmer Burow, with Daughter, Patti, I got for Christmas that year but I will remember that tree the rest of my life".
Written: Cypress Creek, December 12, 2010

Godlessness poses new risks for society, pope says by John Thavis and Cindy Wooden
Catholic News Service, October 2011

On a four-day visit to Germany, Pope Benedict XVI warned that godlessness and religious indifference were undermining the moral foundations of society and leaving its weakest members exposed to new risks.

He repeatedly mentioned the duty to protect the unborn, and proposed this as an area where Catholics and non-Catholics can witness together and help resist ethical erosion.

The pope, making his first official state visit to his homeland, said after arriving Sept. 22 that he had come "to meet people and to speak about God." He took that message to the country's political leaders, to the church's ecumenical partners, to the Catholic faithful and, through the mass media, to the German people.

The 84 -year-old pope at times looked tired during the heavy program of events, but generally held up well. He beamed when enthusiastic Catholics in central and southern Germany chanted his name and waved banners with the trip's slogan, "Where there is God, there is a future.'

When the pope stepped off his plane in Berlin, the German capital, he was greeted by President Christian Wulff and Chancellor Angela Merkel. The pope smiled as a boy and a girl presented him with a bouquet of flowers, and cannons
boomed out a 21-gun salute
At a welcoming ceremony at the presidential Bellevue Palace in Berlin, the pope strongly defended the church's voice in public affairs and said that "to dismiss religious values as irrelevant would dismember our culture."

Wulff, in his own speech to the pope, agreed that the church's message is needed in modern society. But the president, a 52 -yearold Catholic who is divorced and civilly remarried, added that the church too is challenged by important questions today: "How compassionately will it treat points of rupture in the lives of individuals? How will it approach points of rupture in its own history or the wrongdoing of members of its clergy?"

The pope's main event in Berlin was his speech to the German parliament, the first time he has addressed a legislative body. Although dozens of parliament members boycotted the event, he received a standing ovation from the assembly.

The pope's speech, philosophical in tone, argued that belief in God was the foundation for Western progress in law, social justice and human rights through the centuries.

Germany's Nazi past, he said, illustrates that without justice, the
state becomes "a highly organized band of robbers, capable of threatening the whole world and driving it to the edge of the abyss."

Today, he said, with unprecedented opportunities to manipulate human beings, the threat is even more dramatic. He pointed to Germany's ecology movement as a step in the right direction, but said an "ecology of man" was needed to protect human dignity.

The pope later met with Jewish representatives and recalled the Nazi "reign of terror" in his homeland, saying it showed what people are capable of when they deny God.
"The supposedly 'almighty' Adolf Hider was a pagan idol, who wanted to take the place of the biblical God, the creator and father of all men," he said.

Celebrating Mass in Berlin's Olympic Stadium for 70,000 people, the pope appealed for a better understanding of the church, one that goes beyond current controversies and the failings of its members.

On the plane carrying him from Rome, the pope told reporters he understood the feelings of German Catholics who have left the church because of revelations about clerical sex abuse, but he urged them to work against such crimes "on the inside." The pope later met with five sex abuse victims in Erfurt, an encounter that the Vatican said left the pontiff "moved and deeply shaken."

The pope presided over major ecumenical events Sept. 23 in Erfurt, the town where Martin Luther was ordained and site of an Augustinian monastery where he lived for several years.

Meeting with Lutheran leaders, the pope prayed for Christian unity and said ecumenism today faces threats from both secularization and Christian fundamentalism.
"God is increasingly being driven out of our society. ... Are we to yield to the pressure of secularization, and become modern by watering down the faith?" he said. The pope also cautioned against viewing ecumenism as a type of negotiation. The best path to Christian unity, he said, is witnessing the Gospel courageously in a society that is often antagonistic toward the faith.

Meeting with Orthodox representatives Sept. 24, the pope urged Christian churches in Germany to speak up jointly in defense of human life "from conception to natural death" and defend "marriage between one man and one woman from any kind of misinterpretation."

In encounters with the faithful in Erfurt and Freiburg, the pope did not enter into details of the contentious issues that have divided German Catholics, such as priestly celibacy, women's ordination and church teaching on homosexuality. Instead, the pope preached the importance of living the Gospel and held out German saints as models of the "radical" embrace of Christ.

In Erfurt, a city in former East Germany, the pope said at a Mass that Nazism and communism had been like "acid rain" for Christianity. But he said the oppression and difficulties in those dark years actually left many Catholics with a stronger faith - stronger, perhaps, than under current freedoms.

Addressing German lay leaders in Freiburg Sept. 24, the pope said the church in Germany was clearly
"superbly organized." Then he asked: "But behind the structures, is there also a corresponding spiritual strength?" He suggested that small Christian communities may be the most promising path toward renewing the church's impact in society.

At a prayer vigil in Freiburg, the pope rode his pope mobile past screaming teens who snapped photos with cell phones. An oversized road sign proclaimed in English, "Highway to Heav- Reuters. en -- B16."

His talk to the youths emphasized that human efforts to make a better world were never enough, and that only faith in God cuts through the "darkness and gloom" of suffering and evil.

At a Mass on his final day in Freiburg, the pope told an estimated 100,000 people that agnostics who are troubled by the question of God are closer to the kingdom of God than "routine" Catholics whose hearts are untouched by faith.

He said the church in Germany would make an impact in society
only if everyone works together "in fidelity to their respective vocations" and in unity with their bishop and the pope.

In a meeting afterward with Catholics involved in church institutions, lay movements and political life, the pope said the best way for the church to influence society was to "set aside her worldliness" and stop adapting to the standards of secular society. History has shown that when it is liberated from organizational and political burdens, the church's "missionary witness shines more brightly," he said.

Submitted by Marjorie Draehn, Brenham

## Seidenstickers Make Mark on Comfort since 1855

West Kerr Current, Sept. 23, 2010 by Irene Van Winkle

On Saturday, Oct. 9, descendants of a pioneer Hill Country family will gather for the Heinrich and Juliana Saur Seidensticker Annual Family reunion at the Waring School House. It promises to be another great event, said Brenda Kremel Seidensticker of Comfort.

She lives with her husband, Charlie, in an historic home built in 1912-14 for Charlie's grandfather, Henry. It is an imposing two-story house with a local limestone exterior crafted by two Doebbler brothers, with porches on both floors.

