



Mitteilungen

A publication of the

Sacramento Turn Verein

German-American Cultural Center

Volume XVI, No. 3

July, August, September 2017

The Vienna Kaffeehaus at the Turn Verein!

Our German-American Cultural Center - Library, known around town as the presenter of the *Erntedankfest*, the *Feuerzangenbowle* movie, and those many Friday-night German-cultural entertainments – made a sharp turn in June.

For its June program, GACC turned the Turn Verein Library into a Vienna Kaffeehaus – following a tradition in German-speaking countries where one goes for an afternoon break for a cup of coffee and a slice of cake. This tradition is known as the *Kaffeestunde* (the coffee hour).

The event

Featured at this June 24 event was a topic that competed for attention with the Kaffee and Kuchen themselves – the delicately decorated porcelain cups and plates, set up formally on small tables. There were 47 guests attending.

And no, the German-American Cultural Center does not own such porcelain-ware.

Rather, supporters of the event generously contributed (for this one day only, of course) individual settings of porcelain cups, saucers, and dessert plates – as well as coffee servers, creamers, and sugar bowls.

Besides the decorated porcelain pieces adorning the tables of the “Kaffeehaus,” other fine porcelain items were displayed around the Library.

Confections available included homemade *Kuchen* and *Torten*, delighting attendees with a myriad of tempting choices.

Following the European custom, a bottle of brandy was available for those who wished to “perk up” their coffee.



Background to the porcelain story

For many years we have heard such dinnerware referred to, as “my good china,” for example. In fact, porcelain was developed in China around the sixth century A.D. as an outgrowth of making stoneware. Yet the Chinese managed to keep the process a dark secret. In short:

- A very few pieces of porcelain were known in Europe, but the goal was to learn to make porcelain at home.

- Early attempts at making porcelain resulted in what was called “soft-paste” porcelain, which scratched easily.

- Early the 18th century, Johann Friedrich Böttger, failing to manufacture gold, made super-hard stoneware called “Jasper porcelain,” but it was not real porcelain. (It could, however, be cut only by diamond-cutters!)

- Then on 15 January 1708 he removed from the furnace an object with a white, translucent body – the first porcelain made in Europe – and succeeded in solving in a few years a mystery that had occupied some of the best minds in Europe for two centuries.

- In 1715 the factory established at Meissen began to make truly finished pieces of porcelain.

- In 1717 the second great porcelain factory in Europe was established in Vienna, then sold to Maria Theresa in 1744. Two years later it was sold to Frederick the Great.

- Joseph Jakob Ringler started or promoted around 30 porcelain factories.

- In the 1800s, porcelain manufacture spread to America. England became famous for “bone china,” and also for “transfer printing” on porcelain.

- Today, almost anyone can afford porcelain.



The Sacramento Turn Verein's German-American Cultural Center is dedicated to preserving the same proud German heritage that was instrumental in the founding of the Sacramento Turn Verein in 1854. The Sacramento Turn Verein, a member of the German-American Heritage Foundation in Washington, DC, meets in the old “Turner Hall,” at 3349 J Street in Sacramento, where its German-American library is housed. Visitors are welcome.

Not too early to start thinking – OKTOBERFEST!

Yes, we all know! Oktoberfest in Sacramento doesn't come around until October 13-14. Yet that biggest event of the Turn Verein's year is more than beer and music. Honest, it really is!

Oktoberfest takes in, for example, an incredibly happy set of traditions, beer culture, both royal and popular history, as well as the foods that shout "Oktoberfest."

See the next page, and get ready!

Learn a little history. Get in the mood for Oktoberfest fun (and the silliness too!). Become familiar with the lingo.

At right, note the Festzug (a long parade through the city of Munich) showing off regional Trachten and folklore. The Festzug opens the Oktoberfest event there.



CLOGS– more practical than you might guess!

Clogs, or the Dutch version, "Klompfen," were worn by farmers, gardeners, and people who worked in wet conditions.

The advantages: Wooden shoes served several important purposes: they kept the feet dry and warm, and they even gave support to the foot and back for people who had to stand for hours at their work.

Clogs are warmer and longer lasting than leather. They are more protective if a heavy item happens to be dropped on the foot.

One might think that clogs were so popular because they were cheap, but that is not the case at all. In fact, they cost just as much as leather shoes.

To make a wooden shoe, a piece of timber was cut into several sections, and each section was cut into the right size for a shoe, and then into the general shape of the shoe.



The wood, after soaking in water, and carved by hand, was dried in the sun.

Working shoes were greased or tarred so the wood wouldn't split. Some shoes were varnished, and some were decorated for use at special occasions.

Wooden shoes were worn for generations. As recently as the 1950s, workers at Anheuser-Busch Brewery used wooden

shoes on the wet malting floors.

East St. Louis steel workers were still using them in the early 1960s to protect their feet when changing firebrick in the hot blast furnaces.

