

**GERMANY OF OUR ANCESTORS;
AND INTEGRATION OF THE ANCESTORS INTO WISCONSIN
A VERY BRIEF ATTEMPT AT AN INTRODUCTION**

To get the most general idea of the area from which our Busch (certainly) and Berning (probably) ancestors came, find a map of Germany, go to the northwest corner, and draw a triangle with corners at approximately Essen in the Ruhr; Bremerhaven on the North Sea; and the city of Hanover roughly halfway between the Ruhr and Berlin. (Hanover may also be spelled Hannover.) Within the general bounds of this triangle are likely where both Berning's and Busch's and the other families of our German ancestry – Vosbergs & Heitkamp's – came. Heim's, the family of Barbara Heim, who was born in the U.S., and married Wilhelm Busch, apparently came from Bavaria, another section of Germany.

The Busch origins at this point are quite well understood. They came from the area just north of the Ruhr, from Heiden, near the slightly larger town of Borken, which appears on most maps. They were very close to the Netherlands. Family still lives there and several Americans, including myself, have visited their home and area.

The origins of the Berning's remain, at this writing, much more elusive. It is said they came from Hanover, by ship from Bremen, and George Berning's burial card says he was born in Salzburg, Germany, possibly a hamlet as yet unfound. George was at or near adulthood when he, his siblings and his mother came to the U.S., so he would know where he was from...the information which likely appeared on his funeral card.

A bit of the oral and written history of the Busch's and Berning's has already been put forth in the chapter on War. The following many pages include assorted pieces of data which may be used as field notes for some future researcher into this family's multiple historical branches.

It took very little research to discover two very important facts about our ancestors at the time they left for America from today's Germany, in the 1860s and 1870s.

First, there was no political entity called "Germany" when Busch's and Berning's left their homes in the 1860s and 1870s. "Germany" was definitely being born at the time, but I doubt many Germans-to-be would have had any notion whatsoever that they were part of some place called "Germany". It was in our ancestors time in the United States that an actual country called Germany came to be. The Busch's came from an area they would likely have identified as Westfalen, for one example.

Next door to Westfalen, and covering a large geographic area to the east and north, was another duchy, or state, or principality, whose name was Hanover, within which was a city called Hanover. It is unknown, but it is possible, that the Berning's could have come from anywhere within the region called Hanover, rather than from the



12 miles

Netherlands

Germany

SALZBEAGEN
RHEINE
(BERNING) ↓

Borken-Heiden
(Busch home area)

HEIDEN TO WANGEN
APPENBERG

city of that name. It is possible that there is or may have been a town in the region of Hesse called Salzburg. We don't know this at this juncture.

A consistent part of the family story is the apparent fact that seeming constant wars helped lead to the immigration. It is impossible to ascertain whether this is true or not, or even what 'war' meant to the tellers of the story, but it has been part of the family story, apparently, almost since the time the families arrived on our shores.

What seems clear from a sketchy look at Germany's history is that there were indeed all sorts of conflicts over pieces of territory in what is now Germany. Probably the most significant was Napoleon Bonaparte's great adventure which had most of what is now Germany, and indeed Europe, under French control for a number of years in the early 1800s. The Busch relatives seem likely to have been very adversely affected by this occupation, which ended only a year or two before our U.S. Busch ancestor, Bernard Henry Busch, was born. His sons, our ancestor Wilhelm, Johan and Heinrich, were born in 1849, 1846 and 1852 respectively, and likely learned well the family stories of the Napoleonic years. As we can remember significant events from 1970 - 35 years ago - likely the Busch's could remember significant events from a similar time in their history.

This was, also, a Catholic section of the land space now called Germany, and apparently it resisted the Reformation. This probably had less to do with greater faithfulness of the people, than with the preference of local powerful leaders, both religious and secular. It seems to have become a Catholic area about 1200 CE and, as Margaretha Langer points out in a note on a following page, the church had a very strong influence over the people.

While some may disagree, it is this author's opinion that church allegiance in the early days was much more a function of power than theology. The King decided in alliance with powerful church leaders decided the direction of the country religion. Thus a place like Sweden could go from all Catholic to all Lutheran almost overnight, and England could as quickly make Catholicism a dangerous denomination to belong to, while establishing a new Church of England.

Vestiges of this relationship between spiritual and temporal power remain in many contexts up to the present day - the Seat of the Church, and the Seat of temporal power, were in many ways intertwined.

These topics - the political and the religious - would, if pursued, doubtless be very interesting topics for someone in the family at some point.

This writer is content to share what has thus far been shared about our ancestors, and from whence they came.

INTEGRATION INTO WISCONSIN:

BUSCH: In relative terms, there is a fairly considerable amount of information about the Busch family lineage, thanks to Glenn Busch and some letters written to



Pictured above and below are views of the Wilhelm Busch farmstead and home between Cuba City and Louisburg, Wisconsin. The photos are undated, but apparently date from early in the 1900s, or perhaps even earlier. They are photographs taken from much larger photos found at the Busch farm.

The above picture of the farmstead was apparently a black and white photo which was painted in color by an artist. The photo looks to the west, and shows a substantial farming operation with lots of trees.

The below picture is of the Wilhelm Busch farmhouse. The ten persons posing in the photograph are unidentified. There appear to be eight females and two young males in the picture. Clues to identities of the persons are invited.





The Wilhelm and Barbara Busch home and, likely, many family members and perhaps visitors, perhaps around the time Ferd and Rosa went to ND. It appears that Barbara Busch is in center of this photo, with possibly several of her children. If one imagines a line from the photographer through the corner of the house and goes one mile further (southwest), the line would come very near the Berning farm.



A colorized photo of the Busch farm. This is undated, but probably from the early 1900s. This and the above photo were found, framed, in the Busch farm in North Dakota. They were likely intended to be reminders of home.



The Wilhelm and Barbara Busch family, possibly about 1905, though neither date nor names are known with certainty. It is believed that the children are, from left: Hyacinth, Francis (Frank), William, Cecilia, Leonard, Ferdinand and Christina.

Germany by Wilhelm's brother Heinrich in 1923-25. Glenn's history and the translation of the H.H. Busch letters are on following pages and speak eloquently for themselves.

Land records on file at the Grant County Courthouse in Lancaster WI show that Bernard Henry Busch, Wilhelm's father, was granted his first property on March 4, 1873, apparently only a matter of months after the families arrival in the United States.

The Busch's apparently became successful in farming quite quickly, and held fairly considerable property for farmers of the time. The 1891 Plat Map for Grant County shows Henry Busch holding 157.5 acres, John Busch 132.5 acres, and Wilhelm Busch holding 161.13 acres.

The apparent first land transaction involving Wilhelm Busch acquiring property occurred on February 5, 1886, 14 years after he arrived in the United States.

HEIM: At this writing, there is almost no information available about the family of Barbara Heim, Wilhelm's wife. It appears that the Heim family was the first of the four families to arrive in Wisconsin.

Glenn Busch's history indicates that Barbara Heim was born in Wisconsin in 1854. A Heinrich Busch letter describes the Heim family as Bavarian.

The first Grant County land transaction involving a Heim was February 8, 1853.

BERNING: The general history of the family, as known, is in earlier chapters of this book.

The first property transaction involving the Bernings appears to be for George Berning, our ancestor, on March 4, 1886. Other transactions for other Bernings begin April 29, 1891. The 25 or so year interval between arrival in Grant County and acquisition of property by the Bernings probably is significant, but at this writing, all thoughts would be speculation.

In the 1895 Plat Map of Grant County, George Berning is listed as holding 160 acres of land. The 1913 Plat Map shows the same data.

Numerous Bernings continue to reside in the area of southwestern Grant County.

VOSBERG: The family of Christina Vosberg, later Christina Berning, arrived early in Wisconsin. The first property acquisition entry for the family in Grant County appears to be to Diederich Vosseberg on July 8, 1858.

Roy Wiederholt of Kieler WI, of the Vosberg family, indicated the following in a 1992 conversation with Dick Bernard:

Christina Vosberg was apparently the fifth of six children born to Theodore Vosberg and Mary Ann Miller of Prussia. (Hanover would have been part of Prussia about the time of their migration to the U.S.) Theodore was born in 1809 and Mary Ann in 1811. The couple passed away in Fairplay WI (near the Sinsinawa Mound) in 1887 and 1900 respectively.

Their children were as follows:

Bernard (April 8, 1838 – May 12, 1929) who, on November 28, 1865, married Regina Wiederholt (August 7, 1841 – August 21, 1918).

Joseph J. Vosberg (born 1841 in Prussia, died 1929 in East Dubuque) who married in 1870 in Galena Mary Louise Seaman (born 1852 in Galena IL, died in 1931). The last surviving Vosberg from this generation, Bernice Vosberg of Stonehill in Dubuque IA, was visited by Dick Bernard with Marion Placke in 1992. She celebrated her 101st birthday on September 7, 1993, but did not live too long after that.

Mary Vosberg, who married Bernard Kaiser (no other information available.)

Elizabeth Vosberg (born 1849) who married John Splinter (born 1839)

Christine Vosberg (born 1848, died 1931) who married George Berning (born 1843, died 1921.)

Theodore Vosberg (born August, 1854, died July 24, 1932) who married Margaret Runde (born April 4, 1854, died November 17, 1910.)

PROPERTY RECORDS FROM THE INDEX OF GRANTOR TO GRANTEE

Register of Deeds, Grant County Courthouse, Lancaster Wisconsin

<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Date</u>
VOLUME 2 (1852-57)			
Henry Heim	J	162-3	Feb 8, 1853
VOLUME 3 (1857-66)			
John Hien	V2	334	March 2, 1863
John Hien	W2	321	March 2, 1863
Diederich Vosseberg	H2	338-9	July 8, 1858
Theodore Vosseberg	M2	501	December 26, 1860
Theodore Vosberg	52	165	January 20, 1865
Theodore Vosberg	52	166	January 20, 1865
John Vosberg	52	162-3	January 20, 1865
VOLUME 4 (1866-74)			
Bernard H Busch	76	418	March 4, 1873
Bernard H Busch	78	84	July 23, 1873
Bernard H Busch	78	85	July 23, 1873
Michael Heim	59	162	October 9, 1866
Joseph Heim	70	633	October 12, 1871
Henry Vosberg et al	57	367	November 15, 1866
Bernhard Vosberg	59	498	January 11, 1867
Henry Vosberg	60	527	July 29, 1867
Joseph Vosberg	65	319	February 2, 1868
Joseph Vosberg	66	163	May 18, 1869
Theodore Vosberg	66	178	May 22, 1869
Joseph Vosberg	69	149	February 3, 1870
Theodore Vosberg	76	456	May 28, 1872
Joseph Vosberg	78	299	November 28, 1872
Bernard Vosberg	78	447	January 20, 1874
Joseph Vosberg	78	448	January 20, 1874
Joseph Vosberg	80	4	March 24, 1874
VOLUME 5 (1874-1884) (No search done for HEIM)			
Barbara Busch			
from Margaret Heim	84	501	June 27, 1877
Jno Busch	92	101	December 14, 1880
Jno Busch	92	103	December 14, 1880
Heinrich Busch	95	318	February 3, 1882
Heinrich Busch	95	319	February 3, 1882
Charles Busch	94	556	April 4, 1882
August Busch	91	391	December 30, 1882
Augustus Busch	91	312	December 30, 1882

Augustus Busch	93	309	December 30, 1882
Bernard Vosberg	80	564	January 12, 1875
Bernard Vosberg	79	277	January 22, 1875
Joseph Vosberg	77	419	July 16, 1875
Theodore Vosberg Jr	82	293	February 9, 1876
Theodore Vosberg Sr	83	45	February 9, 1876
Bernard Vosberg	84	231	February 8, 1877
Bernard Vosberg	84	234	February 9, 1877
J J Vosberg	84	307	March 17, 1877
F Jr Vosberg	84	308	March 17, 1877
Joseph Vosberg	84	392	April 23, 1877
Theodore Vosberg Jr	88	200	February 26, 1879
Theodore Vosberg Jr	88	201	February 26, 1879
Theodore Vosberg Jr	88	202	February 26, 1879
Theodore Vosberg Jr	88	203	February 26, 1879
Theodore Vosberg Jr	87	644	February 26, 1879
Theodore Vosberg Jr	87	646	February 26, 1879
Joseph Vosberg	92	391	April 5, 1881
Bernard Vosberg	99	369	December 21, 1883
Henry Vosberg	99	374	December 24, 1883
Henry Vosberg	99	375	December 24, 1883
Theodore Vosberg	101	215	January 18, 1884
Theodore Vosberg Jr	101	219	January 21, 1884

VOLUME 6 (1884-1894) (No search for HEIM)

George Berning	105	42	March 4, 1886
John Berning	120	152	April 29, 1891
John Berning	118	152	June 1, 1891
Jno Berning	109	162	January 27, 1893
Jno Berning	122	610	March 3, 1893
Henry Berning	128	571	April 16, 1896
Henry Berning	128	585	April 28, 1896
Charles Busch	100	391	January 7, 1886
John Busch	107	21	January 7, 1886
Wm Busch	106	572	February 5, 1886
Carl Busch	111	28	January 12, 1888
Wm Busch	119	290	October 14, 1892

VOLUME 7 (1894-1901) No search for HEIM

Henry Berning	123	606	June 3, 1896
John Berning	109	304	June 26, 1897
Herman Berning	142	219	January 29, 1901
John Busch	128	152	July 13, 1895
John Busch	128	535	March 20, 1896
John Busch	128	536	March 20, 1896

John Busch	128	537	March 20, 1896
John Busch	128	538	March 20, 1896
Henry Busch	128	571	April 16, 1896
Henry Busch	128	585	April 28, 1896
John Busch	132	304	April 9, 1897
Lena & Eliz Busch	125	396	October 28, 1897
Lena & Eliz Busch et al	131	185	October 28, 1897
John Busch	125	459	January 31, 1898
John Busch	125	460	January 31, 1898
John Busch	133	610	April 7, 1898
Henry Busch	143	413	May 3, 1901

VOLUME 8 (1901-1906) (No search for HEIM)

George Berning			
from Ben Vosberg	138	370	December 12, 1901
Herman Berning	147	609	January 23, 1903
Frank Berning	154	226	February 28, 1905
Henry Busch	138	465	May 7, 1902
Henry Busch	147	271	May 7, 1902
Wm Busch	157	103	October 31, 1903

A LETTER FROM GERMANY

To Glenn Busch
From Margaretha (Busch) Langer
Osterwick
March 9, 1993

(The letter is transcribed below, as it was translated by someone to English. This is probably as close to definitive about family data in Germany as we can get.)

Thank you very much for your letter from Feb 21.93. Thank you for the Busch Family History. It is very interesting. I'll study it once more.

The relationship to Bernhard Busch in Sudlohn. I can't explain it now, but I'll ask Clemens in Stadtlohn. I hope he can explain it to me.

In the old letter of 14 Feb 1924 you can read one reason for Bernh. Busch to leave his farm with his sons in Heiden. [See last sentence of the letter on a following page.]

My father, Bernhard Busch, (born 1898, died 1953) told me when I was a child, that the father of Bernhard H. Busch (your ancestor) couldn't write. When he was old and was dying a priest came from Borken, that is the next city near Heiden. The priest told him to give his farm to the church of Borken for saving his soul. Joan Henricus underlined with three XXX his last wish. It is interesting that the farm still belongs to the church in Borken.

Joan Henricus was borne 18.2.1789, he married 17.2.1811 Martha Wattelmann, he died 11.10.1873.

I found these notes on the family tree of my brother Johann. In this family tree there is the following notice about Bernhard Heinrich Busch, born 3.12.1816

1. married 3.11.1841 A. E. Flinkenflugel, [who was] borne 17.2.1812, died 30.3.1860.
2. married 28.10.1862 M.A. Osterholt borne 3.10.1842

I didn't find a notice that Bernhard H. was a twin. So Bernhard must have been married when he came to USA.

Don and Ruth [Busch] visited the family of my brother Johann in Heiden.
Address: Johann Busch
Buschhausen 14
4284 Heiden
Germany
Phone 49 2867 286

Johann is a farmer. He got the farm from my father Bernhard Busch. My mother, Anna Tunsmann lives with Johann's family. She is borne 17.8.1905. She married my father 31.5.1932.

Johann borne: 4.12.1934 married 13.6.1962 Gisela Fastring.
Johann and Gisela have five children
Bernhard b 13.3.1963 married Carola Vering 1989. they have the little son
Hendrik b. 1990 address: Bernhard Busch Buchenstr 52 4284 Heiden Germany Phone 49
2867 9410.

The other children of my brother Johann are:
Elisabeth married Rainer Wissing;
Josef married Martina Cluse;
Angelika married Antonius Blomen;
Doris
Johann's son Josef and his wife Martina live with my brother on the farm in
Heiden. They have two sons
Iven – seven years old
Rene – six years old.
Josef will inherit the farm from Johann.

My parents Bernhard Busch and Anna Punsmann had six children
Gertrud married Ewald Holter (both are dead)
Johann married Gisela Fastring
Heinrich he is a priest, he lives in Hamm
Maria she is a nun in Malawi C. Africa
Margaretha married Karl Langer
Anne married Heinrich Vestrick

My grandparents were Bernhard Busch and Berta Buddenbrock
Bernhard Busch and Berta Buddenbrock had five children:
Anna Busch: borne 2.4.[18]97 She was a nun and came to USA 1922. She was a
sister of the "Holy Heart" missionaries. She worked as a teacher in Philadelphia. Copley
[Copley?] and Northampton. She died 25.3.1960. H. H. Busch mentioned Sr. Anna in
the letter of 14 Feb 1924 as a sister she was called Sr. Pamphilia.

Bernhard Busch (my father)
Wilhelm Busch
Ignatz Busch
Heinrich Busch
Berta Buddenbrock died within the delivery of twins.

