



Mitteilungen

A publication of the
Sacramento Turn Verein
German-American Cultural Center - Library

Volume XXI, No. 4

October, November, December 2022

Der Trek - The Flight of the Trakehner Horses

In May 2022, the granddaughter of General Fellgiebel presented a program at the STV about him and his role in the attempt to assassinate Hitler in July 1944. In the presentation, she told about his early years in the eastern provinces of Germany and the family's love of the horses there, the Trakehner. Some research on the topic led to this report, which we would like to share with you.

Contributed by Susie Pelz

A short history might shed some light on the significance of this horse breed. In the early 20th century, one might wander through the eastern provinces of Germany, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia and East Prussia, and note a small gray or brown horse, maybe with a black dorsal stripe, pulling a cart to a farmer's market. This small horse required little food but was a reliable worker. For the first millennia AD, wild horses roamed parts of Europe, including East Prussia. The people living there, the Pruzzens, were as untamed as the horses, nomadic and heathen. Beginning in the late 13th century after the Crusades, the Knights of the Teutonic Order began to bring law and order to the region and brought with them their large war horses, partially descended from northern and central Germany and Spain. Surprisingly, the British brought another mix into the area when they established a



Typical Trakehner Horse (Wikipedia)

British community called Grossbritannien (Great Britain) in Elbing. Many Scots immigrated there, too. The Knights began to breed the native horse, the Schweiken, but purposely bred it separately from their heavier horses, which were used for riding. The lighter, native horse became valued for its reliability in the field, for light cavalry work and as a pack pony. The Knights' period came to an end, and with it, the heavy horse vanished. But the Schweiken survived.

In the first half of the eighteenth century, King Frederick Wilhelm I revived and reclaimed close to 11,000 acres of arable land in East Prussia. Out of this land, he established three major estates in 1732, one called Trakehnen, which became the supplier of the Royal Prussian horses for the next 150 years. Trakehnen became the Royal Stud of 1,101 horses and received all of the stud material from smaller studs. However, the

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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.

The Flight of the Trakehner Horses, continued from page 1

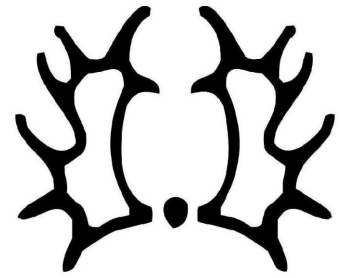
breeding was somewhat haphazard. Around 1787, requirements were established for Trakehner horses, including a certain conformation, temperament,



Landstallmeisterhaus Trakehnen (Wikipedia)

ability to cross a country or pull a carriage at a trot, as well as the ability to work in the fields for every type of agricultural work. Mares and stallions were carefully selected to create a purer breed. These warm blood horses born on the Trakehnen estate

were branded with a special design of a single seven-pointed moose horn/antler, the Elkschaufel. while those not born on Trakehnen, but on one of the other estates in East Prussia, were branded with a double Elkschaufel.



Trakehnen Brand and logo of Trakehnen Organization (Wikipedia)

After WWI, a lighter, more versatile and elegant horse was bred, as became required for riding and for carriages. At the same time, the horses' purpose began to change as they entered the world of sports: dressage, show jumping, and racing. Trakehners won gold and silver medals in several Olympics in the first half of the twentieth century,



Show Jumping (Photo by Ronald C. Yochum, Jr.)

