



Sunflower Chapter NEWSLETTER

Hays, Kansas



Winter 2016

Vol. 20 Issue 1

Chapter Meetings



Feb. 7

The Sunflower Chapter of AHSGR, Hays, Kansas group meets four - five times a year at Munjor, Kansas in the St. Francis of Assisi Parish Hall, unless otherwise noted in the Chapter Newsletter. Munjor, Kansas was one of the six original Volga- German villages that was founded in August of 1876 from a group of settlers that came from the Volga River seeking a new life on the Kansas prairie.

Social Time

11:30pm - 12:30pm

Refreshments or Pot Luck Meal depending on the Event

12:30pm - 1:30pm

Chapter Meeting

~ 1:30 pm

Program

2:00 - 3:30pm (roughly)

Program and Important Dates

Sunday, February 7, 2016

Fasnacht Meeting

Members are asked to bring

Soup/Bread/Desert or Crackers to share

Sunday, April 10th, 2016

Chapter Meeting

Sunday, August 14th

Chapter Summer Picnic

Sunday, September 11th

VFW Breakfast Chapter Fund-raiser

7:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Saturday, October 1st, 2016

Kansas Round-Up of Chapters

Hays, Ks. - (Hosted by Hays Chapter)

Chapter Website

www.sunflowerchapterofahsgr.net

"THE GERMAN WAY OF "MAKING DO"

By Sunflower Chapter Secretary, Judy Hoffman

Many of the descendants of the original immigrant settlers on the Kansas prairie lived in poverty for years. As is their trait, they learned to "make do" with what was easily available and low or no cost. Thus came about the "TREE BRANCH CHRISTMAS TREE" At the Christmas meeting of the Sunflower Chapter of Germans from Russia, children and adults were invited to gather around just such a tree....singing "O CHRISTMAS TREE" in German as everyone gathered around. Jessica Albers and her mother, Betty Pfannenstiel had quite a tall tree branch which was placed in a stand and had every branch and twig covered with white cotton, which took the two of them 10 hours to complete.



Lancaster, Pa was the first city to decorate trees. If there was a shortage of evergreen trees, they took the top or a branch off a deciduous tree -- and wrapped it in cotton.

In the late 1800's the first glass ornaments were introduced, from Germany. In the 1900's a big push was made for cotton wrapped trees to conserve trees and use several years.

The demo tree she had was made 5 years ago and is stored upside down in the garage.

The cotton wrapped tree is made of cotton batting cut into long strips, one inch wide. A modern addition would be to put lights on before wrapping with cotton.

Jessica then explained the history of cotton wrapped Christmas trees. In the 1530's In Germany, the trees were sold in the marketplace. Their size was limited by law to 8 shoe lengths (4 ft). The first decorations were apples to represent Adam and Eve. In the 1700's they started making edible ornaments that were sweets. In the early 1800's they were introduced to America.

Jessica also had home-made ornaments for the 8 children present to hang on the tree while we again sang "O Tannenbaum". These ornaments were made by her children in years past, from "salt dough". A mixture of salt and flour; they are not edible. Decorate as you wish; they are very hard when dry.

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"SPITZBUBEN" - a traditional German cookie recipe - was next on the program. Shirley Brungardt demonstrated how to make this favorite cookie of the Volga Germans. Locally it's the families from Catherine (Catherinastadt immigrants) who know and continue this delicious holiday cookie. There are only about 4 ingredients; the recipe is at the bottom of this page.

The dough is fairly soft so a lot of flour is needed to roll it out, about 1/4" thick. Cut with diamond shape cookie cutter - a MUST to be German! Brush egg yolk on each one. Then sprinkle dry bread crumbs on the cookie and bake at 350. Bake about 12 min til they are a real light gold--almost white yet. When cooled, spread jam or jelly lightly and make cookie sandwiches. Finally sprinkle with powdered sugar on both sides, using a strainer. These cookies are still made in Germany but they cut theirs round and make a little hole in the middle to see the filling when finished. Delicious samples were among the desserts we had with our meal.