My grandfather married for the second time Gerturd Beckmann. Bernhard and
Gertrud had three children
Johann Busch
Agnes Busch
They are still living.
Hermann Busch
I hope they can tell me something about the early times

My great grandparents were Johann Busch and Margarete Gliessner. Johann Busch was a brother of your great great grandfather Bernhard H. Busch.
My great grandmother Margarete Gliessner owned a farm.
Johann and Margarete had 13 children.

Now I want to tell you about Clemens Busch living in Stadtlohn. He is 70 years old now. His father was Anton Busch, borne in Heiden. When Anton was a little child, his parents died within one week of consumption. Anton's father was a brother of Johann Busch and Bernhard H. Busch (your ancestor)

My great grandmother Margarete brought him (Anton) home in her apron. She said: "I have 13 children you can live with us. We'll have food enough for you, too." Anton grew up as a brother of my grandfather Bernhard. Anton became a carpenter and had a workshop in Stadtlohn. Anton was a very kind man, he like to make jokes. Clemens is very kind, too. Clemens has no children. Clemens and his wife Agatha are on the pictures of Ruth and Donald. They are sitting in the living room of my brother Johann.

I remember the visit of Marie Schrup in Heiden 1954. I was eleven years at that time. The picture of the farmhouse is not the home of Bernhard H. that went to USA, it is a picture of my parents' house. This house burned in 1976. Johann, my brother, built a new house a new stable. Ruth and Donald saw this house.

I remember that Marie Schrup came to Germany to visit her daughter. She was living in Frankfurt Main. At that time American soldiers were in Frankfurt. Marie's daughter was married with a soldier.

I live with my family in Osterwick, Rosendahl, near Coesfeld.

My husband Karl Langer came to Westfalen after the Second World War 1946. He was turned out of his house and home with his sisters, brothers, and aunt and his grandmother by Polish soldiers. Silesia now belongs to Poland. Karl is the leader of the elementary school in Osterwick. I was a teacher too, but now I'm working at home. Karl and I, we have five children.

Mario is 22 years old, he is a baker.

Christoph is 18 years old. He goes to a grammar school. He will finish this school in 1994. After his examination (we call it Abitur) he wants to visit USA.

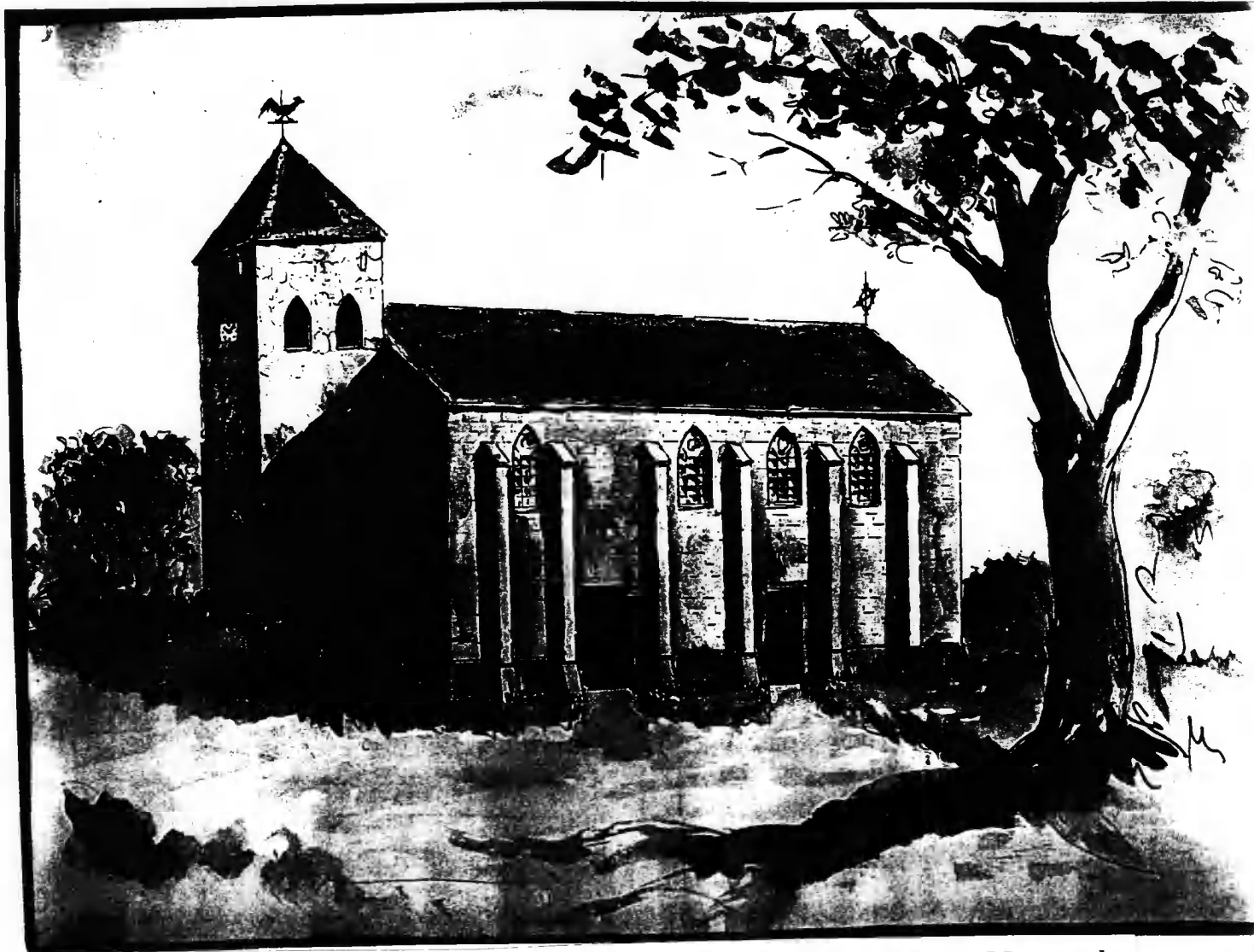
Katharin is 17 years old, she goes to school, she wants to become an educationalist in a kindergarten.

Dorothee is 12 years old, she goes to the same school as Christoph.

Maria is 10 years old, she still goes to the elementary school. After the vacations this summer she will go with Dorothee and Christoph to the same grammar school in Coesfeld.

Now I wish you a happy birthday. I thank you for your letter. I hope I could answer some of your questions. I invite you to come to Germany, too. We'll enjoy to show you the region where your ancestors lived.

Yours, Margaretha



Photos of two generations of the Heiden Catholic Church, provided by Margaretha Langer. In the present day, there is a new very modern church in the town.



November 5, 1923

Dear Nephew:

Your valuable letter arrived October 29. My correct address for 12 years: H.H.Busch, 1338 Main St.Dubuque IA. It made me very happy after all of these sorrowful years to hear from my old homeland. The most important thing for me, to begin with, is to orient myself through you to become aware of the register and addresses of my relatives in Germany. Are my uncle Johan Busch and aunt Margarete (known as Gliessner) your father and mother or your grandparents? Which of your brothers and sisters are still living? How many of my nieces and cousins are still living? Are maybe some of you in need? Which of you are in need of help? The last letter from Germany is the one I received from cousin Herman Busch from Sudlohn which answered my letter that I had written him in which I counseled him to shake the [German] dust from his feet and come over [to the U.S.] It was the time when the bishop from Lemberg was taken into captivity by the Russians. He answered me that you had a good Kaiser and good times. My warning was justified.

The American millionaires and the government had loaned the Allies so many millions that against the will of the common folk, president Wilson was pulled into the War. England had nine million for newspaper propaganda (for war) in American newspaper about the brutal German (ansposound) and that the German-Americans had come to suffer under it, they were held for unpatriotic and were required to come before the court for little things as if they were pro-German. The damned war was a revenge and a millionaire's war and the common people had to bleed in this bloody gladiator battle. Yes, until now the world still has no peace because of the revenge of France.

So now the Catholics of America have a nine day novena for peace, in our beautiful Marian church. The novena ends on the feast of All-Saints Day. It would be desirable for the strong God of the warring armies to let justice reign here and give the whole world the peace so that, at Christmas, the world can experience peace and good will to all. We Americans must now bear the war debt of fifty billion through taxes and it makes me happy that you do not need help us pay the war debt. The last occupation map that I saw had Borken on the borderline, is Borken occupied? Is Borken included in the occupied area or not? Where do the garrison occupation lines run near you? Was the harvest good? Are many people in the area in misery? What is your business? Who lives in my old home now? I forgot nothing of the beautiful hunting grounds of my youth. If the hunt is still as good as then, it would be my utmost wish to make a hunt there in Soison. Report also of your family. If Germany will become more divided through loss of the Rhineland and the revolution of the socialists and communists then there is still a crisis to get through, and we very surely hope that the whole confusion is soon rectified and order comes. If Germany had been able to overflow the American newspapers with propaganda during the war like England, then America would have been on Germany's side instead of England's and it would be in a completely different position now in the world. One hears that the need in the cities is big and farmers fare the best.

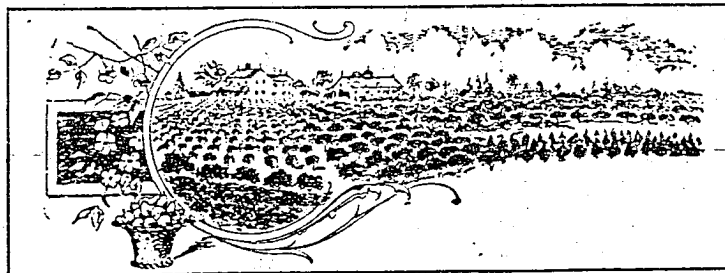
LOANS

H. H. BUSCH

INVESTMENTS

FIRST MORTGAGES

on Improved Farms
 Absolute Security
 Abstracts to Date
 Coupon Notes, Appraised
 Sworn Applications



OWNER OF FARMS
 in North Dakota
 Nebraska
 Wyoming
 Colorado and
 Florida

1338 Main., DUBUQUE, IOWA, Feb. 14, 1924

Teure Verwandte,

Meinen herzlichsten Dank für die ausführliche Nachricht und die schöne Photographie. Ich habe euch schon zu tun das man nur hat. Ihr habt meine Meinungen verbindlich berichtet haben. Ich habe euch schon zu tun das man nur hat. Ihr habt meine Meinungen verbindlich berichtet haben. Ich habe euch schon zu tun das man nur hat. Ihr habt meine Meinungen verbindlich berichtet haben.

This is one page of the Henry Busch letters translated on the preceding and following pages. They were written from late 1923 to early 1925, and richly reflect Henry's views of home and country.

Es freut mich das Schwester Anna in Amerika ist. Ich hoffe sie wird meinen Brief erhalten. Bis jetzt haben wir nicht einen brief von ihr behalten von Pennsylvania. Unsere Tochter Balbina ist auch Schwester hier im Mutterhaus Mount Carmel, Sisters of Charity genant. Sie ist jetzt Schulschwester in Des Moines, Iowa und ertheilt auch unterricht für Clavier Schüler. Sie ist ein rechter Spassvogel und wird auch recht bald in Briefwechsel mit Eurer Tochter Schwester Anna kommen.

Wir haben sechs Töchter, Theresa, Ottilia, Marie, Balbina, Hildegard und Rufine. Marie hat einen Zahnarzt geheiratet und wohnen noch bei uns weil sie noch keinen passenden schönen Platz gefunden haben. Ihr Name ist jetzt Mrs. Marie Dr. Karl Schrup. Hildegard hat einen Drahtsman geheiratet der macht zeichnungen Pläne Blaue Print für allerhand Machienerie und einiges was ein Model braucht. Ihr Name ist jetzt Mrs. Hildegard Clarence Chamberlin. Sie wohnen in Dubuque hier. Rufine wird wol bald heiraten mit einem Clerk in der Bank namens Jungels. Theresa und Ottilia haben vollauf zu thun mit Haus und Geschäft und sind lieber ohne ehliche Sorgen.

Um euch mit neugigkeiten im laufenden zu unterhalten will ich euch den Ohio Waisenfreund schicken, ich halte diese Deutsche Zeitung seit ihres bestehens 1875 gegründet. Von Vater Joseph Jessing ein Sohn Münsters. Er hatte auch Preuzen gedient als Ofezier und dann die Priesterweihe empfangen. Alle Priester werden hier Vater genant (Vader). Der Ohio Waisenfreund ist auch ein Priester Seminar wo arme auch bemittelte Schüler unentgeltlich zu Priester Studieren. Der Waisenfreund war auch im kriege vom Government angehalten fortzufahren die Warheit zu verbreiten. Wen Ihr ihn erhaltet so last es mir wissen ob die adresse und alles richtig wöchentlich ankommt. Der Waisenfreund gibt auch gelegentlich auskunft über Auswanderung. Bis zum ersten July ist das Auswanderungs Quoto ausgelaufen für Deutschland. Ja alles ist gut angekommen. Euer Familienbild war auf zwei seiten am Rahmen ein paar Zoll eingerissen.

Marie hat zwei kleine Töchter Tochter Dolores 21/2 Jahr alt und Tochter Charlotte 10-monate alt und spricht fast alles, aber English. Hildegard hat einen Sohn Josepa Chamberlin

We are all healthy as well as brother William and his whole family but his wife is plagued with asthma. One can buy for a dollar what one could buy for sixty-five cents before the war. The lowest wage is now 35 cents per hour for the menial work, odd-job man 50 cents per hour, carpenter \$1.25, plasterer \$2.00 per hour and more. Everything is an eight hour day, the farmer works the whole day just as they like. A farm worker earns \$50 to \$80 dollars a month with room and board (food and wash, literally). All have white bread and meat but poor people cannot obtain enough meat because it costs 20 to 40 cents per pound. I am a member of the St. Vincent De Paul Club. We now have in the St. Mary's congregation almost five hundred families, only six needy and sick families that we help. There are seven other Catholic congregations in Dubuque with St. Vincent De Paul Clubs. I send you through the mail a picture. My brother has many and also beautiful buildings on his valuable 160 acre farm with a beautiful big eight acre fruit garden that we have recently visited. He had a cellar and barn full of sorted apples, next to 100 fat pigs and a great dairy farm. Eight horses, a Ford passenger car and a truck.

We have a beautiful, elegant and valuable home with steam heat and a block from there, on the next street, a six-family inhabitant house with steam heat which weekly pays in advance \$80 per week. We provide the furniture. Next to that in the picture you will find land we own also. We pay about \$3,000 in taxes on our total owned properties annually. In addition we have \$150,000 land mortgage business, with an extra office in the house. We have a 7 passenger Buick motor vehicle automobile that cost \$2,150.

I hope you are all healthy. I ask and hope that after the receipt of this letter you will report in detail of the occupation forces, of the relatives and of the old home. I wish you from the heart the long sought peace and happy new year.

Your cousin,

H.H. Busch

Handwritten section: "You can exchange the enclosed bills for stamps to America"

Dubuque, Iowa, *Nov 5* - 1922³

Dear Sir,

I may consider a trade for your property. I have 640 acres rented 12 miles Southeast of Cheyenne, Wyo., over the line in Colorado. U. P. R. R. Price \$16,000.00.

160 acres level prairie, dark loam, about 5 miles from Egbert, Wyo. 12 miles west of Nebraska state line on U. P. R. R. Price \$5,600.00.

320 acres well improved, level, rich dark soil; big crops; 8-room house, 2 barns, good well, sheds, grove, etc. Rented for one-third crop. 240 acres in cultivation. Located on N. P. R. R., 2 miles from McKenzie, N. Dak. Price \$21,600.00.

320 acres level, rich dark loam; big crops. 270 acres in cultivation. Located 90 miles northwest of Fargo, N. Dak., 3 miles from Glenfield R. R. station. Rented for one-fourth of crop. Price \$19,200.00.

All of the above lands have good rich dark loam soil with clay subsoil, and good renters.

Also have 4860 acres Florida land on the A. C. L. R. R. at Gardner, 9 miles north of Arcadia, Fla. It is level land, with settlers, orange and grapefruit groves. Some have from 50 to 100 acres very fine groves adjoining this tract. Price \$15.00 per acre.

I would like to retire of all my land and devote my entire time to the mortgage business. I am the owner of the above land, so there is no commission. All the above lands are clear of mortgage.

Please give full particulars of your property by return mail.

This offer is subject to prior sale and withdrawal off the market without notice.

Yours very truly,

H. H. BUSCH,
1338 Main St.

*Obige 6300 Acker ist mein
schuldensfreies Eigenthum
und sind zu verkaufen
mit leichte auszahlungen*

1338 Main., DUBUQUE, IOWA, FEB. 14, 1924

Treasured Relatives,

My heartfelt thanks for the detailed news and the beautiful photographs. It gave us all great joy because we had not heard from you for such a long time. I would have answered sooner but there is always so much to do that one only occasionally has time left to write. You didn't ask me to answer many questions. My kindest thanks for the all the news you reported.

We are happy that Sister Anna is in America. I hope she will receive my letter. Until now we have not received a single letter from her in Pennsylvania. Our daughter, Balbina, is also a nun, here in the motherhouse, (at) Mount Carmel, (they) are called the Sisters of Charity. Currently, she is a school (teaching) sister in Des Moines, Iowa and also gives lessons to piano students. She is a very happy and cheerful person¹ and will surely begin a letter exchange with your daughter, Anna.

We have six daughters, Theresa, Otilia, Marie, Balbina, Hildegard, and Rufine. Marie married a dentist and (they) still live with us because they haven't yet found a suitable and nice place (to live). Her name is now Mrs. Marie Dr. Karl Schrup.² Hildegard married a draftsman who makes designs and blueprints for all types of machinery and things which otherwise need models. Her name is now Mrs. Hildegard Clarence Chamberlain. They live here in Dubuque. Rufine will probably marry a clerk from the bank by the name of Jungels. Theresa and Otilia are totally occupied with the house and the business and would rather be without the concerns that come with marriage.