It was one of the first area homes with indoor plumbing, although the three-hole outhouse is intact, just in case.
"The Doebbler brothers were known to build their rock houses making rounded seams between the stones," said Brenda, who has grown to appreciate her and Charlie's heritage.
"Charlie, and our children, are fourth and now, fifth, generation ranchers here," Brenda said proudly. Charlie speaks German fluently.

Brenda herself is descended from the Bohnert family. Her grandmother Emma Hoffman, married Ernst Bohnert, and Brenda is fortunate enough to have her bed.

Charlie grew up just across the road from the big house, on property owned by his parents, Sonny (H. C.) and mother, Elizabeth (nee Eichholz), on River Bend Road.

At age 10, Brenda said, Charlie asked his Aunt Frieda, who lived in the big home and had never married, that if she ever wanted to sellit, he wanted to buy it. As it turned out, she did, in 1972. He had already bought her 300 -acre share of the field land in 1971.
"We consider ourselves fortunate to still own this farm," Brenda said. She and Charlie were married in 1973 and have settled in on the property. The old land grant was dated October, 1845 in the name of Jose Marino Chelino.


German immigrant and master tailor Heinrich Christian Ludwig Seidensticker (18301892); shown at right, settled in downtown Comfort in 1855, opening his shop in his log cabin home. He and wife Juliana, nee Saur (1838-1882), at left, who was orphaned as a young child soon after arriving in Texas, raised a large family, as they labored to establish a foothold in their new homeland.

Charlie knew from the start what he wanted to do in life. When he was 14 , he began his own farming operation. Decades later, the operation is still in full swing as he and Brenda raise (Angus cross cattle and Angora goats that produce mohair and Boer cross that are meat goats.) They also raise sheep, a Debouillet cross (Delaine and Rambouillet), combining fine wool and good meat.

They use Heinrich's brand, 5-5 (the second 5 is slightly raised), marking Heinrich's arrival in Texas in 1855.

The family history has been compiled by various descendants. Prominent among them is Anne Seidensticker Stewart, who has written several local histories with her husband, Mike. Anne credits her father, Edgar, with writing the first Texas Seidensticker "Stammbaum" (family tree), and for his tireless efforts researching family genealogy.

According to one of her narratives, written in 2007, Heinrich Christian Ludwig Seidensticker (1830-1892), was the son of a
domestic servant, Johann Heinrich Christian Seidensticker, who was employed in Dohnsen as "a blacksmith to Halle." His mother was Wilhilmine Schmidt of Halle.

Anne said that descendant, Harry Seidensticker, visited Germany with his family, and found that Heinrich had been baptized at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Martin (built in the 1600s). It was razed in 1738 and. replaced by a new one in 1746 .

Harry learned that Heinrich had a younger brother, Heinrich Carl Christian. The descendants are puzzled why Johann and Wilhelmine gave both sons such similar names. Heinrich, a tailor, came to Texas by ship from Essenhausen at the age of 25, landing in Indianola. Four years later, he married Juliana Saur in the town then called "Kerrsville" and the couple settled in a log cabin (in Comfort.)

Juliana's story is of interest. Her father, Wilhelm, was from Ausbach Bavaria. He and his wife, Maria, had five children -Maria Sibilla, Georg

Friedrich "Fritz", twins Juliana and Gottlieb, and Louise. Wilhelm brought the family to Texas in 1845, sailing from Antwerp aboard the Stabro. His wife either died before they left or on the ship. After landing in Indianola, they headed north, taking the path of so many German immigrants, settling near New Braunfe1s in Santa Clara.

Wilhelm bought 50 acres in June, 1846, but died six weeks later. The children went into an orphanage, and Henry Herbst was named as the estate's administrator. Later other relatives arrived from Germany, and Georg Saur, the children's uncle, took over their welfare in late 1848. Unfortunately, Georg succumbed to the frontier and died in 1851.

Juliana left the orphanage in 1853 at the age of 15 and came to Kerr County. In 1859 the estate of her father was settled and Juliana got a certain inheritance. In a double wedding ceremony, she married Heinrich, and her brother, Fritz, wed Minna Boerner.

According to Anne's drawing of Comfort in the 1850s, the Seidensticker home was at the corner of 7th and High streets on lot \#144. Heinrich had bought a prime downtown lot from Ernst Algelt for $\$ 40$ in 1855, a year after Comfort was founded. Heinrich's neighbor to the east was Fritz Tegener, and to the south, toward Main, were Goldbeck Mercantile and the post office.

Across Main Street, to the south, was Markt, Platz (the Market Place); southwest of Markt Platz was Ernst and Emma Algelt's house. Anne said that the Algelt house contained one of the few formidable defenses against marauders - a cannon "to be flred in case of emergency only."
(The cannon was kept in Algelt's store on 7th street and their home was located on Cypress Creek near the mill Ernst built for his town.)

Across 7th Street from Heinrich's was the Blockhaus log cabin. South on the same block was Ernst Algelt's store and farther down was Fritz and Betty Holekamp's log cabin. South of the

Holekamps' was the Volk Platz (People's Park), while farther southwest of the Algelts' home was Perseverence Mill.

Heinrich was remarkable,
Anne wrote, because he "came with money and more importantly, a trade. Apprenticed and trained as a tailor in Braunschweig, he became a Schneidermaster, a master tailor."

Seidensticker means "one who stitches or embroiders fine material or handles/ sews silk gauze," Anne said. One of the family's dear treasures is his old sewing machine.

Operating as the only tailor in town, Heinrich set up shop in his cabin, Anne said, next to the mercantile stores of Ernst Algelt and the Goldbeck brothers, which had sprung up a year before Heinrich arrived.

In "A Hundred Years of Comfort in Texas," (1954) author Guido Ransleben said the town was fortunate to have Heinrich's skills, since clothes wore out quickly.
"The everyday work clothes consisted of a blue striped hickory shirt and pants of blue or brown Kentucky so called jeans," Ransleben said.

In this small business district was a tiny school, located where today's pavilion is in the Comfort Park. Oddly, one aspect of community life was missing, Anne said:
"Unlike Fredericksburg and New Braunfels, where churches were among the first buildings erected, in Comfort's early years, there was no place of worship."

Comfort's first church was built in 1892, after Heinrich and Juliana had passed away. The Seidensticker
cabin was crude, with dirt floors. There was a gable at each end, with doors made from sawed lumber, Anne said:
"The log walls were chinked with rocks and clay. The roof was made of cypress shingles made in Comfort. A second photo has emerged from a newspaper file showing a primitive two-story structure that is thought to be the first Seidensticker residence."

