

Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook 2004 Compendium

By

Helga von Schweinitz

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by
Helga von Schweinitz

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Introduction

This compendium contains the report that Helga ordered on 30 August 2004 from a Genealogy research company based on the family name of "Vonschweinitz" for \$44.85.

Although there are several books written about the genealogy of the family and several documents in the public domain, the report found nothing. The report was run on the name without the space, but several public documents are available with the missing space. The report found none of these documents. Several of the family crests (also called Coat of Arms) are also in the public domain and not one was found.

Reading this report is entertaining, but not helpful in progressing the family genealogy.

The Year 2004 International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook

A yearbook celebrating the last 2000 years of Vonschweinitz History

You are in it !

The Year 2004 International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook



The last 2000 years of Vonschweinitz history

By Morphcorp LLC, publishers of
The International Vonschweinitz Family News

(Year 2004 edition)

Factual Information about

Vonschweinitz marriages, Like all about those
Vonschweinitz blushing brides and handsome grooms

Vonschweinitz births, Birth information about
Vonschweinitz family members - when and where they were born.

Vonschweinitz records, Which Vonschweinitz
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Vonschweinitz gathering places, Did you
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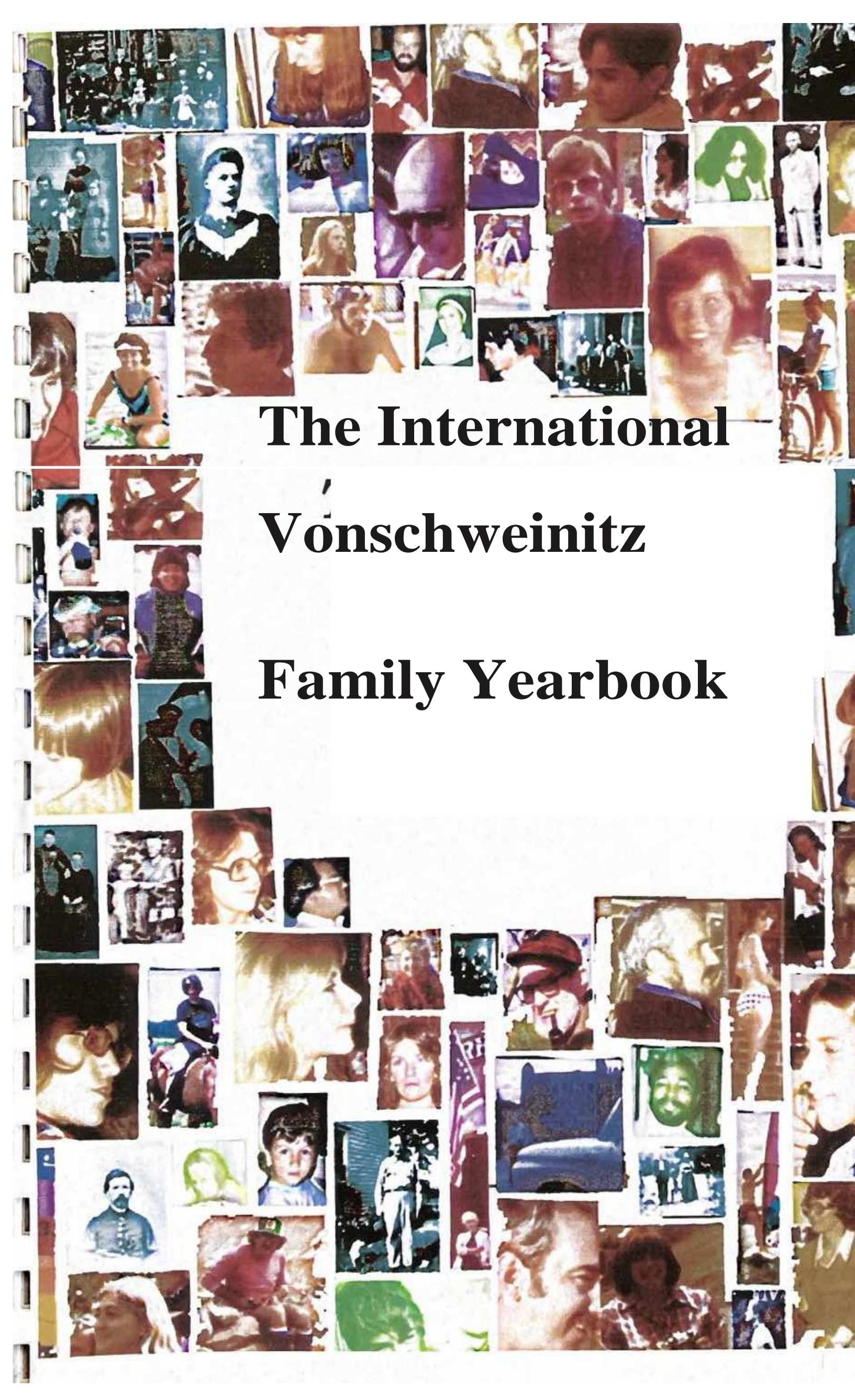
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The International Vönschweinitz Family Yearbook

The Original - (and only) - 2004 • Edition of

The Vonschweinitz Yearbook



Published by The Vonschweinitz Family News

Denver Colorado

RESEARCHED FOR HELGA VONSCHWEINITZ OF AUSTINTX.

YRBK

Introduction to The Vonschweinitz Yearbook

About the Book

My wife and I have been researching the Vonschweinitz family (and other related families), genealogy and history since 1986. We felt the millennium is a good opportunity to publish what we have learned about the family.

We have organized this book into chapters of booklets, each dealing with subjects about our history.

We would like to thanks the readers of The Vonschweinitz Family news who sent in piles of family information which made the publication of this work possible.

About the photos

The photos appearing in this publication come from our "Scrapbook" Feature in the Family News. These are photos that ended up at the bottom of our drawer - with no, or few notes, as to who they may be.

If you know anything about these individuals we would love to here from you.

About the Crest (on the Cover)

This Crest is a graphic artist's interpretation of the Vonschweinitz Crest
Its of greater value as a work of art, then as a genealogical or historical document.

We certainly hope you enjoy our effort.

The Vonschweinitz Yearbook's

The Vonschweinitz Book of Locations



Locations - Where do most Vonschweinitz named cousins live.
Our study includes counts based on our residence database.

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Vonschweinitz Location Records

*I HOUSEHOLDS OF VONSCHWEINITZ
DESCENT LIVE IN
OREGON*

*I HOUSEHOLDS OF VONSCHWEINITZ
DESCENT LIVE IN
WASHINGTON*

The Vonschweinitz Yearbook's

The Vonschweinitz Book of Residents



Section 1 - Residents - Mailing addresses of Vonschweinitz families
in the U.S. and Canada.

The Vonschweinitz Yearbook
Vonschweinitz Resident Records

C L VONSCHWEINITZ *RESIDED AT* 9004
S RENOIR DR HIGHLANDS RANCH CO 801265282
04/01/03

CHRIS VONSCHWEINITZ *RESIDED AT*
17011 ACANTHUS ST PFLUGERVILLE TX 78660
12/1998

HANS VONSCHWEINITZ *RESIDED AT*
2319 VILLAGE CIR AUSTIN TX
08/01/03

HANS VONSCHWEINITZ *RESIDED AT*
07/01/04

HANS L VONSCHWEINITZ *RESIDED AT*
2319 VILLAGE CIR AUSTIN TX 78745-2734
12/1998

HELMUT & KIMBER *RESIDED AT*
1016 STEEPLE RIDGE RD IRMO SC 290639237
04/01/03

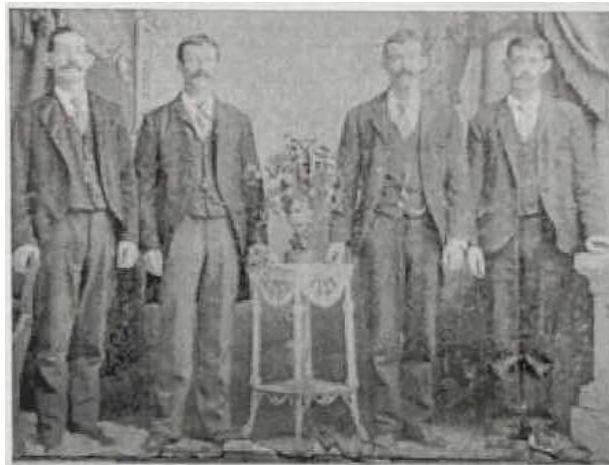
JEAN VONSCHWEINITZ *RESIDED AT*
819 RAGLAND DR CEDAR HILL TX
08/01/03

JILL M VONSCHWEINITZ *RESIDED AT*
17011 ACANTHUS ST PFLUGERVILLE TX 78660
12/1998

RICK VONSCHWEINITZ *RESIDED AT*
2700 GORE RD PUEBLO CO 810061939
04/01/03

The Vonschweinitz Yearbook's

The Vonschweinitz Phone Book



Phones. All your cousins phone numbers.

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C L VONSCHWEINITZ *HAD PHONE 8845*

S BLUE MOUNTAIN PL LITTLETON CO 80126-2804
303-791-1741

CHRIS VONSCHWEINITZ *HAD PHONE*

17011 ACANTHUS ST PFLUGERVILLE TX 78660
512-251-1023

HANS VONSCHWEINITZ *HAD PHONE*

2319 VILLAGE CIR AUSTIN TX
5124412089

HANS VONSCHWEINITZ *HAD PHONE*

HANS L VONSCHWEINITZ *HAD PHONE*

2319 VILLAGE CIR AUSTIN TX 78745-2734
512-441-2089

JILL M VONSCHWEINITZ *HAD PHONE*

17011 ACANTHUS ST PFLUGERVILLE TX 78660
512-251-1023

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Vonschweinitz Spelling Bee



These are your cousins who don't know how to spell. Records on individuals that spell their name almost, but not quite like -
Vonschweinitz.

Page 1

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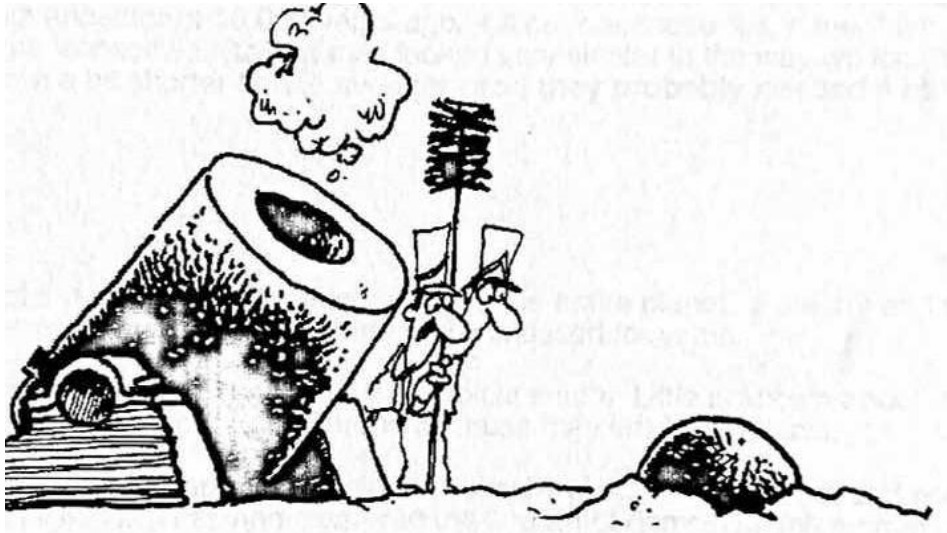
Part 2



Data, stats, figures, and records about the Vonschweinitz Family

The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook

A not so serious
***History of the
Vonschweinitz Family***



by Maxwell MacMaster

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The Archival History of the Vonschweinitz Family

By Maxwell MacMaster

Who are we, the Vonschweinitz Family?

