

THE JOURNAL OF
THE GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY
VOLUME XXXV - NUMBER 4, WINTER 2013
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| Rodney Koenig - Houston | Angelina Kretzschmar - San Antonio |
| Liz Hicks - Houston | Charles Thompson - Houston |
| Wolfram Von-Maszewski - Richmond | Fredericka Deberry - Brenham |
| Terry Smart, San Antonio | |

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In Memoriam

Eva Maria Soehner Hardeman

Beloved wife, mother, grandmother, aunt, and friend to many. Eva passed away on September 18, 2013 in Austin. Eva was born December 20, 1920 in Walldurn, Germany and grew up in Berlin where she graduated from the Hochschule fuer Musik. World War II interrupted her plans to become a professional musician. Her skills as an interpreter and an artist made it possible for her to survive in post war Germany. In 1948 she met her husband Pat who was serving with the U.S. Air Force in southern Germany and they were married for 50 years before his death. Eva was a military wife for many years, traveling with Pat and their three children before settling in Austin, Texas in 1963. She was an accomplished musician, fashion artist, calligrapher, and seamstress and an expert in crocheting, knitting, and tatting. A business woman at a time when it was not the norm, she managed Professional Arts advertising agency and eventually owned her own advertising agency for many years before retiring. Eva will be remembered for her love of classical music and art, her sense of adventure, her fierce independence, her quick wit and intellect, and her ability to reach out and connect with everyone she met. She is survived by her daughter Ann Teich and son-in-law Randy of Austin; her son Dr. Stephen Hardeman and daughter-in-law Lisa of Austin; and her daughter Prof. Edna Hardeman and son-in-law Prof. Peter Gunning of Sydney, Australia. Her grandchildren Lilly and Alex Teich, Sam and Libby Hardeman and Ewan Gunning Hardeman were the delights of her life. She was so proud of them and was grateful that she could see them grow up. She is also survived by her sisters-in-law, Sara Harris and Helen Flowers, and many nieces and nephews in Germany, Texas, California, Indiana, Hawaii and Australia. Her family marks Eva's good friends in the Saengerrunde Damenchor, the Nadel and Gabel Club, and the University Ladies Club. Without them she would have missed out on many opportunities to socialize and attend cultural events. Eva will be buried at a later date next to her husband Pat in Hubbard, Texas. A service celebrating Eva's life will be held Saturday, October 12, 2013, 10:30 am at Faith Lutheran Church, 6600 Woodrow Avenue, Austin. In lieu of flowers, the family asks that contributions be made in Eva's memory to a charity of your choice.

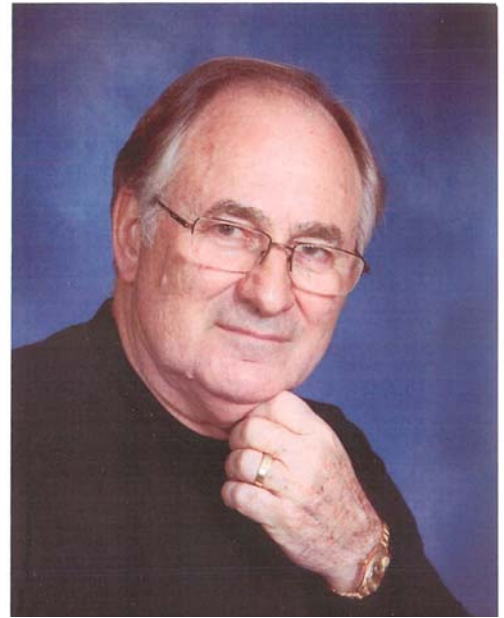
Memories from Anna Thompson

Eva H. did our first Weihnachtsmarkt flyer and then illustrated other items for advertising. As far as I know, she never charged for any of this. For the earliest Weihnachtsmärkte, she created beautiful cloth dolls and small people with wooden heads and shoes. I bought some for my grandchildren and they are still around. Old-timers should know her.

Naval ROTC Alumni Foundation honors Texan Norton Rose Fulbright trusts and estates lawyer - Rodney Koenig

The University of Texas Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps Alumni Foundation has selected Norton Rose Fulbright trusts and estates lawyer Rodney Koenig for its Distinguished Alumnus Award. Jointly awarded by the UT NROTC Midshipmans and Alumni foundations, the award is given for outstanding personal achievement or support that credits the UT Naval ROTC.

Koenig is a native of La Grange, Texas, residing in the West University Village within Houston, Texas. Earning a NROTC scholarship, he obtained a BA in government from the University of Texas at Austin in 1962. He served in the Navy as a bridge officer and Chief Engineer during the Vietnam War, then taught at Auburn University for the Navy. In 1969, after attending the UT Law School, Koenig joined Fulbright. Koenig has been with Norton Rose Fulbright for 44 years, practicing in the area of trusts, estates, probate and foundation law. Now retired as a partner, Koenig is of counsel and continues to practice at Norton Rose Fulbright.



His naval career also includes serving as president of the Houston Navy League, commissioner of the Battleship Texas Commission, president of the UT NROTC Alumni Association, committee member of the USS Houston Bell Monument Committee, treasurer of the USS San Jacinto Committee and member of the US Naval Order. After five years of active duty as a Navy line officer, Koenig served as a JAG officer in the Naval Reserve, later retiring as a Captain, JAGC, USN.

Koenig has also created numerous foundations and he serves on a number of charitable and foundation boards, including the Lutheran Foundation of the Southwest, Christ the King Lutheran Church Foundation, the James Dick Foundation at Round Top, the Williams Foundation, the Orton Foundation, the Jackson Foundation, the Midshipman Foundation, the Alice Taylor Gray Foundation, the Luck & Loessin Collection Trust, Texas Lutheran University Corporation, University of Texas Gift Planning Group, the English Speaking Union and others. He particularly loves working with foundations that support scholarships since he was both able to attend UT on a Naval scholarship and law school on the GI Bill.

Koenig is proud of serving as the state President of the German-Texan Heritage Society and was responsible for obtaining its state headquarters in Austin. He was previously awarded the "Order of Merit" by the Federal Republic of Germany. He is a very active board member of Houston's Main Street Theater. The award was given during the UT NROTC reunion dinner at the Austin Country Club on November 1.

GTHS offers their sincerest congratulations to this outstanding member. Go, Rodney!!!

President's Notes

As I end my eight years on the board, I again sing the praises of those board members who served with me. They were/are a great group of guys and gals whose interest in preserving our German-Texan heritage knows no bounds. I will continue to be your *Journal* editor (unless someone is just itching to do it!) and will look forward to getting your stories, same time, same address.

I've had the pleasure of serving on the board during the 150th anniversary year and meeting some of the descendants of those who actually learned in our German Free School. I've watched our Guild folks embrace a stronger focus on our ability to hold, what many say, is the best Oktoberfest in Austin in the newly built stage on a much nicer lot next door that many of you donated money to buy. I've had the opportunity to experience Mary El-Beheri, the lady that started it all some 35 years ago when she served on the board. I have watched GTHS expand its influence in the Austin community with participation in many historical events, by being invited to provide quality speakers for seminars, by lending items to local museums and by becoming the go-to group for many things "German."

I have learned so much by going to our annual meetings and going over your stories and articles for the *Journal*. Most recently I remember a caravan of "Germans" looking for the historical marker of the treaty with the Comanches negotiated by Meusebach and meeting his ggranddaughter, following Glen Treibs as he took us through that wonderful old cemetery in Fredericksburg, standing in the rain with many of you as we marveled at the barn on Nassau Plantation, planting our feet where surely Prince Solms trod! In this *Journal* I am reminded of the absolute bravery/desperation/"gotta get out of here attitude" our forefathers had to embark on a journey across the ocean to an unknown land (see p.182 and Patricia Leonhardt's term paper on German emigration) and Helga's (see p.173) discussion of *Bratkartoffelverhaltnis* that lets me know I will never be able to speak German!

Great things are ahead. Those of us that attended our annual meeting this year got a taste of what James Kearney can deliver and I hope to use him along with other great speakers to go on the road. The Blanton Museum of Art held a symposium on November 23, "German Heritage in Central Texas" featuring Kearney and "experts from the German Texan Heritage Society and the Texas Dialect Project" (our own Hans Boas). We continue to wrap our heads around the smart phone app. Imagine standing in Friedrich Ernst park in Industry, pushing a button on your smart phone and learning of his immigration to America, his trek down to Texas aboard the schooner, *Saltillo*, and selecting his land grant along the west fork of Mill Creek. Despite the dreary diet and desolation of that first winter, Ernst was madly in love with his new land and wrote back to Oldenburg of his enthusiasm. The letter was published and republished in various newspapers and German immigration took off. Talk about living history.

We continue to hone our operations and soon many of you will have the option of receiving the *Journal* via email. A great help to our bottom line and it will be in full color so I know you will enjoy it. We will continue to mail the *Journal* to those of you who want it in your hands! We love you too!

So keep those cards and letters coming. I hope each of you enjoys a happy holiday season and will continue your support of this great organization.

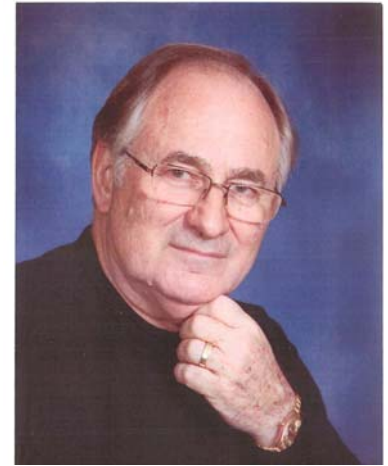


Mary

LEAVE YOUR GERMAN MARK

By Rodney C. Koenig (past President of GTHS)

We have many and varied people who are leaving their German Mark. We are justifiably proud of the German Texan Heritage Society, which was founded in 1978, some 35 years ago. I am proud of the Houston Saengerbund which was founded in 1883, the same year as the University of Texas in Austin, some 130 years ago. Other German Singing groups around the state were founded even earlier, with the Deutsch-Texanischer Saengerbund being founded in 1854. We are aware of our friends and relatives who attain the ages of 80, 90 and even 100 years. I have previously written of my Uncle Charlie Koenig who reached the grand age of 102 years, as well as my friend Alice Taylor Gray of Galveston who reached the age of 102 as well. We like the idea that we can live with grace to the age of 100+ years. We are also proud of our country which declared its independence in 1776, over 237 years ago. We generally attribute the discovery of America to Columbus in 1492, some 521 years ago. That amount of time seems to be quite significant and it is! Yet when we think of our German roots in Europe, we need to adjust our thinking and put things in perspective. Think about being founded in the year 1212. This is the year the St. Thomas Church Thomanerchor was founded in Leipzig, some 801 years ago!



Groups that I enjoy being involved with are the Bach Society Houston and the Houston-Leipzig Sister Cities Boards, as well as being the Immediate Past President of Houston Saengerbund. These three groups, along with Christ the King Lutheran Church, Houston Boychoir and Rice University, recently sponsored and brought to Houston the famous Thomanerchor from St. Thomas Church, Leipzig, Germany, on November 9 and 10, 2013.



The Thomanerchor is the oldest musical institution of Europe, having been in continuous existence for over 800 years. Dr. David Leebron, President of Rice University, hosted two

concerts that took place on November 9th & 10th at Stude Concert Hall in the Shepherd School of Music at Rice University.



Two different programs were presented by the St. Thomas Choir and the Leipzig Baroque Orchestra under the direction of Bach's current successor in office, Georg Christoph Biller. Annise Parker, Mayor of Houston, and Burkhard Jung, Mayor of Leipzig (Houston's Sister City), were in attendance for the November 9th performance. The St. Thomas Boys Choir-an ensemble once directed by Johann Sebastian Bach-is unquestionably of world re-

nown. Johann Sebastian Bach held the post from 1723 until 1750. Their tour to Houston took on an even more important meaning given the close relationship between the sister cities of Leipzig and Houston.

Organizations working together under the leadership of the Bach Society helped make this an important cultural event include Rice University, The Houston-Leipzig Sister City Association, Houston Boychoir and the Houston Saengerbund.

The Thomanerchor left its mark on music in Germany and the world, as well as Texas, over the last 800+ years of its existence. Mary and I were also fortunate to be able to host two of the 40 boys who sang with the Thomanerchor. Oskar Didt and Ansgar Führer, sang baritone and tenor respectively, and were wonderful house guests during the Thomanerchor's visit to Houston.

How will you leave your German Mark? Change a retirement fund beneficiary designation to list German Texan Heritage Society as one of your beneficiaries. Add a codicil to your will to give a dollar amount or a percentage of your estate to GTHS. If you want help, call Rodney Koenig at 713-651-5333 or email me at Rodney.Koenig@NortonRoseFulbright.com or call any officer of GTHS for help. Please do leave your German Mark!

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.



Claus – Schmidt/Schmidz - Wunderlich

Peggy Neill, 1114 Woodworth Drive, Alice, TX 78332, e-mail: lempeg@sbcglobal.net It appears all these families came from the Siegen./Feudingen/Netphen, Westphalia area of Germany. Friedrich Schmidt married Elisa Wunderlich, Catherine Schmidt married Conrad Claus. An Alexander Schmidt was father of Friedrich & Catherine. Johannes Wunderlich was the father of Elise, and Johannes Claus was father of Conrad Claus. Who was the mother of Friedrich and Catherine Schmidt? Who was the Mother of Conrad Claus? These families came to Texas from 1854 thru 1859. Need arrival date, name of ships, any knowledge of these families will be greatly appreciated and I will share the information I have.

Reply: Geez...a lot of Claus/Clauss/Klaus/Klase families. It appears the Schmidts were living in the Haw Creek area of Fayette Co., TX on the 1870 census. As you pointed out, Conrad Claus is “Kendred Klose” on the 1860 census. I am afraid you are going to have to research ALL the Claus/Klaus in Fayette and surrounding counties. Try to find wills/probate min./deeds to prove relationships. You need to put all you find in family groups. Declarations of Intent and naturalizations may help determine where the various families were from.

Blum – Gerhard

Mr. Daniel Bode, P.O. Box 1602, Dayton, TX 77535-1602, e-mail: danielbode@prodigy.net Casper Friedrich and Johanna Gerhard Blum were living in Austin, Travis County, TX as of the 1860 census. They later settled at Kyle, Hays County, Texas. Casper F. Blum was born about 1835, and died before 1900. Johanna Gerhard Blum died in 1926, and is buried in the Kyle cemetery. Would like any information on this family.

Reply: Johanna Gerhard Blum died 26 Dec., 1926 according to her death certificate. You should contact the funeral home, A. B. Rogers Co., San Marcos, TX for the ledger sheets of her funeral. According to *The National Yellow Book of Funeral Directors*, this funeral home is not listed. You should contact the 3 present day funeral homes and ask who has the records of the A. B. Rogers Co. who were in business in San Marcos in 1926. Funeral home records can be a “gold mine” of genealogical information. Church records might provide death information for Casper Friedrich Blum. Did Casper serve in the Civil War? Did wife apply for a pension on his service? Texas Confederate pension files are online at www.ancestry.com.

Kruse

Mr. Ruediger Kruse, Rexam Beverage Can Recklinghausen GmbH, 45633 Recklinghausen, Germany, e-mail: Ruediger.Kruse@rexam.com I have a 115,000 database with 115,000 family members and sure many settled in Texas. My Kruse family settled in San Antonio, New Braunfels, Fredericksburg, and Houston. Others settled in Grant, Wisconsin. If anyone has a question re their Kruse ancestors, they are welcome to contact me.

Grasshoff

Mr. Ray Grasshoff, e-mail: ray.grasshoff@yahoo.com would like to share information on his ancestor, Hermann Otto Grasshoff, Sr. He is trying to connect his ancestor to the Quedlinburg Grasshoff families. A Heimbert Gustav Grasshoff from this town moved to Naumburg on the Bober in the late 1700's. How is he related to my ancestor? My family history book can be found at <http://www.lulu.com/us/en/shop/ray-grasshoff/the-grasshoff-family-from-europe-to-texas-and-beyond-paperback/product-16301516.html>.

Reply: Naumburg on the Bober is now Nowogrod-Bobrzanski in Poland, this was Silesia the time period mentioned in your query. If you have an ancestor from Silesia (German), now part of Poland, you should read *The German Genealogical Digest* Volume 1, Fall 2001. This issue contains very helpful information on the People, History, Country, naming practices and records. **Helpful websites for information and research for Silesian ancestors:**

<http://www.ggsmn.org/Regional%20Pages/Silesia.htm>

e-mail lists, maps, archives and records

wiki-en.genealogy.net/Schlesien

www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~autwgw/agssci.htm

<https://familysearch.org> (scroll down, click collections, or do a place search for Silesia)

Heirloom Wheat/German Settlers

Mr. Mike Booth, P.O. Box 361, Rentz, GA 31075, e-mail: cmichaelbooth@gmail.com Is investigating heirloom wheat varieties that may have been brought to the US by European settlers and which may still survive in the original areas of settlement. The German settlers in the Texas Hill Country likely brought wheat varieties with them. Does anyone have any knowledge or still grow an old wheat for their own purposes. I am willing to buy some for a trial of an acre. My phone number is (770) 296-7941.

Reply: I think West Texas is the wheat growing area of Texas. But what do I know, I'm from Central Texas. Contact Dr. Walter Kamphoefner, Dept. of History, Texas A&M University 4236 TAMU, College Station, TX 77843-4236, office: (979) 862-1314. He should be able to put you in touch with the Agriculture studies department. If anyone can help Mike with his quest, please contact him at the above address or e-mail.

Why Did Germans go to Texas?

Ulrich Sondermann (Ulie), e-mail: coolul007@yahoo.com has a daughter who told her there are many German names on streets and towns in Texas. Ulie was born in Germany, and wonders why Germans came to Texas.

Reply: Basically, Germans came to Texas for a better life, which was free land, freedom of thought, religion, and no compulsory military service as with the Prussia state. German settlers contributed much to Texas and the United States. You might want to order *German Settlements in Texas* from German-Texan Heritage Society, P.O. Box 684171, Austin, TX 78768, website: www.GermanTexans.org. The Handbook of Texas online can also provide interesting information on Texas Germans and Towns with German names.

DO YOU KNOW?

Secret State Archives Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation

http://www.gsta.spk-berlin.de/englisch_941.html

The Secret State Archives Prussian Cultural Heritage traces back to the chancellery of the margrave of Brandenburg according to a charter issued in Stendal 1282. Three hundred years later, in 1598, Erasmus Langenhain was appointed as the first archivist and the archives began to play an autonomous role.

In 1803, the institution obtained the honorary title Secret State Archives. By incorporating the Secret Ministerial Archives (Geheimes Ministerialarchiv), it became the central archive for the records of Prussia's supreme authorities. In 1924 the institution moved into a path-breaking new functional building in Berlin-Dahlem. To this day, this is the seat of the Archives.

Because of bomb attacks, documents were partially evacuated during the Second World War. After 1945, these documents were kept in Merseburg as a part of the GDR's Central Archives. The documents that remained in Berlin continued to be available in Dahlem after 1945. In 1963, the Secret State Archives was incorporated into the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation (Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz).

After German Reunification, the divided archives were joined in their original seat in Berlin-Dahlem.

Download: "A Short Guide For Readers" [PDF, 560 KB]

Plan your visit

Visit our Homepage (Startseite). Look carefully through the service links (SERVICE). They give thorough information on a wide range of popular research topics. Go to our catalogue (Archivdatenbank) to search for records we hold. Write to us for further information (see below). Use the online forms (Anfrage- und Bestellformular) to order records and/or book a desk in the reading room. Study digitized documents (Schrifttafeln) to get used to German manuscripts in writing.

What it costs to do your own research

Visits to the Secret State Archives Prussian Cultural Heritage and viewing original documents is free of charge. We do charge for copies and specific inquiries by mail and e-mail.

Write to us

If you would like information from the archives, please write to us, or fill in our online form (Anfrageformular). Please remember to give as much detail as possible. Scientific inquiries are free of charge. For commercial and private inquiries (especially inquiries regarding family history) we charge € 16 per 30 minutes research. Charges are based on general terms regulating fees and charges levied (Benutzungs-, Gebühren- und Hausordnungen für das Geheime Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz).

