



# 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 on Friday, September 30, 2016 at the Ellis County Historical Society, 7th and Main St., Hays, KS during Oktoberfest.
- We welcome life members #215, Alvin and Maggie Armbrister, Ellis, KS.
- Anni and Klaus Häusler, Taufkirchen, Germany, expressed their appreciation for Bukovina Society hospitality by becoming life members #216.
- Trude Eberwein, a life member of the Society from Arvada, Colorado, donated an historic folder of 13 maps of Europe. Trude and her husband Ferdinand came to several Oktoberfest celebrations. He was an artist for Coors Brewing Company and certain of their products featured his work. Trude received the maps in grade school from her uncle Reinhold Klostermann in Gurahumora, Bukovina, Austria. Thanks for her generosity in asking us to preserve the maps in our archives for the future.
- Zita Watzlawick, who keeps one foot of her Bukovina heritage in Argentina and one in California, sent photos of her and grandson Isaac Dan. He graduated from the University of Berkeley with honors in Anthropology. He competed in athletics in the hammer throw.
- Consul General Herbert Quelle presented the German American Friendship Award to George Glotzbach and Denny Warta in a ceremony on October 12, 2015. The two are among our colleagues at the Bohemian German Heritage Society of New Ulm, MN.
- A PhD candidate at Cornell University asks for help on his dissertation entitled "Music and Civic Identity in Multicultural Habsburg Czernowitz 1861 – 1918. He asks for any submissions that relate and document music life in this period; musical scores, sheet music, programs, posters, photos and correspondence. Materials will be

used only for scholarly purposes and he will request permission before using any of them. Contact: Dietmas Friesenegger at [df364@cornell.edu](mailto:df364@cornell.edu) at the Department of Music, 101 Lincoln Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853.

## BUKOVINAFEST 2017

The Bukovina Society Board has set September 8 – 10, 2017 for the next Bukovinafest and annual meeting. The location will be the headquarters/museum and other facilities to accommodate group activities and meals. We will give updates in future *Newsletters*. The information on dignitaries and/or presenters confirmed are: Dr. Nicole Eller Wildfeuer and Dr. Alfred Wildfeuer. Two of their colleagues, professors from the University of Augsburg, are also interested along with representatives of the *Bukowina Institut* of Augsburg. Tours are being planned for out of area members to visit sites relating to the immigration of Germans from Bukovina and local cultural heritage.

## PROFESSOR EMERITUS DR. JOHANNES HAMPEL DEATH

Submitted by: Luzian Geier

Born on August 24, 1925 in the earlier Austrian-Silesian Kleinherlitz near Troppau (today Opava), pedagogue, high school teacher, and scholar. He studied history, philosophy and political science in Regensburg, in Munich and in Ellensburg/Washington. In 1957 he earned a degree under Fritz Stippel at the Ludwig-Maximilian University in Munich. In 1959 he became the scholarly assistant at the pedagogical high school in Augsburg. With Franz Seilnacht

(educational delegate at the pedagogical high school Munich), he authored, among others, the school textbook, *Wir erleben die Geschichte* (We Experience History).

Until his emeritization as dean he served as professor of didactics and as social publicist at the university of Augsburg. From 1972 until 1985 he was chief editor of the Hanns-Seidel-Foundation's periodical, (political studies). In addition Hampel served for many years as provincial leader and federal chairman of the Catholic educational community as well as chairman of the community for Christian-Jewish collaboration in Swabia. Between 1988 – 2003 he was a (founding) chairman of the Augsburg Bukovina Institute, which on his birthday and in the office of business leader Ortfied Kotzian, published a monograph entitled "From Troppau to Czernowitz: Legacy of a Central European in the 20th Century," with a select bibliography as appendix. (Bukovina Institute Augsburg 1995, 308 pp.)

Professor Hampel spent his last years in a senior citizens' nursing home in Augsburg-Haunstetten. In the morning of April 4, 2016 he closed his eyes for the last time.

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## RECALLING PROF. DR. JOHANNES HAMPEL

By: O M Windholz

When my wife Patricia and I attended the 40th Bundestreffen in Augsburg, among the people we met was Prof. Dr. Hampel. His hearty greeting and plans for our visit made us feel at home. He presented us with a book he co-authored on the city of Augsburg with a warm personal note signed by him and Paula Tiefenthaler. We met again when he came to the welcome party for the English speaking tour of Bukovina sponsored by the Bukovina Institute. He always folded in a humorous observation or two when addressing a group or in personal conversations.

