

A Letter From Our President

Dear Members,

We had a good membership meeting on October 21st. It is too bad not more of you were able to attend.

Our guest speaker was Vicki Pieser, the director of the Brown County Historical Society. She gave us a very interesting and informative presentation on the future plans of the BCHS. It was a good reminder on how important they are to us and why we should help them in their campaign to care for the past and build for the future.

Louie Lindmeyer, our vice president and editor of our newsletter, gave a presentation explaining some of the things that go into writing the newsletter. Louie is also our organizations historian and, among other things, updates our membership list. He noted that recently we had a bigger than usual increase in membership. The largest number coming from areas a good distance outside of New Ulm. None of us can say for sure what is causing this, but I personally think the good job Louie does in putting together these newsletters has something to do with it.

I gave a presentation on what our organization has accomplished thus far in 1995. It included not only what has taken place, but led into things coming up in the future. One thing our board of directors has been concerned about is the possibility of having to raise dues. This was discussed with the members and after explaining why the board is considering this, the members decided the dues should be raised to ten dollars per year. Our board of directors will follow up on this. We will to draft a letter which then will be sent to all members explaining the details of this decision.

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome Gerald Gulden to our board of directors. He along with incumbents, Charlotte Kastanek Hoppe, Pat Kretsch, and Mariann Tremel were elected to three year terms. I congratulate all of them and look forward to working with them.

There were four board of directors whose terms were expiring. Along with Charlotte, Pat, and Mariann our dear departed friend Emmet Hoffman was included on this list. Charlotte, Pat, and Mariann expressed their desire to continue serving on the board, and their names were placed in nomination. Besides Gerald Gulden others who agreed to have their names placed on the ballot were Marg Saffert, Leon Stahtherr, Denis Warta, and Donald Zwach. I thank all of them for considering to serve our

organization in this capacity. The votes were to consider everyone a well qualified candidate.

I came away from this meeting with a very good and I am looking forward to the future. We are heading in the right direction, and I can't wait working on some of our new projects.

Paul Kretsch,
President

Our Readers Write

I really enjoyed the latest Society newsletter was very impressed with The Story of the Family. The details about the village are interesting. It gave such a good idea of the ownership of their farms and important events in their lives which I have not found elsewhere was an amazing article. I am eager to read p

Joan Kohler Littlefield
Irvine, CA.

Horn Player Wanted

The German-Bohemian Heritage Singers are looking for a horn player to complement their other musicians. Practices are once a week on Tuesday evenings with performances throughout the year. You play any type of horn and are willing to volunteer your time please call Paul Kretsch 507-354-2763.

Dues Increased

Due to rising costs of printing and postage for the newsletter and the upcoming purchase of a computer system, the board of directors have along with the members who attended the meeting on October 21, to increase our family dues to \$10.00. A letter will soon be at your door (if it hasn't already arrived) explaining why the increase is needed and outlining how the increase will occur.

From The Old Wo

To The New

(Editors note: In our March 1995 newsletter Angie Portner of New Ulm wrote asking if anyone knew how our ancestors prepared for the long journey to America. The answer appears here in an article sent to us by Linda Schnobrich of St. Bonifacius, MN. Linda writes that much of the information was taken from Land of Their Choice, The Immigrants Write Home, by Theodore Blegan. Thank you Linda!)

It was the intrigue of the new and the supposed escape from the problems facing them in the old country that brought emigrants to the new world. Letters from those who had already emigrated, posters and newspapers boasting of land and opportunities in America and even visits from sea captains or other agents of vessels combined to encourage peoples decisions to leave their countries. The ocean trip itself would take between 6 and 12 weeks, but the preparation for this undertaking would take far longer. It was generally thought that leaving early in the spring was perfect so as to reach the settlement by midsummer or shortly after that time. In that way some crops could be raised even the first year, things like buckwheat, potatoes and turnips, all of which were stored for the winter. The result was that the spring months of March, April and May became the biggest season for emigration.

Before leaving the old country, the emigrants often held auctions to sell all but what they could take with them. They traveled with large chests, their names and addresses inscribed upon them. They needed to have provisions lasting at least twelve weeks, bringing such items as pork, dried meat, salted meat, dried herring, smoked herring, dried fish, butter, cheese, primost, milk, beer, flour, peas, cereal, potatoes, rye rusks, coffee, tea and sugar. There was danger of sickness on the voyage and so they were also advised to bring brandy, vinegar and a couple of bottles of wine as well as raisins, and prunes to make a soup for the seasick; a cathartic; sulfur powder and ointment for "the itch", Hoffman's drops and spirits of camphor. For cleanliness, they were urged to be supplied with linen for change, saltwater soap for washing and good fine combs.