Language

All written inquiries will be answered in German. The Secret State Archives Prussian Cultural Heritage does not provide translations or translators.

Copies

Readers are not permitted to make copies of records using their own equipment. Our photolab can copy documents onto paper for you in a range of sizes and formats. It is also able to copy documents onto CD-ROM/DVD, microform, negatives and slides. Please note that bound records, records at risk of damage and large maps can only be copy onto CD-Rom/DVD and film. For prices (Preisliste) visit our homepage. If you want to use an image commercially you will be charged by the Bildagentur PK.

GENEALOGY TIPS

Utilize Search Engines [such as www.google.com]

Enter your ancestor's name, place of birth, spouse, etc. into an online search engine. You can find newspaper articles, obituaries, journals, county histories, and much more just by entering basic search information. Using the tilde operator (~) can also help focus your search results. Using the tilde operator (~) takes the word immediately following it and searches for that specific word, as well as synonyms for that word. An example would be "John Smith ~genealogy" or "John Smith ~headstone." From *Internet Genealogy*, www.internet-genealogy.com

<http://www.pommerschervereinfreistadt.org> *The Pommerscher Berein Freistadt Rundschreiben*, **Pomeranian Society of Freistadt Newsletter** is publishing the German Records at the Stettin (now Poland) Archives. These lists of German church and civil records still in the Stettin Archives and other Polish Archives have been published in this newsletter. The September, 2013 issue concluded this listing. An example: ev,Zodel, Trzcinec, Goerlitz/Zgorzeiec,*1630-1726, oo,+1634-1726

This list of records will be helpful to researchers who are able to find their town of Interest listed, and therefore know some records are available.

THIS AND THAT

Subject: Immigrants from Westfalen and Hannover

From: Professor Kamphoefner -- You may be interested in two new websites:

<http://www.sophocles.com/priesmeyer>

<http://www.sophocles.com/meyer>

“Longer than a man’s lifetime in Missouri” by Gert Goebel. Goebel describes farming techniques and backwoods skills learned from his new American neighbors as he and his parents worked to establish a farm in early Franklin County. He also demonstrates a keen eye and sense of humor in observing the wisdom and faults of German settlers and “Old Americans” alike while shrewdly assessing relations between these two communities

Are you wary of links you see in tweets, Facebook posts, or e-mail messages?

Avoid phishing, malware, and viruses by examining short URLs before visiting them with the site Long URL <http://longurl.org>. Simply copy the shortened URL and paste it into the box and click “Expand” to find out where that link really takes you. By Lisa Alzo, Internet Genealogy and Family Chronicle author

Online file storage

Online file storage can make our family research highly portable. Dropbox, Box, and even Google Drive are highly popular options in this category. If you are a Windows user however, don’t overlook Microsoft’s SkyDrive. Available at <http://skydrive.live.com>, it’s very easy to use, integrates directly with Windows and even comes with 7 GB of free storage. By Tony Bandy, Internet Genealogy author

Research in Texana/Genealogy - German America

The following titles are available in the Texana Genealogy Department of the San Antonio Public Library. Items on microfilm. For the many books on Germans in America consult the Library catalogue.

Texas - Freie Presse fur Texas (newspaper), San Antonio, 15 May 1865 - 19 October 1945

San Antonio Zeitung (newspaper), San Antonio, 5 July 1853 - 29 March 1856

Texas Union (newspaper), Galveston, 1860-1861, 1865-1867

Texas Stern (newspaper), German Conference of the Methodist Church in Texas - local, state, and national news in German. Monthly. Roll 1: August 1913-Dec. 1924 Roll 2: Jan. 1925-Dec. 1942

Pennsylvania - Pennsylvania German Society, Proceedings and Addresses, vols. 1-43 (1891-1934) Pennsylvania German Folklore Society, vols. 3-24 (1938-1960)

Revolutionary War - Hessian Documents of the American Revolution

Free American and Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter

The Free American and Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter was the official organ of the German-American Bund and the German-American Business League. Published in New York, it carried National Socialist propaganda, news from Germany, and news from local Party groups. The issues on this microfilm cover the period 5 July 1935 through 11 December 1941. Most of the newspaper is in German. However, as time went on, more and more is written in English. It sought to unite German Americans in a pro-Nazi stance.

We at GTHS and the GFS are delighted to accept the gift
of a copy of this book for our library in memory of
Pauline Amalie Kretzschmar Eckardt (1850-1928)

60th FAMILY REUNION
OF
HEINRICH (1835-1922)
AND PAULINE AMALIE
KRETZSCHMAR
ECKARDT (1850-1928)
AND THEIR
DESCENDANTS

COMPILED BY CHARLES KRETZSCHMAR
130 NAVATO BLVD., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78232-2255
1-210-490-1099, charleskretzschmar@yahoo.

SEPTEMBER 2013

A REQUEST

From: Dr. Blechle, I. [mailto:Triel@t-online.de]

Dear ladys and gentleman,

my name is Dr. päd. Irene Blechle.

I'm a academic scientist, especially for translation historical handwritings (skrips in sütterlin to modern german language). I'm competent, I wrote some professional publications about historical themes, for example about emigration, historical studies and didaktik, for example "Entdecker der Hochschulpädagogik - Die Universitätsreformer Ernst Bernheim (1850-1943) und Hans Schmidkunz (1863-1934). You can find this book in libraries in amerika, europe and asia.

Just I've opend a office. For honorar I'd like help some people to translate historical documents (letters, books...) from sütterlin (handwriting) in modern german language. In the attachment to this mail you can find one example. It is a document in sütterlin (black type) from 19th century and my translation to modern german language (in blue) to.

Please, can you help me to find some institutions and persons in the USA, which have interest for transkriptions by honorar? Did the members of your german club need transkripts from sütterlin to the modern german language? I should like help.

Please can you advised my service to clients in our country?

What did you mean, which way is effective to find clients in the USA?

I thank you so much.

Sincerely

Dr. Irene Blechle

Attention: Veterans of German Ancestry

The project underway to document all Texans of German heritage that have served, or are currently serving, in the United States military is still underway and looking for folks! You need not be 100% German and your surname is other than German, the German ancestral name should be listed.

If interested, contact Kathryn Haluska
Colorado Co. Chapter, Texas German Society
107 Krupka, Columbus, Texas 78934 - (979)733-9129
Email: khaluska@sbcglobal.net

NOTICE: GGD=Galizien German Descendants.

In honor of the reopening of Ellis Island on Monday, October 28, 2013, Statue Cruises is pleased to announce the launch of a new blog to tell the stories of the immigrants who came to the United States through Ellis Island.

Inspired by the stories of their own employees' families, Statue Cruises has launched Heartbreak & Hope: The Stories of Ellis Island to tell not only those stories but the stories of the many descendants of over 14 million people who found their way to the U.S. through the Ellis Island Immigration Station.

Anyone with an Ellis Island story is welcome to submit their story through the blog for publication. The blog will also feature those stories of the employees of Statue Cruises, and its parent company Hornblower Cruises.

Reopening almost exactly one year after Hurricane Sandy devastated the East Coast, Ellis Island's reopening is a symbol of the recovery effort. The goal of this new project is to bring attention to the valuable resources offered by the Ellis Island Foundation, and their mission, in partnership with the National Park Service, to preserve and share immigration history. The Ellis Island Foundation estimates that it will cost them \$2 million to replace and install the destroyed computer equipment that runs the American Family Immigration History Center at the museum.

Visit Heartbreak & Hope at <http://blog.hornblower.com/heartbreakandhope>.

About Statue Cruises

Statue Cruises, the official concessioner to the National Park Service, is the premier harbor cruise operator in New York Harbor, sharing the sights of New York with almost 4.0 million annual visitors from around the world. For more information visit: <http://www.statuecruises.com/press.aspx>. It is a subsidiary of Hornblower Cruises, which has been the leading charter yacht and public dining cruise company in California for over 32 years. The company operates 32 vessels in San Francisco, Berkeley, Sacramento, Long Beach, Newport Beach, Marina del Rey and San Diego, and an office in New York City.

About The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.

The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc. is a non-profit organization founded in 1982 to raise funds for and oversee the historic restorations of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, working in partnership with the National Park Service/U.S. Department of the Interior. Its endowment has funded over 200 projects at the islands

Submitted by Van Massirer, Crawford and Liz Hicks, Houston

Helga's Corner

Das Bratkartoffelverhältnis

Was ist das denn!?

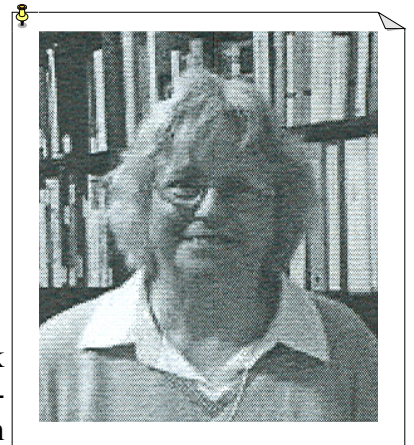
Bratkartoffeln are fried potatoes, *das Verhältnis* is the relationship. I'll talk about the meaning of that combination later.

Let's first look at *die Kartoffel* (potato). Introduced in Prussia by Frederick the Great (*Friederich der Große*) in the 18th century, it became the most satisfying and popular staple in Germany. A few years ago, too many German restaurants offered them mainly in the form of French fries, *Pommes frites* or simply *Pommes*. This year, 2013, I found my soul food again on the *Speisekarten* (menus) as *Salzkartoffeln* (peeled and boiled in saltwater), *Kartoffelsalat*, *Kartoffelbrei* (mashed), *Folienkartoffeln* (baked in foil) and *Bratkartoffeln mit Speck und Zwiebeln* (fried potatoes with bacon and onions). *Pellkartoffeln* (boiled in their skin) are often served at home, but rarely in restaurants.

If a young man has a relationship (*ein Verhältnis*) with a young girl which includes that he frequently goes to her house at suppertime when *Bratkartoffeln* are often served to use up the leftover *Salzkartoffeln* from an earlier meal, he has then a *Bratkartoffelverhältnis*. It usually means that he is well accepted by the girl's parents. Parents might go to the movies (*ins Kino*) later in the evening to give the young people a chance to be alone to play cards or to do a puzzle or whatever they can think of. I was rather surprised in recent years when I realized that in Germany the *Bratkartoffelverhältnis* often means that the guy spends the rest of the night in the girl's room with her parents' blessing.

In the olden days (*in früheren Zeiten* when I was young), intimacies were forbidden fruit and passionately enjoyed. Two years before he met me, Hans, my husband, then a strapping young German man of 21, had a *Bratkartoffelverhältnis* with Liesel in Wiesbaden. He decided to emigrate to *Amerika*, and Liesel was to follow him as soon as he had established himself. But Liesel never joined him and sent him a Dear John (*Lieber Hans*) letter. So he married me.

About nineteen years after his departure from Wiesbaden, we invited Erika, an international student from the university, for Thanksgiving. She told us that she was from Wiesbaden and knew nothing about her father other than that he was an American with a German background. When she mentioned her mother's name, an alarm bell rang in Hans' memory box, and he frantically calculated the months from his last evening with Liesel to Erika's date of birth. It turned out that Erika was born eleven months (*elf Monate*) after Liesel's and Hans' *Abschiedsabend* (farewell evening). *Sie war also nicht seine Tochter*, not his daughter. *Nur der liebe Gott weiß, warum in der Nacht, nichts passiert ist*". (Only the Good Lord knows why „nothing happened” that night. And that's how the lowly *Bratkartoffel* makes history.



Community Events

History of Harms School, Common School District #78

Fayette County Record, September 24, 2013 Part I OF III

By Vastine Mueller
Submitted by Karen Wendler

The following history was compiled by Vastine Mueller on May 18, 1992 based upon his research, interviews with former students, and personal recollections.

Footprints of Fayette Harms School had its beginning in 1884 when a building was erected on a one acre rectangular plot in the north part of the Henry Harms' property. No direct evidence is available to substantiate this date except that surviving exes [in 1992] remember the fiftieth anniversary celebration held at the school in 1934.

When the school opened, all classes were held in the German language, this being a community of immigrants or first generation children of immigrants from Germany. The initial school term of six winter months was later extended to seven, then to eight months. The State of Texas furnished few books, and as late as 1920 furnished only a reader, arithmetic book, and a handwriting manual with cursive top lines which students copied on blank lines below. Additional subjects could be taken if students purchased the books and paid a teacher fee. At least as early as 1931, students in the upper elementary grades were taught arithmetic, history, geography, civics, health and hygiene, and spelling. At this time, the State furnished all books, and there were no additional fees. The county-wide examination which, if passed, qualified the student to attend any high school in the county was feared by many seventh graders. This exam was usually held in one of the larger county schools. Neighboring schools traveled to the larger school for the test, which made it all the more unnerving and ominous. This was followed by the graduation ceremony held at the La Grange High School when the students received their first diploma.

Harms School's last year of operation was 1942-43 after which the remaining students were transferred to La Grange Independent School District (LGISD). However, the vote to consolidate with LGISD did not occur until June 7, 1947. The patrons of the community resisted consolidation to the bitter end as evidenced by the vote tally recorded in the minutes of a County Board of Trustee meeting; of the ten Harms District votes, nine voted against annexation.

The building was later sold to G. H. Mueller and was razed; the lumber was used on his farm. Its demise was more than the end of a sixty year tradition of neighborhood elementary schooling; it marked the end of a community hub where meetings were held with county agents and local Agricultural Adjustment Act (1933) agents, where exhibits were prepared for display and competition at the Fayette County Fair, and where the community came together to discuss anything of mutual concern. An early photograph from The Fayette County Record files shows that the school also served as the central point for the operation of the local beef club. At least two dances were held at the schoolhouse

after 1934; old timers recall that dances were held prior to that time as well.

Harms School's most persistent story, that of its German nickname "Seben Besen;" (sieben Bosen) is largely a mystery to still living ex-students. The story carried forward is that the "Seven Angry Ones" were seven boys in the school (or out of school) who were "hell-raisers" and sometime had to be dealt with by calling in county law enforcement officers.

Part II of III - October 1, 2013 The Building and Classes

The school building was approximately 36' by 60' including a front porch and rear cloakroom. - Early photographs do not show a front porch, therefore suggesting that a renovation occurred at some time. The classroom arrangement was simplicity itself. Boys sat on one side and girls on the other, each in a single row of two-seated desks with grades one through seven seated in succession. The teacher's desk was centered at one end of the room and opposite the entry door facing the students with a wooden bench in front of it. There was a wood-burning heater near the center of the room with wooden benches on each side. Students were permitted to sit near the heater when the room got too cold for students seated in desks far from the heater. Blackboards were located in corners behind the teacher. A kerosene lamp and a world globe hung from the ceiling. Behind the students was a stage in one corner and a filing cabinet in the other. A single Texas county map hung on the wall. The students cleaned and swept the building twice a week. Usually the boys moved the desks while the girls did the sweeping. Even though the school building was locked at night and during the summer, the key was kept on a ledge of the front porch, and everybody knew it. To the knowledge of ex-students the building was never vandalized.

During the school years 1935-36 and 1936-37, the state instituted a program of library book reading which was optional for students. The subjects were history, adventure, and some condensed versions of well-known literature. Upon completion of a set of 25 of these and preparing a written book report on each of them, the student received a certificate of recognition signed by the teacher and county superintendent. The books were soft cover and usually were less than one hundred pages in length.

The Texas counties map was the source of a bad weather game called "Hangman" in which one player selected a county name and the other attempted to identify it by calling letters contained in the county name.

Each incorrect call entitled player number one to draw a portion of a scaffold or the parts of the "hung" player until completed or until the county was identified. Needless to say, Lee or Bee Counties were seldom selected for this game.

The Grounds and Recess

The school ground was a one acre rectangular plot approximately 140' by 310' on the south corner of the intersection of Sandrock and Mueller Roads. The school building was located near the southeast side of the plot. Two outhouses were near the southwest fence and were partially hidden by trees. A band of live oak and cedar trees stood the entire length of the grounds on the southwest side. As late as mid-1920s, there was only one outhouse for girls' use. Boys took advantage of the woods surrounding the school. Playground facilities were few: there was a basketball court for a while and a softball diamond with well-worn pitcher's spot, catcher's spot, and base paths. The rest was native grass, including grass burrs which sometime made the ball hard to pick up. Before a softball game could begin, some students had to move their horses which were tethered to trees near the outfield. When the ball began to unravel at the seams, a student would take it home and have a parent sew it up. A new ball would not be furnished until this process had been repeated several times. Other games played by the children included Annie-over, stealing sticks, marbles, mumblety-peg, red rover, and of course, hide-and-seek. Recess ended when the teacher rang the small hand bell kept on the teacher's desk. When the bell rang, students ran to the pump for a quick swallow of water from the collapsible tin cup that boys carried in their pockets. The rattle made by this tin cup in the back pocket of a schoolboy's overalls is truly a sound of the past.

Part III of III - October 4, 2013

Administration

School business was conducted locally by the county superintendent and three trustees. The superintendent was elected countywide while the trustees were elected from within the common district. Holding this office during the attendance of Mr. Vastine Mueller (1920's - 1930's) was Mr. Robert A. Rauchi followed by Mr. Waltell P. Freytag. Mr. Rauchi visited each school at least once a year to confer with the teacher and talk to students. The trustees were in charge of the building and grounds and usually took care of minor items such as mowing and fence repair at no cost to the state. Trustees approved all expense vouchers including the teacher's pay voucher.

According to minutes of the County School Board meetings, the Harms School budget for the 1927-1928 year was \$910, typical for the period. The teacher was to be paid a maximum of fifty percent of the contract unless or until this fund had accumulated. During the Depression, teachers were paid in chits which were usable at local merchants. The merchants could then redeem the chits when funds were available. In the 1930's, firewood was purchased for \$3.00 a cord deliv-

ered (probably the major expense item beside teacher salary).

One of the nuisance chores required each year prior to the opening of school was clearing the outhouses of black widow spiders. This was done by lowering a can of burning sulfur into the pits ala Hades.

Being a trustee was a thankless job, and no one ever ran for this position. Trustees served three-year terms on a staggered schedule so that one was elected each year. Known trustees were Ben Harms, Gerhard Mueller, Herman Mueller, A. J. (Alvin) Brendle, Emil Citzler, Jr., Max Citzler, and Edward Anders.

Stories and Recollections Surrounding School Life and Personalities

Herbert Mueller recalled that teacher Frieda Janssen lectured students against the evils of smoking. Clarence Gest, Alton Voelkel, and Vastine Hackebel pledged to her that they would never smoke. All, now deceased, kept their promises. During noon hour, boys sometimes hunted o'possums in the surrounding woods. On one such occasion, Clarence Gest had trouble retrieving one out of a hollow tree and the hour was up. He and those with him debated whether the teacher would consider their situation a reasonable excuse for being late.

The Ruether family lived approximately a mile south of the school. They built stiles over the barbed wire fences so that the children could walk a straight course through the woods to school. Long after the family moved away, the still visible trail was referred to as the Ruether path.

Atlan Citzler completed the seventh grade in 1933 and made the second highest grade in the county-wide finals. Freddie Lee Fritsch made the third highest grade in the 1938 county-wide finals.

Vastine Mueller attended eight years without an absence or a tardy.

Teachers often roomed and boarded in neighborhood homes. Mary (Baron) Gau, Felix Ziebel, and Mr. Knuckerman lived in the Herman Mueller home. Emil Kern lived in the Emil Citzler and Gerhard Mueller homes.

Three generations of the Emil Citzler family attended Harms School: Emil Citzler, Jr., his daughter Viola Citzler Schultz, and granddaughter Verlene Schultz Zbranek.

In the winter, the boys would occasionally build a log house using heater wood for walls and piling brush or old tin on top for the roof. Those who brought their lunches from home would have lunch in the log house. In the spring after the trees leafed out, it was delightful experience to have lunch in the trees.

