

History of the Gottscheer Heritage and Genealogy Association

by Edward Skender

*There is a proposal to have a Gottscheer Western Regional Reunion in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1992. We want to know if there is interest....
The Gottschee Tree, September 1991.*

This statement appeared in a flyer attached to the September 1991 edition of *The Gottschee Tree* newsletter. It brought together a group of 17 subscribers, who in June 1992 met in the Shilo Hotel in Salt Lake City, Utah and formed today's Gottscheer Heritage and Genealogy Association (GHGA). The year 2002 marks the 10th anniversary of that historic meeting.

The Gottschee Tree newsletter was the catalyst. The newsletter was established 1987 by Dr. Elizabeth Nick of Louisville, Colorado, to explore the history and genealogy of Gottscheers and to promote interest in current Gottschee events. It is the only English language publication dealing with these subjects, and in 1991 it had 205 subscribers.

One of those subscribers, Mr. James Klupar of Arizona, proposed a gathering of Gottscheers living in the western region of the United States and Canada. Mr. Klupar had visited Gottschee in 1982. Like others concerned about the future of the Gottscheer heritage after the passing of the current generation, he wanted a record of his Gottscheer ancestry. Jim died in April 1992, but he will always be remembered for his suggestion.

The Founding Meeting

The June 1992 meeting was organized primarily as a genealogy workshop. In addition to those discussions, time was also set aside for a round-table discussion about organizing a more permanent association. Sophia Stalzer Wyant of Minnesota chaired the discussion, which quickly led to a unanimous decision to form an association dedicated to Gottschee's history, cultural heritage, and family associations. Elizabeth Nick volunteered to report the results of this meeting in *The Gottschee Tree*. Irene Tramosch Bigot of Colorado became the acting secretary and took the minutes, and Kate Loschke Prunte of California volunteered to be the treasurer. As of August 1992, the treasury held \$315.95, an amount raised principally by the attendees of the

1992 meeting. The new association was initially called the Gottscheer *Research* and Genealogy Association, a name that was changed to Gottscheer *Heritage* and Genealogy Association in 1997.

Attendees at this historic meeting also included John Herbst of Utah, Alma Kobets of Kansas, Sister Mary Frances Kobets of Zimbabwe, Africa, Frederick Prunte of California, Ida Schober of British Columbia, Dr. Josephine Schulte of Texas, Frank Spreitzer of California, Henry Spreitzer of Ohio, Helen Stampfel and Marie Stampfel of Colorado, Erna Steffen of British Columbia, Richard Stiene of New Jersey, and Judge Clinton Wyant of Minnesota.

The First Year 1992–1993

Elizabeth Nick began the process of incorporating the association. It received its charter from the State of Colorado in June 1993, and its U.S. Internal Revenue Code §501 (c) (3) non-profit educational association certification in August 1993.

The Association's second meeting was held in June 1993 at the Holiday Inn in Frisco, Colorado. It was a busy and productive meeting. The fledgling organization established a schedule of annual membership dues, wrote the by-laws, and elected a slate of officers and a board of directors. Elizabeth Nick (President), Sophia Wyant (Vice President), Irene Tramosch Bigot (Secretary), and Kate Prunte (Treasurer) were elected as officers. Paul Jenner of



1993 Officers and Directors, left to right, back row: Paul Jenner, Josephine Schulte, Hank Spreitzer. Front row: Kate Prunte, Elizabeth Nick, Sophia Wyant, Irene Bigot.

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Missouri, Dr. Josephine Schulte of Texas, and Henry Spreitzer of Ohio were elected as the first directors. Sophia Wyant became the first life member.

It was further decided that yearly meetings would be held the last full weekend in June and that the Association would work to: (1) record oral histories of the older Gottscheers; (2) translate important books and articles about Gottschee into English; (3) establish an archive or library to centrally house the materials collected; (4) transcribe and make available the vital records of the Gottscheer parishes; (5) organize research visits to Slovenia and Gottschee; and (6) publicize the founding of the association to attract members and raise funds for its programs.

Josephine Schulte had been appointed previously to organize the first tour to Gottschee planned for May or June 1993. The planned commercial tour was canceled for insufficient numbers; however, 12 people made the trip to Gottschee together as individuals. Their experience set the pattern for future trips to the homeland.

The 1993 meeting was not all organizational work. The program included presentations on the *History of the Gottscheers in Colorado* by Helen Stampfel and Marie Stampfel; *Oral History Techniques* by Irene Bigot; *How to Research Courthouse Records* by Elizabeth Nick; and *Techniques for Reading Names in the Gottschee (LDS) Records* by Kate Pruenete.

The Second Year, 1993–1994

The GHGA had 113 members by the time of the June 1994 annual meeting, which was held at the Howard Johnson Motel in Salt Lake City, Utah. It had published its first newsletter, *The Gottscheer Connection*, edited by Sophia Wyant and Maria Cuzzo, and its first book, *A Short History of the Duchy of Carniola and Gottschee County* by member Edward Skender of Pennsylvania, which the author donated as a fund-raiser. The genealogical research of John Herbst and Kate Pruenete continued to locate and transcribe the vital records of the Gottschee parishes; and Irene Bigot and John Herbst began to develop a system for recording and transcribing the oral histories of older Gottscheers. A membership brochure was developed and distributed to prospective members, and plans were made to conduct the first GHGA-sponsored trip to Slovenia and Gottschee for 1996.

The Association also began to reach out to other Gottscheer organizations. President Nick and member Edward Skender were designated to represent the new GHGA at the September 1994 Gottscheer Treffen hosted by the First Austrian Mutual Aid Society, the Gottscheer club in Cleveland, Ohio. Board member Henry Spreitzer, assisted by members Margaret Cmarik and Helen Petsche, manned a GHGA table at the Treffen and sold the Association's few publications, its map of Gottscheer villages, Gottscheer pins, tote bags, and other items that had been developed to raise funds for the Association.

The Third Year, 1994–1995

By the third year of operations, the Association had grown to 140 members. At the June 1995 annual meeting, held at the Hallmark Inn in Overland Park, a suburb of Kansas City, Kansas, the GHGA made its first overseas donation, which was for a monument to the Gottscheers that was to be erected in the former Gottscheer village of Gatschen (Gaèe). (With Slovenia's 1991 independence and democratization, it was now possible to recognize the Gottscheers in a positive way.)

The Association commissioned a 3-foot by 4-foot association banner, which a committee had designed. The design includes elements of the Gottschee city seal of the year 1471, and symbols representing the mission of the GHGA. Irene Bigot volunteered to make the banner. Laboriously hand-stitched, the handsome banner was first carried at the 1998 Treffen in Cleveland and at all subsequent events.

Three new books were published for sale by the Association: Martha Hutter's *Surnames of Gottschee*, Thomas Bencin's master's degree thesis, *Gottschee: A History of a German Community in Slovenia*, and Maximilian Mische's *Gottschee Journey: Listening to the Ghosts*. The books and proceeds from their sale were donated to the Association by the authors.