The captain had to supply wood and water for 12 weeks and the emigrants were strongly urged to

have formal contracts drawn up with the agents before sailing. The emigrants had to their own light. They took cooking utensils, which was an iron plate for baking flat bre packed their butter in special kegs (some holding as much as a hundred pounds and spoiling before the trip ended). The emigrants whatever clothes they could. If there was anything left in their trunks, they liked to take silver tobacco pipes, rifles, and as many tools as possible. It took many months to prepare for such a trip it was not uncommon to finally arrive at a port and find the vessel was not ready to sail, so they had to camp at the pier or find the most inexpensive lodgings possible, where they had to only spend their money, but eat their rationed food.

In a letter written by an emigrant, the inside of the ship was described as follows: "On a temporary floor built in the hold of a vessel, is a two story structure of spaces for beds, constructed along the length of both sides of the ship, usually wide enough for four persons to sleep in. On deck a modest sized shed fitted up with a number of fireplaces for cooking was erected, also an outbuilding on each side near the rail. Below the floor was a large space reserved for the multitude of large heavy trunks packed to the brim with clothing, bedding and other trappings belonging to the emigrants. In the lower part of the hold were stowed away many large casks of fresh water, enough to last for three months in case the voyage should require that length of time. The provisions boxes and smaller chests belonging to the passengers were placed in rows in the hold and made fast to prevent sliding. There were no separate rooms for men and women. Light was admitted through open hatchways partly through skylights in the deck. But when storms came, no light at all was admitted. When storms came and the hatches were battened down the room of the emigrants was lighted by two oil lamps that were burning night and day and the air was poisoned and amid all the filth."

As they cast off, having said good-bye to their friends and relatives, the captain explained his duties and asked them to be clean, obedient and helpful to each other. Bedding was placed on straw and heaped into bunks. They formed groups of men who were responsible for sweeping, scrubbing and cleaning the common areas. One or two washrooms or cookhouses were set up on deck and the

wood supplied by the vessel, the emigrants took turns in making fires, boiling coffee and tea, cooking porridge and soup and making ready other foods. With many hundreds of persons waiting for a chance to use these facilities, the process was slow and with fires running all day long, there was much smoke and grime, the penetrating smell of old fat fried over and over again, ever pungent. The less aggressive people were often cheated out of their turns or pushed out when their food was only half cooked. When the weather turned stormy, it was difficult for anyone to use the cooking facilities.

There was a vast amount of sickness aboard these ships; often due to inadequate clean water, improperly cooked food, and seasickness that coincided with the often violent storms. During such storms, all the passengers could do is to hold on to the nearest post or bed rail and stay until the rolling sea ceased, often in total darkness. Contagious diseases also plagued the travelers. Cholera, typhus, smallpox, typhoid fever, dysentery and measles were among the many that raged on board emigrant vessels. To minimize illness passengers were advised to exercise on deck and make use of such things as chlorine and vinegar, in desperate attempts at fumigation. Many did not survive the ordeal and burials in mid-ocean were not uncommon.

The resiliency of these brave people and human nature were evident however, despite the hardships. At times the deck rang out with merriment in the evenings. Musical instruments were heard, games were played, people danced and life long connections were formed. The often friendly spirit of the emigrants overcame their class differences and difficulties in understanding each others languages. A very pleasant interlude in the customary voyage was a stop on the Newfoundland banks, where the passengers tried to catch codfish, which often resulted in a feast, the joy of which is perhaps not understood by one who has not lived for weeks on dried and salted meats and hard bread. There were many births and christenings on these vessels, the latter being conducted by the captain. From the stores shared by these people, it is clearly evident that the captain and sailing crew had much to do with experiences they encountered and they all had varying ideas of which countries' captains were best to travel with.

Coming Events

D a n c e - Friday April 12, 1995
Hall, New Ulm, MN.

Memorials In Memory Of . . .