County records show that teacher Emmie Schlick paid her fifty cents membership dues to the Fayette County Teachers Institute for the school year 1912-13.

At the "Golden Jubilee" observance in 1934, the community recognized the youngest student, Leward Anders, and the oldest living past trustee, Ben Harms. Photographs were taken of the honorees

Submitted by Rodney Koenig, Houston

Berlin Wall falls, and homes arise

By Nick Amies, New York Times News Service, *San Antonio Express News*, Sept. 15, 2013

BERLIN - On a late summer's day, when the undulating laws of Mauerpark play host to strolling tourists and local children chasing soccer balls, it is hard to believe that this place was ever the death strip, or no man's land, running between heavily guarded sections of the Berlin Wall.

There are reminders, of course. Portions of the wall remain, as do the foundations of houses abandoned in the zone between East and West.

But the city is as committed to progress as it is to preserving its history; something that can be seen not only in the vibrancy of the green space but also in a cluster of homes recently built at the Bernauer Strasse end of the park.

Designed by Helle Schroeder and her colleagues Martin Janekovic and Uwe Rieger at the architecture firm XTH Berlin, the three adjoining houses were built on a privately owned site for which they were able to obtain a 199-year lease in 2006, for about \$46,000.

"I liked the idea of living here because it was a chance to be part of the city's recovery," Schroeder said. "The man who owns the land we eventually built on wanted to keep families in the city when the days of cheap housing were coming to an end, and more and more people were moving out. We went for one of the sites and found two other families who we could do the architecture for."

Construction began two years later, and in 2012 Schroeder and her two children moved into the house in the middle; it's a 2,475 square foot home that cost about \$566,000 to build.

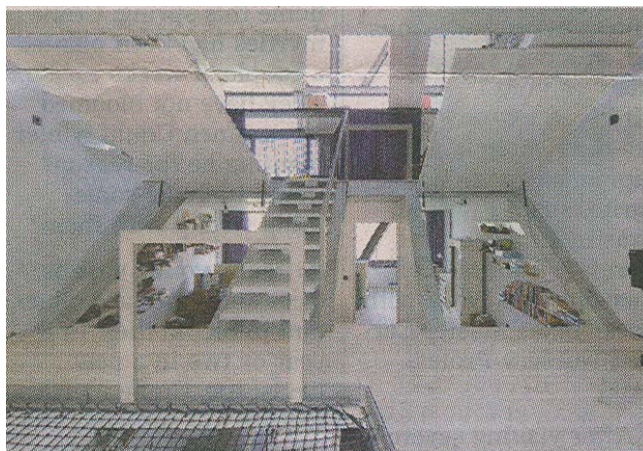
Steel girders span the width of the house, allowing for a glass facade and an open interior space.

"The house is all about space and light," Schroeder, 46, said. "I didn't want any walls to get in the way,

so the middle of the house is completely free."

Standing at the rear patio door, where a whitewashed pine stair case ascends from the ground-floor storage area to the living space above, a visitor can see straight up to the top floor. With its movable ramps and voids, its protective railing and netting, the house feels a bit like a minimalist puzzle or an Escher drawing.

"The idea is to be able to see to the top of the house from the storage room, so we cut the floor out here," Schroeder explained. "The net is a safety feature, but also a bit of fun. The kids often lie on it. The rail is just another feature to break your fall if you slip down the stairs."



Access to the children's rooms is through hinged trapdoors, which also provide ventilation.

A small landing just below the top floor that looks out over the Prenzlauer Berg district is what the family calls "the tourist -viewing platform." From there, and from the terrace above, Schroeder, her son, Dan, 11, and her daughter, Li-va, 13, have an ideal vantage point



The angled wall in Helle Schroeder's bedroom doubles as a headboard. Her home was built in the former no-man's land dividing East and West Germany.

for watching the city grow.

"I think a lot about what this area represents," Schroeder said. "Every day I look out on the foundations of a house from which people jumped from the windows to escape to the West. The paving stones my kids run over in front of our house map the route of the tunnels that were dug by people desperate to leave the GDR. It is living history for me."

Submitted by Angelina Kretschmar,
San Antonio

Oompah! It's time for Oktoberfest in Texas

PHOTO COURTESY OF WURSTFEST

By ALICE ADAMS
Correspondent

As Texas was being settled, many German families traveled to this wide-open frontier to set up farms and build their lives in Texas. Along with their household goods and personal belongings, these hearty and adventurous settlers brought the traditions of their homeland, and one of these traditions that has weathered the hardships many of these early Texans faced was Oktoberfest.

There are 2.5 million Texans of German heritage living in the state, and some of the best-attended, most fun and diverse activities across Texas are the annual Oktoberfests.

Oktoberfest beer (called "Marzen," for March) is darker, stronger than traditional beer and contains up to 6 percent alcohol. It is brewed in March, using barley, hops, malt and yeast and ages through the summer, ready to drink by early fall. In Germany, only six Munich breweries are allowed to serve beer at the festival, which draws more than 98,000 visitors. To qualify as servers and beer maids, employees must be able to carry 10 of the beer-filled 1-liter mugs at once.

Texas is fortunate to host several Oktoberfests each fall, and festival visitors often make it a point to attend as many of these celebrations as possible.

Fredericksburg

Fredericksburg, a community with deep German

roots, will hold its 33rd annual Oktoberfest, Oct. 4-6. For three days, the calendar is filled with sing-a-longs, plenty of German bands, dancing (polka and country-western) and toasting. But don't forget the food: Sizzling bratwurst, kraut, strudel, bakery items and schnitzel all will be available on Adams Street in the new area — Strassen Zelt (the street tent), said Catherine Halamicek, spokeswoman for the event.

She said not to miss OktubaFest on Friday, when all tuba and euphonium players are invited to come and oompah with the best of the oompah-pah-ers.

This year's Oktoberfest in Fredericksburg, which usually attracts 15,000 to 18,000 people each year, will offer arts and collectibles by artisans of every ilk, providing a perfect market for holiday shopping.

Sponsored by the Pedernales Creative Arts Alliance, this annual celebration is open 6 p.m. to midnight Friday; 10 a.m. to midnight Saturday; and 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday. Tickets can be purchased in advance at oktoberfestinfbg.com, and three-day passes are \$16. All funds go toward student scholarships and to support the arts.

New Braunfels

Wurstfest, proclaimed by the Mayor of New Braunfels in 1961, has become one of the larger Texas festivals honoring the German tradition. The first year, Wurstfest was called the "Sausage Festival" and drew about 2,000 visitors. Later "Wurst Week," and finally





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"Wurstfest." The festival broke in a new site in 1967, half of the present Wursthalle and attendance jumped to 40,000. In 1968 the entire Wursthalle — having approximately 33,000 square feet and seats for more than 2,000 people — was leased in time for 56,000 visitors in the expanded 10-day run.

Admission is \$8 at the gate; and children ages 12 and younger will be admitted free.

This year's Wurstfest, scheduled Nov. 1-10, will feature all the usual attractions, including polka music, bands from near and far, and plenty of German dishes and dark beer.

San Antonio

In downtown San Antonio at 422 Pereida St., Beethoven Mannerchor Halle und Garten (founded in 1867) annually hosts Oktoberfest, this year scheduled for the weekends of Oct. 4-5 and 11-12. On tap, besides dark, rich German bier will be singing, dancing, good food and fun for all. Beethoven Halle has been



PHOTO COURTESY OF ISLAND OKTOBERFEST

Head south to Galveston for the 32nd annual Island Oktoberfest. Food, fun and activities abound, as well as an Oktoberfest must — beer.

preserving German songs, music and language and is one of the oldest German singing societies in the state.

Beethoven Halle is home to a 70-piece band that fills the bier garden with a diversity of music, from traditional drinking songs to patriotic tunes, the classes and songs from movie soundtracks.

The band performs free monthly public concerts (gartenkonzerts), April to October. For more information, call 210-222-1521.

Galveston Island

Historic Galveston Island will present its 32nd annual Island Oktoberfest, its premier fall festival, Oct. 25-26, beginning Friday 5-11 p.m. Sponsored by Del Papa Distributing and hosted by First Lutheran Church, this fun weekend includes live music, authentic German foods and pastries, shopping, an auction, games, running through Saturday 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. All activities take place on the grounds of First Lutheran Church at 24th and Winnie streets in downtown Galveston.

All proceeds go to the church, a structure heavily damaged during Hurricane Ike. Visitors are encouraged to wear German costumes and admission is free.

For more information, visit www.galvestonoktoberfest.com or call 409-762-8477.

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People

The Joys of Being Wendish, Festival and All

Texas Tribune, October 11, 2013

By CORRIE MACLAGGAN

SERBIN - In a light-filled 19th century Lutheran church with red stenciling above the blue and white balcony, worshipers prayed and sang in German. It was the closest the visitors to this Central Texas community could come to honoring their heritage now that almost no one in Texas knows Wendish, the Slavic language their ancestors spoke in Germany.

Every fourth Sunday in September, more than 1,000 Texans travel to the heart of Wendish Texas - Serbin, an unincorporated town 55 miles east of Austin - for Wendish Fest. They attend German and English services at St. Paul Lutheran Church, enjoy a meal of sausage and noodles, and learn about Easter-egg decorating and their own family histories.

More than 150 years after about 500 Wendish people came to Texas on a ship called the Ben Nevis, descendants of those immigrants and others who trickled over to Texas, are striving to maintain their culture, customs and heritage.

"We've lost the language, we kept the faith, and we're still working on the culture," said Weldon Mersiovsky, 64, a retiree in Walburg, north of Austin, and vice president of the Texas Wendish Heritage Society.

The Wends, known as Sorbs in Germany, began leaving eastern Germany in the mid-19th century to preserve their language, their Lutheran religion, and a culture rich in folklore and traditions.

In Central Texas, where German settlers arrived before the Wends, and founded towns like New Braunsfels and Fredericksburg, Wends were often absorbed into the German Texan culture. Some Central Texans who grew up in German-speaking families did not realize



A German-language service at St. Paul Lutheran Church in Serbin. The congregation was founded by Wendish immigrants in 1854. Below, making sausages with a hand powered press at Wendish Fest.

they were Wendish until adulthood. Others still do not know.

Charles Wukasch of Austin who learned as a teenager that he was Wendish, wants to preserve the customs of his ancestors, but he says doing so is difficult.

"We're trying to keep the culture alive, but it's sort of a hopeless cause," said Mr. Wukasch, 73, a semiretired Austin Community College English professor who as an adult learned Wendish, a language related to Polish and Czech that is still spoken in Germany.

"The old generation has pretty well died off," he added. "Nobody knows the stories anymore, the old folk tales."

There does not appear to be an official count of how many Texans are descended from the 1,500 Wends who migrated to Texas between 1848 and 1911, said George Nielsen, a historian who has studied the Wends and is now retired in



South Dakota.

The largest group of Wendish Texans arrived in Galveston in 1854 on the Ben Nevis from Germany, where Wends had been pressured to speak German and to join a state-controlled church.

They had probably heard good reports from a few Wendish families who had gone to Central Texas.

During the harsh journey on the Ben Nevis, dozens of Wends died of cholera. The survivors came to Houston and traveled by oxcart to what is today Lee County. They set

up a town they called Serbin and founded St. Paul, the first church in Texas for the Missouri Synod denomination. The Rev. Johann Kilian, an influential pastor who arrived on the Ben Nevis preached at St. Paul in Wendish, German and English.

Although the Wends had come to Texas to preserve the Wendish language, they found German and English useful for doing business in their new country.

Serbin flourished during the Civil War, but late in the 19th century, as railroads bypassed the town, it began to decline. Wendish Texans also settled in small towns in Central Texas as well as in Austin, Houston and the Rio Grande Valley.

St. Paul still has an active congregation and is a crucial part of Wendish Fest. This year's event, the 25th annual Wendish Fest, drew more than 1,400 people, organizers said.

Near the church is a cemetery where festival goers like Dwight Nittsche visited the graves of loved ones - in his case, his grandparents. As Mr. Nittsche, 58, walked among the tombstones, a makeshift train pulled by a utility vehicle rolled past the cemetery with children aboard.

In a pavilion at the festival, Evelyn Buchhorn demonstrated how her ancestors made Wendish noodles by hand, measuring water for the dough by the half eggshell.

"You couldn't sell cracked eggs, so what are you going to do? You make noodles," explained Ms. Buchhorn, who wore a button that said Trendish 2 B Wendish.

Across the festival grounds in the Texas Wendish Heritage Museum library, visitors like Russell Schwausch, 64, of Austin flipped through a binder of records and photos to learn about their genealogy. Mr. Schwausch, who said all eight of his great-grandparents were Wendish, has tracked down the names of the ships that brought six of them to the United States.

David Goeke was also in the library. Mr. Goeke, 65, grew up on a farm east of Austin where both English and German were spoken. He said he did not know he was Wendish until he was in his 20's. Now a Lutheran pastor in the town of Umland, south of Austin, Mr. Goeke is so captivated with his heritage that he sometimes impersonates Mr. Kilian, the pastor who led the Ben Nevis group to Texas, at Wendish events. ("I'm kind of a ham") he confessed.

Mr. Goeke, who decades ago began recording oral histories of Wendish Texans, is interested in reviving Wendish traditions like the Birds' Wedding (Ptaci Kwas). One night in late January, in one version of the tradition, children place plates of bread crumbs outdoors and wake up the next morning to find the plates filled with

candy and cookies. The sweets are supposedly left by birds that have just celebrated their marriage.

"I think we're on an upward

***They left Germany determined
 to keep their traditions alive***

swing here," Mr. Goeke said. "Once people find out they're Wendish, they want to know more."

Still, he said his own grown children did not have time to invest in Wendish heritage endeavors because, "they get caught up in life." A donor-financed scholarship program encourages young people to become involved with the Texas Wendish Heritage Society.

This year's application asked students to complete an ancestry chart and write an essay about what they imagined it was like for a Wend to immigrate from Germany to Texas.

Mr. Mersiovsky, guiding the genealogy research at Wendish Fest, organized the Wendish History and Knowledge Extravaganza this year. That event drew about 100 people to Serbin to discuss fine historical points like the nature of Mr. Kilian's leadership.

At the festival, Mr. Mersiovsky wore a "white apron emblazoned with braschka," Wendish for a traditional wedding coordinator. "I wear this apron to remind people we can do this," he said. "We can preserve some of these things."

Submitted by Rodney Koenig, Houston

The Life of Kassian Wenzler by H. R. "Hank" Wenzler, III

This is a story about the life of my greatgrandfather, Kassian Wenzler. Kassian was born to Josef and Maria Anna Wenzler on 5 August 1830. Kassian was one of eight children born to the Wenzlers. They lived in a small farming village named Frittlingen in the province of Wuerttemberg, Germany. He grew up in this village and worked as a farmer until he decided to get married and immigrate to the United States. Frittlingen was founded in 897 by some monks from a nearby monastery.

Kassian married Katherina Zimmerer on 4 August 1857. He was contemplating leaving Frittlingen in search of a better life in the United States. Normally to leave Germany at this time you had to appear before a magistrate to prove that you were not trying to evade military service, escape from bad debts, leave a sick relative or other such reasons. Kassian did not do this. He just left Frittlingen and made his way to Le Havre, France. He was traveling alone. He boarded a barque called the Annawan on 4 October 1857 that sailed from Le Havre to New York. The ship arrived in New York on 4 December 1857. He proceeded from New York directly to Madison, Indiana arriving there around the first of January 1858. His brother, George, followed shortly thereafter.

Kassian gained employment with a brewery in Madison named M. Griener & Sons. He was hired as a laborer. There were people from his village in Germany living in Madison so that is why he came here. According to the records I found in the Jefferson County Courthouse, he divorced Katherina Zimmerer in absentia on 7 October 1859. There are no records as to what may have caused the divorce other than distance. Kassian was not too idle though, because on 15 October 1859 he married Catherine Gaul in Madison, IN. She was the daughter of Christian Gaul, the local band leader.

In June of 1860 a son was born to Kassian and Catherine Wenzler. He was named William John and was baptized on 26 June 1860. Witnesses to the event were Leopold and Theresia Wenzler. Leopold was another brother from Frittlingen who had arrived in Madison in the spring of 1860.

When the Civil War in the United States broke out, Kassian enlisted in the 6th Indiana Infantry Regiment as a musician on 20 September 1861. The band leader was again Christian Gaul, his father-in-law. The regiment traveled from Indiana thru Kentucky to

Tennessee. They engaged in two battles in Tennessee. While encamped near Columbia, TN during the winter, he was sent to gather wood by the cooks. While doing this a log of some size fell on him injuring his right hip. The Regimental Surgeon was Dr. Schussler, also from Madison. Kassian went to him and said he would report for sick call the following day. Dr. Schussler told him not to do this and that he would treat him in his tent. Kassian returned to his tent to rest. This accident would lead to a debilitating condition called rheumatism. The 6th Indiana regiment was involved in the battles at Pittsburgh Landing, Shiloh and later near Corinth, Miss. Kassian had to sleep on the damp ground throughout these campaigns. His injury plus the damp and wet conditions just made the rheumatism worse. He began to walk with a decided limp. The whole band was discharged by the Union Army in March 1862 after the battle at Corinth, MS. He made his way back to Madison, Indiana and began working as a wagon jobber. He was selling produce from nearby farms to local folks in and around Madison. March was a busy time for the Wenzler family. A second son, John Joseph was born to Kassian and Catherine in March. On January 23, 1865, another son, Leopold A. Wenzler joined the family.

On 14 February 1865 Kassian buys 80 acres in Jefferson County, Indiana, from Jacob and Regina Kreiger. On 12 May 1865 Kassian and Catherine sell the 80 acres to William R. Craig. Continuing to buy real estate, they buy a house and land in Scott Gardens, Lot 3, Blk 1, Madison, IN. Kassian now has enough capital he goes to Clarksville, TN to open an Ale bottling business.

On 18 May 1866, Kassian and Catherine move with the family to Clarksville, TN. At this time we must note that Kassian was treated for his rheumatism in Madison by Dr. Kunckel after his release from the Army. In Clarksville, TN, he was treated by Dr. Williams and Dr. C. W. Bailey.

Kassian takes a trip with Catherine to Nebraska City, NE. in the fall of 1866. Tragedy strikes and Catherine dies in Nebraska City on 13 November 1866. She is buried in Wyuka Cemetery. Catherine was only 28 years old. Records for this event are unavailable from the library there or any other source. No reason for the trip has been found.

Kassian returns to Madison, Indiana. On 14 May 1867 he marries Frances Schneider from Bavaria. In December of 1867 they moved back to Clarksville, TN.

During this same month he leases a saloon in Clarksville. In 1868, another son enters the family named Thomas C. So in 1870, the U.S. Federal Census shows Kassian (Casian) as a Beer Merchant, wife, Frances, with four children, William, Joseph, Leopold and Thomas. Also listed in the household are Martin Mavis, 33, Black laborer and Mary, 16, F, Black, both born in KY.

Kassian continues in the beer and ale business later owning three saloons in Clarksville. In 1871, the couples' first daughter is born. She is named Mary. Kassian and Frances buy a home at 638 Madison in Clarksville. He also buy two acres adjacent to the property. On 29 October 1877, my grandfather, Henry Robert Wenzler is born in Clarksville. On 18 Nov 1877 Kassian sells the two acres of land. Henry is baptized in Nov at the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Clarksville.

In 1880 the U.S. Federal Census in Clarksville reports:

Kassian, 49, Dealer in Beer and Ale

Frances, 38, keeps house

William, 20, Joseph, 18, Leopold, 15, Thomas, 12, Mary 9 and Henry 2

Also with the household is Mary Engle, a niece, 14. Shortly after the census, William moves back to Madison, IN and is living with his uncle, George Wenzler.

In January 1881 Frances and Kassian sell their home in Clarksville. In 1886 the Wenzler Saloon is still shown on the corner of Public Square and Strawberry Alley, Clarksville, TN. Directory. Kassian is still listed in the Clarksville directory in 1886.

Kassian and Frances move during this year to Memphis, TN. They are listed in the Memphis Directory in 1887.

