



The Bukovina Society of the Americas NEWSLETTER

P.O. Box 81, Ellis, KS 67637-0081 USA

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SOCIETY NEWS & EVENTS

- Reminder: The annual Society meeting will be conducted on Friday, September 30, 2016 at the Ellis County Historical Society, 7th and Main in Hays, KS during Oktoberfest.
- The Bukovina Society museum is being updated with revised exhibit cards made by Guy Windholz. He and Joe Erbert have opened the facility for visitors by appointment and in coordination with local Ellis events. This has generated memberships, sale of books, and donations of additional artifacts. On one recent occasion while touring out of area Erbert descendants around, a Haas couple, traveling from Colorado, noticed the headquarters open and joined the group. We welcome anyone to contact us for a tour if you are traveling the I-70 route. Email to: pat6363@yahoo.com
- The Society of Danube Swabians of Chicago is a German ethnic and charitable, educational, cultural society whose original members are mainly immigrants who came to the United States after WWII. The Society was formed to keep the traditions, culture and German language alive among its members and to foster among its youth a sense of pride in their heritage. You can download a year's worth of newsletters from their website at: www.donauchicago.com
- We are pleased people have involved their children in the Bukovina story. The latest to visit the museum were Terry and Pat Schoenthaler with their son Chad who is interested in information on his late grandfather, charter Society member Raymond, and great grand parents who were Fredrick and Emma (Deutscher) Schoenthaler. Also, he is studying his great, great grandparents Adam and Marie (Hoffman) Schoenthaler. Ray was a daily volunteer at the headquarters. Terry farms the original homestead near Ellis. All joined as new members and

are sorting through Ray's collections for donations to the museum.

BUKOVINAFEST 2017

The countdown is a year away, and the plans are as exciting as the last fest in 2013. Just a few announcements of plans have drawn a lot of interest and we are booking facilities and presenters. Thursday the 7th of September will feature the annual early bird social and dinner. Friday the 8th will be at the Society museum in Ellis with a look at the revised displays followed by tours to the Society memorial and the churches of the Bukovina German immigrants; St. Mary's Catholic and St. John's Lutheran. Following lunch at headquarters, car pool tours will go to Hays to see the Felten Gardens Gallery, Ellis County Historical Museum and the historic Ft. Hays Cavalry post. A social and dinner in the evening will feature a short program and music.

On Saturday the 8th in Hays, after a formal opening, the day will offer presentations on personal Bukovina history recollections, Power Point reports of recent Bukovina tours, Bohemia to Bukovina, German dialect studies, settlements in Kansas, and a panel for all things Bukovina with Q&A. Several more presentations are pending. The evening social and dinner will again feature a program and music. We have Sunday open for a coffee farewell and optional tours.

A convention motel has been selected with a special Bukovina room rate which includes: inside rooms, hot breakfast, 24 hour coffee, wi fi, newspapers and a business center. The Society has not charged a registration fee for Bukovinafest except for meals. We have been gifted by many outstanding presenters who have donated their time and talent. Early in 2017 a program and registration form will be sent, as we need an estimate of attendance to adequately prepare. You are welcome to send an email of interest now to be placed on a special list to receive updates between newsletters: pat6363@yahoo.com.

BUKOVINA TRIP DIARY 2016

By: Larry B. Bell

June 13 Four of us, two cousins and their spouses, drove from Sibiu to Gura Humorului over the Transrarau Pass, a spectacular introduction to Bukovina. The mountaintop was cloudy and misty, but very beautiful. The road is smooth and easy to drive, with many parking spots to stop and take pictures. People do drive it both ways, but it is only single lane from Chiril to the top. Double lane goes from the top down to Pojorata. We checked into La Roata and stayed in Zenobia cottage, a log cabin type structure with traditional features, yet modern conveniences such as Internet and a bathroom. We loved the historic ambience and enjoyed meeting other travelers at mealtime.

June 14. We went to Radauți, Romania, the birthplace of Grandma Stephanie Gaydosch, according to her vital records. We found the Lutheran church where she was baptized and confirmed. It is now Saint Demetrius Romanian Orthodox Church.

We then went to Central Radauți cemetery, which is stuffed full in no apparent order. My theory is that the older concrete monuments of the wealthy were left standing and new graves were built over the poorly marked poorer graves. The older graves are very overgrown. The well-tended graves in between are from 1970 or later. Even with four people searching, it seemed like an impossible quest, so we gave up after a couple of hours.