Four of Heinrich's and Juliana's many children died young. Anne learned from, her grandmother, Julia Reeh, that they may have had hydrocephalus or Downs Syndrome. (Julia Reeh was not Anne Stewart's grandmother. She was Juell Brown's grandmother and Juell conducted the interview, which yielded the opinions on the Seidenstiker babies.)

As the oldest, in time, Karl (Charles), took charge of running the family's affairs. Then came Fanny Weber, Louise Biermann, Henry, Julia Lich, Daniel and Erhard. Those who never reached maturity were Hedwig, Otto, and twins Walter and. Julian. There are no indications that any of the children were baptized, nor that they
ever joined a church.
Sadly, Juliana died from complications the day after the twins were born in June, 1882. She was only 44 years old; and despite having to raise many young children, Heinrich never remarried. His older daughters helped, and after Heinrich's death, Karl cared for his young siblings

Thinking of the town's increasing needs, Heinrich set up a dairy on the southwest corner of his block, putting his cows to pasture on the Guadalupe River, southeast of town. He bought more land for a Kuhpenne (cow
pen), selling milk, butter and cheese at what Anne said is called "Comfort's golden intersection, 7th and High streets."

Curiously, as of 2007, there have been no physical remnants found of the dairy, not a bucket or separator or skimming instrument for cream, not a bill, a receipt or even a milking stool."

From 1858-1860, Heinrich carried the mail on contract from Sisterdale via Comfort to Kerrville, earning \$350 a year. He transported money, often stopping in Bankersmith for financial reasons, Anne said.
"The money was carried in a silk knitted bag, green in color (with) a matching tassel at one end and an opening of about 3 inches in the center."

Apparently he was not afraid of being robbed, as he slung it over his saddle, according to Frieda.

In 1860, Heinrich applied for American citizenship, supported by Ernst Algelt and Charles Herbst, who vouched for his good moral character and residency.

Heinrich did not stop there, thinking he should get into ranching, too, Anne said. He purchased 960 acres on the Guadalupe River, east of Comfort and west of Waring, for which he sold 100 head of his cattle to make the ten-percent down payment of $\$ 400$.

During the Civil War, Anne said, there was no record that


On the event of oldest brother Karl's 80th birthday in 1943, the Seidensticker siblings get together in Comfort. From left are Henry, Daniel, Karl, Erhard, Fanny, Julia and Louise. No one knows why the rattlesnakes are in the foreground. (Seidensticker's were known for hunting rattlesnakes. Karl's birthday was February 28 which is prime rattlesnake hunting time. The snakes start to come out of their dens to sun themselves after a long winter. Charlie and Brenda believe that is why they are in the picture.)

Heinrich served in the Confederate military. There were some relatives who were either involved in the tragic Battle of the Nueces or in its aftermath.

After the war, in 1882, noted Ransleben, one of Heinrich's clients, Bill Crisswell, asked Heinrich to make him a suit, buying the material at the Faltin Store. However, while driving his buggy to the post office, Crisswell encountered Ed Kelly, a man from Block Creek with whom he had had a dispute earlier.

Kelly shot several, times, striking Crisswell, who stumbled 100 feet from the corner of High and 8th streets into Mrs. Hermann Wille's home. Several hours, later, Crisswell died; and Heinrich, Anne said, "found himself with measurements and material on hand but no client."

The cause of Heinrich's death still remains unclear, Anne said. Various versions give dropsy (edema) as the cause, others said it was septicemia, or just old age. In yet another, according to Heinrich's granddaughter, Julia Bruno Reeh, he had an accident when a wagon wheel ran over his leg while he was hauling feed to the military. She said he was taken to the home of his daughter; Fanny Weber, and died a couple of months after writing a will.

Once Erhard turned 21, the ranchland east of Comfort was par-
celled equally. (Once Erhard turned 21, Heinrich's estate was settled. The ranchland east of Comfort was not divided. Please read Heinrich's will for clarification.)

This generation stayed in the area, Brenda said. The first home they built was made from wood, and the limestone one came about 10 years later. (Heinrich's estate had built a limestone house on the original 960 acres in 1898.)

Karl never married, and devoted his energies to watching over the family and to ranching. He partnered with his brother, Henry, and spent most of his life outdoors.

Henry (1873-1954) was married twice. His first wife was Anna Bohnert, and the couple had twins Kurt and Bodo, and Ruby Eichholz. Their first baby, John, died as an infant.

After Anna passed away of an illness, Henry wed Emelie Schellhase in 1925. They had one child, Henry Charles "Sonny", or H.C. (1926-2003), who married Elizabeth Eichholz and had three children: Carolyn Spenrath, Charles and Cynthia Rusch.
"It's interesting that all three children have seven letters in their names, and no middle name," Brenda said. When Henry was building the big home, apparently
twin son Kurt - who seemed to be accident prone - fell off a timber into the hole meant for a cellar, Anne said. He suffered a concussion
and earned a life-long scar. Eventually the original wooden porch was built of concrete, which Sonny said he remembered helping to bucket, mix, and pour into forms.

Louise, who married Gustav Biermann, lived in an L-shaped home and, ranched in the area of Holiday and Old Comfort roads. The home has since been renovated and extended by later owners.

Daniel married Igna Perner, and lived in a modified "Gingerbread" Victorian home on Idlewilde Blvd. They lived next. door to his sister, Fanny, and her husband, Frederick Weber. Fanny who never had time to finish school, became a second mother to her siblings. (Fanny's house was omitted in this article.)

Julia married Otto Lich at Fanny's house in 1902. After living at the Cypress Creek Community, she and Otto later moved nearer to town.

Erhard married Emma Arhelger, and they eventually moved out into the country or the Guadalupe River. Erhard bred mules and horses, which he sold to the US Army.

Occasionally, some of the old Seidensticker homes have been opened for private family home tours, briefly revealing their old chapters.

And every once in a while, as the family keeps digging, yet another long-lost precious secret will most likely emerge.


## Editor's Note: Information in italics were supplied by Anne Stewart as corrections to this article that appeared in the West Kerr Current

Sources made available to the reporter for research included:

1. Interview with Charlie and Brenda Seidensticker
2. A Hundred Years of Comfort in Texas by Guido Ransleban, 1954
3. A Tour of Homes of the first generation of Seidenstickers by Brenda Seidensticker, 2008
4. Seidenstickers in Texas since 1855 by Anne Stewart, 2007

# OPERATIONS 

## MINUTES OF THE AUGUST 14, 2011 MEETING GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The August 14, 2011 meeting of the German-Texan Heritage Society Board of Directors was called to order at 10:10 a.m. at the German Free School in Austin, with GTHS President Mary Whigham presiding. Board members present were Michael Krause, Liz Hicks, Martha Liehsel, Carl Luckenbach, Mary Whigham, Charles Locklin, Wing Evans and Gerri West. Board members absent were Christina Gilliland, Dan Bode, Christopher Markley and Bob Flocke. Also present was Executive Director Jean Warneke.