In October 1889 Kassian travels to Newbern, TN. No reason is given for his trip. He falls ill during this trip and dies in Newbern on 22 October 1889. He was attended by Dr. Cherry. His remains were shipped via the Chesapeake and Ohio RR to Memphis. J. Holst and Sons received the body. Kassian was buried on 23 October 1889 in Elmwood Cemetery in Memphis in a plot owned by his son, Leopold.

Frances Wenzler lived on with various children and sometimes alone. She died in Memphis in May 1929 and is buried with her husband in Elmwood Cemetery.

Submitted by Liz Hicks, Houston

Koenig Family Holds Reunion

Fayette County Record, Sept. 24, 2013

The John A. Koenig family gathered for their annual reunion here in Fayette County at the K Bar. K Ranch near O'Quinn.

Forty-seven folks attended and enjoyed celebrating the 97th birthday of Paul Koenig, the only living child of John A. and Mary Koenig.

"Uncle Paul" or "Pops" as he is called by his family had a good day. He is still active and he provided the barbecue and chicken for the meal.

The family shared stories, memories and just good visiting on a very hot day in central Texas.

They look forward to another reunion next year.

Submitted by Rodney Koenig, Houston

Fifty Years Ago: July 2-5, 1963

Mrs. Leola Tiedt, who taught German at Hermes Elementary School, was among 60 teachers of Spanish and German from 19 states who attended a National Defense Foreign Language Institute at the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis. The eight week seminar was designed to increase the participants' familiarity with the language they taught and to acquaint them with new teaching methods and materials.

Submitted by Rodney Koenig, Houston

A NEW FEATURE:

We are inviting students to submit their writings for publication in the *Journal*. Our thanks to Fredericka Deberry (Brenham) for sending it and Wolfram M. Von-Maszewski (Richmond) for his translation.

German Emigration from the Lübbecke District To America in the Nineteenth Century

By

Patricia Leonhardt¹, Söderblom Gymnasium
Espelkamp, Westphalia, Germany

(Translation from German by Wolfram M. Von-Maszewski, Richmond, Texas)

I. Introduction

Over the centuries emigration became more and more of a common phenomenon in German history. Emigrations differ by cause and background. During and after World War II millions of German citizens were forced to leave their homes and settle in other places. Another massive movement by people was the flight from the former Soviet occupation zone in Germany until the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961. The common denominator of these migrations were the political conditions.²

Migrations in the 19th century differed from these migrations by reason and by cause. Hundred of thousands of Germans left their homeland and their relatives during this century to seek a better life in the United States or in smaller groups set course for South America, Canada, and Australia. Immediately following the Napoleonic War [1815], 20,000 individuals left for North America. After that the numbers dropped. In 1820 only 3,000 emigrants crossed the Atlantic but the numbers rose after 1830. Between 1820 and 1879 some three million Germans emigrated overseas. An additional two million individuals left by the end of the 19th century.

Three emigration waves can be established in the 19th century. The peaks occurred between 1845 and 1856, 1865 and 1875, and 1880 and 1885. The German emigrants were part of an important and extensive migration movement that impacted society in Europe as well as in America. Many individuals⁶ left from eastern Westphalia for overseas, primarily for the United States. About 200,000 individuals departed from this area in search of a better future. They left bitter poverty for America, the “paradise on earth” or the so-called “Promised Land.” A song popular throughout the countryside of Westphalia began with the words:

Hail thee, Columbus, glory to you,
Honored for all eternity
Thou has shown me what I must do.
To flee from hardest slavery.
You rescued me, I took my stand
And did renounce my fatherland.⁷

¹This research was done as a term paper in history. Patricia Leonhardt thanks Wilhelm Niermann for his assistance and his knowledge about German emigration.

²Heinz-Ulrich Kammeier, *Deutsche Amerikaauswanderung aus dem Altkreis Lübbecke in der zweiten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts* [German Emigration to America from the Lübbecke District in the 2nd Half of the 19th Century], Minden, Germany, 1983, p. 1.
der zweiten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts [German Emigration to America from the Lübbecke District in the 2nd Half of the 19th Century], Minden, Germany, 1983, p. 1.

³Ibid.

⁴Diethelm Knauf, Barry Moreno, editors, *Aufbruch in die Fremde, Migration gestern und heute* [Going Abroad: Migration Yesterday and Today], Edition Temmen, 2009, p. 38.

⁵http://www.lwg.uni-hannover.de/wiki/Amerikaauswanderung_im_19.Jahrhundert.

⁶Jens Kemper, *Amerikaauswanderer aus Ostwestfalen 1840-1914* [Emigrants to America from East Westphalia 1840-1914], State examination, Bielefeld, Germany, 17 May 2004, p. 4.

⁷Jerry Silvermann, *Mel Bay's Immigrant Songbook*, Mel Bay Publications, Inc., Pacific, Missouri, 1992, p. 136.

The German poet Franz Lahmeyer wrote the words.⁸ He came from Ostercappeln in the Osnabrück countryside and as a young man emigrated to Baltimore, a port on the east coast of the U.S.A. In the poem he expresses his experience and impressions there. In 59 verses he praises the Promised Land, where no one starves, where there is no hunger and no oppression. The poem is an example of the impressions and feelings that people had before and after their journey to the United States. They had great expectations of the distant, as well as foreign, country where they hoped to find a better future. The song had a decisive effect on the people. It motivated them to take the difficult and very risky but also adventurous step to their happiness.⁹

My purpose of this paper is to show what drove people in Germany to leave forever their homeland and their relatives for an unknown and new world. My interest in this topic is also the fact that some of my own relatives left Wehden for America. People, including these relatives, found themselves in circumstances in the 19th century that provide us with substantial reasons why they emigrated. Of special interest to me were the political, social, and economic causes that led them to undertake the journey and the experiences of shipboard life. Of course, problems and obstacles hampered the individuals' desire to pull up stakes and leave, such as the regulations that needed to be followed. Violators faced various punishments. These risks and dangers are easily spotted and they illustrate what emigrants who desired to flee poverty were facing. Special attention will be given here to the people from the district of Lübbecke who undertook this perilous journey. The most common causes of wanting to leave were abject hunger and poverty. Learning that life in this area a century ago was a life of hardship and poverty, gave me empathy for this paper's theme, in particular the emigrants' letters to their families and friends back home, tell of the feelings, the fears, and the perceptions that individuals had during the chaotic sea journey and in the new world. These impressions offer me insight as it show the individual's feelings when he took the difficult step that brought him to foreign shores, a step that in most cases was irreversible. My visit to the *Auswanderermuseum* [German Emigration Center] in Bremerhaven helped me further to understand what the journey was like on an emigrant ship and the miserable circumstances that an emigrant could find himself in. As a 3rd class passenger I could form an impression what transpired on a ship of that time. The exhibits portray the experiences perceptibly and realistically, the joy, cheerfulness and boisterousness and the fear, sickness, and death.

The following chapters will explain in detail emigration in the 19th century so the reader will understand why people left Germany, but in particular from the district of Lübbecke and from Westphalia. He will also learn about the causes of emigration as the paper looks at life in Westphalia, at poverty, the laws, and the overseas voyage,

II. The Atlantic crossing to the United States

1. Emigration: a definition

Emigration is defined as the intent to leave one's homeland for at least a year or forever and to settle in a different country.¹⁰ The departure from the homeland can be voluntarily to seek a better way of life, it can be out of necessity or by force because of political or religious persecution.¹¹ Legally, an individual loses his citizenship because of an extended stay in a foreign country or by officially renouncing his citizenship.¹² Before the formation of the German Empire [1871], settling in a neighboring [German] state was considered as having emigrated, for example, moving from a Prussian state to the Free City of Bremen. After 1871, a individual was a citizen of his native state or a Hanseatic city [such as Bremen or Hamburg] as well as a citizen of the German Empire.¹³

2. Causes and background for emigration

There were many reasons for individuals in Germany to emigrate to America in the 19th century. Economic, political, and deplorable social conditions inside of Germany played an important role. Compared to Prussia the conditions were considered promising in the United States.¹⁴ People were tempted to leave their country and strike out for

⁸<http://www.amerikanetz.de/beitraege/friedrich-schuette/ein-auswanderer-lied-geht-um-die-welt>.

⁹*Landwirtschaftliches Wochenblatt* [Agricultural Weekly News]. "Fremde in Westfalen, Westfalen in der Fremde," Issue 47/94, p. 92.

¹⁰<http://wirtschaftslexikon.gabler.de/Definition/auswanderer/html>.

¹¹<http://www.bpb.de/nachschlagen/lexika/politiklexikon/17129/auswanderung>.

¹²Kammeier, *Deutsche Amerikaauswanderung*, p. 16.

¹³*Ibid.*, p. 16.

¹⁴Kammeier, *Amerikaauswanderung*, p. 143.

the unknown. Driven by a thirst for adventure, by fear but also a hope for a better life people packed their belongings and went on their journey.¹⁵ Migrations arise when people have expectations, hopes, and goals as well as from the knowledge that these needs can be satisfied. Emigration to another country meant, taking up the tough fight against one's fate. It meant also revolting against one's own way-of-life.¹⁶ For a person to contemplate emigration he had to meet three criteria to successfully integrate and assimilate in the new country. He had to have **freedom** of choice, the necessary financial and material **means**, and the **will** to undertake such a journey.¹⁷ In addition, German emigrants can be divided into three groups. Some chose the legal way and requested permission to emigrate. Others who applied for a travel permit but rarely used them. Seasonal workers who went to Holland for temporary work and wished to return home were required to have such travel permits. Finally, there were Germans who left home surreptitiously without any official sanction. In many instances, these were young men who tried to avoid military service or had some problem with the authorities.¹⁸ In this group fall also individuals who did not have the money to pay the fees required for a release document or did not plan to pay them, preferring to have the money to finance their emigration. Unfortunately, it is difficult to fall into this group but a vague count can be made from the lists of conscripts who failed to report for duty.¹⁹ About 20,000 individuals can be traced through court records.²⁰

Bad economic conditions had an enormous impact on emigration in the 19th century. Poor harvests in the 1830s put the farming sector in dire straits.²¹ An agricultural crisis could arise from natural forces. There was neither storm nor hail insurance to compensate for the loss of harvest. One bad harvest would ruin a farmer. The lower classes were especially affected by this situation and forced to emigrate. A bad harvest resulted also in higher price for basic food staples that the impoverished population could not afford. One answer to this problem to keep the poverty in bounds was to make collection for the poor. Then there were other misfortunes that forced people to emigrate.²² It was not uncommon that accidental fires destroyed a family's home and all their possessions. Such a fire destroyed the basis of one's livelihood and many saw emigration as an escape from this misery and hoped for a better life.²³

The Industrial Revolution was still another reason that people emigrated. This revolution began in Great Britain around 1820 and reached Germany in mid-century.²⁴ During the century Germany developed into an industrial and city-oriented country. New technical achievements promoted manufacture and the demands for goods.²⁵ The impact of the Industrial Revolution saw an increase in population. The mortality rates declined with better nutrition and medical advances and conversely birthrates rose with improved hygienic conditions. People left the countryside for cities looking for work in the factories.²⁶ In spite of the industrial advances in Germany there were increasingly negative aspects to this revolution. Working conditions in factories were abysmal, the workers' pay low. Furthermore, the move of people to the cities created a surplus of workers and this situation was not helped with machines replacing workers. While worker became poorer, the factory with machines replaced workers. While worker became poorer, the factory owners became richer. Greedy exploitation by factory owners of the workers led to poverty in the entire country.²⁷ Between 1800 and 1900 the number of city dwellers rose rapidly. Berlin's population rose by 872%, to about two million.²⁸ As the hope for a better life in cities did not materialize, people put their hope on emigration to the United States. Driven by poverty they turned their backs on Europe and emigrated.²⁹

The political situation was another important cause for emigrating. After the failed Revolution of 1848/49, suppression spread all over Germany. Fear of persecution and punishment spread steadily. Then the National Assembly

¹⁵Kemper, *Amerikaauswanderer*, p. 29.

¹⁶Knauf and Moreno, *Aufbruch in die Fremde*, p. 64.

¹⁷Kemper, *Amerikaauswanderer*, p. 29.

¹⁸Ibid., p. 29.

¹⁹Ibid., p. 30.

²⁰*Westfälische Auswanderer aus dem Regierungsbezirk Minden II – Heimliche Auswanderung* [Westphalian Emigrants from the Administrative District Minden – Illegal Emigration], Volume 47/48.

²¹<http://suite101.de/article/auswanderung-nach-amerika-im-ueberblick-a62632#axzz2MO6aGRdd>.

²²Kammeier, *Deutsche Amerikaauswanderung*, p. 63.

²³Ibid., p. 64.

²⁴Knauf and Moreno, *Aufbruch in die Fremde*, p. 27.

²⁵<http://www.dhm.de/lemo/html/kaiserreich/industrie/index.html>.

²⁶<http://www.schreiben10.com/referate/Wirtschaft/3/Die-industrielle-revolution-reon.php>.

²⁷http://www.geschichte.attendorn.de/industrialisierung/indus_folgn.htm.

²⁸Knauf and Moreno, *Aufbruch in die Fremde*, p. 27.

²⁹<http://www.schreiben10.com/referate/Wirtschaft/3.Die-industrielle-revolution-reon.php>.

failed in 1849 after King Friedrich Wilhelm IV declined the emperor crown. The early feelings of anger and disappointment turned into fear of possible execution or incarceration in the penitentiary. This fear drove many individuals to flee to foreign countries.³⁰ Frequently the rise of nationalism created conflicts among the citizens. After the revolution failed against political and national oppression, especially artisans, workers, and intellectuals who had sympathized with the freedom fighters tried to save themselves by emigrating.³¹ People chose the United States not just to escape the situation at home but with the goal and hope of improving their social position. The hope of personal achievement, of gaining respectability, and the prospect of a better future motivated many to emigrate. The United States became a preferred destination because its abundant and affordable land assured farming to be a secure livelihood. With the money earned there, it was possible to afford a house as well as improve one's standing. Overseas migration opened new opportunities and new carriers. First, however, a person had to make the difficult decision of leaving behind relatives and friends.³² If the economic distress was severe, some parents encouraged their children to emigrate and in some instances even forced them to do so. There were cases of children who after their confirmation at the age of 14 were forcefully put on a ship. Eyewitness accounts tell of such unfortunate children standing crying at the ship's railing. These were isolated cases but drastic and illegal decision by parents is proof of the extent of poverty among the people.³³ Sometimes individuals who felt oppressed would assert themselves against authorities, the family, or elders. Such behavior resulted in life-changing consequences and eventually they turned their back to the homeland. Frequently family problems and quarrels were the cause that led to emigration. In the 19th century illegitimate children and their mothers did not fare lightly. These mothers were shunned by society and their opportunity to marry was slim. Emigration was their escape.³⁴ This held true also for fathers who could not support their illegitimate children. They escaped this responsibility by looking overseas. In particular farm laborers and hourly workers who earned little money saw no other recourse but to leave the country if they did not want to marry the girl and support the child.³⁵ In summary, the cause of emigration from Germany in the 19th century was the result of an economic, social, politically deplorable state of affairs that were brought about by the Industrial Revolution. Technical and scientific innovations replaced workers on the jobs; the population increased rapidly; there were more people than jobs. The poverty that followed gave cause for many to leave the country. It was the hope of finding work, prosperity and a better future that motivated many to take the difficult step.³⁶

2. Concrete reasons for emigrating from eastern Westphalia.

The high number of individuals wanting to emigrate in northern Westphalia came primarily from the agricultural sector that identified the area in the early 19th century.³⁷ The economy in northern Germany was dominated by the cultivation and processing of flax. The plant fiber was spun and woven into linen in cottage industries. The finished product was sold at a *Legge* [linen market].³⁸ When the price for linen and grain rose, it affected the population in the Osnabrück area and, in turn, directly impacted emigration.³⁹ Looking at the district of Lübbecke in the 19th century shows that the majority of the population lived by farming and the production of linen.⁴⁰

In comparison, in what is today the community of Stewede, 75% of its people depended on growing of flax and weaving it into linen. This was an important supplemental income to agriculture. The introduction of [mechanized] looms in England brought with it a dramatic change. When mechanized looms took a foothold in Germany, the farmer in the cottage industry could not compete with his manual loom against the faster and machine-produced linen. The factory machines were faster, and produced a uniform and cheaper product. It quickly led the decline of hand-woven

³⁰ AV-Medien-Vertrieb, *Ein- und Auswanderung* [Emigration and Immigration], p. 1.

³¹ Knauf and Moreno, *Aufbruch in die Fremde*, p. 64.

³² *Ibid.*, p. 68.

³³ Kammeier, *Deutsche Amerikaauswanderung*, p. 114.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 188.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 189.

³⁶ <http://www.auswanderung-rlp.de/auswanderung-nach-nordamerika/19-jahrhundert/wirtschaftliche-und-soziale-intergruende.html>.

³⁷ Kemper, *Amerikaauswanderer*, p. 31.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 32.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 36

⁴⁰ Kammeier, *Deutsche Auswanderung*, p. 35.

linen.⁴¹ This led to poverty and suffering. Added to this dilemma was the introduction of machine-woven wool products. They were a better product than linen. As a consequence the *Legge* in Dielingen [Westphalia] closed in 1840 because it lost its importance. In the past the quality and measures were inspected at the *Legge* and the product certified by the state. In Wehdem [Westphalia] the linen market survived for a few more years but its decline was noted in 1847.⁴² The turnover of linen in 1865 was 750,000 *Reichsmark* [German currency of that period] but by 1898 it had dropped to 700 *Reichsmark*.⁴³ By 1850 the chances of an income from weaving linen in the cottage industry became slimmer. Three big spinning mills had been built in the Bielefeld area in 1851, 1855, and 1862, respectively, and were the basic reason for the decline of the linen cottage industry in the area. While the spinning mills in Bielefeld were quite successful, the outlying areas in Westphalia, like Lübbecke, Minden, and Tecklenburg became increasingly poorer. This situation forced people to look at other occupational opportunities. The lack of industry in the area in the 2nd half of the 19th century made it impossible to find a livelihood. Despondent people left the country hoping to find work and better living conditions overseas.⁴⁴

Inhabitants of Westphalia were faced with this problem in addition to the poor harvests and fires discussed above. In some communities poverty was kept in check through collections. In 1847 the community of Wehdem fed 67 children and two old widows. About the same time the community of Oppenwehe fed 34 children for four months. Also in 1847, the town of Lübbecke donated seed grain and seed potatoes to needy citizens. In addition, the want of 124 individuals was lessened by their employment in public works like building bridges and by knitting. In 1868 the community of Levern received grain from the garrison in Minden to offer some sustenance to the people. These miseries were made worse by poor harvests and fires. Often people affected by these incidents lost any hope for a future.⁴⁵ An example of the loss of all belongings was at dwelling (No. 36) in Stockhausen. The house burned down in 1850. The family did not rebuild. It sold the house lot and acreage. Using their money for their passage they emigrated to the USA.⁴⁶ The crisis in the agricultural sector impacted also the day laborers, the farmhands, and the female servants. They depended on their wages from estate owners or farmers. Whenever an independent farmer found himself in a tight financial situation, he did without the services of day laborers and the flax weavers. The farmer took over these tasks. In many instances a day laborer would emigrate when suddenly he found himself without a job. This is what happened to the day laborer Johann Wilhelm Kleine Haselhorst. He departed with his wife and son from Engershausen in 1879 to start a new life in America.⁴⁷ Others who were in this plight resorted to theft and begging. The Historical Society of Diepholz County reported:

That many stole because of poverty as is illustrated by the following story: A farmer from Oppenwehe who had bread in the outdoor oven guarded his bake house. An individual came with the intention to steal a loaf. Before he opened the door to the bake house, he knelt and prayed. He asked God that he be successful. The farmer was so touched by this gesture that he gave the poor fellow a loaf.⁴⁸

This example illustrates the people's deep despair and poverty but it also shows the religiosity of the time. Even in their greatest despair people trusted in God. This was the one hope that could not be taken from them. Nevertheless, theft and begging was punished with prison when the culprit was caught. The manual worker Johann Albert Heinrich Backhaus from Obermehnen, for example, was convicted to three weeks in prison for repeated begging followed by nine more months in the reformatory in Benninghausen.⁴⁹ As most people lived by farming, in many cases those who left Germany did so for a combination of reasons. As soon as farming no longer offered an assured livelihood, many people found themselves in poverty. Bad harvests, accidents, and debts were big factors. Others were without work and emigration appeared to be a solution.⁵⁰

⁴¹Wilhelm F. Niermann, "Addendum" in *Stemwede Emigrant Database*.

