

Part I
The Generations

Generation I

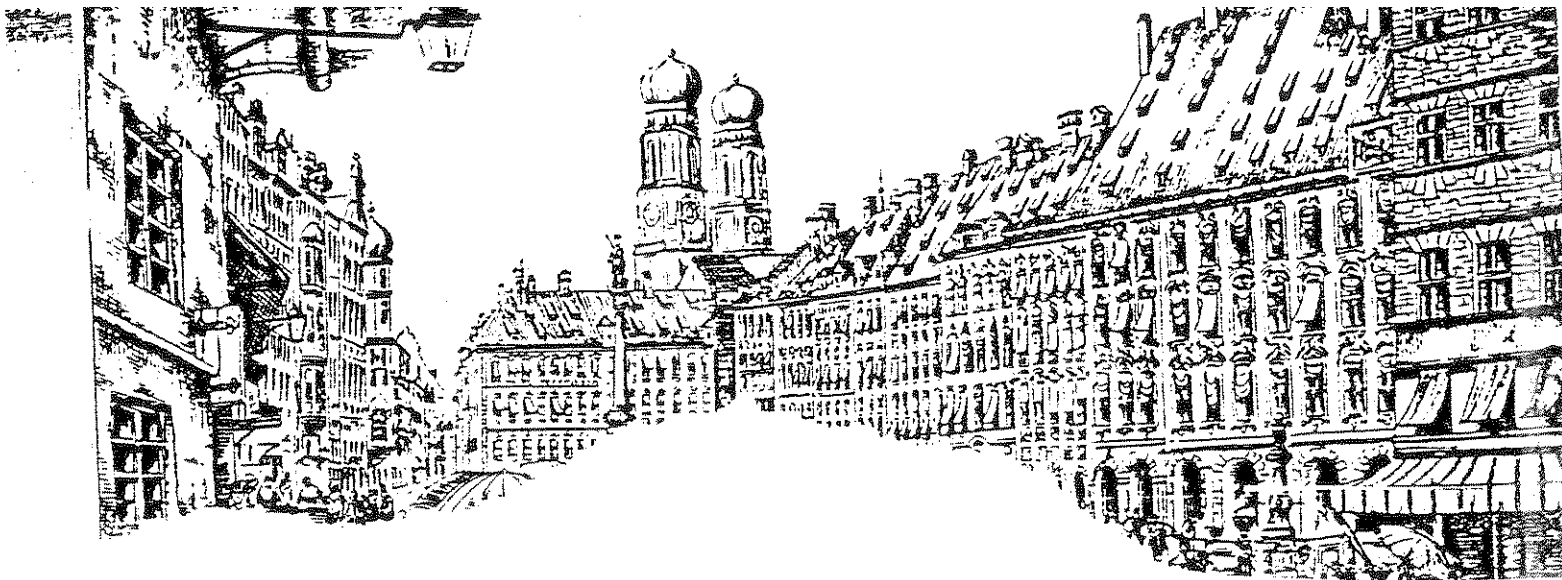


The *barbarians*, the Germanic tribes that stretched their battle axes southward to Rome, fought for turf with elastic aspirations, denting the ambitions of competitive kings and popes with aplomb.

However, in the 10th century, the axes were polished with the superficial civilization gleaned from the conquered, and the Holy Roman Empire was formed, an empire enduring for 850 years. During the Middle Ages, the prophecy: "I came *not* to bring peace, but a sword," was amply fulfilled in the religious wars pitting Catholics and Protestants against each other. From these conflicts, 300 sovereign states and cities rose to form a turbulent, but forceful political geosyncline, erupting at will with any magnetic twitch of the Pied Piper's allure.

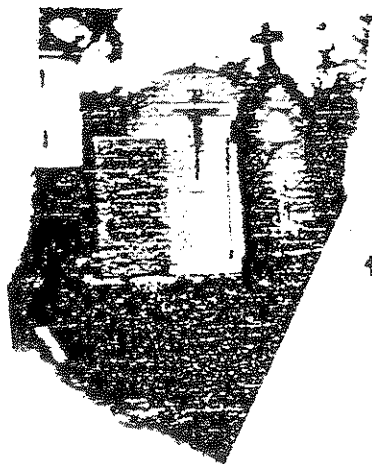
It was the 1860's and, in America, Abraham Lincoln anguished over *his* divisive, bitter brew. In Germany, Bismarck, a modern political magnet, leaned over a tempting pot, stirring ingredients for *unification*—a German federation. His recipe called for a liberal dosage of the three hundred political entities and a sprinkling of city states for seasoning. Of course, he had to use a wooden paddle to beat the recalcitrant states of Bavaria and Wurtemberg into the dough—but pungency added to the flavor. When that decade was over, Kaiser-elect Wilhelm I lifted the lid and sampled Bismarck's stew; he liked the taste.

In Bavaria, King Ludwig II, flapping his clipped wings tried to reign—at least as much as Bismarck would allow, for the minister of Germany held the purse strings; he had, in effect, purchased Bavaria. Ludwig, a patron of freedom (especially, his own) but also a patron of money, did not like his cramped status. He soothed his frustration by erecting soaring castles—populating them, not with people, but Wagnerian swans, and Wagner, as well. The cries of the spurned and taxed citizens hooted above the music and, Wagner, on assessing the situation, left the swans and flew with his notes on other wings to Bayreuth, just out of earshot. Ludwig, on surveying his illusory kingdom—took himself out of earshot.



Also in Bavaria, also in Munich, three children—quite unaware of their historical and cultural backdrop and, moreover not caring—had been born to a mason, Josef Alois Stumpf and his wife, Anna Weh. The Baroque cherubs that hung from the cathedral ceiling sang but very briefly at their baptisms. Their plump cheeks sagged when Anna died and Josef went to develop a new form of concrete: mortar and tears. It hardened well.

For a short time, Josef's mother cared for the three waifs but death was running in the family—this time hers. And children were serious liabilities to a traveling contractor. When his next romance with the coachman's daughter also traveled away—both the romance and the daughter and, doubtlessly, the coach—Josef made an appointment at the bank. The coachman's daughter, his checks and his children were to be dispersed.



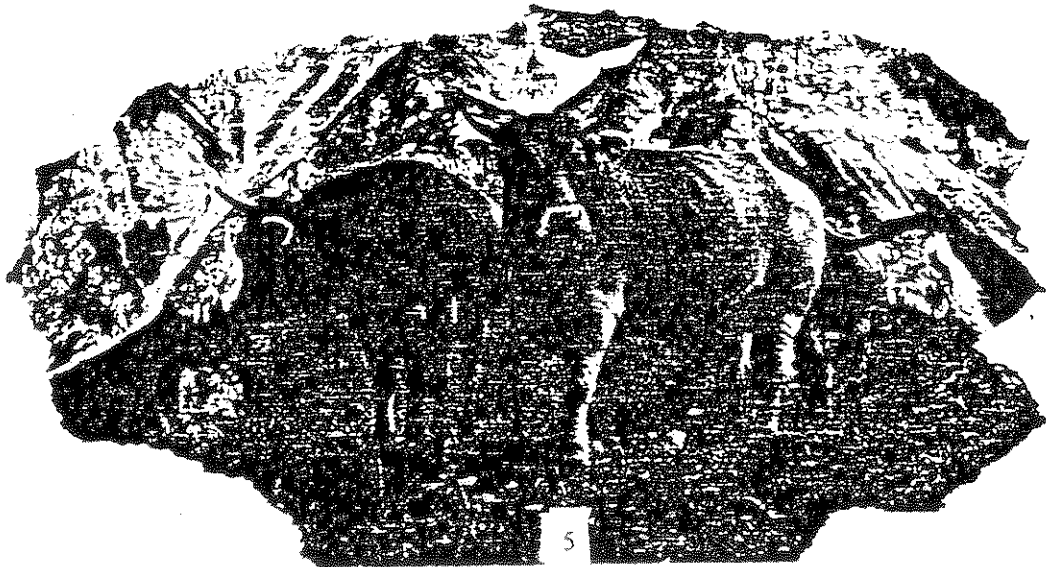
Josef Stumpf, Jr. was to be reared elsewhere in Munich. Anna and Theresa were "farmed out." Josef Alois did not know how literal that was to be. The bank drafts which came monthly did not cushion their feet. They had only one pair of shoes allotted each year. Theresa and Anna, however, did not plan careers as foot-bound, high-caste Chinese, and found their cramped toes no asset. They saw packages arrive addressed to them but were not allowed to open them. The foster family was very capable—they not only opened the packages but gave the gifts to their own children.

Theresa and Anna decided to run away to Munich and find their father. Along the road, they saw the parish priest approaching and hid in the bushes. But the priest—no doubt familiar with juvenile camouflage techniques—had seen them. There was a kindly interrogation, and a return to the farm. There another interrogation took place, after which the foster family was more subdued.

It was the custom to leave a saucer of milk for the industrious barnyard cats—their only tip for hard labor detecting delectable mice and rats. One day, a small snake applied for the inestimable fringe benefits—the saucer brigade. The sisters—in awe of their new pet—poured more milk and the appreciative snake lapped his fair share avidly. One day they came to fill the empty bowl and found there a golden ring. The snake, who had left his thank you card, was not seen again.

At age thirteen—just when any shoes were quite worn out—formal schooling, what there was of it—was over. Theresa and Anna were employable commodities and the law required they receive wages. Having had ample apprenticeships in the stables, they excelled as milk-maids.

Anna became nineteen. She had worked six years, Theresa, three. Perhaps it was this money that financed another runaway scheme—this one much more elaborate than the first. It was 1884 and Anna ran away to the United States.

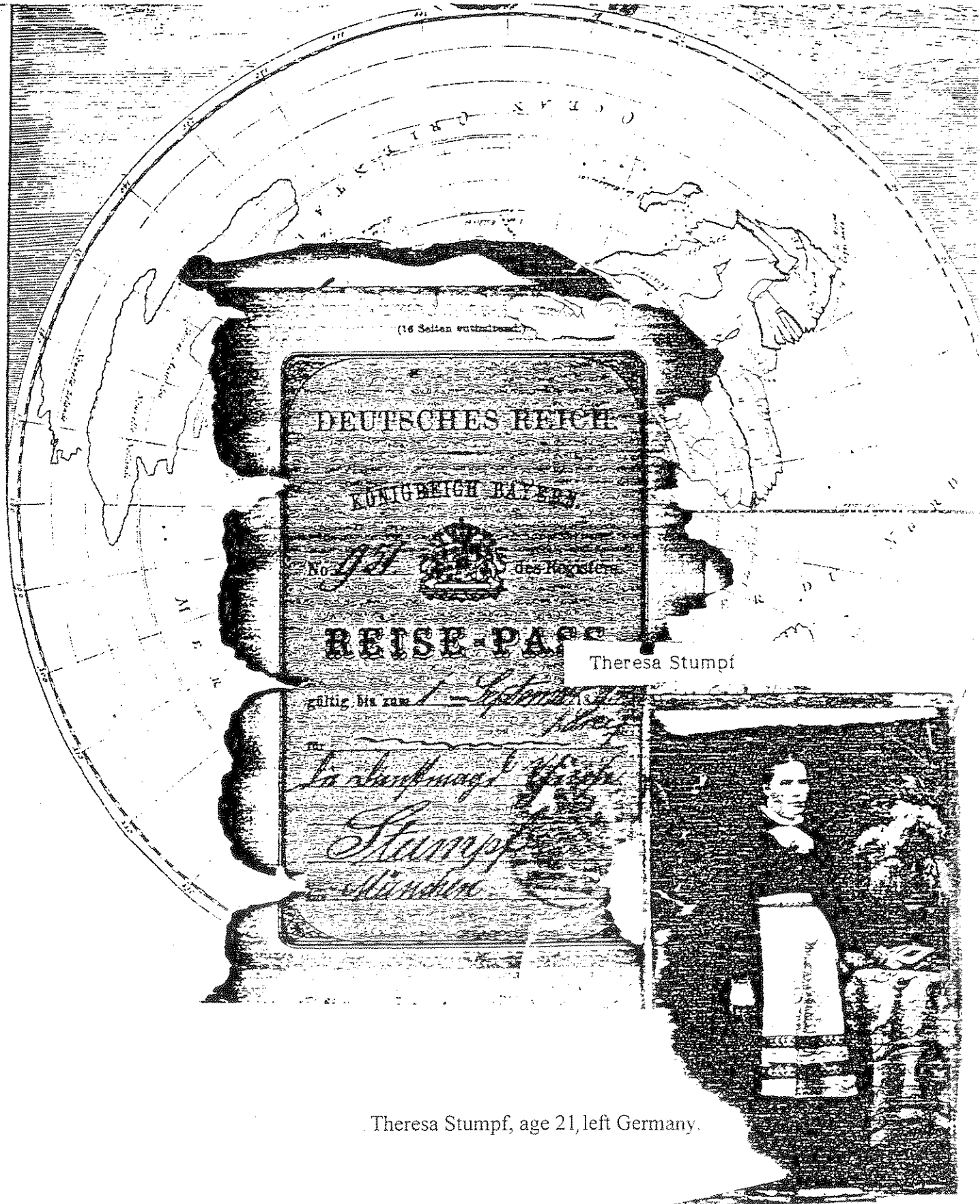


On the ship was Jakob Himmelsbach also running away. He felt that changing one letter of his name to a "c" in order to become an American was not onerous. Anna was not adverse to changing her **entire** name to become a Himmelsbach. They were married in Peru, Illinois enroute to the fabled gold-plated streets of Portland, Oregon.