## Minutes of the June 12, 2011 Board Meeting

C. Luckenbach moved acceptance of the minutes of the board meeting of June 12, 2011 as recorded by Secretary M. Liehsel. MOTION APPROVED

## Executive Committee Report

President M. Whigham reported that the Executive Committee had met before the board meeting and conducted their annual evaluation of the Executive Director and her position. They praised her job performance highly and acknowledged the insufficient hours for all duties that need to be carried out.

## Executive Director's Report

Executive Director J. Warneke reviewed with the board her narrative report, which included updates on rental of the GFS as a venue for non-GTHS events, grant applications and fundraising efforts and Oktoberfest plans. Some of the windows have been repaired on the GFS building, thanks to grant money secured from the Austin Convention \& Visitors Bureau. Eakin Press will send us copies of the book History of the German Settlements in Texas, 1831-1861 (Biesele) in lieu of the money owed us. The services of the web site Alibris will be used to help us sell GTHSpublished books.

## Program Director's Report

M. Schmidt-Dumont's report of summer and fall language classes in Austin, Brenham, Bryan, Round Rock and San Antonio was presented. A German-Texan history course will also be offered in Austin in October, and progress has been made creating a check-out library for the students.

## Activities Committee (M. Krause, C. Luckenbach, C. Gilliland): Report

Chair M. Krause reported that locations in south Texas are still being looked into for the 2012 Annual Meeting. GTHS member Van Massirer is working on the German-Texan Trails project.

## Treasurer's Report

Treasurer G. West reviewed her narrative report (attached to minutes) with the board. The board also received copies of the Morgan Stanley Investment Report and the Profit \& Loss Budget vs. Actual Report, through the end of July. She expressed concerns about our lagging behind in areas including dues received, fundraising efforts, Maifest profit, donations from sponsors and underwriters, and income on investments. She commended J. Warneke for her fundraising efforts and C. Locklin for his arranging the Kelly Stevens Art and Estate Sale. M. Whigham and G. West will confer further on the investments and will ask for the assistance of GTHS member John Siemssen.

The board discussed the cost of printing and mailing The Journal and the Schulhaus Reporter, as well as the cost and duties of staff. The suggestion was made to eliminate the Schulhaus Reporter and combine its content with that of the cheaper and more-quickly-produced E-Kurier. We will solicit input from members during the business meeting at the Annual Meeting.

## Development Committee (all board members): Report

G. West reported that work is still pending on re-activating lapsed members, soliciting advertising for our periodical publications as well as finding sponsors and underwriters. The Gift Acceptance Policy is also still being worked on.

## Membership Committee (L. Hicks, W. Evans): Report

J. Warneke will prepare lists of lapsed members from 2010 by region for board members to assist with.

## German Free School Committee (C. Locklin, C. Markley): Report

Chair C. Locklin reported that the Kelly Stevens Art and Estate Sale ended in the last few days and netted GTHS $\$ 41,246.80$. It still has to be decided how to market the remaining items. He stressed the importance of increasing income from the use of the GTHS property. He presented his "Marketing Plan for 505 Improvements" (attached to minutes) and reviewed the estimated costs for the included projects. He made a motion for the board to accept the Plan in concept, subject to future implementation and taking into account M. Krause's expressed concerns about keeping the historical sense of the property where possible in Projects 3 and 4. After being seconded, the MOTION was APPROVED. He then presented his "Preservation and Safety-Security Plan for GFS Property" (attached to minutes) and made a motion for the board to accept the Plan in concept. After being seconded, the MOTION was APPROVED. Funding of the above two approved motions was discussed. L. Hicks made a motion to take $\$ 3,000$ from the Money Market account to cover the costs of Project 1 of the Marketing Plan (wrought iron fence and gate, minus the arch over the gate) plus Project 1 of the Safety-Security Plan (fencing on bluff above Club de Ville). After being seconded, the MOTION was APPROVED.

## Publications Committee (B. Flocke, M. Whigham, M. Liehsel): Report

It was suggested that an insert be included in the printed program at the Annual Meeting to draw attention to the discounted book titles available to attendees. The writing of a publication policy for GTHS still needs to be looked into.

## Unfinished Business

Open board Positions 1 and 8 need to be filled by the board and Positions 4,5,6 and 14 will need to be filled through election at the Annual Meeting. C. Luckenbach will accept the nomination for Position 6 and C. Locklin for Position 14.
J. Warneke will send out the scholarship program announcement to college and university professors in September and will include an invitation to contribute articles for The Journal.
Discussion of the proposed "Personnel Policies and Procedures" document will be postponed till the next board meeting. A volunteer policy will also be considered for development. M. Krause reported that Ehrenstern nominations are still being accepted.
G. West reported that $\$ 7,600$ in donations is still outstanding from the $150^{\text {th }}$ Club.

## New Business

L. Hicks and M. Whigham will represent GTHS at a table at the State Genealogical Society meeting in Houston in November. M. Whigham will represent GTHS with a table at the Oct. 1 General Land Office "Save Texas History" symposium.

The next board meetings were set for October 7 at 8 p.m. at the Sheraton Hotel in Dallas and Dec. 4 at 10 a.m. in Austin.
There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at $3: 25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
Submitted by Martha Liehsel, Secretary
Minutes approved October 7, 2011

## MINUTES OF THE OCTOBER 7, 2011 MEETING GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY BOARD OF DIRECTORS (unapproved)

The October 7, 2011 meeting of the German-Texan Heritage Society Board of Directors was called to order at 8:20 p.m. at the Sheraton DFW Airport Hotel in Irving, with GTHS President Mary Whigham presiding. Board members present were Liz Hicks, Martha Liehsel, Carl Luckenbach, Christina Gilliland, Mary Whigham, Charles Locklin, Wing Evans and Gerri West. Board members absent were Michael Krause, Dan Bode, Christopher Markley and Bob Flocke. Also present: Executive Director Jean Warneke.