Later I discovered that the 9,000 graves in this cemetery are posted on billiongraves.com but have not been transcribed. More work for someone on a cold winter's night.



An impossible search: Just a few of the 9,000 graves in the Radautz Central Cemetery.

June 15. This was a great day.

We drove to Pojorata, the birthplace of Stephanie's father Gottfried in 1850. Our first stop was the Information office. I explained our quest and asked for the location of the church and cemetery. The official asked for our family name and told us there is a Gaydosch living here in town. Much rejoicing all around.

We went first to the church, which is quite neglected, but clearly Evangelical with "A Mighty Fortress is Our God" inscribed over the entrance. We then drove to the cemetery, which had lots of room between the markers, but was difficult to navigate because of the mountainous terrain. There were many German stones mixed in with Romanian—and there it was—the Gaydosch family plot.

After pictures and congratulations, we went to find Harry Gaydosch. We knocked on a door. The older man who answered tried to tell us in Romanian where Harry lived. We didn't understand, so he hopped on his bike and led the way as we followed in the car.

Harry was home and spoke German, so we had a delightful visit sitting at his picnic table next to the garden. He brought out family documents dating back to the birth of his grandfather in 1902.

I am pretty confident that Harry is a cousin. The Gaydosch family came to Pojorata from Zips County, Slovakia around 1810. Our direct ancestors moved to Radauți around 1860 when the copper mine went bankrupt, but other cousins apparently stayed behind.

Most Germans have moved back to Germany. Harry remembers when 600 Germans lived in Pojorata. Today there are ten. We are very fortunate that he was one of the ten.

Today was a day when everything came together. We had done our homework and simply placed ourselves in a position where serendipity could happen. We really did not expect to find anyone, but are delighted with the outcome.

We closed out the day with a drive to the top of the Transrarau Pass, which was more enjoyable the second time with clear skies and expansive mountain views.

June 16

Although difficult to find, the Bukovina Village Museum in Suceava was a good way to picture village life. It is an active and popular museum designed as a self-guided, interactive walk through a village of relocated buildings from the late 19th-early 20th centuries. Everything is open and available for perusal, with good multi-lingual descriptions at each site, including a mill, a blacksmith shop, several houses, and a church. Certain stops had audio recordings and dummies

dramatizing a marriage, a funeral, church service, and a mother singing her baby to sleep. It was easy to imagine our family living in such a place.

June 17

Today we left Gura Humorului for Maramureş. Tomorrow we will continue on to Spiš County, Slovakia.

We stopped in Iakobeny to visit with Irma Gaydosch, the matriarch of the Gaydosch family. After some hunting, we finally found her. She was expecting us and invited us in for coffee. Her house reminded me of my grandmother's house in rural New York in the fifties, with a wood burning stove, giving heat even in the summer, and wooden painted cabinets in strong but muted colors. She spoke perfect German and told us the story of her life. She spent the war in a holding camp in Poland.

From Iakobeny, we took the slow route over Prislop Pass, another hair-raising, fun and scenic route through the mountains. Between the potholes, the hairpin curves, and the lack of guardrails, we could only travel 30-50 km/hour. But it was worth it. The road improved after Moisei when Route 17C joined 18.

We had never been to Romania and did not know what to expect, but we enjoyed it immensely. We loved the mountains and the hospitality of the people. Connecting with family was incredibly enriching.

Slovakia was dramatically different from Bukovina. In both places it was haying season, but in Bukovina the work was done with pitchfork and scythe, horse and wagon. To the west, farming was done with modern machinery and workers were rarely seen in the fields. Also, the narrow roads in Bukovina were shared by bicycles, horse drawn wagons, pedestrians, cars, trucks, and vendors selling mushrooms and berries. In the west, there are super highways.