Edward Schroepfer
from Eleanor Kretsch

Arthur Ubl
from Bill and Dianne Embacher

Evira Wiltscheck
from Paul and Janice Kretsch
Eleanor Kretsch
Larry and Elaine Haala
Dan and Trudy Beranek
Randy and Monica Wenninger

Bernice Frederick
from Francis and Frances Brandel

John Eckstein
from George and Angie Portner

Village Spotlight The Village of Wasserau and Rubey Family Part 2

With this issue of the newsletter we give you of the story of the village of Wasserau and the family. This important piece of work will be valuable to those of you doing family history. There are many familiar family names along with dates, villages of residence and house numbers. I would again like to thank Vern Rubey of Nepean for bringing this historic document to my attention. I would also like to thank Johann Gröbn

authored this unusually detailed and wonderfully written story, and Harold Traurig for the many hours it must have taken to translate this document into English. You have all done a great service in preserving our German-Bohemian heritage. Thank you!

THE STORY OF THE RUBEY FAMILY of Wasserau in the Parish of Muttersdorf (St. Sebastian)

**by Johann Gröbner
(Blaibach, West Germany)**

**Translated by Harold Traurig
Lexington, Kentucky
1988**

(Grandson of Andreas and Barbara Rubey of Wasserau)

WASSERAU - Part 2

It is true that the entire region around Wasserau was an outlying border forest region. According to the account of a Commission of the National Assembly in 1579, this outlying forest land was gradually taken over by interested parties from Bischofteinitz (now Horsovsky Tyn) a very old town, Heiligenkreuz and Muttersdorf.

The nobles in Hostau of course also worked to obtain control over some of this forest land. There has been some controversy regarding whether the origins of Wasserau began by the settlement of people from Muttersdorf or from Hostau. But it has already been described how the name of Wasserau likely originated with the name by which Muttersdorf was first known. Later, other settlers from Hostau settled in Wasserau along with those already there from Muttersdorf.

The road from Muttersdorf west to Shonsee on the Bavarian border ran through Wasserau, and the designation of the forest, as associated with the King's lands attached to the royal town of Pfraumberg, extended at least 2 Km west to the last hills before the Radbusa River. It is not sure if any of this land to the west of Wasserau was settled in these early years.

The valleys in this region tend to be long and and get narrower as one passes east to west forest. Those who did take possession of the wanted to be left alone to develop the land a villages, and the administrations in Muttersdorf Hostau between 1180 to 1420, seemed to good relationship with these settlers.

A noble by the name of Raczek became master of the villages of Wasserau, Muttersdorf, Gr Horouschen and Hassatitz in 1379; he lived in Hostau. There is one bit of information from - in that year the master of Wasserau and the people from Muttersdorf built a chapel and the people of Wasserau and nearby Altgramatin contribute to it. Other villages were not named probably because one contributed. Gramatin belonged to the people of Hostau, but certainly the people must have a church nearby at Muttersdorf. The master of the village probably determined which people belonged to - so, people in Wabitz below Heiligenkreuz, Metzling to Ronsperg, Schillig Hostau and Wasserau probably belonged to Hostau parish as well.

One further report states that in 1412, the master of Wasserau [Raczek] built a chapel near the village in Hostau and taxed the people of Wasserau to pay for it. It is not clear why Wasserau people contribute to the construction of chapels in different parishes.

No records are available from Wasserau for the next hundred years. The masters of Wasserau and Altgramatin lived in Hostau. Between 1413 and 1513, probably around 1508, the Master of Hostau, Christof von Gutenstein, sold the village of Gramatin, Schilligkau, Hassatitz, Mir Zwirschen and half of Wasserau to Johann Rabstein. It is interesting to note that at about the same time, Georg von Wiedersberg bought the Muttersdorf estate along with the other villages of Wasserau. Wasserau was divided by the road through it's land so at this time half belonged to Johann von Rabstein in Ronsperg, the other half to Georg von Wiedersberg in Muttersdorf.

About 1445 in Ronsperg, the sons of Johann Rabstein, Wenzel and Adalbert, divided the Ronsperg properties. Wenzel received half of the Ronsperg estate and three small village estates; Adalbert received the other half of the Hostau estate and the village of Gramatin and Wasserau. Johann died in 1513.

his sister Anna inherited his property. Upon her death in 1586, it was inherited by her husband Georg von Gutenstein. As a result of Georg von Gutenstein's activities, Hostau was now raised to the status of "town". He further established that his subjects, including the people of Wasserau, could only bring their produce to the market in Hostau for sale. If the Wasserau subjects disobey this order the Master in Hostau was entitled to take the subject's horse, wagon and produce for his own use.