Mitteilungen

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

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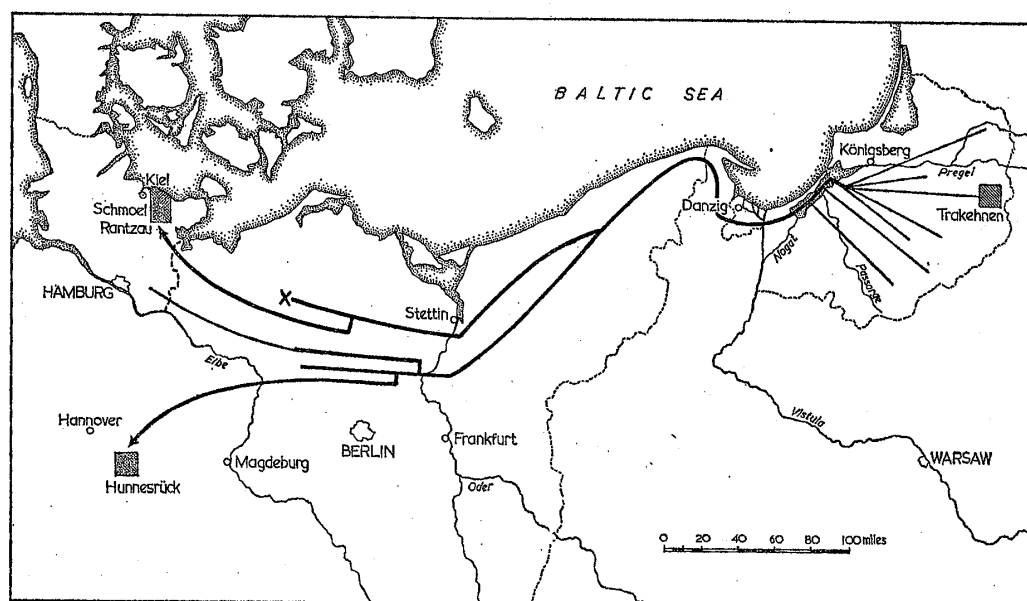
including six golds in Berlin in 1936. They also won Czechoslovakia's famed Velká pardubická steeplechase nine times. At that time, there were 10,000 breeders and 18,000 registered mares. In 1936, 1,289 stallions covered 86,628 mares, which rose to 478,499 horses by 1939. The Trakehner horses and East Prussia came into great demand worldwide, except in England, where they preferred their purebred horses. However, the Trakehner was bred with the English Thoroughbred and the pure Arabian line to maintain its purity.

A great upheaval occurred for the East Prussian horses with the advent of WW II. As the Soviet army neared Trakehnen in 1944-45, the people

responsible began to evacuate the estate for the fourth time in the history of the stud, including twice during the Napoleonic Wars. Trakehnen was a huge estate, covering a total of 14,910 acres, including 9,500 acres of fields, 6,000 acres of meadows, 430 acres of forest, 180 acres of gardens and 870 acres used for other purposes. The evacuation occurred in two stages, one in October 1944, when many of the horses were sent via train to other studs west of East Prussia. In January 1945, the Russian army began circling the large East Prussian estates. Everyone fled, people and horses. Approximately 1,000 horses joined the throngs of fleeing people and wagons. The horses were divided into 10 groups, each with

West Germany, although the number accounted for varies. It was a small number compared to the original 56,000-80,000 that had been in East Prussia. (The discrepancy in the number is due to the type of horse included in the count--warm bloods or cold bloods.) The horses that reached Mecklenburg were given to the Russians as reparations. Some of those left behind in present day Poland were used to form the breeds of the Russian Kirov, the Polish Mazury (also known as the Masuren) and the Pozan (or Poznan), which became known as the Wielkopolski breeds. The last original Trakehner was Keith, born in Germany in 1941. The old associations were dissolved and the Trakehner Verband was created

in West Germany. Today the breed is considered a federal responsibility. It is used as a "refiner" of other breeds. This attractive horse with an elegant head featuring large, expressive eyes, a long neck leading into a straight, short back and a deep chest, averaging a height of 15.1-16.2 hands high, is commonly of bay, gray, black or chestnut color, and has a calm, uncomplicated



The trek of the East Prussian horses

three grooms assigned to herd them.

It was a very dangerous journey in frigid conditions across the frozen Vistula lagoon and part of the Baltic Sea without sufficient rations or shelter. Many mares foaled in terrible conditions and lost their babies. The Soviets bombed the convoy of refugees at various times, even while crossing the ice, which shattered, and many died in the frigid water. But they endured in the face of starvation, ice, snow, and deep mud, plodding on for hundreds of miles while unshod. Ultimately, fewer than 1,000 horses made it to the West, and fewer survived the aftermath of the war. Research established that about 600 broodmares and 50 stallions made it to

temperament. The Trakehner survived and has become a much admired and beloved German horse breed worldwide.