"Point of origin" arguments seem to be a hot topic in the Vonschweinitz family. "We are descended from a noble Vonschweinitz family on the continent." "The Vonschweinitz Family? We're just a bunch of mongrels from wherever."

The subject of where the Vonschweinitz family really came from, how they got here (America) and what they did once they got here is the subject of this series.

Ancient History and the Vonschweinitz Family

Until about 10,000 years ago most folks had to live down in the equatorial parts of the planet because the ice age was raging everywhere else. Europe was under a sheet of ice. Sea level was 450 feet lower than today (all of the water was in the glaciers). You genealogists would need a 50,000 generation decadency chart to list your equatorial Vonschweinitz ancestor of 10,000 years ago. Of course, these "cave men" types didn't carry the name Vonschweinitz, but they looked very similar to the way we look today.

.. were a bit shorter on the average - and **they probably needed a bath....**

The ending of the great ice ages brightened up the entire planet. Forestry and wild game replaced the continuous cold that Europe had witnessed for years.

Slowly, our ancestors moved up from the tropical south. Little is known about these earliest tribes that spread across Europe because they left few artifacts.

By 5000 BC a major migration of would be Vonschweinitz ancestors headed north from the southern regions. They had mastered the fine art of domesticating animals and plants.

Because of this ability, they were capable of settling down in one spot. It was no longer necessary to wander about where the food was growing.

Some journeyed to the east and north settling in eastern Europe and Asia. Others travelled to Greece and Turkey - up through Yugoslavia and around the Adriatic sea to Italy, France and Spain. They became our latins. Others modified the route by moving up the Rhine valley to the German lowlands. Some wandered on to the magic islands north of Europe or even beyond - to the Scandanavian peninsula.

But they settled down wherever they arrived.

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Vonschweinitz Family Arrives in North!!

These earliest Europeans - the hunters and gatherers, the farmers and cattlemen, and the invader and invaded - mixed, intermarried, and bred more little prehistoric Vonschweinitz family members.

Vonschweinitz family members arriving in Europe at this time (3500 BC) were definitely "High tech". They were playing with new technologies of the wheel, the horse, the plough

and copper. They spoke an early European language called Indo-European.

By 1000 BC these early Indo-European tribes had settled down in different areas along the major river thoroughfares in Europe.

Gadzooks - It's Civilization!!

Pretty soon civilization started breaking out in Europe. The phenomena involved the use of a written language, a political system other than anarchy, and lots of buildings.

Civilization had first appeared much earlier along the waterways of the Nile in Egypt, the Yellow River in China, and the Tigris and Euphrates in present day Iran/Iraq.

In Europe, civilization premiered on the Isle of Crete, spread to the great Greek societies, and sparked the Holy Roman Empire.

By the time of Christ, the Roman Empire was teaching our Vonschweinitz ancestors all of the niceties of big time civilization. The Vonschweinitz family were big fans of civilization. It tended to keep all the barbarian hordes away that were constantly wanting to slit throats, burn crops, rape and pillage, etc.

Death and Destruction During the First Millennium!!

The first 1,000 years following the birth of Christ witnessed a barbarian blitz krieg in Europe, the likes of which have never been seen. As the old Roman empire pulled back, word got out that there were goodies for the taking from these simple, unprotected yet prosperous Europeans. Not so nice types like Atilla the Hun and other barbarian hordes ravaged Europe.

Our Vonschweinitz ancestors were in the frying pan.

Huns, Slavs, Franks, Alemanni, Magyars, Burgundians, Vikings, and Vandals (What?! Vandals in the Vonschweinitz family?) crunched through Northern Europe, burning, plundering, and breeding with the locals. The genetic group from which we descend was enriched.

Some of the Vonschweinitz family got sick, but then most of 'em got better so our ancestry charts still work (Got it??)

Just about the time the barbarian onslaught slowed down and everyone left was recovering from the plague ... **it was time for the Crusades!!!**

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The Crusades were a series of four Holy wars fought between the European Monarchs (Christians) and the powers of Asia Minor, Palestine and Egypt (Muslims). The wars featured such stars as Robert of Normandy, St. Bernard, Louis VIII, King Richard I, and a cast of thousands. When everyone came home about 1204 AD it was time to settle down into some serious Feudal Monarchies.

The place was starting to look like a Renaissance fair. There was a castle on every hilltop. Hundreds of little fiefdoms protected by bold knights - and perhaps - a dragon or two. Our flaxen haired Vonschweinitz ancestors bred away {thank heaven}.

How the Vonschweinitz surname came to be

After everybody came home from the wars of the Crusades in Europe, it became fashionable to take on a surname.

The nobles were the first, usually taking on a surname that described the lands they owned. Just Eddie became Eddie Sussex if his lands were in Sussex.

Meanwhile, the peasants were being assigned surnames by the clerks who worked for the nobles. This was for many of the same reasons that our clerks today give us social security cards and drivers licenses - for identification for the purpose of paying taxes, fines, payments, etc. If a peasant hadn't sent his due by April 15 it was practical for the clerk to identify him on the company books by something more than a first name.

Surnames fell mainly into four broad categories:

- 1) Names derived from the man's place of residence.
- 2) Names derived from the man's occupation.
- 3) Names derived from the father's or ancestor's name.
- 4) Names derived from a descriptive nickname.

An excellent source for researching the history and meaning of names is "The New Dictionary of American Family Names" by Eldon Smith (Harper and Row, 1973).

But this is not the final word as there are many American Vonschweinitz family members who may lay claim to different onomatological (it's in your unabridged dictionary) history. Most folks living on the planet back in those days were illiterate. The exact spelling of a given surname was often decided by a clerk or a priest or (later) an emigration official. Misspellings occurred. The Vonschweinitz name has been butchered up pretty badly in many little ways over the centuries.

Where is the Vonschweinitz family from?

Our mailbox is constantly filled with apparently contradictory evidence about where Vonschweinitz emigrants shipped from enroute to America.

Any Vonschweinitz who has ever gone through the International Genealogical Index knows that there are marriage, Chistening, and birth records, from the 17th, 18th and 19th

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centuries listed for the Vonschweinitz family in virtually every European country. The family was dispersed more widely than many Vonschweinitz Americans think.

Northern Europe seems to be the true homeland of the Vonschweinitz family - but keep in mind that everybody came from somewhere else before they got to where they are now. The same was true of our ancestors.

The main problem with the Vonschweinitz family is that its American immigrants were not just one or two groups, but rather a number of Vonschweinitz families and individuals moving here over a period of hundreds of years. And apparently from different ports of departure. This combined with a Europe in turmoil at the time, makes tracing roots difficult.

Bumpy boat ride brings seasick Vonschweinitz immigrants to a wild and spirited young America

We do know that Cristoforo Colombo showed up in 1492 (he didn't stay either). He was Italian but sailed under the Spanish flag for Queen Isabella - who had the bucks to finance such a crazy trip. He discovered (depending who you wish to believe) either the

Bahamas, the Island of Guadeloupe in the West Indies or America.

John Cabot was the first to lay English claims to the Americas - Newfoundland, 1497. But it wasn't until 1588, when the English "did in" the Spanish Armada and effectively took control of the high seas, that England looked toward colonizing America.

When Queen Elizabeth told Sir Walter Raleigh to "go for it" in Virginia, the transatlantic emigration rush hour was on. **Then, in 1620, the Pilgrims arrived on the Mayflower**



with their funny hats.

If you are a Vonschweinitz with colonial roots your ancestors probably emigrated out of European ports. Their port of entrance was likely to be New York with Philadelphia and Boston a close second. They probably initially settled down on the eastern seaboard.

The major factor that seems to have motivated our Vonschweinitz ancestors to relocate to America was political oppression, with famine a close second. It might also be noted that a large number of emigrants out of Northern Europe and the English Isles were considered criminals at the time. They left their homelands penniless and no doubt in debt (a crime at the time), to find the good life in America. How many illustrious Vonschweinitz immigrants were of this flavor is something we'll probably never know.

Exceptions? You bet! There are Vonschweinitz ancestors that didn't come from Northern

Europe and didn't arrive here in the 19th century. Keep in mind that Vonschweinitz immigrants to the United States weren't all on the same boat. They arrived in a number of separate groups over a period of time. When chasing down those missing links keep in mind that folks have been coming from over there to over here for over 300 years.

Our European cousins took Revolutionary War badly. Emigration slowed to a snail's pace 'til things settled down after the war of 1812.

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But then the potato (which had been introduced in Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh who got it from the Indians in Virginia) famines of 1847 inspired millions to come over (between 1820-1920).

Early Vonschweinitz emigrants came over by sail, a grueling experience of six weeks duration. The ships they came in were cargo ships slightly refitted for passengers. Most rode in "steerage" which was merely the cargo hold of the ship. It wasn't pleasant.

Later immigrants got a break. By the time the major emigrations were happening, the invention of steam power in the 19th century had cut the Atlantic crossing time from six sickening weeks to ten days.

Today, emigration has slowed to a trickle. I guess we're all here.

Die hard Vonschweinitz genealogists interested in early arrivals should check passenger manifests for ships leaving Europe. This kind of stuff is available through LOS (Mormon) branch library genealogy library genealogy system. For later arrivals (post 1980) try Ellis Island records (New York).

Becoming Americans

The earliest Vonschweinitz immigrants became Americans by simply hopping off the boat (and perhaps ducking if the local natives were unfriendly). In fact, little is known for sure about the earliest, colonial type Vonschweinitz immigrants. The records have gotten very, very dusty.

Following the American revolution in 1776, the pace of immigration quickened but still, there was little government regulation. From 1776 right up to the Civil War, nearly 100 years later, all any self respecting Vonschweinitz had to do to become an American was show up on our shores. The actual legal citizenship came 5 years later, but there was no restrictions on American immigration for nearly the first 100 years of our nationhood.

Immigration was actually encouraged for a period during and after the Civil War. The Homestead Act of 1862 guaranteed 160 free acres to just about anyone willing to work it. The Immigration Law of 1864 guaranteed payment of the prospective immigrants boat fare on a sort of government loan program. This landmark legislation also promised the would be Vonschweinitz citizen that he couldn't be drafted until or unless he became a US citizen. There was some concern on these matters due to our ongoing Civil War, a cause the prospective Vonschweinitz immigrant had no interest in.

These enticements led to a huge exodus of "the poor, the downtrodden, etc." from Europe.

What did they face on arrival? From Barbara Benton's "Ellis Island"

"Landing was chaotic. Before 1847 boardinghouse runners, tavern keepers, and peddlers were allowed on board to make bargains directly with the newcomers. Once on the dock it was worse, with no interference from the police. Immigrants might be cheated while exchanging money, sold tickets to wrong destinations at inflated prices, bilked by all manner of merchants, and enticed to flea-bitten boarding houses where they were further taken advantage of. Young women were tempted into moral danger..."¹¹

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In 1855, New York's Castle Garden became the first American immigrant receiving station. Ironically, its original purpose (Fort Clinton) had been to defend New York from the British. Arriving immigrants would stop at Staten Island for a medical exam, then pass through Castle Garden where there were translators, ticket booths, a hospital, information booths, etc. Today, I believe the actual land location of old Castle Garden is in Battery Park at the foot of Manhattan.

For a genealogist looking for records of an ancestor who may have passed through Castle Garden - forget it. All records were lost in the Ellis Island Fire of 1897.

Attempts to regulate immigration began shortly after the "big numbers" started showing up in NY Harbor late in the 1800's. As it is today, the driving force to stop the influx was the established working man worried about "cheap foreign labor". The unions lobbied the congressmen and the congressmen acted.

In 1882, a head tax came into effect. In 1885, immigrant contract labor was barred.