Next came a German sign-a-long . Soon there was a knock at the door and quietly entered "Cristkind". "Praise be Jesus Christ" she exclaimed in German (a common greeting among our ancestors). "Who am I? Cristkind! All children, come! Whose birthday do we celebrate?" "Jesus" was the response. "What can we do for Jesus for Christmas? It's His birthday; what can we do? How about we pray. Let's see if you can make the sign of the cross. Can you say a prayer for Jesus? How about we say the "Our Father" together". All the children joined in prayer, then the adults were invited to say the "Our Father" in German. Cristkind continued:"Children, what can you do at home?" They responded: "Help clean"; "Don't be mean to my brother or sister"; "help fold clothes". Then all were invited to sing "Happy Birthday" to Jesus, which was followed by "Silent Night". Kriskinde then said "Jesus is smiling - the angels are smiling." Then handing out bags of goodies to each child she reminded them to say "thank you" in German (Danke Schoen).



How to make Spitzbuben

Shirley (Giebler) Brungardt

1 lb. butter (softened)
1 c. sugar
4 c. flour
1 teas. vanilla
3 egg yolks beaten
dried bread crumbs
jam or jelly
powdered sugar



Preheat oven to 350 degrees.

Dry several slices of bread. Break into smaller pieces and place in blender and blend until you have fine bread crumbs. Put aside. In small bowl beat up the three egg yolks and put aside.

In large bowl cream butter and sugar together then add vanilla. To this mixture add the flour. Roll dough out on a floured surface to about 1/4" thickness. Cut out

dough with a diamond shaped cookie cutter. Place cookies onto cookie sheet.

Brush cookies with the egg yolk and sprinkle bread crumbs over each cookie.

Bake until edges of cookies are just barely turing brown. Remove from oven. Place cookies onto a cooling rack.

When cool spread jam or jelly between two cookies and sandwich them together.

Sprinkle both sides with powdered sugar.

Enjoy!



President's Message.....

As I write this it is the middle of January and about 12 degrees outside, cloudy and a dusting of snow on the group. Having just gotten through all the Christmas hoopla and ended the season with the flu, I now am enjoying a nice winter cold!

Renewals are in, but many of you have not renewed your membership. Please use the form in this newsletter to renew. **If you have an asterisk (*) after your name, then you have not renewed your membership for 2016 and this will be your last newsletter.** I hope we will not lose you! If you find this to be in error, please contact Amanda Rupp our membership chair at 785-650-1943.

Lent comes early this year, in fact it begins on Wednesday, February 13, Ash Wednesday. Which also means a time for us to gather before we begin the season of self-denial and repentance. Our meeting will be the Sunday before Ash Wednesday, Sunday, February 7th out in Munjor. I am asking those who are attending to please bring your favorite soup, homemade bread, dessert or just some crackers. This is the perfect time of year of soup!

For our program we will be watching the first part of the video, "Born in Karaganda", a film about how the Catholic Church in Karaganda, Kazakhstan thrived from the 1950s through the 1990s. Bishop Joseph Werth is present in this video. I first received this video from Bishop Werth on his second trip to Ellis County. We will divide up the view of this video to the next two meetings and I'm sure you will find it very interesting.

We could use some help before the meeting to help move our library to it's new spot on the first floor. If anyone is available to help us please be there about noon so that we can bring it down the stairs. We hope by moving our library more members will be able to take advantage of all the resources that we have available.

Hope to see you all on Sunday, February 7th in Munjor!

~ Kevin

A 250th Anniversary Celebration Hays, Kansas - Saturday, 4 June 2016 Dr. Brent Mai, Presenter

In 1766, there were nine Roman Catholic colonies founded along the Volga River in Russia: Degott (July 18), Graf (June 10), Herzog (July 14), Katharinenstadt (June 27), Louis (June 14), Mariental (June 16), Rohledder (June 14), Schuck (July 18), and Volmer (July 18).

To celebrate the 250th Anniversary of their founding, the Center for Volga German Studies at Concordia University is hosting a seminar series and authentic Volga German lunch in Hays, Kansas, on Saturday, 4 June 2016.

REGISTRATION: Because food is being served, please register by May 27th.