From her niche in the United States, Anna, quite fitly shod,
did extensive and effective lobbying, and, in 1889 . . .





DEUTSCHES REICH

KÖNIGREICH BAYERN

No. 101 des Regsters

REISE-PASS

Theresa Stumpf

gültig bis zum 1. August 1900

*Theresa Stumpf
München*

Theresa Stumpf, age 21, left Germany.

ARCHDIOCESE OF PORTLAND IN OREGON
THE CHANCERY OFFICE
2525 EAST BURNSIDE, P. O. BOX 351
PORTLAND, OREGON 97207

Taken from the official register of St. Joseph Church, Portland, Oregon

John R. Laidlaw
The Reverend John R. Laidlaw
Vice-Archivist
Diocese of Portland in Oregon

~~1891~~

In sacra matrimonii sacramenta
hodie Nov. 21 a. 1891. die conjuncti
sunt Sebastianus Himmelsbach Filius
natus Georgio Himmelsbach et
Mariae H. (Hortlauser) in regno Ba-
varia) et Theresae Humpf (et Jose-
phinae St. nates Hunchel
Bavaria) sponsoribus praesentibus
infra scriptis, et publicacione
rite factis.

Sebastianus Himmelsbach
Theresae Humpf

Theresa Humpf ♡ Sebastian Himmelsbach
Married: November 21, 1891
Portland, Oregon

About 1897, Theresa—formerly a devout Catholic—found the rigid, institutional God then packaged by the church, trying to get out of his conceptualized box. She saw another, more individually wrapped package, the Bible. Inside was a label: “To Theresa from God.” It was her gift, her name, and no competition. Theresa began to unwrap her present. It turned out to be Jesus.

The church, during that era, objected to this heretical method of getting acquainted with God. Theresa objected to the objection. This domestic reformation broadened to Anna—she defected. The fact that both Theresa and Anna were excommunicated by the church did not affect their new communication with God. It was direct and personal.

In 1898, Josef Alois Stumpf died; he who may have designed tombstones, now lay under one. Heretics and step children were not desirable correspondents. Letters ceased.



The gold-plate on the Portland streets was slowly wearing down but Jacob replaced his illusions with the firmer foundation of cement and brick laying.

Sebastian replaced the glimmer with lumber and built a house for Theresa, that is, when he was not working at the mill six days a week in exchange for a five dollar salary. Transportation costs were ten cents a day, so he walked the eight miles instead. There was no need to jog.

About 1896, a beam at work fell on Sebastian and broke his leg. A more insidious shaft had fallen as well—cancer. Sebastian lay ill for two years. But he had opened a similar gift, like Theresa's. Inside his was a song and one day he began to sing it: "Sag mir von Jesus"—More, More about Jesus.

"Would you like us to sing with you?" asked Theresa and Anna.

"If you have time," he answered.

There was time—just enough for them to sing all four verses. And for Sebastian there was to be *unlimited* time—for, at the last phrase, he immigrated again—this time to immortality.

When Theresa looked up, she could see a glimmer of real gold; when she looked down, the streets were leaden. The napkin era had begun.

Sebastian had left three souvenirs: Theresa, Marie-Anna and Frederick – oh, and a fourth – his house.

But the house, such an asset previously, deprived Theresa of eligibility for social services—she was much too rich, and learned too soon that her experiences as a milk maid were not impressive on a résumé, especially when there were few cows in the neighborhood. But she expanded her resumé to “maid,” and limped up and downstairs for her clients, washing and ironing the linens (and, no doubt, napkins), wondering how Theresa, Jr. (age 6), Marie (4), and Frederick (2) were doing at home, Theresa, Jr. being assigned as the youthful nanny.

Child protective agencies of this day would have been delighted with the potential for investigation. And hovering menacingly in the psychological backdrop was, again, the Catholic Church. Theresa, Sr. was doing too well as an excommunicate, and they struggled to gain custody of her children .

Then came, what she thought, was a lilting breeze from the north. Theresa heard that in Seattle, Washington, two hundred miles distant, salaries were 50 cents a day more.

She left Portland – and from here, for obvious reasons, you will see why the narrator becomes the young Theresa; Theresa, Sr., being, one could say, flat on her unemployment back.

UNTO THE LEAST

A Biographic Sketch of
MOTHER RYTHER

City Mission

Foundling Home



Mrs. O. H. Ryther, Matron

813 Alder Street
SEATTLE

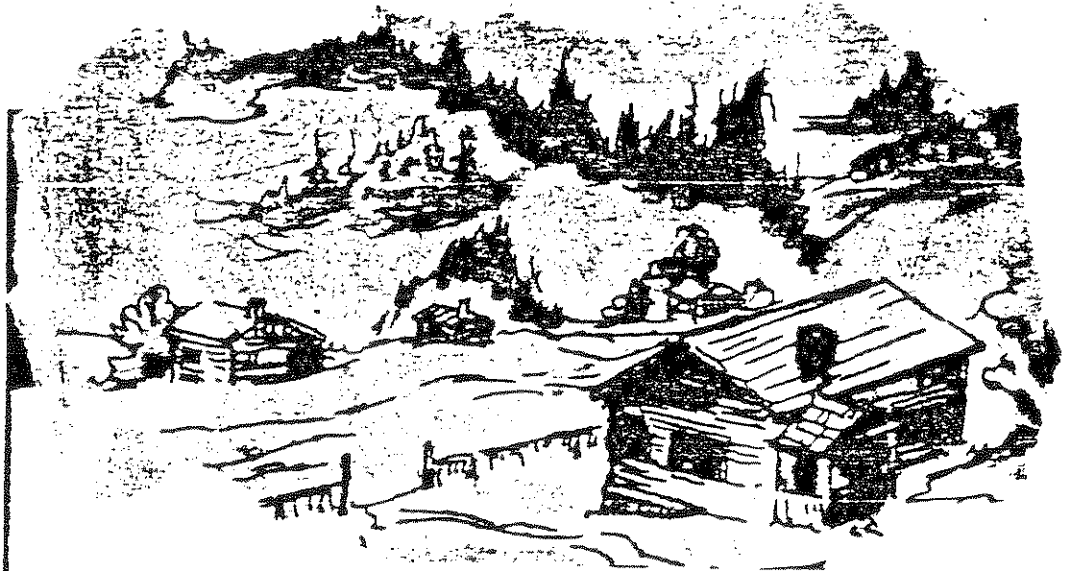
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By
Cora G. Chase



VIGNETTES OF LIFE AT THE ALDER STREET HOME

Theresa Himmelsbach* is an active, intelligent woman of eighty. Her memories of what life was like at the Alder Street Home are still vivid. She was nearly ten when her mother brought her and her younger sister and brother to the Home in 1902. She recalls the atmosphere of the Home as orderly and quiet in spite of the number of children there. She recalls most vividly the presence of Mother Ryther with her kindness and efficiency and her making joyful occasions of such holidays as Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

She remembered the lumpy or pasty 'mush' made by Mother Ryther's overweight helper, Mrs. Roberts. The children were not forced to eat it, but could have all the bread—baked by Mother Ryther herself—and milk they wanted. "This always tasted good to us," she said. Often they had hotcakes made by Mother Ryther.

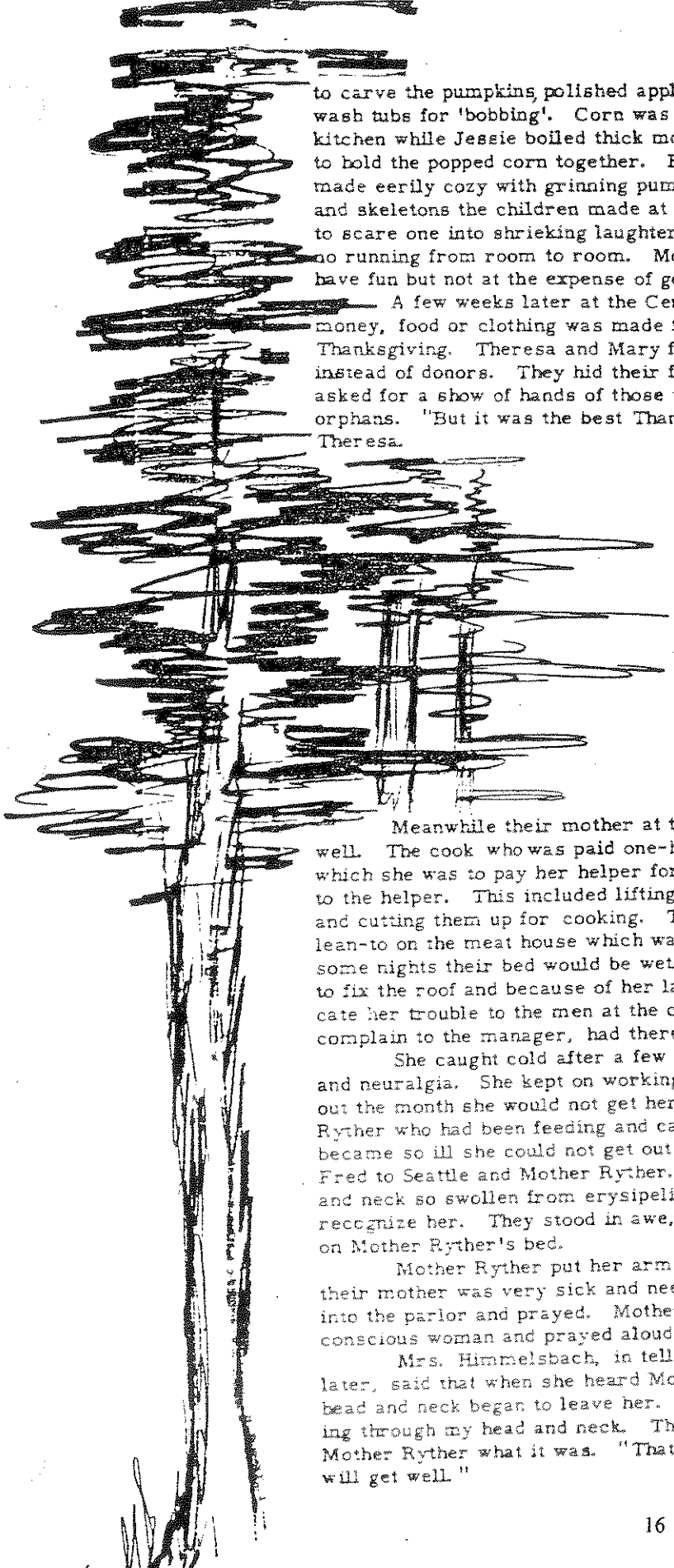
Theresa's father had died in Portland after being crippled in an accident in the factory where he worked and left her mother with three small children. Her mother had also been injured while working by falling and dislocating a hip which kept her limping the rest of her life. She knew very little English as she was born in Germany where life was hard with very little opportunity for learning. When she heard of Mother Ryther's home where she could leave the children while she worked, and furthermore in Seattle she could earn a dollar-fifty a day while in Portland the best she could get was one dollar, she boarded the train with her children and a few belongings for Seattle.