Sources:

- Goodall, Daphne Machin: *The Flight of the East Prussian Horses*. W.J. Holman Ltd., Dawlish/UK, 1966.
- Stevens, Erika: *Trakehner: Get to Know Your Equine Breeds* (<https://www.equinewelfaresociety.org>)
- *Trakehner*, www.wikipedia.de and www.wikipedia.com

Werners Tagebuch (Werner's Diary) - Episode 6

The diary of young Werner Zywitzka's coming of age during World War II

A continuing story featured in the *Mitteilungen*

In the previous episode (#5) of his WW II diary, Werner is certain that he is going to be punished for his previous behavior, but quite the opposite happens (at first...). In this episode, we find out the consequences and come to appreciate Werner's humor, his common sense and feistiness toward authority. He is sent to Poland with his unit.

Aber es kam anders als wir dachten.

Wir Beide wurden zum Obersturmmann befördert. Laut Befehl hieß es: "Für richtiges Verhalten auf Gefechtsposten".

Es war im Spätsommer, ein neuer Sturm wurde zusammengestellt, der nach Polen sollte als Wachsturm. Ich war natürlich dabei und ich freute mich schon drauf. Bis es soweit war, taten wir noch Dienst. Wir marschierten einen Berg rauf im Achtungsmarsch. Der Scharführer, der neben mir ging, dem waren scheinbar meine Beine nicht hoch genug. Er zog meinen Hintermann aus dem Glied und trat selbst ein. Er hob seine Beine so hoch, daß er mir jedesmal in die Kniekehlen trat. Die Strafe folgte auf den Fuß. Ich ließ mein Gewehr mit Wucht nach unten sausen und erwischte ihn voll auf dem Schädel. Er fiel um wie ein nasser Sack, ich zog mein Gewehr wieder an und tat so als war nichts. Eine halbe Stunde später ist die Hölle los. Ich dachte, er will mich erschießen, so fuchtelte er mit seiner Pistole vor meiner Nase rum. Zum Glück sieht der Obertruppführer [das] und kommt angewetzt, nimmt ihn zur Seite und macht ihn erstmal zur Minna! Dann erklärt der Scharführer ihm was vorgefallen ist und die Beiden kommen auf mich zu und holen mich aus dem Glied, ich muß Rede und Antwort stehen. Aber ich stell mich stur und behaupte, ich hätte ihn nicht gesehen und dachte, daß er mein Hintermann sei. Aber es nutzte mir nicht viel, ich wurde degradiert.

Dann ging es ab nach Polen. "Sochazew bei Warschau" hieß das Nest. Wachestehen und Exerzieren, das war im Großen und Ganzen unsere Aufgabe. In der Nähe war ein großer Feldflughafen, [den] mußten wir hauptsächlich bewachen. Eines Nachts, wir kreuzten uns grade mit dem Posten

But it happened differently from what we expected...

Both of us were promoted to Senior Storm Trooper (Pvt. First Class). According to the order, it was for "exemplary conduct while on sentry duty."

It was late summer and a new unit was created for duty in Poland. I was included and looking forward to it. We were to continue with our present tasks until it was time. We marched up a mountain in formation. The Storm Company Leader, who was marching next to me, evidently wasn't happy with the height of my legs. He took the soldier behind me out of formation and began to march in his place. He raised his legs so high that he hit me in the back of the knee every time. The same happened to my foot. I shoved my rifle backwards vehemently and it hit him right on his head. He fell like a wet sack. I pulled my rifle forward again pretended that nothing had happened. Half an hour later, all hell broke loose. I thought he was going to shoot me, as he waved his pistol wildly in front of my nose. Luckily the Sergeant Major saw it and ran over, took him aside and admonished him. Then the Storm Company Leader explained what had happened and both of them came over and took me out of the formation for questioning. But I remain staunch and state that I had not seen him and thought that he was the soldier behind me. But it didn't help...I was degraded to Storm Trooper (Private.)