They remained popular among immigrants to America. In fact, both Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward carried wooden shoes in their catalogs into the twentieth century.

Many people still choose to wear leather-topped clogs for their warmth, their durability, and comfort.

They were most popular with peasants and working people in Europe, and they always remained a working-class fashion.

Mitteilungen

Quarterly newsletter of the Sacramento Turn Verein's German-American Cultural Center – Library, 3349 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95816

OFFICERS

President: Shirley Riemer; **Vice President:**

Olaavi Solander; **Secretary:** Susie Pelz;

Treasurer: Michael Mayer-Kielmann; **Librarian:**

Uli Pelz; **Publicity:** Deirdre Dahlberg;

Historian: Helga Hecht; **Membership:** Vacant

STV Representative: Inge Baylocq

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor: Shirley Riemer

Copyreading: Ingeborg Carpenter

Volume XVI, No. 3

July, August, September 2017

Getting ready for Oktoberfest at the Turn Verein

Oktoberfest in Sacramento arrives on October 13-14 – so be ready!



ONCE UPON A TIME ...

THE BRIDE
Princess Theresia of
Saxony-Hildburghausen

• Where did “Oktoberfest” come from?

It started as a really big party that Prince Ludwig (later King Ludwig I of Bavaria) threw for the people of München in 1810 (about 40,000 of them showed up!) – to celebrate his marriage to Princess Theresia of Saxony-Hildburghausen. Besides providing copious amounts of beer, the prince entertained the crowd with a horse race.

• What was the event’s biggest excitement?

The horse races – to honor the royal family

• Where was the original event held?

In the München meadow that still bears the bride’s name, “Theresienwiese,” which means “Theresa’s meadow.” The locals call this meadow “d’Wies’n.”

• The people roared: “Do it again next year!”

(And the local brewers – not stupid! – realized they could sell lots of beer in a very short time!) Some of the beers served and exported include Löwenbräu, Spaten, Paulaner, Hacker-Pschorr and Hofbräu.

• So! Oktoberfest became a 16-day extravaganza.

In 1816, carnival booths were added. Also, local Turner (gymnastic) societies began joining in.

• Oktoberfest did NOT continue every year.

Since 1810, it has been canceled 24 times due to war,

disease, and other emergencies. The last horse races were held in 1960.

• But now Oktoberfest in München starts in September! Why?

The date was moved back from October because of Bavaria’s usual great weather at the end of September.

• The tapping of the keg

The official opening of the Oktoberfest is marked with the joyful announcement of “O’zapft is!” (Bavarian for “It’s tapped!”)

• Trachten

Traditional folk dress (both male and female), each style adopted and displayed by a given German community.

• What is ‘schunkeln’?

Schunkeln means to lock arms with your neighbor and sway from side to side with the music.

• What is Wiesen-Herzerl?

A huge gingerbread cookie shaped like a heart, with a saying written on the front. Example: “Du Bazi”: “You’re a sweetheart.”

• Schuaplattin

Athletic Bavarian folk dance in which the men alternately hit their shoes with their hands and stamp their feet on the ground. (See the Turn Verein’s Alpentänzer Schuhplattler’s performances.)

• Prost

“Cheers!” Rhymes with “toast”

• Oans, zwoa g’suffa

“One, two, drink!”

An often heard German toast

• Mass

One liter of beer

• Masskrugstemmen

A contest to see who can hold, for the longest time, a full Mass of beer – arm outstretched, held parallel to the floor.

Watch for this competition during the Oktoberfest!
Cheer on your favorite contestant!

What kind of welcome in America!

A German immigrant looks back

by Dr. Eberhard Reichmann

One suitcase and a briefcase, that's all I brought with me when our ship with lots of emigrants concluded its eleven-day voyage from Bremerhaven to Quebec, on that misty November 4, 1953. A job was waiting for me at Troy Blanket Mills in a little town near Keene, New Hampshire.

When I counted my money after I had purchased my train ticket to Brattleton, Vermont, I had four Canadian dollars left, enough for a snack on the train and the bus ticket to Keene. From there I would then call my good sponsor, Franklin Fuller Ripley, who was the CEO of the mill, and he would pick me up. That's the way it was planned.

When the conductor came around, I asked him if he knew about the bus connections from Brattleboro to Keene. He said he would check it out. After a while he came back and said, "The last bus leaves at 6 p.m., but we won't get there until 6:20."

Oh my God, if I had to stay overnight, I might not even have enough money for the bus. The conductor picked up my befuddled vibrations and said, "Don't worry, let me see what I can do."

Well, what could he possibly do? Nothing, I was sure. An hour later, he stopped again and said, "You'll be

OK, my boy." "What do you mean me being OK?" I wanted to know. He said, "The bus is gonna wait for you." I didn't believe that. I thought he was joking because buses must be on schedule, they just don't wait, and back in Germany they wouldn't even wait one minute.