After the death of Georg von Gutenstein in 1593, his cousin, Heinrich Laurenz, Earl of Gutenstein, inherited the estates. In addition to this, he obtained Gramatin and Wasserau. But Heinrich Laurenz was a protestant and was an enemy of the Catholic King of Bohemia. He was a leader in a revolt against the king which led to the battle called "Slaughter on White Mountain", in 1618. He was taken prisoner and all his possessions were taken away. In 1622 the whole Hostau estate was purchased by the nobleman Sdenko Wratislav von Mittrowitz and then sold to Prothus Czernin von Chudinetz who had many other estates. He died in 1634 and his daughter, wife of Ludwig von Starhemberg, inherited the properties. In 1656, the entire Hostau estate including Wasserau was sold to the Earl Adam Mathias von Trautmannsdorf who lived in Bischofteinitz (A larger town about 20 miles east of Wasserau, now called Horsovsky Tyn.) for 120,000 gold Florens. Later, Adam Mathias von Trautmannsdorf was elevated to the rank of Prince of Bohemia. Later that year it was decreed that every household had to contribute grain and oats, and for those who had it, also smoked meat, to support the school teacher in Muttersdorf. This was due on the Feast of Epiphany and the teacher had to give 2/3's of it to the parish priest.

In 1675 the list of Wasserau contributors to the church in Muttersdorf were recorded. These householders were: Michl Milmayer, Hans Hirma, Hans Pa, Nilolaus Himmelstein, Hans Weber, Chaluppner and Wolfgang Pritzl. It is not clear how Wasserau finally came to belong to the Muttersdorf parish. Although Wasserau contributed to the building of a chapel at the Muttersdorf church in 1400, Wasserau was also required to support the building of a chapel in Hostau in 1412; thus, in these early years it seems that Wasserau belonged to the Hostau estate. But possibly as a result of the wars between the Catholics and the Protestants at this time, or because of the reformation, Wasserau

came to belong to the parish of Muttersdorf. event, by 1656, Wasserau had already been the Muttersdorf parish for a long time.

The people of Wasserau were at one time, it was in jest, to have become Lutherans. This joke has a historical background. The master of Wasserau from 1580 to 1622 was the Earl of Gutenstein; he lived in Hostau and was a Protestant and an enemy of the Catholics. In those times the Master held all the power and it was commended to him to do all he could to get his subjects to his religion. The people of Wasserau only prepared for conversion to the Lutheran faith to appear before the order of their master. After the protestantism was over all people in Wasserau returned to Catholic faith, those who would not freely do so were strongly encouraged by the others to reconsider.

Wasserau was located on the heavily traveled road connecting Muttersdorf and Schonsee on the Bavarian border. The historian Mathias Pöschl states that the road was called the "Ostrowske". The authorities from Taus (Domazlice) were in charge of maintenance, but whether this was so is not known. A section of road through Wasserau is not known. A toll station was in Muttersdorf and was called the Royal Toll station. In 1739, the Royal Toll station was moved to Wasserau and the toll collector Johann Michl until 1742, Anton Kopetzki 1745, Johann Heinrich Rosel until 1748, Zeblitz until 1752. Then under Johann C. Peyl the toll station was moved back to Muttersdorf - the reason is not given, but possibly it was the fact that while the toll collectors were stationed in Wasserau one after another died rather suddenly. The dates noted above are the dates of their deaths. The toll station was located in Wasserau for many years and was located in house #44. In 1752 the toll station was moved to Schwanenbrückl and in 1825, to Schwarzach. It is quite likely that the toll station also included the tax collector's office.

During these times, 1727 to 1782, the guards had a station in Wasserau as they did in nearby villages.

Wasserau, as far back as has been recorded, sent their children to the school in Muttersdorf. During the winter months there was a schoolmaster assigned to Wasserau and was to teach the fundamentals. He was boarded in the house of the local people and received a small payment from

student each day. The school room was the main room in the house where the teacher was being boarded - thus saving on heat. One of these teachers was the Artillery corporal Andreas Leibel from Plöss in 1862. Since 1806, the regional administration in Hostau provided for a winter school in Wasserau. Other teachers were: Herr Remer, 1846; Herr Schrauf, 1868; then Andreas Lenk from Muttersdorf and the last was Georg Saffert from Grossgorschin.