If you were a prospective immigrant in 1891 and you were "an idiot, insane, a pauper, likely to become public charge, suffering from dangerous, contagious or loathsome diseases, had been convicted of a felony or other infamous crimes, or a polygamist" (conditions not totally unheard of in the Vonschweinitz family), you were barred from entering the country by the Act of 1891.

In 1903, they even banned "Anarchists" and raised the head tax.

Meanwhile, Ellis Island had been built (in 1890) burned down (in 1897), rebuilt, and business was booming.

In 1907 over 1,150,000 passed through. It was a huge processing plant (the dining room alone seated 1,000 folks). Immigrants would get about a three minute medical inspection. The next stop was with the "shrink" who was looking for "stupid looking" immigrants. My relatives got caught on that one every time. They were required to "state their names, ages, do simple multiplications, etc." Finally, the immigrant passed on to "Social Services" which was manned by missionaries, aid societies, money changers, ticket offices, etc.

If you have ancestors of the Vonschweinitz persuasion (or any other persuasion), that may have passed through Ellis Island (and there were lots of them), the easiest way to check the post-1897 records is through your local LOS library system as they have it all on microfilm.

But the party was coming to an end. In 1907, they raised the head tax again and added imbeciles, feeble minded, and prostitutes to the "not welcome" list.

In 1910, they declared "immoral aliens" as persona non grata.

Finally, in 1917, Congress overrode a presidential veto, and a bill requiring literacy (in at least 1 language) became law.

The final "slamming of the door" happened in 1921 with an immigration law that set up the current percentage system which allows in only certain numbers per nationality per year.

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But enough Vonschweinitz blood got in to generate the current Vonschweinitz population.



And are we having a good time or what??

Spreading out across America

The earliest birds get the worm and the earliest Vonschweinitz settlers got land - lots of it. Prior to our revolution, land was there pretty much for the taking - right on the eastern seaboard - just hop off the boat, grab your handy hoe and - bingo!! - you're a Yankee farmer. Farming was just about all early Vonschweinitz immigrants knew how to do anyway.

Our first national census in 1790 pictures a east coast America with just about everybody, Vonschweinitz family member or not, living on or near the eastern seaboard.

Where to look for Colonial type Vonschweinitz records

Finding records of Colonial era Vonschweinitz ancestors is challenging at the least. However, there are a number of routes that might lead you to that ancestor.

The Daughters of the American Revolution (Washington, DC with branch offices in most major cities) maintains lists of over 100,000 colonists involved in the Revolutionary War.

The good old International Genealogical Index (LDS Church, Salt Lake City, with branches everywhere) has birth, marriage and Christening records for hundreds of thousands of colonists extracted from original documents.

Finally, the 1790 census, mentioned above, is a treasure and is available at LDS outlets.

Moving West

With the successful conclusion of the Revolution the westward thrust began in earnest - at first a trickle of brave pioneer hunters and trappers - followed by an increasing number of farmer settlers.

Southerners and mid-Atlantic residents looked to greener pastures by heading down the great valley of Virginia, through the Cumberland gap and beyond to Kentucky and Tennessee.

Coastal settlers from the Chesapeake tidewaters and coastal South Carolina moved out to the cotton plantation economies of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Other southerners opted to forgo the fastlane and moved out to the Appalachians and Ozarks.

In the north, handy yanks moved westward across New York to the Mohawk Valley and then on to the upper reaches of the Ohio Valley.

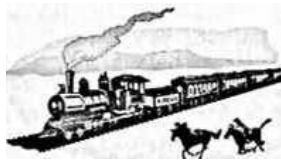
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To walk or to ride?

The most popular mode of transportation for early Vonschweinitz settlers moving west was walking, with horseback and covered wagon riding a close second.

Later, with the completion of the Erie Canal and the realization of our intracontinental riverway systems, floating west became popular.

By whatever means, these descendents of the earliest colonial joined with newer



arrivals and moved west.

They settled the valleys of the mighty Allegheny, the roaring Susquehanna and the untamed Monongahela. They floated down the giant Ohio to the Mississippi. Many ventured beyond.

Industrialized Vonschweinitz types

By the late 1800's you didn't need to know diddly about farming to make it in America. This was because we switched over from an agricultural economy to an industrialized one. Immigrants could easily pick up work operating sewing machines and the like.

If you have some Vonschweinitz relatives that arrived later on (1850-1920), look to the big eastern and midwestern cities for their records.

Vonschweinitz pioneers found that industrialization had also brought the most civilized means of going west (other than the 747). It was the locomotive, that marvelous bit of engineering that allows one to travel coast to coast in relative comfort in less than a week.

The American Vonschweinitz Family

The 20th century witnessed Vonschweinitz family members moving to the great new cities of Lake Michigan to enjoy the newly emerging industrial societies there.

Many went beyond to farm the black soils of Iowa and Missouri.

A few settled in the shadows of the majestic Rockies in Colorado and Utah. Others journeyed afar to the fabled lands of California.

Today it is hard to find a telephone book of a major US city without at least a few Vonschweinitz names. It is a truly prolific and disbursed American family

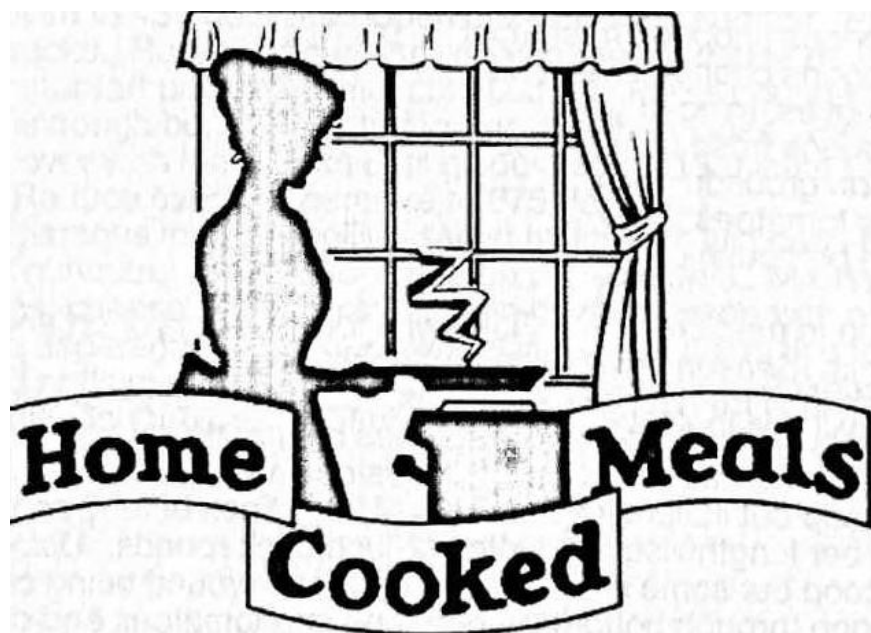
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The top 10 Vonschweinitz Family Recipes

Extracted from

*The Vonschweinitz
Family Cookbook*

With thanks to contributing family members



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#1

**Cherry Tomatoes
and Cucumber
Rounds with
Herbed Tuna Filling**

Makes about 40

2 6-ounce cans tuna in water, well drained 1/2
cup plain nonfat yogurt
1/2 cup minced shallots
6 tablespoons chopped fresh mint
6 tablespoons chopped fresh parsley 4
garlic cloves, minced
3 tablespoons fresh lemon juice 1
teaspoon ground cumin
20 cherry tomatoes
1 English hothouse cucumber

Place tuna in medium bowl. Flake with fork. Mix in yogurt and next 6 ingredients. Season with salt and pepper. Cut off 1/4 inch from tops of tomatoes. Gently squeeze out seeds. Cut thin slices from bottoms of tomatoes so that they will stand upright. Turn tomatoes top side up. Using small knife or melon baller, scoop out insides of tomatoes. Using tines of fork, score sides of cucumber lengthwise. Cut into 1/2-inch-thick rounds. Using melon baller, scoop out some seeds in center of each round being careful not to scoop through bottom. Spoon tuna into tomatoes and onto cucumber rounds.

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#2

Asparagus Tart *ala Vonschweinitz*

4 Servings

1 All Ready Pie Crust (half of 15-ounce package), room temperature 1
teaspoon all purpose flour

14 ounces asparagus, each spear trimmed to 3 inches long 2/3 cup
half and half

2 eggs

1/2 cup freshly grated Parmesan cheese (about 4 ounces) 1
tablespoon chopped fresh tarragon or 1 teaspoon dried 1/2
teaspoon salt

Preheat oven to 450 degrees. Open crust on work surface. Press out any
cracks. Rub with flour. Arrange dough, flour side down, in 9- inch-diameter
tart pan with removable bottom. Press dough into pan. Fold excess dough
border over to form double-thick sides. Pierce dough all over with fork.
Bake until golden, about 15 minutes. Cool on rack. Reduce oven
temperature to 375 degrees.

Cook asparagus in pot of boiling salted water until just crisp-tender, about
4 minutes. Drain well. Place on paper towels. Mix half and half, eggs,
cheese, tarragon and salt in bowl. Season with pepper. Arrange asparagus
in spoke-of-wheel fashion in crust, tips toward edge and ends meeting in
center. Pour custard over. Bake until tart puffs and top browns, about 35
minutes. Cool slightly.

#3

Vonschweinitzman Punch

12 Servings

4 cups chilled orange juice
1 cup milk
3 tablespoons sugar
2 teaspoons grated orange peel 1/2
teaspoon ground nutmeg
1 cup chilled sparkling water 1
quart orange sherbert

Combine 4 cups orange juice, 1 cup milk, 3 tablespoons sugar, orange peel and nutmeg in large pitcher. Mix until sugar dissoves. Pour sparkling water into orange juice mixture and stir to blend.

Scoop sherbert into large glass punch bowl. Pour punch over and serve immediately.



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#4

Cranberry- Buttermilk Scones

Makes 16

3 cups unbleached all purpose flour 1/4
cup plus 2 teaspoons sugar
1 3/4 teaspoons baking powder 1/4
teaspoon salt
10 tablespoons (1 1/4 sticks) chilled unsalted butter, cut into small pieces
3/4 cup dried cranberries
1/2 cup buttermilk
3 large eggs
1 teaspoon water

Position rack in center of oven and preheat to 375 degrees. Butter two 9-inch-diameter cake pans. Combine flour, 1/4 cup sugar, baking powder and salt in large bowl. Add butter, rub in with fingertips until mixture resembles coarse meal. Add cranberries. Whisk buttermilk and 2 eggs in small bowl. Stir into dry ingredients. Turn out onto floured surface. Knead gently just until soft dough forms.

Divide dough into 2 pieces. Form each piece into ball. Transfer each ball to 1 prepared pan; press out dough into 8-inch-diameter round.

Using sharp knife, score top of each round into 8 wedges. Whisk remaining egg with 1 teaspoon water in small bowl. Brush mixture over scones.

Sprinkle with 2 teaspoons sugar.

Bake scones until golden, about 30 minutes. Cool 5 minutes. Invert scones onto platters. Turn right side up. Cut along score marks.

Serve warm

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#5

**Corn, Sausage
and Bell Pepper
Chowder**

6 Servings

2 tablespoons (1/4 stick) butter 1
1/2 cups chopped onion
1 medium-sized red bell pepper, seeded, chopped 1/2
medium-size green bell pepper, seeded, chopped
1 1/2 teaspoons chopped garlic
2 cups canned low-salt chicken broth
1 pound red-skinned potatoes, cut into 1/2-inch pieces 1/4
teaspoon (or more) ground white pepper
1/4 teaspoon ground cumin
3 1/2 cups frozen corn, thawed
4 ounces fully cooked kielbasa sausage, cut into 1/4-inch-thick rounds, each
round halved
1/3 cup (or more) milk
1/3 cup whipping cream

Melt butter in heavy large Dutch oven over medium-high heat. Add onion, both bell peppers and garlic and saute until peppers are tender, about 15 minutes. Add broth, potatoes, 1/4 teaspoon white pepper and cumin. Bring to boil. Reduce heat and simmer until potatoes are tender, about 30 minutes.