⁴²Kammeier, *Deutsche Amerikaauswanderung*, p. 82.

⁴³Ibid., p. 82.

⁴⁴Ibid., p. 82.

⁴⁵Ibid., p. 64.

⁴⁶Ibid., p. 64.

⁴⁷Kammeier, *Deutsche Amerikaauswanderung*, p. 58.

⁴⁸Ibid., p. 60

⁴⁹Ibid, p. 60

⁵⁰Ibid, p. 60

2.4 Journey to the New World.

In the 19th century more than 90% of the people leaving for the United States passed through Bremerhaven and of those 70% went to New York. When they stepped on firm ground there they still had not arrived at their destination, they still had a way to go. Until 1875 the entry into the United States was almost free but step-by-step the admission requirements were tightened but only three percent were turned back between 1892 and 1954.

Give me your tired, your poor
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.⁵¹

The Atlantic crossing, even though it took several weeks, was short in comparison to the time it took to reach the decision to leave and make preparation for the journey. Then there is the challenge of integrating into society in a strange land. Many times letters written during the trip or after arriving in their new home give an accounts to relatives and friends back home of the voyage to America.⁵² Frequently the people's journey began before they even left the home. The good-byes to relatives and old friends could leave a deep and lasting effect. A painful parting could have the same impact on a person as birth, marriage, or death. These good-byes were the beginning of a new phase in the emigrants' lives.⁵³ It was also the time when the gravity of the decision to emigrate came to light because there was the likelihood that they would never see each other again. It was a parting for forever. Good-byes can be divided into two categories. There is the happy, public, and optimistic good-bye that shows a positive feeling with readiness to set off into the future; and there is the painful good-bye within the family. It is very difficult because it means the loss of an individual within the family structure.⁵⁴ The loss of one or more of a beloved member endangers the family's social structure [*Sicherungssystem*]. Then there were also the uncertainties and the concerns over health and psychological well-being that faced the emigrant during the long sea voyage and their fate in the far away and foreign land. Often those left behind equated the final good-bye to a death experience. Therefore, it was not unusual for the emigrant to leave during the protection of the night to escape the painful parting and sorrow.⁵⁵ People sold all the belongings that they could not take along and used the proceeds to pay for their journey.

Large German emigration ports such as Bremen-Bremerhaven and Hamburg were reached by horse-drawn wagons.⁵⁶ Beginning in mid-19th century railroads expanded into an extensive network within a few decades. It drastically shortened the traveling time within Europe and in North America.⁵⁷ Building of railroads greatly facilitated people's mobility from Central and from Eastern Europe. In 1851 the Karl-Ludwig railroad connected the eastern and western parts of Galicia with Vienna, Prague, and Germany. Traveling by railroad was faster, safer, and cheaper. Railroads created convenient connections to Europe's big emigration ports, such as Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen-Bremerhaven, and Hamburg.⁵⁸

When emigrants arrived in Bremen-Bremerhaven or Hamburg they looked for the *Nachweisungsbüro* [travel information office]. Generally it was located in the train depot. From there they were directed to an *Auswandererhaus* [emigration quarters]. The sanitary facilities in these quarters were primitive. The requirements for an overseas journey were set down in a ship's contract that the emigrant signed. After payment for the passage, a boarding pass was issued.⁵⁹ The ship contract allowed the passenger to take with him a certain amount of baggage. He also was informed of the American laws that allowed emigration officials to turn back paupers, the old, and the sick. This emigration policy was established after people without means were knowingly sent to the United States.⁶⁰ When the

⁵¹Emma Lazarus, "The New Colossus," in *Mel Bay' Immigrant Songbook*, Mel Bay Publications, Inc., Pacific, Missouri, 1992, p. 144

⁵²Kemper, *Amerikaauswanderer*, p. 42.

⁵³Ibid., p. 42.

⁵⁴Ibid., p. 42.

⁵⁵Ibid., p. 43.

⁵⁶Kammeier, *Deutsche Amerikaauswanderung*, p. 28.

⁵⁷http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eisenbahn#Geschichte_und_Bedeutung.

⁵⁸Knauf and Moreno, *Aufbruch in die Fremde*, p. 72.

⁵⁹Kammeier, *Deutsche Amerikaauswanderung*, p. 28.

anchor was raised, reality set in; it was the moment of final parting from relatives and friends. As the ship slowly entered the sea and the land disappeared, people again realized the consequences of their decision, but there was no turning back. For many the ship was confining because of the limited space. Bound by the fear of the journey and an uncertainty of their future, temporary friendships with strangers were established on board. Conviviality, often enhanced by alcohol and song, relaxed the people on board. Nevertheless, there were deaths followed by burial at sea. The fear that one would not step off the ship alive was on the people's mind constantly.⁶¹

In an effort to better understand what the emigrants' voyage was like in the 19th century, this writer visited the *Deutsches Auswanderer Haus* [German Emigration Center] in Bremerhaven. There one learns what it was like as a passenger in 3rd class. Reconstructions of the between-decks [steerage], sleeping and eating quarters, washrooms, and cabins graphically illustrate how travel conditions improved over time. Using Helene Maeckel (1850-1937) as an example, one learns in detail about the conditions on a ship during the long and dangerous Atlantic crossing.

Since most of the emigrants could not afford the expensive cabins, they traveled in steerage. In the case of steamers here was stored the coal for the engines. Emigrants were responsible for their own provisions.⁶² If the voyage [on a sailing vessel] took more than the usual six weeks, the passengers suffered hunger.⁶³ Ship owners avoided for their sailing ships to go "in ballast" [empty] to America by constructing a "between deck" in the cargo hold with spaces there sold to the emigrants.⁶⁴ Until the 1870s millions of emigrants crossed the Atlantic in this manner, sometimes with 250 people per ship. During storms for days the emigrants were not permitted to go on deck. Poor sanitation, spoiled food and bad water brought on sickness and there was no doctor on board. Between 1854 and 1858 the death rate on ships sailing from Hamburg was 1.8% and from Bremen 0.4 % on. With no medication to prevent seasickness the sanitary conditions during a storm were unbearable, especially when the passengers were confined below deck and hardly saw daylight during the crossing. Now and then women bore children on board and it was not unusual that mothers died in childbirth during the journey.⁶⁵

The poor sanitary conditions on board gave rise to ailments such as scurvy and typhus and many died on board. A lack of sufficient food added to the misery. Besides, freighters temporarily converted to carrying passengers offered only minimal living space. The emigrants being looked at as "freight" stayed crowded below deck during bad weather without daylight and fresh air.⁶⁶ But than again, the journey across the Atlantic had also a positive side. There was the anticipation of a speedy arrival in America and the enthusiasm when American land appeared on the horizon. Cheers erupted on many a ship with the start of a new life was in sight.⁶⁷

Over time the advance from sailing ships to steamers changed the requirement for the Atlantic crossing. The trip became more comfortable; it was faster, and less dangerous.

III. Problems and Obstacles to Emigration

3. Legal causes

In the 19th century emigration to other countries was not forbidden but there were requirements that made emigration either easier or impossible. Foremost was the matter of the fulfillment of one's military obligation and of the loss of citizenship. Also, if an applicant for emigration was in debt or had been previously convicted, the authorities would deny him permission to emigrate. The Prussian government allowed emigration since 1818 but starting in 1842 permission had to be obtained to do so. In 1848/49 a constitutional debate established that to emigrate was the people's basic right. Generally the state had three ways to influence emigration. It could forbid it outright, it could

⁶⁰Ibid., p. 28.

⁶¹Kemper, *Amerikaauswanderer*, p. 46.

⁶²Kammeier, *Deutsche Amerikaauswanderung*, p. 28.

⁶³http://www.planet-wissen.de/alltag_gesundheit/gastarbeiter_und_migration/auswanderer/index.jsp.

⁶⁴Handelsgesellschaft, ohne Rücksicht auf den Zweck der Gesellschaft, mit eigener Rechtspersönlichkeit; <http://wirtschaftslexikon.gabler.de/Definition/reederei.html>.

⁶⁵Kammeier, *Deutsche Amerikaauswanderung*, p. 30.

⁶⁶http://www.planet-wissen.de/alltag_gesundheit/gastarbeiter_und_migration/auswanderer/index.jsp.

⁶⁷Kemper, *Amerikaauswanderer*, p. 49.

⁶⁸Deutsches Auswandererhaus, Bremerhaven.

⁶⁹http://www.lwg.uni-hannover.de/wiki/Amerikaauswanderung_im_19.Jahrhundert.

encourage it, or be indifferent about it. In 1850 the Prussian constitution lifted the ban on emigration and guaranteed its citizens the right to emigrate.⁷⁰

Article 11. – Freedom to emigrate can only be denied when the military obligation has not been fulfilled. Departure fees will no longer be collected.⁷¹

Nevertheless, emigration was not always a positive factor for the citizens. On the one hand, the government attempted to stop emigration of skilled individuals, people of means, and the productive workforce. On the other hand, the government tried to rid itself of individuals who were a responsibility such as the destitute, criminals, and prostitutes. They were pushed off to America.⁷²

3.2 Emigration by permission

Individuals who planned to leave the homeland had to follow a procedure.⁷³ A father who wished to leave, and also the single male, applied to the Prussian authorities for permission to emigrate. The applicant was investigated if he was liable for military service or had already met his obligation. Males between the ages of 17 and 25 had to show proof from the local military commission that they did not leave the country to avoid Prussian military service. The application was only approved if the authorities had no questions on civil or military matters.⁷⁴ In addition, local officials or the mayor made certain that the applicant had no outstanding debts and any obligations such as relations without means who depended on him for their livelihood and be left behind. Thus they would become a liability to the community.

Only the Royal Prussian Commission in Minden could issue the *Entlassungsurkunde* [Affidavit of Renunciation of Citizenship], providing all conditions were fulfilled. The emigrant received the document through the local authorities. At this point the prospective emigrant ran a risk and he was advised of these consequences. By accepting the document he lost his citizenship and the government could deny him readmission should he change his mind and return to his homeland. With the document in hand the people sold off their possessions, anything that they could not take with them. The money raised paid for the trip and provided some funds in their new home.⁷⁵

3.3 Emigration without permission

There are two conditions for individuals to emigrate without permission. One was the individual's ignorance of the laws, the other an intentional illegal departure. Different reasons were the basis for these situations. It was certainly possible that a person was not familiar with the laws and with the petition to emigrate. The assumption was wrong that the *Entlassungsurkunde* was all the documentation a family needed. Every citizen who planned to leave the country had to show a permit. Therefore simple ignorance demonstrated an unconscious, illegal behavior. However, many of the illegal emigrants were familiar with the laws. Most of the emigrants without a permit tried to escape from some sort of punishment or from military service. Individuals who attempted to avoid service in the Prussian army were punished when discovered.⁷⁶ With many emigrating secretly and with no interest that their disappearance creates attention, an exact number for these individuals is impossible to arrive at.⁷⁷ The only way that the state could keep illegal emigration in bounds was a tighter control at the overseas ports; however, for authorities who stopped these individuals there they became their responsibility. Therefore they did not turn back individuals without proper documentation but allowed them to go overseas. Another means used by illegal emigrants was to bribe port officials. It was a frequently used method to leave the homeland.⁷⁸

⁷⁰Kammeier, *Deutsche Amerikaauswanderung*, p. 193.

⁷¹Ibid., p. 194.

⁷²http://www.lwg.uni-hannover.de/wiki/Amerikaauswanderung_im_19.Jahrhundert.

⁷³Ibid.

⁷⁴Kammeier, *Deutsche Amerikaauswanderung*, p. 193.

⁷⁵Kammeier, *Deutsche Amerikaauswanderung*, p. 23.

⁷⁶Ibid., p. 25.

⁷⁷Ibid., p. 26.

⁷⁸Ibid., p. 27.

IV. Emigration from the district of Lübbecke

4.1 The extent of the emigration

The numbers for emigrants who left legally or illegally are found in Prussian statistics and the statistics of the *Deutsches Reich* [German Empire]; however, these figures are not reliable because the numbers for illegal emigrants are hardly complete.⁷⁹ Nevertheless, an idea of the extent of the emigration can be gained from the district of Lübbecke based on the number of legal emigrants between the years 1879 and 1899.

Legal emigration from the district of Lübbecke between 1879 and 1899⁸⁰

| Year | Number of Emigrants | Year | Number of Emigrants |
|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1879 | 92 | 1890 | 59 |
| 1880 | 213 | 1891 | 66 |
| 1881 | 718 | 1892 | 99 |
| 1882 | 444 | 1893 | 70 |
| 1883 | 293 | 1894 | 23 |
| 1884 | 238 | 1895 | 24 |
| 1885 | 135 | 1896 | 18 |
| 1886 | 98 | 1897 | 7 |
| 1887 | 70 | 1898 | 7 |
| 1888 | 59 | 1899 | 20 |
| 1889 | 111 | | |

The number of illegal emigrants has to be added to these numbers. In some instances a rough estimate can be obtained by comparing the population numbers. For example, the population of Lübbecke declined from 2879 to 2839 between 1852 and 1855 but shows a birth increase of 71 in 1852 and 1853. This indicates that a considerable number of people emigrated during this period. Looking at the communities it shows that 6.87% of the inhabitants of Arrenkamp (Amt Dielingen) emigrated to the United States in 1881 and 7.63% in 1883. In summary, the number of emigrants from the district of Lübbecke was high in the second half of the 19th century. In many instances these numbers exceeded those of other areas in Westphalia.⁸¹

4.2 Emigration from Stemwede

The emigration numbers and the population growth in Dielingen-Wehdem show substantial differences in percentages. Since these numbers are interrelated, individual emigration numbers are meaningless. As a rule they have to be compared against the population numbers. The table of population growth for the district Dielingen-Wehdem for 1820 to 1900 shows the fluctuation in numbers caused by the emigration waves. Especially conspicuous is the village of Oppenwehe. Here the numbers nearly doubled between 1829 and 1900 while in other villages the population declined.⁸²

⁷⁹Kammeier, *Deutsche Amerikaauswanderung*, p. 33.

⁸⁰Ibid, p. 33

⁸¹Ibid., p. 34.

⁸²Kammeier, *Deutsche Amerikaauswanderung*, p. 65.

Population growth in the District of Dielingen-Wehdem 1820-1900⁸³

| | 1820 | 1861 | 1867 | 1871 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------|
| Dielingen | 986 | 1056 | 1101 | 1094 | 982 | 889 | 929 |
| Drohne | 557 | 635 | 641 | 630 | 622 | 597 | 605 |
| Haldem | 1242 | 1405 | 1308 | 1276 | 1224 | 1166 | 1197 |
| Gut Haldem | - | 57 | 55 | 60 | 52 | 47 | 45 |
| Arrenkamp | 398 | 408 | 413 | 404 | 393 | 373 | 378 |
| Wehdem | 1246 | 1433 | 1371 | 1308 | 1216 | 1148 | 1012 |
| Westrup | 385 | 573 | 603 | 548 | 503 | 485 | 652 |
| Oppendorf | 675 | 953 | 974 | 899 | 867 | 789 | 865 |
| Oppenwehe | 613 | 1196 | 1269 | 1101 | 1237 | 1202 | 1196 |

The table points out that the number of emigrants for Oppenwehe, in comparison to other villages, was far below the average. An inward-migration into the area or a higher birth rate, in comparison to neighboring villages, cannot be detected. Emigration from this village is relatively constant between 0.081% to 0.972%. In other places within the district the percentage fluctuates much higher or lower. This result is attributed to a stable environment in Oppenwehe that did not lead to mass emigration. One reason for the stability was the large land area surrounding the community in comparison to the number of inhabitants. It shows clearly the connection of the ratio of people versus the number of acres. In Oppenwehe was more land for farming.⁸⁴ Until 1900 another reason for the high rate of emigrants at other places, except for Oppendorf and Oppenwehe, was the excess population. People no longer could be fed, even though their numbers declined. Oppenwehe, however, had sufficient agricultural land.⁸⁵ Until 1900 new farmers continued to settle in the area. The other novelty in Oppenwehe was the arrangement by the community council to find work for the village's young people. By this arrangement, 16 to 20 year old found work and earned money in brick factories in Dortmund and Leipzig.⁸⁶

In summary Oppenwehe in comparison to neighboring villages had more agricultural land and pastures, it offered opportunities for new farmers and it arranged for work in Dortmund and Leipzig. These are the reasons for the low percentage of emigrants from Oppenwehe.⁸⁷

4.3 Letters from Christoph Laging from Wehdem

In letters written by emigrants from Stenwede various reasons are stated why they left the Lübbecke area. These writers who continued to stay in touch with the people back home related their experiences and perceptions as emigrants.⁸⁸ In particular letters to relatives and friends explain the reason for leaving and offer an account of their emigration. They describe the living conditions in the United States and indirectly reveal the writers' economic progress.⁸⁹

An example is Christoph Laging who came from Wehdem. He emigrated to New Orleans (Louisiana) in 1851 after fulfilling his military obligation. In his letters he relates his experience of going for America. At first he worked as a tailor there. In 1852 he became a *Kutschenwäscher* [washed coaches]. He still had thoughts of going with a friend to California and look for gold. His trail is lost after his letter written from New Orleans dated April 16, 1853. In the spring of 1852 his brother Carl Friedrich Laging follows him to America but by mistake landed in Baltimore rather than Louisiana. A year later the brothers establish contact.⁹⁰ Four letters written by Christoph

⁸³Ibid, p. 65

⁸⁴Ibid., p. 33.

⁸⁵Ibid., p. 68.

⁸⁶Kammeier, *Deutsche Amerikaauswanderung*, p. 69.

⁸⁷Ibid., p. 69.

⁸⁸Heinz-Ulrich Kammeier, *Auswandererbriefe; Briefe von Amerikaauswanderern aus dem Kreis Lübbecke aus den zwei Jahrhunderten* [Emigrant Letters; Letters of Emigrants to America from the Lübbecke District for two Hundred Years], p 3.

⁸⁹Ibid., Introduction.

⁹⁰Ibid., p. 3.

Laging have survived. Of special interest is the letter of March 22, 1852, in which he reflects on his situation in Germany before he emigrated. It shows his religiosity because he attributes to what happened as God's will. He relates that he could not find work after he finished school. The possibilities of work were much better in New Orleans compared to Westphalia. There he improved his monthly earning from 10 dollars to 18 dollars.⁹¹

Here is an excerpt from Christoph Laging's letter written to his siblings from New Orleans dated March 22, 1852:

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

As I think of you I pick up my pen and write to you so you will learn where I am presently, how my health is, and what type of work I do. For this reason I cannot wait to write you and answer your letter. Your letter of January 15 arrived on March 8. I read that all of you are doing well but that Mother is sickly which I understand. I cannot help her and we may not see each other again on this world but I believe that there comes a day and hour when we will all see each other again....⁹²

This passage clearly shows that Laging did not expect to see his family again; that has no regret that he came to America, only wished that he had crossed the Atlantic years ago but sees that as God's will.⁹³ In a statement he makes it very clear that he does not yearn for Germany and considers America his home but that he does miss his family.