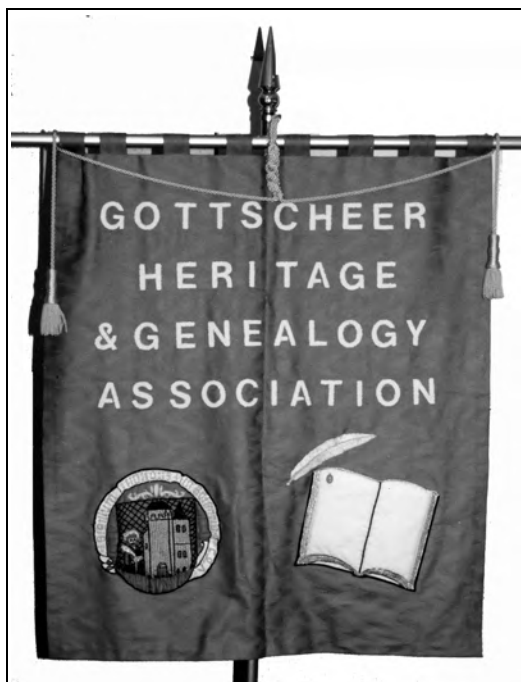
Members Sophia Wyant and Edward Skender were appointed to represent the GHGA at the September 1995 Treffen in Milwaukee, with the latter also representing the GHGA at the Gottschee Relief Association's 50th anniversary celebration in New York in early June 1996.

In accordance with one of the GHGA's original aims,

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an earnest search was undertaken to find a suitable North American archive that would permanently house Gottscheer materials. Small libraries existed at the Gottscheer Relief Association in New York managed by the Relief's secretary and GHGA member Martha Hutter, and at the Cleveland Gottscheer club. Three important private collections were held by members Karl Stalzer and William Schauer in New York and Edith Herold of Kitchener, Ontario. The GHGA initiated a Library Fund fund-raising drive under Vice President Wyant's leadership to acquire and translate into English important books and articles about Gottschee and make them available to members and others. Karl Stalzer of New York was the honorary chairman of the fund-raising effort and a generous contributor. Over \$4,000.00 has been raised for this purpose. Many items were received for donation to the archive, including over 200 back issues of the *Gottscheer Zeitung* and *Gottscheer Gedenkstätte* newspapers, donated principally by Edith Herold. The fund continues to support a translation and archival program and will do so for the indefinite future.

Based on the growing membership, the annual meetings began to expand in both form and content. A banquet was added to the agenda. Edward Skender spoke on the *History of Gottschee County*, and Kate Prunte presented a workshop—the first of many—on *Gottschee Records and Genealogical Research*.



The Fourth Year 1995–1996

By the June 1996 annual meeting, the association had 156 members and had conducted its first successful organized tour to Slovenia and Austria, a 14-day event that was planned principally by President Nick and Vice President Wyant. The 24 travelers visited all 5 geographic areas of Gottschee and 61 former Gottschee villages of the ancestors of those on the tour. Meetings were held with the leaders of the local Gottscheer societies in Slovenia, Ivan Jaklitsch and August Gril of the Gottscheer Altsiedler Verein and Erik Krisch of the Peter Kosler Gottscheer Verein. Several Gottscheers still living there hosted the group for refreshments, and a diplomat from the U.S. embassy in Ljubljana joined the group at its farewell dinner before coming home.

The annual meeting was held at the Sheraton Airport Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio, immediately following the group's return from Slovenia. To handle the growth in the Association's workload, two additional members were added to the board of directors. It was decided to publish, in German, a 300-page book containing thirty articles dealing with the history of Gottschee. The articles were extracted from the Gottscheer *Kalender* (yearly almanacs richly provided with historical articles published in Gottschee from 1925 to 1941) that had been provided by member Edith Herold. The book was titled *Selected Articles about the History of Gottschee from the Gottschee Kalenders 1926-1941*. It continues to be offered for sale through the Association for those who read German.

Simultaneously, the association decided to translate Georg Widmer's *Urkundliche Beiträge zur Geschichte des Gottscheer Ländchens 1406–1627* (Documentary Excerpts from the History of Gottschee) using volunteer translators. *The Gottschee Tree* journal, which had been started by Elizabeth Nick in 1987, and which had been published separately by Dr. Nick, was donated by her to the GHGA effective in June 1997, and subscribers were urged to join the GHGA. *The Gottschee Tree* has served as the Association's quarterly journal since the beginning, with Elizabeth Nick as editor throughout the entire period. Additionally, the GHGA took out an organizational membership in the two Gottscheer associations in Slovenia, thus showing the Association's support for their activities in the

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former Gottschee homeland.

Edmund Seifert, vice president of the Gottscheer Club in Cleveland, was the guest speaker at the annual meeting in June 1996. He delivered a most interesting address on the history and activities of the oldest Gottscheer society in the United States, founded in 1889.

The GHGA sent three delegates to represent the GHGA at the Gottscheer Treffen held by the Gottschee Relief Association in Toronto, Ontario. A second successful fund-raising drive, chaired once again by Vice President Wyant, raised nearly \$5,000.00 for the restoration of cemeteries and religious structures in the former Gottschee region in Slovenia— another goal of the organization met by the generosity of its members. The money was transferred in early 1997 to August Gril and Maridi Tscherne of the Gottscheer Altsiedler Verein, who accepted it on behalf of the two Gottscheer organizations in Slovenia. Finally, as a result of the trip and the new contacts made with the Gottscheer organizations in Europe, Vice President Wyant, a native Gottscheer, undertook to be the Association's point of contact to the other Gottscheer societies, including the two Gottscheer organizations in Slovenia, a role she continues to play to this day to the benefit of the GHGA and its members.

The Fifth Year 1996–1997

By the sixth anniversary meeting, which was held in June 1997 at The Silver Legacy Hotel in Reno, Nevada, the GHGA had grown to 211 members. Attendees heard John Movius of the Federation of Eastern European Family History Societies discuss his organization and the genealogical resources it has for researchers in that area, which includes Gottschee.

Thanks to member Robert Schleimer, the Association began its own Internet website (<http://www.gottschee.org/~ghga/ghga.htm>), with links to many other Gottschee-related sites.

The Gottschee Tree journal was given a new, professional format and a dedicated editorial staff with the addition of Martha Hutter and Maximilian Mische as staff editors. Kate Prunte's book, *Gottscheer Family Records Using LDS Microfilm*, was published and

quickly became the 'bible' for genealogists researching the microfilmed records of the Gottscheer parishes. It was in 1997 that the GHGA officially adopted the name Gottscheer *Heritage* and Genealogy Association.