Through Mother Ryther's grapevine employment service, Theresa's mother soon found work at the Emergency Hospital housed in an old side-wheeler steamboat tied up at the foot of Jackson Street. But even the romance of the story of how the boat became a hospital did not compensate for the dismal work of emptying bed pans and washing bloody sheets in the maternity ward, so at the end of two weeks she was glad to be told that her services were no longer needed.

Shortly before Thanksgiving word came of a job as cook's helper at a logging camp near Deming some fifty miles northeast of Seattle. The pay was forty dollars a month with board and room for her and her little boy, Frederick. The girls were to stay on at the Home until their mother had earned enough to set up housekeeping on her own.

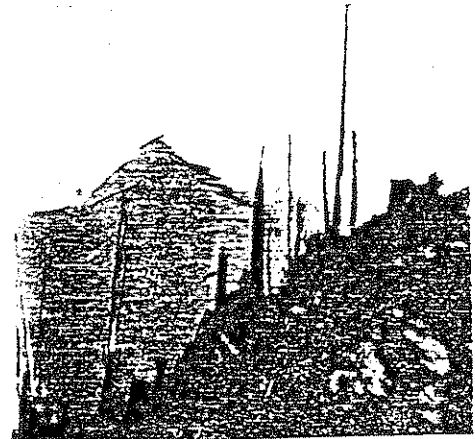
The girls missed their mother but were making friends at the Central School where they were learning new songs in the half-hour of singing each morning. With some jolly times at the Home such as the Hallowe'en party, life seemed more pleasant than at any time in their memory. They were glad their mother had been with them to enjoy the party. The boys had gathered the best red apples and pumpkins from the garden and the children too young to be trusted with knives

* Theresa Barbara Himmelsbach, daughter of Theresa Stumpf Himmelsbach (quoted in 1972).



to carve the pumpkins, polished apples ready to be floated in the wooden wash tubs for 'bobbing'. Corn was popped by Rosie who helped in the kitchen while Jessie boiled thick molasses syrup to the right consistency to hold the popped corn together. For this one night the parlor was made eerily cozy with grinning pumpkin faces while black cats, witches and skeletons the children made at school hung on strings to be lowered to scare one into shrieking laughter. But Theresa recalled there was no running from room to room. Mother Ryther wanted the children to have fun but not at the expense of good manners.

A few weeks later at the Central School, a call for donations of money, food or clothing was made for the benefit of the Ryther Home Thanksgiving. Theresa and Mary felt keenly their being recipients instead of donors. They hid their faces on their desks when the teacher asked for a show of hands of those who could bring donations for the orphans. "But it was the best Thanksgiving dinner we ever had," said Theresa.



Meanwhile their mother at the logging camp was not faring so well. The cook who was paid one-hundred and fifty dollars a month of which she was to pay her helper forty, went to town leaving all the work to the helper. This included lifting sides of beef or pork from hooks and cutting them up for cooking. The sleeping room provided was a lean-to on the meat house which was unheated and the roof leaked, so some nights their bed would be wet. Mrs. Himmelsbach had no time to fix the roof and because of her language limitations did not communicate her trouble to the men at the camp, and it did not occur to her to complain to the manager, had there been one on the premises.

She caught cold after a few weeks and suffered from ear ache and neuralgia. She kept on working as she feared if she did not last out the month she would not get her pay; then how could she face Mother Ryther who had been feeding and caring for her children? She soon became so ill she could not get out of bed. Someone took her and Fred to Seattle and Mother Ryther. She was semi-delerious, her face and neck so swollen from erysipelis that Theresa and Mary did not recognize her. They stood in awe, looking down at this strange person on Mother Ryther's bed.

Mother Ryther put her arms around the girls and told them their mother was very sick and needed all their prayers. They went into the parlor and prayed. Mother Ryther then knelt by the semi-conscious woman and prayed aloud for healing of this dear mother.

Mrs. Himmelsbach, in telling of this experience fifty years later, said that when she heard Mother Ryther praying, the pain in her head and neck began to leave her. "I felt heat, like warm water flowing through my head and neck. There was a strong light." She asked Mother Ryther what it was. "That's God's love," she said, "now you will get well."

Theresa Stumpf Homer

Portland ~ 1890-1902
Seattle ~ 1902-1960



And Theresa did get well. And the children of the two sisters grew: three for Theresa, and seven minus one for Anna. You will hear more about both sets.

Anna Stumpf Himmelbach

Portland ~ 1886-1956



Generation II

The “souvenirs” of Sebastian Himmelsbach’s family, flaunted, what in modern society were the “social issues” for economic desperation makes its own rules. The children worked as migrant laborers in the summer and, during other seasons, stayed at home alone, while Theresa continued in her *unchosen* career—taking the late streetcar to work, mopping up worries as well as floors during the night, and hailing the first car in the morning to arrive for breakfast and count “noses.”

Sebastian’s house in Portland meanwhile sat cozily on its corner until one day a new owner was introduced and, in turn, the Theresa Himmelsbachs in Seattle were introduced to a new house there; well, not quite a house, a *shell*. It was not finished. But there were walls and a roof, quite luxurious to the four “snails” that snuggled into its six rooms. An open transom linked the lower with the upper floor and, as a side effect, linked the inquisitive “noses” with the adult world below. They next acquired their own private cow, so psychologically secure it felt perfectly entitled to give a kick now and then—especially if zoning regulations were the issue—but who, in better moods, also gave milk now and then as well, a fit bartering tool for fresh eggs.

And what are those pieces of cloth on the table? Yes, the first *napkins*.

And in 1891, Theresa left Bavaria . . .

. . . but not without first visiting their father. Tragedy had been covered by new layers of prosperity—Joseph owned an entire city block of Munich—and an entire new family, a second wife and twelve children. There was even a new Theresa and Josef.

But mortar around the stones was crumbling. Josef cried when Theresa told him of their life in exile. But he also put a new rock in her family wall when he said that she and Anna were descendants of a Spanish duchess on their mother's side (Anna Weh).^{*} Theresa was impressed and, when her father took her to dinner at Uncle Konrad's (Konrad, the husband of {Aunt} Katharina *Stumpf* Schremmel and father of Friedrich, our benefactor), she felt bold enough—being a duchess elect—to ask what the unidentified pieces of cloth on the table were.

"Napkins," sighed Josef, thinking that barn etiquette had its limits. Theresa was to see many napkins in her non-ducal life.

Enroute up the Rhine River to a Dutch port, Theresa was warm. She should have been—wrapped in layers of materials to avoid custom checks. Also wrapped in her luggage was a box of cigars (a gift to Jakob from his brother, Sebastian). Apparently, the materials escaped scrutiny; the cigars did not. Theresa paid a \$10.00 fee. As a consequence, Sebastian brought his own cigars to the United States later in 1891. He paid another kind of fee—the customary charge to marry Theresa. Jakob smiled as he lit his latest import

^{*}This duchess has not sought to excavate her bucolic descendants, however, armed with updated lineages and dna testing, courtesy of Marie Anna Himmelsbach Doerflein, 1894-1962, there may be several candidates for the position:

Katherine Willoughby Brandon Bertie, half Spanish, daughter of Maria Salinas Willoughby de Eresby (lady-in-waiting to Queen Katherine of Spain, first wife of King Henry VIII), was born March 22, 1519. Katherine was married first to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk on September 7, 1534 and secondly to Richard Bertie, a courtier of aristocratic ancestry. Both are mentioned in *Foxe's Book of Martyrs*. Some surnames common to our dna list and that of the Duchess of Suffolk are Salinas, Stuart, Villiers, Bertie, Churchill, Grey, Russell, Cavendish, Devereux, Noel, Hamilton, Spencer (Diana) thus Princes William and Harry. Of interest is another ancestress, Elizabeth of Bohemia whose daughter, Sophia, married Ernest, Elector of Hannover resulting in the birth of the first *German* king of England, George II, plus succeeding Georges, thus linking our family genetically to Queen Elizabeth II . . . and beyond.

Ana de Silva y Mendoza, wife of Don Alonzo Perez de Guzman el Bueno, Duke of Medina-Sidonia and Admiral of the 1588 Armada. DNA cross references to date: Guzman and Perez.

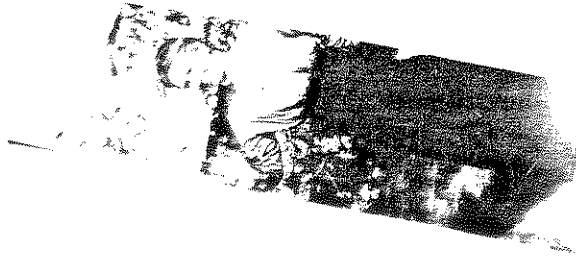
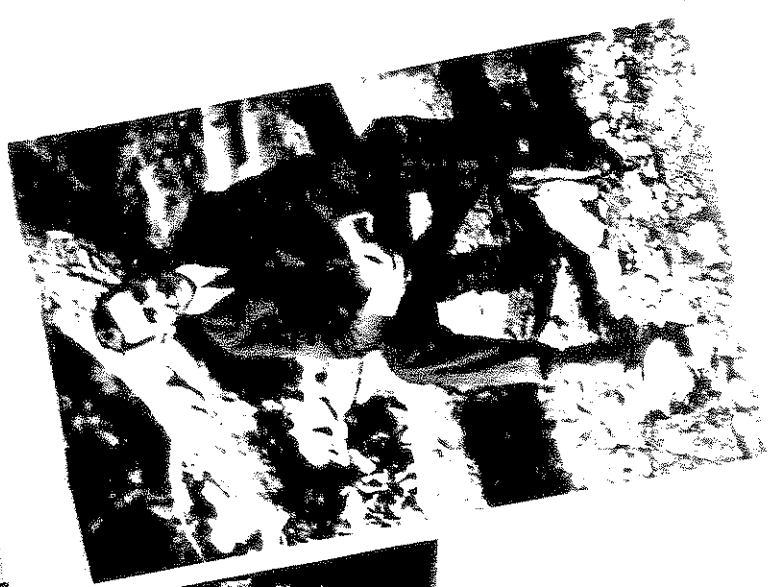
Maria de Rosario Cayetana Fitz James Stuart y de Silva, Duchess of Alba (cross-referenced to surnames of Stuart, James II and Churchill et al. via D. Spencer lineage), and

Luisa Isabel Alvarez de Toledo, a direct descendant of the admiral and current duchess of Medina Sidonia, lineage surnames, though not yet completely verified, are common to those of Maria Salinas, Diana Spencer, etc. This page was revised from the original on December 1, 2009. More applications for the position of the Spanish duchess are welcomed.

And, now, introductions by photographs . . .