In order to entertain (apprise) you with current news, I will send you the *Ohio Waisenfreund* (*Ohio Orphansfriend*), I have been supporting this German newspaper since its was founded in 1875 by Father Joseph Jessing, a native son of Muenster. He also served Prussia as an officer and then received Holy Orders. All priests are called "Fathers" here. *The Ohio Waisenfreund* is also a seminary where poor and well-off students alike study gratis for the priesthood. *The Waisenfreund* was also prevented by the

¹ The word used means jokester. Perhaps she had a great sense of humor.

² In Germany it was customary that the wife of a doctor would assume his title as a part of her name. Today, this is not the case as frequently as in the past.

government from spreading the truth during the war (WWI). When you receive it, please let me know if the address and everything (is correct) and that (it) arrives weekly. *The Waisenfreund* also provides occasional information about immigration. By the first of July, the immigration quota for Germany will have been used up. Yes, everything arrived in good shape. Your family picture was torn two inches on two sides of the frame.

Marie has two happy little birds. Daughter, Dolores, 2 1/2 years old and daughter Charlotte, 15 months (who) says almost everything, but in English. Hildegard has a son, Joseph Chamberlain 1 1/2 years old, (he) speaks good English. The children learn the English almost faster than the Plattdeutsch. It also has the greatest similarity with English. If any of you want to come over, you couldn't do anything better than to buy (hire) yourself an English interpreter. I also did that before we left. I also attended English school here. I also needed a Spanish interpreter when I traveled all through Mexico for the purpose of looking at land that was for sale. Mexico is a rich land and has gold, silver, lead, petroleum, (and) two harvests per year. Oranges, lemons, wines, and all southern fruits and the most wonderful climate in the world. But it also has low lying areas where it is too hot and unhealthy. Mexico lies 8,000 feet above sea level and has summer, like yours, the entire year but warmer.

I traveled further south from Mexico City to Cordova (where) there were plantations of over 8,000 acre for sale, where coffee, rubber, bananas, oranges etc. were grown. It (the plantation) was an entire village with large buildings for coffee warehouses, all the inhabitants were born there and worked for the owner and purchase the needs for their livelihood from the owner. This plantation was available for purchase in 1909 for \$ 8.50 per acre. But we came a week too late because it had been sold to the Arbuckle Coffee Co. Afterwards, I saw that the second corn harvest of the year had suffered from a night frost. The Mexicans are not as advanced as the Americans. On a plantation, they threshed the wheat with a steam machine but the straw binding mechanism had been removed; (and) twenty men carried the straw with pitchforks about 100 feet from the machine and made the straw piles there; (and) there was a round stone wall in the same field, the contents of which was filled with grain; (and) a couple of oxen walked on it in circles and ground the grain out(of the stalks). It reminds (me) of the Bible, " you shall not bind the mouth of the ox who threshes"....

America will made big investments as soon as the government of Mexico is established on a solid basis and foreigners are able to

receive a solid certificate of ownership. Mexico is exactly the place for a large German colony because the Mexicans are more similar to the Germans than the Americans; (but) the common people have no schooling and education is almost completely Catholic; (but) the Mexican war caused a lot of harassment for the Catholics there. Florida has the best winter resort. In winter it is abuzz with millionaires and wealthy Europeans who enjoy their winter recreation there. (One can) swim, fish, hunt enjoy games and dances of all sorts. A glorious climate and yet it is not impossible that a night frost will occur just like it can occur where you are. As I was viewing the mainland in Florida, I had a conversation with the Postmaster. He said that he was 75 years old and had never seen snow. Florida has a wonderful climate all year long but it has the heaviest rainfall in April and May, 50 to 55 inches annually. Corn cotton, sugar cane, oranges, 5-6 types, grapefruit as large as a cup (with) 3-5 growing together like grapes on a twig as thin as a pencil/ each weighs a pound.

California also has a splendid climate but no rainfall in summer, fine light rain throughout the (rest of the) year (during which there is) constantly bitterly cold, unhealthy weather without frost, but not without a rare snow and night frost which can also freeze the oranges. The climate from the state of New York, western Ohio, Illinois, Chicago, Milwaukee, Dubuque, Iowa is the same (for all) with a rainfall of 30 to 32 inches annually.

The last four winters were very mild, almost without frost, but during the last days in December winter arrived with a snowstorm; it is just now beginning to be milder. The weather bureau forecasts that all the snow will be gone in two days. It was 20 below 0 twice, 32 above zero is the freezing point. In Minnesota, North Dakota, northern Wisconsin, and Canada, (the temperatures) can go to below 40.

The widow of my deceased brother Johann is very clumsy. She weighs well over 200 pounds. Her unmarried brother died a couple of weeks ago. Two sons and a daughter are married, two daughters are still unmarried. Their farm is divided into three parcels and homes; each farm (has) over 100 acres and then there are the 100 acres of valley for corn, all are well off.

In addition to this letter, you will receive some photographs in the mail. My family would very much like to see a picture of my birth place. If the opportunity of a picturesque picture of the buildings, yard, woods, pond, and garden of the Busch's (property) presents itself, in other words if there are still sufficient woods in the vicinity which, with the buildings and pond, would make a pretty

picture of the countryside so that it isn't an embarrassment to the Busch name, I would not hesitate to spend 5 to 10 dollars. If the buildings end up only in the distance as a result, it wouldn't matter if it were to be a nice, clear picture. But don't worry about it, there is no hurry and if nothing comes of it, it does not matter.

The summer is generally longer and warmer here than yours. This is why the corn grows so tall and strong with the continuing warm days and nights, (with temperatures) of 70 to 90 degrees in July, August and September.

Brother Wilhelm has not yet seen your letter and pictures, the weather has been bad and he lives 12 miles from Dubuque. At the earliest opportunity, I will visit him, if he doesn't come to town and (then) we will enjoy watching his enjoyment as he looks everything over and he will know to thank you. His eldest son, Ferd lives in North Dakota (and) owns 320 acres clear and (has) much money in interest. His oldest children are already grown. The second son, Leonard lives a few miles from here, on a nursery. The third son, Wilhelm is not yet married, and together with his youngest, married brother Franz, they manage their father's farm. His oldest daughter, Christina and the youngest daughter, Hyacinth, as well as the middle daughter Celia are all married here in Dubuque. Brother Wilhelm is grandfather to more than 30 grandchildren.

Again, don't worry about the picture of home and wait until a convenient opportunity presents itself and then send the bill and I will send you the money right away. The two beautiful chestnut trees would make a nice postcard picture. I will never forget how, each year on slaughter day, as we cut the fat pigs and cows apart, dear grandmother would say if only the dear Lord will let us eat it in peace and good health, and then, each time, she would tell how the French took everything of hers, in addition to all of the oppression they had to endure, and dear grandfather would tell how the French and the Russians took him and his father with (their) horses and wagon to drive under orders for weeks and, how the horses couldn't go anymore, and how they were then whipped and left by the wayside (to die) and that the Busch's homestead had been their lawful property but was taken away by the French, no wonder that my father left his home with his sons.³

³ While this is a very long sentence, there was a great deal of emotion expressed in its length and style and I felt that it was important to leave it exactly as the writer had written it.

France's history has always been full of war and revolution for the last three hundred years and Germany was always the oppressed, if they will ever become peaceful?

Greet Kleinhoeing Joseph Ebing Lohaus Lage (in Gruenewald), Broesterhaus Kueper Brinkhaus and all my acquaintances and schoolmates when you happen to see them. I would like to wish for a short letter from all the relatives and also from Flinkenfluegel.

We are all well, thank God, and hope that the same is so for you. Again, many thanks for your precious letter and pictures. A heartfelt greeting from all of us to all of you.

God will finally hear all of the innumerable prayers and set the world machine back on its tracks so that the rights of Germany will also be restored.

With highest regards,

H.H. Busch

1338 Main., DUBUQUE, IOWA, Dec. 22, 1924

Dear Relatives,

Dear Bernard, your treasured letter with photographs (were received) undamaged. First, your letter arrived, then five days later, the pictures. It gave us all extraordinary pleasure, especially (to) me because it (the pictures) is my place of birth with all the childhood friends and school years and perhaps even more because of the difficult work which I performed on this place until I was 19 years old.

I will never forget how as a thirteen year old boy, I marched early in the morning with my rye scythe, together with six men (as if off to war) as second in line next to brother Johannes, (along) the entire length (of the field/garden) to the Neßner garden, where I hung my sickle in the tree and would march to school; and, how at noon, I would take my sickle home with me and then in the afternoon, I would stand orderly in line with my sickle, sharp as a razor. The following year, I stood second in line with my grass scythe in a group of six men in the large meadow, with three (men) in the Ulland, with four (men) in the new meadow, (and) with five (men) in the Haseldorf, where, because of the moles by the house, it was impossible to keep the scythe sharp for even a half day. Then (came) the eight men threshing days, (with) 24 beds (fields) per day, in addition to the dungdriving with twenty-five cartloads per day, barn or sheep dung, then (came) the sheaf-binding with 80-100 per day, in addition to the 100 other daily tasks, and planting our own land. Brother Wilhelm was sickly in Germany; therefore I was sent to work in his place, at such a young age and this is why he went as the first, alone, to America (and) he regained his health here very quickly.

For the first five or six years, the work in the summer was very hard here. We cultivated the white corn here on foot with a horse and shovelplow. Shortly thereafter, four shovel plows with seats were manufactured and the work went twice as fast and easily. During the harvest we had to bind sheaves by hand (picking them up) from the ground with four men in four stations. Then came the machines which brought grain to a table and two men stood binding.

grain as fast as the plows went; that required a great deal of skill. Then brother Wilhelm married the daughter of a well-to-do Bavarian farmer named Heim. Then brother Johann (married), the girl who came with us from Germany. He build a house and outbuildings on 80 acres of our farm and bought an additional 80 acres. Father's farm remained with 160 acres. In 1880, I married the daughter of Mr. Huske, a farmer with 240 acres. He was born in Soest, near Muenster; his wife came from the area around Muehlhausen in Saxony. She said she knew of a village named Heiden in her home area. After three years, my father-in-law died due to an injury (which he) had sustained many years prior from one of his fiery horses which had pressed him against the wall of the stable. He had 200 acres of beautiful land¹. I had taken over my father's farm and had bought an additional 40 acres, together 200 acres.²

Then, my mother-in-law needed help and I had to care for her farm also, 440 acres altogether. You can hardly imagine what a large undertaking that was. In 1903, we sold off (and) have lived since then in Dubuque; from then till the present I have already sent you a very short report. But now, I must return to the discussion of the beautiful pictures and the beautiful old hot plate in the picture (for which) you forgot to include the price, if (this is) so, I ask you, please send me the full price with the return mail and I will immediately send the full amount.

I hope you are all well and happy (and) I hope brother Igantz and his family in Hamborn (are also). *Not to forget brother Wilhelm. (also)*

We are all well but the weather has been very cold for three days; yesterday morning, it was 8 degrees below zero. Today it is 12 degrees above zero again, with 2 inches of snow. We had a cold wet summer just like you resulting in a soft white corn (harvest). On 100

¹ The number here is not clear. It appears to be a manual correction to 200 acres and in the context of the sentence which talks about his mother-in-law, the numbers do seem to add up.

² Again, the lack of punctuation makes it difficult to determine if he had purchased 40 plus 200. From the style of the letter, he seems to have owned 200 acres total after he had purchased 40 to add to his father's 160 acres..

acres in North Dakota (I) had 2500 bushel of wheat, 1/3 (was) rental for me at \$1.32 per bushel.³

We wish you a merry Christmas and a new year filled with luck (happy new year).

Respectfully,

Your cousin HH Busch

N.B. The letter seems to have been written in a hurry. I have provided the missing verbs or conjunctions and have placed them in parentheses. I aligned the paragraphs to correspond to those of the German version.

³ It is not possible to tell from the content of the sentence whether he rented or leased 1/3. The punctuation and verb is missing.

January 7, 1925

Dear Relatives,

Your valued letter was received and from it I see you all are healthy and because of space, plan to enlarge and repair the house. It brings me again, in memory, that in Germany, there were rooms with clay floors which I haven't seen since my immigration.

The houses here are very well built.¹ Our rooms have oak floors from 1 1/2 to 2 inch thick boards laid in miter corners and are polished until they shine and have carpet 9 X 12 foot in the middle of the room from \$50 to over \$100. The piece appears like a big picture in a frame. The kitchen has inlaid linoleum from yellow, green and white and brown over the whole floor. The windows have expensive curtains with expensive drapery, also the best wallpaper of the rooms. The front entrance is 7 feet, 4 inches with double oak glass doors 2 1/2 inches thick from solid white oak wood with dozens of pieces of cut glass 1/4 inch thick fastened in lead casings. Four feet further in is, again, a wider oak glass door with dozens of the same glass. On each side and over the door hundreds of painted glass with a star from clear cut glass in the middle above the door. All of the glass is fastened in lead. Above the double front door is a sort of an arched light glass framed with the 16 inch long golden house number 1338. Each part of the number is 2 inches wide and 6 inches high clearly visible from the main street. Significance is that the second ceiling is 11 feet above the ground floor. The entrance between the doors is known as a vestibule. Next to the second door is a three foot long star in wood floor from yellow, brown and light wood, on each side of the hall an eight inch wide inlaid strip with a zig-zag the same color as the stars, but 32 feet long. In the middle is the hall, ten feet wide, here stands the valuable open stairs from the same fine oak wood in natural wood glossy colors with the wonderful wood railing beginning with a circle similar (drawing) five steps upward a platform, then right upward nine steps, again a platform, then right upward six steps. On the second floor [which is] bright and beautiful, the same light wide hall like below with rooms on both sides with an extra stained glass double window with a beautiful wreath and red rope. There may be more than three hundred glass pieces built in it fastened with lead. There are five rooms and bathrooms on the second floor with a nine and a half foot ceiling. A door and steps with railings in white leads up to the third floor with a white stairway and three doors. Two big rooms, say 18 X 18 and 18 X 24 well furnished with clothing compartments 8 feet to

¹ In this letter some of the German spellings and words are the dialect of the region from which the author came and others are words that, like with all immigrants with a new language, after a long time are forgotten and replaced with anglicized versions of the German. In the description of the house, the white staircase was very common for the third floor of homes of that time. Oak was used for the first and second floors and ash which was painted was used on the third, to avoid the prohibitive expense of oak on the third floor. Tin ceilings (described as steel in the letter) were the decorations used along the ceiling or to make the squares seen on the ceilings of old stately homes. Also, I think the reason that he mentions that there are floors in the basement, etc., is that especially in 1800s in Germany farm homes had dirt floor in kitchens and definitely in basements and many farm homes had the barns right under or as part of the house. The curtains were drawn over the sliding doors - partly as part of fashion but principally to cut down on drafts in winter. They were often of velvet or, in poorer houses, blanket material.

the ceiling and 10 feet in the two cupolas on the roof. The rooms in the second floor have six clothing compartments.² The upper part of the third floor is used to dry wash.

The rooms on the second floor left of the front hall have wood sliding doors with heavy curtains. The best room, 16 X 18, then a decorated arch to the music room 14 X 14. On the right, five feet wide, oak sliding doors with heavy curtains, consulting [meeting] room, seven feet sliding doors with curtain to the office, both rooms 16 X 18. At the end of the hall the dining room 18 X 18 floor and oil-color walls with tin ceiling³ and seven feet sliding doors with curtains to the music room and a regular [style] door from the hall to the office - just like from the hall to the music room.

The front cellar room, 18 X 34 billiards room with floor, good light, wash room under the dining room, 18 X 18 with floor, both rooms 9 1/2 feet with a plastered ceiling - well equipped. Cellar under the best room has the same large heating apparatus as the cellar under the music room. Both of these cellars are 10 1/2 feet from the plastered ceiling to the cement floor.

The kitchen is 16 X 20 feet with a vegetable cellar beneath, the same size, 10 feet high with floor. Take notice of an open mahogany fire place with gas block, the cost to heat is very cheap. In the best room, there also is an open fireplace for wood heating and in the consulting room, there is also an open fireplace for coal heating in the dining room. These fireplaces all have double chimneys and cost much money with three luxurious furnishings. The cellar walls are over two feet thick with four corner hewed quarry stones. All doors and window sills are white stone. The outer walls are 18 inch thick brick. Veranda on the kitchen and dining room, the front veranda is arched.

Marie and Karl [Schrup] have been building since September, their new house. In March it will be finished, costing \$13,000, modern built 31 X 32 two level brick house, English colonial style.

We bought our Florida land. Florida is in upswing and high demand and has an enormous train current.⁴ We have still a building site in Miami Florida, 75 by 100 feet, costing over \$12,500. On Washington Place there are sites costing over \$500,000. Miami is now the riviera of the recreational places of the world through the whole year, winter and summer, and in a few years it will become a city of millions. It has now already many skyscrapers and is swarming with millionaires.

The Mississippi here has three bridges each a mile long over the river. One of them is a railroad bridge. All toll bridges. We have a few stocks that are now bringing us twice yearly, 6%. Dubuque has four railroads, the Illinois Central, the Chicago-

²In Germany there were not, and still are not many, built in closets. The clothing compartment is the author's attempt to explain walk in closets.

³literally "steel ceiling"

⁴Unheard of - train traffic - I think it should be "zuströmung" which means influx of people - may have been typo or anglicization on authors part.

Milwaukee-Minneapolis-St. Paul, the Burlington, and the Chicago-Great Western. For forty years the shipping trains on the Mississippi have almost laid the ship traffic lame on the Mississippi but now they give after because the traffic to the south cannot be punctually filled anymore and the government helps the shipping industry. Next spring quite many freight and passenger ships will run on the big river with much cheap transport fees. In meetings for shipping, I did my best in order to bring the shipping industry in force. I explained that the small traffic on the German Rhine made it in twenty years from a million up to twenty million per season. As fast as a steady shipping condition comes into existence, Dubuque will double and trip through increase in factories and cheap transport.