Several new initiatives were taken at this meeting. They included the production of a deluxe, enlarged edition of the Gottscheer villages map done by Kate Prunte, William Deutschmann, and Henry Spreitzer; a longer term project to collect sketches of the Gottscheer villages for eventual publication headed by Director Paul Jenner; and a National Gottscheer Translation Project, headed by Maria Cuzzo, to identify volunteer translators at U.S. universities who would translate the *Gottscheer Kalender* excerpts and other materials. It was also decided to accelerate the oral history program and to develop an exportable methodology for conducting the interviews. The board also approved the creation of two one-year director positions, with the president making the appointments. Dolores Mausser Chavez of Colorado and Maria Cuzzo of Minnesota were appointed.

The large task of finding an archival library for Gottscheer materials was resolved by New York's Gottschee Relief Association vice president and GHGA member William Schauer, who negotiated an agreement with St. John's University in New York to serve as the permanent Gottscheer archive in North America. This agreement was wholeheartedly endorsed by the GHGA, and the archive has since then received many items from the GHGA and its members.

Finally, members Bill Baum, Elizabeth Nick, Ed Skender, and Henry Spreitzer attended the Gottscheer Treffen in Kitchener, Ontario, as the GHGA delegates. ■

Note: The complete history of GHGA through the fiscal year 2001-2002 will be published the latter part of June.

The School in Lichtenbach

by Hermann Petschauer, translated by Fred Muschler

This article contains the final three articles written by Mr. Petschauer about his hometown, Lichtenbach (Svetli Potok), titled Lichtenbach, My Home Town, published in the Gottscheer Zeitung July 1972, August 1972, and September 1972.

1912-1913

On September 12, four outside windows were installed in the school room and one was installed in the apartment of the teacher. The work was done by cabinetmaker Josef Meditz of Nesseltal [Koprivnik]. On April 5, a new school board was established. It included the following men: chairman Josef Marinzal of Lichtenbach [Svetli Potok], number 17; deputy Hans Jonke of Kummerdorf [Kumrova vas], number 5; member Ferdinand Stalzer of Kummerdorf 4; representative of the school, Mathias Petschauer; representative of the church, August Schauer; overseer of the school Mathias Jonke of Lichtenbach, number 12; substitutes Georg Kosar and Mathias Skiber of Kummerdorf. Religious instruction this year was provided by chaplain Johann Jaklitsch of Nesseltal.

On July 28, a lightning rod with two points was installed on the school building. For this purpose, the school received 120 kronen from the German school society, and 20 kronen from the alternative fire insurance company of Graz. The township road from Römergrund [Remergrund] through Lichtenbach to Büchel [Hrib] will be upgraded to a county road from July 28 to August 2. Engineer Franz Rödelbach from Ljubljana [Laibach] drew up the plans. The gradation of the road should not exceed seven percent.

1913-1914

The religious instruction was taken over by the school superintendent because there was no chaplain at the parish in Nesseltal. Confirmation in Nesseltal was held on September 13. Most of the students in the local school participated. The general election for the Krain Parliament was held on December 1, 1913, and on December 9 that of the rural townships. Elected were principal Franz Jaklitsch of Gutenberg [Srobotnik]; Lovsin, real estate owner; and Mr. Skulj, chaplain in Reifnitz.

On May 3, the local school superintendent was elected for the fourth time to the post of captain of the local fire company. On June 6, there was a heavy snowfall. In June 1914, we received some very scary

news from Miss Julie Jonke of Lichtenbach, number 12. She told us of the assassination of the heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Prince Franz Ferdinand, and his wife at Sarajevo. This caused the outbreak of war between Austro-Hungary and Serbia. On July 26, the first partial mobilization took place, followed by a general mobilization on July 31, and a third mobilization on August 22. The following men of this school district participated in this campaign: Johann Knöspler of Brunnsee [Studeno], recruits Hans Jonke of Kummerdorf, number 5 and Ferdinand Stalzer of Kummerdorf, number 4; national guardsmen Johann Mille of Lichtenbach, number 5; Albert and Josef Loretitsch of Lichtenbach, number 27; active soldiers Johann Kobetitsch of Lichtenbach, number 4; Mathias Kump of Lichtenbach, number 16; and Josef Marinzal of Lichtenbach; national guardsmen Josef Mille of Lichtenbach, number 15, was wounded.

1914-1915

On account of the war, the school children had to help with the harvest of the crops. For this reason, the beginning of the school was delayed until the beginning of November. Professor and lecturer, Dr. Josef Stalzer of Lichtenbach, died in action at the Lupkower Pass in the Carpathians. On December 2, our troops entered Belgrade, but had to abandon it two days later.

Under the guidance of the handicraft teacher, the following girls made warm things for the soldiers to wear: Mitzi Petschauer, Aloisia Mille, Pauli Kump, Theresia Kosar, Pauli Skiber, and Maria Erker. On January 8, 1915, cabinetmaker Josef Meditz installed two blackboards and a raised platform in the classroom. During the week of January 25-31, there was a heavy snowfall which reached a height of over three feet. School attendance was very low, as the children from neighboring villages could not attend.

At the fall of Przemysl Fortress on March 22, 1915, some of the men of our school district were taken prisoners. They were school board chairman Josef Marinzal of Lichtenbach, number 17; his deputy Hans Jonke of Kummerdorf, number 5; and Albert Loretitsch of Lichtenbach, number 27. They were taken to Turkestan (in Russia).

The School in Lichtenbach (*continued*)

1914-1915

On April 17, a scrap metal collection for the war effort was initiated with good results. The names of the men who participated were Friedrich and August Kump of Lichtenbach, Heinrich Mill of Brunnsee [Studeno], Rudolf Kosar and Wilhelm Jonke of Kummerdorf, and Johann König of Tanzbüchel [Tanèi Vrh]. On June 6, the physical exam was conducted for the 43-50 age group. Included were superintendent Petschauer of Lichtenbach, principal Högler of Stalzern [Stalcerji], and principal Perz of Lienfeld [Livold]. All three were physically fit. During the night of June 9, there was a terrific thunderstorm which did considerable damage.

Since the start of the war, the following teachers of the county of Gottschee were called up to serve.