A BUKOVINIAN WITH COMPREHENSIVE EUROPEAN OVERVIEW

150 YEARS SINCE THE BIRTH OF THE MULTIFACETED SCHOLAR RAIMUND FRIEDRICH KAINDL

By: Luzian Geier

Translated by: Dr. Sophie A. Welisch

Kaindl's role – from archivist of Bukovina to the Zipsers in the historic area, for the region in its culturally multifaceted aspects and the understanding of the interrelationship – Bukovina has not yet been thoroughly researched and

sufficiently acknowledged. In the Czernowitz State Archive there are no public funds with documents on Kaindl, they are only to be found in other places. His multifaceted publications about Bukovina, especially the early ones, as well as the pioneer writings about folklore as a newly independent scholarly pursuit are infrequently mentioned. Some were made available in Germany in 1991 in a special paperback for Kaindl. The complete listing of his publications is included in Erich Beck's six-volume series about the cultural history of Bukovina.

Raimund Friedrich Kaindl was born into a Czernowitz German family in the "New World." A decade ago a memorial plaque was placed on house of his birth. His paternal grandfather, a baker, was from Lower Austria before 1820 while his maternal grandfather hailed from the area around Frankfurt on the Main River before immigrating to Bukovina, where he became a leaseholder. He claimed that his father, Josef, was a teacher, and aside from constructing a mill and a tile stove, he was a lover of art and music. Kaindl attended elementary and junior high school in the city of his birth (1. state grammar school) and there for the next decade (1875) attended the Francisco-Josephina-University where he studied history, geography and Germanistics. His father would have rather seen him in law school. After the required final exams and his 1891 dissertation about the history of Bukovina he served as junior high school teacher in several schools in his hometown. With his entry into the academic field and a course at the Vienna Institute for historical research (1891 - 1893), Kaindl served as professor and lecturer in the University of Czernowitz (1900), then in 1901 as professor of Austrian history. Until 1915 he held the positions of dean (1910), prorector (1915) and rector (1912). After the second invasion of Czernowitz by Russian troops he fled to Romania and from there to Vienna. In the fall of 1915 he responded to the call from his *alma mater* in Graz where he served as professor of Austrian imperial history until his passing.

The Czernowitzer

In 1888, while still a student, Kaindl published his research on the sparsely recorded customs as "History of Bukovina," a precursor for his later comprehensive history of the region as well as the monograph of the city of Czernowitz. At this time he based his studies on new methods involving the history and the ethnography of the Ruthenians (Ukrainians), in particular of the Huzules. For this he not only used primary sources and published literature but also undertook numerous visits to the villages of Bukovina for firsthand information primarily from priests and teachers. For some individuals he created a literary memorial in short publicized articles. Through his first scholarly monograph about the Huzules (1893) he became a co-founder of an emerging field of study known as folklore. Some of what he gleaned has appeared in short publications. And was later published in Ukrainian. But for his folklore, regional studies,

and cultural research of the earlier Romanian principality of Moldavia he also studied the history of neighboring people and their lands from Moldavia to Poland ("Poland," two editions, on the Polish-Ukrainian question; in total Kaindl published two editions on Poland, and seven major works on the Polish-Ukrainian question), Hungary and Bohemia, much of which was linked with Galicia including the Bukovinian Jews (example: Karl Emil Franzos, Vienna 1904), Slovaks, Gypsies and Lippovanians. Yet his focus always remained on Austria and on the Germans of Bukovina in the context of the Carpathian area, in particular on the question of the security of the German minorities in the entire central and southeastern European region.

Kaindl completed his high school studies in 1891 after passing his examination for middle school teacher. As such he worked from 1892 in his native city. His dissertation carried the title, "The History of St. Adalbert." In 1893 he qualified for admission to the university of Czernowitz to study the contributions of older Hungarian historiography (later he published eight studies using the format of Faszikel). The theme of his inaugural address at the university, however, was "The Acquisition of Bukovina by Austria."

His scholarly interest concerned not only to purely historical themes. The life's work is that of a scholarly boundary goer and boundary breaker from the universal practice and research out of Bukovina. It involves not only cultural and ethnological aspects of the historical realm as also of cohabitation with a multiplicity of ethnic groups of various persuasions, so that much of his works belong in the realm of ethnology. In 1903 he published a handbook, which in the past century was still considered useful in Austria. His most noteworthy work is in the European sense according to today's values (also with Wikipedia, which between 1907-1911 was published in three volumes as "History of the Germans in the Carpathian Lands." According to popular interpretations it presents the apex of his scholarly work and earned him the honorable distinction of the "Carpathian German." Because he researched in many smaller archives, not only in Vienna, his work (with maps, notes on places) is consulted to this day. His volumes appeared in Iorga, Romania, until 1905 when two German volumes were published. Since the beginning of the First World War most of Kaindl's articles and writings were strongly based on the political differences of this period and the search for the causes of the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Dual Monarchy.