\$30.00 per person (by May 27)

\$40.00 per person (after May 27th)

Registration includes banquet luncheon and all sessions

To register & pay by credit/debit card, use the online form, or print the

Registration form by going to: <http://cvgs.cu-portland.edu/events/2016Jun4.cfm>

If you have any question please call Tanya at 503-493-6369.

[Note: There is no discount for partial attendance of this event. Notice of cancellation before 27 May 2016 will still receive a full refund: after 27 May, 2016 will receive no refund]

LOCATION: Registration lunch, and all sessions will be at the Rose Garden Banquet Hall (Formerly the Fanchon Ballroom) 2250 E. 8th, Hays, Ks.

8:00-9:00 **Registration**

9:00 - 9:45 **Session 1: Introduction to the Volga Germans and their Heritage.**

Everyone starts on a different page when it comes to their knowledge of who the Volga Germans are and how they came to be in Russia. This session will bring all attendees to the same place in that understanding.

10:00-10:45 **Session 2: The Geography of the Volga Germans.**

The trek of the Volga Germans around the world creates an interesting study in geographic adaptability. We'll study that journey as well as the changing topography of the Volga Region itself.

11:00-Noon **Session 3: A 250th Anniversary Celebration**

We'll look at the history of the nine Roman Catholic colonies that were founded in 1766 along the Volga River.

Noon - 1:30 **Lunch:** Bierocks, Galushkies, bean and noodles, green bean dumpling soup, coffee/tea/water, and dessert.

1:30-2:15 **Session 4: The Volga Germans of South America**

Volga German immigration to South America began in 1873. Today, it is estimated that there are 1.5 million Volga German descendants living in Argentina and another 400,000 in Brazil.

2:30 - 3:15 **Session 5: A Day-in-the Life of the Volga Germans.**

What was it like to live in the Volga German colonies?

3:30-4:30 **Session 6: The Deportation of the Volga Germans in 1941**

We'll take a first hand look at how the 177-year long geographic history of the Volga Germans came so abruptly to an end in September 1941.

4:45-5:30 **Session 7: The Volga Germans Today**

In the final session of the day we will look at today's descendants of the Volga Germans. How many are there? Where are they? How did they get there?

New Census Books Available from Brent Mai

1834 Census of Walter

Surnames Include:

Albert Albrecht Alles Amendt Asmus Bartel Bar-
tolomae Bauer Baum Bechel Bechtholdt Beck
Becker Baffer Benner Block Borgens Braun Bret-
thauer Burghardt Butherus Dehl Derr Dietz Eberlein
Ewalt Geier Geist Giesick Giess Gottwig Gradwohl
Grünewald Gupa Hamburg Hartmann Heidelbach
Herdner Herdt Hergert Hill Hofmann IIs Kammerzel
Karl Kechter Kister Klermann Klippert Knopf Koch
Kostmann Krat Lackmann Lenner Lentz Lick
Liebhardt Limpert Lindner Link Linker Litzenberger
Lorenz Maar Meier Melchior Morlang Müller Peter
Reiswig Rohn Roth Rupp Schessler Schiffner
Schlott Schmidt Seibel Stahl Stang Steinmetz Stork
Streck Stür Suppes Thorn Vogel Voigt Volk Völker
Volz Wagner Walter Weber Wiederspahn Win-
decker Würtemberger

Movement to/from the following colonies
is recorded: Frank-Hussenbach-Kaneau-
Kolb-Merkel - Reinwald-Zürich

1834 Census of Reinwald

Surnames Include:

Ahlbaum Barth Becker Bender Beringer Bohl Dah-
mer Döring Eurich Feldbusch Fischer Fleck Gorde
Habermel Hartmann Herzog Hildebrandt Holzwirt
Hoppe Hornus Jurk Kaiser Kaucher Kempf Kober
Körber Kraus Landmann Lederer Link Markgraf
Mattheis Mertz Müller Neuwirt Nikolai Rasch
Reimer Rein Repphun Roth Ruppel Schäfer Scher-
mer Scheuermann Schmidt Schorch Schwebel
Schweigert Seifert Steinpreis Straub Weber Wiegand
Winkler Zittel