Children of Theresa Himmelsbach

Friedrich Joseph




Theresa

Maria



Marie-Anna Himmelsbach
Hans Doerflein (Hamburg, Germany)
November 12, 1925

This
Certifies that

 Doerflein
of Seattle, Washington and
Marie-Anna Himmelsbach
of Seattle

we
file

gton
in
my

According
and the law
on the 12th
in the year

of God
gton
November



Witnesses

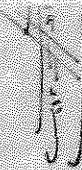
Daisy Himmelsbach
Fred Himmelsbach





Theresa Barbara Himmelsbach

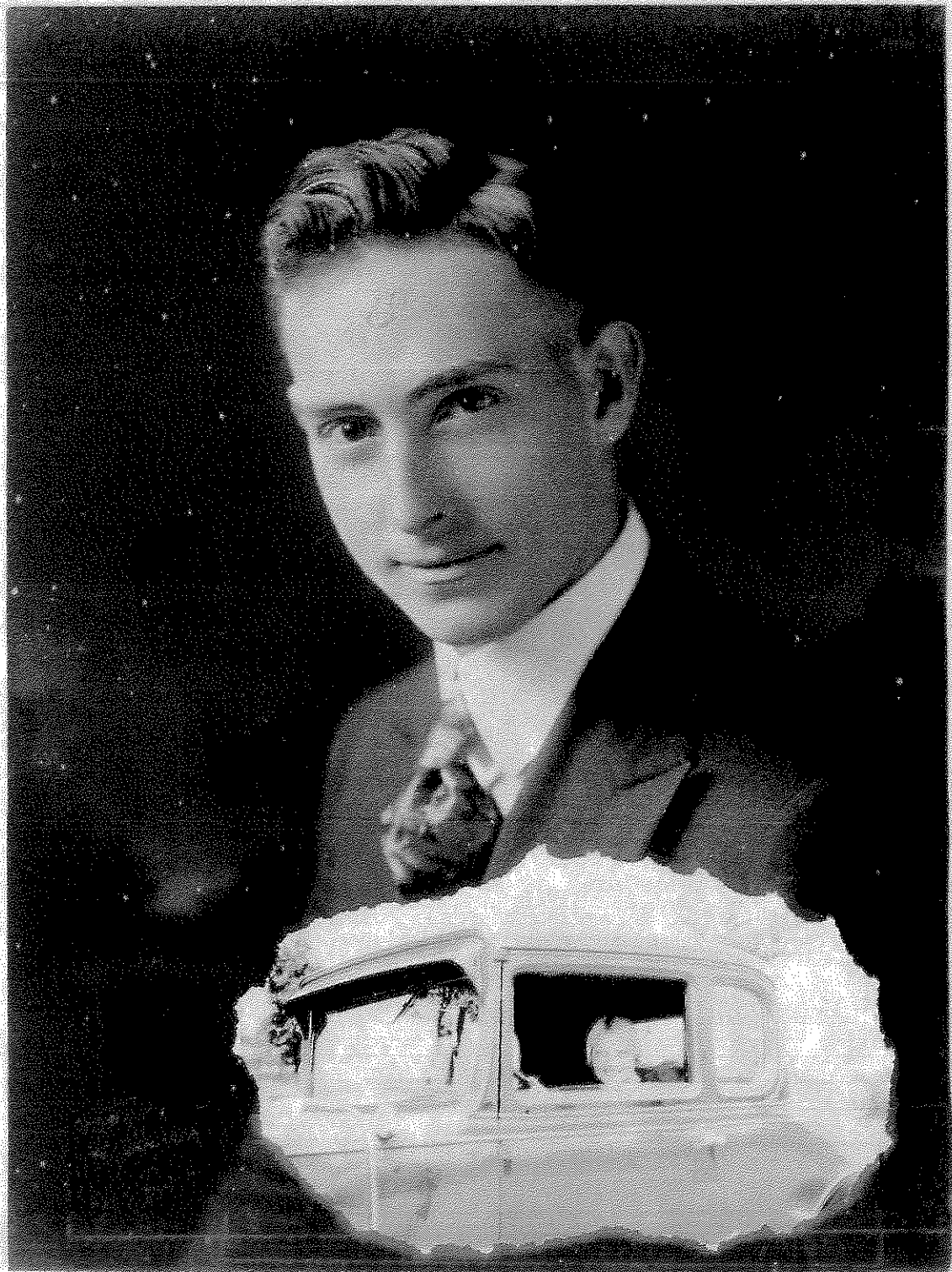
"For her price is far above rubies . . ."



Proverbs 31

War—the ugly word that slashes at life—means devious things. For Germany, in 1918, it was disgrace and devastation.

For the equally Germanic Himmelsbachs in the United States, it was the ironic twist of piggy-backing on the nation's prosperity. The napkinless era ended for Theresa although it was not without its influence on the careers of her children. Theresa Barbara and Marie-Anna became caterers, with detours by Marie-Anna into artistry and matrimony. Even Frederick (ineligible for the armed services due to hemophilia—and who spent the war years in the shipyards) did not totally bypass linens—his first post-war job, delivering laundry to Paradise Inn on Mt. Rainier. And then, he found paradise, Daisy Crabtree.



Frederick Joseph Himmelsbach
Daisy Crabtree
June 7, 1921

The Jacob Himmelsbachs sang and played their way via cello, harp, organ and violin to romance. Instruments named Silas, Isadore, William, John, Lydia Katherine, and Jessie were added to the repertoire.

Two names were deleted. Death took Jacob, Jr. and, equally discordant, prejudice—a side effect of every war—took Himmelsbach. Despite its celestial translation (heavenly brook), the Germanic derivation was a painful thorn in 1914. Albert and George Himmelsbach, both in the armed services, changed their name to Darrow.

Conglomerately . . .

Children of Anna Fimmetsbach



Mary

Anne



George



The wedding



Ring around the Rosies

And individually . . .



MADE IN AMERICA
POSTAL SAVINGS

Theresa Himmelsbach
Isadore Schiel (Freiburg, Germany)
June 13, 1907



Laura Himmelsbach
Silas Rich (Belfort, France)
April 7, 1903



Anna Maria Himmelsbach
William Schunke
August 4, 1910





George Himmelsbach Darrow
Lydia Schlotthauer
October 19, 1918



Lydia Himmelsbach
John Tilgner
November 4, 1920

Handwritten signature

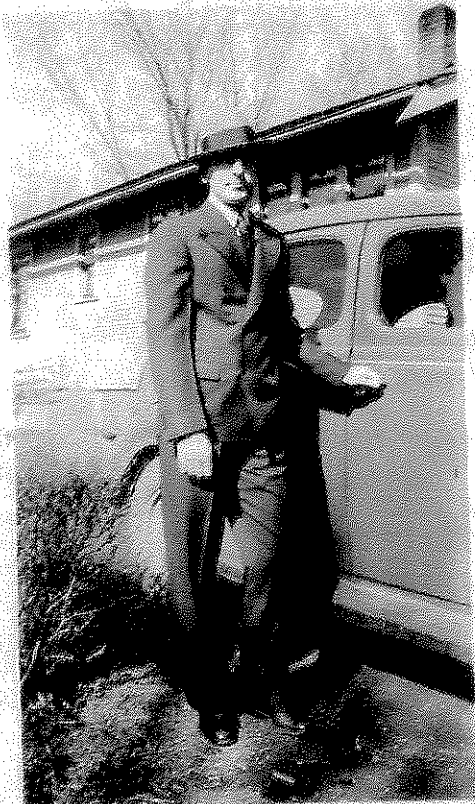
Counting us,
 there were four people at
 our wedding. My brother & his
 wife were our witnesses, &
 we were married in the home
 of St. Iles Moises. It was the
 middle of the depression,
 we were
 months
 have an
 taken
 guess we
 the w



Albert Darrow
 Jessie Frazier
 January 25, 1934



Major
 Albert
 Darrow



He landed at
 Casablanca with the first troops to
 go over with General Patton, & went
 all through No. Africa, Sicily, Italy
 & France, most of the time on
 General Patton's staff

Love
 Jess

Germany has an apt quotation for transitions:

1 st Generation	<i>Tot</i>
2 nd Generation	<i>Not</i>
3 rd Generation	<i>Brot</i>

Most suitable for immigrants, translating into:

1 st Generation	Death
2 nd Generation	Distress
3 rd Generation	Bread

and the Generation of “bread” was about to rise.

Generations I and II had taken their degrees in experience.



Theresia Stumpf Kimmelsbach



Theresia Barbara



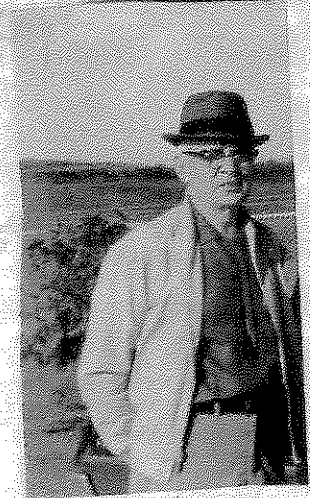
Anna



Anna Stumpf Kimmelsbach



Frederick S. Kimmelsbach



George Derr



Laura Lohar Mae Ann



Robert Derr

While, of course, Generation III experienced degrees.



Generation III



Louis Schunke



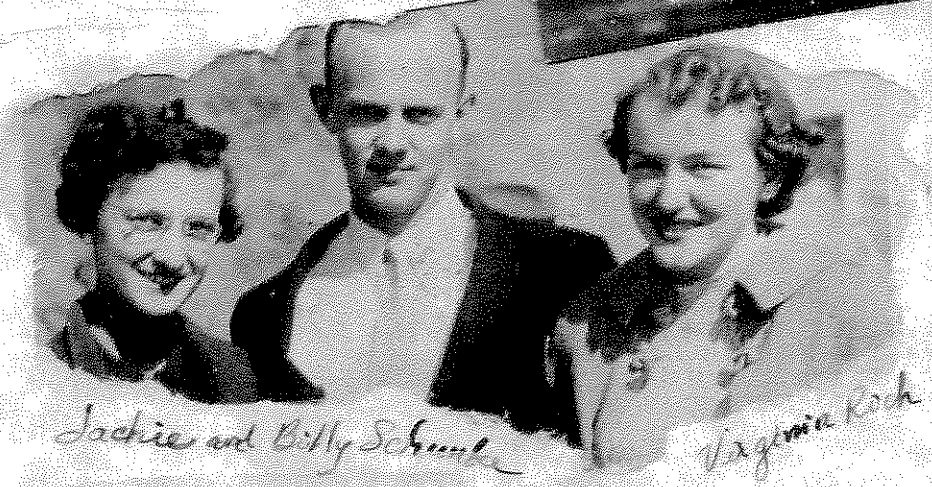
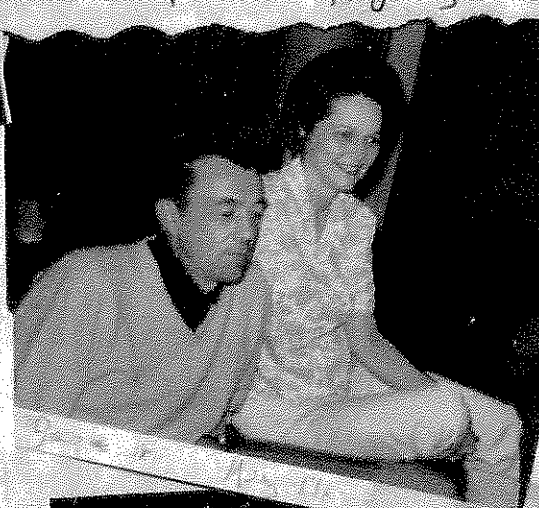
Virginia

Beatrice Schunke



Eileen Darrow

Seasons Greetings
Mrs. Silas Rich and Virginia



Jackie and Billy Schunke

Virginia Rich




Robert Schunke



Rita and George
Darrow



May Louise Fredericke



But the stalactitic drop of time from above slowly enhanced the stalagmitic deposits of slumbering history accumulating below. It was 1954—the wars were over—temporarily.