"Well, how do you know the bus will wait?" I asked. He said he'd called the bus line. That spelled relief, but not without mixed feelings. How would the people on the bus react waiting for a German immigrant who might even have been a Nazi?

I thanked the conductor, and I was glad it was dark and foggy when I walked over to the bus, expecting a hell of a welcome. A man came out of the bus and offered his help with the suitcase. That was nice, but I still expected a thunder of boos inside. Instead, as I stepped inside, I was greeted with a loud "Guten Abend, wie geht's?" Now, was this a dream or was it real? I found out that an ex-GI who had spent some time in Bavaria had taught his fellow passengers how to welcome a German immigrant. So even before I got to my New Hampshire "parents," I knew I had made the right choice with America.

Banned in 1945

Mein Kampf now back in circulation

During Hitler's nine-month imprisonment for trying to overthrow the German government through the Beer Hall Putsch in 1923, he wrote the book that would become the basis of his fortune – *Mein Kampf*, or "My Struggle."

The book was banned in 1945, with Bavaria holding the rights and refusing to allow reprints – until the end of the 70-year bann on December 31, 2015.

Meanwhile, a team of scholars and historians spent three years preparing a nearly 2000-page annotated edition, containing about 3,500 academic notes and appearing in two volumes, which together weigh more than ten pounds.

The title of the new edition: *Hitler, Mein Kampf, A Critical Edition*. The effort was undertaken by the Institute of Contemporary History in Munich, whose director stated, "It would be completely irresponsible to allow this jumble of inhumanity to be released into the public domain without commen-

tary, without countering it through critical references that put the text and its author in their place."

Hitler was elected chancellor in 1933. The state bought the book and gave a copy to every married couple, resulting in Hitler's receiving \$1 million per year (equivalent to \$12 million today).

By 1939, the book was translated into eleven languages, with more than 5 million copies available around the world. As chancellor, he was exempt from paying taxes,

An aside: In a March 1936 speech to workers at a Krupp factory in Essen, Hitler proclaimed: "I am probably the only statesman in the world who does not have a bank account. I have no stocks or shares in any company. I don't draw any dividends."

The new, critical edition of *Mein Kampf* sells for €9 (about \$64). The introduction describes Hitler's writing as "half-baked, incoherent and difficult to read," partly because of grammatical errors.

Despite more than 30 queries for translation rights, the institute has said it plans to bring out editions only in English and French.

The following are samples of Hitler's statements in *Mein Kampf* concerning the training of youth:

- "The folkish state must not adjust its entire educational work primarily to the inoculation of mere knowledge, but to the breeding of absolutely healthy bodies. The training of mental abilities is only secondary."

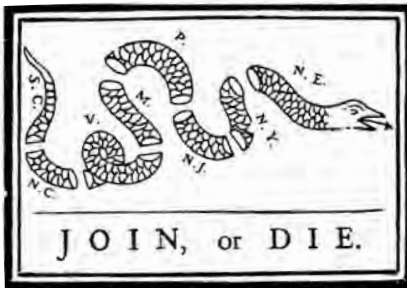
- "The youthful brain should in general not be burdened with things ninety-five percent of which it cannot use."

- Academic subjects would be taught only through "an abridgement of the material," and should be geared to the interests of the race: history teaching, for example, should cut out pointless detail and concentrate on encouraging patriotism.



After 70 years, now no longer banned

Benjamin Franklin ... meet Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben



This poster appeared with a 1754 editorial written by Benjamin Franklin, deploring the disunity of the American colonies. Here, the snake, an ancient symbol of wisdom, is cut apart with each part representing an American colony. (“N.E.” refers to

the New England colonies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire.)

The other initials refer to South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, respectively.

Clearly, Franklin’s poster speaks to the importance of the American colonies’ becoming unified and strong. In his words, “Join, or die.”

The poster’s message is unambiguous: The United States started out as several unconnected English colonies, remaining ununited.

Now, turning to *Das Lied der Deutschen* (Song of the Germans), written by Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben, the song, first sung in 1842 to an old Austrian anthem (“Emperor Quartet”) by Joseph Haydn, begins with “*Deutschland, Deutschland, über alles.*” (Germany, Germany, above all.)

Hoffmann was caught up in the mid-19th century enthusiasm for a free and united Germany – to replace the thirty states united only loosely through the *Deutscher Bund*

(German Federation).

Because of his two-volume work, “Unpolitical Songs,” Hoffmann was labeled a “dangerous democrat,” a “troublemaker.” He joined many well-educated Germans who were speaking out for freedom and unity in the years leading up to the 1848–49 “revolution.”

Expelled from Prussia, he retired in 1842 to the distant and lonely island of Heligoland in the North Sea.