Movement to/from the following colonies
is recorded: Krasnoyar - Kukkus - Nieder-
Monjou - Orlovskaya - Schwed - Walter

Huck Family List from 1836-1845 Communion Register (219 households)

Events are recorded that take place in the
following colonies in addition to Huck:

Balzer	Krasnoyar
Bauer	Kratzke
Beideck	Kutter
Dietel	Messer
Dobrinka	Moor
Dönhof	Nieder-Monjou
Ernestinendorf	Norka
Frank	Orlovskaya
Franzosen	Sarepta
Grimm	Schilling
Holstein	Schuck
Hussenbach	Schwab
Kautz	Walter
Kolb	Warenburg
Kraft	

**If you are interested in any of these
census, please contact Brent Mai at
bmaj@cu-portland.edu**



Lui (Louis, Otrogovka, Ostrogovka, Mechetnaya)

Today: the *Rayon* Center Stepnoye of the *Rayon* Sovietski, Saratov region
Geographical Location and Administrative-Territorial Situation in the 19th
and 20th Centuries

Researched and Written by Olga Litzenberger, Russia

Translated into English from the German by Alex Herzog, Boulder, Colorado



The German colony Louis was founded on the left bank of the Volga River and on the left bank of the Great Karaman River, where it is joined by its tributary Mechetka. It was 149 kilometers [just over 90 miles] from the county seat Novousensk, 68 kilometers [ca. 40 miles] from Saratov, 55 kilometers [ca. 35 miles] from the suburb of Pokrovsk that was situated on the right side of the Karaman postal road. Between 1871 and October, 1918 the village was part of the administrative district of Tonkoshurovski (Ostrogovski) within the rural county of Usensk in the Samara Gouvernement.

Subsequent to the formation of the [post-1917-Revolution] Working Committee of Volga Germans [forerunner of the Volga German Republic – Tr.], the village Louis became the center of the village *soviet* [council] Louisiki, *Rayon* Antonovski (Tonkoshurovski) From 1922 on, after the formation of the Republic of Volga Germans, Louis was part of the Canton Tonkoshurovski, which in 1927 was renamed Marientalski. By 1926, the village *soviet* Louis included the village Louis and the forestry managers' homes.

Brief History of the Settlement

Louis was founded on June 14, 1767. Recruitment of the colonists and the founding of the colony were undertaken by private entrepreneurs; The Genevan Pictet and the Frenchman Le Roy. Fifty families (fifty-seven heads of household) comprised the founding group. They came from European places including Lorraine, Trier, Zweibrücken and Austria. Without exception, every original settler was Catholic.

The village was given the name Louis, a French first name, on behest of the recruiter Le Roy. A decree of February 26, 1768 renamed the colony Otrogovka. It was a name echoing the characteristic features of the area, that is, numerous foothills and valleys of a low chain of hills around the entire colony. Ostrogovka, the second Russian name, reflected the name of a consistent or simple temporarily fortified settlement.

Among the original fifty-seven heads of household were those of non-agricultural occupations: ten guild craftsmen, a barber (maker of perukes), and one cleric. The remainder of the colonists were farmers. In 1769, fifty families lived in the colony. Of these, twelve declared themselves to be unable to perform agricultural work. The colonists had 133 horses, 160 cows and calves, 55 homes, 34 barns, and 34 horse barns. One of the first local leader (*Schulze*) was Paul Eckert.

The well-being of the colony was shattered by the consequences of the uprisings by Yemelyan Pugachov, for which reason the Welfare Committee in 1774 withdrew the military unit that was to protect the colonies, in favor of defending Saratov.

Consequently, many German settlements were exposed to destruction by Kyrgyz-Kazachs. Between August 27 and 31, the nomads attacked nine colonies on the Karaman River. Louis was one of those villages. Properties and food supplies of the colonists were plundered, and half the houses were destroyed. Nineteen people from those colonies were killed, and 144 were taken away as prisoners. Because they could not rely on the military, the district commissars distributed among the colonists various guns, powder and lead for their self-defense. Only after the defeat of the rebellious Pugachov army was the government able to undertake appropriate measures for the protection of the German colonists and toward the return of the abducted colonists.