## Minutes of the August 14, 2011 Board Meeting

C. Luckenbach moved acceptance of the minutes of the board meeting of August 14, 2011 as recorded by Secretary M. Liehsel. MOTION APPROVED

## Treasurer's Report

Treasurer G. West reviewed her narrative report, the budget and account balances. (Narrative report attached.) The board will have to decide whether to keep the office assistant and whether to hire a bookkeeper. She is looking into the cost of a bookkeeper. There was general consensus that anyone paying membership dues before the end of 2011 will be a member for the rest of 2011 plus 2012. A reminder letter for the Annual Fund Drive will be mailed out, and we are still waiting for the outstanding donations for the $150^{\text {th }}$ Club.
President M. Whigham appointed a Budget Committee made up of W. Evans, C. Locklin and G. West, with herself as an ex officio member. The committee will discuss and make recommendations concerning matters such as whether to shut down the German Free School a couple days a week, the possibility of a separate AC unit for the office, possible revenue sources and the amount to charge for building rental. She charged the committee with coming up with recommendations by the December board meeting for finding $\$ 20,000$ in revenue and for deleting $\$ 10,000$ in expenses from the budget. G. West reported that the last financial investment audit took place in 1995 and she recommended a new audit, something the committee should also discuss. She stressed the importance of checks and balances and said that the Treasurer should not do data entry as well.

## Executive Director's Report

Executive Director J. Warneke reported that most of her efforts since the last board meeting have been involved with the Annual Meeting and Oktoberfest planning. She recommended that the board delve into the history of the Ehrenstern award, that is, its purpose, when it started, etc., by next spring.

## German Free School Committee (C. Locklin, C. Markley): Report

Chair C. Locklin reported that more items from the Kelly Stevens art and estate sale have been sold, resulting in approximately $\$ 48,647$ in earnings with the potential value of more sales increasing the total to $\$ 51,000$. Concerning the security fence on the bluff above the Club de Ville, he reported that the owner of that property has paid for the fencing and that, out of the money saved there, approximately $\$ 450$ will be used for the arch on the new gate on the street side of the property. Four Eagle Scouts are interested in carrying out a landscaping project for GTHS on the street side of Lot 505, and he will communicate further with them and consider their proposals.

## Other Business

The election of three board members will take place at the annual business meeting on October 8. Nominations so far include Charles Locklin, James Kearney and Julia Kleinheider.
Officers for next year will be elected at the last board meeting of this year.
The frequency of board meetings for next year will be discussed by the new board at the first board meeting of 2012.

A suggestion was made that we negotiate with Lufthansa about buying air tickets for a raffle that could then be used any time during the year.

The next board meeting was set for Sunday, December 4, 2011 at 10 a.m.
There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 9:40 p.m.
Submitted by Martha Liehsel, Secretary

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& 2011 \text { Annual Roster of Members, GTHS } \\
& \text { This information is for the personal and private use of GTHS members }
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West Lake Hills，TX 78746－4913 West Lake Hills，TX 78746－4913
Boerne，TX 78006－9202 Boerne，TX 78006－9202
Tomball，TX 77377－7630 San Antonio，TX 78248－1715 Lakeway，TX 78734－5235 Humble，TX 77346－3294 Sugar Land，TX 77479－2854 Goliad，TX 77963－3321 Austin，TX 78739－7523
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Austin，TX 78733－6033 Kingsville，TX 78363－6334
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Round Rock, TX 78681-7437
 Austin，TX 78759－7408
San Antonio，TX 78219－1319 San Antonio，TX 78219－1319
Lubbock，TX 79424－1723 Lubbock，TX 79424－1723
Shiner，TX 77984－0172 Austin，TX 78746－1271 0Z0t－6६98L XL＇pue｜s8u！＞ Dickinson，TX 77539－7514 Medina，TX 78055－0162七દ8て－七998L X」＇xэоу punoy Z6It－てLELL XI ‘eגориәןds
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Austin，TX 78753－2252
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Dayton，TX 77535－1602
Brenham，TX 77833－9215
Houston，TX 77025－2124
East Bernard，TX 77435－0384
Bastrop，TX 78602－1991
Austin，TX 78705－2814
New Braunfels，TX 78130－7620
Austin，TX 78736－7911
Austin，TX 78745－3137
Johnson City，TX 78636－0409
Northfield，MN 55057－2936
Dallas，TX 75209－5115
Okemos，MI 48864－3612
Fair Oaks Ranch，TX 78015－4711
Longview，TX 75605－7318
Austin，TX 78759－8220
Corpus Christi，TX 78413－3415
Spring，TX 77386－2125
Georgetown，TX 78633－4522
Austin，TX 78736－1824
Deland，FL 32720－4586
Fredericksburg，TX 78624－5112
Cedar Park，TX 78613－1620
Friendswood，TX 77546－3216
Sugar Land，TX 77498－1909
San Antonio，TX 78205－8811
New Braunfels，TX 78130－8337
Austin，TX 78703－5305
Round Rock，TX 78680－1959
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$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Mr \＆Mrs } & \text { Walter \＆Waldeen } \\ \mathrm{Mr} & \text { Jason }\end{array}$ Mr Mrs Joan $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Rev \＆Mrs } & \text { Richard O \＆Phyllis } \\ \text { Ms } & \text { Elizabeth }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Rev \＆Mrs } & \text { Richard O \＆Phyllis } \\ \text { Ms } & \text { Elizabeth }\end{array}$ s $\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{Mr} & \text { Norman G } \\ \mathrm{Mr} \text { \＆Mrs } & \text { James M \＆Johanna }\end{array}$ James M \＆Johanna Wallace E \＆Norma E Helen Oehrlein $\frac{7}{3}$



William Paul


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N （713）862－8184 （512）446－6023 （940）453－4473
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 （512）619－0735




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| (512) 847-5421 |
| :---: |
| (254) 778-3858 |
| (512) 284-9414 |
| (512) 250-8987 |
| (512) 251-3423 |
| (512) 215-2820 |
| (210) 651-9007 |
| (979) 278-3391 |
| (361) 527-3146 |
| (512) 255-4026 |
| (979) 776-9272 |
| (817) 838-9109 |
| (512) 626-6034 |
| (512) 303-7314 |
| (281) 292-3803 |
| (512) 560-1812 |
| (361) 348-3678 |
| (512) 258-2328 |
| (325) 347-5515 |
| (83) 053-7532 |
| (512) 288-4635 |
| (830) 792-0684 |
| (704) 478-6435 |
| (512) 263-1186 |
| (214) 343-4747 |
| (214) 352-7030 |
| (281) 391-3576 |
| (830) 997-0244 |
| (210) 655-0604 |
| (979) 836-7373 |
| (410) 465-7686 |