Dubuque still has additional advantages. The hill near and in the city still contains millions and millions of pounds of lead and zinc. Dubuque has grown up from lead and zinc [mining]. The immigrants have it from the Indians who 100 years ago, here had lead shafts [mines] dry mines. Above water from the first opening here to the second and deeper lies the best and the main vein all is at least 70 to 100 feet over the riverbed, but all is in solid quarry stones wherein the small and big vaulted cellars are found with lead and zinc covered with a very fatty yellow brown clay which can be used for dye (coloring things). In addition there are loose and wedge shaped stones, although not all openings have minerals. The second opening lies around 30 feet over the valley of the city. The surface of the American countryside, say 80%, is from one to two feet dark rich soil with rich clay underground from 5-10-15-20 feet and more with great flat prairies.

All walled terraces and all bridges ("feiler" dialect = pfeiler - abutments?) over the Mississippi were broken [quarried] here and stand unscathed against weather, water and ice sheet. A hill here has good limestone and a great lime distillery with excellent lime. The mineral area here contains approximately fifty square miles from here northeasterly into Wisconsin where my brother William lives. At our arrival we found thousands of lead veins above water, 9/10ths still lie under water.

The 28th of November we celebrated brother William's golden anniversary. Around 200 guests were invited and many gold presents were given to the married couple. In 40 minutes we were there. The celebration ("bridal office") was in Cuba City, Wisconsin. It was a great joyful feast with the best mealtime games and drinks and best wishes, long live the golden bridal pair.

We have too many western farms but several have cheap buildings but one has good buildings, three room houses, two barns, an eight thousand bushel grainery, machine house, wood and coal furnace, etc., with three or four miles wire border. We receive one third rent. Our part of the wheat still lies in the elevator for a better price.

We are all healthy. Brother William's wife is still plagued with Asthma. Deceased brother John's wife is bedridden. I regret you too late my best wishes for a happy Christmas time and New Year.

With the best compliments of the season,

We all remain,

285

Respectfully,

H.H. Busch

BUSCH



Portions relevant
to Wilhelm Busch
family history from:

BERNARD HENRY BUSCH AND GRANDAUGHTER LENA BUSCH

BUSCH FAMILY HISTORY

GLENN BERNARD BUSCH

285A

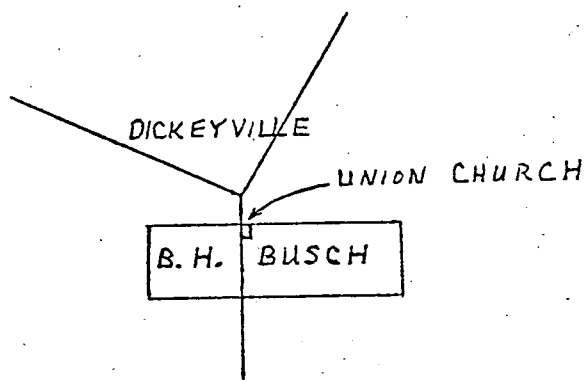
6 JUNE 1981

BUSCH FAMILY

BERNARD HENRY BUSCH AND ANNA ELIZABETH FLINKENFLUEGEL. Bernard was born in Westphalia, Prussia (present Germany) on 3 December 1816. He was possibly a twin, but this is not known for certain. He may have been known as Henry since the 1880 census lists him as B. Henry Busch. He married Anna Elizabeth Flinkenfluegel sometime prior to 1846. Their three known decendants are John, William, and Heinrich (Henry). Anna was known by her middle name, Elizabeth, and died in Westphalia, Prussia in 1857. Bernard remarried Maria Anna Köer. He came to the United States in late 1872 or early 1873.

It is said that Bernard was also married to a woman whose last name was Imping in Prussia and that she made a considerable contribution of land to the Busch farm there. It is also said that the sale of this land provided the finances for the family's migration and that the Terfruechte family worked as field hands and housekeepers for the Busch family in Germany. Bernard played the violin or trombone in a band with his sons. He liked children very much as evidenced by his picture taken with Lena Busch Dietzel in about 1898 and also by memory of Rufine Busch Jungles. He called her his little girl. On one occasion, when she lost consciousness from a fall, Grandpa, Bernard H., put salt under her tongue to help revive her. Both Rufine and Barbara have good memories of him. In 1873, soon after his arrival in the United States, he purchased land near Dickeyville. This was in total or part of the present Dietzel, Timmerman, Haverland, and Francis Busch farms. It is said that some funds for the purchase may have come from the Terfruchte family. However, it is probable that most of the funds came from the sale of property in Westphalia. Bernard sold the present Francis Busch farm to John George Busch on 22 October 1880. He also sold land for a road to John for \$150.00 on that date. After his wife, Anna, died in January 1888, he went to live with his son John and family on the present Francis Busch farm. After John died in 1899, he lived with Henry and family on the farm on Dickeyville's south edge. After Henry was accused by Lizzie of providing for his dad to get his money, Bernard moved back to stay with Mary and her family. The dispute between Henry and Lizzy over the inheritance divided the families. Henry tried to get the parish priest to mediate the dispute but was unsuccessful. Lizzy was said to have a lot of influence with the priest.

An inconsistency on the death record of M. Anna Busch is that her husband's name is listed as Henry Bernhard Busch instead of Bernard Henry. A possible explanation comes from the fact that names on the old records often contain mistakes or, often times people were known by their middle name. If this was Bernard's given name, he didn't use it in that order. He died at the residence of Mrs. John Busch at the age of 87 years, 5 months and 17 days of old age. His will stated that any assets left after payment of funeral expenses go toward payment of \$800.00 he owed on a note from his deceased son John. It was contracted in 1896 and was due in 1902.



1877 GRANT COUNTY ATLAS (PLAT)

MARIA ANN KÖER was born in July 1812. She married Bernard H. Busch sometime after 1857 and before 1873. Her mother's name was Margareta. Her name appears various ways as Ana, Anna, Mary Annie and on her tombstone, "MANNA". She was born in Prussia. According to word passed down through the Henry Busch family, she was not a very good housekeeper and was always nagging Mrs. Henry Busch, Mary, about her housekeeping. One day, as told, she came to see Mary and when she disagreed with her housekeeping, took the slop bucket which was by the door and threw the contents over Mary's kitchen floor.

She apparently couldn't write since it is known that she signed documents with an "X". It was also said that she was of a lower class in society than Bernard and that their marriage was therefore "frowned-upon" in Westphalia and that this may have contributed to their decision to move. (Please keep in mind that so few facts are known about people of this time that true character can not be judged. This is written only because I think that any information, even though not documented or verifiable through a second source, is of interest.) Anna was born in 1812 and died in January 1888 at 76 years. She died of old age, according to the record.

JOHN GEORGE BUSCH AND ANNA MARIE (MARY ANN) TERFRUECHTE. John was born in Westphalia on 25 August 1846 to Bernard H. Busch and Anna Elizabeth Flinkenfluegel. He was the oldest of the three known sons of Bernard H. Busch. At the age of about 26, he came to the United States with his father and brothers. On 7 July 1874, at age 27, he married Anna Marie Terfruechte, also age 27. She was called Mary or Mary Ann and later, "MUTER" by her children and grandchildren. She was born the daughter of John Gerhard Terfruechte and Anna Christine Koni; both from Westphalia, on 8 December 1846. Their witnesses were William Busch and Margareth Busch. They were married in Dickeyville by Father John Halbenkann and made their residence on the farm east of highway 151 and on the

south edge of Dickeyville. Sometime before 1887 they moved to the present Francis Busch farm. This move probably occurred in 1880 when his brother, Henry, married, since Henry lived on that farm after marriage. John bought the present Francis Busch farm on 22 October 1888, along with land for a road, from his father, Bernard and step-mother Anna. He served as parish secretary in Dickeyville from 1876 to 1879. John and Mary had nine children, Elizabeth, Bernard (Ben, Grandpa), Barbara, Henry, John F., Mary E., Emma, Anton, and Lena.

On 12 October 1899, John died at the age of 53 years, 1 month, and 18 days. He had only been sick for six days with pneumonia. The death record states lung fever, heart disease. The night of his death he had fever and chills so he sat in a chair by the stove to keep warm. He was found dead in the chair the following morning. This tragedy left Mary with seven children. Margaret had died five years earlier. Mary's death date is unknown. Lena, the youngest, was only nine. Grandpa (Ben) was 23 years old at the time. Mary Ann kept the family together and on the same farm until Grandpa married in 1910. She then moved to the present Bernard (Benny) Dietzel farm. Sister Samuela (Barbara B. Busch) remembers that she got along very well with her Aunt Mary whom she occasionally visited. She also remembers an accident that involved her, another child her age, Mary and Mary's nephew, Gerhard Terfruechte. They were going down the steep hill of Busch lane. She and the other child got out of the buggy at the top and were going to walk because she was afraid to ride down. When Mary and Gerhard were part way down the hill, the tongue broke on the buggy and they were thrown off and injured. Sister and the other child ran to Anton (Tony) Busch's farm (present Timmerman farm) for help. Mary didn't have any permanent injury from the accident. Rufine remembers that, in her opinion, Mary liked to be waited on a little more than needed. Mary did not learn the English language. She and John had much to overcome in raising their large family during those hard times. There were tragedies such as John's early death and the death of their daughters Mary and Barbara when she was only four. On the day before Christmas in 1926, Mary died at 7:30 a.m. from Myocarditis (REF: Death Record).

HERMAN HENRY BUSCH (BORN 1852 DIED 1933) MARRIED MARIA (MARY) ANN HUESKE on the 24th of August in 1880. He was the son of Bernard Henry Busch and Anna Elizabeth Flinkenfluegel. She was the daughter of Adam Hueske and Maria Frances Schaefer. He was born in Germany, she in Wisconsin. Their witnesses were Frederick Jansen and Frances Theisia. They were married by Father John Halbenkann who married all three of Bernard's sons. After Henry married, he farmed on Dickeyville's south edge, east of U.S. 151. A great tragedy struck Henry and Mary when their entire young family died in a very short time of diptheria. They were Rose K. (Kate) BORN 10/11/1886 DIED 1/11/1888, M. Franzska BORN 1881 DIED 1/6/1888, Wilhelm BORN 8/4/1885 DIED 11/29/1887 and Mary Lucy BORN 9/25/1882 DIED 11/23/1883 who died of pneumonia. Henry played the organ in Holy Ghost Church in Dickeyville. About 1900 he built the house that is still standing on the farm just south of Dickeyville. He sold this farm in about 1903 to Mr. Splinter and moved to Dubuque. He then spent his remaining

working years in the real estate business. He bought and developed the land around Grandview Avenue in Dubuque which he named Grandview. He also worked on land transactions in Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Florida. In about 1911, he bought a house on Main Street in Dubuque. It was a large three story structure with a finished basement. This house has been converted into nine apartments and still stands beside the Didish Funeral home. Henry was very close to his brothers John and William. John's sudden death in 1899 was another tragedy for him. Henry is remembered as a very kind, considerate and proud man. He is buried in Dubuque, Iowa.

WILLIAM BUSCH (BORN 10/23/1849 DIED 12/9/1942) AND BARBARA HEIM (BORN 1854 DIED 1927) were married on 23 November 1875. His parents were Bernard Henry Busch and Anna Elizabeth Flinkenfluegel. Her's were Michael Heim and Margaret Schmelz. He was born in Germany and she in Wisconsin. Their witnesses were Henry Busch and Elizabeth Lechler. They were married by Father John Hallbenkann. William had a small farm, about seven acres, and was more a horticulturist than a farmer. He planted many kinds of food producing plants and wrote papers and pamphlets detailing the characteristics of their growth. He played a significant role in the development of the Red Delicious apple along with a man named Burbank with whom he corresponded. He also worked with a man named McCormick. He wrote back to Germany describing life in "the new world". The letters were seen by Joan Timmerman when she went to Germany. They were being kept there by an old lady who was said to be his relative. William was 93 years, 1 month, and 16 days old when he died from hypostatic pneumonia. He had fractured his right hip a month earlier but had been suffering from senility and general arteriosclerosis for the previous ten years. Children looked forward to visiting their Uncle William, especially in the summer time, because they enjoyed eating the fruit he grew. William was the first of his family to immigrate. He had been drafted, but was sick when it was time to report so it was delayed. He would have been subject to the military draft for the next two years so plans were made to come to the United States. He arrived in Baltimore, Maryland on 23 April 1872.

MARIA ANNA BUSCH, last wife of Bernard H. Busch, died at the age of 76 in January 1888 of old age. She was born in 1812. Her father's last name was K^oer, her mother's name was Margareta. She was born in Prussia and buried in Dickeyville.

HENRY BUSCH, son of William and Barbara, was born in Hazel Green on 7 May 1885 and died on 17 February 1888 from convulsion (diphtheria). He was 2 years, 6 months old and is buried in St. Maria, Menomene.

MAGGIE BUSCH, daughter of William and Barbara, was born in Hazel Green on 8/7/1887. She died on 5/31/1899 of pneumonia. She is buried in Jamestown Cemetery.

ST. ROSE CEMETERY, CUBA CITY, WISCONSIN

<u>Name</u>	<u>Born</u>	<u>Died</u>
William Busch	1849	1942
Barbara Busch	1854	1928
Son Joseph	1926	1928
Ben G. Hinderman	1894	1975
Kathryn J. Hinderman	1898	1974
Anton Busch	1887	1959
Barbara Busch	1888	1973
Henry V. Hinderman	1892	1967
Helen M. Hinderman	1896	1971

HOLY GHOST CEMETERY, DICKEYVILLE, WISCONSIN

<u>Name</u>	<u>Born</u>	<u>Died</u>
Margaret H. Busch	1881	1976
Bernard J. Busch	1876	1963
Mary Anna Busch	1846	12/24/1926
John Busch	8/25/1846	10/13/1899
Bernard H. Busch	12/03/1816	5/23/1904
M. Anna Busch	July 1812	1/25/1888
Lizzie A. Busch	1875	1964
Emma M. Busch	1886	1939
Anna L. Busch	9/30/1911	10/05/1911
John F. Busch	4/03/1883	3/04/1908
Barbara Margretta Busch	11/24/1879	3/30/1894
Maria L. Busch	9/25/1882	11/23/1883
Rose K. Busch	10/11/1886	1/11/1888
M. Franzka Busch	1881	1/06/1888
Henry Busch	5/23/1881	12/05/1911
Katherine Hinderman	10/14/1879	7/01/1922
Luetta Busch Wiegel	10/05/1914	6/27/1933
Karl Hinderman	1849	Jan 1937
Wilhelm Busch	8/04/1885	11/29/1887
Regina Hinderman	6/03/1823	11/28/1892
Lena Dietzel	1890	1972
Lorena Droessler	7/07/1903	1/13/1980

MOUNT CALVERY CEMETERY, DUBUQUE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Born</u>	<u>Died</u>
Mary Theresa Busch	3/06/1889	8/05/1968
H. H. Busch	9/29/1852	3/23/1936
Mary Ann Busch	11/11/1860	11/09/1939
Frances Ottillia Busch	4/19/1891	11/18/1979

The Francis Bernard Busch farm near Dickeyville was purchased by his great-grandfather, Bernard Henry Busch, on 15 March 1873 from Elias Pinch for \$3,000. Papers were signed on 18 July 1873 at 4:00 p.m. and were witnessed by Andrew Smith and Wilhelm (William) Busch. John George Busch bought it from his father on 23 March 1898. Bernard John Busch and Margaret bought it from his mother and family (father deceased) on 20 May 1912, papers were signed on 12 June 1912. Francis Busch and Esther bought it on 3 February 1948 from his parents, Bernard and Margaret. James (Jim) George Busch is now living and working on this farm with his wife Mary and son, Brandon.

The first owners of this farm who bought parts of it from the U.S.A. were Aurora Collender and William Oatey on 6/23/1854, James Taylor and wife Susan in 1847, Benjamin Nelson on 2 December 1847, and Nathan White and his wife, Zeruah on 3 October 1851.

The Dickeyville Centennial Book has a picture of Karl Hinderman on page 27 but the picture identified as John Busch on that page is actually Bernard H. Busch. Other information from this book is that John Busch was parish secretary from 1876 to 1879. Henry Busch was parish secretary from 1894 to 1904. The following donated money for memorial church windows in 1925; Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Busch, Mrs. Mary Busch and daughters, Mr. John Busch. In 1875, Henry Busch was the organist on the new organ acquired by Fr. John Halbenkann. The family of Bernard H. Busch is listed as one of the founders of Holy Ghost parish. Bernard Wagner, son of John and Elizabeth Weinrich, and Magdalena Hüge were first to be married in the church. On page 23, Bernard J. and Francis Busch are pictured.

Francis is omitted in the caption. He is positioned between his father Bernard J. and Rev. Joseph Niglis. Sister Helen Kaiser is pictured on page 24 and 53. Margaret Busch is on page 52. Sister Mary Samuëla B.V.M. (Barbara Balbina Busch) is on page 53. Mary and Luetta Busch on page 30. Esther Busch is on page 4.

According to MRS. WALTER JUNGLES (RUFINE C. BUSCH), a large meteorite fell on the present Francis Busch farm. She doesn't remember it personally but remembers her parents telling her about how brightly it lit the sky, that it made a hole the size of a room and that it remained hot for days. Many people came to see it. She also remembers babysitting with John Busch for Barbara. The reason she remembers this after all these years is that little John climbed up on the table and tipped over a 10 gallon container of pickles. The resulting scolding she got from Barbara she will never forget. She remembers being asked again to babysit but turned it down because the yelling had been too much. "In those days, you babysat for nothing, of course", she stated. She remembers that her Uncle William was the first of the family to come from Germany, also, that the younger children of her family died of diptheria. She thinks that Bernard H. Busch was married more than twice. She thought one wife's name, in Germany, was Imping. She remembers that she had a serious fall which left her unconscious when she was very young. Her grandfather, Bernard H., helped revive her by putting salt under her tongue. Her father rented a surrey with a yellow fringe on top and a team. The team they rented, in Dubuque, bucked and handled badly all the way to Dickeyville and back. When they returned them in Dubuque, it was discovered that they were hitched on the opposite sides as normal. She said her dad was soft spoken

and well mannered but that he used some pretty strong language when he returned those horses. She remembers Henry Dietzel courting Lena and that they were both shy. "They would probably never married if Henry wasn't too shy to say no when Lena asked him." Here are some of her other memories; 1) Karl Hinderman was known as "Nupper Karl" because he was a tightwad. "He'd walk a mile for a nickel." 2) Her Uncle William's farm and all the different fruit he grew. 3) That Viola Kaiser was Frank Jungles sister-in-law. 4) That she met John, Bobby, and Ted Kennedy in Virginia in 1953, before they were popular. 5) That her dad, Henry, fell in church, got a blood clot in his leg and died a few days later. 6) That he was a quiet man who never yelled at her but when "things weren't right" he would give her a look that said it all. 7) She considered her dad and William very well educated. John died before she was born. 8) Felt sorry for her dad having to live with all the women in her family and thought the business trips he took with men were good for him. 9) That they had a large 25 room, richly furnished home which is now nine apartments.