I have no desire never ever to return to Germany and to work there.⁹⁴

In another letter, dated October 9, 1852, he remarks on his mother's death. She never overcame her son's departure and her loss. He expressly thanks his siblings for financial help they gave him.⁹⁵ In the next letter, dated November 8, 1852, he asks his brother in Wehden to send him the address of his brother Carl who also emigrated to the United States. Laging describes his work in America as easy and pleasant; frequently he toys with the idea of leaving Louisiana and trying his luck in California.⁹⁶ In the last letter that survived, dated April 16, 1853, he explains that in America only individuals who are healthy and willing to work will make a living. He constantly praises the good earning possibilities in America.⁹⁷

From Christoph Laging's letters to his relatives one assumes that he did well in America. He believed in this new country and had no thoughts of returning to Germany. Nevertheless, to survive a person had to work hard to make his fortune in this new world.

V. Final Remarks

During the course of my research about German emigration to America in the 19th century, with special attention given to the district of Lübbecke, it revealed that emigration from Germany during that period resulted from different causes. The motives were rooted in the agricultural sector, in the decline of the linen [cottage] industry, in debts, as well as in family structures. These causes created famine and poverty and drove people to leave. Not to be overlooked should be the political reasons. All these factors combined led finally to the inevitable decision for people to leave their relatives, their friends, and their homeland.

In conducting this research I gained a better understanding of the historical events in the 19th century. Particularly the gravity of the decision to leave became more comprehensible to me. The visit to the *Auswanderermuseum* in Bremerhaven gave me a perspective of the course of an overseas voyage. As a passenger in 3rd class I experienced the steps that it took to reach a new as well as foreign world. The voyage of several weeks was marked by excitement, by thirst for adventure, by fear, storms, sickness and death; all these elements are portrayed in interesting and exciting exhibits at the museum. The visit to Bremerhaven imparted to me a better appreciation of the dangers that awaited the emigrants crossing the Atlantic and how important this search for a better future was to them that they knowingly exposed themselves to danger, and that they parted from loved ones whom they would never see again.

⁹¹Ibid., p. 3.

⁹²Kammeier, *Auswandererbrieife*, p. 4.

⁹³Ibid., p. 4.

⁹⁴Ibid., p. 6.

⁹⁵Ibid., p. 7.

⁹⁶Ibid., p. 9.

⁹⁷Ibid., p. 14.

Home-schoolers from Germany denied asylum

Associated Press, *San Antonio Express News*, May 16, 2013

NASHVILLE, Tenn. - A federal appeals court has denied asylum to a Christian family that fled Germany so they could home-school their children.

The court ruled that U.S. immigration laws do not grant a safe haven to people everywhere who face restrictions that would be prohibited under the Constitution.

Many American homeschool families and evangelical Christians have taken up the cause of Uwe and Hannalore Romeike, who faced fines and the threat of losing custody of their children because they refused to comply with Germany's compulsory school attendance law.

In 2008, the Romeikes moved from Bissingen an der Teck in the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg to Morristown in eastern Tennessee and applied for asylum.

That request was initially granted by an immigration judge in 2010. But the Board of Immigration Appeals overturned that ruling and the Romeikes appealed to the 6th Circuit.

On Tuesday, a three-member panel of the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled from Cincinnati that the Romeikes do not meet the criteria for asylum.

"The question is not whether Germany's policy violates the American Constitution, whether it violates the parameters of an international treaty or whether Germany's law is a good idea. It is whether the Romeiks have established the prerequisites of an asylum claim - a well-founded fear of persecution on account of a protected ground," the court wrote.

In this case, that protected ground is religious freedom.

But the court found that the German government treats all truants the same, regardless of their reasons for not attending school.

The Home School Legal Defense Association, which represented the Romeikes in court, has made a short video posted to its website that shows the Romeikes' six children studying together at a big table and chasing chickens in the yard.

Next to the video is a link to a White House petition on the Romeike's behalf that has gathered more than 123,000 signatures.

Mike Donnelly, director of international relations for the association, said the Romeikes planned to appeal.

"The court ignored the evidence that Germany targets people for religious philosophical reasons," Donnelly said, referring to a 2003 German Supreme Court decision that found the compulsory attendance law served a legitimate government interest of counteracting the development of parallel societies.

The 6th Circuit considered this argument but dismissed it, stating, "Any compulsory-attendance law could be said to have this effect."

The U.S. government said in court documents the Romeikes did not belong to any particular Christian denomination and described the parents' objections to the government-approved schools as vague.



Uwe and mother Hannalore Romeike with their children, from left, Daniel, 16, Joshua, 13, Christian, 11, Lydia, 15 and Damaris, 7 outside the federal courthouse in Cincinnati Tuesday

Submitted by Angelina Kretschmar, San Antonio

Hitler bodyguard Rochus

Misch, 96, dies - *San Antonio*

Express News, September 8, 2013 - AP

BERLIN - He was Adolf Hitler's devoted bodyguard for most of World War II and the last remaining witness to the Nazi leader's final hours in his Berlin bunker. To the very end, SS Staff. Sgt. Rochus Misch was proud of it all.

For years, he accompanied Hitler nearly everywhere he went, sticking by the man he affectionately called "boss" until the dictator and his wife, Eva Braun, killed themselves as defeat at the hands of the Allies drew nearer. The loyal SS officer remained in what he called the "coffin of concrete" for days after Hitler's death, finally escaping as Berlin crumbled around him and the Soviets swallowed the city.

Even in his later years, during a 2005 interview in which he recounted Hitler's claustrophobic, chaotic final days, Misch still cut the image of an SS man. He had a



Rochus Misch was the last remaining witness to Adolf Hitler's final hours in his Berlin bunker.

rigid posture, broad shoulders, neatly combed white hair - and no apologies for his close relationship with the most reviled man of the 20th century. "He was no brute. He was no monster. He was no superman," Misch said.

The 96-year-old Misch died Thursday, one of the last of a generation that bears direct responsibility for German brutality during World War II. In his 2005 interview, he stayed away from the central questions of guilt and responsibility, saying he knew nothing of the murder of 6 million Jews and that Hitler never brought up the Final Solution in his presence. "That was never a topic," he said emphatically, "Never."

Misch was moved nearly to tears when talking about Joseph and Magda Goebbels' decision to kill their six children in the Berlin bunker before committing suicide themselves. But he was also able to guffaw about a family friend, "a real lefty," being thrown into the Sachsenhausen concentration camp outside Berlin and noting upon his release that "the paper shirts (at the camp) were uncomfortable."

Born July 29, 1917, in the tiny Silesian town of Alt Schalkowitz in what today is Poland, Misch was orphaned at an early age.

Against the backdrop of the bloody Russian revolution and the rise of Stalin, combined with the post-World War I popularity of the Communist Party in Germany,

Misch said he decided at 20 to join the SS - an organization he saw as a counterweight to the threat from the left.

He signed up for the Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler; a Berlin-based unit that originally was founded as the Fuehrer's personal bodyguard.

"It was anti-communist, against Stalin - to protect Europe," Misch said, noting that thousands of other Western Europeans served in the Waffenn SS. "I signed up in the war against Bolshevism, not for Adolf Hitler."

But when Hitler's armies invaded Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, Misch found himself in the vanguard when his SS division was attached to a regular army unit for the blitzkrieg attack. As German forces quickly closed in on Warsaw, Misch, who spoke some Polish, was sent with a party to negotiate the surrender of a fortress and was told by the troops inside that they needed time to think about the offer.

"As we were walking away they opened fire," Misch said at his home in Berlin, "a bullet came through here and right out, two centimeters from my heart."

After his evacuation to Germany and convalescence, he was appointed in May 1940 to serve as one of two SS men who would serve as Hitler's bodyguards and general assistants, doing everything from answering the telephones to greeting dignitaries.

Submitted by Angelina Kretzschmar, San Antonio

Dirndl, dress of the past sees a comeback in Bavaria

The New York Times via Sacramento Bee (CA), Sept. 29, 2013

MUNICH, Germany - If there is one thing that Claudia Nowka understands, it is the desire of every woman to stand out at Oktoberfest. Nine years ago, dreading that she might sit down at a beer table only to see another woman wearing the same low-cut, tightly laced, traditional Bavarian dress, she designed her own dirndl in red satin, topped with a colorful apron.

That proved her first step to becoming what some in Munich joke is the fastest growing profession in Munich, the dirndl designer.

Long considered the dusty uniform of an older, more conservative generation, the erstwhile dress of the Alpine regions of Bavaria and Austria has become a wildly popular symbol of the good times and good life of Germany's most prosperous region. This is especially apparent during the two weeks of Oktoberfest, which ends Oct. 6. A dirndl for women and its male counterpart, lederhosen, have become must-have outfits.

"Ten years ago nobody was wearing dirndl and lederhosen to Oktoberfest," said Thomas Andersch, a Munich native who recently wore his knee-length leather trousers and a traditional shirt to the office so he would be ready to attend a pre-Oktoberfest festival after work "Now it looks strange if you show up in jeans."

But designers and ethnologists say dirndls are more than just a costume for the beer tents.

Simone Egger, an assistant professor of European ethnology at the University of Munich, sees the revived popu-

larity of the dirndl among young people as a reflection of the confidence of a new generation of Germans who are turning to

tradition to define themselves in the face of the encroachments of globalization.

The dresses first began appearing in rural regions of Bavaria and neighboring Austria in the 1800s. In the first half of the 20th century, versions of the traditional peasant dresses were introduced into Munich's fashion scene as leisure wear for wealthy women.

Kathrin Hollmer's first pink-and-white dirndl was a gift from her grandmother when she was a 5-year-old growing up in the Bavarian countryside. Now 25, she is part of the generation that helped bring the dresses back into vogue. Hollmer owns seven dirndls, including three vintage dresses she found in secondhand stores.

"For me the dirndl has always been associated with good times, and with a feeling of home," she said. "I always wore one on happy occasions, a relative's birthday, to celebrations in church, whenever something nice happened."

Submitted by Terry Smart, San Antonio



The Charles Henry Schiege, Sr. Family by Cynthia A. Thornton, Fayette County Historical Commission
Fayette County Record, September 3, 2013

Charles H. Schiege, Jr. built a two-story grey and white frame house in 1885 before he married Emma Frenzel. The house faces Washington Street or Highway 237 in Round Top as part of the Round Top Inn. The house was built on a terrace and was surrounded by a picket fence. The house has three cellars, one lined with rock with cement flooring for a cooling effect to preserve milk, butter and eggs. The second cellar was for laundry and had a pipe that drained the washing water into a nearby gully. The third cellar was an area for potatoes, onions and other vegetables. The house also had a cistern that caught rainwater from the roof. The interior of the house was painted blue. There are large front porches on both levels of the front of the house with the ceilings painted blue. It is said that Charles would sit for hours in the late afternoon listening to classical music, playing his Edison record player that he obtained by mail from New York.

The cigar manager house was located near the back of the Schiege property. This house was for a single or a married man and his family, who managed the cigar factory for Charles H. Schiege, Jr. The manager house was a cottage of German vernacular design built in 1885 of native lumber. The house has 386 square feet downstairs with a small porch. The finished attic is around 195 square feet. This manager house was called the Schiege Dependency House, because it depended upon the use of other buildings.

The cigar factory building built in 1885 of native lumber was a one-room frame building with a porch facing inside the property. The street side had stone steps from the front door down to the street below. Inside the building, a curved counter separated a working area and tobacco bins from an office. Several work stations were attached to one wall. The attic was finished. Beds lined the area for single men, who worked in the factory, to sleep at night. There was a ladder outside the building that allowed the men to enter the upstairs sleeping quarters. The cigar workers would have their meals with the family in the main house.

Charles Schiege began making cigars in 1881 in Round Top. His sign over the front doors of the factory building was "Segars & Tobacco". This spelling of "Segars" was common in the 19th century and appears in

early laws of the Republic of Texas. He used locally grown tobacco whenever possible and obtained shipments of tobacco from dealers in Missouri and Ohio.

Schiege cigars were made to sell between 6 to 7 cents. The cigars were made by hand. At the height of his business, Schiege had men working at seven work stations that were attached to the walls for each man seated at the table. A low partition about 4" to 6" high separated each worker's space from the other. The workman's tools consisted of a square piece of hardwood board that was incised with gauges indicating different cigar lengths, a knife and a pot of gum tragacanth or similar substance. Each table had an attached sack of burlap into which the cuttings were deposited. Some of the labels on Schiege's cigar boxes were: Texas Star, Great Sport, J. J. Vacek's Favorite, Concha Regalia, La Rosa Supurba, and in 1932, the 50th anniversary box, The Boss, contained his photograph.

Schiege was a cigar producer for 48 years and was one of 56 cigar makers in Texas in 1885. In 1920, the United States had 9,778 cigar manufacturers. In 1920, Texas had 158 manufacturers, and one of the them was Shiege's factory in Round Top. He was registered with the Internal Revenue Service as Factory #80, Third District. Schiege closed his cigar factory in 1932. He was 74 years old. In the late 1920s, cigar manufacturing became automated and was impacted by the Great Depression in the 1930s. Charles H. Schiege, Jr. Cigar factory in Round Top stands today as the only original building of a once widespread industry in Texas.

The vegetable garden was located to the north side of the cigar factory building next to the property line separating Schiege's property from the Pochmann property. The stables, carriage shed and barn were located between the cigar factory and the manager house on the property.

Charles Henry Schiege, Jr. died during the evening on Sunday, March 17, 1935 in his house on Washington Street in Round Top. His wife, Mary, died on June 26, 1951. They are both buried in the Florida Chapel Cemetery, which is to the south just outside of Round Top. The property has had many owners since the Schiege family occupied it. Historians owe a great deal of gratitude to one of the owners, Ted and Sandy Reed, for purchasing Texas Historical markers for the Schiege buildings. Without those markers, who knows how or where the old historical buildings might exist.

Sources: Fayette County Deed Records, La Grange, Texas, Vol. R, p. 262; "The Cigar Industry in the Nineteenth Century", US Tobacco Journal, 1900: 40; 1880 United States Census, Charles Henry Schiege, Jr.; Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas: Charles H. Schiege Property; Fayette County Texas Heritage, Vol. II, pp. 414-415; Wandke-Porchmann Collection, Stephen F. Austin University; Information from Lawrence R. Nutt, San Antonio, Tx.; Interview with Randra Ree, 2012



Schiege's cigar factory



Table tennis champs like Lisa Modlich seem not to age

BY Claudia Feldman, *Houston Chronicle*

For the most part, Lisa Modlich lives a quiet life. She loves to read.

As a hobby, she studies Chinese. (She already knows French, German, Spanish, Russian, Italian and Latin.) And when it's very hot, she stays indoors.

There is another, tougher side of Modlich, however, that surfaces when she approaches a ping pong table. Now 88, the Houston woman has won 115 gold medals and 20 silver on the international, senior table tennis circuit.

Her success is no mystery—she practices two to three hours a day, and she is a steely-eyed competitor.

"When I go to the table," she says, "I tell myself I am going to win."

Which is not to spoil the documentary, "Ping Pong," airing at 10 p.m. Tuesday on PBS. The film features seven players, including Modlich, who competed in the Over 80 World Table Tennis Championships in China's Inner Mongolia in 2010. Early on, director Hugh Hartford and producer Anson Hartford thought they were working on a piece about old age and mortality.

But as they followed the ping pong players, they realized the seniors were brimming with life.

In the documentary, Modlich stands out for her skill and her style. When she plays, her hair, nails and makeup all are perfect. At the premiere in New York last year, she wore a gold evening gown.

"I really felt like a diva," Modlich says. When someone asked why she was so dressed up, she quipped, "I like gold."

Modlich, always a free spirit, was born in Vienna. For reasons she's never understood, her mother used to tell her she wasn't pretty so she'd better apply herself in school.

Of course, Modlich was pretty and smart and athletic, too. During the height of World War II, she joined the French Resistance and taught the Jews she knew to ski. That way they could escape the Nazis by crossing the Austrian border into Switzerland.

Modlich was 18 at the time, and her co-conspirator was 21. The

friend would flirt with the Germans and distract them as the Jews skied off into the distance.

Modlich herself escaped to Paris, then married the first American soldier who proposed. That marriage didn't last, but her second husband brought her to Houston. That marriage didn't last either, but the third one was the charm. She and Joachim, who is two decades her junior, have been married 44 years.

When they first met, she was working as a translator for the United Nations. When her contract ran out, they moved to Houston, where she worked as a legal secretary.

For many of those years, Modlich was an avid tennis player. But at age 66, she decided it was just too hot. "I gave up tennis for a sport I could play indoors with air conditioning."

As she entered local and state-wide ping pong competitions, she found her old tennis skills transferred well. "And I liked all those medals."

And one competition has led to another in locations including British Columbia, Switzerland, Germany and Brazil, not to mention China. So that she can keep winning, she works out with a table tennis coach from Puerto Rico once a week. The other days she divides her practice between Bayland Community Center in southwest Houston and a Chinese church down the street from her home.

Also she plays with her husband, who, she says wryly, can beat me sometimes." It's not his age that she considers an unfair advantage but his height and reach.

In a few weeks, the couple will travel to Utah so that Modlich can compete in the Huntsman Senior World Games. And in 2014, they plan to go to New Zealand, for a repeat of the senior world table tennis championships.

The Modlichs will see many familiar faces, but she doesn't call her competitors friends exactly.

"Honey," she says, "I don't go



to socialize." On the other hand, she is certainly a good sport. "I'm a lady-lady," Modlich says, "and I don't curse. I just keep my mouth shut and hit the ball."

Submitted by Rodney Koenig, Houston

OPERATIONS

Minutes of the German Texan Heritage Society Board Meeting - July 28, 2013

The meeting was called to order board president Mary Whigham at 10:45 a.m. at the German Free School.

Members present were Larry Deuser, Bob Flocke, Jim Gudenrath, Liz Hicks, Jim Kearney, Julia Kleinheider, J.T. Koenig, Michael Krause, Charles Locklin, and Marry Whigham. Members absent were Hans Boas, Daniel Bode, and Warren Friedrich.

New Board Members. The president introduced two new board members, Jim Gudenrath and J.T. Koenig, both of Austin to fill vacant unexpired terms for positions 5 and 6. Both terms expire in 2015.

Minutes of Previous Meeting. Minutes for the previous meeting were not available.

Treasurer's Report. Charles Locklin delivered the treasurer's report (attached) which was approved unanimously. Of particular interest were the reported \$11,727.11 in the checking account and that the Society has switched from credit cards to debit cards for routine administrative expenses. The debit cards produce points for each expenditure which produce more revenue than the interest in the savings account.

Locklin reported that a grant of \$7,200 was received from the Austin Convention and Tourists Bureau.

German Language Classes. Charles Locklin reported that an evaluation of the German Language Classes program offered by the Society suggested that a committee of the board be formed to work with Melanie Schmidt-Dumont to expand the program (evaluation attached). Discussion ensued. The Society's German language classes pricing is competitive with other language offerings. Austin area GLC should seek alternative locations because of comments that the German Free School not always appropriate, and it is uncomfortable. Julia Kleinheider and Bob Flocke agreed to work with Locklin and Schmidt-Dumont on a committee to improve and expand the program. The objective is to make GLC a business operation that pays for itself.

Budget Committee Report (attached). For the fiscal year to date, Charles Locklin reported a deficit of \$12,000 on expenditures. To reduce expenses, members will soon be given the option of receiving the Journal electronically instead of paper copies.

Investment Committee Report. Mary Whigham reported that at the previous board meeting she had been tasked with investing an additional \$50,000. Currently, the investment strategy is 44 percent in equities and 56 percent in fixed income investments. She and Charles Locklin will meet with a broker and discuss protecting the Society's portfolio.

German Trails Project Report. Larry Deuser reported that GoExplore application and the GTHS and Cultural Tourism are developing a free application. GTHS will sell advertising and services on the application. All sites will be geographically located with respect to the location of the user. Businesses will be afforded a free listing with basic information but can upgrade for additional money. Three letters have been drafted (attached) to potential donors, supporters and advertisers. Changes were suggested and will be incorporated. Deuser emphasized that it is important that donors and supporters are on board before the application is launched.

Annual GTHS Meeting. The GTHS annual meeting will be held in Winedale on September 20-21 (draft schedule and meeting information attached). Attendees registering on-line will receive a \$5 discount. GTHS will celebrate its 35th anniversary at the annual meeting.