In early December, 1774, thirty Don Cossacks and their commander took up quarters in Louis. During the 1870s, when it became known that the Kyrgyz-Kazachs were planning more attacks, the government sent an additional thirty Cossacks and some lower-ranking officers to Louis. But despite these measures, on August 16, 1785 two colonies, Louis and Chaisol, were again attacked by nomads. The colony lost dozens of colonists who were taken prisoner while working in the fields. One woman and an infant were killed, 130 colonists were abducted, and four old men were murdered by the nomads because they did not move fast enough. This time, however, the Cossacks succeeded in catching up with the nomads and, after some fighting, in freeing the abducted prisoners and the cattle the Kyrgyz-Kazachs had driven off. Further potential attacks were finally suppressed.

In October of 1775 the Welfare Office received permission from St. Petersburg to put up a protective wall against the nomads of the steppes. This wall was to be at least 130 *sashes* from the houses [one *sashe* equals 2.133 meters; the total distance here equals about 900 feet]... The poorest colonists were ordered to erect the wall, and their work for the public good was rewarded with flour by the state. The work was overseen by Lieutenant Kazaryov. The Cossacks continued to guard the colony another few decades. In 1803 the District Overseeing Committee "gave permission to the Cossacks stationed as guards in Otrogovka to fell trees for the wood to build a horse barn."

The colonists grew wheat, rye, millet and vegetables. According to the 1834 census of property owners, the colonists had been allotted land at fifteen *desyatines* [ca. 40 acres] per person.

According to a similar census of 1857, 930 male colonists owned a total of 5,857 [nearly 16,000 acres] of land (on the aver-

age, about 5.3 [or just over 14 acres] per person). Not every land parcel consisted of black soil, since the land around the colony contained clay and was slightly salty. The overall lack of sufficient arable land, forests and hay-growing areas often led to court actions among the German colonists. For example, in 1799 the Overseeing Committee looked into a “Legal complaint of colonists from the Otrogovka colony against the *Kleinrussen* [lower-class or poor Russians] of a Pokrovsk suburb about illegally cutting the colony’s grass.”

The number of residents grew steadily. While in 1789 there were eighty-two families in Louis, by 1857 there were 397. Information from the Department of Economic Statistics states that in 1888 around 120 families were engaged in domestic trades; and there were 533 houses in the village, of which 157 were built with wood and eighty with clay bricks. There were two pubs, against which the clergy and local authorities waged a consistent struggle. In 1914, for example, the governor of Samara released a circular “Regarding the increased activities by agricultural community authorities in the fight against the misuse of spirits by the population.” The latter document is available in the church archives. In the early part of the 20th century, there existed in several colonies; illegal “taverns” that had been started right from the beginning of the settlements. In 1828 and again in 1829 the Overseeing Council forbade the colonist Louis Frank the distillation of alcohol and the serving of spirits.

Until the so-called Stolypin Land Reform [in the early 1900s – Tr.] the land had been community property. Redistributions of lands to resident males were undertaken in Louis in 1878, 1886 and 1904. After that last redistribution, there was an *average* of 23.6 *desyatines* [just over 60 acres] of arable land per farm; 76 of 450 households owned one parcel each, 119 two parcels each, 111 three parcels each, and 144 four or more parcels. During the Stolypin reform period, the lands were designated into four classifications. In 1913, local colonists wrote in the newspaper “*Volkszeitung*.” “Public lands are being divided among the farmers and pass into private possession. We welcome this and accept it with great joy.”