SISTER SAMUELA B.V.M. (BARBARA BALBINA BUSCH), Rufine's sister, has many of the same memories of course. These are some of the additional memories she has: 1) Being hit by Sister Flora in Dickeyville. Someone in class misbehaved and when Sister Flora couldn't find the guilty party, she lined the whole group up for a wack on the back of the fingers with a stick. She pulled her hand back and it just caught her little finger, but when she was at the "big table" that evening her mother began to question her about it. Her dad then motioned to her mother not to say anything. Of course, she wasn't supposed to catch this gesture. She later explained to him what had happened.

2) She liked Father Fisher very well. He would invite her in for cookies and milk.

To provide some historical background, the following is included from the book KNOW YOUR ANCESTORS by Ethel W. Williams, Ph.D.

The first German immigration into Michigan was from 1830 to 1848. The state had published a pamphlet called "The Emigrants Guide to the State of Michigan", which had been distributed in Germany, and which listed the price of land at \$1.25 and less, per acre. The first sizable German group settled in Washtenaw County, in 1830, and the first German church in Michigan, two miles west of Ann Arbor, was dedicated in 1833... Immigrants from Ruthen in Westphalia came from 1837 to 1839 and established another German settlement 25 miles northwest of Lansing, in Clinton County, which they call Westphalia...The greatest German immigration took place from 1880 to 1885 due to the severe depression in Germany...

From the Collier Encyclopedia -

Westphalia (Ger. Westfalen) a region with an area of 7,805 square miles in northwest Germany, formerly a province of Prussia, now part of North Rhine... Westphalia, a state in the (West) German Federal Republic. Westphalia lies approximately between the valleys of the Rhine and Weser rivers... Germany's largest industrial region, the Ruhr, is located in Westphalia, with its center at Dortmund... Westphalia's population is predominantly Saxon with Frankish admixture... The name "Westphalia" meaning "western plain" first appeared in history in the eleventh century, when the region formed the western portion of the duchy of Saxony... In 1807, Westphalia became a Napoleonic kingdom, and at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, the entire duchy was assigned to Prussia. After WWI, the Ruhr region was occupied by the French to insure the payment of reparations by Germany. They withdrew in 1925. The entire province was heavily bombed in WWII and all major cities and transportation arteries were left in ruins. After the war, Westphalia became part of the British zone of occupation and, in 1946 was merged with North Rhine - Westphalia.

Napoleon created the kingdom of Westphalia for his youngest brother, Jerome Bonaparte who became its king in 1807.

In 1847, Frederick William became elector. He guessed wrong in 1866, joined Austria in the Seven Weeks War, and was taken prisoner by the Prussians. His electorate (Westphalia) was annexed by Prussia on 20 September 1866.

In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871, Prussia acquired Alsace and Lorraine and successfully checked Napoleon III's hopes of re-establishing the French frontier on the left bank of the Rhine.

It was this war that may have triggered the Busch family to start planning their move to the United States.

The Bernard Henry Busch family came from the country then known as Prussia. They came from a rural area near the town of Muenster (Ger. Münster) in Westphalia. They said they came from Westphalia rather than Prussia probably because the name of the sovereign country had been changing often whereas the name, Westphalia, had been stable through many years. William (Wilhelm) Busch was the first to come. He arrived in Baltimore, Maryland

on 23 April 1872. His naturalization papers were witnessed by Bernard Puls of Sinsinawa. When William found a satisfactory location, he sent for the rest of the family; Bernard H. and Anna, John, William, and Henry (Heinrich). Another son died as a child. Some of the Terfruechte family may have accompanied them. The farewell must have been unbearable, knowing they would never again be able to visit their wife's and mother's grave and that they would never again see their life long friends and acquaintances, their homes and their land. It is understandable that their new families became so close, as they were known to have been. It is believed that Bernard married Maria Anna Köer shortly before he immigrated. She was his housekeeper, had no family of her own, and would have been alone if left behind.

Marie Busch Schrup (Henry's daughter now deceased) and Miss Joan Timmerman (William's great-granddaughter) have both visited the Busch family home in Germany. It was a cluster of four or five houses near Muenster, referred to as Buschhausen. A picture returned shows a house of typical German construction with a steep roof and dormer. It was surrounded by large trees. The language spoken by the family was known by some as "low" German. However, a German who recently immigrated stated that there is no such dialect label in Germany today. He had not heard of it until he came to this country. He explained that there are different dialects, as there are of English in this country, but that there is only one German language.

The town of Muenster has a population between 10,000 and 20,000 and is located about 30 miles south and a little east of Hamburg. When Miss Timmerman was there, she met an elderly lady who was a relative of John, Henry, and William. She had, in her possession, letters that William had sent telling about the hard life in the new world. Bernard could also write well, as evidenced by his signature on his will, though he was shaky from old age at the time.

THE BERNARD HENRY BUSCH (12/3/1816, 5/23/1904) FAMILY

Anna Elizabeth Flinkenfluegel (1818 - 1857)

JOHN GEORGE BUSCH
28 Aug 1846 - 13 Oct 1899

WILHELM (WILLIAM) BUSCH
23 Oct 1849 - 9 Dec 1942

HERMAN HEINRICH (HENRY) BUSCH
1852 - 1933

ANNA MARIE TERFRUECHTE
8 Dec 1846 - 24 Dec 1926

BARBARA HEIM
1854 - 1927

MARY ANN HUSKE
11 Nov 1860 - 30 Nov 1939

ELIZABETH 1875-1964
BERNARD J. 1876-1963
BARBARA M. 11/24/1879-3/30/1894
HENRY 5/23/1881-12/5/1911
JOHN F. 4/3/1883-3/3/1908
MARY EMILY 12/26/1884- ?
EMMA 1885-1939
ANTON 4 pm 4/16/1887-4/18/1959
LENA 1890-11/12/192

FERDINAND (FERDY)
CHRISTINA (TINIE)
LEONARD
CELIA
HIACYNTH
WILLIAM (WILLIE)
FRANK
MAGGIE
HENRY

8/7/1887-5/31/1899
5/7/1885-2/17/1888

ROSE K. (KATE) 10/11/1886-1/11/1888
M. FRANZKA 1881-1/6/1888
WILHELM 8/4/1885-11/29/1887
MARY ANNA 9/25/1882-11/23/1883
MARY LUCY 3/6/1889-8/5/1968
THERESA 4/19/1891-11/18/1979
FRANCES O. 4/26/1894-6/4/1975
MARIE M. 3/18/1896
BARBARA B. (SISTER) 1899
HILDEGARD 6/10/1902
RUFINE C. 6/4/1905-7/1905
CYRIL

THE JOHN G. BUSCH FAMILY

Anna Maria Terfruechte

HENRY DIETZEL
LENA BUSCH

ANTON BUSCH
BARBARA HINDERMAN

BERNARD J. BUSCH
MARGARET H. HINDERMAN

BERNARD (BENNY)
ANGELINE DIGMAN
LEONA DIGMAN
MARIE
ANN
AMBROSE

ANNA
JOHN
CLARENCE
ALINDA
LEO
VINCENT
AGNES
HELENE
JOSEPH
ARNOLD

LUETTA WIEGEL
MARY VAASSEN
ROSELYN WIEGEL
GEORGE
OTTILIA WIEGEL
FRANCIS

SINGLE
ELIZABETH
HENRY
JOHN
EMMA
BARBARA
MARY

MARIE SHRUP'S NOTES FROM 1954 VISIT TO GERMANY

Monday

Stayed with the family of Bernard Busch, wife Anna and 6 children, 2 boys Heinie (18) and Johann (19), four girls, Gertrude, Marie, Marg, and Annie. Husband died of Asthma on May 5, 1953.

Tuesday

Anton Busch (Stadtlohn) and wife and son came. They lost 4 sons in service and one badly injured in bombing of home. He has wagon and trailer business.

[The following is written very short and light-difficult to read.]

William Busch from Darsten, Feldmark 2 No.138

Johann Busch Demmerwald by Erle Herman brother

On tuesday afternoon went to Bernard Haick whose mother was Catherine Busch. They have 6 children. She has a sister, Elizabeth Busch living in Essen.

... Marg Gleasner all children of Johannand uncle Heinrich Busch in....Bernard, Heinrich, William, Ignaz, Cathrine, Elizabeth, there were 13 in all.

Children of Bernard Busch (1st cousin): Sister Pamphilia, Bernard gestarben [born] 5 May, 1953, William, Darsten, Heinrich - killed in 1953, Ignaz Rheene, Half Brothers; Johann, Herman, Agnes.

Bernard Dorf, Heiden, 3 boys, 1 married. Johann Gleasner Marben [?] Heiden, Johann Gerhardt Busch, Dorf H (no children) Hermann Busch - Sudlohn

Wednesday

Went to Busch Imping house, took pictures, then went to Sudlohn. Saw two sons and a daughter of a Hermann Busch whose father was also called William Busch (He was a brother of father's too. 4 stayed in Germany.) Saw Herman Busch, Bohnhof Strasse, Heiden. He was not home so he came at night. After 4 years in the war, he spent 4 years in prison in Poland. He is now married and lives in white stuser [?] house.

LETTER FROM MARIE BUSCH SHRUP TO HER SON, LT. COL. M. T. HUNT JR., IN HEIDELBURG, GERMANY

Today we were all the way to the Holland border. A cousin lives very close at Oeding, so we inquired about the way to the home. We can get there in 5 hours from here. [must have been horse/buggy time] The border is 40 kilometers [about 23 miles] from here. The old home of dads was wonderful to see.

We took pictures, hope they are good. The lady here came along. A cousin, Bernard Haick, had the automobile. Anton Busch and wife came from Stadlohn yesterday and stayed all night and went along too.



Two photos of the ancestral Busch home near Heiden, from which the brothers came to America in the early 1870s. This composite photo was taken by Dick Bernard in the living room of the original house in October, 1998. The then, and probably current, owners were successful dairy farmers.



Gathering at the Johan Busch farm October, 1998. Johan, 4th from left, and Margaretha Langer, in doorway, are brother and sister.



1954

"One passes this grotto to enter house of Bernard Busch. They were going to build a bomb shelter here, but built the grotto instead."

- Marie



1954

Herman Busch-Schmittman Hof
at Süddahn

299



1954

Marie Schrup on cart.

Mrs. Bernard Busch, ^{Anna} and her
four daughters, Gertrude,
Marie, Marg, Annie

"I sure received a hearty welcome!"

-Marie



1954

Driveway to Bernard Busch
home. Two youngest
girls

NOTES FROM DONALD BUSCH'S DISCRIPTION OF HIS SEPT '92 VISIT TO GERMANY. TAKEN BY GLENN BUSCH FROM DISCUSSION WITH DON AND RUTH IN JAN '93.

1. Busch-Imping house was built in 1950. Barn has been enlarged since 1956 picture.
2. People pictured with Marie Busch Schrup (on tractor) are Johann (John) Busch and his mother, Anna.
3. Don was made aware of 4 "Bernard Busch's" in the relation in Germany.
4. Small towns in the area are spaced about 3-4 miles apart.
5. John (Johann) lost 4 brothers in WWII. Both of his parents died within one week when he was very young. Note: Marie Busch Schrup's notes stated that Clemens had 4 brothers lost in WWII. (?)
6. Don didn't think that Clemens and John were brothers "maybe cousins". He said that John came to live with Clemens and his wife after John's parents died.
7. Don saw a family tree displayed on a large portion of a wall. It included our great great grandfather Bernard Henry Busch. It is in John's house. This family tree started in the 1600's. It was under glass and covered "half a wall". Don said that he had requested that a copy be sent to him.
8. Don stated that John's (Johann's) sister, Margaretha would probably be the best person with whom to correspond. She knew English and a lot about the family history. She is a retired school teacher and has five children, (3 adopted?). She has the violin that belonged to Bernard-Henry Busch's brother.
9. Don's estimate is that John's great grandfather was a brother to our great great grandfather, Bernard H. Busch.
10. Don related that one of the lady's said she remembered her parents and grandparents speaking of a Busch band playing in the Netherlands. Don said that this was probably our ancestors, Bernard H. Busch and his sons, John, William and Henry. He said that he had been aware of this group playing in the Netherlands (through stories in his family). He said that at one time the instruments used were hanging in a building on the Dietzel (Benny) farm. This was according to Don's dad, Tony and brother, John.

11. Margaretha told Don that they probably still have the letters written to Germany by William. She said that they had found them during the Marie Busch Schrup visit and so they are probably still there.
12. Anna's mind is now somewhat slow. She is in her 80's. (She is the author of the letter, in German, written to Marie Schrup. This was given to me by Marie's daughter, Charlotte Hunt of San Antonio, TX..)
13. John has a brother, Henry Busch, who is a priest in Hamburg, and a sister who is a nun. (Mary? Went to "Millawe"? in 1966) She will return to Germany in 1994. Gertrude (died?) Youngest is Ann who is married and has five children and lives on a farm nearby.
14. John's oldest son is Bernard. (Not the Bernard married to Corolla with son Heinrich) The farm is past on to the oldest son "without money changing hands" according to Don. Bernard ran the farm for awhile and then went into business with his wife's father who was quite ill. It is a petroleum supply business and has a subsidiary in Canada. His brother, Joe Busch, then took over the farm. He is in his early thirties and has five children. There is a picture showing Don holding grass and potatoes (cow feed) in a barn. They raise potatoes commercially on the farm and feed the small potatoes to the cows. Barn floors are tile. Don said that they milk 70 cows in a milking parlor. John's daughters are: Elizabeth, Angelica and Dorothy.
15. The grotto in the pictures is located in Buschhausen, about a mile or two south of Heiden.
16. Church records are kept in Muenster, not in local churches. Margaretha lives close to there so she would be in a good position for family history work.
17. Heiden has a new modern church. The Busch's aren't too happy with the design and don't like the fact that it is not the highest point in the town, as the church should be.
18. Bernard and wife Corolla honeymooned in USA.
19. Most of the Busch's are driving Mercedes automobiles. Granting the fact that these cars are cheaper in Germany than in the US, Don was still impressed that they are doing very well financially. Part of this judgement was made on the basis of their homes which Don estimated would be in the "several hundred thousand dollar" area if located in the US midwest. (Don is in the real estate business in Galena Territories.)

20. Lady living in original Bernard Henry Busch home, now owned by the church, said that her husband knew of the history of the house but he wasn't home at the time that Don and Ruth were there.
21. The farm has bunker silos and corn was being chopped when Don was there. The lay of the land is totally flat.
22. The sheep shed and the road in the 1954 pictures are now gone. The road comes from a different direction.
23. The farm's pasture appeared to be ryegrass.
24. Cornelia, daughter of Bernard, granddaughter of Heinrich (?) was very helpful to Don and Ruth as an interpreter.
25. The front yard of Bernard's farm home has a large flower garden and very little grass. Farm lane was pavement or brick. Buildings are all brick. There is very little wood structure.
26. A machine mounted on the back of a tractor sliced a big cube of silage out of the bunker silo for transport to the feeding area. It is shown on Don's video. I estimate about 3 meters square (9 feet) and about two meters high. As the tractor backed into the silage, long tines were pushed under it. A reciprocating cutting blade then was lowered into the silage to cut the cube for removal. After the cut was complete the tines were raised and the tractor moved out. The cut was remarkably clean and the marks of the reciprocating blade could be seen on the face of the cut.

 GERMAN RELATIVE'S ADDRESSES, PHONE # (011)

ADDRESS	PHONE #	RELATION/COMMENTS
Johann Busch Buschhausen 14 4284 Heiden Germany	49-25-471205	Has family tree?
Bernard Busch Fresenhorst 19 4286 Sudlohn Germany	49-28-622925	
Bernard Busch Bauer Sickinghook 6 4286 Sudlohn	49-28-627740	
Bernard Busch ? 4284 Heiden	49-28-679410	Margaretha Langer's relative?
Margaretha Langer Osterwick, Vredestr. 4428 Rosendahl	49-25-471205	Sister of Johann Retired school teacher

FAMILY HISTORY ADDRESSES, PHONE #, USA

ADDRESS	PHONE #	RELATION/COMMENTS
Donald Busch RR#1 Cuba City, WI	608 744 2016	2nd cousin Visited German relatives 9-92 to 10-92.
Marianne (George) Piemonte ? Pearl City, IL		Granddaughter of Christina Busch Berning, Daughter of Mrs. Walter McFadden?