The Carpathian German

Next to his scholarly activity in various fields including academics, including the Royal and Imperial Bukovinian Central Commission in Bukovina and the provincial museum and until the end of the 19th century was politically involved with the co-workers of skilled craftsmen

as well as active in the national defense organization of the Carpathian region where he served in Czernowitz as elected town councilman. and delegate in the provincial diet. For example, several months after the occupation of Czernowitz by Russian troops, he organized, as protector of the security of the university's furnishings, and established an assistance service for the students. After the invitation from Vienna he became involved with the distressed population, and for his service to the needs of the refugees he was awarded the Austrian war service cross for civilian service and the Prussian red cross medals, II and III class.

Kaindl initiated the "Conferences of the Carpathian Germans." The first meeting took place in 1911 in Czernowitz, the city of his birth, followed in 1912 in Ruma (Slovenia), the following year in Vienna, a spectacular highlight for this work on behalf of the German minorities, and the last in Biala, at that time in Galicia. With the First World War the successful series of peoples' politics came to an end.. Known as a good organizer, Kaindl was also elected as chairman of the Association of Christian Germans in Bukovina. This activity strengthened the Bukovinian and Austrian patriot since according to the Treaty of Saint Germain, Romania had been promised this province in accordance to which the union of Bukovina with Romania became an accomplished fact. In his 1919 publication, "Circulars to the Germans and Non-Germans" the researcher with encyclopedic spirit became concerned with the reasons for the collapse of the Habsburg monarchy. Kaindl searched for possibilities and acceptable reasons to create a federally organized central Europe (thoughts from the circle of the former murdered successor to the throne), 1920 in "1848/49-1866-1918/1919. to create the German people's path leading to catastrophe and its salvation." Kaindl; expressed his greatest and most critical polemics in his 1926 book, *Austria, Prussia, Germany* with the subtitle *German History in Bold German Illustration*. His depiction of the anti-Communists led to strong disagreements and escalation of scholarly criticism on German History Day (1927 in Graz involving disagreement not only about this theme and also about Kaindl's federalist views at that time (but with agreement that in the Danubian area lies in the interest of the future of all people and "Europe's future." (Kaindl's citation) was also revived in the Federal Republic of Germany in the last decade. His thoughts about a federalist central Europe were fulfilled in an agreement published in a special brochure for Kaindl on the occasion of his 125th birthday (Brochure 8, Stuttgart, 1990/1991, pp.100-105.)

In good Czernowitz tradition the university professor, who so early and as a concerned student in his homeland city, had disagreed with and later published the ideas and thoughts of the students, became an honorary member of the Teutonic Czernowitz fraternity founded in 1928.

Durability

For historic knowledge of the Bukovina Germans in the west after their uprooting, resettlement, flight and expulsion, for motives appropriate for the Germans in Romania in the communist period (see *Carpathian Review*, Kronstadt, No. 4, October 15, 1982, p. 6 with photograph), Kaindl was always referenced. Kaindl's work found less support in Romanian Bukovina in professional writings, with the main argument that he had written little about the Romanians of Bukovina. For example he first published scholarly works about the history of Bukovina (above all, volume 3 of 3 books), about the reality of dependency or the well-researched monograph about Czernowitz (three introductory chapters about the Romanian duchy of Moldavia!) 1908 not comparably significant for the historic concern of all ethnic groups. And if he had not been fluent in the Romanian language (as with Emil Satco as late as 2004), which has not been proven and most likely is not probable when it involve an historian from Bukovina with excellent knowledge of Latin, who grew up in Czernowitz and studied there, of an historian, who researched and wrote about sources on Hungarian history, about the Huzules, Poles, Jews, Lippovian Russians, Czechs and Germans. A sign that the durability of Kaindl's work in Bukovina itself was under others, and in the 1890s his studies about the Huzules was praised, translated, and published in the year 2000. A subsequent edition in Ukrainian appeared in 2014.