Amendments to Bylaws. Charles Locklin presented proposed changes to the GTHS Bylaws. The proposed amendments include a change in the composition of the board of directors to allow for more flexibility for recruiting qualified professional persons to serve while continuing to recognize the special regions of Texas where historical

German Texans established communities. Also the operational effectiveness of the GTHS will be better served in a consistent manner by requiring the retention of 12 directors on the board during transitions and by providing planning continuity through the experiential knowledge of tenured past directors. The change in the German Free School paragraph acknowledges the current situation of a non-functioning Guild and the status of a board committee responsible for maintenance, operation and preservation of the GFS historical property.

Amendments to bylaws may be authorized by a two-thirds vote of the board of directors upon 30-days written notice to all board members prior to the meeting. Notice of the proposed changes was provided to the board of directors on June 21, 2013.

Under the proposed changes, the board of directors shall be composed of fifteen members elected within the residence of the state of Texas. Deleted are the requirements for a member representing the GFS Guild and a representative of each local GTHS affiliate.

The number of directors elected by the membership shall total 15 and shall be maintained at a minimum of 12 during transitions. Directors shall be current GTHS members. It is preferable whenever possible that each of seven directors may be elected from a separate region of the 10 identified Texas Heritage Trail Regions as defined in the area maps published by the Texas Historical Commission. The remaining eight directors shall be elected at large in the state of Texas. The board may appoint for a 12-month term one or two former directors to the board as additional ex-officio members.

These amendments to the Bylaws were approved unanimously after a motion by Bob Flocke and second by Liz Hicks.

Board Member Appointed. Jim Kearney nominated (Bob Flocke second) Jim Gudenrath of Austin to fill vacant board position #5. Unanimously approved.

The date for the next board meeting was set for September 20-21 at the annual meeting.

The board adjourned into executive session at 1:45 to discuss personnel actions. Returned from executive session at 1:50.

Meeting adjourned at 1:55 p.m.

Minutes of the German Texan Heritage Society Annual Membership Meeting - September 21, 2013

The meeting was called to order by board president Mary Whigham at 1:10 p.m. a.m. at Winedale, Texas.

Charles Locklin, Treasurer delivered report as follows.







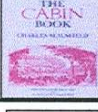

- (1) An outline of major GTHS programs including German heritage events, German language classes for adults and children, education events such as the annual meeting, cultural activities, publications and historical preservation of the German Free School in Austin.
- (2) The annual budget of the Society is divided into administrative costs-22 percent; salaries-26 percent; building and grounds-16 percent; additional expenses 20 percent and programs 12 percent.
- (3) The Society revenues come from donations and membership fees. The current balance in the checking account is \$27,000; savings account-\$30,000 and investments-\$365,000.

Larry Deuser provided members with an update of the developing German Application for smart phones. Members were asked to provide input on German points of interest in their areas. Larry demonstrated a sample of the application.

The meeting adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

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| The Journal |  | ISSN 0730-3106 , 4x per year, 8½ x 11, paperback. Since 1978. Each issue of this member publication contains over 100 pp of German-Texan genealogy, history and related info in English, with occasional German articles translated. | \$5 members \$6 non-GTHS members |
| A Sojourn in Texas, 1846-47 |  | ISBN 1-57168-237-6 , 400 pp, 6 x 9, hardback. Illustrations, maps, index. Edited by W.M. Von-Maszewski. A. Sörgel's Texas Writings. This dual-language edition is filled with observations, advice, and warnings for those who chose to come to Texas. | \$21.00 |
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| Gerken | Herbert | 1119 Nancy Beth Dr | Kerrville | TX | 78028-3446 |
| Germann | James | 3902 Pine Cove Dr | Gastonia | NC | 28056-9209 |
| Gilliland* | Irmgard and William | 7921 Goforth Rd | Dallas | TX | 75238-4134 |
| Girndt | Robert | 1122 Abby Ct | Katy | TX | 77493-1836 |
| Goeke | Angelie | 7818 Goeke Rd | Brenham | TX | 77833-9603 |
| Goetting | Thomas | 3044 Patuxent Overlook Ct | Ellicott City | MD | 21042-2250 |
| Goetz | Edward and Melrose | 2201 E Walnut Ave | Victoria | TX | 77901-4338 |
| Gohmann | Tim | 1501 Peachtree Valley Dr | Round Rock | TX | 78681-1938 |
| Gold | Theresa | 106 Ranchland Dr | San Antonio | TX | 78213-2305 |
| Golenko | Richard | 4718 Sienna Heights Ln | Pasadena | TX | 77505-3815 |
| Gonser | Janis and Amie | 1609 Science Loop | Round Rock | TX | 78681-5617 |

*Lifetime Member

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|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Grampp | C Fred and Karen | 10608 Hard Rock Rd | Austin | TX | 78750-2039 |
| Grasshoff | Ray | 3208 Doe Run | Austin | TX | 78748-1879 |
| Green | Gene and Helen | PO Box 16128 | Houston | TX | 77222-6128 |
| Griggs | Joan | 5150 Haller St | Chappell Hill | TX | 77426-1402 |
| Groeschel | Edna | 1901 Ullrich Ave | Austin | TX | 78756-1125 |
| Gruetzner | Richard | 120 Fox Run Rd | Burnet | TX | 78611-6136 |
| Gruetzner | Cathleen | 701 N. Hwy 281 E-120 | Marble Falls | TX | 78654-0120 |
| Gudenrath | James | 1803 Apricot Glen Dr | Austin | TX | 78746-7850 |
| Guethle | Martha | 31338 Sunlight Dr | Bulverde | TX | 78163-2798 |
| Gully | Dolores and Frank | 7902 FM 765 | San Angelo | TX | 76905-7432 |
| Gunten | Stephen L and Ann Sue | 3 Corby Ln | San Antonio | TX | 78218-6062 |
| Haak | Clyde | PO Box 6 | Hondo | TX | 78861-0006 |
| Haas | E J and Joyce | 4517 Verdome Ln | Houston | TX | 77092-3616 |
| Halstead | Martha | 266 E Elmview Pl | San Antonio | TX | 78209-3808 |
| Hambrick | James | 17405 Priest River Cv | Round Rock | TX | 78681-3528 |
| Hamilton | Christopher | 10701 South IH 35 | Austin | TX | 78747-1847 |
| Hammer | Helen Marie | 8926 Valley View Ln | Houston | TX | 77074-2526 |
| Hanath | Louis and Joycine | 4261 Routt Rd | Chappell Hill | TX | 77426-6021 |
| Hanath | Mae | 5059 Hwy 290 W | Brenham | TX | 77833-0824 |
| Hand | Patsy | 103 Buckingham St | Victoria | TX | 77904-1841 |
| Harper | Carol | PO Box 260841 | Plano | TX | 75026-0841 |
| Harris | Heide | 1612A Roberts Ave | Austin | TX | 78704-4839 |
| Harvel | Carolyn | 3212 Clearview Dr | Austin | TX | 78703-2754 |
| Haschke | Karen | 4208 Venado Dr | Austin | TX | 78731-2021 |
| Haufler | R C | 9 Hwy 27 West | Comfort | TX | 78013-3203 |
| Hause | Mayme | 2614 Cedar Ln | Rosenberg | TX | 77471-6056 |
| Hausmann | Jan | 106 Suncrest Pl | Brandon | MS | 39047-6520 |
| Heaton* | William | 23298 Park Ensenada | Calabasas | CA | 91302-1711 |
| Hecht | Dorothy | 1906 Greenbrook Pkwy | Austin | TX | 78723-3438 |
| Hedstrom | Elke | 622 Perdido Dr | Garland | TX | 75043-5126 |
| Heinen | Hubert and Ursula | 4505 Spanish Oak Trl | Austin | TX | 78731-5217 |
| Heinsohn | Carolyn | 1034 S Madison | La Grange | TX | 78945-3304 |
| Henderson | Judy | 11900 Springwater Cir | Austin | TX | 78753-2431 |
| Hendricks | Margot | 1652 Hanz Dr | New Braunfels | TX | 78130-2454 |
| Herring | E Dale | 1800 FM 2132 | Talpa | TX | 76882-5711 |
| Herring | Billie Grace | 1510 Glencrest | Austin | TX | 78723-1154 |
| Hertel | Herbert | 6705 Melrose Dr | McLean | VA | 22101-2924 |
| Hicks | Elizabeth | 746 Edgebrook Dr | Houston | TX | 77034-2030 |
| Hillyer | Mark and Jessica | 1214 Parrot Trl | Round Rock | TX | 78681-2746 |
| Hirsch* | Lance | 3372 Rio Cordillera | Boerne | TX | 78006-6060 |
| Hitchcock | Martyn | 1507 Preston Ave | Austin | TX | 78703-1903 |
| Hitzfeld | Margaret and Herman | 3302 Clint Ct | Round Rock | TX | 78664-6237 |
| Hoefler | Sun and Alexander | 6708 Lexington Rd | Austin | TX | 78757-4369 |

*Lifetime Member

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|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----|------------|
| Hoff | Florence | PO Box 55182 | Houston | TX | 77255-5182 |
| Holck | Albert and Velma | 200 Reveille | Austin | TX | 78746-5336 |
| Hollander | Lu | PO Box 2555 | Brenham | TX | 77834-2555 |
| Hollis | Helgard and Patrick | 244 Arendes Dr | New Braunfels | TX | 78132-5125 |
| Holoubek | Hella | 10421 Mourning Dove Dr | Austin | TX | 78750-1639 |
| Holzmann | Herbert | 15315 Pebble Sound | San Antonio | TX | 78232-4135 |
| Horadam | John | 744 Sunnybrook | Burleson | TX | 76028-5216 |
| Horadam | Paige | 9444 Us Hwy 59 S | Victoria | TX | 77905-4105 |
| Hosek | Ivarene | 521 Hospital Blvd | Floresville | TX | 78114-4807 |
| Hudachek | Arthur and Kathryn | 5517 Oakwood Cv #5 | Austin | TX | 78731-4864 |
| Hunt | Alesa | 1496 County Rd 318 | Stephenville | TX | 76401-6676 |
| Hunter | Brent | 513 E Anne St | Austin | TX | 78704-3137 |
| Ihlenfeld | Mathias | 5402 Shoalwood Ave | Austin | TX | 78756 |
| Jacob | Barbara | 3920 Eagles Nest St | Round Rock | TX | 78665-1130 |
| Jahnsen | Zada and Earl | 1360 Bulverde Rd | Bulverde | TX | 78163-4652 |
| Janak | Robert | 545 Threadneedle St | Beaumont | TX | 77705-2415 |
| Jassermé | Julien | 9801 Stonelake Blvd Ap 1633 | Austin | TX | 78759-6583 |
| Jenkins | Janice | 2113 Cimarron Trl | Austin | TX | 78745 |
| Johnson | James | 185 Lake Trail Dr | Double Oak | TX | 75077-3006 |
| Johnson | L Abigail | 505 East Lake | Taylor | TX | 76574-1815 |
| Johnson* | Anita | 5413 Mountain Cedar Cv | Austin | TX | 78731-4503 |
| Juengermann | R A | 3225 Rosemeade Dr #1812 | Ft. Worth | TX | 76116-0975 |
| Jurajda | Darron and Inger | 712 Le Ann Ln | Cedar Park | TX | 78613-6701 |
| Jurgens | Evalyn | 8022 Falmouth Dr | Austin | TX | 78757-7727 |
| Kahn | Peter and Anna | 15707 Tanya Cir | Houston | TX | 77079-5060 |
| Kalteyer | Charles and Alicean | 70 St Stephens School Rd | Austin | TX | 78746-2425 |
| Kamphoefner | Walter | 3209 Deer Trl | Bryan | TX | 77807-3230 |
| Kanute | Will | 3400 Welborn St # 123 | Dallas | TX | 75219-5206 |
| Karcher | Helen | 302 Buckeye Trl | West Lake Hills | TX | 78746-4422 |
| Kearney | James | 2582 FM 2434 | Weimar | TX | 78962-3656 |
| Keimling | Siegi | 6402 Yaupon Dr | Austin | TX | 78759-7735 |
| Kelm | Jan | 9101 Hwy 36 N | Brenham | TX | 77833-8419 |
| Kempff | Christine and Carlos | 10107 Wild Dunes Dr | Austin | TX | 78747-1310 |
| Kennedy | Ursel | 5294 Bayou Dr | Dickinson | TX | 77539-6563 |
| Kiel | Frank and Alice Ruth | 133 Skyline Dr | Comfort | TX | 78013-2801 |
| Kim | Marianne | 7503 Anaqua Dr | Austin | TX | 78750-7913 |
| Kirchhof | Richard | 6102 B Bullard Dr | Austin | TX | 78757-4451 |
| Kittok | Michael and Cindy | 2804 Goldbridge Dr | Austin | TX | 78745-6851 |
| Klein | Henry and Kenneth | 4111 La Place Dr | Dallas | TX | 75220-5041 |
| Klein | Dwayne and Barbara | 8500 Dorotha Ct | Austin | TX | 78759-8111 |
| Kleinheider | Julia | 3400 Edloe St Apt 335 | Houston | TX | 77027-6511 |
| Klement | Will and Julie | 4217 N Taylor Rd | Palmhurst | TX | 78573-9330 |
| Kneschk | Norman and Gracie | 619 CR 231A | Jonesboro | TX | 76538-1375 |
| Knezek* | Robert and Laverne | 4901 Racquet Club Dr | Arlington | TX | 76017-2627 |

*Lifetime Member

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----|------------|
| Knuppel | Magdalene | 304 Hickory Hollow Ln | Brenham | TX | 77833-9237 |
| Koehl | Michael and Judy | PO Box 1424 | Huntsville | TX | 77342-1424 |
| Koenig* | Rodney and Mary | 2720 University Blvd | Houston | TX | 77005-3440 |
| Koenig | Herbert and Mary | PO Box 431648 | Houston | TX | 77243-1648 |
| Koenig | Jon Todd | 8809 Whispering Trail | Austin | TX | 78737-8522 |
| Kokinda | Ingrid E | 9202 Attleboro St | San Antonio | TX | 78217-4202 |
| Koppelman | Elinor | 3909 Sidehill Path | Austin | TX | 78731-1417 |
| Kramer | Gerald and Suzanne | 1916 Clark Rd | Crowley | TX | 76036-9715 |
| Kraus | Christopher and Kristine | 224 Berryessa Pass | Austin | TX | 78732-1264 |
| Krause* | Michael and Connie | 10167 Schoenthal Rd | New Braunfels | TX | 78132-4300 |
| Krebs | Hilmer | 7444 Spring Village Dr #WC-212 | Springfield | VA | 22150-4454 |
| Krebs | Arno | 3235 Walnut Creek Ct | Bryan | TX | 77807-4852 |
| Kregel | Shelli Dinius-Hix and Jon | 3300 Winding Creek Dr | Austin | TX | 78735-1476 |
| Kretzschmar | Samuel | 2280 Bent Pine St | Melbourne | FL | 32935-7144 |
| Kretzschmar | Charles and Angelina | 130 Navato Blvd | San Antonio | TX | 78232-2200 |
| Kruse* | Paul | 1101 South Blue Bell Rd | Brenham | TX | 77833-4413 |
| Kuehn | Larry and Sheila | 3001 Burks Ln | Austin | TX | 78732-2115 |
| Kuentz | Patsy | 13031 Hunters Ridge St | San Antonio | TX | 78230-2847 |
| Ladewig | Curt | 20001 Cooper Cir | Lago Vista | TX | 78645-7936 |
| Laubach | Willburn | 8400 Shenandoah Dr | Austin | TX | 78753-5741 |
| Lee | Janice and Donald | 818 Thornbranch Dr | Houston | TX | 77079-5410 |
| Leonhardt | Loretta | 278 John Craft Rd | Red Rock | TX | 78662-2658 |
| Lessmann | Wayne | 805 W Main St | Brenham | TX | 77833-3550 |
| Lewis | Gert | 9407 Lantana Dr | San Antonio | TX | 78217-5011 |
| Lichte | H W | 4208 Southpark Dr | Amarillo | TX | 79109-5127 |
| Liehse | Gerhard and Martha | 104 Live Oak Loop Spur | Whitney | TX | 76692-3000 |
| Lill | Craig | PO Box 300934 | Austin | TX | 78703-0016 |
| Lochte | Romelia and Michael | 8515 Mantano Rdg | Helotes | TX | 78023-4704 |
| Locker | Kathryn and Ernest | 224 Luther Dr | San Antonio | TX | 78212-2019 |
| Locklin | Charles and Beverly | 7507 Long Point Dr | Austin | TX | 78731-1215 |
| Loesch | Mabel | 2140 E Scott St | Pensacola | FL | 32503-4957 |
| Loesch | Frieda | 3374 Chevy Chase Dr | Houston | TX | 77019-3102 |
| Loesch | Donald | 8861 Tegeler Rd | Bellville | TX | 77418-3707 |
| Lucas | Anya and Jeff | 101 Wilmington Ct | Southlake | TX | 76092-8494 |
| Luckenbach | Carl and Vickie | 495 Valley View Ln | Fredericksburg | TX | 78624-6766 |
| Ludwig | Yvonne | 3214 W Woodlawn Ave | San Antonio | TX | 78228-4921 |
| Luedecke | John and Jo Ann | 4717 Hackamore Dr N | Colorado Springs | CO | 80918-2628 |
| Magruder | Tom and Lori | 7203 Montana Norte | Austin | TX | 78731-2125 |
| Makowski | Edwin | 2109 Colorado St | Mission | TX | 78572-7482 |
| Mark | Hans and Marion | 1710-III Rockmoor Pl | Austin | TX | 78703-2064 |
| Marquardt* | Dona and Lewis | 7116 Foxtree Cv | Austin | TX | 78750-7918 |
| Marshall | Adrienne | 304 Oakcrest Dr | Cedar Park | TX | 78613-3416 |
| Massirer | Van and Mary | 124 Canaan Church Rd | Crawford | TX | 76638-3328 |