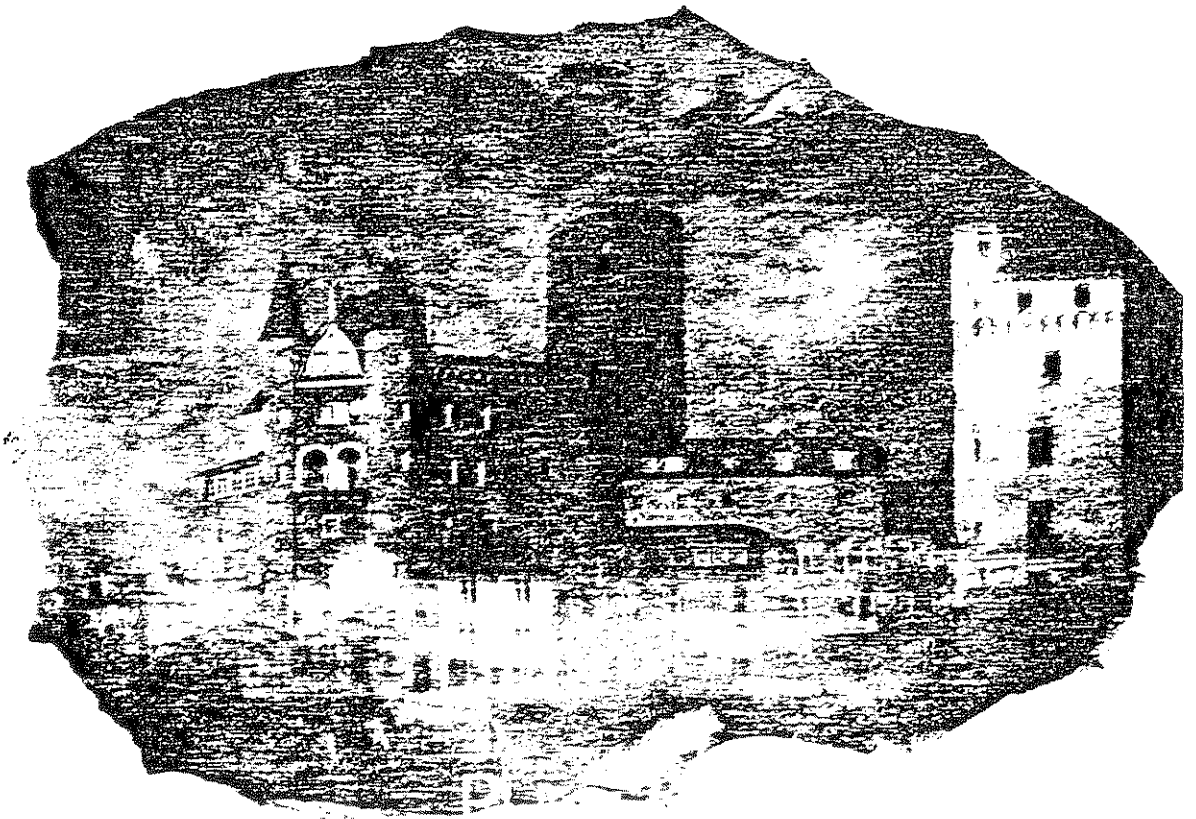
And here I shift the narrative to first person—trying it out—for I, being one of Generation III, had already worked at least a lifetime, I thought (two and one half years) and decided it was time to go to the “old country.”

I didn't know I would lubricate history when I quit my job.

Herrgottskirche



Barbara



"When you go to Germany, be sure to try to find our
relatives."

Marie-Anna Himmelsbach Doerflein
to her daughter,
me.

1954 – 1975

The bridge of communication already buckled, almost
collapsed

For

Naiveté
mixed with

Archives
like the streets – in rubble
for

as one clerk said, “*Your American* bombs destroyed our
records,”

And as I *should* have said: ‘But they liberated prisoners.’
but didn’t,
until now

Letters
Unanswered – or scanty

Muddy boots
going to the wrong villages
and

Cemeteries
finding the right grave site; but the wrong set of bones

Churches
and kindly priests saying, “I’m sorry.”

Were not a propitious blend.

Nevertheless . . .

In 1960 a partial record of the Himmelsbach family was found.



Marie Doerflein
9606 - 27th N. W.
Seattle, 7, Washington
U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Doerflein:

Referring to your letter of 3-27-59, addressed to the Register Office of Zorneding and asking for information on your relatives, I may confirm that the Mayor of Zorneding passed your letter on to me because I bear the same name. From your lines I understand that you desire information on your ancestors. I myself, Rosa Himmelsbach, was born in Munich on March 6, 1905.

It is my opinion that you are a descendant of the brothers Jakob or Wastl, who used to live in Harthausen, and whose father and my grandfather were brothers again, of the same name. My mother, who is now 85 years of age, remembers that Jakob and Wastl emigrated to America in 1882 to 1885 or so, so they told her. Mother who is living with me was 8 or 9 years old in those days. She was born in 1875 but cannot recollect details. Mother knows, however, that the immediate and further descendants of the two brothers are dead, unfortunately, just as the name of Himmelsbach is about to die out because the last war, i.e. 1939 to 45, claimed its toll also in our family.

Dear Mrs. Doerflein, feel free to write me if you should desire any supplementary information in this matter. I'll really do my best to help you, if you care.

Cordially yours,

PS: In your interest I'll try to find out more about your ancestors. Harthausen is only about 12 miles from Munich so that I can investigate by myself. Since I am going to work with only one day off a week, I would ask you, however, to please have patience for a while. In addition I require the services of a translator because I know German only. Either way, I'll let you know as soon as possible. I hope that this won't be too far in the future. Meanwhile I am,

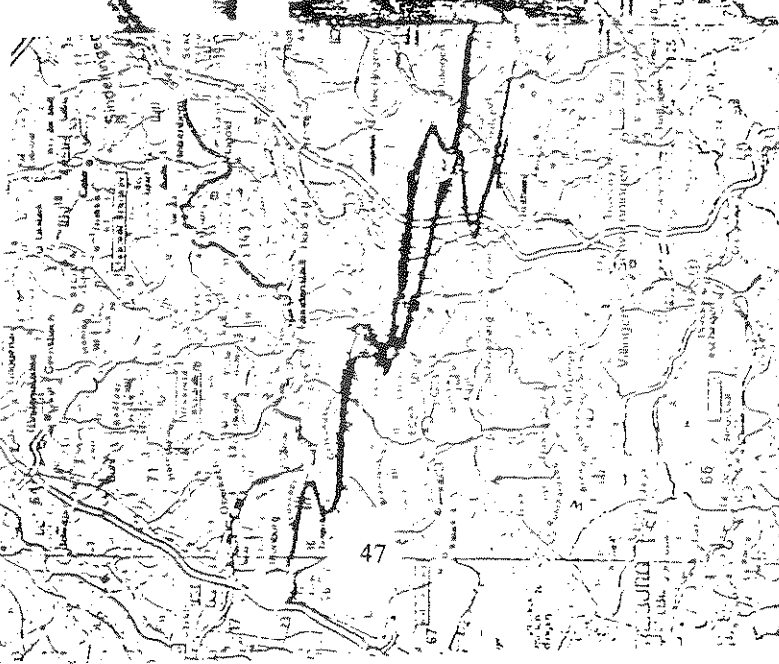
Sincerely,

Rosa Himmelsbach

HIMMELSBACH

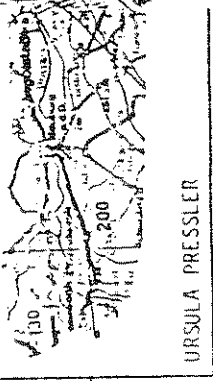


The geographical source of the Himmelsbachs ("heavenly brook") is said to have sprung from the German-French border, family tributaries coursing to the Rhine River area and--to our immediate mouth--Bavaria. Occupational proclivities were the lumber, agricultural and legal professions with a penchant for alcoholism--the latter interfering substantially with the prosperity of the former. The Bavarian stream engaged in farming and boasted one ancestral Jewish rivulet. Linking our creek to that of the worldwide Himmelsbach Club with approximately four hundred members has flagged to date. Headquarters are at Reichenbach (7631), the Schwarzwald; secretary, Brunhilde Himmelsbach.