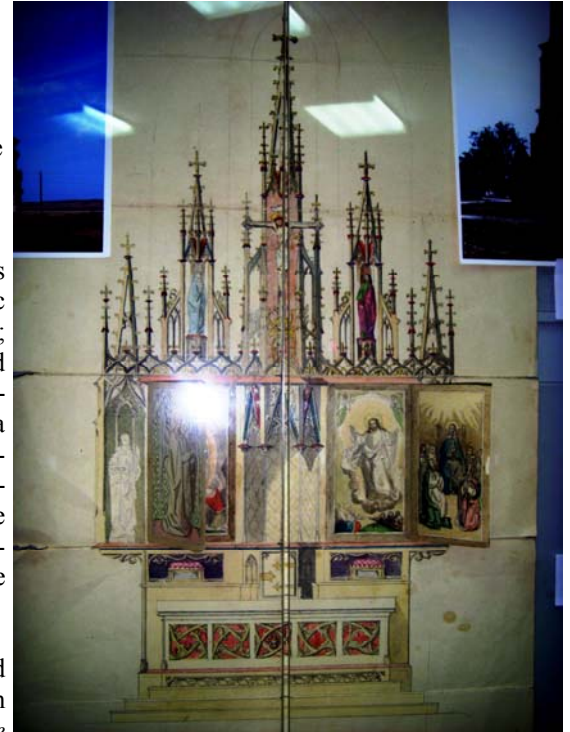
By 1908 the settlers owned 370 plows, 40 grain mowing machines, 1723 horses, 395 oxen, 78 camels, 644 cows, 250 calves, 566 sheep, 163 pigs and 369 goats. According to data from the Statistics Committee of the Samara Gouvernement, in 1910 the colony numbered 619 farm properties and had eight windmills, and it boasted one of the four consumer cooperatives established in the colonies

[Here the author jumps abruptly to Communist times:] In a March 1937 article entitled “The Collective of the Mariental Canton during the Time of the Stachanov Seeding” we read: “Collective Number Two in Louis is a candidate for being awarded the pennant of honor.” In the continued description of the seeding campaign, the newspaper states: “Within our brigades there are musical instruments, a billiard [table], and chess games. The collectivists can choose from 100 newspaper copies. Every brigade has a field apothecary and caretakers of children.” During the 1920s a cooperative store and a credit union were established in the village.

The Soviet government’s economic policies and the introduction of compulsory grain deliveries [to the state] brought tragic consequences and were accompanied by massive famines in 1921 and during the 1930s. During 1921, there were 158 births and 453 deaths in Louis. During 1922 the hungry people of Louis and neighboring villages received from Catholics of America a train car load of grain, 600 *pud* in weight [ca. eleven tons]. The famine of the 1930s was preceded by the collectivization and *de-kulakization*. The mood of the population during the *de-kulakization* period is described in a highly secret writing on the results of the kulak liquidation, where it is stated: “The current condition of negative political mood among the population is a result of the exaggerated activities carried out by mere administration and disregard for the class principle. In the Louis village the collective is unable to fulfill the excessive grain delivery plan.”

The final decade of the existence of the Republic of Volga Germans, which began with a mass famine and ended even more sadly. The Germans were deported during September, 1941. From 1941 the village Louis has been part of the rayon Mariental, Saratov region. By decision of the Saratov Regional Soviet of the People’s Delegates, from June 22, 1942 on, the rayon was renamed rayon Marientalski and the village Louis was named Otrogovka.

To be continued in the next newsletter.....



"Before the Storm" is the theme of the 2016 AHSGR Convention

Plans are underway for the **2016 AHSGR Convention**, which will be held at the Concord Hilton Hotel in Concord, Calif, July 14-16.

Make your reservation now at 925-827-2000 or toll-free at 1-800-826-2644, and use the code AHG. If you prefer, you can make your reservation online at:

http://www.hilton.com/en/hi/groups/personalized/C/CONCHHF-AHG-20160710/index.jhtml?WT.mc_id=POG.

The hotel is conveniently located in the San Francisco Bay Area's East Bay and is adjacent to Interstate 680. It is accessible via the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) from the Oakland and San Francisco International airports. The hotel offers complimentary round-trip shuttle service to and from the Concord BART station, thus making it easily accessible to the entire Bay Area, including San Francisco.

Conveniently located across the street from the hotel is a shopping center with a second, larger one within a mile. The world-famous Napa and Sonoma wine country is a short 30-minute drive from the Hilton. The venue offers an opportunity to visit and enjoy a world-class tourist destination.