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## BUKOVINA REVISITED

By: Michael Augustin

In early May of this year, exactly three years after our last trip, my friend, Peter Gruniewicz and I revisited Bukovina for one week. This was already our third common trip to the land of our forebears. The best offer time- and moneywise, that we could find, was to fly from Munich directly to Iasi, the old cultural capital of Romania, located about 150 kilometers southeast of Suczeava. The flight with the Romanian airline TAROM was very pleasant, lasting less than two hours with a round trip costing less than 200 Euro.

Our last visit to Iasi was so memorable that this time we planned to spend again two overnights there.

Our preparations for this trip had dragged on a while, since it took time to find a tour guide who speaks German. Finally my Romanian relatives in Solka (the paternal descendants of my grandmother's brother still live there) recommended Romus "Romi" Rizac. Romi, who lives in Suczava, has Austrian citizenship and speaks German very well. Engaging a local and linguistically competent tour guide again proved successful. Anyone planning such a trip and who knows nothing about the language of the land would be well advised to do likewise.

As per our agreement, Romi picked us up at noon on Sunday. On the way to Suczeava we toured the convents of Probota and Râșca. In comparison with the famed convents of Sucevita, Voronet or Moldovita lays Probota very much out of the way and is therefore also less known but nonetheless beautiful. Any interested person can even find accommodations and spend a few days there in the peace and isolation of the convent.

Unfortunately the Rhapsodia boarding house, where we had booked accommodations for our stay in Suczeava, cancelled our reservations rather abruptly. On very short notice we now had to find another place to stay. Although it got not only positive comments on the Internet, we opted for the Hotel Gloria. As other guests had also noted, it still had some of the old socialistic charm. The hotel's greatest advantage is undoubtedly its quiet atmosphere despite its location in the center of the city. The rooms are spacious, furnished simply, and in our case, they were clean. The personnel demonstrated friendliness but hardly spoke English or German. Nonetheless, the service was good. It would be advisable however, not to eat breakfast in the hotel's restaurant but rather in the Café Salzburg directly across the street.



Peter is cleaning a tomb stone for Michael to photograph during their research time in the former Bukovina.

In that the weather on Monday was not so good, we spent this day in the national archives photocopying the church records. Since our last visit, this facility has been relocated, so that the distance between the Hotel Gloria to the archive is now one kilometer rather than half a kilometer as before. The employees in the archive recognized us and supported our efforts to the best of their abilities. The bureaucratic expenses however, until we could get started, have not decreased. Our permits for the archive had expired and had to be renewed and for every day we had to get renewed permission to photocopy the materials in their archives. This required each time a walk to the bank (!) where we had to transfer 7 lei (less than USD 2) per day and person. Finally for every church book we wanted to consult, we had to fill out three different forms. So it is not surprising that we - despite our good preparation and reasonable knowledge of exactly what we wanted - could only begin our work after about one and a half hour. That day and the following Wednesday we photocopied a total of almost 4,000 pages relevant to our research.

The other two days - Tuesday and Thursday - we toured cemeteries, churches and convents in Alt-Fratautz, Wolowetz, Fürstenthal, Sucevita, Solka, Glitt and Radautz. In Mardzina we went to the weekly market, which is always a new experience. The weather was good and the landscape at this time of the year was simply splendid! We were invited to spend every evening but one either with my relatives or with our driver. Only he who knows the hospitality in Bukovina can envision how much we ate, drank and celebrated. Of the many nice things we experienced in those two days, I wish to relate only two:

Josef Augustin of Mardzina, a first cousin of my grandfather Franz, immigrated to Canada in 1929. We know that his family had a beer stand on the street in Mardina leading to Fürstenthal. Early last year Josef's granddaughter, Leah (Augustin) Duda of Oregon, unsuccessfully attempted to find this house. With the help of our driver we were indeed able to locate it. The house had been renovated and was therefore not recognizable as the former guesthouse. As proof the owners showed us an old photograph of the house and the former beer cellar. Since simple houses at that time had no such cellars, we were certain that it was indeed the house in which Leah's grandfather had lived before he went to Canada.

Furthermore, our visit to the former German cemetery in Alt-Fratautz (Fratautii Veche) should be noted. This lies about 300 meters from the western end of the village and south of street 178F leading to Hurjueni, in the midst of the fields. From a distance it is easy not to recognize it. The ca. 200 meter-long strip is today so overgrown with vegetation that one can get to rear sections only if one were to walk through the adjoining fields. After cleaning off the some gravestones as best we could, we photographed those with legible inscriptions. Next to this old cemetery there

is a smaller, newer and apparently not clearly identifiable religious community (the Adventists?) and also easily recognizable in aerial photographs.

Our plans based on our excursion to the district in today's Ukraine now had to be revised in that we found a newly constructed boundary crossing in Ober-Wikow, which, however, had not yet been opened, since the Ukrainian side has not completed work on its side. Thus there remains, at least in our view, still much to be learned and explored.