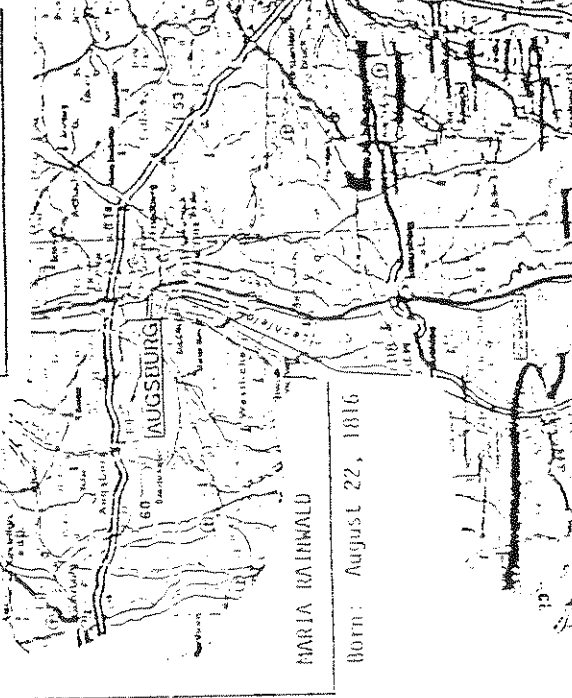
GEORGE HIMMELSBACH

Born: June 12, 1812
Baldham bei
Munich



ANTON HIMMELSBACH

URSULA PRESSLER

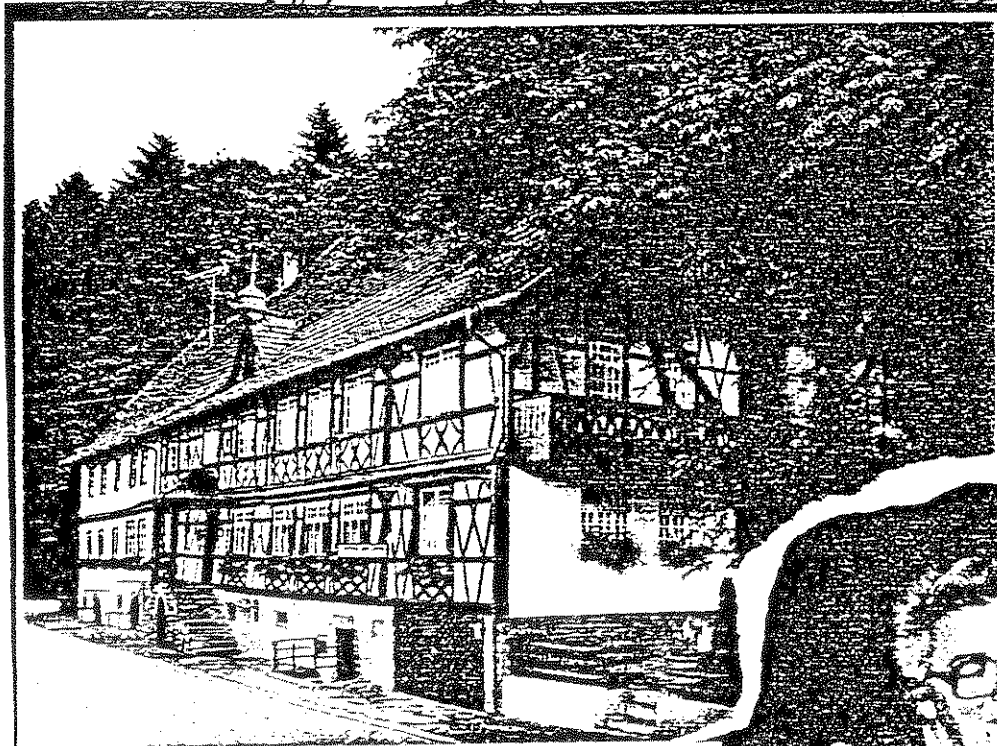
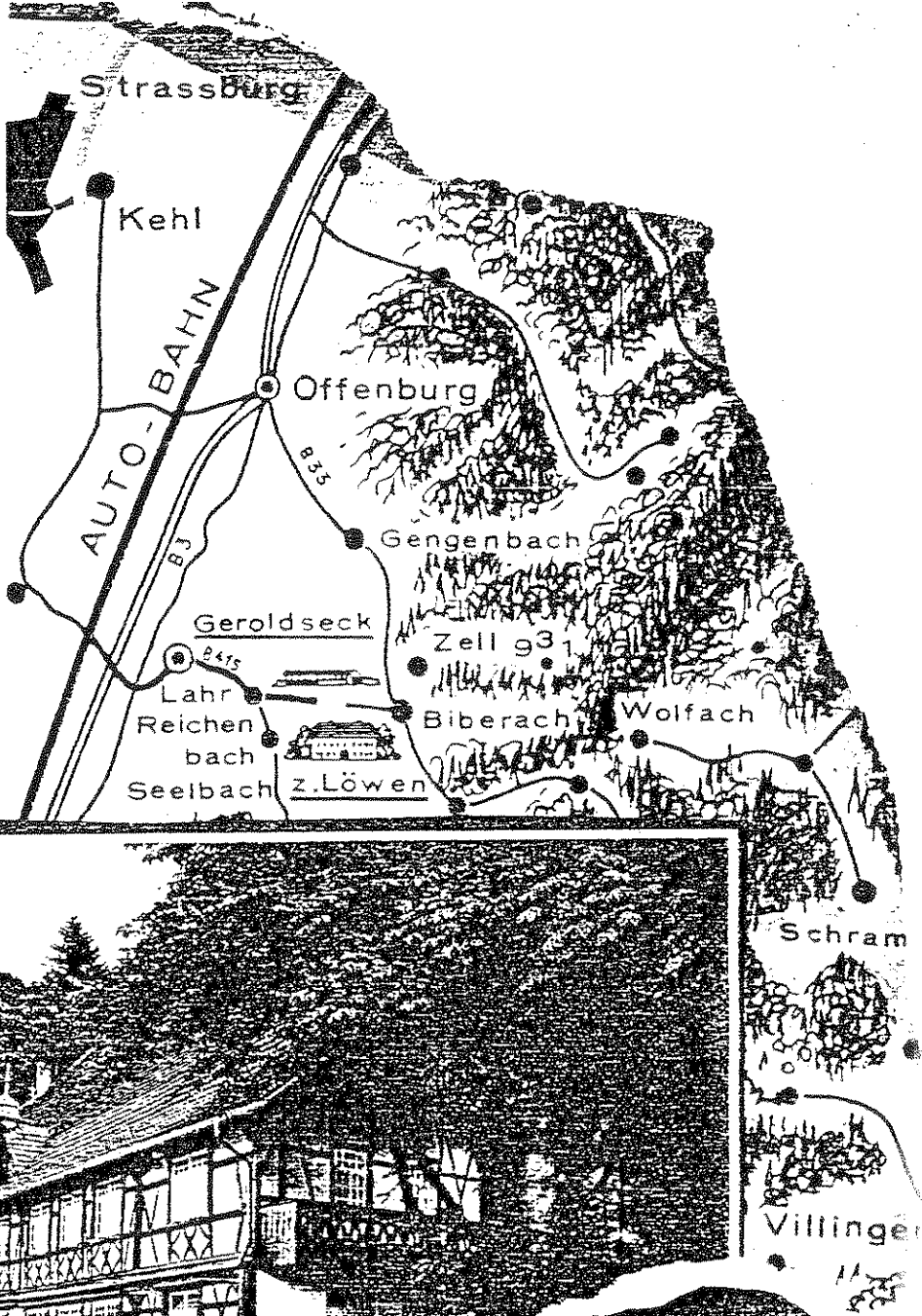


MARIA RAHWALD

Born: August 22, 1816

The George Himmelsbach home in Horta-hausen/Baldham (located south of Munich). Two of twelve children, both Jakob (born in 1852) and Sebastian (in 1859) emigrated to the United States in 1884 and 1891 respectively.

With the Herberge
 LOEWEN, certified as the oldest
 restaurant in Germany.
 In 1231 the counts of Hohen Geroldseck
 opened the Herberge am Berg (hostel
 at the hill). There princes and knights
 drank their wine. But also travelling
 merchants and craftsmen from the
 castel got bed and breakfast there.
 Of course, at that time it was a rather
 modest hostel, but it grew and the
 building could be saved all over the
 centuries, and it is now protected as
 a monument. When in 1827 the grand
 duke Ludwig von Baden built the pass
 road over the hill he created an
 important traffic connection from the
 Alsace via Lahr to the valley of the
 Kinzig and from there to Villingen,
 Donaueschingen up to the Lake of
 Constance.
 Today the LOEWEN Restaurant is one
 of the favourite destinations for
 gourmets-visitors and residents of the
 Black Forest to enjoy the wide
 selection of excellently prepared dishes.



Secretary of the Himmelsbach Club and former
 owner of the Gasthof zum Löwen, Brunhilde
 Himmelsbach

Besitzer
Siegbert Wussler
7633
Seelbach-Schönberg
Schwarzwald
Telefon: 07823 / 2044 und 2

Portland, Oregon

Oct. 28th 1970

I will try to
some information on
side of the family.

Anna M. Stumph (Himmelsbach)
was born in Munich, Germany
Herthausen Oct. 24th 1865.

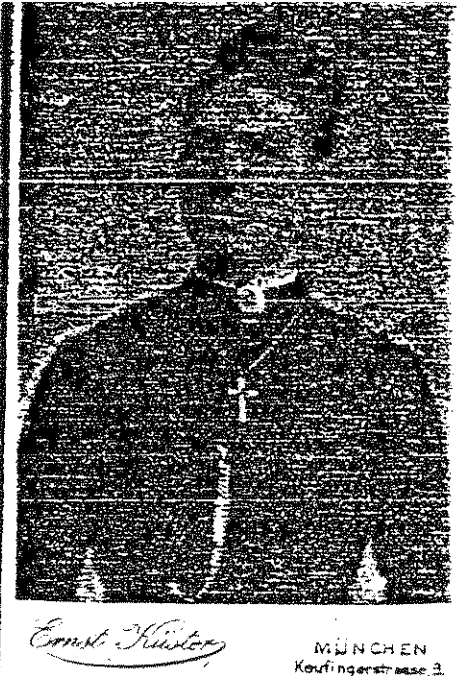
was married to Jacob Himmelsbach
the first of August 1885 in
State of Illinois near Peoria
passed away April 22nd 1956 in
Portland, Oregon.

Mother spoke of a brother by the
name of Joseph, but never did hear
of him since she was placed in
an orphanage. Mother's parents
died when they were very young,

she often said she did not re-
member one thing about them -
Grandma Stumph tried to care for
the three children - Mother, your
Grandmother, and brother Joseph, but
she too died very young. I never
heard Mother mention Anna Weh -

Love to you and
Aunt Theresa.

Cousin Rae



Ernst Hüster

MÜNCHEN
Königsplatz 3



Stoo. Igäu.

But the records, when found, did.

Kath. Pfarramt
Steindorf

Post Ober Steindorf
Kreis Fürstentum

8081 Steindorf, Geo. 1. Dez 1870

Anna Weh.



Ich habe das Ewige Leben
von der Familie erhalten welche ich Ihnen vor
im Einklang von Steindorf unter zusammen 4.
Sachsen in vorigen Jahren aufzubringen sei
dabei der 10. 1839 im Rhein
geboren 13. 9. 1838 in Wilmersdorf
verheiratet 7. 11. 1835 in Wilmersdorf
mit Maria v. Brunnemann, abm
2. 5. 1837 in Wilmersdorf.

dem Vater:
geboren 22. 10. 1835 in Wilmersdorf, durch Verheiratung im Wilmersdorf
verheiratet 10. 11. 1835 in Wilmersdorf, abm Wilmersdorf

Anna Weh 1838 in Wilmersdorf, verheiratet 1867
geboren 13. 9. 1838 in Wilmersdorf, verheiratet 29. 11. 1837 in
Wilmersdorf 52. 11. 1837, Wilmersdorf, verheiratet in Steindorf

Anna Weh 1835, verheiratet am 28. 2. 1865 in Wilmersdorf
geboren 24. 4. 1809 in Wilmersdorf
Wilmersdorf verheiratet in Steindorf

geboren 1835, verheiratet 1865 den Wilmersdorf
geboren 1835 in Wilmersdorf, verheiratet am 23. 3. 1865
in Wilmersdorf 1800 in Wilmersdorf, verheiratet
geboren 1835, verheiratet 1865 den Wilmersdorf
in Wilmersdorf; verheiratet 1865

geboren 28. 11. 1844

Jana geb. ~~12.10.1875~~

Elia geb. 17.3.1847, hier erzbischöflich in Meisach im
Rathen ... am 13.10.1887

Anna geb. 12.10.1877

Marianna: geb. 9.11.1851, ^{geb. 18.10.1913} geboren als Schwan in
in Pöfgenberg 52 an Hainerebs, beerdigt in Steindorf
verheiratet mit Sabette Ramsbacher am 21.5.1878 in
Steindorf, welche schon vor am 30.11.1846 in
Steindorf u. am 24.3.1857 in Hainerebs 52
an Sabina starb; beerdigt in Steindorf

Anton Kind: Marianna geb. 13.11.1878 in Pöfgenberg 52
geboren 12.6.1952 als Schwanmeisner in
Pöfgenberg 52, beerdigt in Steindorf, Bürger-
setzung.

verheiratet mit Magdalena Braumüller, geboren
3.10.1846 in Mühelsteden, geboren 12.12.1956
in Pöfgenberg an Hainerebs, beerdigt
in Steindorf; kinderlos.

Anton Weh hat sein von Hainerebs, vererbt alle ge-
nanten Rente mit Ausnahme der Hainerebs nach dem
des Hainerebschen Erbvertrages, es genommen wurden.

Schulden Anton Weh wurde im Jahre 1869 vom 1. Sept. an
mit einem Gesamtwert von 500 guld. pensioniert
u. es sein Hainerebs an seinen Vorgesetzten
Anton Weh, der dort eine Wirtshaus besitzt."

Die Hainerebschen Rente auf also im Hainerebschen Erbvertrage
enthalten 224 guld. sein.

Herr die mir gelegentlich abgegebene Briefe
haben mir sehr gefallen, wäre ich Anton
die Hainerebschen Rente auch

die freundliche
Antonia Weh



The schoolhouse where Anton Weh lived and taught in Steindorf.

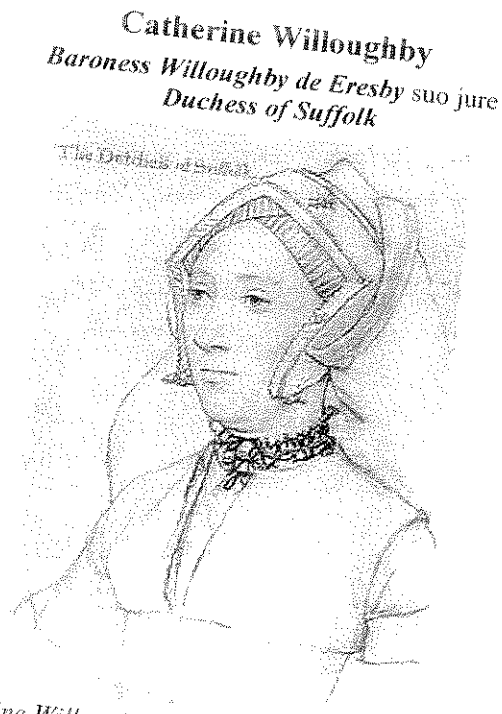
Is Catherine Willoughby our Spanish duchess? She does resemble Anna Weh, our certain ancestor and the two sisters, Theresa and Anna Stumpf, also very certain ancestors. Additionally, the surname Willoughby appeared on the mtDNA chart of Mary Louise, and on the documented chart of a friend on Orcas Island indicating a shared common ancestor.

Picture courtesy of Hans Holbein the younger and Wikipedia.



Anna Weh.