Wimberly, TX 78676-1315
Temple, TX 76501-1342
Austin, TX 78727-6446
Cedar Park, TX 78613-4233
Pflugerville, TX 78660-2899
Cedar Park, TX 78613-4137
San Antonio, TX 78266-2107
Carmine, TX 78932-5123
Hebbronville, TX 78361-0205
Round Rock, TX 78681-1416
Bryan, TX 77802-5681
Haltom City, TX 76117-2643
Taylor, TX 76574-1126
Bastrop, TX 78602-0370
The Woodlands, TX 77381-2587
Manor, TX 78653-9761
Kissimmee, FL 34746-6507
Cedar Park, TX 78613-5443
Doss, TX 78618-0124
Boerne, TX 78006-0623
Salt Lake City, UT 84150-0005
Austin, TX 78737-8935
Richmond, TX 77469-5199
Kerrville, TX 78028-3446
Gastonia, NC 28056-9209
Austin, TX 78733-6121
Dallas, TX 75238-4134
Dallas, TX 75229-2620
Katy, TX 77493-1836
Fredericksburg, TX 78624-2818
San Antonio, TX 78218-3425
Brenham, TX 77833-9603
Ellicott City, MD 21042-2250
C

| Flocke |  | PO Box 1315 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flood |  | 609 West Virginia Ave |
| Franco Hernandez |  | 12405 Alameda Trace Cir \#1512 |
| Freed |  | 1103 Forest Oaks Path |
| Freudenberg |  | 701 FM 685 |
| Friedrich |  | 403 King Eider Ln |
| Friesenhahn |  | 8045 Bindseil |
| Fuchs | Jr | 131 W Fuchs Rd |
| Fulbright |  | P O Box 205 |
| Gaden |  | 2100 Mayfield Dr |
| Galimbertti |  | 5625 Chelsea Cir |
| Garcia |  | 4009 Golden Oaks Dr |
| Garman |  | P.O. Box 1126 |
| Garner |  | PO Box 370 |
| Gaskamp |  | 21 Split Rock Rd |
| Gebert |  | 17401 Steger Ln |
| Gebert |  | 3610 Northgate Dr Apt 1 |
| Gehrman |  | 3102 Great Valley Dr |
| Geistweidt |  | 22271 Salt Branch Loop |
| Genealogical Society |  | PO Box 623 |
| Genealogical Society |  | Legal Services - Library Rights |
| George |  | 14721 Bear Creek Pass |
| George Memorial Library |  | 1001 Golfview Dr |
| Gerken |  | 1119 Nancy Beth Dr |
| Germann |  | 3902 Pine Cove Dr |
| Gillespie |  | 901 Crystal Mountain Dr |
| Gilliland |  | 7921 Goforth Rd |
| Gips |  | 3655 Coral Gables Dr |
| Girndt |  | 1122 Abby Ct |
| Glazener |  | 308 Tanglewood Dr |
| Glennon |  | 6919 Palm Bay Dr |
| Goeke |  | 7818 Goeke Rd |
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| Mr \& Mrs | Robert \& Jenelle |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mrs | Frances E |
| Mrs | Nancy |
| Mr \& Mrs | Ken \& Vanessa |
| Mr | Gene |
| Mr | Warren C |
| Mr \& Mrs | Wilbur \& Bernice |
| Mr \& Mrs | Otto L \& Carolyn Rothermel |
| Mr \& Mrs | Robert \& Dee Hillje |
| Mr | John D. "Jack" |
| Mrs | Marisa Zwicker |
| Mrs | Maria R |
| Ms | Ramona |
| Mr | Kirby D |
| Mr \& Ms | Larry \& Kathryn |
| Mrs | Hildegarde |
| Mr \& Mrs | Kermit O \& Helen G |
| Mr \& Ms | Marvin L \& Clarice |
| Mr \& Mrs | John A \& Deborah |
|  | Kendall County |
|  | Utah/Family Search |
| Mr | James |
| Mr | Herbert |
| Mr | James M |
| Mr \& Mrs | John \& Ingrid |
| Mr \& Mrs | William V \& Irmgard Christina Pomper |
| Mr \& Mrs | Paul \& Lillian Durst |
| Mr | Robert O |
| Mr | James |
| Mr | James M |
| Mrs | Angelie |
| Mr | Thomas |

（361）575－4759 （210）344－7229 （281）487－5152 （512）501－0121 S60t－s LZ（ $\angle 18)$ カカカ8－く9s（てIs） （512）258－6671 （512）258－1576




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 | Victoria，TX 77901－4338 |
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| San Antonio，TX 78213－2305 |
| Pasadena，TX 77505－3815 |
| Austin，TX 78727－4402 |
| Arlington，TX 76013－1530 |
| Austin，TX 78745－4352 |
| Cedar Park，TX 78613－5256 |
| Austin，TX 78750－2039 |
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| Pattison，TX 77423－9548 |
| Houston，TX 77222－6128 |
| Chappell Hill，TX 77426－0535 |
| Austin，TX 78756－1125 |
| Austin，TX 78746－4650 |
| Austin，TX 78731－1229 |
| Bulverde，TX 78163－2798 |
| San Angelo，TX 76905－7432 |
| Hondo，TX 78861－0006 |
| Houston，TX 77092－3616 |
| Doss，TX 78618－0152 |
| San Antonio，TX 78209－3808 |
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| Houston，TX 77074－2526 |
| Chappell Hill，TX 77426－6021 |
| Brenham，TX 77833－0824 |
| Victoria，TX 77904－1841 |
| Elgin，TX 78621－1103 |
| Plano，TX 75026－0841 |
| Austin，TX 78751－3109 |
| San Antonio，TX 78253－5602 |
| La Grange，TX 78945－4748 |
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\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Mr \& Mrs } & \text { August M \& Pauline G } \\
\text { Mrs } & \text { Carol Hackemack } \\
\text { Mrs } & \text { Lisa } \\
\text { Mr \& Mrs } & \text { Robert \& Renate } \\
\text { Mrs } & \text { Lee Ann } \\
\text { Mrs } & \text { Carolyn Luersen } \\
\text { Mrs } & \text { Karen A } \\
\text { Mr } & \text { RC }
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(830) 582-1540