Puree half of corn in processor. Add pureed corn, remaining corn, sausage, 1/3 cup milk and cream to chowder. Simmer until flavors are blended, about 20 minutes. Season chowder to taste with salt and more white pepper, if desired.

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#6

Farfalle with Pesto and Tomatoes

8 Servings

3 cups (packed) fresh basil leaves (about 6 bunches) 1/2
cup plus 2 tablespoons olive oil

1/3 cup pine nuts

3 large garlic cloves, chopped

1 1/4 cups grated Parmesan cheese (about 4 ounces) 1 1/2

pounds farfalle (bow-tie) pasta

3 cups chopped seeded plum tomatoes (about 1 1/4 pounds) Fresh basil
sprigs

Combine first 4 ingredients in processor. Blend until smooth. Transfer to
small bowl. Mix in 3/4 cup cheese. Season with salt and peppe .

Cook pasta in large pot of boiling salted water until just tender but still firm to
bite. Drain pasta, reserving 1/2 cup cooking liquid. Return pasta to same pot.
Add 1 cup pesto and reserved 1/2 cup cooking liquid; toss to blend. Mix in
tomatoes. Season with salt and pepper. Transfer pasta to serving bowl.
Sprinkle with remaining 1/2 cup cheese. Garnish with basil sprigs, if desired.



#7

Scrambled Eggs with Onions and Smoked Salmon

Serves 4

12 Eggs
2 Tablespoons fresh chopped dill 1/2
Teaspoon salt
1 1/2 Tablespoon butter
3/4 Cup thinly sliced Vidalia onion
2 Tablespoons cream cheese
3 Ounces smoked salmon cut into small chunks

1. Whisk eggs, 1 tablespoon of the chopped dill salt & pepper in a large bowl.
2. Melt 1 tablespoon butter in a large non-stick skillet over medium- high heat.
3. Saute onion until they begin to soften (about 3-4 minutes) then add salmon and saute for another 1 minute.
4. Add egg mixture, reduce heat to medium heat and stir until eggs begin to set (about 2 minutes).
5. Dot eggs with bits of cream cheese and continue to cook until cream cheese melts (about 1-2 minutes).
6. Serve immediately.



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#8

Seafood Quiche for Vonschweinitz

8 Servings

Crust:

1 1/4 cups all purpose flour 1/4

teaspoon salt

1/4 cup (1/2 stick) chilled unsalted butter, cut into pieces 1/4

cup chilled solid vegetable shortening, cut into pieces 4

tablespoons (about) ice water

Filling:

1 1/2 tablespoon butter 3

shallots, minced

1/2 pound medium uncooked shrimp. peeled, deveined 1/3

pound bay scallops, connective tissue removed

1 cup cooked crabmeat 1

cup whipping cream 1/2

cup milk

1/2 cup minced fresh Italian parsley 3

large eggs

2 egg yolks

1 teaspoon minced fresh tarragon or 1/4 teaspoon dried, crumbled 1

teaspoon grated lemon peel

1 teaspoon salt

1/4 teaspoon pepper

1 1/4 cups packed grated Monterey Jack cheese (about 5 ounces)

For Crust: Combine flour and salt in processor. Add chilled unsalted butter and shortening and blend using on/off turns until mixture resembles coarse meal. Mix in enough water by tablespoons until dough begins to clump together. Gather dough into ball; flatten into disk. Wrap tightly in plastic and refrigerate 30 minutes.

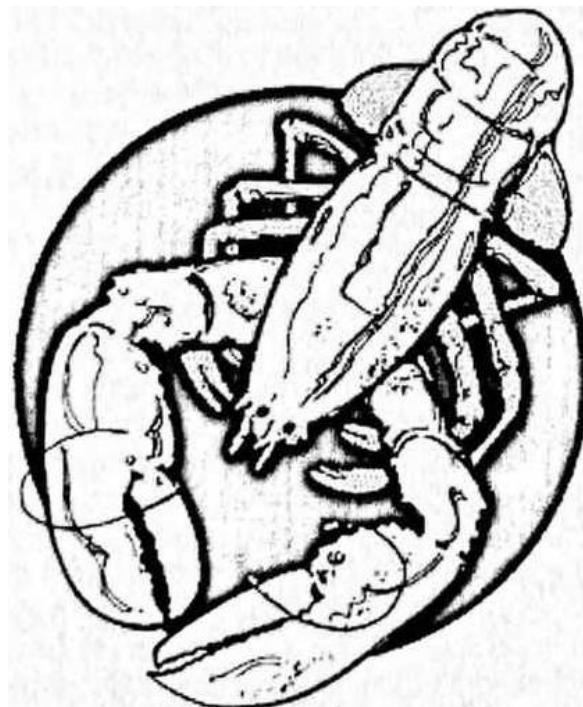
The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook

Preheat oven to 375 degrees. Roll out dough on lightly floured surface to 15x12-inch rectangle. Transfer dough to 12x7 1/2 x1 1/2- inch baking dish, pressing dough up sides. Trim and crimp edges decoratively. Freeze crust 15 minutes. Line crust with foil. Fill with dried beans or pie weights. Bake until sides are set, about 15 minutes. Remove foil and beans and bake crust until golden brown, about 15 minutes more. Cool.

For Filling: Preheat oven to 375 degrees. Melt butter in heavy large skillet over medium heat. Add minced shallots and saute 3 minutes. Add shrimp and scallops and saute 2 minutes. Mix in crabmeat.

Transfer seafood mixture to sieve and let drain. Whisk whipping cream, milk, minced parsley, whole eggs, 2 egg yolks, minced fresh tarragon, grated lemon peel, salt and pepper in large bowl to blend, Mix in seafood mixture and Monterey Jack cheese.

Ladle filling into crust. Bake until custard is set, about 45 minutes. Cool 20 minutes. Cut into squares and serve.



#9

Grilled Sirloin Steaks with Blue Cheese-Walnut Butter

6 Servings

6 ounces blue cheese, crumbled (about 1 1/3 cups)

4 tablespoons (1/2 stick) butter, room temperature
2 tablespoons chopped fresh Italian parsley

3/4 teaspoon plus 1 tablespoon dried rosemary, finely crumbled
1/4 cup chopped toasted walnuts (about 1 ounce)

6 large garlic cloves, peeled

1/2 teaspoons salt

1 1/2 teaspoons ground black pepper

2 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pound top sirloin steaks (1 inch thick)

Combine cheese, butter, parsley and 3/4 teaspoon rosemary in medium bowl. Stir to blend well. Mix in walnuts. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Transfer blue cheese butter to small bowl.

Combine 1 tablespoon rosemary, garlic, salt and pepper in processor. Blend until mixture resembles coarse paste. Pat steaks dry. Place in large baking dish. Rub 2 teaspoons of garlic paste on each side of each steak. Cover and let stand 1 hour at room temperature.

Prepare barbecue (medium-high heat). Grill steaks to desired doneness, about 5 minutes per side for medium-rare. Transfer steaks to platter and let stand 5 minutes. Cut each steak into 3 equal portions. Top each portion with a spoonful of blue cheese butter and serve.

The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook**#10****Chocolate- [**
Raspberry
Brownies
Vonschweinitz [
style [

Makes 2 dozen

1 cup (2 sticks) unsalted butter
5 ounces unsweetened chocolate, chopped 2
cups sugar
4 large eggs
2 teaspoons vanilla extract
1 1/4 cups unbleached all purpose flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup chopped toasted walnuts {about 4 ounces} 1/2 cup
raspberry preserves

Butter 13x9x2-inch baking pan. Melt butter and chocolate in heavy large
saucepan over low heat, stirring constantly until smooth.
Remove from heat. Whisk in sugar, then eggs and vanilla. Mix flour, baking
powder and salt in small bowl. Add chocolate mixture and
whisk to blend. Stir in nuts.

Pour 2 cups batter into pan. Freeze until firm, about 10 minutes. Preheat
oven to 350 degrees. Spread preserves over brownie batter in pan. Spoon
remaining batter over. Let stand 20 minutes at room temperature to thaw
bottom layer.

Bake brownies until tester inserted into center comes out clean, about 35
minutes. Transfer to rack and cool. Cut brownies into squares.

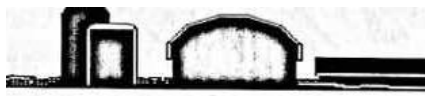
The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook

*The Vonschweinitz Family Cookbook
relishes and savors the exquisite tastes
of Vonschweinitz readers. Send in your
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**The Vonschweinitz Family Cookbook
1181 S. Parker Rd #105
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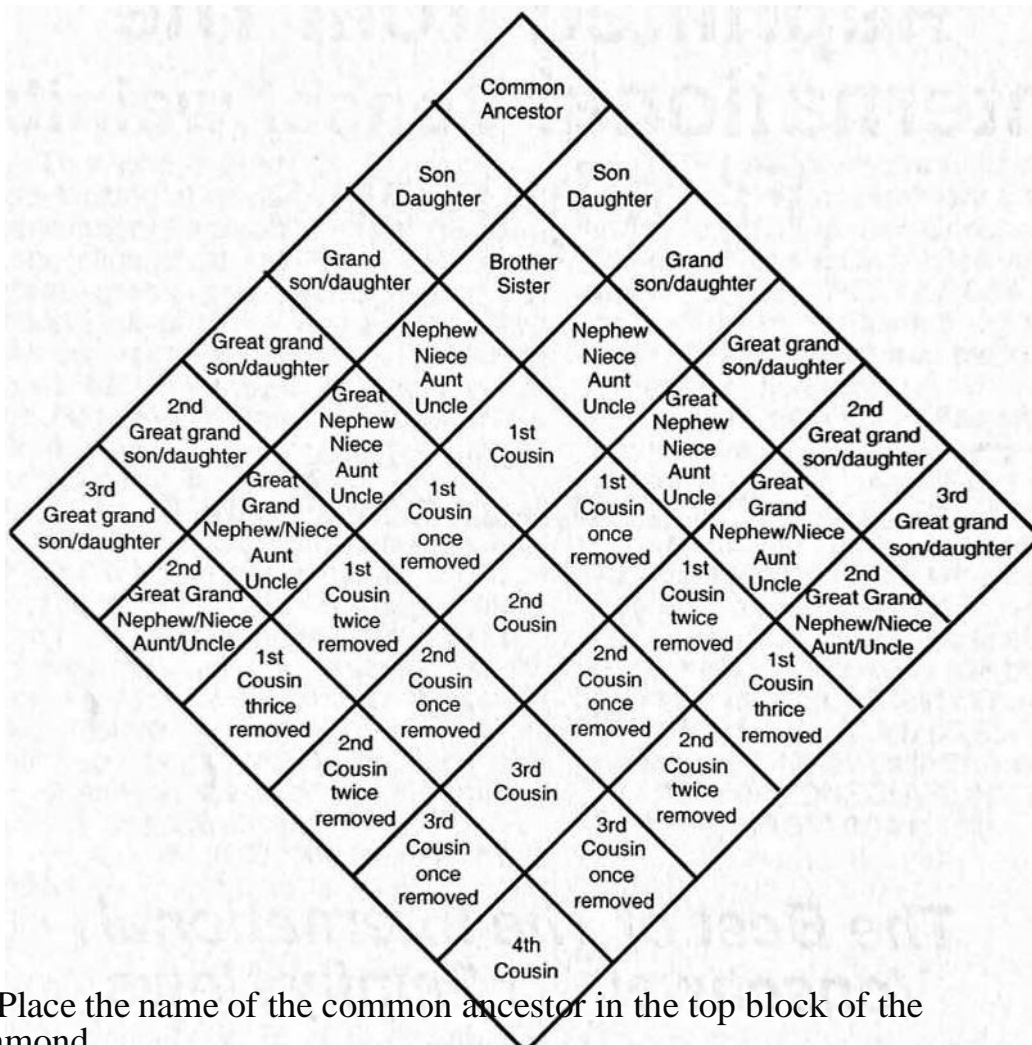
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Family News



*The Best of The International
Vonschweinitz Family News*

The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook

Identifying that ¹¹Kissin¹ Vonschweinitz Cousin¹¹ Vonschweinitz relationship chart



1/ Place the name of the common ancestor in the top block of the diamond.