In 1892, Wasserau requested a regular full-year teacher for 1893, one who could also teach land management. The regional administration approved the request and a teacher was assigned to provide daily instruction during November through March and that the school room was to be in house #23. But in 1895, the instruction for the month of November was canceled. Then in 1909, a teacher was assigned to Wasserau; before this time, the teacher came from Muttersdorf and held two classes of one half day each.

(Translators note: I remember my uncle Josef Rubey of New Ulm telling often of his walk to school in Muttersdorf because there was no school in Wasserau. This would have been in the late 1890's to early 1900's before he emigrated to America with his parents and sisters. It must have been good instruction because he was quite literate in German.)

In 1913, Wasserau renewed its request for its own full-year school, the district administration approved the request but the regional administration did not. But unexpectedly, the regional administration approved a school to be established in Wasserau under the direction of the Muttersdorf school district. The school was opened September 15, 1918; Franz Pregler from Muttersdorf was the first school master. In 1920, the school house building was completed by a builder from Heiligenkreuz for 195,000 Kronen of which the taxpayers of Wasserau were assessed 10%.

[Translators note: As told to me in 1988 by the author of this history of Wasserau, Johann Gröbner, this is the school he attended. Also, his wife Maria Rubey, her brother Franz Rubey (who after World War II developed the farm "Gut Minihof" near Landsberg in Bavaria) and sister Barbara Rubey Rademaker now of Bleibach, Bavaria

also attended this school.]

The task of collecting the debt owed on the land assigned to Prince Trautmannsdorf in Farming in Wasserau at this time was done by hand work, there were no machines and no rent collected. There was game hunting and yarn spun but no way to provide transportation. A list of the people who owed a debt of work (which was paid in money) and their house numbers: Johann Rubey #38 and his son Josef Rubey (The brother and nephew, respectively, of Andreas Rubey) #37 Josef Rubey (Translators note: This is my great grand father) #45. (This is my grandfather later came with his wife and children to live in Ulm, Minnesota. He owned 51 Gold Florins of farm and house. This was about one year's work on a good farm at the time.

Josef Ries #30

Johann Thauer #31

Johann Gutter #35

Johann Moldan #36

Johann Meyer #33

Johann Pechtl #34

[There follows a detailed description of certain houses built in Wasserau and certain families arrived. One familiar name is Schnobrich 1787, house #39.]

HISTORY OF THE RUBEY FAMILY

Although the families (Lord Choudenh Ronsperg and Lord Trautmannsdorf Bischofteinitz) with large land holdings and possessions in the Wasserau region, these were gradually sold to the farmers who owned or rented them. The fields, pastures and meadows had names as follows: [Translators note: I translated the names known to me; others are the names of people owning or living on the land: Hofacker (main farm field), Hofwiesen (main meadow), Bühl (small hill), auf der Höhe (up hill), Höheacker (high land), Greim (pasture), Lohwiese (low meadow), Hölle (hellish meadow), Oalicht, Luft (airy or meadow), Näß (wet land), Greiner, Zand (disputed meadow) drei Häuser (three houses), Paint (this does not mean paint in English), Gramatiner, Zölch, Zukauf (for sale), Kreuz (on the way to the cross), Lengrube (lime Schafacker (sheep land), am Berg (

mountain), Suchadol, Hutwiesen (sheltered meadow), Steinberg (Stone mountain), beim roten Kreuz (by the red cross), Roßtrank (horse watering place), Buhlfelder (hill fields), Putzbuhlfelder, Bergfeld (mountain field), Holzwiesen (wood meadow).

The houses of the people in Wasserau were all set in an east-west row and were about 40 meters (44 yards) apart; therefore, there was a lot of open land in the village. As a result, because of the open land within the village limits in Wasserau, new houses were often in the center of the village, in contrast to other villages where newer houses were built on the perimeter of the village. Because of this arrangement, there was room for the village pond with a dam located uphill from the village and a village vegetable garden located downhill. The original road ran through the middle of the village but more houses were built on the north side of the road after 1862.

The population of Wasserau as recorded is as follows: 1722 - 154 people; 1782 - 202; 1832 - 333; 1839 - 382 people and 51 houses and of these 127 people and 22 houses were on the new north side of the village; 1851 - 330 people; 1862 322; 1890 - 332; 1900 - 317; 1910 - 327; 1921 - 312 people and 56 houses. These increases in numbers reflected a general increase in settlement in the region beginning in the 1780's. The people were all of Germanic culture and, except for a few Jewish families, all were Catholic. Beginning in 1895, they had a volunteer fire protection group, a forest protection group was organized in 1908.