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 | Mesquite，TX 75150－1516 |
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| Floresville，TX 78114－4807 |
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| Austin，TX 78737－9585 |
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| Goliad，TX 77963－3418 |
| Austin，TX 78759－6580 |
| Austin，TX 78731－4503 |
| Lewisville，TX 75077－3006 |
| Taylor，TX 76574－1436 |
| Austin，TX 78750－3607 |
| Ft．Worth，TX 76116－0975 |
| Austin，TX 78757－7727 |
| Schulenberg，TX 78956－1319 |
| Austin，TX 78731－4524 |
| Houston，TX 77079－5060 |
| Austin，TX 78746－2425 |
| ，TX |
| West Lake Hills，TX 78746－4422 |
| Austin，TX 78729－7432 |
| San Antonio，TX 78264－4331 |
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| Dickinson，TX 77539－6563 |
| Kerrville，TX 78028－5316 |
| Katy，TX 77494－6634 |
| Austin，TX 78757－4451 |
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| Austin，TX 78745－6851 |
| Dripping Springs，TX 78620－4526 |
| Dallas，TX 75220－5041 |
| Phoenixville，PA 19460－2846 |
| Houston，TX 77027－6512 |
| Palmhurst，TX 78573－9330 |


Mr \＆Mrs Victor W \＆Rochelle S

 Mr \＆Mrs Inge \＆Ron Mr \＆Mrs Earl L \＆Zada Bremer | 0 |
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|  | Allen L \＆Ruby N Julien Anita Locy

James J S Abigail Rox Ann R．A．
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 Charles F \＆Alicean R Walter Helen Shawn
Walker Korus \＆Xenia Siegi Fernando Ursel
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Mrs Mrs Mrs Heidi Sunder Mr Mr \＆Mrs Richard E Michael \＆Cindy еледлея д әикемо Henry Hahn \＆Kenneth Rudolf M $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\overline{3}}$
Mr \＆Mrs Will \＆Julie

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 （281）497－5698


$\mathrm{Mr} \quad$ Chris
Mr \＆Mrs Robert A \＆Laverne Dierschke $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Mr \＆Mrs } & \text { Robert A \＆Laverne Dierschke } \\ \text { Mrs } & \text { Marilyn } \\ \text { Mrs } & \text { Magdalene } \\ \text { Mrs } & \text { LaMerle Q } \\ \text { Dr \＆Mrs } & \text { Michael F }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Mr \＆Mrs } & \text { Rodney C \＆Mary MacDonald } \\ \text { Mrs } & \text { Ingrid E }\end{array}$ William P \＆Elinor R Gerald \＆Suzanne
 Arno W
Hilmer H

 Maurine W Preston John C \＆Kathryn Roese
Fred W＂Bill＂ Fred W＂Bill＂ Willburn B Donald E Maurine
Mr \＆Mrs
（903）465－0742



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 （979）836－7008 8ऽ\＆て－દદも（0ऽ8） （979）776－0073 と66と－七てカ（ $\angle \tau 8)$


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| Austin, TX 78745-1039 |
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| Rochester, NY 14618-2330 |
| Sugar Land, TX 77479-3928 |
| San Marcos, TX 78666-9551 |
| Austin, TX 78731-6080 |
| Walburg, TX 78673-0502 |
| San Antonio, TX 78218-6062 |
| Hockley, TX 77447-4209 |
| Paige, TX 78659-4360 |
| Austin, TX 78731-6120 |
| Chantilly, VA 20151-2424 |
| San Antonio, TX 78261-2115 |
| Brookshire, TX 77423-0366 |
| Roanoke, TX 76262-9048 |
| College Station, TX 77845-4435 |
| Waco, TX 76710-5707 |
| Houston, TX 77077-2206 |
| San Antonio, TX 78230-2597 |
| New Braunfels, TX 78130-5848 |
| Austin, TX 78746-6854 |
| Converse, TX 78109-3252 |
| Austin, TX 78733-1015 |
| College Station, TX 77845-5985 |
| Converse, TX 78109-0231 |
| Bastrop, TX 78602-4571 |
| Houston, TX 77018-4438 |
| Austin, TX 78703-3931 |
| Austin, TX 78717-3914 |
| Oxnard, CA 93033-6865 |
| Bellville, TX 77418-3103 |
| Alice, TX 78332-3748 |
| Austin, TX 78723-2528 |
| Dallas, TX 75234-3532 |
| Columbus, TX 78934-2326 |


| 4419 Clawson Rd |
| :--- |
| 42 Willowdale Dr |
| 4930 Hillswick Dr |
| 1136 Hilltop Dr |
| 4100 Jackson Ave Apt 444 |
| PO Box 502 |
| 3 Corby Ln |
| 23207 Cardinal Dr |
| 1522 Stockade Ranch Rd |
| 3905 Pete's Path |
| 4616 Star Flower Dr |
| 4120 Running Spgs |
| PO Box 366 |
| 2101 Fawkes Ln |
| 800 Coral Rdg E |
| 809 Dickens Dr |
| 12800 Briar Forest Dr, \#83 |
| 3467 Monterrey Oak |
| 393 S Sycamore Ave |
| 1034 Liberty Park Dr \#410 |
| 7931 Donshire |
| 2900 Edgewater Dr |
| 3709 Essen Loop |
| PO Box 231 |
| 152 Briar Forest |
| 802 Lamonte Ln |
| 1710 Palma Plaza |
| 9920 Bundoran Dr |
| 2295 Etting Rd |
| LTM 105 E Hacienda St |
| 1114 Woodworth Dr |
| 1419 Ridgehaven Dr |
| 2842 Valwood Pkwy |
|  |