The program's theme is "Before the Storm." It will focus on the evolution and life of the colonies from 1763 to 1916 in the Volga, Black Sea, and Ukraine areas of the Russian Empire. Speakers have been invited from Russia, Germany, and South America. Additional topics will focus on:

- Village area discussions
- Using AHSGR and on-line resources for genealogical searches
- Use of DNA in genealogical research
- Education and welfare systems in the villages
- Contributions by the colonists to agriculture, manufacturing, and the economy
- Village governance systems
- Churches
- Architecture
- Differences between the Black Sea and Volga villages
- German Russians in the army
- German Russians in Siberia and Kazakhstan
- German Russian emigration
- German Russians in California
- Alzheimer's and Germans from Russia
- Developing memory books



INTERNATIONAL

The convention also will feature the winning entries of the 2016 AHSGR Storytelling Contest, a youth program, a research room with access to the Internet and AHSGR books and archival materials, and two all-day tours to the wine country and San Francisco.

Room rates are \$119 per night for a single or double room and \$134 for a room at the Hilton Executive Level. Executive Level rooms are on a private key-controlled floor with enhanced amenities, access to a private lounge, complimentary breakfast, and an evening manager reception.

Parking is \$7.50 per day with in-and-out privileges. Handicapped parking is free.

The address is:

Hilton Concord Hotel
1970 Diamond Blvd.
Concord, CA 94520

Plan now to join other AHSGR members at the 2016 AHSGR Convention in Concord, Calif., July 14-16

2016 AHSGR-SUNFLOWER CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP FORM

Membership renewals are due by January 1, 2016



Members Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 E-mail _____ Phone _____
 Birth date: Month _____ Day _____ Year (optional) _____ German-Russian Heritage Yes _____ No _____
 Ancestral Names (Self) _____
 Ancestral Villages (Self) _____

Spouses Name _____ Spouses Maiden Name _____
 Birth date: Month _____ Day _____ Year (optional) _____ German-Russian Heritage Yes _____ No _____
 Ancestral Names (Spouse) _____
 Ancestral Villages (Spouse) _____

Newsletter: By e-mail _____ By Postal Mail _____

DUES: Renewal _____ New Member _____ Dues for year 20____

Date Paid _____ Check # _____ Cash _____

Privacy Option: _____ Check here if you do NOT want your information published to others in the Society. (Clues/GED List)

You must be a member of the International Organization (AHSGR) before joining the local Sunflower Chapter.

_____ **\$110.00 Premium Annual Membership** (\$100.00 International/\$10.00 Local)- Includes all benefits, voting rights, notices including AHSGR Journal, AHSGR Newsletter, Clues, Premium Membership Only section to the AHSGR Website once it is available (possibly spring 2016) & Local Sunflower Chapter Newsletter

_____ **\$60.00 Standard Annual Membership** (\$50.00 International/\$10.00 Local)- Includes all benefits, voting rights, notices including Journal, AHSGR Newsletter & Local Sunflower Chapter Newsletter, except **NO Clues**.

_____ **\$45.00 Basic Annual Membership** (\$35.00 International/\$10.00 Local)- Includes all benefits, voting rights & notices and local Sunflower Chapter Newsletter except, **NO AHSGR Journal**, AHSGR Newsletter or Clues

_____ **\$10.00 Local Dues Only** (International Dues have already been paid to headquarters or I am a Life Member)

Areas of Interest:

We are always looking for more help in our chapter.

Please mark your areas of interest:

Program _____	Newsletter Information _____
Hospitality _____	Help w/VFW Breakfast _____
Photographer _____	Publicity _____
Clean-up _____	
Genealogy _____	
Folklore _____	

Make your check payable to:
SUNFLOWER CHAPTER
 SUBMIT ALL RENEWALS FOR
LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL
 TO OUR Membership Chair:

Amanda Rupp
 2040 Metro Lane
 Hays, Ks. 67601

If new member, how did you hear about AHSGR?
 Website _____ Facebook _____ Magazine Ad _____ Society Visit _____ Other _____
 Name of referring Chapter or Member: _____
 Comments: _____



SUNFLOWER CHAPTER NEWSLETTER

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www.sunflowerchapterofahsgr.net

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