The homesick poet-scholar spent his days in a little house in the dunes and cliffs of the island, where he penned a song that poured out his longing for all that was German and for a unified Germany.

His lyrics rang out, “Germany, Germany, above all/ Above everything in the world/ When always, for protection,/ We stand together as brothers./ From the Maas to the Memel/ From the Etsch to the Belt –Germany, Germany, above all/ Above all in the world.”

There, Hoffmann, the patriot-poet, yearned for his beloved country, hoping for its unification.

The first President of the Weimar Republic, Friedrich Ebert, officially introduced the “*Deutschlandlied*” as the national anthem in 1922. (It had been an unofficial national anthem in the second half of the 19th century.)

Then, following World War II, in 1952, *Deutschlandlied* was banned, due to its first stanza’s phrase, “*Deutschland über alles*” (Germany above all else).

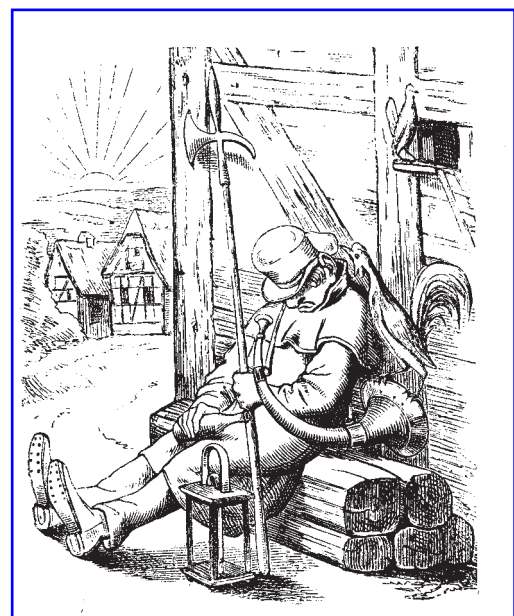
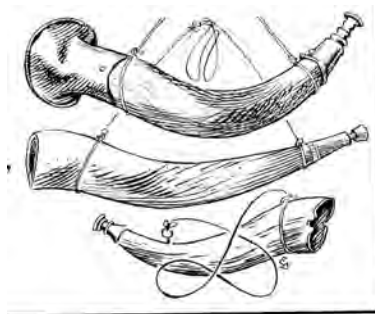
Thus the *Deutschlandlied*’s third stanza was proclaimed as the anthem of the Federal Republic of Germany by President Theodor Heuss, remaining under reunification in 1990. Benjamin Franklin would have understood.

A long-time favorite of German children – ‘The Vigilant Rooster’

A verse enjoyed by German children tells about the legendary “announcer of the dawn,” the rooster, discovering one morning, to his horror, that the nightwatchman was asleep on the job.

Incensed, the rooster complains, “How can you be sleeping when you should be protecting our house from threats of robbers and fires?” The agitated rooster, by this time crowing right into the ear of the nightwatchman, screeches, “You, sir, up! Get up and do your duty!”

Rinderhörne, made from the horns of cattle, were used by nightwatchmen to call out the hours of the night.



A Side-by-Side Story

Das Schlaraffenland

Es gibt ein fernes merkwürdiges Land, in das viele Leute gern auswandern wollten, wenn sie den Weg dahin wüßten.

Wer das Land betreten will, muß sich erst durch einen großen Berg von Reisbrei durchessen. Danach sieht er wunderbare Dinge: Die Häuser sind aus Braten gebaut und die Dächer mit Pfannkuchen gedeckt. Die Gartenzäune bestehen aus warmen Würstchen.

In den Bächen fließt Milch und am Rand der Bäche stehen Büsche, auf denen frische Brötchen wachsen.

Aus den Brunnen fließt gutter Wein, und die Steine auf dem Weg sind Käse. Tauben, Hühner und Gänse fliegen gebraten in der Luft herum und den Hungrigen gerade in den Mund heinein.

Auch Schweinchen laufen herum, fertig gebraten zum Essen. Die Fische in den Seen sind schon gekocht oder gebraten und kommen ans Ufer, damit man sie leicht fangen kann. Es regnet nicht Wasser, sondern Honig, und es schneit Zucker. Die schönsten Kleider und Schuhe wachsen im Wald auf den Bäumen, man braucht sie nur herunterzuschütteln.

Was machen die Menschen im Schlaraffenland?

Vor allem dürfen sie nicht arbeiten. Wenn jemand zu fleißig ist, muß er das Land wieder verlassen. Der Faulste wird König.

Wer besonders lange schläft, wir dafür belohnt, und wer eine Lüge sagt, bekommt Geld dafür. Das Beste im Land aber ist ein Jungbrunnen, in dem alle alten Leute baden, um wieder jung zu werden.

Wie schade, daß kein Mensch den Weg ins Schlaraffenland kennt!

The Land of Milk and Honey

There is a strange and faraway land where many people would like to go if they just knew how to get there.