| Mr | Logan | McNatt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mr | John W | McNeill |
| Mr | Tom | Meinecke |
| Ms | Wendy | Melendez |
| Mrs | Julia | Mellenbruch |
| Mr | Weldon | Mersiovsky |
| Mr \& Mrs | Ann Sue von Gonten \& Stephen L | Metzger |
| Mr \& Mrs | Fred H \& Hedda A | Meyer |
| Mrs | Mikki (Margaret) | Meyer |
| Mr | Richard W | Meyer |
| Mr \& Mrs | Arnold D \& Diana M | Michalke |
| Mr | Hans | Micklitz |
| Mr \& Mrs | Karl N \& Lucy | Micklitz |
| Mr \& Mrs | Rudolf \& Liselotte | Milbitz |
| Mr \& Mrs | Duane K \& Georgia A | Miller |
| Mrs | Helen J | Miller |
| Mr \& Mrs | Gus A \& Bernice (Bell) | Mistrot |
| Mr | Kevin | Mitchell |
| Mr | HB | Moeller |
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| Mr \& Mrs | Ernest A \& Margaret | Moore |
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Paul \& Nancy
Laverne
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2100 Cypress Point W
938 Brock Dr
5303 Kite Tail Drive
PO Box 57
1038 State Hwy 46 South
5400 Mount Bonnell Rd
6129 Sierra Leon
1105 Algarita Ave
3311 Carolina Way
10601 La Plata Cv
PO Box 864
2827 E US Hwy 90
5315 Boyce Springs Dr
221 Woodland Ave
829 Northpark Ridge
1137 S Pine St
PO Box 244
2404 Swirling Wind Cv
One Towers Park Ln \#1610
9203 Summerhill Cv
11000 Bitteroot Cir
213 Washington St
962 Parkdale Dr
232 Meadowbrook Dr
13145 N Highway 183 Apt 517
III 5118 Holly Terrace Dr
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Brenham, TX 77833-6597
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Bellville, TX 77418-0057
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Ms
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Laverne Robert H \& Mary Ann L

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Judge \&
Mrs
Mrs
（281）930－7879 （830）669－2294 （512）345－1659 （281）242－4249 （512）345－8193 （254）435－6255 （830）625－4529 （512）280－0285


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| 2701 An County Road 319 |
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| 1025 Canterbury Hill St |
| 5400 W Parmer Ln Apt 1022 |
| Rt 2，Box 330 |
| 2014 Emerson Ln |
| PO Box 771 |
| PO Box 750135 |
| 1811 Heatherglen Ln |
| PO Box 268 |
| 2800 Keller Springs Rd \＃11－C |
| 5702 Beacon Dr |
| 2286 Kensington Way |
| 5726 Indigo St |
| 401 W Coll St |
| 3209 Granada Dr |
| 15 Las Brisas Dr |
| 100 Wynnedale Rd |
| 2210 Onion Creek Pkwy \＃901 |
| 6025 Mike Nesmith St |
| 1427 Morkingbird Ln |
| 1910 Carnation Ln |
| 4611 Shoal Creek Blvd |
| 4015 W 7th St |
| 5010 Covington Ln |
| 1101 Harding Ave |
| 622 Red Rock Ranch Rd |
| 446 Shady Creek Dr |
| LTM 516 High St |
| 223 Bokoshe Cir |
| 2434 Golden Gate Blvd W |
| 4006 Cortina Dr |
| 4011 Midvale Dr |
| 1554 Amanda |
| 1407 W 51 st Street |


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（210）679－7678


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$(512) 869-0059$
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$(830) 228-4539$
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（210）653－2254
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| Boerne，TX 78006－7809 |
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| Pflugerville，TX 78660－2927 |
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| Houston，TX 77030－1028 |
| Spring Branch，TX 78070－5769 |
| Rock Hill，SC 29732－9306 |
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| Kerrville，TX 78028－5611 |
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| Austin，TX 78733－3277 |
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| :---: | :---: |
|  | 1215 Mattapan Dr |
| Jr | 653 St Hwy 53 |
|  | 30225 Briarcrest Dr |
|  | 2515 Shakespeare St \＃2 |
|  | 800 Phantom Rider Trl |
|  | 2203 Canberra Dr |
|  | 19117 Ganton Ct |
|  | 1705 Willow Dr |
|  | 1808 W Lake Dr |
|  | 2100 Memorial Blvd |
|  | P．O．Box 2307 |
| Sr | PO Box 2616 |
|  | 9001 Camelback Dr |
|  | 10442 Grand Park Dr |
|  | 310 Legrande Ave |
|  | 1604 Sundown Dr |
|  | 18710 Rosehill Rd |
|  | 204 Houston St |
|  | 4005 Far West Blvd |
|  | 12303 Shropshire Blvd |
|  | 1813 Dexter St |
|  | 3209 Creekbend Dr |
|  | 552 FM 1209 |
|  | 28 Camden PI |
|  | 4340 Mockingbird Pkwy |
|  | 4504 Tejas Trail |
|  | 602 A Sherwood Dr |
|  | 615 Many Oaks St |
|  | 11301 Nutwood Cv |
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（361）575－3689
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（817）469－9386
$(210) 651-4848$ （979）234－5006 LEtS－tZL（ZIS）
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| Wilke | 2918 Villa Sur Trl |
| :--- | :--- |
| Wilkinson | 6302 Shoal Creek Blvd |
| Wilkinson | 4602 Clawson Rd |
| Williamson | 704 Willow Creek Dr |
| Willis | 5604 Oak Blvd |
| Wilson | 2951 Rolling Oaks Dr |
| Wilson | 2236 Camelback Rd |
| Wilson | PO Box 412 |
| Wisconsin Historical Society | 816 State St |
| Wixson | 2108 Griswold Ln |
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| Wolff | 206 County Road 218 |
| Wolsch | 404 N Foley |
| Woods | 1822 Holly Oak St |
| Wright | 4505 Madrone Dr |
| Wunneburger | PO Box 178 |
| Wurpes | 1209 Felsmere Dr |
| Wyble | 770 Katherene Ave |
| Young | 1932 Frazar Rd |
| Young | PO Box 485 |
| Young | 5700 Shoalwood Ave |
| Zettner | 1003 Justin Ln Apt 1081 |
| Ziebarth | 3219 Beverly Dr |
| Zirkel | 2518 Old Hickory Trl |
| Zoeller | 1009 Clinton Dr |
| Zoerb | 4916 Post Oak Timber Dr |
| Zovek | 111 E Main St |
| Zschoernig | 8453 Menke Way |
| Zunker | 35651 \＃2 Blanco Rd |
| Zwernemann | 4100 Victory Dr Apt 335 |
|  |  |


[^0]:    Seasick in 1st cabin"

[^1]:    More info: www.GiselaLaudi.de ; Contact and questions GiselaLaudi@aol.com My historical novel: German : "Justina Tubbe ", Westkreuz Verlag, http://www.westkreuz-verlag.de/buch s/justina tubbe,pd90!.,487.html
    English : "I Am Justina Tubbe", Carolyn Ericson, Nacogdoches, http://www.ericsonbooks.com/ familyhistories.html > L1000
    "German Emigration House" www.dah-bremerhaven.de

[^2]:    00LZ-9S0LL XI ‘uołsnoh San Antonio, TX 78231-1905