Then we left for Poland. "Sochazew near Warsaw" was the name of the village. Our tasks for the most part were to stand watch and to train in formation. There was a large army airport nearby that we had to guard. One night, we crossed paths with the guards coming toward us and talked with each other. I look

der uns entgegen kam und sprachen miteinander. Ich kuck zum Wald rüber und sehe Funken über den Bäumen, ich denke, das geht nicht mit rechten Dingen zu utell und mach die Kameraden darauf aufmerksam. Einer von uns geht ein Stück in den Wald und holt zwei Stöcke, ich denke, was will der mit den Stöcken? Er steckt sie beide in der Richtung wo die Funken waren. So sagt er, damit wir nachher wissen, wenn wir Meldung machen, wo es ungefähr war.

Wir hatten abgemacht, nur dem Wachhabenden davon zu sagen, sonst niemand. Als wir abgelöst wurden, machten wir Meldung. Wir waren früher da wie die Anderen und er glaubte uns nicht. Dann kamen die Anderen und machten dieselbe Meldung., da konnte er nicht - 5- anders, er mußte es ins Wachbuch eintragen und mußte Meldung machen. Um acht Uhr war die Ablösung und wir hatten den ganzen Tag frei. Bis Mittag haben wir geschlafen. Dann haben wir unsere Sachen sauber gemacht und die Gewehre gereinigt. Kurze Zeit später kam ein Läufer von der Schreibstube und hat uns in die Schreibstube befohlen. Wir machten uns auf die Socken und gingen los.

In der Schreibstube angekommen saß der ganze Stab da. Jetzt ging die Fragererei los, Alle sagten von uns dasselbe.

Einige von ihnen wollten sich sofort ins Auto setzen und hinfahren. Ich meldete mich zu Wort. Der Obersturmbannführer sagt: "was ist?" Ich sage zu ihnen, "wenn jetzt am helllichten Tag ein Auto dahin fährt und bei den Stöcken stehen bleibt, wird er beobachtet. Deshalb möchte ich vorschlagen, heute Nacht die Herren als Posten getarnt dort hinzugehen". Die glotzen mich an als wenn ich vom Mond gekommen wäre. Wir wurden rausgeschickt und konnten gehn. Als wir draußen waren, sagt Einer, "was fangen wir mit dem kaputten Tag an?" Auf in die Stadt, wir rein zum Spieß. "Wie ist das mit Ausgang? " fragen wir ihn. "Ich habe nichts dagegen, aber bleibt zusammen, sonst könnt ihr gleich hierbleiben". Wir ab in die Baracke und umgezogen. In einer halben Stunde standen wir alle Vier am Tor.

over toward the forest and see sparks over the trees. I think to myself that something is wrong and tell the others to look at it. One of us walks over to the forest and brings back two sticks. I am thinking, what is he planning to do with those sticks? He places both of them in the direction of the sparks. So, he says, that way we'll know later about where it was (the sparks) when we give our report,

We agreed to tell only the officer on guard duty and no one else. When we were relieved from duty, we went to give our report. We arrived before the others, but he didn't believe us. Then the others arrived and related the same story, so he couldn't do anything other than to write it in the duty book as the official report. At 8 a.m. the relief arrived and we had the whole day off duty. We slept until noon. Then we tidied up and cleaned our rifles. A little later, a messenger came from the administration office and ordered us to report there. We went immediately.

When we got to the administration office, all the officers were there, and the questioning began. All of us said the same thing.

A few of them wanted to get in the car immediately and drive to the spot. I asked to talk. The Lieutenant Colonel said, "Yes, what is it?" I told them: "If a car drives over there now by the light of day and stops at these sticks, someone will observe it. For that reason, I would like to propose that you gentlemen go there this evening, disguised as sentries." They glared at me as if I had come from the moon. We were sent out of the room and could go. When we were outside, One of us said, "What are we going to do with the ruined day?" To town!—we went to the "Spieß" (Sergeant Major) and asked "What about our leave?" He replied "I have nothing against it, but just stay together, otherwise you should stay here." To the barracks we went and changed our clothes. In half an hour all four of us stood at the gate.

Fortsetzung folgt.

To be continued.

The STV held its first Oktoberfest since 2019. The hou

Photos by Brian Schaubmayer, Special to the Mitteilungen



se was full once again, and everyone had a great time!



Remember when...?