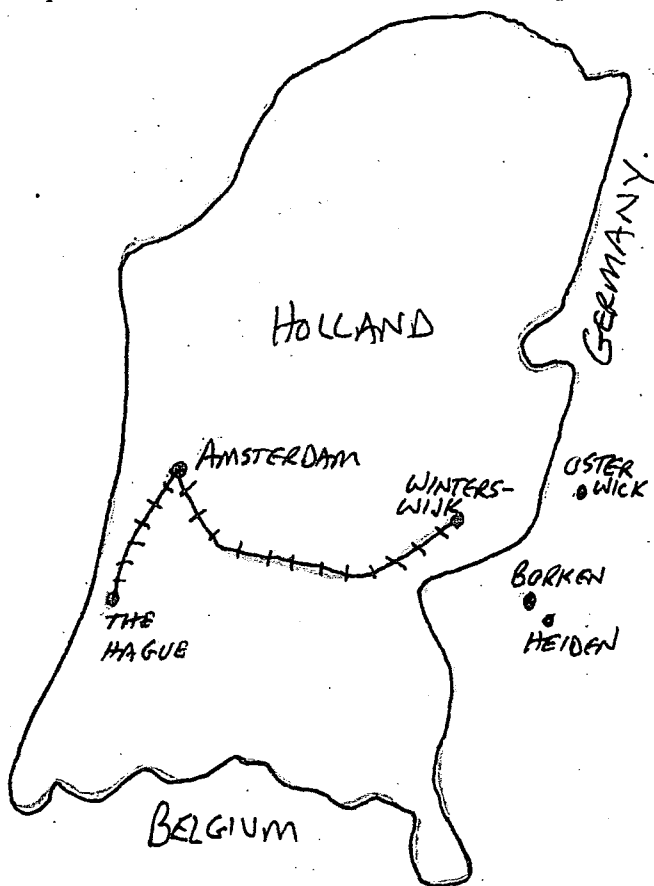
EUROPA October 1998

SOME IMPRESSIONS

by an (initially) nervous traveler.

From Dick Bernard

To Amsterdam, October 8, with numerous apprehensions – a solo traveler with no knowledge of Dutch, German, how to catch a train, etc. Even lots of reassurance and help from siblings and others, makes no difference. I arrive at Schiphol airport in Amsterdam at 6 a.m. October 9. Schiphol is a very, very attractive and functional airport – best of many I've seen. My first insight: there will be NO PROBLEMS. People very helpful. The train system wonderfully efficient. I learn that "spoor" is "track" in Dutch. The rest is a piece of



cake. If the train schedule says 10:09 a.m., that's what it means! (I find this to be true about buses and trains in Italy, later, as well).

Train to Winterswijk, Holland (is Holland a correct term still?), and a two hour wait there for Langers, my German hosts (they don't expect me till two hours later). I have to change trains twice enroute to Winterswijk, but the ticket itinerary is very, very clear on track, time, etc. "Piece of cake". It's a cool, nice day in Winterswijk. I walk around. Dominant impression of this eastern Dutch town: bicycles everywhere and used by everyone from

little kids to businesspeople to grandmothers; town is very clean and neat. The parking lot at the train station is for bicycles, not cars. Cars, yes, but nothing like America. Neat countryside. Flat, green. My host Karl Langer and his son Christoff pick me up on time at the train station. We drive a half hour or so to their home in Germany. At what used to be customs and immigration, there is customs and immigration no longer. Apparently the European community has borders more open than even U.S./Canada. Pretty amazing. It's not too many years since the Berlin Wall came down. Later, at the end of the trip, I see a display of Eurodollars in the Hague, the future "coin of the realm" in western Europe.

LANGERS/OSTERWICK/ ROSENDAHL/HEIDEN/BUSCH

October 9-11: My hosts are my relatives, Karl and Margaretha Langer, and two of their children, Christoff (24, a university student at Muenster), and Maria, 15. Margaretha is a Busch by birth. Karl is a primary school Principal; Margaretha taught primary school 14 years. Both are about my age. Everyone is wonderful. The kids are really proficient in English, the parents far, far better in English than I in German! They live in a very nice home in a very neat small city of perhaps 5,000 called OSTERWICK, part of a larger community called ROSENDAHL which includes their town and two others. I'm told that the population in this place is very roughly 1/3 workers in the Ruhr district a few miles by autobahn¹ to the south; 1/3 related to farming in some way; 1/3 local service sector.

With some allowance for jet lag, we waste no time seeing whatever there is to see. Some great Castles, countryside, a big Benedictine monastery, and some wonderful museums in a nearby town.... I take my long walks as usual with absolutely no apprehensions.

The weather is like fall in Minnesota in this more northern latitude. The crops seem almost identical to North Dakota – wheat, corn, sunflowers. Towns are larger and much closer together – this is a more crowded country. But there is still plenty of open space.

We visit two Busch farms near Heiden, one on Saturday and one on Sunday. Heiden is perhaps

¹ I learned here that the four lane highway like our interstate system really was invented by Hitler in the form of the autobahn pre World War II.

25 miles south of Osterwick, and the same distance east of Winterswijk, and close to the somewhat larger town of Borken, which shows up on most maps.

The ancestral Busch home is perhaps a mile outside of Heiden. We visit the farm on Saturday, October 10. It is no longer in the family – the story is that it was signed over to the church many years ago. The family who occupies it now run a very prosperous dairy farm, very high tech. They live in the old brick house our ancestors lived in (though, of course, it has been extensively remodelled). They invite us in for conversation. I can feel the past around me – our ancestors came to the United States about 1873 – among many who migrated from this part of Germany about that time.

On Sunday, we visit Margaretha's brother and his family, on their ancestral Busch farm, also near Heiden. They, too, are very prosperous dairy farmers. Very gracious hosts as well. They live in an enclave of sorts with a number of other farm families – sort of like a North Dakota village but without any stores, churches, etc. A very loose sort of town organization like the Mennonites or Amish would have, but without the services or religious ties. At this farm is a shrine built to the Blessed Virgin, in thanks that none of the Busch boys were casualties in WWII.

(We don't talk a lot about WWII, except to learn that WWII, the why's etc., is still talked about by the common German citizen. Even people my age – including my hosts – were very young when the war ended. I wonder aloud how we in the U.S. would be if our country was taken over by a Hitler-type. Probably we'd be no different than the Germans in the 1930s and 40s. On Sunday, October 11, at Mass in the 12th century church in Osterwick, the entire sermon is about Edith Stein, canonized that very day by Pope John Paul II, she born a Jew, converted to Catholicism, a Catholic nun, executed at Auschwitz. It is a very somber occasion. I learn later that her canonization has brought controversy with the Jewish community, in particular. Even listening to the sermon in a language I don't understand, I gather it is a very important message that is being delivered to the parishioners in this German congregation).

My wonderful visit ends Monday morning October 12, too soon, but a wonderful initiation to great people and country. I invite them to the States. They have apprehensions (like me) about the language. They will come, I think. (Their kids

– they actually have four, two are grown and live elsewhere – are very fluent in English, down to figures of speech. I marvel at their comfort with English. Then, again, they have cable TV and CNN....)



The photo of the grotto at the Johan Busch farm was taken on the 1998 trip by Dick Bernard. This is the same Grotto in the 1954 Marie Schrup photo on a preceding page. The Busch farm Was a very prosperous appearing operation, with focus on dairy and on a Small manufacturing enterprise, making metal equipment. It was a very impressive place. I think the proximity of This area to the major metroplex that makes up the Ruhr is key to its prosperity, though the people have a tremendous work ethic as well.

From the Proceedings of the 1906 Convention of the National Education Association

RURAL SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE

J. W. OLSEN, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Your presiding officer has requested me to "present some rural school plans (floor plans at least) which shall differ in elaborateness and be prepared in such a way that they will give valuable suggestions to builders, as well as to state and county superintendents, with estimates of cost, plans, cuts, etc."

In endeavoring to comply with the request, while I have confined this paper to the so-called "material" benefits to be derived from the building of schools modern and sani-

tary, I would say that the writer has had always in mind such schools as may furnish to the growing and coming generations a more pleasing picture than "the little red schoolhouse" brings before the retrospective vision of the older generations. It is only to the narrow mind of a Gradgrind that the beautiful and the useful are incompatible.

The school site should be selected with as much regard to its natural surroundings and its scenic possibilities as the limitations of district distances will admit. Those intrusted with the choosing of it should see that it affords ample scope for playgrounds deserving of the name. The school should not, for penny-wise economy, be relegated to some lonely, isolated spot that makes drainage impracticable and miniature farming and landscape gardening a chimera. It should fitly crown some elevation near main traveled roads—a beacon light of prosperity and culture to the wayfarer, an abiding joy and pride to its district, the real ethical schoolhouse. The structure itself should be an expression, in stone or brick or wood, of the best in modern architectural thought. It is not necessary that it be costly, but it should be true in proportion, graceful in line, harmonious and restful in coloring, simple and dignified—architecture humanized; a building that is at once an invitation, an inspiration, and a fadeless memory, free from obtrusive gaudiness, rich in essentials.

In 1901 the National Educational Association declared itself as follows:

We believe that the standards for school architecture, including the proper seating, heating, lighting, ventilation, and ornamentation of school buildings, should be as definite as the standards for teaching. The law should fix the dimensions and all other requirements for school buildings, as well as the size and character of the school grounds.

On p. 54 of the *Virginia School Laws* (edition of 1892) we find that "no public school shall be allowed in any building which is not in such a condition, and provided with such conveniences, as are required by a due regard to decency and health," and that it shall be the duty of the county superintendent to condemn unfit schoolhouses. Legislation should be enacted giving independent central authority, under safe restrictions, power to condemn unsuitable buildings and sites. Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, have realized the importance of more adequate ventilation of public buildings than now exists, and have passed laws, calling for the proper heating and ventilation of public-school buildings. Massachusetts has a state inspector to whom drawings may be submitted with a view to determining whether or not the plans meet the requirements of law and can be approved; while par. 6, art. 4, p. 556, Vol. II, *Laws of New York* (1894) reads as follows:

No schoolhouse shall be built in any union free school district until the plans for the ventilation, heating, and lighting of such schoolhouse shall be approved in writing by the school commissioners or commissioner of the district in which said schoolhouse is to be built.

Many states have laws adequately protecting the inmates of almshouses, jails, prisons, and other charitable and penal institutions, providing them with fresh air, and other means for comfort and the preservation of health. Too often the poorest, most unsightly, and worst-adapted building in a whole neighborhood is the schoolhouse, frequently insanitary and endangering the health of the pupils, who can do their best work only in the most healthful and comfortable environment. No wonder that country children seek the city with its attractive school surroundings! The time has come when educators should have the courage to make themselves heard in behalf of our school children, that at least the same protection be afforded them as is thrown about our paupers and criminals. Not only should the central authority have power to condemn unsuitable buildings and sites, but, when buildings are to be constructed, the plans should be subject to its approval. This does not necessarily mean added cost for construction; but experience has shown that many of those who plan school buildings, even with the best of intentions, do not understand how to provide proper heating, lighting, and ventilation, nor how to arrange the blackboards, cloakrooms, and seats so as to secure the greatest convenience and economy of space.

The material most suitable for schoolhouse construction depends upon climate and other local conditions. Architects who can plan a harmonious and well-appearing exterior, and who can give directions as to the most suitable building material, can everywhere be consulted; engineers can plan and install heating and ventilating plants; but not one architect in a hundred can plan a schoolhouse, especially a small one, so that its interior arrangement "will aid modern methods of school work and facilitate discipline." I shall, therefore, devote most of the time allotted me to a discussion of the schoolhouse from the teacher's point of view.

The schoolhouse should be situated on a dry hill, so that the ground slopes away from it on all sides. If the locality is flat, the basement should be well set up, without much excavation, and the ground should then be graded up about the outside, so that the hill to some extent will be made where the building stands.

It should not be situated near stagnant pools, as dangers are often associated with the putrefaction of organic matter. It is not desirable to place the schoolhouse on or below the north slope of a steep hillside, because this will prevent the free access of sunlight during the winter months. Where a basement is not provided, the ground under the schoolhouse should be as free as possible from dampness. If necessary, a drain should be built from under the building. The site most suitable will depend in a measure upon the climate. In a warmer climate, the advantages of placing an attractive schoolhouse upon the highest hilltop seem manifest. On the other hand, in a severe climate it is better to build in a less exposed place. It should have some trees about it—natural timber preferred—to form a setting, and to afford shade and protection; but not so many as to shut out the light, to make it damp and unhealthful, nor to close out altogether the view. The soil should be porous, making drainage easy.

In my judgment, the following are desirable features to combine in every schoolhouse, and in the plans submitted it is aimed to combine them:

1. *A large porch, protected by a roof*, in which the pupils may exercise in damp weather and be benefited by the fresh air, instead of suffering from undue exposure.

2. *Well-lighted, long cloakrooms*, in which the pupils may keep their wraps, and thru which they may pass in and out in regular order. It is very desirable that these should open in plain view of the teacher's desk.

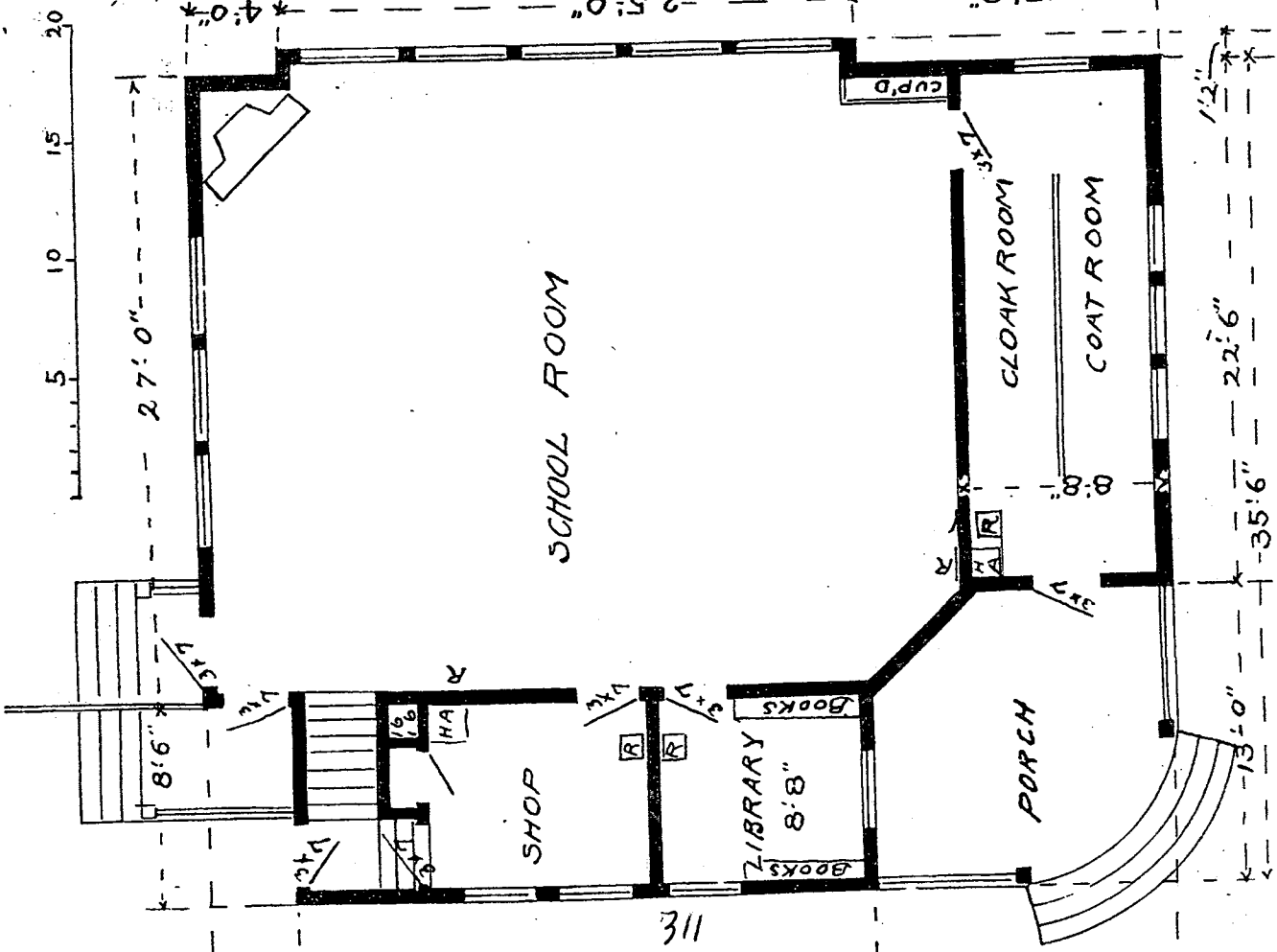
3. *Sanitary lighting*.—The light should come in at the left side of the pupils and, on dark days, from the top of rear windows near the ceiling. (I think we have about come to the conclusion that light should be brought in over the left shoulder of the pupil.) The windows at the pupils' left side should reach to within a few inches of the ceiling, and should be grouped with as little space as possible between them. The best light comes in from the highest point. Blinds or dark shades should not be used. The narrow streaks of light admitted thru blinds are injurious to the eyes. The shades should roll upward from the bottom, and should be made of light-colored, translucent material. The windows in the rear of the room should not be more than a third the length of those at the side, should be placed as close as possible to the ceiling, and should be protected by curtains of light material that can be drawn *aside* on cloudy days as necessity demands.

4. *Pupils should be seated facing the main entrance*.—This will deter them from involuntarily turning around every time the front door opens, and has the added advantage of having the teacher near at hand when a visitor calls.

5. *A long, unbroken wall space*, giving the teacher and pupils plenty of blackboard for continued work. How frequently an otherwise well-appointed schoolroom has been spoiled by cutting up the walls so that the blackboard is all in patches! Long compact blackboards for class drill are indispensable for the best work.