Josef Adolf, superintendent,
Unterdeutschau [Nemška Loka]
Adam Draxler, superintendent, Stockendorf [Planina]
Franz Erker, principal, Altlag [Stari Log]
Josef Erker, superintendent, Masern {Grèarice}
Rober Herbe, superintendent, Suchen [Draga]
Adolf Högler, teacher, Rieg [Koèevska Reka]
Josef Krainer, teacher, Mitterdorf [Stara Cerkev]
Hans Loser, principal, Morobitz [Borovec]
Franz Langer, teacher, Tschermoschnitz [Crmošnjice]
Emil Locker, superintendent, Göttenitz [Gotenica]
Josef Locker, superintendent, Verdreng [Podlesje]
Mathias Primosch, Royal county school inspector
of Gottschee [Koèevje]
Viktor Poprupski, teacher, Gottschee [Koèevje]
Johann Rabuse, superintendent, Schäflein [Ovèjak]
Josef Rom, superintendent, Vertschitz [Vrèice]
Josef Samide, superintendent, Langenton [Smuka]
Hans Stalzer, teacher, Gottschee [Koèevje]
Josef Siegmund, superintendent, Altbacher [Stari Breg]
Josef Strauss, superintendent, Warmberg [Topli Vrh]
Franz Schescharek, superintendent,
Unterlag [Spodnji Log]
Josef Tscherne, principal, Rieg [Koèevska Reka]
August Tschinkel, superintendent, Rodine
Wilhelm Tschinkel, teacher, Gottschee [Koèevje]
Max Tschinkel, teacher, Nesseltal [Koprivnik]
Hans Wittine, superintendent, Ebental [Polom]
Hans Weber, superintendent, Unterskrill [Škrilj]
Otto Zinnecker, superintendent,
Pöllandl [Koèevske Poljane]
Alois Tscherne, superintendent, Maierle [Maverlen]
Rudolf Tscherne, superintendent, Reuter [Laze]

1915-1916

Superintendent Mathias Petschauer had his physical examination on June 6, 1915, and was found to be physically fit. He entered the armed forces on January 15, 1916. He was succeeded by Miss Antonia Batic. She started teaching on January 27, 1916. She held this position until March 1916, when she returned to her previous job with Canfanaro Istria that she had vacated due to the dangers of the war. That teaching position remained vacant until July 6, 1916 when the position was awarded to Miss Amalia Erker, temporary teacher in Nesseltal. Due to the lack of fuel, there was no instruction from October 8-22, 1915.

1916-1917

The position of the superintendent, serving in the military, was taken over by a Miss Zehn, but since Miss Zehn was transferred to the school in Hohenegg [Onek], classes were again discontinued on October 14, 1916. Only on April 26, 1917, did temporary instruction start up again when the teacher's assistant, Miss Therese Schusterschitsch, started instructions on Mondays and Thursdays. The children in the continuation class did not receive any instruction.

1917-1918

The superintendent of this school was released from the national guard on January 4, 1918 due to illness. He resumed his former duties on April 3, 1918. In May and June, there was a whooping cough epidemic and practically every child was affected. Due to the large number of men drafted into the armed forces, most of the heavy work on the farms had to be performed by women, children, and old men. Everyone in this school district had to make a great sacrifice.

1918-1919

After the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, four new countries emerged. They were German Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia. On November 11, Emperor Karl abdicated.

On account of an outbreak of the flu, the school was closed from November 14-25. By the decree of November 28, 1918, the German school of the county of Gottschee became a part of the Slovenian inspection district. By the decree of February 1, 1918, the language of instruction in the grammar

The School in Lichtenbach (*continued*)

schools would be Slovene, beginning March 15. On June 30, county school inspector Josef Novak inspected the school. By the decree of June 28, the school supervisors were ordered to use only the Slovene language in corresponding with the authorities.

1919-1920

As a result of the decree of October 2, 1919, signs in the Slovene language were to be affixed next to the German signs on all school buildings. By the decree of February 15, 1920, all report cards were to be printed in the Slovene language, even those in German schools.

On February 27, 1920, retired teacher Franz Maurin died. He worked twice at the school, once as an elementary teacher, in 1884, and once as a regular teacher from 1901-1909. He also worked several years in Reichenau [Rajhenav] and Stockendorf [Planina]. He retired in 1909.

Between June 26-28, the heir to the Yugoslavian throne, Prince Alexander, toured Slovenia where he received a royal welcome.

1920-1921

The establishment of the country of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was celebrated under the direction of regent Alexander. The importance of this day was discussed with the children who, at the same time, were encouraged to love and be faithful to their country.

On November 5, almost all the German teachers underwent a test for their proficiency in the Slovene language. Most of them passed the test, but the few who did not were given permission to retake the test at a later date. The superintendent of this school was excused from taking the test due to the fact that he intended to retire at the end of the school year.

According to a decree of April 8, 1921, all business forms and school records had to be replaced immediately, and printed in the Slovene language. On May 24, the school children celebrated the feast day of the apostles Cyril and Methode and on the 28th that of Vidov Dan, also a holiday. From July 25 to August 13, a remedial course in the Slovene language was given for teachers in Gottschee. On August 16, King Peter I died, and on the same day, his heir, Prince

Alexander, ascended the throne of the country.

1921-1922

School started on September 16 with 21 boys and 22 girls, including four boys and two girls from Thurn [Turn], and one boy and two girls from Altfriesach [Staro Brezje]. The result of the school board election was as follows: chairman Mathias Kraker of Lichtenbach [Svetli Potok], number 10; deputy Hans Maurin of Kummerdorf [Kumrova vas], number 6; members Georg Kosar of Kummerdorf, number 10, Josef Marinzal of Lichtenbach, number 17; Mathias Kump of Lichtenbach, number 16; and Hans Jonke of Kummerdorf, number 5. Representing the school was Mathias Petschauer, and representing the church was pastor August Schauer.

On October 24, there was a heavy snowfall and as a result, school attendance was very low. On December 1, the school children celebrated the first anniversary of the establishment of the new country and on December 14, the birthday of his royal highness, King Alexander I. On May 24, a speech against alcoholism was given. On June 28, Vidov Dan was celebrated again. To stress the importance of the day, the school remained closed.

And with this year, the school chronicle also ends. As noted above, quite a few important men and women came out of Lichtenbach. One only has to think about the men who started the loden industry. Almost every family had someone living in America. There were highly educated people among those who acquired their basic knowledge at the one classroom school. High school director and Gottscheer song collector, Dr. Hans Tschinkel, probably belongs at the top of the list. He also published a German grammar book, which was used in Austrian schools. Even more important is his book on the Gottscheer dialect [*Wörterbuch der Gottscheer Mundart*]. With the help of some other Gottscheer teachers, he collected over one thousand Gottscheer songs, which are now stored in the national archives in Freiburg, Germany. The first edition of those songs were recently published by the above archive in cooperation with the University of Ljubljana.

Conclusion

School director Wilhelm Tschinkel, known to almost every Gottscheer for the song that he wrote, *Du*

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hoscht lai oin Ammain, oin Attain dertsue, du hoscht lai oin Hoimöt, göttscheabarscher Pue..., was also a great homeland researcher. He wrote a book [*Gottscheer Volkstum*, 1931] about which everyone should be familiar, because it is all about our people, their customs, habits, fairy tales, legends, and other folksy hand-me-downs. His son, school counsel Dr. Walter Tschinkel, who did not grow up in Lichtenbach, is still accepted by our people as one of us. He followed in the footsteps of his great uncle, Hans Tschinkel, who started on the Gottscheer dictionary around the turn of the century in order to preserve for science our unique dialect. He did not complete it due to his early demise. Walter Tschinkel took over this job on his own accord without being urged to do so, and completed it.

Our dialect was preserved for over 600 years by word of mouth only, from one generation to the next. How much longer could this have gone on? It was the last chance, and Walter was the right man for it. This is why we would like to express our thanks to him.