Whoever wishes to go there must first eat their way through a huge mountain of rice pudding. After that, one will see wondrous things: The houses are built from roasted meat and the roofs are covered with pancakes. The garden fence consists of warm sausage.

In the streams flow milk and on the edge of the streams are bushes on which fresh bread-rolls grow.

Out of the fountain flows good wine, and the stones on the walk are made of cheese. Roasted pigeons, chickens, and

geese fly about and right into the mouths of the hungry.

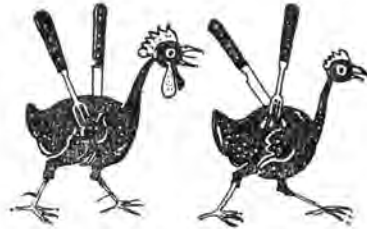
Also, piglets run around, already roasted and ready to eat. The fish in the lake are already boiled or roasted and come up onto the shore so that one can easily catch them. It doesn't rain water, but instead it rains honey, and it snows sugar. The most beautiful clothes and shoes grow on the trees in the forest, and one needs only to shake them down.

What do people do in Schlaraffenland?

Generally, they don't need to work. If someone is too enterprising, he has to leave. The laziest person becomes king.

Whoever sleeps for a long time is rewarded, and whoever tells a lie is rewarded with money. The best thing in that country is the Fountain of Youth, in which all the old people bathe in order to become young again.

What a shame that no one knows how to find Schlaraffenland!



Blümchenkaffee (Flower Coffee)

Such a shame to disappoint, but . . .

Unlike those exotic flowering teas enjoyed in the past by European royalty, a "Blümchenkaffee" is not a special coffee drink involving rose petals or funky floral designs dashed across fluffy mounds of foamed milk.

Instead, the word refers to a watered down, meager ration of coffee that was not uncommon during those lean years after 1945. So a weak, watery brew was often made to extend a rarely obtained full package of coffee's shelf life for as long as possible.

This beverage was then generally brewed so weakly that it revealed the flower pattern at the bottom of a china cup. Hence, this watery brown caffeinated concoction became known as a "Blümchenkaffee" (flower coffee).

Once postwar reconstruction and Germany's "economic miracle" started kicking in by the 1950s, this "Blümchenkaffee" beverage gave way once again to the richer, more robust brew common in Germany today, where coffee is a popular drink during the morning or late afternoon.

So the strange brew that spawned the expression "Blümchenkaffee" is by and large a thing of the past now in Germany – unless you like your coffee so weak that you can literally

almost see through it.

And of course when we think of *Kaffee*, we have to think of that sociable tradition, *Kaffee und Kuchen* – traditionally a social gathering around a piece of cake or two and a hot steaming cup of coffee or tea.

Fortunately, the *Kaffee* today no longer offers visions of the *Blümchenkaffee* of the post-war period.



Time for Tongue-Twister Practice

Graben Grabengräber Gruben?
Graben Grubengräber Gräben?
Nein!
Grabengräber graben Gräben.
Grubengräber graben Gruben.

*Do gravediggers dig ditches?
Do ditchdiggers dig graves?
No!
Gravediggers dig graves.
Ditchdiggers dig ditches.*

Im Ulm, um Ulm, um Ulm herum.
(In Ulm, around Ulm, all around Ulm.)



Der dicke Dachdecker deckte das dicke Dach.
Dan trug der dicke Dachdecker, die dicke Dame
durch den dicken Dreck!
Dann dankte die dicke Dame dem dicken
Dachdecker,
dass der dicke Dachdecker die dicke Dame durch den
dicken trug.

*The fat roofer roofed the thick roof.
Then the fat roofer carried the fat lady through the thick
mud.
Then the fat lady thanked the fat roofer
for (the fat roofer) carrying the fat lady through the thick
mud.*

Bier-Weisheiten (Beer wisdom)

**Die erste Pflicht der Musensöhne
ist, dass man sich ans Bier gewöhne**
Wilhelm Busch

The first duty of aspiring artists is to get used
to beer.

**Bier ist der überzeugendste Beweis dafür,
dass Gott den Menschen liebt und ihn
glücklich sehen will**

Benjamin Franklin

Beer is the best proof that God loves people and likes
to see them happy.

**Leut, versauffs net Euer ganzes Geld,
kauft lieber Bier dafür**

Karl Valentin

People, don't drink away all your money,
it's better to use it to buy beer.

**Bestaubt sind unsre Bücher,
der Bierkrug macht uns klüger.
Das Bier schafft und Genuss,
die Bücher nur Verdross.**

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

Books gather dust, but beer makes us wiser.
Beer makes us happy, but books can be vexing.

**Mit des Bieres Hochgenuss
wächst des Bauches Radius.**

With the high enjoyment of the beer, the stomach's
radius grows proportionately.