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## BUKOVINA MAP FOR SALE

A very popular map available through the Bukovina Society is now resupplied after selling out 3 orders from Germany. Published by G. Freytag in full color, 12" by 16", suitable for framing. Orthographic spellings of place names as used in the Austrian period. Shipping weight: 2 oz. \$8.00 in US Funds which includes shipping. Purchase info at the heading of this Newsletter. For foreign purchases, email for cost.



In addition to many visits with cousins and local sites, much time was spent by Anni and Klaus Häusler on family trees and historical documents during their time in Ellis County during June.

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## CITIES/TOWNS/VILLAGES

The following place names correspond to their listing in the Rand McNally *World Atlas*. Cities, towns and villages of Bukovina are given according to their German names, which after 1919 were Romanized with some Russianized after 1940. Below are these place names with their Romanian equivalents:

GERMAN .....	ROMANIAN
Alexandersdorf.....	Alexandreni
Lichtenberg .....	Dealul Ederii
Althütte.....	Huta Veche
Ludwigsdorf .....	Cărlibabă Noua
Arbora .....	Arbora
Luisental.....	Fundul Moldovii-Handal
Augustendorf .....	Mesteceeni
Milleschoutz .....	Milișăuți
Badeutz-Deutsch .....	Bădăuți
Molodia.....	Molodia
Bori .....	Boureni
Neuhütte .....	Huta Noua
Buchenhain.....	Poiana Micului
Nikolausdorf .....	Nicolaeni
Czernowitz .....	Cernăuți
Negrileasa.....	Negrileasa
Dornawatra .....	Vatra Dornei
Paltinossa.....	Paltinoasa
Frassin .....	Frasin
Pozoritta .....	Pojorâta
Fratautz.....	Frătăuții
Putna.....	Putna
Freudental .....	Valea Stănei
Radautz.....	Rădăuți
Glitt.....	Clit
Rosch.....	Roș
Gurahumora.....	Gura Humorului
St. Onufry .....	St. Onufrei
Itzkany.....	Ițcani
Satulmare .....	Satul Mare
Illischestie .....	Ilișești
Solka .....	Solca
Jakobeny.....	Iacobeni
Schwarzthal.....	Vadul Negrișei
Kaliczanka.....	Caliceanca
Storozynetz.....	Storojoneț
Karlsberg .....	Gura Putnei
Suczawa.....	Suceava
Katherinendorf.....	Cătrineni
Tereblestie-Deutsch .....	Tereblecea-Nemț
Kimpolung.....	Câmpulung
Wama .....	Vama
Kirlibaba.....	Cărlibabă
Wiznitz .....	Vijnița
Krasna Putna.....	Crasna Putnei

## FACTS, FIGURES, AND FACTOIDS

By: Dr. Sophie A. Welisch

**Source: Dokumentation der Vertreibung der Deutschen aus Ost-Mitteleuropa, Vol. III, Das Schicksal der Deutschen in Rumänien, ed. Bundesministerium für Vertriebene, Flüchtlinge und Kriegsgeschädigte (Berlin: 1957) --except where noted.**

1930: 745,421 ethnic Germans in all Romania (Bessarabia, Bukovina, Transylvania, Banat, Dobrudja, Sathmar, Old-Kingdom [Moldavia, Wallachia])

1930 Romanian government census: population of Bukovina: 853,000 of whom 75,533 (8.9%) were German and 93,812 gave German as their mother tongue

1930: Urban: 33,481 (44.3%); rural: 42,052 (55.7%)

1930: confessional breakdown from church statistics: total of 77,648 of whom 56,253 were Catholic and 21,395 were Protestant.

1939 *Deutscher Volksrat* census: 81,419 Germans in Bukovina

1940: 78,646 Bukovina Germans questioned about their ancestral origins: a) Swabians 21,250 (26.1%), (b) German-Bohemians 33,008 (40.4%), (c) Zipsers 6,701 (8.2%); (d) other: 20,687 (25.3%) – *Buchenland: 150 Jahre Deutschtum in der Bukowina* (p. 79)

1940: resettled from North Bukovina: 43,641; resettled from South Bukovina: 52,129 remained in North Bukovina: 3,446; remained in South Bukovina: 3,734

1940:		North Bukovina	South Bukovina
Occupation			
Agriculture and forestry	43.1%	55.6%	
Industry and crafts	37.6%	32.3%	
Trade and commerce	8.2%	5.0%	
Public service and free trades	8.4%	4.1%	
Domestic service	2.7%	3.0%	

Oct. 1942: Processed for resettlement (compiled by *Einwandererzentralstelle*)