Do you remember when and where this was? Do you recognize any of the people in the photo? Tell us via e-mail at gacclibrarystv@gmail.com.

Did you remember?



Ruth Pletz, Emily Via, Monika Ponce, and Heidi Neustadt

Side-by-Side Story

Glatteis

von Friedrich Wilhelm Grimme

Anton wohnte am Rande der Siedlung, weit weg von der Schule. Als er an einem Wintermorgen viel zu spät zum Unterricht kam, empfing der Lehrer ihn unsanft an der Türe und schalt: „Ich muss dir wohl Beine machen! Warum kommst du zu spät?“

Anton sagte: „Herr Lehrer, ich bin nicht schuldig daran. Die Straße war ganz und gar vereist und so glatt wie ein Spiegel. Dazu stürmte der Wind mir entgegen und zwei Schritte schlenderte ich immer zurück, wenn ich einen vorwärts rutschte. Da lachte der Lehrer trotz seines Ärgers und sagte: „Freundchen, ich glaube du flunkerst. Wenn es so ist wie du sagst, wie ist es dann möglich, dass du die Schule erreicht hast?“ Anton dachte einen Augenblick nach und antwortete kurz und klar: „Herr Lehrer, dem Winde kehrte ich den Rücken zu, als wenn ich wieder nach Hause wollte. Ich ging rückwärts und schaffte es so.“ „Setz dich!“ sagte der Lehrer.



Black Ice

by Friedrich Wilhelm Grimme

Anton lived on the outskirts of the village, far away from the school. When he was much too late for class one winter morning, the teacher received him rudely at the door and scolded, “I guess I’ll have to make your legs go faster! Why are you late?”

Anton said, “Teacher, it’s not my fault. The road was completely icy and as slippery as a mirror. In addition, the wind was blowing against me, and I was always slipped two steps back when I slid one step forward. Then the teacher laughed in spite of his annoyance and said, “Friend, I think you’re fibbing. If it is as you say, how is it possible that you reached the school?” Anton thought for a moment and answered briefly and clearly: “Teacher, I turned my back to the wind as if I wanted to go home again. I walked backwards and made it that way.” “Sit down!” said the teacher.

Translated by Ingeborg Carpenter

Laundresses on Streik

With the recent mid-term elections still fresh in our minds, I am reminded how important it is to exercise my right to vote by an article I recently read in the Hanauer Anzeiger (September 10, 2022, page 22). With voting rights come other rights, many of which we take for granted today, but it was not always thus.

Contributed by Ingeborg Carpenter

In the late 1800s the small town of Neu Isenburg, just south of Frankfurt, had about 80 laundries. 80!! Altogether they employed about 200 laundresses. Why did such a small town have so many laundries? Two reasons: one the proximity to the big city of Frankfurt with many well to do families. Their laundry was fetched by horse cart and brought to Neu Isenburg about 30 miles away. That doesn't make sense you say, there surely were plenty laundries in Frankfurt. True, but Neu Isenburg laundries stood out. Why? Because an earlier count of *Ysenburg* permitted the religious refugees, the Huguenots, to settle there when they fled persecution in France. Many of the Huguenots ladies were expert laundresses. The job though, was hell. Most of the laundry was heavy linen. First it had to be soaked in giant tubs. Apprentice girls



About 80 laundries existed in Neu Isenburg around 1890.

had to bring the water. They used barrels which sat on wheelbarrows to fetch the water from the pump. After soaking, the wet and very heavy laundry now had to be transferred from the soaking tubs to the boiling kettles. Sheets, shirts, pants, skirts, towels, and blouses were boiled in hot water stirring constantly. When done, each piece was scrubbed on a scrub board. Then rinsed, wrung out and laid out in the sun on bleaching lawns to bleach and dry. When dry the laundry was starched and ironed. All this took several days. After that, the laundry was returned to its owners in Frankfurt.