During the First World War five men from Wasserau were lost: Georg Pechtl (house #34); Josef Dietz (#36, a relative of Barbara Rubey); Josef Spörl (#40); Josef Neudecker (#44); and Josef Rubey (#46). As described earlier, the records of births in Wasserau were recorded in the Church in Muttersdorf since 1646 and marriages since 1654. The house numbers were assigned beginning in 1770 and have not been altered since then.

These parish records state that on September 28, 1797, a Josef Rubey was born in Wasserau house #46 and that his father was Niklas Rubey who was born in 1752. Also, Niklas Rubey was married a second time on June 29, 1813; he was 61 years old at this time. Niklas Rubey's father is not recorded

so it is likely that he is the founder of the family in Wasserau. There is no record of ever having lived in Muttersdorf. Niklas came the service of the Earl of Hostau (a large town 3 miles to the west). Niklas Rubey not only the family name Rubey to Wasserau but property name; therefore, he owned his property is likely that he worked as the coachman (K in German) for the Earl in Hostau and that freed from this service and obtained property time before 1800, probably from the Earl's payment for his long service. Thus, he acquired farm in Wasserau and built house #46 on it. His farm were called "KutchaNikl" after his occupation -coachman- and his first name Niklas Rubey could not have come from the of the land owners in Ronsperg, or from the owners already in Wasserau, because none workers were allowed to acquire property certainly would not have given a grant of property to their coachman.

The son of Niklas Rubey, Josef Rubey (see above), who was born on September 29, 1829, married Margaretha Pechtl on April 11, 1852, was born on Christmas Day, 1807, and she a family lived in house #3 in Wasserau. They son also named Josef born February 24, 1831, house #46 in Wasserau. This son took over farm and married Katharina Pechtl (born 1835) on February 4, 1856; her family lived in house #34 in Wasserau. Josef and Katharina (Pechtl) Rubey had four children: Johann Rubey born 3/31/1856 - died 2/2/1943; Andreas born 7/3/1871 - died 4/15/1960;

(Translators note: The other two children apparently did not survive to adulthood.)

The Rubey property in Wasserau including house #45 (Johann Rubey) and #46 (Andreas) was operated together as one farm. Andreas' acres and Johann had 12 acres. After obtaining clear title to their land, it is easy to see that farmers had a great deal of work to do to keep farms going.

This concludes part 2. Part 3 will appear in our next issue.

Christmas Shopping

Are you looking for a gift for someone who

everything and needs absolutely nothing? We can help. Below is a list of items that our society has for sale. Most of them are under \$15.00, the profits go to fund projects of the German-Bohemian Heritage Society, you don't need to leave your home to place an order, and no assembly required! A perfect combination. Order ASAP for Christmas delivery.

The board of directors of the German-Bohemian H Society wish all of you and your families a ver Christmas and Happy New Year!

For Sale

Border People: The Böhmsche (German-Bohemians) in America

Highly recommended, fully researched - includes many counties in Wisconsin. Soft cover, 32 pages, many photographs.
by Ken Meter and Robert Paulson \$11.50

Deutsch-Böhmsche Küche

A German-Bohemian Cookbook \$ 9.00

The Whoopee John Wilfahrt Dance Band, His Bohemian-German Roots

by LaVern J. Rippley \$ 6.00

German-Bohemian Immigrant Monument Book

- A souvenir booklet of the monument dedication by the GBHS. . . . \$ 5.00

“German-Bohemian Heritage Singers, Preserving the Heritage”

cassette tape.
A wonderful array of German and German-Bohemian dialect songs. \$ 9.00
(This cassette is nearly sold out. Don't delay.)

German-Bohemians - The Quiet Immigrants

by La Vern J. Rippley & Robert Paulson
A “must have” book for researchers. Over ten years in the making. Nine chapters describing life in the homeland, the journey to America and life in their new-found homes. Customs, traditions, music, heritage and more. Hard cover, 279 pages. \$25.90

All prices include sales tax and postage [U.S. Funds Only Please]. If you wish to order any of these items, send a check payable to GBHS and mail it with your request to: GBHS, P.O. Box 822, New Ulm, MN 56073-0822.



German-Bohemian Heritage Society
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Happy Holidays