The two priests, Ferdinand Jonke and Heinrich Wittine, are graduates of the school in Lichtenbach. So was lecturer Dr. Joseph Stalzer, who, as a result of his excellent work at the middle school and the University of Austria, was presented with the ring of honor by the Austrian emperor himself. His brother, Hans, was in Sarajevo at the time of the assassination of the heir to the Austrian throne, as he was in charge of the railroad station.

Brothers Leopold and Johann Jonke also attended high school. Mrs. Mitzi Eppich, whose maiden name was Meditz (Pelsch Mitzl), was a teacher. Learasch Mitzl (Mitzi Petschauer) taught handicrafts. Learsch Erich (Dr. Erich Petschauer) made an effort to research the economic and political background of the time of colonization of our homeland by the Earl of Ortenburg of Spittal, Carinthia, in the fourteenth century. I, myself, am proud to have grown up in an intellectually fruitful place like this.

Our neighboring village of Kummerdorf should not be forgotten either. Loden factories also existed there. The most outstanding man there was Mathias Stalzer (Roaschmon-Bismarck) who is already

familiar to us from the school chronicles. There were also many respected families: Hans Jonke (Garibaldi), Maurin, Kosar, Rom, Nova, Skiber, to name just a few. Hans Kosar is the holder of several important inventions, some of which were registered in the United States. How many of us today still remember people like Satter-Ranzinger, or the wife of the last county executive, Lackner-Merkl; the wine dealer Mathias Tschinkel and his wife, Petlsch Luise; the late Granslmayer; master tailor Rudolf Jonke; master cobbler George Mille; master butcher Albert Loretitsch; all true city dwellers who hailed from the village of Lichtenbach. Sometimes it makes one wonder how so many outstanding people could emerge from a village of some 20 houses and a one classroom school.

Farewell

Let's focus once more in our minds as we stand by the church and let our gaze sweep across the surrounding woods and mountains and the brush overgrown village of Lichtenbach, and tears well up in our eyes whether we like it or not. But we harbor no ill will towards those who took it from us.

For over 600 years our ancestors worked this land with great effort to supply the daily bread for themselves and their children. How often had drought and hail destroyed their crops? What kind of sadness the Turks must have brought on to our homeland, followed by starvation and other problems. However, the permission they received from the emperor to peddle their homemade products throughout the German lands provided a great measure of help.

In later years, this right was extended and again approved by Empress Maria Theresia. Many a fellow from the village of Lichtenbach must have taken off in the fall, with a load of wares on his back, to earn some extra cash for his family and then try to be back for the spring planting. How strong must have been the longing by the wives for their husbands when the hard work and the big responsibilities were almost overwhelming. She not only took care of the livestock and the housework, but she also had to raise the children by herself. Our Gottscheer *Ammo* (mother) was also the preserver of our Gottscheer ways through the years.
(*continued on page 14*)

An Adventure in the Forest

translated by Fred Muschler

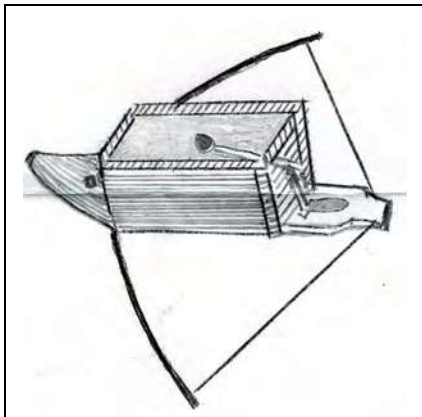
This article first appeared in the *Gottscheer Zeitung*, written in *Gottscheerisch*.

Every fall when the trees in the forest took on their colorful mantle, the conversation among the young men would almost always turn to the subject of trapping polemice (*Pilich' vuch'n*). The polemouse is a member of the squirrel family, about the size of a red squirrel, with slate gray fur. It is probably the only animal in our former homeland that could legally be trapped by the average citizen who did not own a big tract of land or could afford to rent one.

Because the polemouse's flesh was tasty, and its fur valuable, it was a welcome addition to our diet, and also had some economic importance. The latter was especially true for the young men living in remote villages. If it happened to be a very good season, it could bring in enough money for a pair of shoes or a new suit.

The success or failure of a trapping season depended entirely on the supply of food available, which consisted almost entirely of beechnuts, hazelnuts, and acorns. If it happened to be a poor year for nuts, there were few polemice to be caught. Because the polemouse is a hibernator, some trappers believed that in such years, the polemouse did not bother to come out of hibernation. There might be some truth to this, because in the German language, the mouse is called *Siebenschläfer* (seven-year sleeper).

Regardless of the abundance of food or the lack of

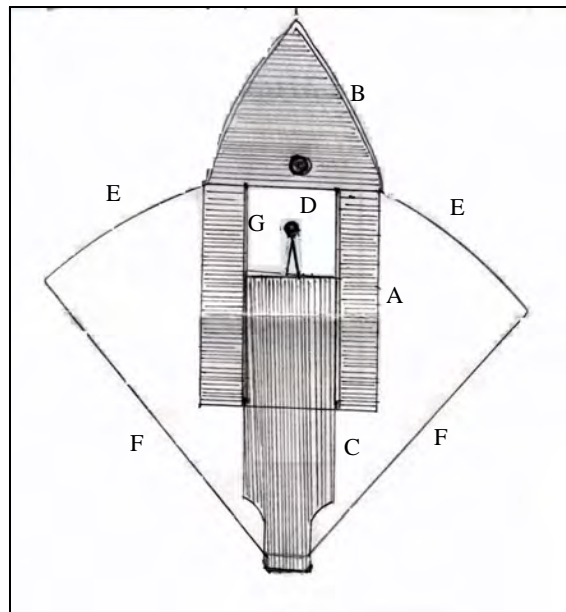


Side view of the polemouse trap. Sketch by Fred Muschler.

it, the men headed for the woods year after year. If the take was exceptionally bad, they could always blame it on the *Pilichmandlain*, a goblin-like spirit probably invented for just such occasions. The *Pilichmandlain* was said to walk the woods and warn the polemice of the presence of the trappers by cracking his whip.

The traps were all homemade, usually carved out of a block of cherry or beechwood. Since they were used only about two months a year, they lasted for a long time and were passed on from one generation to the next. The average trap was about 5x4x3½ inches, with a four inch downward curved point at the front end. There was a hole in the center of the point where a pole could be attached for hoisting the trap up into the tree and hooking it over a branch near the den of the polemouse.

The location of the tree den was determined by the amount of chewed-up nutshells on the ground around it. The top of the trap had a two-inch square hole and a two-inch bolt sitting in a channel which was pulled back when the trap was set. A rib from an old umbrella supplied the propelling force. In the olden days, it was a wooden rod which had to be replaced almost every year since it did not keep its elasticity. The bait, usually a hazelnut, was stuck on the point of the trigger that was attached to the rear



Top view of the trap: (A) main body, (B) hook, (C) bolt, (D) interior, (E) spring, (F) bowstring, (G) trigger and bait. Sketch by Fred Muschler.