It was a back breaking labor for the women and very hard on the hands and back. Raw soap was

caustic, and women's hands were in the water most of the time, summer as winter. They started at 6:00 AM and most of them worked until 11:00 PM. Often there was overtime which was not paid by the laundry owners. Most women worked 70 to 80 hours a week and the average hourly wage was 9 cents. At the time one pound of flour costs 18 cents, and a pound of sugar 27 cents. The women were very unhappy but couldn't do anything about these horrible working conditions since women were not allowed to be politically active. But starting in

1892 the law changed allowing working women to start societies. In 1896, organized and supported by the women's right activist Henrietta Fürth who had founded the society for women and girls called: Allgemeiner Frauen und Mädchen Verein, 130 laundresses joined and went on strike. They requested better working conditions: only 10

hour days, starting on wash days at 7 am, and on ironing days at 8 am. In addition they wanted a one hour lunch break, and two twenty minute breaks, one midmorning and one in the afternoon.

The *Streik* was hard on the women as they lost their work and wages during that time. But surprisingly, Frankfurt's rich Ladies' Social Societies came to their help by making big donations, and by threatening the laundry owners with getting their laundry washed elsewhere.

The laundry owners gave in. Exercise your right to vote!



What is Going on at the Turn Verein?

Below is a list of the main STV and all present Sections. The STV building is now being used for many section activities, including the Christkindlmarkt on December 3rd & 4th. Meetings or activities must be coordinated with the STV office in advance. It is not advisable to assume that the Sections will be hosting meetings at the times listed below. Please contact your particular Section for exact information. Visit the STV website at www.sacramentoturnverein.com for general information.

SACRAMENTO TURN VEREIN (Main Club)

Meetings in the Ruhstaller Room
 Membership Meeting (September-May): 1st and 3rd
 Wednesdays at 19:00;
 STV Board & Trustee Meeting (September-May): 4th
 Wednesday at 19:00;
 President: Freddie Diringer
 Trustees: Ingeborg Carpenter, Gery Frankenstein,
 Walt Zacharias
 Contact: www.sacramentoturnverein.com

STV Actives

Membership Meeting: 4th Thursday at 20:00 at the
 STV
 President: William Stumpf

STV Alpentänzer Schuhplattler

Membership Meeting: dates vary;
 Check the calendar at www.alpentanzer.com.
 Dance Practices: seasonally on Thursday at 19:00 in the
 Banquet Hall
 Band Practices: dates and locations vary;
 Check the calendar at www.alpentanzer.com.
 President: Lila Wallrich
 Contact: www.alpentanzer.com

German-American Cultural Center - Library (GACC-L)

Membership Meeting: 2nd Thursday at 19:30 in the
 STV Library
 Special Events: 3rd Friday at 19:30
 Library Hours: Saturdays 9:00 - 12:30,
 and Tuesdays by arrangement
 President: Susie Pelz
 Contact: susipelz@yahoo.com



STV Handball-Racquetball

Court Games: Mondays through Fridays at 16:00
 Membership Meeting: 2nd Thursday at 18:00 in the
 Holzkiste
 President: Dan Hagan
 Contact: Visit <https://stvhandball.weebly.com>

STV Harmonie

Rehearsals: *No rehearsals in Fall 2022.*
 President: Lorna Martens
 Contact: stharmonie@gmail.com

STV Soccer

Membership Meeting: 2nd Wednesday at 18:00 in the
 Trophy Room
 President: Kevin Poveda
 Contact: presidentstvsoccer@gmail.com

STV German Language School

Adult & Youth Classes meet in person at the STV, some
 with Zoom. For the schedule visit our website at
www.stv-germanlanguageschool.org.
 Membership Meeting: 1st Thursday at 19:30 in
 Die Schule
 Executive Board Meeting: 3rd Thursday at 19:30 in
 Die Schule
 President: Emily Via; GLS Co-Directors: Tina Bruno &
 Sonja El-Heliebi Wissink
 Contact: Visit www.stv-germanlanguageschool.org;
 Co-Directors: Tina Bruno: gls.stv.tina@gmail.com &
 Sonja El-Heliebi Wissink: gls.stv.sonja@gmail.com

Due to the late publication of this issue of *Mitteilungen*, the editors did not include the GLS class schedule for the Late Fall session which is now closed for registration. Our January, February, March 2023 issue will include the GLS schedule for the Winter term. For details visit www.stv-germanlanguageschool.org.