**Man könnte froh sein, wenn die Luft so rein
wäre wie das Bier.**

Richard von Weizsäcker

One could be happy if the air would be as pure as
the beer.

Wer kein Bier hat, hat nichts zu trinken
Martin Luther

Who has no beer has nothing to drink.

**In jedem Glas Bier liegt die Erfahrung
unzähliger Generationen.**

Eric Kästner

In each glass of beer is the experience of
generations.

**Ein Bierchen in Ehren kann niemand
verwehren.**

No one can properly turn down a little beer.

Wo man Bier braut, da lässt sich's leben!
Where beer is brewed, life is worth living!

Five Reminders of Our Turnverein Identity

This oversized plaque, celebrating the 25-year anniversary (*Jubiläum*) of the Turnverein in Großkrotzenburg, Hessen, was on display in 2005 at a museum in Germany.

The date of the celebration, as shown on the plaque, was 14 June 1924, indicating that the Großkrotzenburg Turnverein would have been founded in 1899.

This plaque ties together the major elements of the Turnverein tradition, giving modern-day Turners the opportunity to review the history. A reminder: The German word *Verein* is derived from “*sich vereinigen*” (to unite). “Turn” comes from the verb *turnen*, to do gymnastics.

Friedrich Jahn opened his first “Turnplatz” (athletic grounds) outside Berlin at Hasenheide (“rabbit’s heath”) in 1811 and published an important book, *Deutsche Turnkunst* (The German Art of Gymnastics) in 1816. For this and much more, he became known as “Turnvater Jahn.”

Just a reminder: The Sacramento Turnverein was conceived on 28 May 1854, when the 20 German-born citizens who founded it adopted a constitution, and that same year added a singing society. All that happened 163 years ago. Meantime, as we know, the word “Turnverein” became “Turn Verein,” due to English-language influence.

➔ **Frisch, Fromm, Fröhlich, Frei:** Jahn’s theory: A lively mind depended upon a physically fit body (*Frisch, Fromm, Fröhlich, Frei*): “Lively, Pious, Merry, Free”

➔ **“Turnvater Jahn”** (Friedrich Jahn): founder of the Turner movement

A proliferation of oak leaves
➔ In northern Europe the oak tree was sacred to the thunder god, Thor. Turners used the oak motif as a symbol of victory.



➔ The stylized pattern, FFFF (see above)



➔ **Gut Heil!** The Turner salutation – “Good health!”



WHAT!
***You're the king of England –
 and you can't speak English?***

An English monarch who can't speak "the King's English" seems like a foolish enough idea, but that is exactly what the British got when the first of the Hanoverian line of English kings, George I (see his handsome visage here), arrived to rule the land.

This German fellow was brought to the English throne in 1714 because he was the closest Protestant relative of the dead Queen Anne. He spoke German, of course, but he could speak no English.

His subjects were not amused. In fact, his inability to communicate closely with the affairs of state led to the prototype of England's modern Cabinet.

His son, George II, was not much more popular than his father, although he did have a greater command of the English language and British politics.

It was with George II's grandson, George III, that the British monarchy finally had a king who spoke English with no trace of a German accent. Despite his loss of control of those British colonies across the ocean, George III did give his whole attention to his kingdom.

The line of monarchs from the time of George I shows the heavy influx of German blood through the reigns succeeding him.

Although George I, as the first Hanoverian king, did not instill admiration in his subjects, the last of the Hanoverians, Queen Victoria, granddaughter of George III, finally established among her people a solid respect for the monarchy through her reign.

The British were even further reminded of their monarchy's German heritage by the marriage of Victoria to her first cousin, Prince Albert (baptized Franz August Karl Albert Emanuel).

Albert, whose elder brother had inherited the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, took with him that name, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, when he married Victoria.

Then comes World War I.
**What about all that German blood
 in British royalty?**

By the time of World War I, that German blood that had been flowing so heavily through British royalty came to be seen as a liability. After all, the Germans' Kaiser Wilhelm II was also descended from Victoria.

Just 100 years ago, on July 17, 1917, George V, the grandfather of Queen Elizabeth II, issued a formal proclamation: "The name of Windsor is to be borne by His Royal



**George I, the German 'import'
 to the British throne,
 who spoke no English**

House and Family, relinquishing the use of all German Titles and Dignities."

Thus the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha that Prince Albert had brought to the English throne, and which was adopted by Queen Victoria when she married him, was transformed into its more English-sounding "House of Windsor" (from the name of a castle).

Prince Louis of Battenberg became Marquis of Milford Haven and assumed the new surname of "Mountbatten." [Note: "Batten" combined with "Berg." The German word for mountain logically became "Mountbatten."

Elizabeth II follows suit

Then came World War II, followed by the ascension of Elizabeth to the throne in 1952. In 1960, she announced that she and her children would be known as the House and Family of Windsor and that future generations, except for princes and princesses, would bear the name of Mountbatten-Windsor, in honor of her husband, Philip Mountbatten. She chose not to change the name of the royal house, however, so it remains the very British-sounding House of Windsor.