Adventure in the Forest (*continued*)

wall of the trap and extended into the interior. The opposite end of the trigger had a notch where the rod that held the bolt in the open position fitted. The trap also had a removable floor.

The polemouse is a nocturnal animal, so it stands to reason that it should be trapped at night. It would be possible for the trappers to set up their traps one day and gather the catch the next. However, almost all of the villages were a distance from the trapping rounds and it would have been time consuming to go back and forth. There was always the possibility that a predator might take off with the catch and the traps.

Polemouse trapping was more or less a weekend affair. The men would leave their village in the early afternoon in groups of three or more; not because there was a great danger in the Gottscheer woods. However, there was always the possibility of running into a bear, which at that time of year, would be wandering around in the woods in search of wild pears (*parkpirlain*).

This reminds me of a story that always made the rounds in the fall of each year. It seems an elderly woman was on the way home after performing some chores in the forest when she passed one of those pear trees. She saw a dark figure up in the tree and she said, "Uncle, please shake the tree a little. I would also like to have some pears." The ending of this story eludes me, but I am sure it wouldn't be hard to imagine how the good woman reacted when she found out that the dark figure up in the tree was actually a bear.



Polemice, Gatschen (Gaðe) 1994. Photo courtesy of Fred Muschler.

Upon arriving at their favored trapping ground, they would immediately set up their camp. They would not have to look for one because they always used the same place year after year. Most of those places were caves under a rock outcropping.

There were many such caves in our village forest. They were known by such names as *Rüundaisch Löch*, derived from the owner of said land. Another one had the name *Oksch'n Löch* (oxen cave). It gets its name from the oxen that sometime used it for a shelter. There was also a *Vrag'n Löch* (ladies' cave). I heard there were several by that name.

In the olden days, it was said that "wild ladies" inhabited those caves. Perhaps "primitive" would be a better description. Even though they always kept to themselves, they were never hostile towards our people. In fact, they were helpful when they heard that someone needed help. For example, if one of the Gottscheer women was overwhelmed with field chores and wished that somebody would give her a hand, it often happened that when she left for home without finishing her work, the wild ladies would come and finish it for her.

The trapping camp, since it was temporary, was a very simple affair—freshly cut fir or pine branches, possibly with burlap thrown over them. They rarely needed any covers because of the roaring fire in front of the cave protecting them from the chilly night air. After this chore was finished, they would grab their bundle of traps and head into the woods, each one in a different direction to set up their traps. Upon their return, they would sit down around the campfire and eat their supper, which usually consisted of homemade sausage or bacon, bread, and fresh apple or pear cider.

To increase the take of polemice, the traps were checked at least once during the night. If it was a dark night, they used flashlights to find their way through the dense woods. In the olden days, before there were flashlights, they used wooden torches, which wasn't quite as handy. If a trap was full, the trapper would empty it, reset it, and put it back as most dens housed more than one polemouse. Some contained as many as seven or eight.

(continued on page 12)

No Stone Unturned

by Linda Jonke

Propelled by an unexplained restlessness, and my father's unexpressed yearning for his homeland, my husband and I made a pilgrimage to Slovenia in 1985 to visit Gottschee. I was determined to discover what had happened to the Gottscheers and why their homeland had been abandoned. My father, Godfried Jonke, was born December 13, 1910 in Oberpockstein [Zgorhji Pokštajn]. He had died in 1980, taking his memories and knowledge of his homeland with him. My uncle Leopold Jonke, who was living in Denver, Colorado, provided me with a simple pencil drawing of the village of Oberpockstein and warnings of the dangers of accessing the farm situated as it was in a restricted zone in a communist country. I left confident that I would find the farm, guided by a string of fortuitous chance meetings and events.

Our journey began in Paris, where a young Slovenia student waiting tables in a restaurant provided us with the names of several professors from the University of Ljubljana who would be very instrumental in preparing the path to our elusive destination.

In Ljubljana, the professors Janko, Melik, and Jakopin, were indeed very helpful providing fragments of information relating to the Gottscheer language, history, and folklore, of which I was totally ignorant. As to travel in the Unterland, caution was advised, restrictions were emphasized, and mythic stories of tragic disappearances connected to the town of Rieg [Koëvska Reka] loomed large.

A visit to the Roman Catholic Church Archives [in Ljubljana] likewise proved fruitful as we were provided free access to the marriage records of 1835 to 1945, where we were able to confirm the statistics of my grandfather Mathias Jonke born March 22, 1858, my grandmother Maria Staudacher, born February

21, 1868 in Neugereuth [Lapinj], as well as all 11 of my aunts and uncles. We were told that all birth and death records had been confiscated by the state and had been either destroyed or were unavailable for public viewing.

Satisfied that we had learned all that we could in the capital, we prepared for our journey to Mösel [Mozelej]. Our very generous landlords offered us their car for five days in order that we could thoroughly explore the region. We set up our base in Koëevje [city of Gottschee]. We explored the region immediately surrounding the restricted parts of the Unterland. Despite a major language barrier, we were continually warned that we must not enter the area or be in danger of being shot.

We visited Stalzern [Štalcerji], which was the home of my aunt Magdalina Petsche Jonke's sister. Magdalena who was from Unterskrill [Škrilj]. We visited Unterlag [Spodnji Log] and considered the possibility of sneaking through the forest and over the mountain to Oberpockstein on our own. We visited the Archbishop's Archives in Koëevje—where no archives were to be found! The priests

were friendly, but became anxious about our inquiries. One accompanied us to the village of Mrauen [Morava] to visit an old Gottschee woman who confirmed that the area south of Mösel was prohibited for travel. She had lived in Verdreng [Podlesje] until 1955 and was then forced to move to her current home. The church organist escorted us to Mösel, where we visited the dilapidated church. Its outer walls were covered in tomb markers commemorating the lives of the Jonke family. Inside was a large stone baptismal font dating back to 1642. We were introduced to an elderly woman who remembered my grandfather Mathias, as he had been the mayor of Mösel during the first world war.



From left to right: Frieda Jonke, Maria Staudacher Jonke, Mathias Jonke, Fini Jonke, Richard Jonke, and Katy Staudacher.
Photo courtesy of Linda Jonke.

No Stone Unturned (continued)

Frustrated and apprehensive about how to gain access to the Unterland, we reluctantly went to the police to ask permission to visit Unterpockstein [Spodnji Pokstajn]. Permission was granted from Koèevska Reka. Good fortune was still with us. We were told to go to Mösel, where we would meet our guide who would show us the old village sites.

Our first stop was Verdreng. Among the abandoned houses we could find no evidence of the church or graves. Several millstone wells and a stone cross holder was the only evidence of the former life of old Verdreng. Our second stop was Neugereuth [Lipinje], where the game warden's large new house was situated overlooking the beautiful Kulpa River valley.