2/ Locate the position of yourself, or the family member, in the blocks on the top left side of the diamond.

3/ Locate the position of the person whose relationship you are searching by finding his/her position in the blocks on the top right side of the diamond.

4/ Your relationship will be where the two rows intersect.

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Six Jillion Vonschweinitz Family Members ???

4,398,046,511,104 TONS OF ANCESTORS

By Maxwell MacMaster

This whole thing got started as I was looking at an ad for one of those 9 generation Ancestry Charts. A nine generation chart has 256 great, great, great, great, great grandparents out there - all of which are absolute key players in one's existence. If one of those 128 Great (6) Grandpas didn't go for the twinkle in one of those Great (6) Grandmas' eyes - poof! I wink out of existence.

These 256 individuals were all living here in the U.S. and Europe around 1808 (20 years per generation). Their grandparents had seen independence in 1776. Their grandchildren would live through the Civil War. I only know the name of 2 of my 256 ancestors nine generations ago, yet they were all absolute key players!

It was at this point that I started playing with the computer.

Hmm, in 1492 "when Columbus sailed the ocean blue" there were

33,554,432 Vonschweinitz members (well, let's just call them key ancestors.) In 1066, William the Conqueror was "doing in" the British Isles and there were 70,368,744,177,664 family ancestors. Hmm, something is wrong here. There weren't that many folks on the earth at that time.

Your 47 generation Ancestry Chart probably would have lots and lots of duplicate ancestors. Fred and Alice the Conqueror Vonschweinitz might appear millions of times on the last row of your 47 generation chart as their descendants intermarried.

Do you know that: If you lined up all these ancestors head to toe (assuming that they averaged 5 feet in height) that they would make a line 66,637,068,350 miles long!?! Their collective weight (at 135 lbs. per VONSCHWEINITZ) would be 4,398,046,511,104 tons!!!



The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook***TONS OF ANCESTORS***

So Whose on your 47 Generation Vonschweinitz Ancestry Chart?

5 catagores

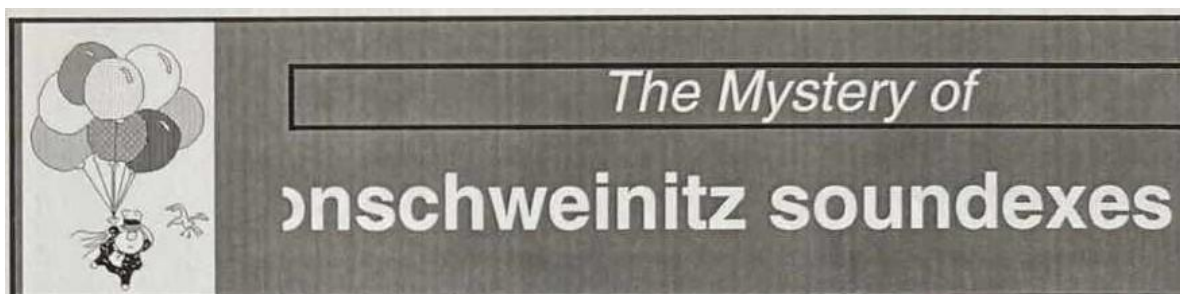
1/ Folks named Vonschweinitz. Obviously the largest number of surnames would be named Vonschweinitz. There should be one in every generation but the further back you go you will find an increasing number of folks named in each generation do to the "kissin cousin" factor.

2/ Folks with the soundex . These are people that don't know how to spell Vonschweinitz . Over the years Smith gets renamed Smyth, etc. This kind of change is a result of language change, lack of ability to spell correctly, accents, and many other reasons. Early in the 20th century, a number of American linguists got together and developed the Soundex system (see artical page 6) which catagorizes surnames and puts VAINWAGEN., VANAACKEN.,and VANAACKEN. in the same list as Vonschweinitz.

3/ Valley or Allied names. Back in the olden days, families often lived in regions (Valleys) and seldom wandered out of this region. Here in the U.S. these valleys contained the Hatfields and McCoys, the Cartwright fictional families of the Bonanza, etc. In Europe there were like situations. These folks that were living near each other, not only shot at each other (seldom) but married (more likely) each other. This catagory is called Allied or Valley Names. On your family chart you may see them as a number of your Vonschweinitz ancestors that married into a same surname family. This same surname family is most likely a bunch of sisters, brothers and cousins that lived nearby.

4/ Unrelated names. Adoptions, bad record keeping, illigitimacy always contribute to an ancestry chart. If you do a DNA project (now done by BYU and others) and find out your not actually a descendant of William the Conqueror --- blame to catagory 4.

5/Everybody else. All those folks who married into the family and aren't listed above. These people and their bloodlines contribute to your blood lines equally.



Soundex names can be thought of as various misspellings of your name - VONSCHWEINITZ- like VAINESMAN and VAINGANKAR and VAINUISNORMAN. You've always thought that somehow these guys are distant relatives, but never knew for sure.

Soundex scholars were trying to identify all possible variations of all names - for the use by various list users, one of which were genealogists. They developed a scientific system the rules of which are:

- * The letters a, e, i, o, u, y, w, and h are not coded.
- * The first letter of the surname is not coded.
- * If several surnames have the same code, they will be grouped alphabetically by given name.
- * Some prefixes are not coded: le, di, du, van, von, etc.

NO NUMBER IS ASSIGNED TO THE FIRST LETTER OF THE SURNAME!

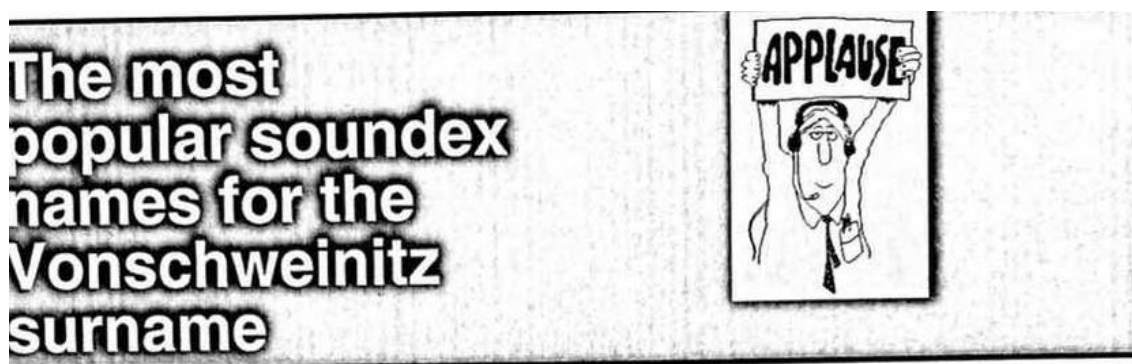
Code Key Letters and Equivalents:

1. b, p, f, v
2. c, s, k, g, j, q, x, z
3. d, t
4. l
5. m, n
6. r

Thus, VONSCHWEINITZ is coded



The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook



	VANASEN	VAN CAM
VAINESMAN	VANASIN	VANCAMENHOUT
VAINGANKAR	VANASSEM	VANCAMERICK
VAINUISNORMAN	VANASSEN	VANCAMERIK
VAINWAGEN	VANASSEDELFT	VANCAMFORT
VANAACKEN	VANASSEDELST	VANCAMMON
VANAACKEN	VANASSENDERP	VANCAMP
VANACKEN	VANAUCEN	VANCAMPBELL
VANAGEN	VANAUCKEN	VANCAMPE
VANAGENEN	VANAUKEN	VANCAMPEN
VANAGIENE	VANAUKIN	VANCAMPENHOUD
VANAGUNAS	VANAWKEN	VANCAMPENHOUT
VANA IKEN	VANAXEN	VANCAMPES
VANAKEN	VANCAEM	VANCAMPIN
VANAKIN	VANCAEMERBEKE	VANCAN
VANASANTAKUL	VANCAENEGHEM	VANCANAGAN

Now that you've checked out the above list and you're saying that about 90% of the names can't possibly be a relative -- possibly true -- keep in mind ...

Most immigrants arrived with a European accent. Most of the immigrant clerks that processed them would register their name as what they heard. (As best as they could spell it).

There was some lack of communication between the clerk and the ancestor.

The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook
The top 10 Vonschweinitz Family Jokes

Extracted from ...

The Vonschweinitz Family Joke Book

With thanks to contributing family members



ROASTING HELGA VONSCHWEINITZ

The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook**#1**

A bashful! Vonschweinitz decides to go on a blind date but he is a little worried about going out with someone he's never seen before.

"What do I do if she's ugly? I'll be stuck with her all night."

"Don't worry," his buddy says, "just go up to her door and meet her first. If you like what you see then everything goes as planned. If you don't just shout Aaaaaauuggghhh! and fake an asthma attack."

So that night, he knocks at the girl's door and when she comes out he is awestruck at how beautiful and sexy she is.

He's about to speak when the girl suddenly shouts...



"Aaaaaauuggghhh!"

#2

A blonde and a brunette are watching the 6:00 clock news and a man is tempting to jump off the roof of a building. The brunette turns to the blonde and says I'll bet you twenty dollars he jumps, sure enough he jumps. The blonde then turns and hands the brunette twenty dollars. The brunette gives the money back and says I can't take your money. I saw the 5:00 news. The blonde then replies so did I, but I didn't think he would jump again.



The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook #3

After being away on business for a week before Christmas, a Vonschweinitz thought it would be nice to bring his wife a little gift. "How about some perfume?" he asked the cosmetics clerk. She showed him a bottle costing \$50. "That's a bit much," said this Vonschweinitz, so she returned with a smaller bottle for \$30. "That's still quite a bit," Our relative groused. Growing disgusted, the clerk brought out a tiny \$15 bottle. He grew agitated, "What I mean," he said, "is I'd like to see something real cheap." So the clerk handed him a mirror.

#4

A young man was walking through a supermarket to pick up a few things when he noticed an old lady following him around. Thinking nothing of it, he ignored her and continued on. Finally, he went to the checkout line, but she got in front of him.

"Pardon me," she said, "I'm sorry if my staring at you has made you feel uncomfortable. It's just that you look just like my son, who I haven't seen in a long time." "That's a shame," replied the young man, "is there anything I can do for you?"

"Yes," she said, "as I'm leaving, can you say 'Good-bye, Mother!' It would make me feel so much better."

"Sure," answered the young man.

As the old woman was leaving, he called out, "Good-bye, Mother!"

As he stepped up to the checkout counter, he saw that his total was \$127.50. "How can that be?" he asked, "I only purchased a few things!"

"Your mother said that you would pay for her," the clerk replied.



The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook

#5

Four Catholic Vonschweinitz women were sitting around a table sipping tea one afternoon when the first woman announced, "My son is a priest. When he walks into a room women call him 'father'." The women nodded and the second Vonschweinitz exclaimed, "My son is a bishop. When he walks into a room women call him 'most reverent'." Again, the women nodded their approval and the third Vonschweinitz added, "My son is a Cardinal. When he enters a room the women call him 'your eminence'." The women nodded and turned to the fourth as if to ask "Well?". The fourth woman calmly sipped her tea and then replied, "My son is 6'4" with broad shoulders, dark eyes, is well dressed, and is very attractive. When he walks into the room the women say 'Oh my God!'."

#6

A farmer Vonschweinitz and his brand new bride were riding home from the chapel in a wagon pulled by a team of horses, when the older horse stumbled.