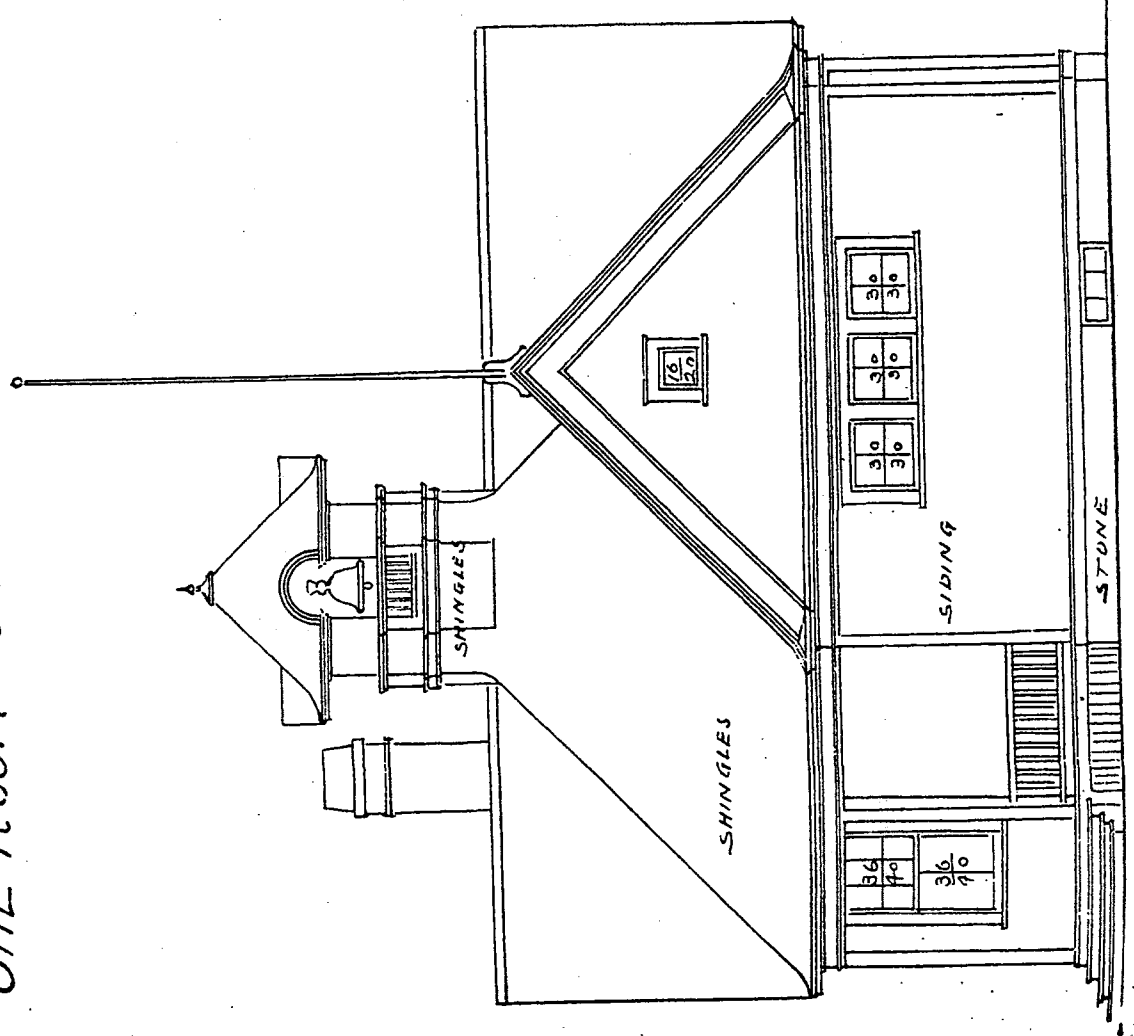
6. *A library and teacher's room* directly connected with the schoolroom, where books and charts can be kept clean, and not be subjected to unusual wear and tear. This room, if needed, can be used for special study and as a recitation room.

ONE ROOM SCHOOL BUILDING



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

ONE ROOM SCHOOL BUILDING



FRONT ELEVATION

7. *An exterior plan so arranged that three sides appear to be fronts.*—This adds to the beauty of the building and helps to prevent any controversy as to which way it should face, if situated where the roads cross.

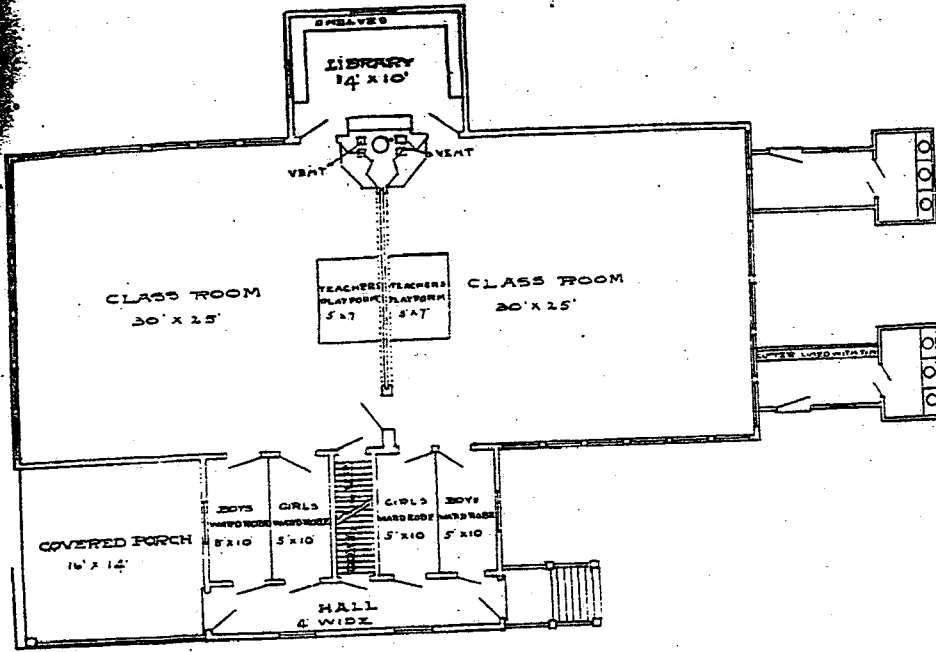
8. *Sanitary heating and ventilation.*—The heating and ventilation system should furnish ample heat, evenly distributed thruout the schoolroom, should introduce fresh air in proportion to the actual needs of the pupils, and should draw off the foul air from near the floor thru a shaft or shafts properly heated for the purpose. There are two means of ventilation: (1) mechanical power applied to the forcing of air by fans; (2) the gravity system—ventilation by motion of air resulting from the difference in the specific gravity between the hot air and the cold. For our rural schools it is useless to consider the elaborate machinery of the fan system. We must content ourselves with the less scientific gravity system which, if properly installed and used, will greatly improve conditions for physical and mental development. In Massachusetts the law provides that schoolhouses shall be so constructed as to supply each pupil with 1,800 cubic feet of fresh air an hour. To comply with this law, the air of a schoolroom (30×24, with a 12-foot ceiling) must be changed every 9½ minutes, or six times every hour. Special provision should be made for drawing off the foul air from the cloakrooms, to prevent its contaminating the schoolroom. Every schoolroom should be provided with a fireplace, not only to add beauty and homelikeness to the room, but to take off the chill and dampness on those days when furnace heat is unnecessary, and in warmer weather to provide ventilation, which may be secured by heating the fireplace shaft with a lamp. Burrage and Bailey, in their work, *School Sanitation and Decoration*, in discussing this subject say:

Each school building requires a special study by itself. Two buildings constructed on exactly the same architectural plan might require entirely different heating and ventilating systems because of slightly different orientation or exposure.

This is true; but, as a general rule, I believe it advisable to have the fresh hot air introduced for the entire schoolroom from one place about eight feet from the floor near the center of the end wall that is least exposed. Let it sweep thru the schoolroom and return, to be drawn off from near the floor thru a foul-air exit under the hot-air intake. In a one-room country schoolhouse, where a responsible janitor cannot be in constant attendance, and where the fires must be looked after by the teacher, furnace heat from the basement is considered by some a doubtful good; it is maintained by them that more satisfactory results can be had from the right kind of stove with a proper ventilating system attached. (It is, however, to be borne in mind that provision must be made in any event for the admission of fresh air from without in such a way that it can be thoroly heated before it is thrown into circulation in the room, and for drawing off the foul air from near the floor thru a properly heated shaft.) In case the plans here submitted are followed (except that no basement be made), another room on the same side as the library and shop should be added for the fuel, and should be connected with the schoolroom proper by a door.

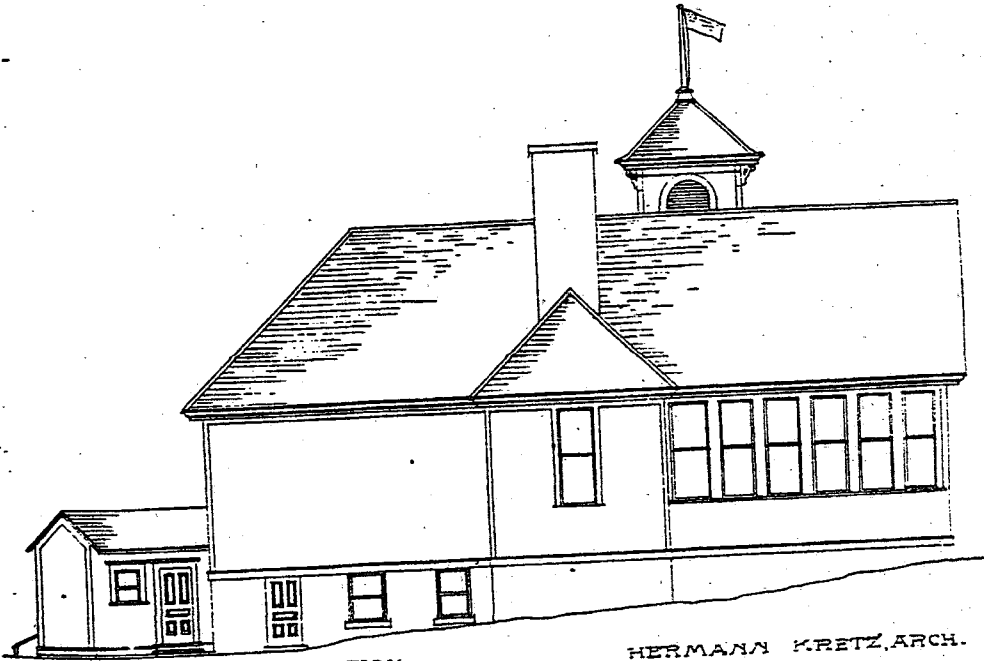
9. *The water-closets for the boys and girls should be separated*, should be of ample size, and should have each apartment divided into stalls. "In no case should the boys be exposed to one another when standing at the urinals." The passageway from the rear doors of the schoolhouse to the closets should be inclosed for the girls, so that they may not be unnecessarily exposed to the weather.

The cost of this building will depend upon local conditions. Some years ago when material was cheap, a building practically the same as this one, except that the porch was not provided (the inside measurements of the schoolroom being 23×33 feet, with a 12-foot ceiling; the library and teacher's office, 8×10; a fuel-room instead of the shop, 12×8; a 6-foot hall running across the front end of the building; no fireplace) cost for timber of good quality, carpenter's work, and everything complete above the foundation, except blackboards and furniture, \$765, not including the hauling of the lumber from the station to the schoolhouse, which labor was contributed by the patrons of the district. 312



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

HERMANN KRETZ, ARCHITECT.
ST. PAUL, MINN.



SIDE ELEVATION

HERMANN KRETZ, ARCH.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

From the Proceedings of the 1910 Convention of the National Education Association

ROUND TABLES

ROUND TABLE OF STATE AND COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

TOPIC: THE COUNTRY CHILD

I. THE NECESSARY ONE-ROOM SCHOOL

HOWARD A. GASS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, CITY OF
JEFFERSON, MO.

I am an advocate of consolidated schools whenever and wherever it is possible to establish and maintain them. So far as my information goes, consolidated schools have met with universal approval. They offer opportunities that cannot be enjoyed by the students of the one-room school. They are growing in popularity and rapidly increasing in numbers. In my own state (Missouri), where we now have not to exceed twenty consolidated districts, I hope to see within the next two years not fewer than two hundred. But when all such schools have been established that conditions will warrant, there will still remain a large number, in fact, the larger number, of schools that must be taught in the one-room schoolhouse.

Until recent years the one-room school was the only school known in rural communities. The country people in times past have been taught in such schools. A majority of country schools will continue to be taught in one-room buildings. Certain physical conditions in

many rural communities make any other kind of school impossible. Impassable streams, bad roads, mountainous districts, sparse population make the one-room school necessary, in fact, the only school possible for communities so situated. Schoolhouses, whether one-room or more, should be situated so that every child may have an opportunity to secure at least the fundamentals of an education. It must be remembered that some of the best schools in rural communities are the one-room schools. Every school, wherever located, should give the child a chance to so develop and train his powers as to make the best use of his opportunities in his life-work. The one-room school should give the child a thorough understanding of the fundamentals of an education. The essentials should be taught, and well taught, and this can be done by a good teacher in a one-room school as well as in a school of larger proportions. It is more necessary, probably, to have an expert teacher in the one-room school than to have such a teacher in a graded school. The teacher in the isolated districts must teach, and teach well, all of the subjects that the pupils of the school are capable of studying. The best and wisest management is that which secures for the one-room school the best teaching talent that a liberal community can provide and gives the pupils as many months of school and as careful instruction as can be had in the larger centers. The essentials should be so well taught as to enable the children of such communities to make their way in life should they not have opportunity to secure training in higher schools.

II. THE CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS

ROBERT J. ALEY, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

No movement for the betterment of the country schools has attracted more attention than the one looking toward the consolidation and concentration of such schools. The fundamental notion back of this movement is the recognition of the need for equal opportunity to all children. That all children should have an equal opportunity to come into possession of the common knowledge of the race is a well-recognized principle in our government. That they do not have this equal opportunity is seen by anyone who takes the trouble to visit a one-room country school and a grade building in a good city system. Consolidation furnishes to the country child the advantage of the best graded school without the distractions incident to city life.

In a consolidated school where the teacher has control of one or at the most of but two grades it is a much easier matter to secure a good teacher with professional training than it is in a one-room country school. This is true because the teacher feels that with a narrower field of work it is possible to do much better and to grow faster in the profession. The economy of the consolidated school makes it possible to have longer terms than the same revenue would provide without consolidation. The longer term attracts the better teacher.

In a consolidated school it is possible to have a competent man in charge who is able intelligently to supervise and to direct the work of all the teachers. The result of this is better and more uniform teaching, as well as the prevention of many failures. The greatest difficulty in the one-room school is its utter independence from other schools and the lack of central supervision over its work. In the consolidated school all the best things practiced in any city system may be used.

The consolidated school, with its better teaching and longer term, interests the pupils to such an extent that a much larger number of them go on into the high-school work. Perhaps nothing has done so much to build up the high schools of this state as the consolidation of the rural schools. In fact, nearly all consolidated schools now maintain two-, three-, or four-year high-school courses. In the consolidated school it is possible to have drawing, music, manual training, and domestic science. Some of the very best work in these subjects is being done in the rural high schools. The whole curriculum can be enlarged and made to fit the needs of the community. 315

The teachers in these schools, because their work is limited to one or two grades, have the time and the opportunity to give much individual attention to the children. By doing this the number of pupils who grow discouraged and quit, or fail and drop out, is very greatly reduced. Indeed, it often happens that this individual attention results in the discovery of latent powers. Frequently those who were supposed to be very dull, because of the stimulus of individual care, become the leaders in their classes.

One of the greatest factors in favor of the consolidated school is that it enlarges the neighborhood. Instead of the old district unit of four square miles, it give the larger unit of twenty or thirty square miles. By means of this larger unit, the petty jealousies and narrow prejudices of the old smaller unit are broken down. All the children of this larger unit become acquainted and thus enlarge their horizon. The school itself becomes a social center where meetings for the promotion of all sorts of common interests are held and where splendid lecture courses are frequently maintained.

There are some serious objections offered to consolidation. Some of these are real and others are merely sentimental. Where the country is rough, streams numerous and difficult to cross, and the roads poor, consolidation of larger areas is not possible. In such regions it may be practical to combine only two or three districts into a consolidated school with two teachers.

As one looks back he is likely to enlarge the virtues of things that he knew as a child. There are those who oppose consolidated schools because in their memories the little red schoolhouse looms up as a great institution. Because it was good enough to meet the conditions of their childhood they argue that it is sufficient for the children of today. This objection will be overcome in time by the death of the objectors. While waiting for this to occur the education of the people to an appreciation of the greater benefits of consolidation will do much to overcome such sentimental objections.

In some cases the consolidated unit has been made so large that the children are compelled to remain too long in the transporting wagons. This objection, of course, can be met by reducing the size of the unit of consolidation. It sometimes happens that the drivers are not competent. It may be that they are unable to maintain the proper discipline or it may be that they are too careful of their horses to make proper speed. These objections are easily met by procuring good drivers.

To obtain consolidation two things are necessary. The people themselves, or a considerable number of them, must believe in the value of the system. There must be laws regulating the matter, either making it permissive or requiring it under certain conditions. These laws need not be long nor complicated. They should provide for the building of the houses and the paying of the drivers.

The experience of Indiana in the consolidation of schools has been satisfactory. Of course, here and there objections have arisen. In most cases the objections center about things easily remedied. In most of the consolidated units the people are highly pleased and could not be induced to return to the old one-room idea.

III. *INDUSTRIAL WORK: IN THE ONE-ROOM SCHOOL, ITS KIND AND SCOPE*

C. E. BYRD, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, SHREVEPORT, LA.

In treating this subject, we shall confine ourselves to the rural school the patronage of which comes from the farm. The term "industrial work" we shall interpret to include not only manual training in the usual sense but all kinds of work bearing on farm life for all of the grades, for both sexes, indoors and in the field, and its influence on the life-work of the pupil:

The problem of the rural school, like the poor, is always with us. No branch of public education has received more persistent, thoughtful, and scientific investigation and con-

sideration than has the rural school. It has been prominent on the program of every educational convention and conference held in this country for the last twenty years. It is a fruitful theme of the current magazines and writers on educational matters. It is up annually in state legislatures and the national Congress. It was a popular text frequently selected by our late strenuous president in his public utterances. The subject is of vital importance to the welfare of the people individually and to the nation as a whole. And yet the problem is still unsolved. The status of the rural school is still unsettled; its functions still undefined, or, if defined, still unfulfilled.