Before long, there arrived the wildlife officer from Ljubljana. Miha Adamic spoke excellent English and an intense discussion soon ensued about the lives and fate of the Gottscheer people in which he had much interest. The restricted area had been set aside as a private game reserve where only privileged government officials were allowed to hunt. Wild animals were numerous and included wild boar, elk, deer, and bear. The former village site of Oberpockstein was the main feeding area.

Finally, we were taken to my father's dear village. Aided by my uncle's map, we discovered the pond. At the bottom of it, we were overjoyed to find a large stone marker on which was carved the name Hans Jonke, 1912 (my uncle). Where there was once a thriving village, now there was only rock rubble and a few stone foundations. Some of the orchard trees still thrived.

A walk towards Unterpockstein revealed a flat farm field, where hay was grown and the wild boar and elk were fed. It was the Jonke farm. We had arrived. In Unterpockstein we found more substantial evidence of a village. The partial walls of houses were still standing their arches still strong, doorways still evident, an oven, a stone smoke house, huge wells with solid stone walls filled to the brim with cold clear water, and more orchards.

It had been quite a journey fraught with adventure, intrigue, sadness and joy. No stone had been left unturned. ■

Adventure in the Forest (continued from page 10)

After returning, if they decided not to go out again, they brought out the *Promptain* (home made plum brandy), which they brought along to fortify themselves against the chilly night air and to keep the conversation going. It was also customary to visit neighboring camps and play tricks on its occupants. If they happened to be away from their camp, they might make off with their refreshments.

The next morning, they would leisurely prepare a breakfast which consisted of polemice caught the night before, roasted over the campfire, with bread, and perhaps coffee. Upon finishing breakfast, they would gather the traps with the catch they contained and head for home.

At home, they would quickly skin their catch, string up the pelts in a dry place, prepare the meat for cooking, and lay down to catch up on the lost sleep. Most of the pelts were sold to fur dealers, but some of them were used at home for things like tobacco pouches, razor cases, or for padding horse harnesses in places where the harness rubbed open a horse's skin.

All in all, the trapping of polemice was an enjoyable pastime and a cherished custom. I understand, 50 years after the people left our former homeland, some men still travel back to the homeland during the fall months, for the sole purpose of trapping this interesting game animal. ■

Note: A recent letter to Fred Muschler, the author of this article, from a member of the Gottscheer Altsiedler Verein in Poljane (Pöllandl), Slovenia, stated that the members of the Altsiedler Verein have organized a polemouse trappers club. They built a lodge near the village of Pogorelz (Pogorelec), where the members can stay while trapping polemice. They also welcome guests who are interested in this sport to pay them a visit.

Högler of Kukendorf

by Dorothy Davila

Johann Högler [son of Georg Högler and Gertrud Gliebe], baptized 6 December 1821 in Kukendorf [Kukovo] number 8, Gottschee, Krain, Austria. He married Agnes Högler on 7 May 1838 in Ebental [Polom], Gottschee, Krain, Austria.

Documentation: Ebental parish baptismal register, microfilm #1416386, page 21, line 24; Ebental marriage parish register, microfilm #1416387, page 11, line 5.

Agnes Högler [daughter of Mathias Högler and Margaretha Eppich] baptized 6 January 1823 in Kukendorf number 16, Gottschee, Krain, Austria. She died on 7 May 1874 in Kukendorf, Gottschee, Krain, Austria and buried on 9 May 1874 in Ebental, Gottschee, Krain, Austria. Agnes married Johann Högler on 7 May 1838 in Ebental, Gottschee, Krain Austria.

Documentation: Ebental parish baptismal register, microfilm #1416386, page 23, line 2. Ebental marriage parish register, microfilm #1416387, page 11, line 5. Death and burial: Ebental parish death register, microfilm #1416488, page 31, line 2.

Johann and Agnes Högler had 14 children, all were born in Kukendorf 16, Gottschee, Krain, Austria.

- i Joseph Högler, born 16 March 1840 in Kukendorf, number 16; baptized 16 March 1840 in Kukendorf.
Documentation: Ebental Parish baptismal register, microfilm #1416386, page 63, line 6.
- ii Maria Högler, born 7 February 1842
- iii Johann Högler, born 13 September 1843, died 23 February 1922.
- iv Agnes Högler, born 23 August 1845 in Kukendorf, number 16; baptized 23 August 1845 in Kukendorf, Gottschee, Krain, Austria. [Agnes is the great-grandmother of the author Dorothy Davila.]
Documentation: Ebental Parish baptismal register, microfilm #1416386, page 77, line 23.
- v Magdalena Högler, born and baptized 15 April 1847 in Kukendorf, number 16.
Documentation: Ebental Parish baptismal register, microfilm #1416386, page 80, line 10.
- vi Gertrud Högler, born 20 February 1849 in Kukendorf, number 16; baptized on 20 February 1849. She died 6 September 1849 in Kukendorf and buried 8 September 1849 in Ebental, Gottschee, Krain, Austria.
Documentation: Ebental Parish baptismal register, microfilm #1416386, page 83, line 4. Ebental Parish death register, microfilm #1416388, page 2, line 12.
- vii Andreas Högler, born 15 April 1851; died 29 September 1914.
- viii Mathias Högler, born 15 April 1851 in Kukendorf, number 16; baptized 15 April 1851 in Kukendorf, Gottschee, Krain, Austria.
Documentation: Ebental Parish baptismal register, microfilm #1416386, page 3, line 8.
- ix Stephan Högler, born 22 December 1853; died 11 January 1919.
- x Georg Högler, born 26 March 1856.
- xi Gertraud Högler, born 28 March 1858; died 11 January 1916.
- xii Ursula Högler, born 1 July 1860.
- xiii Josepha Högler, born 17 April 1862 in Kukendorf, number 16; baptized 18 April 1862 in Kukendorf, Gottschee, Krain, Austria.
Documentation: Ebental Parish baptismal register, microfilm #1416386, page 18, line 10.
- xiv Elisabeth Högler, born 12 January 1865 in Kukendorf, number 16; baptized 12 January 1865 in Kukendorf. She died 20 May 1873 in Kukendorf; buried 22 May 1873 in Ebental
Documentation: Ebental Parish baptismal register, microfilm #1416386, page 22, line 3.

Note: The Catholic Church parish records of Gottschee were microfilmed by the German National Family Center (Reichs-Sippenamt) in 1941. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon church) has microfilm copies of all the records. See the GHGA web site for information about these records.
<http://www.Gottschee.org/~ghga/ghga.htm>

Ambition, satisfaction, honesty, frugality, and deep love of country were always, and still are, the characteristics of the Gottscheer. These are an advantage to him no matter where he lives. This is the reason why today our people are better off than all the previous generations before them. That is why it is safe to say that none of them would return to their former homeland, even if the opportunity would present itself. In spite of what took place, we look back with a strong longing to the time when our villages were full of life. This love and respect for our homeland we like to pass on to our children. They should know that they are heirs to the trait of an industrious people who lived up to what was expected from them throughout the centuries. Let them follow their parents with the same competitive spirit. This should be construed that they should always excel no matter what they do in life.