The Vonschweinitz said, "That's once."

A little further along, the poor old horse stumbled again. The farmer said, "That's twice."

After a little while the poor old horse stumbled again. The Vonschweinitz didn't say anything, but reached under the seat, pulled out a shotgun and shot the horse.

His brand new bride raised all kind of hell with him, telling him, "That was an awful thing to do."

The farmer looked at her and said, "That's once."



The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook**#7**

Jesus and the devil were arguing about which of them was the better computer programmer. They decide to hold a competition to settle the matter once and for all. They find an impartial judge, and decide that they will both start from scratch, and at the end of 3 hours, the more impressive program will win.

The judge gives the command to start, and they both begin typing away.

The first hour passes, and they are still furiously typing. Hour two goes by, and both participants are sweating. The end of the third hour approaches, and the judge gives the 5-minute warning. Suddenly, ZAP! The power goes out, and both monitors go blank. A couple of minutes later, the power returns.

Before the 2 can begin pounding the keys again, the judge then announces that time is up. He walks over to the devil, and asks to see what he has done. The devil shrugs, and says he doesn't have anything- all his work was erased when the power shut off.

Then the judge walks over to Jesus. Jesus types a command line, and a beautiful picture of Noah and the ark appear on the screen. Then pairs of animals begin walking across the screen, and entering the ark. The devil was stunned. He stood with his mouth open, and the judge declared Jesus to be the winner. The shocked devil says to the judge that Jesus must have cheated, how else could he have done that. The judge just smiles, and says

"It's simple. Jesus Saves!"



The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook

#8

One day in the Garden of Eden, Eve calls out to God, "Lord, I have a problem!" "What's the problem, Eve?" "Lord, I know you've created me and have provided this beautiful garden and all of these wonderful animals, and that hilarious comedy snake, but I'm just not happy." "Why is that, Eve?" came the reply from above. "Lord, I am lonely. And I'm sick to death of apples." "Well, Eve, in that case, I have a solution. I shall create a man for you."

"What's a 'man', Lord?" "This man will be a flawed creature, with aggressive tendencies, an enormous ego and an inability to empathize or listen to you properly. All in all, he'll give you a hard time. But, he'll be bigger and faster and more muscular than you. He'll be really good at fighting and kicking a ball about and hunting fleet-footed ruminants, and not altogether bad in the sack." "Sounds great," says Eve, with an ironically raised eyebrow.

"Yeah, well. He's better than a poke in the eye with a burnt stick. But, you can have him on one condition." "What's that, Lord?"

"You'll have to let him believe that I made him first:

#9

Earring Steve is at work one day when he notices that his co-worker, a Vonschweinitz family member, is wearing an earring. This man knows his co-worker to be a normally conservative fellow, and is curious about his sudden change in "fashion sense."

"Hey Joe Vonschweinitz, he yells out - I didn't know you were into earrings."

"Don't make such a big deal out of it,...it's only an earring." Says Joe Vonschweinitz sheepishly.

"No really," probes Steve, "How long have you been wearing one?" "Ever since my wife, Becky, found it in our bed."



The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook**#10**

An airplane full of a shipment of Pepsi flying over Africa had a malfunction, and went down. A few weeks later, Pepsi Company sent a rescue plane. They searched the area and found a tribe of cannibals. They walked up to the Chief of the tribe and asked him if he knew anything about the crash. The Chief said, "Yeah." When asked where the crew was, the Chief replied, "We ate the crew, and we drank the Pepsi." The Rescue crew were shocked.

One man asked, "Did you eat their legs?"

The chief replied, "We ate their legs, and we drank the Pepsi."

Another rescuer asked, "Did you eat their arms?"

The Chief said, "We ate their arms, and we drank the Pepsi."

After looking totally perplexed for a minute, a third asked, "Did you.. you know...eat their...'things'?"

The chief says, "No." "No?" asked

the rescuer.

"No," replied the Chief, "'THINGS' go better with Coke."



Here are your first 2 editions of the International Vonschweinitz Family News



enjoy I

Your next two editions will arrive by mail during the year

The International Vonschweinitz Family News

(The Voice of American Vonschweinitz Households)



Vonschweinitz Heraldry ?



So whats' Heraldry ?

Heraldry is the study of a system of symbols used to represent individuals, families, countries, and such institutions as churches and universities. The basic heraldic symbol is an emblem called a coat of arms, often known simply as arms.

Coats of arms were originally used on the shields of knights.

Heraldry is related to similar systems of symbolism, such as seals and flags. It also is connected with genealogy, the study of family history.

The development of heraldry

Beginnings. The first coats of arms appeared during the early 1100's. They were used by Christian knights from western Europe who fought in a series of military campaigns called the Crusades. The Europeans wanted to regain control of Palestine from the Muslims. The knights wore heavy metal armor during battle, and helmets covered their faces. They displayed coats of arms on their shields and flags so their followers could recognize them on the battlefield.



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Page2

The Vonschweinitz Family News



The Vonschweinitz Family News

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Network



CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

The Vonschweinitz Family news may not be the last publication in America to not have a web site but we are pretty close.

However, in conjunction with other family news newsletters, we are currently building --

WWW.Ourfamilynewsletter.net

Eventually we hope you have your family newsletter on line along with family chat rooms. cross E-mailing capacities, and a bundle of other Vonschweinitz family services.

Going hand in hand with this we are also building...

WWW.Ourtam.lyyearbook.com

...where we can have on line, The current Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook and have available the huge databases we have on the Vonschweinitz family.

At the time of this writing, both sites are registered up and working but little as been put in.

Be patient.

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The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook
Page 3 **The Vonschweinitz Family News**

The dexter and sinister side of heraldry



Heraldry also served as a means of identification in civilian life. European societies were governed by a political and military system known as feudalism. Under feudalism, landowning nobles gave other nobles possession but not ownership of land in exchange for their military and other services. The upper classes consisted of royalty, nobility, and clergy. Members of these classes identified their possessions and official documents by marking them with their coats of arms. The common people did not have coats of arms.

Expansion. By the 1200's, heraldry had become firmly established as a system of identification. Upper-class families passed their coats of arms down from one generation to the next. By custom, and eventually by heraldic law, no two families could use the same coat of arms. The many heraldic designs, plus the possible confusion among them, led to the development of a group of men who regulated such matters. This class consisted of official messengers called heralds

At first, the heralds carried messages between princes and armies, announced and directed tournaments, and conducted certain ceremonies. The heralds had to know one knight from another to perform their duties, and heraldic symbols provided the necessary identification.

The duties of the heralds increased as heraldry expanded to include more and more families. For example, the heralds became responsible for keeping track of families and their coats of arms. In addition, heralds made books called armorials, in which they recorded the designs of coats of arms. They also developed a special language known as blazonry for describing the arms. In blazonry; the dexter side of a shield is the right side from the wearer's viewpoint, and the sinister side is the left side.

TO PAGE 4



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The colors and the representations of metals or furs used on a coat of arms are called tinctures. They include argent (silver or white), azure (blue), gules (red), or (gold), and sable (black).

After feudalism. During the 1200's and 1300's, feudalism began to decline in most European nations. At about the same time, armies developed new methods of warfare that did not require the use of coats of arms. However, heraldic symbols remained important in tournaments and in some ceremonies. The emblems served as decorations at such events and showed the importance of those who used them.

Heraldry today. Most nations have abolished heraldry and other social privileges that once belonged to the upper classes. However, some people in such countries as the United Kingdom and South Africa still use heraldic symbols to show their ancestry. In England, the College of Arms, also known as the Herald's College, decides who has the right to use a coat of arms. The college, established in 1484 by King Richard III, also chooses the elements that must appear on the emblem.

The governments of many nations, states, provinces, cities, and towns have coats of arms. The use of the emblems by governments is called civil heraldry. Some international organizations also have coats of arms.

In the United States, anyone may create and use a coat of arms. Such a self-created emblem is called arms of assumption.

Many coats of arms for common family names are sold in the United States and Canada, but few Vonschweinitz Coats are authentic.

Make your own Vonschweinitz Coat of Arms

By the late 1400's, heralds had established certain rules that affected the design of a coat of arms. These rules later came to be known as the laws of heraldry. The rules discussed in this article are those of England.

The basic element of any coat of arms is the shield, also known as the escutcheon. A coat of arms, sometimes called a heraldic achievement, may include certain accessories to the shield. For example, there may be a helmet above the shield and, on top of that, a crest. A cape, known as a mantling, may be attached to the helmet or draped around the shield. Many coats of arms have an accessory called a supporter on each side of the shield. Most supporters are animals or human beings.

Most coats of arms include an object or figure called a charge on the shield. Animals and plants are the most common charges, but they may not look as they do in nature. For example, a lion may be shown couped (with the tips of its head or limbs cut off). Gods, people, monsters, and certain lifeless objects are also used as charges. The shield and all accessories stand on a base, known as the compartment, or above a motto which is called the device.

A family's coat of arms may indicate the cadency (status) of individual members or of different branches of the family. Symbols called marks of cadency designate these family relationships. For example, each son in a family uses a different, personal symbol to show his order of birth.

Famous (??) Quotables

"Talk not of wasted affection! Affection never was wasted..."

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

"We seldom attribute common sense except to those who agree with us."

Francois De La Rochefoucauld

"If all pulled in one direction, the world would keel over."

Yiddish Proverb

"Age is not a handicap. Age is but a number. It is how you use it."

Ethe) Payne

"America is not a blanket woven from one thread, one color, one cloth."

Jesse Jackson

"American youth attributes much more importance to arriving at driver's license age than at voting age."

Marshall McLuhan

"Procrastination is the art of keeping up with yesterday."

Don Marquis

"The problem with being punctual is that nobody's there to appreciate it."

Franklin P. Jones

"If you want the rainbow, you gotta put up with the rain."

Dolly Parton

"I have often thought that if there had been a good rap group around in those days, I might have chosen a career in music instead of politics."

Richard Nixon

"The supreme reality of our time is...the vulnerability of this planet."

John F. Kennedy

"Be always sure you are right -- then go ahead."

Davy Crockett

The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook

Page6

The Vonschweinitz Family News



Finding Biological Parents

by K Steele

In all of us there is a hunger, marrow deep, to know our heritage - to know who we are and where we came from. Without this enriching knowledge, there is a hollow yearning. No matter what our attainments in life, there is still a vacuum, an emptiness, and the most disquieting loneliness.

-Alex Haley

My sister recently got married at the church where her husband first met his adoptive parents as a child. Today, like many other adopted children, he is attempting to locate his biological parents. It's not an easy task. In a society where lawsuits are used as weapons that can inflict years of pain and suffering, many people don't want to get involved. Even our laws present a barrier as most adoptive birth records are untouchable. With all these hurdles, why search for a person who gave you up in the first place? Because. Because you always want to know why. Because we all want to know where we came from. Because no matter how loving and caring your adoptive parents are, you always want to meet your biological parents.

Many people have conducted successful searches and have discovered not only a new family, but many new friends, too. It may be a long road, but conducting a search for your biological parents, if you really want to, can answer many of those questions that have loomed in your head for years.

Mary Ruth Wotherspoon, author of *So Here I Am! But, Where Did I Come From, An Adoptee's Search for Identity*, offers some words of wisdom to help you with your search:

"Don't offend the people who love you most." "Never lose sight of your goal."

"Start with the familiar." "Check and recheck the records." "Obtain an original birth certificate."

"Locate a reunion registry." "Recruit friends and relatives." "Pursue every tangible lead."

"Thank people for their contribution." "Keep notes of your research."



to next page

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Although these pointers don't guarantee success in finding your biological parents, they worked for Ms. Wotherspoon who, after ten years of searching, was reunited with biological siblings.

Looking for your biological parents isn't always an easy task. You may encounter lots of dead ends and unanswered questions. However, the day you discover those that are biologically related to you, may be the happiest day of your life.