North Bukovina: 43,265

(23,564 O cases, 12,346 A cases, 7,355 S cases)

South Bukovina: 51,779

(40,161 O cases, 10,814 A cases, 804 S cases)

Resettlement of O cases (49,783 people):

Wartheland.....	23,752
Danzig/West Prussia .....	--
East Prussia .....	11
East/Upper Silesia.....	25,681

\* \* \* \* \*

S cases settled in Gouvernement-Générale (official name for Nazi-occupied Poland; not synonymous with Polish territories annexed by Germany in 1939)

W cases in Salzburgen and Metz in Lorraine, France in 1943, where they got properties of “enemies of the state.” Untenable with collapse of the Reich.

A cases: many stayed in Austria, working in industries adjacent to camps (e.g., *Hermann-Göring Werke* in Linz/Donau); some settled as craftsmen in industrial sectors of Bitterfeld, Salzgitter-Lebenstedt and Coburg in Germany. Refugee barracks and camps remained open and operational for about sixteen years after the end of the war.

C. 20% of Bukovina Germans resettled in Germany in 1940 were killed or missing in action in various theaters of war as members of the German army and the *Waffen SS* or died as refugees from cold, hunger and privation (*Bukowina: Heimat von Gestren*, p. 294)

Killed in action in WWII or MIA (from village monographs)  
Althütte: 142

Satulmare: 42 plus 4 died in flight

Fürstenthal: 124 killed in action plus 46 MIA and civilian deaths

Tereblestie: 65 out of 340 in military service (18.5% casualties)

Bori: 89 all causes; includes descendants of Bori colonists who may have lived outside Bori

About 4000 forcibly repatriated; 1000 sent to Tashkent, USSR to labor in the GULAG; 10,000 in East Germany; 18,000 – 20,000 in Austria; the Saar about 1000; remainder in West Germany (*Bukowina: Heimat von Gestern*, p. 294)

**Factoid:** The German flags (Swastika) seen on Bukovina-German houses after Soviet invasion of northern Bukovina were put there to identify the home/property as under the protection of the German government; i.e., Romania and USSR, hands off. They were not a gratuitous symbol of Bukovina-German nationalism or National Socialist fervor. Confiscations were commonplace in northern Bukovina after June 28, 1940, and this was intended to protect the Germans from Soviet looters.

\* \* \*

**Population/Expulsion/Flight Stats:** (Source: Frieda von Loesch, *Aussiedler: Deutsches Schicksal im Osten*, Vol. 2: *Kulturelle Arbeitsheft*. (Bonn: Bund der Vertriebenen, Vereinigte Landsmannschaften und Landesverbände, 1979), 17 pp.

**Soviet Union:** 1926: 1,238,486 Germans in Soviet Union 1941-45: exiled to Siberia and Central Asia (Kasachstan, West Siberia, Kirgisien)  
350,000 escaped to the West of whom 250 forcibly repatriated

**Poland:** 1930: 1,100,000 Germans in Poland 1939: in agreement with USSR Germany resettled 135,000 Germans from East Galicia, Volhynia and the Narew Territory to the Warthegau followed in 1940 by an additional 32,000 from the Lublin area.

**Czechoslovakia:** 3,300,000 Germans pre-World War II 200,000 died in war-related incidents 240,000 killed in expulsions 1945-47 100,000 remained in Czechoslovakia (needed labor, etc.)

**Yugoslavia:**

Pre-World War II: Batschka and Baranya: 450,000 Germans  
Croatia and Slavonia: 160,000  
Bosnia: 16,000

1950: 82,000 Germans remained in all Yugoslavia; no German presence to speak of today

**Hungary:** 600,000 Germans pre-World War II 250,000 expelled 1945-48 35,000 young people between 17-35 years of age deported to USSR as slave laborers 1949: Germans deprived of civil rights and Hungarian citizenship

**Romania:** 800,000 Germans pre-World War II Bukovina: 163,000 in 1921 (including German-speaking Jews) 96,000 resettled in Germany 1940 Bessarabia: 93,000 resettled in Germany (1940) of whom 26,000 deported to USSR after the war Dobruja: Germans resettled in Germany 1940 Could not be evacuated from war zone in time: repatriated to Romania by Soviets

1945: over 80,000 Germans forcibly sent by Romania to labor in the forests and mines of USSR 12,000 – 15,000 died in labor camps; others suffered irreparable physical damage; survivors released between 1948 and early 1950s 1951: new wave of internment: c. 40,000, most of them Germans departed to Baragan Steppes after 1955 could return home but at their own cost; many did not have the financial means to do so

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P.O. Box 81  
Ellis, KS 67637