Let us now take once more a leisurely walk from our church and cemetery down into the village like years ago with the *Slhingaishlain* (horse bells) and look left and right. In the upper part and in the lower part, one can see our beautiful houses standing again, and the old inhabitants waving. We can hear a sound coming from the *Tschinkelsch*, “We are all like brothers. We are all of one blood”— part of a Gottscheer song.

On past the pond where we give a quick look towards the *Pranschtoll* and the *Wlaknebn* (flat field), then saunter over the cross pit where once they had the midsummer celebrations, and let our gaze wander down towards Mösel [Mozelj] and onto the city from whence we all left our homeland, and made the promise, “Let us carry our dear Lichtenbach and our Gottscheerland as it once was in our hearts until we leave this world.”

To the still living inhabitants of Lichtenbach, but especially the former students of the school in Lichtenbach, greetings from Lerasch Hermann. ■

Note: The articles in this series were printed in the past issues of *The Gottschee Tree*; December 2000, June 2001, and March 2002.

Announcements

CHARTER MEMBERS

In celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Gottscheer Heritage and Genealogy Association, the names of the first 100 members who joined the Association in those early years are printed on the opposite page. Most are still members today. At the printing of this issue, the latest member to join is number 720.

40th GOTTSCHER TREFFEN

The Alpine Club of Kitchener-Waterloo, Inc., invites you to the 40th Gottscheer Treffen of North American August 31-September 1, 2002. Their internet web page at <http://www.alpineclub.ca> contains information about the event, or contact the Alpine Club by phone: 519-744-1520.

About the Authors

Dorothy Davila was born in 1931 in Los Angeles, California. She was a travel agent before retiring, and continues to travel, recently to Croatia. She currently lives with her husband in Arcadia, California.

Linda Jonke, born February 15, 1953 in Dunnville, Ontario, Canada, is the daughter of Gottfried Jonke, who was born in Oberpockstein in 1910. Linda is a log house builder. Currently, she and her husband are working on a log house project in Bavaria.

Fred Muschler was born in New York. At the age of two, his family moved to Gottschee and lived in the village of Schalkendorf. Mr. Muschler returned to the United States in 1936, at the age of 16, and lived in Ridgewood, New York. He is retired from the meat industry and now lives with his wife in Dover Plains, New York.

Edward Skender, an elected director of GHGA since 1995, became vice-president of the organization in 2001. He is a graduate of Georgetown University and holds a Master's degree from the University of Pittsburgh in Public and International Affairs. After nearly 30 years as an Army officer, retiring in 1990 with the rank of Colonel, he currently is the military editor at Stackpole Books, an international book publisher. Ed and his wife Susan live in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

Charter Members

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----|---|
| 1L | Sophia Stalzer Wyant | 51 | Rosalie Kelly |
| 2 | Paul Jenner | 52F | Richard and Annette Sider |
| 3L | Irene Tramposch Bigot | 53 | William J. Rom |
| 4 | Sheila Kapella | 54 | Margaret Jeselnik Fischer |
| 5 | Josephine Schulte. | 55 | Erna Schneemann |
| 6 | Marie Stampfel | 56 | Helga Stockfish |
| 7 | Helen Sampfel | 57L | Alois and Trudy Putre |
| 8 | Henry Spreitzer, deceased | 58 | Max M. Mische |
| 9 | Marie Marshall | 59 | Helmut Tramposch |
| 10L | Elizabeth Nick | 60 | Diane Jaklitsch McNaughton |
| 11 | Kurt Morscher | 61 | Walter J. Kobetitch |
| 12L | Kate Loschke Prunte | 62 | James T. Hoge |
| 13F | John and Sherry Loschke | 63 | Arthur Rogale |
| 14 | Helene Maria Stalzer | 64 | Richard J. Stimpfl |
| 15 | Jean Steuland | 65L | Eleanor R. Kless |
| 16 | Thomas Bencin | 66F | Marion and Frank Kramaritsch |
| 17 | Madeline Seger | 67 | James Roth |
| 18 | Anna M. Messerschmidt | 68 | Albert J. Gregoritsch, Jr. |
| 19 | Elaine Kraker Haberkorn | 69 | Ernest Reddle |
| 20 | Joseph Majewsky | 70 | Albert Hoegler |
| 21F | Rudolph and M. Dorothy Grill | 71L | Leonard J. Sturm |
| 22L | Edward Skender | 72L | Bernard and Ellen Nick |
| 23 | Irene Schober Ball | 73L | Edith Maria Herold |
| 24L | Anna (Krisch) and Erwin Bischoff | 74F | Albert & Johanna Widmer |
| 25 | John J. Thelian | 75 | Fred Krisch |
| 26 | Holly Droese | 76 | Edward F. Erker |
| 27 | Frieda Högler Klocker | 77 | Jerry Koenig |
| 28 | Helen Stritzel Weigl | 78L | Clint Wyant |
| 29 | Sister Mary Frances Kobets | 79 | Virginia Koenig Gobidas |
| 30L | Maria Wyant Cuzzo, Alex Cuzzo | 80F | Bernard and Gladys Loschke |
| 31F | Franz and Mary Funovits | 81F | Albert & Theresa Belay |
| 32 | Hildegard Petschauer Willems | 82F | Thomas Kobets & Godfrey Kobets (deceased) |
| 33F | Milton J. Schober | 83 | Werner Gliebe |
| 34 | Fred DeWeese | 84 | Robert Anshlowar |
| 35L | Erna Nehrer | 85 | Erica Pangretitsch Voelker |
| 36 | Karl Honigmann | 86 | Margaret M. Cmarik |
| 37 | Andrew Stritzel | 87 | Mary Alba Reddle (deceased) |
| 38F | Elizabeth and Josef Matzelle | 88F | Paul and Edna Ludwig |
| 39 | Rudolph Kump | 89 | Marie J. Levey (deceased) |
| 40L | Albert Matzelle | 90 | Mary Koenig Kirschensteiner (deceased) |
| 41 | Mildred C. Heitel | 91 | Edeltraud Kneier Krauland |
| 42 | John R. Fugina | 92 | Helen Wolf |
| 43 | John Nick | 93 | Herbert Michitsch |
| 44 | Richard Voigt | 94 | Zita Kump |
| 45 | James R. Hennessy | 95 | Anna Stalzer |
| 46 | Larry Schneider | 96 | John J. Bertalan |
| 47F | Ludwig and Elfriede Stonitsch | 97 | Alfred John Schutte |
| 48F | Herta Rothemund | 98 | George W. Perz |
| 49 | John Schleimer, Jr. | 99F | John and Dorothy Krauland |
| 50 | Peter Stonitsch | 100 | Joseph J. Allan |