Many organizations exist that help people answer their adoption questions.

Adoptee Liberty Movement Association PO Box 727
Radio City Station
New York NY 10101-2727
(212) 581-1568

Adoptees Search Rights Association Xenia OH 45385
Contact: Nelda Gladden (419) 855-8439

Concerned United Birth Parents 2000
Walker Street
Des Moines IA 50317

Adoptees and Birthparents in Search PO Box 5551
West Columbia SC 29171
Contact: Karen Connor (803) 796-4508

International Soundex Reunion Registry
PO Box 2312
Carson City NV 89111
(505) 293-3144

Adoptees Together Rt 1 Box
30-B-5
Climax NC 27233

American Adoption Congress 1000
Connecticut Ave
Washington DC 20036

Adoptees Searching PO Box
1TT4
Anderson SC 29622
(803) 225-0833

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Page 9

The Vonschweinitz Family News

For Your
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Vonschweinitz
Genealogy Corner

How to Organize a Vonschweinitz Family Reunion.

From the staff

It is never too early to start planning your Vonschweinitz family reunion. Your reunion can be as small as a family picnic in a local park or as large as a special weekend with relatives attending from all over the country and even other countries.

The type of Vonschweinitz reunion will be determined by how much contact or networking you have within the family. For your first reunion you may wish to invite those of the local families. With each successful reunion, plans can be made to encourage attendance from those who live farther away.

It does not always have to be inter-related families. You could have a Clan Gathering with others sharing the Vonschweinitz surname. You may even find a long lost relative where you least expect him.

Small or large, there are a number of ways to make your Vonschweinitz reunion memorable. Special events at a family reunion will help to make it unique to those who attend.

You could have different colored name tags for each branch of the family tree represented at the gathering. Sturdy name tags are needed if people have to wear them for more than a couple of hours.

You could have a video buff interview those attending. Have them tell about family memories, special events through the past year or thoughts about just being all together.

When having your reunion at a hotel, try to have a hospitality room or a genealogy room where people can easily meet each other and yet learn more about the VONSCHWEINITZ family. Computer printouts of all the family could be hung on the walls or have someone from each branch be responsible for listing their line of family members. Have family photos, heirlooms or other items of interest displayed in this room. A supply of ancestor charts or family group sheets could be for sale to those who wish to pursue their family history from the material available in the room.

Do consider having a "how to get organized" session for those new at family histories. Set aside time to help those who are interested in researching the family further. If possible, have someone show slides of your ancestor's town, village or country. Be sure to show cemeteries and churches as well as important places of interest.

In large groups there is a tendency to stay around and talk with those we know. Try to mix up the group at tables or plan games to find out who, what or where about different family members.

For all family gatherings, organization, mailing, stationary, phone calls all take money and costs can mount up fast. Be realistic in computing the costs of the gathering. Keep accurate records so that those involved next year can have a good idea of the costs involved even if some of the costs were donated. For reunions to be successful and grow, there has to be one person with good organizational skills along with a support committee willing to give time to the family. If your family is spread throughout the country, you may wish to consider dividing up into area units with a contact person in each of the areas.



Forgetting William the Conqueror

Remembrances

With Mario

There aren't any more epic events, that I have experienced for me to write about. Lots happened but none that affected my life like the Depression and World War II. I just raised a family of three boys and one girl and when the youngest was in the second grade I went back to work. I always liked offices better than housekeeping.

Now that I am not doing either I have been thinking. I have been pondering genes. I have not traced my own ancestry because being female I am always mad that genealogy seems to go through the male line. I don't think this is always dependable.

I think of the miracle that is me. The only reason I am here is because there were two people who contributed to me from way back in time. I know my father and mother didn't have the entire field to themselves. There were the four grandparents, the eight great grandparents, the sixteen great great grandparents, etc., etc., etc. So why is my father's bloodline any more important to what made me than my great grandmother's? I must have hundreds of ancestors.

There are probably people who think *OR* hope they are descended from William the Conqueror. My mother was one. I certainly hope that I am not. He and his warriors came over from Normandy and like most conquerors, raped and pillaged England. He defeated King Harold in the Battle of Hastings in 1066 and became King of England. This added French blood to the gene pool which was already confused or perhaps improved the gene pool. The Vikings and the Romans and others had already been through so the Saxons, in residence at that time were probably of mixed heritage too. King William killed off a lot of people and many escaped to Scotland. However, his kingdom in Normandy came under the power of the King of France and he went back to regain his throne. The story is that he fell off his horse and was mortally wounded. So much for William.



The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook**The Vonschweinitz Family News****Page 11****Forgetting William**

So whose genes do I have and how long do genes last? Do they go on forever and, considering all the raping that was done by the conquerors of the world, has the slightly oriental caste that suddenly appeared in my niece and then in two of my children, mean that some of Ghengis Kahn's genes came all the way down to my daughter? All these famous men like Alexander the Great, Atilla the Hun, the Vikings, etc., added genes to the stock pile. It wouldn't probably be their genes, but all their men raped and pillaged, according to history, so they probably covered a lot of territory and a lot of women produced offspring of mixed heritage.

I am not a geneticist so I have no idea how genes work. I don't know if they last through the centuries, if they combine when two people get together and make a new and different gene, or if they die out and new ones come along. I don't know anything about this and think I will read up on it. Of course I should have before I wrote this article -- but I was just wondering what went into making me because I very well may be a mixture of Saxon, Norman, Greek, Roman, Mongol, German, etc. On both my mother and father's side I am supposedly of English descent, but I think more likely I am a mongrel. I do thank all those hundreds of people who carried me on down the line, whatever their nationality. I just don't want any part of that man William.

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(The Voice of American Vonschweinitz Households)



Did Vonschweinitz Family members "cash in" on social security?



Franklin Roosevelt
He started it in 1935



He was

as the 1st beneficiary

17 cents

In all honesty, ERNEST ACKERMAN, Cleveland motorman, (pictured above right), worked only 1 day after the program began - then retired. He put 6 cents in and got 17 cents back. Would we all wish we would receive that 3:1 ratio on what we put in? But that's a different subject.

We do know that President Roosevelt signed The Social Security Act into law on August 14, 1935. In addition to several provisions for general welfare, the new Act created a social insurance program designed to pay retired workers age 65 or older a continuing income after retirement - and we've lived with it ever since.

Vonschweinitz Family members probably would have done better if they had put their social security in the-market but there's a hidden benefit Vonschweinitz surnames have won from the SS Act

See relative article on page 6

The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook



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Editor
Maxwell MacMaster

Asst. Editor
Macintosh



Game plan for 2003 and beyond

This edition introduces a new full page Family News format which will now be our regular format.

In addition you will find a new feature {see page 8 & 9_ that allows you to mail in family information about your branch of the Vonschweinitzfamily in a standard format that we can then scan and put into our family database {and then publish it in future editions of the Vonschweinitz Family News and the Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook}.

We have further decided to eliminate publishing the Vonschweinitz Family Cookbook, the Vonschweinitz Family Jokebook, and The Vonschweinitz Family Journal.

We will continue to publish the News, the Vonschweinitz Archives, and the Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook. Most of the family recipes and jokes will appear in these active publications.

The idea is to get most of our current activities of interest to a Vonschweinitz , in the News or the Yearbook. The Archive book will handle all the genealogical/family history stuff. {see ad - back page},

Hope you enjoy



The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook

The History of Ellis Island

By Maxwell MacMaster



The Early Years

First of all it's Ellis's Island, not Ellis Island. Sam Ellis was a New York merchant at the time of the revolution. Through business dealings he had come into possession of a tiny sand bar in New York harbor called, at the time, Gull Island. Gull Island was about 1/4th the size of present-day Ellis Island, losing even more at high tide. It was uninhabited - shell fisherman reclaimed oysters in its neighborhood -- thus it gained its second name -- oyster island. Young New York couples often used Ellis Island as picnic grounds. They would row over from bustling lower Manhattan for a day's relaxation away from the city.

In 1776 New York was inflamed in the American Revolution. As in all revolutions there were differing opinions as to which side was right. Ironically, Sam Ellis was a loyalist. He sided with King George and was against American independence. The man whose island would someday become a symbol of American freedom had actually sided with the (then) bad guys, England.

Following the revolution, Sam was able to re-enter the mainstream, a difficult task for former loyalists, who were often tarred and feathered for their misplaced political allegiance.

It became apparent to the authorities after the Battle of Brooklyn Heights (England in a rout) that some sort of defense was necessary to protect New York Harbor. Bedloes Island, Governors Island and, finally, Ellis Island were selected for troop garrisons. Sam, whose politics had apparently changed, gave his full support to the plan, seemingly for free.

Sam died in 1794 and title to the Island passed to his grandson. In time the island became more of an arsenal than a garrison. It was somewhat of a political hot potato having an arsenal so close to a major population center. In the 1800's public outcry was heard demanding the closure of the arsenal. Deed to the Island was now confused and further aggravated the situation. Finally, political developments urging the limitation of new immigrants caused the government to develop new policies.

A Changing American Immigration Policy

The earliest Vonschweinitz immigrants became Americans by simply hopping off the boat (and perhaps ducking if the local natives were unfriendly). In fact, little is known for sure about the earliest, colonial-type Vonschweinitz immigrants. The records have gotten very, very dusty.

Following the American Revolution in 1776, the pace of immigration quickened but still, there was little government regulation. From 1776 right up to the Civil War, nearly 100 years later, **all any self-respecting Vonschweinitz had to do to become an American was show up on our shores.** The actual legal citizenship came 5 years later, but there were no restrictions on American immigration for nearly the first 100 years of our nationhood.

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Immigration was actually encouraged for a period during and after the Civil War. The Homestead Act of 1962 guaranteed payment of the prospective immigrants boat fare on a sort of government loan program. This landmark legislation also promised the would be Vonschweinitz citizen that he couldn't be drafted until or unless he became a US citizen. (There was some concern on these matters to our ongoing Civil War; a cause the prospective Vonschweinitz immigrant had no interest).

These enticements led to a huge exodus of the poor, the downtrodden, etc. from Europe. What did they face on arrival?

From Barbara Benton's *Ellis Island*:

"Landing was chaotic. Before 1847 boardinghouse runners, tavern keepers, and peddlers were allowed on board to make bargains directly with the newcomers.

Once on the dock it was worse, with no interference from the police. Immigrants might be cheated while exchanging money, sold tickets to wrong destinations at inflated prices, bilked by all manner of merchants, and enticed to flea-bitten boarding houses where they were

Young women were tempted into moral

danger....."

Castle Garden

In 1855, New York's Castle Garden became the first American immigrant receiving station. Ironically, its original purpose (Ft. Clinton) had been to defend New York from the British. Arriving immigrants would stop at State Island for a medical, and then pass through Castle Garden where there were translators, ticket booths, a hospital, information booths, etc. Originally, Castle Garden had been an island but numerous landfills made it into an appendage of lower Manhattan. Today, I believe the actual land location of old Castle Garden is in Battery Park.

For Vonschweinitz genealogists looking for records of an ancestor who may have passed through Castle Garden - forget it. All the records were lost in the great Ellis Island fire of 1897.

Attempts to regulate immigration began shortly after the "big numbers" started showing up in NY Harbor late in the 1800's. As it is today, the driving force to stop the influx was the established workingman worried about "cheap foreign labor." The unions lobbied the congressmen and the congressmen acted.

In 1882 a head tax came into effect

In 1885 immigrant contract labor was barred.

Ellis Island born

Years Day 1892 a fifteen year old girl from County Cork Island, Annie Moore, became the first immigrant to set foot on Ellis Island.