Source: "The House of Windsor," by Dr. Susan Morris, *Realm: The Magazine of Britain's History and Countryside*,

Beware! – Die Hundstage!

When the *Hundstern* (dog star, or Sirius) rises at the same time as the sun, we're in for the hot, sultry "dog days" (*Hundstage*) of summer, dated as July 24 to August 23. In Roman mythology, these "dog days" are associated with heat, drought, sudden thunderstorms, lethargy, fever, mad dogs and bad luck.



Join a German language class at the Sacramento Turn Verein!

2017 EARLY FALL SCHEDULE FOR ADULTS

Beginning German 1A	Monday	6:00 - 7:30 pm	Aug. 7 - Oct. 2
Beginning German 1A	Tuesday	6:00 - 7:30 pm	Aug. 8 - Oct. 3
Beginning German 1C	Tuesday	7:45 - 9:15 pm	Aug. 8 - Oct. 3
Intermediate German 2AB	Monday	7:45 - 9:15 pm	Aug. 7 - Oct. 2
Intermediate German 2CD	Tuesday	6:00 - 7:30 pm	Aug. 8 - Oct. 3
Intermediate Conversation 2CN	Tuesday	7:45 - 9:15 pm	Aug. 8 - Oct. 3
Advanced German 4AD	Monday	6:00 - 7:30 pm	Aug. 7 - Oct. 2
Advanced Conversation 4CN	Monday	7:45 - 9:15 pm	Aug. 7 - Oct. 2
Beginning Conversation 1CN	Wednesday	6:00 - 7:30 pm	Aug. 9 - Oct. 4

(No classes will be held Sept. 4-5-6 (Labor Day Week))

2017 LATE FALL SCHEDULE FOR ADULTS

Beginning German 1B	Monday	6:00 - 7:30 pm	Oct. 16 - Dec. 11
Beginning German 1B	Tuesday	6:00 - 7:30 pm	Oct. 17 - Dec. 12
Beginning German 1D	Tuesday	7:45 - 9:15 pm	Oct. 17 - Dec. 12
Intermediate German 2AB	Monday	7:45 - 9:15 pm	Oct. 16 - Dec. 11
Intermediate German 2CD	Tuesday	6:00 - 7:30 pm	Oct. 17 - Dec. 12
Intermediate Conversation 2CN	Tuesday	7:45 - 9:15 pm	Oct. 17 - Dec. 12
Advanced German 4AD	Monday	6:00 - 7:30 pm	Oct. 16 - Dec. 11
Advanced Conversation 4CN	Monday	7:45 - 9:15 pm	Oct. 16 - Dec. 11
Beginning Conversation 1CN	Wednesday	6:00 - 7:30 pm	Oct. 18 - Dec. 13
German Holiday Traditions	Wednesday	6:00 - 7:30 pm	Oct. 18 - Dec. 13

(No classes will be held November 20-23 (Thanksgiving Week))

2017 EARLY FALL SCHEDULE FOR CHILDREN

Krabbelgruppe (ages 1-3)	Saturday	09:30 am - 10:00 am	Aug. 12 - Oct. 7
Children's Class (ages 4-7)	Saturday	10:15 am - 11:00 am	Aug. 12 - Oct. 7
Children's Class (ages 8-12)	Saturday	11:15 - 12:15 pm	Aug. 12 - Oct. 7

(No classes will be held Sept. 2 (Labor Day Weekend))

2017 LATE FALL SCHEDULE FOR CHILDREN

Krabbelgruppe (ages 1-3)	Saturday	09:30 am - 10:00 am	Oct. 21 - Dec. 16
Children's Class (ages 4-7)	Saturday	10:15 am - 11:00 am	Oct. 21 - Dec. 16
Children's Class (ages 8-12)	Saturday	11:15 am - 12:15 pm	Oct. 21 - Dec. 16

(No classes will be held Nov. 25 (Thanksgiving) and Dec. 2 (Christkindlmarkt))

Fees

Adults: \$110 per 8-week class; \$75 per 4-week class
Children: Krabbelgruppe: \$65 per child
 Other children's classes: \$85

Textbooks, materials

Costs for adult textbooks are additional. Each textbook covers a complete A-D cycle.

Fees are due upon enrollment and not refundable

Minimum class sizes

Classes will be formed with a minimum of six students. Enrollment of fewer than six students may cause a class to be canceled.

Registering early, online, makes for smooth and efficient scheduling and enrollment procedures.

Website: www.stv-germanlanguageschool.org

Now you can register and pay online!

What's going on at the Turn Verein?