Anna Weh: Born December 12, 1835
 Married to Joseph Stumpf February 28, 1865
 Died in Munich April, 24 1869



Catherine Willoughby
Baroness Willoughby de Eresby suo jure
Duchess of Suffolk

Catherine Willoughby, drawing by Hans Holbein the Younger

Spouse Charles Brandon, 1st Duke of Suffolk
 Richard Bertie

Issue

Henry Brandon, 2nd Duke of Suffolk
 Charles Brandon, 3rd Duke of Suffolk
 Susan Bertie
 Peregrine Bertie, 13th Baron Willoughby de Eresby

Noble family Willoughby de Salinas
Father William Willoughby, 11th Baron Willoughby de Eresby

Mother Maria de Salinas

Born 22 March 1519/1520

Died 19 September 1580 (aged 60/61)

Of the three genealogical essentials:

Name,
Birthplace, and
Birthdate,

We only knew one: Josef Alois Stumpf's name.

And he, however, still kept moving, as an itinerate mason should; however, caught in motion, in the letter following, he has recovered enough to chase the coachman's daughter.

In which chase, he hoped to have found a match—but not the one he wanted. She moved faster than he, and away.

LANDESHAUPTSTADT MÜNCHEN

Stadttarchiv
8000 München 18, Winzlerstraße 88

Frau
Mary Louise Doerflein
2024 N.W. Blue Ridge Drive
Seattle, Washington 98177

USA
Ihre Zeichen
-
Ihre Nachricht vom
24.5.70

Fernsprecher
87 38 48
87 45 79

Bearbeitung und
Sprechzeit
Mo-Mi 7.30-18.30 Uhr
Do 7.30-20 Uhr
Fr 7.30-18.30 Uhr

Unsere Zeichen
32/504/70/X1.

Bürgerliches Zahlungsmittelamt
Postfachamt der Stadtverwaltung
München Nr. 175
Konten der Stadtkasse
bei Münchener Giroanstalten
Kassenbuchhaltung München Nr. 100
Kassenbuchhaltung München Nr. 101
Kassenbuchhaltung München Nr. 102
Kassenbuchhaltung München Nr. 103
Kassenbuchhaltung München Nr. 104
Kassenbuchhaltung München Nr. 105
Kassenbuchhaltung München Nr. 106
Kassenbuchhaltung München Nr. 107
Kassenbuchhaltung München Nr. 108
Kassenbuchhaltung München Nr. 109
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Kassenbuchhaltung München Nr. 115
Kassenbuchhaltung München Nr. 116
Kassenbuchhaltung München Nr. 117
Kassenbuchhaltung München Nr. 118
Kassenbuchhaltung München Nr. 119
Kassenbuchhaltung München Nr. 120

München, 24.9.70

BETREFF:

Familienforschung Stumpf

Sehr geehrte Frau Doerflein!

Wir konnten einen Verhelichungsakt für Ihren Urgroßvater Josef Stumpf bei uns feststellen: Josef Stumpf, Steinmetz, geb. 8.11.1836 in München, katholisch, erhielt am 17.1.1865 die Bewilligung zur Heirat mit der Schullehrerstochter Anna Weh, geb. 17.12.1836 in Steindorf Gem.Bruck. Aus der Ehe gingen drei Kinder hervor: Josef, im Jahre 1870 6 Jahre alt, Anna, " " " 4 Jahre alt, Therese, " " " 3 Jahre alt. Genaue Daten der Kinder sind nicht angegeben. Anna Stumpf geb. Weh starb am 24.4.1869 in München und wurde am 27.4.69 in Steindorf beerdigt. Josef Stumpf beabsichtigte im Jahre 1870 die Kutscherstochter Creszenz Brandl zu heiraten, die Ehe kam jedoch nicht zustande. Er heiratete dann 1875 Maria Margaretha Wechner, Tochter des Bauern Josef Anton Wechner und dessen Ehefrau Maria Anna geb. Karl; Maria Wechner ist geboren am 20.7.1848 in Bach BA Reutte in Tirol, katholisch getauft, von Beruf Näherin. Zum Zeitpunkt der Heirat hatte sie drei Kinder; zwei davon, Therese und Maria, haben Josef Stumpf zum Vater, wurden also durch die Ehe legitimiert. Ein genaues Geburtsdatum ist nicht angegeben, es läßt sich bei uns auch nicht feststellen, ob später noch mehr Kinder aus der Ehe hervorgingen. Die Heirat mit Maria Wechner fand am 14.3.1875 in Marzing statt.

Then in 1975
I made one last push to obtain
concrete information
about
Josef.

Mortar
had filled in some of the cracks in the city archives.
Josef Alois Stumpf
was there
along
with
sixteen children,
one of which was wrong, but even that was all right.

For

Child 12,
Page 2
had an address.

I wrote that night.

LANDESHAUPTSTADT MÜNCHEN

Stadtsarchiv

8000 München 13, Wintzenstraße 88

Fräulein
Mary Louise Doerflein

2024 N.W. Blue Ridge Drive
Seattle, Washington 98177
U.S.A.

Ihre Zeichen

Ihre Nachricht vom

16.1.1975

BETREFF:

Familienforschung Stumpf

Sehr geehrtes Fräulein Doerflein!

Josef Stumpf, geb. 8.11.1836 in Haidhausen (1854 nach München eingemeindet), gestorben 11.12.1898 in München, katholisch, heiratete am 27.2.1865 in München Anna Weh, geboren 17.12.1838 in Obergriesbach, gest. 24.4.1869 in Steindorf (ohne nähere Angaben), kath.. In zweiter Ehe ehelichte er am 14.3.1875 in Mammings Maria Margarethe Wechner, geb. 20.7.1848 in Bach Bez. Teutte/Tirol. Über den Verbleib seiner zweiten Ehefrau ist lediglich bekannt, daß sie 1904 mit letzter bekannter Adresse in München, Klenzestr. 99/IV, bei Bödl, gemeldet war. Es sind aus beiden Ehen folgende Kinder verzeichnet:

- 1) Josef Stumpf, geb. 15.10.1863 in München/Nymphenburg, gest. 12.9.1916 in München (Standesamt III), war ledig und Tagelöhner von Beruf.
- 2) Anna Maria Stumpf, geb. 24.10.1865 in München, hielt sich vor ihrer Auswanderung 1885 nach Amerika in der Gemeinde Schacht Bezirksamt Ebersberg auf.
- 3) Therese Stumpf, geb. 2.4.1867 in München, ledige Dienstmagd, meldete sich am 11.8.1903 nach Garmisch ab. Sie hatte bis dahin ein nichteheliches Kind:

Rudolf Richard Stumpf, geb. 6.10.1898 in München.

- 4) Karolina Wechner, geb. 1.5.1870 in Oberndorf (auch Ringen oder Riegen ist als Geburtsort angegeben), nichteheliches Kind der Maria Wechner.
- 5) Therese Stumpf, geb. 10.2.1873 in Ronsberg bei Günzach, legitimiert (durch nachfolgende Eheschließung der Eltern für eheliches Kind erklärt).

STADT- UND GEMEINSCHAFTS-AMT
MÜNCHEN

München, den 16.1.1975

27 36 46 (18 07 46)
27 46 79 (18 35 79)

Benötigung und
Sprechzeit

Mo - Di 7:30 - 14:30 Uhr
Mi - Fr 7:30 - 15:30 Uhr
Sa 9:00 - 12:00 Uhr
Linienreue Zeichen

11.3.1975

Bürgerliches Lehramtsprüfungsamt
Prüfungsamt der Staatshauptkammer
München Nr. 116

Kunden der Staatshauptkammer
der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek

Stempel und Siegel
München, den 16.1.1975
27 36 46 (18 07 46)
27 46 79 (18 35 79)

11.3.1975

- 6) Maria Stumpf, geb. 21.4.1874 in Gottfrieding, ledige Dienstoagd, befand sich mit letztem bekannten Aufenthalt in Zürich (ca. 1896). Es ist ein nichteheliches Kind vermerkt:
Friederike Stumpf, geb. 21.1.1893 und gest. 1.12.1895 in München.
- 7) Rosa Stumpf, geb. 25.5.1875 in Gottfrieding.
- 8) Josef Anton Stumpf, geb. 14.4.1877 und gest. 29.4.1885 in München.
- 9) Karl Stumpf, geb. 18.10.1876 in Obergolding, gest. 26.1.1885 in München.
- 10) Cäcilie Stumpf, geb. 28.11.1879 in Obergolding.
- 11) Mathilde Stumpf, geb. 3.4.1888 in München, ledige Verkäuferin, wurde am 10.1.1907 ein Heiratschein nach Stuttgart ausgestellt. Eventuell wird sie sich dort niedergelassen haben.
- 12) Franz Xaver Stumpf, geb. 21.9.1884 und gest. 7.12.1937 in München heiratete um 1916 Maria Ziegler. In zweiter Ehe ehelichte er Philomena, geb. 6.12.1889 in Marubach bei Leutershausen, die als Witve in München, Königswarterstr. 35, wohnt. Mit ihr könnte Sie sich wegen verschiedener weiterer Daten direkt in Verbindung setzen.
- 13) Josefa Stumpf, geb. 6.7.1886 und gest. 30.1.1903 in München.
- 14) Mathilde Stumpf, geb. 3.4.1888 in München.

Außerdem sind noch zwei Kinder aufgeführt, deren Namen aber wieder ausgestrichen wurden:

- 15) Xaver Stumpf, geb. 15.7.1885 in München.
- 16) Rosina Stumpf, geb. 23.6.1887 in Frieding.

Über deren tatsächliche Existenz werden Ihnen die Standesämter von Frieding und München Auskunft geben können.

Abschließend dürfen wir darauf hinweisen, daß Personenstandsunterlagen, wie Geburts-, Heirats- und Sterbeurkunden, bis 1875 von den Kirchengemeindeämtern ab 1876 von den Standesämtern in Deutschland erstellt werden. Da die gesamte Familie Stumpf der katholischen Konfession angehörte, können Sie wegen der münchner Personenstandsfälle bis 1875 die Urkunden vom Erzbischöflichen Ordinariatsarchiv, München 2, Maxburgstr. 2, anfordern, z.B. das Taufzeugnis von Josef Stumpf, geb. 1874, dem die Vornamen seiner Eltern zu entnehmen sind.

Die bei der Beantwortung Ihrer Anfrage angefallenen Gebühren sind mit dem von Ihnen bereits entrichteten Betrag abgegolten.

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Of interest is the predominance of the names, Josef and Theresa.

At least three generations, heads of families were named Josef. In addition, Josef Alois Stumpf named two sons Josef; and he had a sister and daughter named Josepha.

Theresa's flourished: Theresa Gnädler, Josef Alois' daughters: Theresa's I and II, Theresa I's and Anna Stumpf's daughters, Theresa.

While waiting for an answer, I checked out these 16 children and made a strong objection to Theresa II or, rather, to the archives that attributed Rudolph Richard to my grandmother who was Theresa the *First* (Child 3); Richard belonged to Theresa II (Child 5). But with the prevalence of the name, "Theresa", it was, however, small wonder. What was a large wonder was an apology—and correction—from Germany.

LANDESHAUPTSTADT MÜNCHEN

Stadtarchiv
8000 München 13, Winzererstraße 68

Fräulein
Mary Louise Doerflein

2024 N.W. Blue Ridge Drive
Seattle, Washington 98177
U.S.A.

Ihre Zeichen Ihre Nachricht vom
6.5.1975

BETREFF:

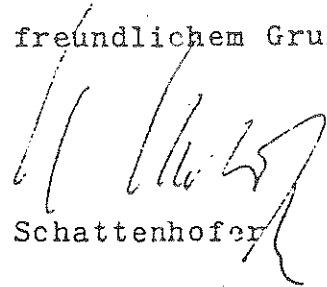
Familienforschung Stumpf

Sehr geehrtes Fräulein Stumpf!