Concerning the significance for the Bukovina Germans

The change in post war historiography of the Bukovina Germans in the Federal Republic of Germany and partly extending across the border in Austria, also led, among other developments, to significant modifications in their club life. The earliest and very noteworthy Protestant Aid Association, founded in Munich immediately after the end of the war and later with branches later opened in Stuttgart, was eventually closed by the Protestant Aid Committee after the death of the daughter of the founder Edgar Müller in the latter 1990s. Eventually the end came for the last group of the *Wandervogel* (birds of passage) and the Jahn sports group after the death of the organizer, Eugen Schrameck, who had been active in Czernowitz soccer life.

Rapidly accepted in the fifty years of its existence was the "Kaindl" legacy, which consists of publications about Kaindl (e.g., as a European), which has remained. A brief review in another demanding format would reveal a success story, not only based on the fine series of publications and the active and somewhat elite social life, but also through the important genealogical questionnaires and collective work of Professor Dr. Herbert Mayer (long term president of the society) in collaboration with the large community of East German family researchers. Not yet fully examined are the file cabinets and collections of various questionnaires, which also contain documents with the matrix of the archival

holdings in the Augsburg Bukovina Institute. Nonetheless, this is also being resolved by the Bukovina Germans in Brehna. Professor Kurt Rein, university professor emeritus, who for many years served as vice president, was its last official and had the task of formally dissolving the Kaindl Society. Quite recently the dates on which these activities took place were made available on the Internet.

Long before its dissolution, the Kaindl Society had transferred its publishing activities to the Augsburg Bukovina Institute (1994, see imprimatur of the publication and title pages). Under the title "Kaindl Archive" the Augsburg Documentation and Research Department published over fifty editions of the new booklets. After the resignation of the institute's chairman Dr. Ortfried Kotzian as the Director of the House of the German East in Munich, the leadership of the institute was transferred to Augsburg University under its board of directors under Professor Dr. Reinhold Werner (died 2015). With the "Kaindl" issue even this chapter of Bukovina history in the Federal Republic will serve to commemorate the historian Raimund Friedrich Kaindl.

Kaindl's work and deeds were thereby authenticated thus maintaining an historic awareness among the wider circle of the Bukovina Germans after the world war in Western Europe and proving useful in its furthering the feeling of togetherness. At the beginning of the interwar period the community showed little concern about the disputed areas in Europe. There are many publications presenting the historic and geographic conditions of Bukovina as well as origin and settlement history (ancestry, religion and ethnic groups) in circulation as for example the urban history of Czernowitz, works in broad segments which Kaindl perceived as a the warning about his death until the post war years.

From the members of the Kaindl Society's last publication list of 1987, those still alive and working (in alphabetical order: Siegfried Mirwald, Dr. Ingrid Nargang (Linz, Austria), Dr. Dieter Nubert, Paul-Polansky-Schneller (Czechs), Professor em. Dr. Kurt Rein, Sigmund Rubisch with 94 historians under them, Dr. Hugo Weczerka, Professor em. Dr. Sophie Welisch (USA)), and Alfred Wenzel, the long-standing regional representative of Lower Saxony and for almost two decades a representative for the Association of the Bukovina Germans.

The Kaindl Archive

The "Kaindl Archive" ceased publication in 2003-2004 with a dual number (53/54, new issue 44-45). In it a balance was drawn, above all with reference that all publications and associations in the Kaindl spirit have sought to build bridges and strengthen the bonds between the old homeland of Bukovina (Romania as well as Ukraine) and the new ones be built in the west extending overseas to establish stable

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relations between the people across the generations and between ethnic groups.

It is open question whether the leadership of the Bukovina Institute in its present structure and with the amended charter of several years ago as we; as the strengthened general “transnational” Eastern Europe research can and will support the main goal of cultural exchange and identification in its present form in the spirit of the amended charter in the face of the stronger general “transnational” East European research. While only an A institute receives these research and documentations places from the high school, no financial and only limited personal support. On the other hand the university is to a multifaceted (also roomy) user, especially it is the philologic-historic faculty that was strengthened. A better collaboration with Forum East of the university was attempted and in the Institute a Bukovina archive was to be established in the sense of the founding fathers.

Although it will never be possible to fill the Institute with life, it is important to make it attractive to Bukovinians as well as those interested in Bukovina not only as a meeting place, but also generally to make it useful to the public and thus have it serve as more than just a research center.