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
J	2	3	July 4th Holiday	5	6	7	8
		STV Harmonie Rehearsal 7:30 p.m. Banquet Hall		STV Board Meeting 6:30 p.m. STV Membership Meeting. 8:00 p.m.			STV Library Open 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Library
U	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		STV Harmonie Rehearsal 7:30 p.m. Banquet Hall	Library Closed	STV Soccer Meeting 7:00 p.m. Club Room	STV Library Meeting 7:00 p.m. Library		STV Library Open 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Library
L	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		STV Harmonie Rehearsal 7:30 p.m. Banquet Hall	Library Closed	NO STV Membership Meeting		STV Library Program 7:30 p.m. Library	STV Library Open 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Library
Y	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		STV Harmonie Rehearsal 7:30 p.m. Banquet Hall	Library Closed		STV Actives Meeting 8:00 p.m. Club Room		STV Library Open 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Library

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
AUGUST	30	31 STV Harmonie Rehearsal 7:30 p.m. Banquet Hall	1 Library Closed ----- STV German School 7:30 p.m.	2 STV Board Meeting 6:30 p.m. STV Membership Meeting 8:00 p.m.	3	4	5 STV Library Open 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Library
	6	7 STV Harmonie Rehearsal 7:30 p.m. Banquet Hall	8 Library Closed -----	9 STV Soccer Meeting 7:00 p.m. Club Room	10 STV Library Meeting 7:00 p.m. Library	11	12 STV Library Open 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Library
	13	14 STV Harmonie Rehearsal 7:30 p.m. Banquet Hall	15 Library Closed -----	16 NO STV Membership Meeting	17	18 STV Library Program 7:30 p.m. Library	19 STV Library Open 9 a.m. - 1 p.m.
	20	21	22 Library Closed -----	23	24 STV Actives Meeting 8:00 p.m. Club Room	25	26 STV Library Open 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Library
SEPTEMBER	27	28 STV Harmonie Rehearsal 7:30 p.m. Banquet Hall		30	31	1	2 STV Library Open 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Library
	3	4 Labor Day Holiday	5 STV Library Open 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. <u>Library</u> STV German School 7:30 p.m.	6 STV Membership Meeting. 8:00 p.m.	7	8	9 STV Library Open 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Library
	10	11 STV Harmonie Rehearsal 7:30 p.m. Banquet Hall	12 STV Library Open 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Library	13 STV Soccer Meeting 7:00 p.m. Club Room	14 STV Library Meeting 7:30 p.m. Library	15 NO STV Library Program	16 STV Library Open 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Library
	17 STV Library Erntedankfest Banquet Hall	18 STV Harmonie Rehearsal 7:30 p.m. Banquet Hall	19 STV Library Open 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Library	20 STV Membership Meeting. 8:00 p.m.	21	22	23 STV Library Open 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Library
	24	25 STV Harmonie Rehearsal 7:30 p.m. Banquet Hall	26 STV Library Open 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Library	27 STV Board Meeting 7:00 p.m.	28 STV Actives Meeting 8:00 p.m. Club Room	29	30 STV Library Open 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Library
OCTOBER	1	2 STV Harmonie Rehearsal 7:30 p.m. Banquet Hall	3 STV Library Open 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. <u>Library</u> STV German School 7:30 p.m.	4 STV Membership Meeting. 8:00 p.m.	5	6	7 STV Library Open 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Library
	8	9 STV Harmonie Rehearsal 7:30 p.m. Banquet Hall	10 STV Library Open 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Library	11 STV Soccer Meeting 7:00 p.m. Club Room.	12 STV Library Meeting 7:30 p.m. Library	13 STV Oktoberfest 6:00 p.m.	14 STV Library Open 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. <u>Library</u> STV Oktoberfest 3:00 pm
	15	16 STV Harmonie Rehearsal 7:30 p.m. Banquet Hall	17 STV Library Open 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Library	18 STV Membership Meeting. 8:00 p.m.	19	20 STV Library Program 7:30 p.m. Library	21 STV Library Open 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Library

Keep up with Turn Verein events! www.SacramentoTurnVerein.com

Sacramento Turn Verein
German-American Cultural Center – Library
3349 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95816

First Class
U.S. Postage
PAID
Sacramento, CA
Permit No. 1315

Komm mit zum Turn Verein

**Erntedankfest
Bockbierfest**

**September 17
October 13-14**

German-American Cultural Center – Library

Want to learn more about German traditions and ways of life? You can help keep such memories alive by joining and participating in activities of the German-American Cultural Center – Library. Membership is only \$15 per year.

To join, send your check for \$15, payable to “GACC-L” and mail it to GACC-Library, Sacramento Turn Verein, 3349 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95816.

We meet at 7:30 p.m. on the second Thursday of the month in the Turn Verein Library. Welcome!

GERMAN-AMERICAN CULTURAL CENTER – LIBRARY
LIBRARY HOURS: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Tuesdays; 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturdays.
Telephone 916-442-7360