Auf Grund Ihrer genauen Angaben über Therese Stumpf, geb. 2.4.1867 in München, ließ sich feststellen, daß die Einträge auf ihrem Bogen ab 1889 zu einer anderen Person gehörten. Die Abmeldung 1905 nach Garmisch und das Kind Rudolf Richard, geb. 6.10.1898 in München, gehören richtig auf den Bogen der Therese Stumpf, geb. 10.2.1875 in München, verheiratete Sachsenhauser.

Wir haben nun unsere Unterlagen berichtigt und können bestätigen, daß Ihre Großmutter Therese Stumpf 1889 von München abgemeldet worden war, vermutlich nach Amerika.

Mit freundlichem Gruß


Dr. Schattenhofer

~~Mo. Di. Mi. Do. Fr. Sa. So.~~
Mo. Di. Mi. Do. Fr. Sa. So. 18.00 Uhr
Do. 8.30-20.00 Uhr
Fr. 8.30-14.00 Uhr
Fernsprecher
~~18 07 46~~
~~18 85 79~~

Benützung und
Sprechzeit
~~Mo. Mi. 7.30-16.30 Uhr~~
~~Do. 7.30-20 Uhr~~
~~Fr. 7.30-15.30 Uhr~~
Mo. - Di. 7.30-16.30 Uhr
Do. 7.30-20 Uhr
Mi. u. Fr. 7.30-15.30 Uhr

Unsere Zeichen
32/289/H

Bargeldlose Zahlungsmöglichkeiten:
Postcheckkonto der Stadthauptkasse:
München Nr. 115
Konten der Stadthauptkasse
bei Münchener Geldanstalten:

- Landeszentralbank München Nr. 6/189
- Bayerische Staatsbank München Nr. 81 200
- Bayerische Gemeindebank München Nr. 71 000
- Städtische Sparkasse München Nr. 3 000
- Kreissparkasse München Nr. 4 500
- Bank für Mass- und Grundbesitz in Garmisch, Nr. 13 000
- Bank für Gemeinnützlich AG, Nr. 13 80 00 00
- Bayer. Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Nr. 400 248
- Bayerische Vereinsbank München Nr. 207 600
- Commerzbank AG, Filiale München Nr. 20 000
- Deutsche Bank AG, Filiale München Nr. 78 000
- Dresdener Bank AG, in München Nr. 23 000
- Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser München Nr. 18 518
- Bankhaus Merck, Finck & Co. München Nr. 14 000 G
- Bankhaus Neumann, Rauschel & Co. München Nr. 2 800

München,
28.5.1975

Germany

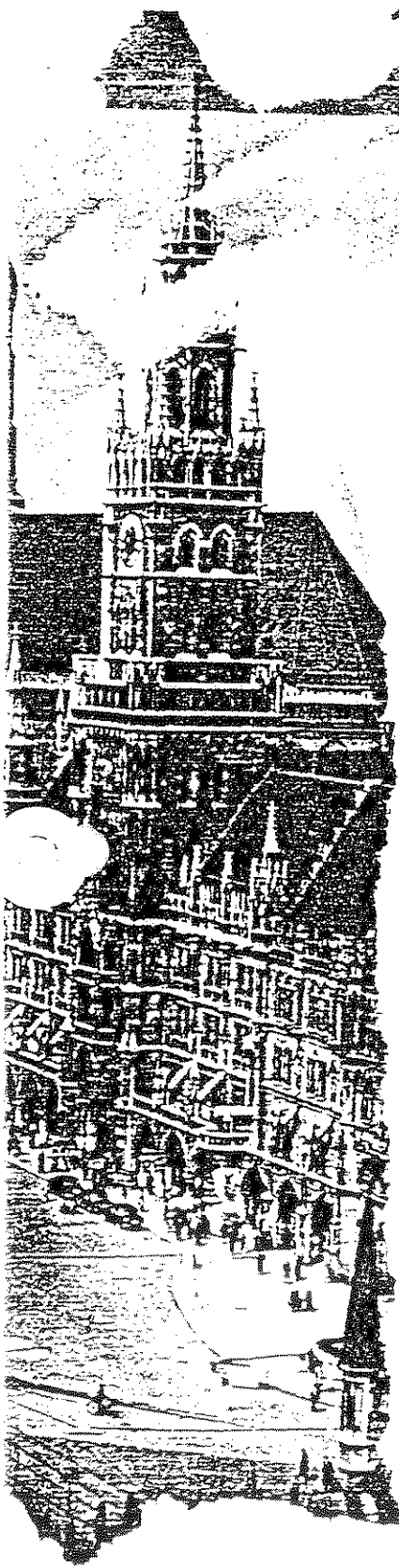
The 1940's

The bomb exploded. Thilde Stumpf and her mother, Philomena, were homeless. They huddled on a street in Munich crying. "Apartment available" signs were non-existent. Ruins were available, however, and they found one having partial amenities.

In the early 1940's, Karl Eichinger joined the ruins for he had joined Thilde. But even that was short. In 1944 he was taken prison by the French.

In 1948 they were again a family of three. As the rubble in Munich was being collected in neat piles on the streets, Karl collected his own life. Studying science, he graduated sixth highest in Bavaria, becoming a professor at the "Internat." In 1954, they moved out of the ruins.

And . . . Mathilde, *daughter* of Child 12, answered.



Liebe Frau Mary Verflein!

Ihr lieber Brief v. 16.4.75 an meine Mutter Frau
Philomena Stumpf, kam hier bei mir an. Leider ist
meine liebe Mutter vor 4 Wochen gestorben.

Ich habe mich sehr sehr über Ihren Brief ge-
freut mit auch daß Sie so gut Bericht schreiben.
Als erstes möchte ich mich vorstellen: Ich bin die einzi-
ge Tochter aus der 2. Ehe meines Vaters Franz Karer
Stumpf (geb. 21.9.1824) mit Philomena geb. Hübl, geb.
6.12.1829.) Mein Vater war Wittwer. Aus seiner ersten
Ehe lebt noch eine Tochter in München.

In der Familien-Papieren finde ich aber
einen mit Ihnen gemeinsamen Groß-Vater.

Stumpf Josef Alois,
dessen Eltern Stumpf Casparius Gregorius
mit Theresia, geb. Guatler

mit vier deren Töchtern

Stumpf Gregorius - mit Maria - Anna, geb.
Gerrit (in.)
mit Guatler Aloisius mit Maria, geb. Neitzgenbeck.

Mein (am 7. 12. 1875) verstorbener Vater Franz Karer war
aber ein Halb-Brüder zu

{	Josef Stumpf, geb. 15. 1. 13
	Anna Maria " " 24. 10. 6.
	Theresia " " 2. 4. 47

Wissen Sie mit Josef Stümpf gelebt hat und wie alt er wurde?
Ich wusste nicht, dass mein Vater einen Halb-Brüder hatte.

Als mein Vater starb, war ich 17 Jahre alt. Er selber war 14 Jahre alt, als sein Vater (Josef Stümpf † 1898) gestorben ist. Mein Vater war sehr an der Familienchronik interessiert und darum schrieben meine Mutter und ich noch et was. Wir waren aber der Meinung, die Töchter aus der ersten Ehe (mit Anna Vek) seien schon fertig geworden ge wesen bei der 2. Ehe schließungs. Über den Vater nach, die sie mir geschrieben, ist dies nicht so. Es würde mich auch sehr interessieren, ob die beiden Eltern Anna und Theres beide einen Himmelsbach geheiratet haben. Mein Vater erzählte oft sie hätten zwei Brüder geheiratet, die aus einem großen Geschäft (Bäckerei oder Metzgerei) im Dänischen Stammten.

Er hat auch erzählt, dass die Familien Himmelsbach (wie wir irrtümlich den Namen im Erinnerung haben) zu erst im Staate Oregon und dann in der Stadt San Francisco gelebt haben. Bis zum großen Untergang 1906 ist groß- Väter (geb. Wächter) noch in brieflicher Verbindung mit den Töchtern ihres verstorbenen Mannes gewesen, damals sei ein Brief von San-Francisco zurück gekommen und man hat darauf angenommen, die Familien seien zum Leben gekommen, da nachher nie mehr ein Lebenszeichen von ihnen eingetroffen ist.

Wissen Sie so jemand von der Familie Himmelsbach schon im Amerikaner war vor 1889? Oder ist noch jemand

aus der Testamentschaft Stumpf nach Amerika ausge-
wandert um diese Zeit? —

Im August 1971 ist eine Schenkungsverordnungs-
Stelle an meine Mutter herangekommen und sollte Angehörige
von meinem Großvater Josef-Viktor Stumpf.
Der einzige Sohn von Victor aus Karl August Schrenkel ist
dessen Ehefrau Katharina, Margarethe, geb. Stumpf
die eine Schwester meines Großvaters Josef Viktor Stumpf
ist ihre Hinterlassene eines Testaments
am 30.12.1969 gestorben.

Sein Name war: Friedrich Schrenkel, geb. 2.8.1889 im
Düsseldorf.

Es soll ein Sparbuch von ca 45 000.- DM vorhanden
sein.

Wir hatten gar keine Ahnung von der Existenz dieses Vaters.
Es tut uns sehr leid, daß wir ihn nicht gekannt haben
und es ist uns überhaupt nicht begrifflich, daß jemand
von dieser Familie mit ihm stiftete. Er war in einem
Altersheim, war ledig und von Beruf Bankbeamter, mehr
weiß ich auch nicht. Seine Grabstätte habe ich einmal
besucht. — Ob von der Seite Schrenkel noch jemand lebt,
kann ich nicht in Erfahrung bringen bis heute.

Wir konnten die Adressen er ziemlich aller nicht
lebenden Angehörigen genau und sofort angeben. Und die
Väter von der ersten Ehe (mit Anna Hel) hatten wir nicht.

Wir konnten ihre Angaben machen wie bei liegender Türschloss ergibt. Wir sind sehr erfreut, daß bei dem Verbleiben damals doch nichts passiert ist und vor allem, daß noch jemand am Leben ist von der Verwandtschaft Stumpf-Wels mit sich selbst mit interessiert! Mit daß Sie, liebe Frau Oberstein so früh Deutsch schreiben. Ich nehme an, daß Sie wieder einen Nachkommen aus Deutschland geheiratet haben, denn der Name Daerflein klingt doch sehr heimlich! —

Mein Vater sagte manchmal zu ihm Papa: „Papa auf, eines Tages steht einmal eine hübsche Amerikanerin vor dir und sagt zu mir — ich bin deine Wichte! — und mir gibst du mir die alte Heimat!“

Sie wollten bei Ihren Papieren noch eine Photographie ^{aus} Völkern-Haus in Dinsleben-Heidhausen? Oder von Josef-Tater Stumpf Josef Albin? Wir haben leider keine Andenken mehr. Wir würden alle Opfer des Luftkrieges 1944. Auch alle Schwestern meines Vaters mit deren Wintter. Was mußten nach dem Krieg alles neu schaffen mit hatten es alle zusammen sehr schwer. Aber das ist vergangen und man schärfte die Rüste mit ein gemüthliches Leben folgt mehr! —

Der Beamte von der Ahnenforschungs-Stelle hat uns gesagt, daß die Nachforschungen nach den Verwandten Stumpf uns durch einen Anfall nach zum Erfolg gekommen sind. Mein Vater war 1924 ein kleiner Geschäft geübt. Dieser wurde im Handelsregister eingetragen und dort steht es noch heute unter seinem Namen Franz Xaver Stumpf.

Es ist zwar nicht mehr betriebsam, aber der Name würde
dem Wachsalger nicht gelöscht. —

Ich wünsche mir sehr, daß wir uns nun öfter
schreiben mit ein Briefchen etw. in Erfahrung bringen,
was einander. Ich werde auch bei Gelegenheit ein
schicken mit näheres über mich und meine Familie
berichten.

Adieu mit Frau Theresia Himmelsbach für heute
die herzlichsten Grüsse aus München!

Ihre

Thilde Reichinger
geborene Schimpf, 17.4.50.