It was a huge processing plan (the dining room alone seated 1,000 folks). Immigrants would get about a three-minute medical inspection. The next step was the "shrink" who was looking for the "stupid looking" immigrants. (My relatives got caught on that one every time.) They were required to "state their names, ages, do

simple multiplications, etc." Finally the immigrant passed on to "Social Service" which was manned by missionaries, aid societies, moneychangers, ticket offices,

etc.

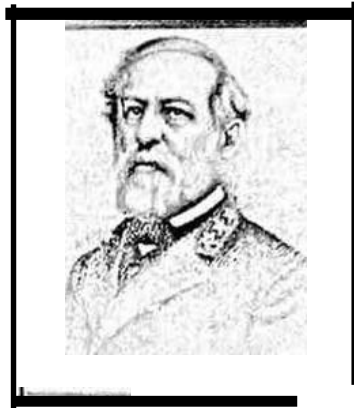
If you were a prospective Vonschweinitz immigrant in 1891 and you were "an idiot, insane, a pauper, likely to become a public charge, suffering from dangerous, contagious, or loathsome diseases, had been convicted of a felony or other infamous crimes, or a polygamist," (conditions not totally unheard of in the Vonschweinitz family), you were barred from entering the country by the immigration Act of 1891.

IN 1897, the original Ellis Island tinderbox (a firetrap according to the days newspapers) burned to the ground. Not to worry, it was immediately rebuilt of brick.



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The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook
**Vonschweinitz Gals with a
southern flavor ...**



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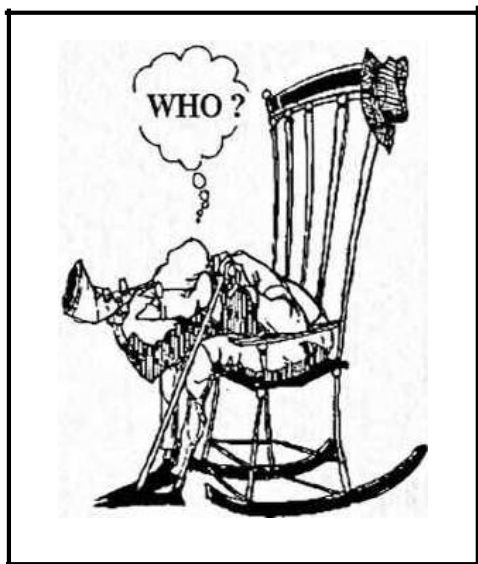
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With nearly 28,000 members in 1,000 local groups in 32 states, France, and Mexico, The United Daughters of the Confederacy originally began as many local groups of women helping needy confederate soldiers and sailors and their families. Today, with a home in the Memorial Building to the Women of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia, the group strives to preserve many of the records and data of the Confederacy. The group has a 2,500 volume library that covers, primarily, the Civil War. Unfortunately, the library is not available for genealogical research. You may, however, keep up with the group's activities through their monthly magazine.

To join, you must be a female over the age of 16 who is a "lineal or collateral blood descendant of men and women who served honorably in the military or civil service of the Confederate States of America or gave material aid to the cause" and have documented proof of ancestry and military service. Admission is granted by invitation only.

The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook
Social Security
First Vonschweinitz members to sign up



Other than the financial remuneration for Vonschweinitz family members, social security has given Vonschweinitz family historians a pretty good source of information on Vonschweinitz births and deaths.

The Family News has obtained the entire list on people surnamed Vonschweinitz. It includes the birth date, death date, and location.

The first family members probably started to sign up in 1935 or 1936.

Here following we list the earliest Vonschweinitz family members, (based on birth dates)(Sorted from earliest to later).

SAMPLE

Not for genealogical purposes

NEWS FROM THE VONSCHWEINITZ FAMILY OF AUSTIN TX



Cedric Vonschweinitz

Born 7/12/01
(Parents Cedric & Amanda Brook)
Died 5/15/67
Mamed Efizabeth Barton 9¹1/32 Children
Cedric JR born 10/15/34
Pearl born 2/13/36
Francis bom 3121 37
Amanda born 8/13/40

A lifelong employee of Delaware,
Lackawanna, & West A lifelong
Resident of Peaoack NJ

Ker's* iA!o on -c-c*, pictured here juacc before bo retclred fr- tcb* ra.i.lroad. Co &-s a.ad put
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VONSCHWEINITZ 6656757

**NEWS FROM THE
VONSCHWEINITZ FAMILY
OF AUSTIN TX**

The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook

The swarms of immigrants continued and the politicians, egged on by the labor unions, continued to try to slow down the avalanche.

In 1903 they even banned "Anarchists" (and raised the head tax again)

In 1907 over 1,150,000 passed through.

If you have ancestors of the Vonschweinitz persuasion (or any other persuasion) that may have passed through Ellis Island (and there were lots of them) the easiest way to check the post 1897 records is through your local LDS library system as they have it all on microfilm.

But the party was coming to an end. In 1907, they raised the head tax again and added imbeciles, feeble minded and prostitutes to the "not welcome" list.

In 1910 they declared immoral aliens as "persona non grata."

Finally in 1917, Congress overrode a Presidential veto, and a bill requiring literacy (in at least one language) became law.

The final "slamming of the door" happened in 1921 with an immigration law that set up the current percentage system that allows in only certain numbers per nationality per year.

In the 1930's Ellis Island was given a complete face-lift both in the remodeling and staffing areas. A national scandal involving forged immigration documents brought 250 Ellis Island employees to Justice. But the immigration numbers were way down.

Ellis Island became a Coast Guard training station during WWII. 63,000 guardsmen trained there and were shipped out to naval fronts around the world. The Coast Guard quickly decommissioned Ellis Island after the war.

From 1945 to 1954 Ellis Island became a

holding port for political detainees. On November 29, 1954 the Ferryboat *Ellis Island* made its last run. The times had changed. Ellis Island, the island that had borne the footsteps of millions, had shut down.

Restoration

What to do with Ellis Island -- a white elephant of our past. After closing down, it was turned over to the General Services Administration. Initially the government tried to sell it to the highest bidder. Developers and dreamers came in with a plethora of project proposals but none of them bid a high enough price.

In 1962 a Senate subcommittee, headed by Maine Senator Edmund **Muskie**, was set up to figure out what to do with Ellis Island. Nothing ever came of it.

In 1965, President Lyndon Johnson added Ellis Island to the Statue of Liberty National Monument. It would become part of Liberty State Park. A restoration plan was developed, partially carried out, but not completed.

Finally in 1976, President Gerald Ford approved a Congressional Appropriation of a 111 tons bucks for restoration and an additional \$500,000 annual budget for operations. The Island opened for business again in 1976. This time it was not for the poor and the downtrodden but rather for their children and their children's children, who had "made it" in America.

In the first year that Ellis was opened for viewing, 50,000 Americans, some of them named Vonschweinitz, proudly returned to pay homage to the site of their parents' and grandparent's entrance to America.

The International Vonschweinitz Family Yearbook



WARS

Remembrances

With Mario

I went through World War One when I was about six and my brother, age twenty-two, went off in the First Division. He left college to volunteer. I came across a picture in an old album I was sitting on the porch step apparently doing something: it is labeled Mary knitting for the soldiers. I was surprised, as I never learned to knit. I tried it when I was pregnant with my first child and thought I ought to become maternal and knit a sweater or something. After I had struggled for quite a while and the sweater seemed to get a little grayer each day, my husband took it away from me, finished it in a short time and went on to knit a matching bonnet. He told me he had learned to knit in WWI

making afghans for the soldiers.

Then came World War Two. We moved to the country with our two children. I protested because I had gotten from a tiny town in New York State to New York City and I didn't want to leave. However, the Germans had landed on Long Island, apparently, and David thought it was time we got out. Coal was rationed so we didn't use our furnace much but we kept the kitchen very warm with an old-fashioned big black coal

stove. I loved it. Every Saturday night we left our children to sleep with a neighbor, and at five a.m. got on our bicycles and rode a mile and a half to an airplane-spotting out there in the hinterland but we felt very patriotic. The war was no lark as I realized when one nephew was killed at Guadalcanal and his brother in the Battle of the Bulge. Little did I know when we heard on the radio that the Japanese had bombed Pearl Harbor, how much it would change our lives.

After that came the Korean and Vietnam Wars. We made it through Korea with no family casualties but another nephew was killed in Vietnam.

When I worked at Harper and Brothers, now something else, I walked every morning past the rising Empire State Building. I was thrilled that I saw it go up and now worry for fear it will down. We were living across the East River from Manhattan when the World Trade Center was being built. We ate breakfast on our balcony in Brooklyn Heights and watched the building go up. I have memories of eating there, dancing there and the terrific view, which we showed to our Australian clients. I remember watching in amazement when Philippe Petit tight rope walked between the towers. The September Morning when my daughter telephoned me to turn on my TV. was shattered at what was happening.

I hope I live long enough to feel the world is restored to a measure of normalcy whatever that really is.

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tower. I didn't think there was much chance of our spotting a German airplane way

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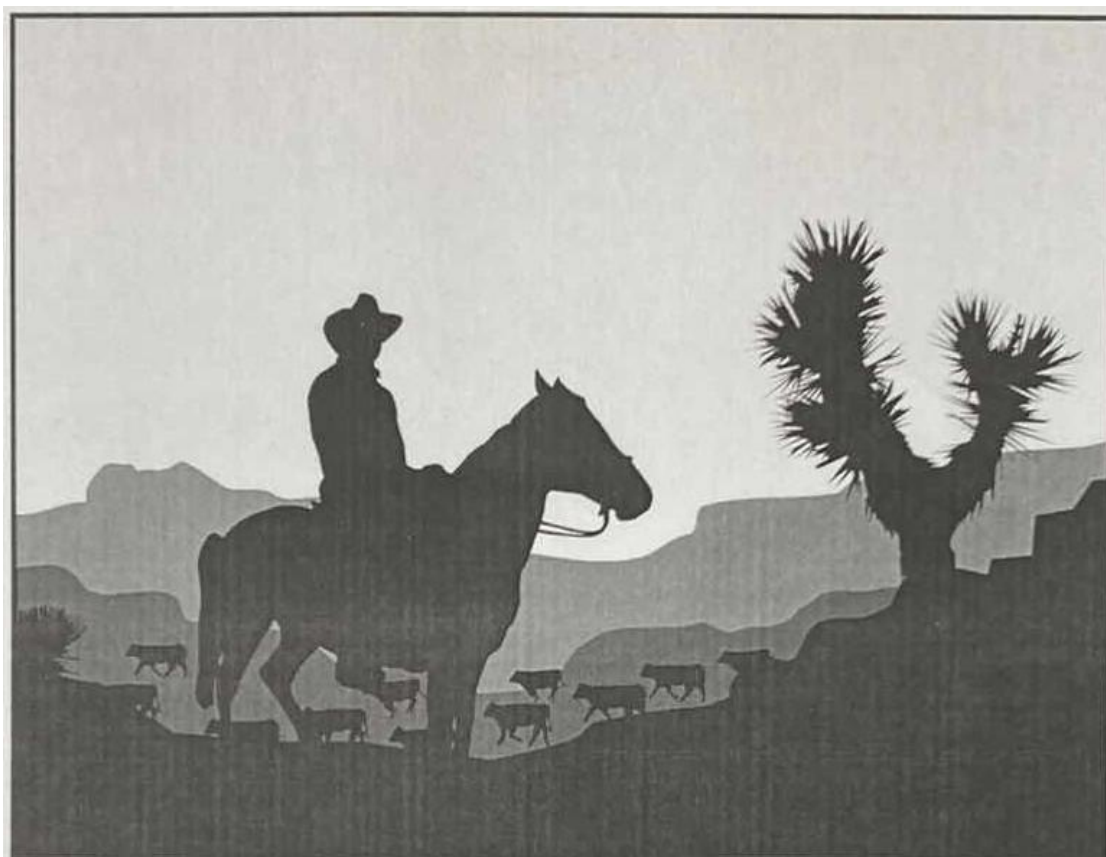


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