*Lifetime Member

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----|------------|
| Masterson | Marie | 2505 River Oaks Blvd | Houston | TX | 77019-5827 |
| Mattern | Michael and Angelika | 1315 W Forest Dr | Houston | TX | 77043-4520 |
| Matthijetz* | Sandra | 2020 Emil Rd | La Grange | TX | 78945-5229 |
| Mayo | Billy | 2083 Forest Hills | League City | TX | 77573-5730 |
| McCarty | John and Louise | 24269 Dilworth | Harlingen | TX | 78552-2426 |
| McElroy | Pat and Terry | 7881 Lakewood Dr | Austin | TX | 78750-8169 |
| McFatter | Karin | 7707 S IH35 #714 | Austin | TX | 78744-5525 |
| McNatt | Logan | 4419 Clawson Rd | Austin | TX | 78745-1039 |
| McNeill | John | 42 Willowdale Dr | Rochester | NY | 14618-2330 |
| Mellenbruch | Julia | 4100 Jackson Ave Apt 444 | Austin | TX | 78731-6080 |
| Mersiovsky | Weldon | PO Box 502 | Walburg | TX | 78673-0502 |
| Merz | Carl and Carmen | 30225 Briarcrest Dr | Georgetown | TX | 78628-1153 |
| Meyer | Mikki | 1522 Stockade Ranch Rd | Paige | TX | 78659-4360 |
| Meyer | Richard | 3905 Pete's Path | Austin | TX | 78731-6120 |
| Michalke | Arnold and Diana | 4616 Star Flower Dr | Chantilly | VA | 20151-2424 |
| Micklitz | Karl and Lucy | PO Box 366 | Brookshire | TX | 77423-0366 |
| Micklitz | Hans | 4120 Running Spgs | San Antonio | TX | 78261-2115 |
| Milbitz | Rudolf and Liselotte | 2101 Fawkes Ln | Roanoke | TX | 76262-9048 |
| Miller | Helen | 809 Dickens Dr | Waco | TX | 76710-5707 |
| Mistrot | Bernice and Gus | 12800 Briar Forest Dr, #83 | Houston | TX | 77077-2206 |
| Mitchell | Kevin | 3467 Monterrey Oak | San Antonio | TX | 78230-2597 |
| Moore | Jo Ann | 2900 Edgewater Dr | Austin | TX | 78733-1015 |
| Mueller | Juergen Carl | 802 Lamonte Ln | Houston | TX | 77018-4438 |
| Murr | Priscilla | 1710 Palma Plaza | Austin | TX | 78703-3931 |
| Murray | Claudia and Marc | 1803 Real Wind Cv | Austin | TX | 78746-2124 |
| Nagel | Leroy | 9920 Bundoran Dr | Austin | TX | 78717-3914 |
| Naumann | Frank | 2295 Etting Rd | Oxnard | CA | 93033-6865 |
| Navarro | Cleopatra | PO Box 26634 | Austin | TX | 78755-0634 |
| Neely* | Robert | 105 E Hacienda St | Bellville | TX | 77418-3103 |
| Neill | Peggy | 1114 Woodworth Dr | Alice | TX | 78332-3748 |
| Nelson | Gary | 2842 Valwood Pkwy | Dallas | TX | 75234-3532 |
| Nelson | Joyce and F Murphy | 1419 Ridgehaven Dr | Austin | TX | 78723-2528 |
| Neuhaus | Marcia | PO Box 93 | Tow | TX | 78672-0093 |
| Neuse | Mary Jean | 504 S Ponton | Gonzales | TX | 78629-4700 |
| Nitsch | Charles | 3323 Wildcandle | Spring | TX | 77388-5260 |
| Noelting | Guenther | 2100 Cypress Point W | Austin | TX | 78746-7133 |
| Noll | Wayne | 938 Brock Dr | Corpus Christi | TX | 78412-3342 |
| Nordin | Kristi and Rick | 5303 Kite Tail Drive | Austin | TX | 78730-1423 |
| Oelkers | Ed and Dorothy | 1038 State Hwy 46 South | New Braunfels | TX | 78130-2850 |
| Oliver | Beth and Gary | 6129 Sierra Leon | Austin | TX | 78759-3993 |
| Owen | Bertie | 8040 Frankford Rd #216 | Dallas | TX | 75252-6851 |
| Pantoja | Chris | 2600 Lake Austin Blvd | Austin | TX | 78703-4440 |
| Parma | Pat | 3311 Carolina Way | Richmond | TX | 77406-9680 |
| Parten | Frances | PO Box 864 | Marlin | TX | 76661-0864 |

*Lifetime Member

| | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Patterson | Patsy and Thomas | 5315 Boyce Springs Dr | Houston | TX | 77066-2503 |
| Pearce | La Verne | 221 Woodland Ave | New Braunfels | TX | 78130-6062 |
| Pemberton | Gary | 1008 Pine Creek Dr | Pflugerville | TX | 78660-2871 |
| Perkins | Ida and Roy | PO Box 244 | Comfort | TX | 78013-0244 |
| Pfeiffer | Ann Maria and Fred | 213 Washington St | San Antonio | TX | 78204-1336 |
| Phillips | Linda | PO Box 5793 | Katy | TX | 77491-5793 |
| Pigott | Chad | 9203 Quail Rock Cove | Austin | TX | 78758-6622 |
| Pino | Barbara | 232 Meadowbrook Dr | San Antonio | TX | 78232-2117 |
| Powell | Gaylon | 109 Mays Lane | Jarrell | TX | 76537-1755 |
| Pressler | Paul and Nancy | 5118 Holly Terrace Dr | Houston | TX | 77056-2100 |
| Prilop | Laverne | 2602 Indian Ridge | San Antonio | TX | 78231-1905 |
| Pruessner | Robert | 201 McDermott St, Apt 108 | Deer Park | TX | 77536-4995 |
| Pruett | Nettie | 11375 W US Hwy 290 | Harper | TX | 78631-6325 |
| Pulliam | Emylou | 7606 Crossmeadow Dr | Austin | TX | 78750-8212 |
| Quiring | Darlene | 911 Holly Hill Dr | Sugar Land | TX | 77478-2666 |
| Rabago | Rogerio and Christa | 8527 Adirondack Trl | Austin | TX | 78759-7918 |
| Raetzsch-Saenz | Betty | 607 Thrush Dr | Leander | TX | 78641-2963 |
| Rahe | Alton | 940 Oak Ln | New Braunfels | TX | 78130-6069 |
| Randow | Joe and Sue | 13107 Easley Dr | Manchaca | TX | 78652-6830 |
| Rasco | Carol and Dennis | 101 Catalpa | Lake Jackson | TX | 77566-6003 |
| Ratiu* | Ion | 4401 Michaels Cv | Austin | TX | 78746-1602 |
| Reilly | Alexandria and Kevin | 4001 Wilderness Path Bend | Cedar Park | TX | 78613-7481 |
| Reimann | Kathleen | 2108 E Mistletoe Ave | Victoria | TX | 77901-3523 |
| Reinhart | James | 2903 Montebello Ct | Austin | TX | 78746 |
| Reue | Margery | 2045 Desco Dr | Austin | TX | 78748-3419 |
| Rice* | Donald and Velma | 810 Front Street | Yoakum | TX | 77995-3058 |
| Richter | Dan | 1207 W St John | Austin | TX | 78757-1935 |
| Riedel | Maria and Klaus | 1900 Little Elm Trail #156 | Cedar Park | TX | 78613-2850 |
| Rittimann | Carmen | 710 Rittimann Rd | Spring Branch | TX | 78070-4915 |
| Roach | Michael | 1626 Royal Hill Drive | Austin | TX | 78741-5539 |
| Rodriguez | Arnoldo and Renate | PO Box 11669 | Austin | TX | 78711-1669 |
| Roeder | Flora Lee | 2515 Shakespeare St #2 | Houston | TX | 77030-1028 |
| Rogillio | Deta | 17231 Blackhawk Blvd Apt 206 | Friendswood | TX | 77546-3439 |
| Rohde | David and Judy | 4205 Cliffwood Cv | Austin | TX | 78759-7307 |
| Roitsch | Delma | 1956 County Rd 308 | Lexington | TX | 78947-9769 |
| Rosenbaum | Melvin | 13927 Ludgate Pass | Houston | TX | 77034-5450 |
| Rosenbaum | Doris | 5931 Sanford Rd | Houston | TX | 77096-5836 |
| Rosenberg | Eric and Amanda | 11117 Calavar Dr | Austin | TX | 78726-1334 |
| Rossner | Willowdeen | 319 Brees Blvd | San Antonio | TX | 78209-4825 |
| Rothermel | Dorothy | 2504 Brookbend Dr | Brenham | TX | 77833-9245 |

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|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----|------------|
| Rudeloff | Joycelyn | 101 Cardinal Ave | San Antonio | TX | 78209-4435 |
| Ruley | Jason and Lisa | 8909 Lomita Verde Ct | Austin | TX | 78749-4209 |
| Russell | Geneva | 6101 Grand Court Rd Apt 217 | San Angelo | TX | 76901-9615 |
| Ryan | Karl | 122 Sonnyland Dr | Canyon Lake | TX | 78133-5208 |
| Saenz | Betty | 607 Thrush Drive | Leander | TX | 78641 |
| Sander | Janet | 11311 Jack Rabbit Trl | Austin | TX | 78750-1319 |
| Santivenere | Linda | 3104 Point O'Woods | Austin | TX | 78735-1500 |
| Scheel | Clarence and Jean | 21019 Cedar Branch | Garden Ridge | TX | 78266-2514 |
| Schlortt | Hermann | 3655 CR 142 | Floresville | TX | 78114-4318 |
| Schmidt | Nathan and Sara | 10004 Wurzbach Rd | San Antonio | TX | 78230-2214 |
| Schneider | D J | 163 Ellen St | New Braunfels | TX | 78130-1837 |
| Schneider | Lillian | 238 Sharmain Pl | San Antonio | TX | 78221-1842 |
| Schneider | Michael | 808 Abbie St | Pleasanton | CA | 94566-7502 |
| Schoener | Herman | 3230 Margaret Mary Ln | Belleville | IL | 62221-7019 |
| Schoener | Marcella | 3202 W 2nd St | Taylor | TX | 76574-5609 |
| Schoppe | Dan and Agnes | 1008 Auburn Dr | Arlington | TX | 76012-5300 |
| Schultz | Ivan and Ida | 703 Indigo St | San Antonio | TX | 78216-3407 |
| Schultz | Scott | 1260 McCormick Rd | Fayetteville | TX | 78940-5290 |
| Schultze | Ruth Ann | 200 W Tank Hollow Rd | Poteet | TX | 78065-3577 |
| Schulze | Arthur | 114 Bluebonnet Ln | Wharton | TX | 77488-9449 |
| Schumacher | Carl | 5655 Lynbrook Dr | Houston | TX | 77056-2010 |
| Schuster | Reinhard | 715 Maltese Cross Dr | Austin | TX | 78748-2402 |
| Schwab | Curtis | 1636 Shadow Valley Dr | Ogden | UT | 84403-4627 |
| | | | | | |
| Schweinitz | Hans and Helga | 19117 Ganton Ct | Pflugerville | TX | 78660-5003 |
| Schwettmann | Duane | 4900 Mustang Rd | Brenham | TX | 77833-8747 |
| Scott | Laura | PO Box 90 | Gatesville | TX | 76528-0090 |
| Seele | William and Margo | 9711 Springview Ln | Houston | TX | 77080-1243 |
| Seideman | Charles | 11109 Spicewood Club Dr | Austin | TX | 78750-2858 |
| Seidensticker | Brenda | 302 FM 473 | Comfort | TX | 78013-3621 |
| Sensenev | Lore | 127 Moonstone Dr | San Antonio | TX | 78233-6540 |
| | | | | | |
| Shaddock | Carroll and Dorothea | 2310 Underwood St | Houston | TX | 77030-3622 |
| Shenberger | Lloyd | 1615 S Goat Rdg | Pipe Creek | TX | 78063-5365 |
| Siden | John | 1803 Deerwood Cir | West Sacramento | CA | 95691-4035 |
| Siemssen | John and Janet | 227 Mariposa Loop | New Braunfels | TX | 78132-3352 |
| | | | | | |
| Singer | Mark and Hermine | 23222 Dotie Trl | Spicewood | TX | 78669-1593 |
| Skarda | Patricia | 2701 An County Road 319 | Frankston | TX | 75763-6437 |
| Smart | Terry and Bridget | 1025 Canterbury Hill St | San Antonio | TX | 78209-6042 |
| Smith | Marilyn | 2014 Emerson Ln | Denton | TX | 76209-1368 |
| Smith | Joan | Rt 2, Box 330 | Yorktown | TX | 78164-9531 |
| Smith | Mary Jane | PO Box 771 | San Marcos | TX | 78667-0771 |
| Snell | Ronald | 1811 Heatherglen Ln | Austin | TX | 78758-3571 |
| Snider | Virginia | PO Box 268 | Waller | TX | 77484-0268 |
| Soefje | Louie and Janet | 5702 Beacon Dr | Austin | TX | 78734-1425 |

*Lifetime Member

| | | | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------------------|----------------|----|------------|
| Sossamon | Brandon | PO Box 110 | Walburg | TX | 78673-0110 |
| Spachholz | Dieter | 3209 Granada Dr | Mesquite | TX | 75181-4276 |
| Speir | Elwyn and Anna Marie | 15 Las Brisas Dr | Austin | TX | 78746-5328 |
| Spencer | Robin and Robert | 100 Wynnedale Rd | Narberth | PA | 19072-1727 |
| Spreen | Esther and William | 1427 Mockingbird Ln | Seguin | TX | 78155-4016 |
| Spreen | Mary Ann and Louis | 6025 Mike Nesmith St | San Antonio | TX | 78238-1615 |
| Stachowitz | Annette | 4611 Shoal Creek Blvd | Austin | TX | 78756-2914 |
| Stade | Thomas | 4015 W 7th St | Fort Worth | TX | 76107-1621 |
| Stadler | Doris | 5010 Covington Ln | Temple | TX | 76502-7117 |
| Starr | Lillian | 622 Red Rock Ranch Rd | Red Rock | TX | 78662-4536 |
| Steigerwald* | Lacee and Todd | 14604 Mansfield Dam Ct #5 | Austin | TX | 78734-2017 |
| Steinhagen | Henry | 1554 Amanda | Canyon Lake | TX | 78133-5359 |
| Sterzing | Philip | 1407 W 51st Street | Austin | TX | 78756-2607 |
| Stewart* | Anne | 516 High St | Comfort | TX | 78013-2143 |
| Stieghan | Don | 3 Hoke Smith Blvd, Apt E 209 | Greenville | SC | 29615-5551 |
| Stone | Monika and William | 4006 Cortina Dr | Austin | TX | 78749-4924 |
| Straach | Eugene | 4505 Ivy Dr | Mesquite | TX | 75150-1055 |
| Stuckenschmidt | Leon and Pam | 128 W Creekview Dr | Fredericksburg | TX | 78624-5427 |
| Taborsky | Pamela and Ivan | 7780 Yaupon Dr | Austin | TX | 78759-6456 |
| Teich | Susan and Leonard | 2240 Glen Haven Blvd | Houston | TX | 77030-3606 |
| Thomas | Mary | 2109 Rockwood Cir | Bryan | TX | 77807-2714 |
| Thompson* | Anna | 3350 FM 1496 | Dublin | TX | 76446-8136 |
| Thompson | Charles and Janice | 6203 Sugar Hill Dr | Houston | TX | 77057-1144 |
| Thompson | N J | 4501 Kalama Dr | Austin | TX | 78749-3834 |
| Thonhoff | Robert and Victoria | 13503 Ascend Ter | San Antonio | TX | 78249-1788 |
| Tieman | Robert | 5811 Mesa Dr #1116 | Austin | TX | 78731-3761 |
| Tippens | Matthew and Leslie | 766 Rosemary Dr | New Braunfels | TX | 78130-5358 |
| Toll* | Elo | 504 E Park St | Cedar Park | TX | 78613-3055 |
| Tomlin | Ann | 102 N Church St | Center | TX | 75935-3806 |
| Tomlin | Suzanne | 7104 Shadywood Dr | Austin | TX | 78745-6464 |
| Townley | Robin and Robert | 11907 Canyon Rock Lane | Tomball | TX | 77377-7633 |
| Traeger | John | 2604 Harrowden Dr | Austin | TX | 78727-3112 |
| Treibs | Glen and Peggy | 1099 Treibs Rd | Fredericksburg | TX | 78624-6763 |
| Trenckmann* | Helen | 2602 Thomas Dr | Austin | TX | 78703-1641 |
| Treybig | Arliss | PO Box 1236 | El Campo | TX | 77437-1236 |
| Turnbo | Verda | 120 Bar L Mesa Dr | Cedar Creek | TX | 78612-3137 |
| Ueber | Eric, Vivian, Nikolas, Kirsten and Isabel | 4100 Del Robles Drive | Austin | TX | 78727 |
| Uecker | Jerald | PO Box 92 | Ingleside | TX | 78362-0092 |
| Uhlig | Larry | 1224 Reitz Quinn Rd | Cat Spring | TX | 78933-5331 |

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| | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----|------------|
| Ullrich | Karen | 2533 Star Grass Cir | Austin | TX | 78745-7653 |
| Vasquez | Leslie and Ilene | 2807 Cactus Dr | Killeen | TX | 76549-8575 |
| Vaughan | Muriel | PO Box 1621 | Kingsville | TX | 78364-1621 |
| Vodicka | Helen | 4831 W Lawther Dr Apt 114 | Dallas | TX | 75214-1848 |
| Voelkel | Eugene and Jane | 4 Ravens Perch | Bryan | TX | 77808-9719 |
| Vogel | Lee | 318 Rua De Matta | San Antonio | TX | 78232-1213 |
| Vogt | John | 1252 N Main | Boerne | TX | 78006-3013 |
| Vogt | Marilyn | 337 FM 474 | Boerne | TX | 78006-7809 |
| Voigt | Wendel | 1215 Mattapan Dr | Pflugerville | TX | 78660-2927 |
| Voltin | A T | 653 St Hwy 53 | Rosebud | TX | 76570-3079 |
| Von-Maszewski | Wolfram | 1705 Willow Dr | Richmond | TX | 77469-4844 |
| von-Rosenberg* | Arthur and Frances | 800 Phantom Rider Trl | Spring Branch | TX | 78070-5769 |
| von Rosenberg* | Marjorie | 104 High Trail Dr | Georgetown | TX | 78633-4515 |
| Wallace | Rudolph and Ruth | PO Box 2616 | San Angelo | TX | 76902-2616 |
| Warncke | John and Carol | 10442 Grand Park Dr | San Antonio | TX | 78239-1527 |
| Warneke | Jean and Bob | 310 Legrande Ave | Austin | TX | 78704-1849 |
| Watkins | Neal | 1604 Sundown Dr | Austin | TX | 78738-5330 |
| Weaver | Nevilee | 18710 Rosehill Rd | Tomball | TX | 77377-3545 |
| Weber | Walter | 204 Houston St | Port Lavaca | TX | 77979-2630 |
| Weeren | Edward | 4005 Far West Blvd | Austin | TX | 78731-2929 |
| Weiershausen | Flo and J R | 1813 Dexter St | Austin | TX | 78704-2106 |
| Weigl | Julia | 3209 Creekbend Dr | Garland | TX | 75044-2021 |
| Weigl | Tom, Jeannie & Beth | 552 FM 1209 | Bastrop | TX | 78602-3128 |
| Welch | Sanja | 12223 Tyson Cv, Unit A | Austin | TX | 78758-5306 |
| Werchan | James and Sophie | 4504 Tejas Trail | Austin | TX | 78745-1541 |
| Wessels | Madeline and George | 615 Many Oaks St | San Antonio | TX | 78232-2726 |
| West | Jim and Gerri | 11301 Nutwood Cv | Austin | TX | 78726-1300 |
| Westmoreland | Harrison and Brenda | 402 Orth St | Yoakum | TX | 77995-3626 |
| Whigham | Mary and Larry | 16100 McCraven School Rd | Washington | TX | 77880-5008 |
| Wiedenmeier | Leni and Mario | 4213 Shoal Creek Blvd | Austin | TX | 78756-3518 |
| Wilke | Marshal | 2918 Villa Sur Trl | Dallas | TX | 75228-1749 |
| Wilkinson | Agnes | 6302 Shoal Creek Blvd | Austin | TX | 78757-2724 |
| Williams | Carolyn | 171 White Forest Ln | Livingston | TX | 77351 |
| Williamson | Jane | 704 Willow Creek Dr | Woodway | TX | 76712-3571 |
| Wixson | Douglas | 2108 Griswold Ln | Austin | TX | 78703-3010 |
| Wolff | Henry | 1704 Milam | Victoria | TX | 77901-3120 |
| Wolff | Melba | 206 County Road 218 | Three Rivers | TX | 78071-2540 |
| Wolsch | Eddie | 404 N Foley | Seymour | TX | 76380-2016 |
| Wright | Michael | 13234 Woodbend Ln | Dallas | TX | 75243-2130 |
| Wright | Jeannette | 4505 Madrone Dr | Schertz | TX | 78154-1150 |
| Wunneburger | Peggy | PO Box 178 | Altair | TX | 77412-0178 |
| Wurpes | Dieter and Katie | 1209 Felsmere Dr | Pflugerville | TX | 78660-2937 |

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| | | | | | |
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| Wyble | Brenda | 770 Katherene Ave | Bridge City | TX | 77611-4704 |
| Young | Clara and Milton | 1932 Frazar Rd | Sealy | TX | 77474-8439 |
| Young | Jo Ann | PO Box 485 | Yorktown | TX | 78164-0485 |
| Young | Julius | 5700 Shoalwood Ave | Austin | TX | 78756-1122 |
| Zirkel | Raymond and Charlyne | 2518 Old Hickory Trl | San Antonio | TX | 78230-4605 |
| Zoerb | Eric | 4916 Post Oak Timber Dr | Houston | TX | 77056-2212 |
| Zunker | Gordon and Corinne | 35651 Blanco Rd #2 | Bulverde | TX | 78163-1602 |

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