There is a prevalent belief that the rural school is not fulfilling its highest function, as is evidenced by the condition of the farm and the farmer, by the constant migration from the farm to the city, and by the lack of thrift, happiness, and harmony among the people of the country.

The old red schoolhouse, which served its purpose in a way, has had its day and is gradually disappearing. In a degenerate form, it is still found in the sparsely populated districts of the country.

As population increases and transportation facilities improve, consolidated schools are being established. These are demonstrating the advantage of co-operation, render possible more concentrated work by teacher and pupil, and tend to break down the barriers of prejudice engendered and fostered by isolation, and are proving forceful factors in creating social harmony and centers of community interest.

Courses of study for rural schools are now planned to meet the needs of country life. The bent of the training is toward, and not from, the farm. The old standards of instruction are being enriched by the study of good literature, nature study, elementary agriculture, and industrial work which have a bearing upon country life.

Industrial work is the last to receive consideration, due no doubt to prejudice, to the lack of revenue, and competent teachers. Before any subject should become a part of the work of the country schools, it should be subjected to the following tests: (1) Is it scientific? (2) Has it disciplinary value, both mental and physical? (3) Is there a need for it? (4) Will it contribute to the development of the pupil and the welfare of the community?

Industrial work in the country schools has already demonstrated that it measures up to the above tests and more. It will supply a desideratum long felt by making the work of the pupil more real, by furnishing a training more practical, and by rendering the instruction more dynamic and hence more permanent.

We are coming slowly to recognize the necessity of scientifically using the motor activities of the pupil and to realize that all instruction and training in which the pupil does not act out methodically and systematically impressions received, or thoughts engendered, are barren.

The country child on entering school is a bundle of curiosity and energy. His being is fresh and plastic. He is quick to receive impressions and ready to respond to the suggestions of his teacher. He craves satisfaction for his curiosity and is eager to expend the energy of which he has an overflowing supply.

The following are some of the purposes to be kept in view in providing industrial work for the pupils:

1. To rob work of its drudgery. To give industrial intelligence—"The power to see beyond the task which occupies the hand for the moment to the operations which have preceded and to those which will follow it, power to take in the whole process, knowledge of materials, ideas of cost, ideas of organization, business sense, and a conscience which recognizes obligations."
2. To give normal direction to innate activity.
3. To make clear to the pupils the industrial side of our work-a-day existence.
4. To afford a change from the daily routine and strenuous application to books, and rational means of using pent-up physical energy.
5. To contribute to physical development and thus promote health.
6. To establish definite standards and by work on concrete objects prevent deception on the part of the pupil.

7. To produce dexterity and deftness of execution.
8. To make other subjects of curriculum more real and definite.
9. To create true ideals and a power to realize them.
10. To engender a discontent with the disorder, lack of sanitation, discomforts, and inconveniences now so often found about the average country home.
11. To lay the foundation of the life-work.

The modern consolidated country school provides an artistic, well-planned building and ample grounds for play, shade trees, flowers, and a school garden. It provides comfortable transportation for pupils living too far away to walk to school. It should provide industrial work, suited to all the grades and rooms for teaching both boys and girls those subjects which pertain to either sex.

The work for the boys of the grammar grades should consist of the construction of simple objects found on the farm or in the home; the study of materials both vegetable, animal, and mineral with which the country boys have to deal and out of which they are to earn their living. They should be taught the use, care, and the essential principles of tools. They should be taught first to plan, second to select the material, and then to construct those things which are of use on the farm and in the home.

The interest in the object to be made will of necessity create a desire to be skillful in the use of tools. The boy who can, by the suggestion of his instructor, design and make a gate, tho a model, will not be satisfied when he comes to work on a farm with dilapidated bars. The boy who can design and construct a tower, windmill, and pump that will draw water from a pail, will not be content to use a rope and bucket when he comes to operate a farm.

The study of the design, adaptation, material, and construction of farm tools, implements, and machinery should be included in the course. The making of simple, useful, and artistic pieces of furniture for the home both by boys and girls will create good taste and tend to make the home comfortable, convenient, and æsthetic.

The boys should be taught the food values of the farm products both for man and animals, they should be taught the nature of soil and plant foods, the cultivation of the crop, the parasites and enemies of plants and animals, and in the school garden make practical tests. They should be taught all phases of dairying and poultry raising, the rotation of crops, the fertilization of the land and its cultivation. They should be taught in a concrete way the influence of sunshine and moisture on plant and animal life and soils. They should be taught the drainage of land; how and when to plow; how to gather their crops; how to grade and select the materials for sale; and last, but not least, how to calculate the yield and accurately estimate the profits.

The girls should be taught how to weave and sew; how to select material so as to get the maximum of value for the money and labor expended; how to design a dress and harmonize its decoration and colors; how to trim their hats to satisfy good taste and to come within their revenue. They should be taught the scientific values of foods, their preparation and serving. They should, by practical demonstrations, learn how to can and preserve their fruits, care for their dairy products, and how, from the abundance of the farm, to provide not only plenty but properly cooked and tastefully served food for the table. They should be taught the necessity of sanitation about the home, and led to look beyond the thing to the thought that animates its being.

The obstacles to the accomplishment of these desired ends is the lack of revenue, a proper appreciation on the part of the people, and, too, the meager supply of teachers capable and prepared to put them into successful execution.

I believe that it is feasible and will be an accomplished fact, first, in the consolidated schools and finally in the one-room school. The industrial work to be accomplished in the one-room school will of necessity be limited on account of the inability of the teacher, the want of time and space and the supply of equipment and material. Simple work, well designed for the individual pupils in their seats, will accomplish some good. The

school garden will be the only laboratory available and should be emphasized. The work to be done should be fully outlined by the school authorities charged with the administration and supervision of the school so as to have the work systematically pursued and some uniformity maintained.

In the brief time allotted me, it is impossible to go into details. What I have said is merely suggestive, and will, I hope, furnish the basis of presenting the subject fully before the conference. I am sure that there are those present who are ready to offer suggestions that will be helpful to the speedy introduction into the schools of this important work in which we, as superintendents, and the people of the nation are profoundly interested.

IV. *TEACHERS FOR THE COUNTRY SCHOOL: KIND WANTED: HOW TO SECURE THEM*

L. J. ALLEMAN, STATE INSTITUTE CONDUCTOR, BATON ROUGE, LA.

We have in the following vigorous language of Theodore Roosevelt, the whole problem of country life, and consequently the problem of the country school, in a nutshell:

I warn my countrymen that the great recent progress in city life is not a full measure of our civilization; for our civilization rests at bottom on the wholesomeness, the attractiveness, and the prosperity of life in the country. The men and women on the farms stand for what is fundamentally best and most needed in our American life. Upon the development of country life rests ultimately our ability, by methods of farming requiring the highest intelligence, to continue to feed and clothe the hungry nations; to supply the city with fresh blood, clean bodies, and clear brains that can endure the terrific strain of modern life; we need the development of men in the open country, who will be in the future, as they have been in the past, the stay and strength of the nation in time of war, and its guiding and controlling spirit in time of peace.

This is the greatest question before the American people today, and the country-school teacher must be an important factor in its solution.

While the city school has to a certain extent kept pace with the progress of the city, the country school has been in a stage of "arrested development" during the past years and is just about to emerge from this condition.

According to the Country Life Commission:

In every part of the United States there seems to be one mind, on the part of those capable of judging, on the necessity of redirecting the rural school. Everywhere there is a demand that education have a relation to living, that schools should express the daily life, and that in rural districts they should educate by means of agriculture and country-life subjects.

The kind of teacher needed for the country school is one who can do the sort of teaching indicated above. The charge that the country school has no point of contact with country life, is in the main true; but we cannot hope to articulate the country school with life, to arouse it from its present stage of arrested development, or to redirect the efforts of the rural school until we are in a position to place in our country schools a higher type of teacher; and we shall never have this higher type of teacher until we provide means of training her. But in order to do this, there are certain other things which must be brought to pass.

In any school a successful teacher must have three essential qualifications: (1) a wholesome personality; (2) a goodly supply of information and culture; (3) skill in the art of teaching; but the successful teacher in the country school in order to teach by means of agriculture and country-life subjects, must have all of the above qualifications and, in addition, specific training to teach these specific subjects.

While it must be admitted that little can be attempted in a one-room country school in industrial subjects and that it is dangerous to attempt such subjects in schools of this type, or any other, with teachers unprepared to teach the subjects, we must have, even in the one-room school all over the land, teachers who can teach effectively the common-

school branches and, at the same time and along with this teaching, arouse an interest and enthusiasm in the problems of home and farm life. It is this sort of intellectual process which is needed to relieve the manual labor of the country from its semblance of drudgery; but teaching of this kind is of the highest type and will need the highest type of training, and the services must be paid for accordingly.

How then are we to secure this type of teacher? There are many obstacles that impede the progress of the country school. Three of the most important are: (1) lack of public sentiment in favor of improving the country school; (2) the need of sufficient professional supervision; (3) the small school. Because these affect and modify the other numerous hindrances in a vital way, they should be removed first. It would be a waste of money and effort, for example, to provide a training school for counties where public sentiment permitted paying the teacher \$25 per month for a term of four or five months.

So above and beyond the question of how to secure teachers for the country schools is the larger problem of how to create a demand for the kind of teacher wanted. Not only is there no demand for the kind of teacher and teaching described, but there is positive objection to the introduction of industrial subjects into the schools.

On this subject the Country Life Commission believes that "the most necessary thing now to be done for public education in terms of country life is to arouse all the people to the necessity of such education, to co-ordinate the forces that are beginning to operate, and to project the work beyond the school for youth into continuation schools for adults."

Few persons familiar with country life will question the wisdom of the conclusions quoted above. The problem, then, of securing the kind of teacher wanted for the country school is the problem of removing the obstacles that have hindered the employment of such teachers and that have impeded the development of the country school; any other attempt at solution would be superficial and futile.

Who should inspire and lead the campaign for higher ideals in country communities, for better supervision and more of it, and for consolidated schools? It is manifestly the duty of the state superintendent to lead and direct such a campaign. Like Horace Mann, he should go about in the state arousing the people to the necessity for the new education, for more supervision in country schools, and for consolidated rural schools. In states where provision for sufficient county supervision has not already been made, the first care of the state superintendent should be to influence legislation in favor of laws providing for the election of professional superintendents who should give their entire time to supervising the schools of the county. The question of efficient county supervision is very important in considering the improvement of the country school, and ought to be one of the first considerations; it is impossible to conceive of much improvement without such supervision.

The efforts of the state superintendent reinforced by those of county superintendent devoting his entire time to his schools would arouse public sentiment and would eventually lead to the establishment of one or two consolidated schools. These schools could immediately introduce agriculture, domestic science, or such other industrial subjects as would best meet the needs of the community; it could keep open a full session, employ a sufficient number of teachers for the year at a year's wages; and in one stroke the question of securing competent teachers, of relating the school to the life of the community and the question of supervision, would be nearly, if not quite, solved. Each consolidated school would serve as an object-lesson for the surrounding country; and in time the condition of the country school, even where consolidation is not practicable, would be materially improved.

Here is how the problem has worked out in Louisiana: in 1903 the first consolidated school was established; in 1907 there were 103. In 1908, a law was enacted requiring professional qualifications of the parish superintendent; and in 1909 there were 629 consolidated schools involving the elimination of 1,939 one-room schools. In addition eight agricultural high schools were established in accordance with the requirements of the state course of study; and the salary of teachers for the entire state increased, in five years, \$15

per month. The state is now ready to take up a vigorous campaign for consolidation, and we expect great improvement in the rural schools within the next few years.

In my opinion, the best means of securing the teacher wanted for the rural schools are: (1) arouse public sentiment; (2) provide professional supervision; and (3) consolidate country schools. These are fundamental problems and until they are satisfactorily solved there cannot be hope for much progress in securing the kind of teacher wanted for the country school.

DISCUSSION

HENRY R. PATTENGILL, editor of *Moderator-Topics*, Lansing, Mich.—In Michigan we have been trying two plans for the improvement of country one-room schools and teachers. First, a system of traveling institutes. The county supervisor, together with an institute worker, travels during a week or two among the country districts of the county. They visit the country schools of each township, making short calls with a view to ascertaining the condition of the schoolhouse and grounds, the general spirit and work of the school, to sing with the pupils, question them upon their studies, give them an inspirational talk, usually stopping not longer than one-half hour in a school. The forenoon of each day is usually occupied in this way; sometimes the afternoon also. Frequently, however, in the fall of the year and winter when the country people have most leisure, general rallies or meetings are held in the afternoon and the evening in town halls, country churches, grange halls, or other convenient and commodious places. Here the teachers, pupils, and patrons of the adjacent districts assemble and sing together old folk and war songs, and an educational address is made by the institute instructor. In this address he seeks to give the proper idea of the value of an education; the necessity of good teachers. He urges the decoration of schoolhouses and their proper equipment, regularity and punctuality in attendance, the dignity of labor, and the inestimable value of the comfort and happiness of a country home. People are commended for equipping their schoolhouses with libraries and other necessary conveniences and for the neatness and tidiness with which they maintain their school. They are as freely criticized for any lack or negligence in these matters. The purpose of this is to create a better school sentiment among the people. The institutes are very popular but the work is rather difficult for the instructor. In some counties these institutes are combined with the farmers' institutes. Often the institute worker travels one hundred and fifty miles by carriage, visits fifteen or twenty rural schools, and makes twenty or twenty-five addresses during a single week.

The second means for improving the schools has especial reference to the teachers. Michigan has four most excellent state-normal schools, each of which has a large attendance and special courses given for the preparation of rural teachers. Yet few professionally trained teachers have found their way to the one-room rural school. Several years ago the plan was established of creating what is known as county normal-training schools. Forty-two of Michigan's counties now are blessed with this means for training teachers to work in the country schools. The county board of supervisors votes to appropriate one thousand dollars toward the maintenance of such school. The city in which the school is located and the state contribute another thousand dollars. Two teachers are selected to do the regular work of such school. These teachers are country-bred or else have had experience in country-school teaching and have gone on to normal schools or universities to complete their academic and professional training. The pupils for these schools are selected by the Board of Education, consisting of the county-school commissioner, the superintendent of the city schools, and the state superintendent of public instruction. Usually these pupils have completed a course in some high school before entering this training school. Such pupils spend a year under the direct supervision of these competent, sympathetic, and skillful teachers. Common branches are reviewed, history of education and the study of pedagogy constitute part of the course, while the musical director, drawing teacher, or other special teachers of the city school trains the pupils in their respective

branches. These normal pupils virtually live with these teachers during the day in the schoolroom. The inspiration of their teachers is manifest in the daily life of these pupils. The rooms of the city schools in the various grades are used as training schools for these embryo teachers. There under expert supervision they are taught to teach, and after a certain period of inspection they are given charge of a room and required to teach the classes in that grade. They are given expert assistance in the preparation of educational busy-work and in many of these schools manual arts and domestic science are a part of the curriculum. Nearly eight hundred such pupils are now in the training schools of the state and will be graduated next June to begin teaching in country schools next fall. Several thousand of these training-school teachers are at work in the country schools in Michigan. In fact, the superintendent of public instruction reports that 37 per cent. of our rural teachers now have professional instruction. One can tell immediately upon visiting the schools of these teachers that they have had professional training. Time and energy of pupils are conserved, these teachers know what to do first and what to do next and just how to do it. The school officers and people appreciate the work of county-normal teachers, seek them, and pay them better wages than other beginners or those who have not had long and successful experience. We thus seek to show to the people the difference between skilled teachers and unskilled teachers and the public does not seem slow to appreciate the difference.

RICHARD PARK, county superintendent of schools, Sullivan, Ind.—We are all convinced of the advantages of consolidated schools, and many such schools are already in operation in Indiana, but the problem of the single-room district school is still with us, and will be for many years. The question now is how to improve the condition of the single-room rural schoolhouse. Experience leads me to express the opinion that the example of a single model district schoolhouse and school furnishes the best agency for improvement. Other districts quickly catch the spirit of improvement and recognize the advantages of the improved conditions. These improvements should be directed to correct the leading deficiencies of the rural school in the various particulars of lighting, heating, ventilation, decoration, and the supply of the necessary facilities for health and comfort in school work.

The playground should be ample, with good drainage, well supplied with trees and shrubs, and in other ways made attractive. The very best teachers should be placed in this model school, whose influence and success would incite the surrounding communities to secure better teachers, and be willing to pay better salaries.

The system of interschool visitation may be made helpful in order that the excellences of each may incite to the improvement of all.

GEORGE H. BLACK, president, Lewiston State Normal School, Lewiston, Idaho.—In addition to the instrumentalities already referred to in the discussion, Idaho has inaugurated a definite movement for rural high schools which schools provide for vocational education adapted to rural communities. This movement promises to increase the high-school population sevenfold within the next two or three years. Excellent results were attained thru the establishment of county institutes for school trustees, and thru the normal extension work which provides for sending out field instructors in domestic arts and rural sciences; whose duty it is to demonstrate and direct such work in rural districts.

W. S. PICKEN, principal of the Western State Normal School, Hays, Kans.—I am glad that the preceding speaker has dwelt upon the helpfulness of the model district school as an agency to uplift the rural schools. Our normal school has maintained such a model for the past three years. We have required a half-year's observation of an expert rural teacher's work by all of our beginning students—the young men and women who are going out to teach their first rural school. We have already noted a gain to the rural schools in

our vicinity. The beginners who have so observed the model school enter upon their terms with clearly defined ideals of a good one-teacher rural school.

Thus far we have carried on our work in a typical rectangular boxlike room. The state architect of Kansas has recently, however, given his best time and thought to the preparation of plans and specifications for the best possible reasonable priced one-teacher schoolhouse, and contracts for its erection are to be let this month.

I am convinced that one of the most helpful agencies possible for the uplift of rural schools would be a model district school maintained in every community. No better expenditure of public funds could be made than that needed to carry out such a plan.