The 15th Annual North American Alphorn Retreat

Contributed by Dennis W. De Cuir

Readers of the *Mitteilungen* during the first quarter of 2022 had a full report on the origins of the Alphorn, the national instrument of Switzerland, its construction, early uses as a signal instrument, as well as a broad review of the current virtuosi who grace stages with orchestras and chamber groups around the world, mostly in the German speaking countries—yes there are alphorn players in Japan. Renewed interest in the alpine countries in the return of traditional horn playing in the mountains where the instrument was born and belongs, with its echoes bouncing against the slopes of steep mountain gorges, has brought increasing interest in the Alphorn across continents.

The North American Alphorn Retreat is the oldest and longest running alphorn workshop in North

America. Your reporter attended for the five-day event in August 2022 in Snowbird, Utah. Twenty-five alphorn players from all parts of the country as well as Canada attended, including world-wide luminaries like Robert and Tony Brazelton, Bill Hopson, Brian Priebe, Jim Hopson, and Sean Slatter.

Robert Brazelton and Sean Slatter had just returned from an alphorn competition in Nendaz, Switzerland. They had lots to share of their experience there.

The retreat is centered on the concept of diving into the deep end with 3- and 4-part pieces played like an orchestra, with bass, tenor, alto, and soprano voices, so to speak, and no quarter given to beginners. And of course there is a conductor.

We were introduced to Swiss classics such as *Uf di Bänklialp*, by Johannes Aregger, and while not attainable by most participants, the most

famous and gorgeous masterpiece, *Moos Ruef*, by Hans-Jürg Sommer; performed by Bill Hopson.

Rehearsals were conducted in a couple of locations in the woods, one beside a stream. The teaching staff divided the attendees into small groups for a morning and afternoon session. Breakfast and lunch were one's own responsibility but dinners were catered and top shelf.

For beginner alphorn blowers the rigor of the retreat took its toll on the lips. Being a lip-reed instrument, where the vibrations of the lips provide all the tonal control on a wooden tube with no valves or holes, the final day turned out to be one of appreciation

for the relief that would come from resting the “embouchure”—the lips and cheeks. At the concluding evening meal Bill Hopson gave an engaging discussion of the history of the horn as well



as the techniques for producing the sweet Swiss tones that are more typical of the mountain players than those in the cities. Urban and university professional musicians have adversely affected the nature of the music with strict interpretations of time keeping, losing some of the beauty of the long pauses associated with the methods the shepherds traditionally employed playing in the mountains.

The conclusion of the retreat was a final performance presented to an appreciative crowd at the opening of the Oktoberfest at Snowbird, an event that crazily begins in August of all months and continues every weekend to end with the first blowing snow in October.

The Alphorn Institute is a rich source of information and should be consulted if you are interested in beginning the journey with this magical wooden musical instrument. Visit their website at <https://www.alphorninstitute.com/home>.

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Komm mit zum Turn Verein!



Christkindlmarkt

Presented by
Sacramento Turn Verein Actives
A traditional German Christmas Market at Turner Hall

Live Christmas music.
Arts, crafts, ornaments, cookies and
cakes for sale. Authentic sausage
dinners. Glühwein (hot spiced wine)

Saturday, December 3rd
10 am - 6 pm
Sunday, December 4th
11 am - 5 pm

Admission at the door:
\$5 for a Family
\$3 for Individuals
Children under 12 Free

Sacramento Turn Verein
3349 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95816
www.sacramentoturnverein.com
(916) 442-7360

Fröhliche Weihnachten!



Keep up with
Sacramento Turn Verein events at
www.sacramentoturnverein.com.

Want to learn more about German traditions and ways of life? You can help keep such memories alive by joining and participating in the activities of the German-American Cultural Center - Library. Membership is only \$20 per year. To join, send your check for \$20, payable to "GACC-L" to
*GACC-Library, Sacramento Turn Verein,
3349 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95816.*
We meet at 7:30 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month in the Turn Verein Library.
Welcome! Join us!

GERMAN-AMERICAN CULTURAL CENTER - LIBRARY

Library Hours: Saturdays 9:00 - 12:30,
and Tuesdays by arrangement

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