

## [Catherine Bauer]

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FORM A Circumstances of Interview.

NAME OF WORKER Harold J. Moss ADDRESS 6934 Francis St. Lincoln, Neb

DATE Oct. 14, 1938 SUBJECT German Russian Folklore.

1. Name and address of informant. Catherine Bauer, 1001 New Hampshire St. Lincoln, Nebr.

2. Date and time of interview. Oct. 12, 1938. 1 p.m. to 3:10 p.m.

3. Place of interview. Home of informant.

4. Name and address of person, if any, who put you in touch with informant.

Rev. Brust. 1230 Claremont St. Lincoln, Nebr.

5. Name and address of person, if any, accompanying you. Henry Lickei, 1002 G st. Lincoln, Nebr.

6. Description of room, house, surroundings, etc. Clean, neat room. German influence but to appearances American. No elaborate furnishings but practical. No electric lights, lighted by coal oil lamps. Easier on the eyes and handier says informant (probably economy is a factor). House, on high foundation as is nearly all in this neighborhood. Neat yard and well kept. This district is closely built up and is known as "North Russia Town." Houses very much from of same pattern and somehow remind one of the colonies or villages in the old

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world. In fact this section is a typical Folk colony and tends to show the instinctive drawing together of a people removed from their native soil. [???

### FORM B Personal History of Informant

NAME OF WORKER Harold J. Moss ADDRESS 6934 Francis St. Lincoln, Neb

DATE Oct. 14, 1936 SUBJECT German-Russian Folklore 1002 G. St.

NAME ADD ADDRESS OF INFORMANT Catherine Bauer 1001 New Hampshire St.  
Lincoln.

1. Ancestry. German Russian (German).
2. Place and date of birth. Norgia, Russia, Nov. 7, 1853.
3. Family. One son at home, takes care of mother. 5 sons living, 1 dead, husband dead.
4. Place lived in, with dates. Norgia Russia—1853-1892, Lincoln, 1892-date.
5. Education, with dates. Church school, Norgia Russia 1860 to 1870.
6. Occupations and accomplishments, with dates. Farm work and Home work 1870 to date.
7. Special skills and interests. Weaving, cloth, sewing and housework. Raising children.
8. Community and religious activities. Neighborly exchange of work, assisting in child birth. Nursing mother and child. (Immanuel Lutheran Church Reformed Catholic Church.
9. Description of informant. Broad German Features, short of stature and
10. medium size. Eager expressive talker and still retains the energetic gesturing habits of a people transplanted into another world and anxious to register the thoughts they wish

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to convey (probably induced somewhat by association with people of another language, whose reception requires real or fancied stimulation and added impression).

FORM C Text of Interview (Unedited)

NAME OF WORKER Harold J. Moss ADDRESS 6934 Francis St.

DATE Oct. 14, 1938 SUBJECT German Russian Folklore

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INFORMANT Catherine Bauer—1001 New Hampshire, Lincoln.

[We?] lived in Norgia Russia, and did farming and weaving. Times were not good there and we did not want the boys to go in the army. We couldn't do as we wanted to there either. The schools were poor and did not teach much.

I took care of many sick people and helped in childbirth. There was one doctor in each community but women neighbors did most of the work for the sick. I liked this work and made up medicine for lots of people.

It doesn't seem like people got sick in Russia like they do here and did not have the nervous diseases. These remedies were always good.

Fried onions for a cold.

Sour apple juice for fever.

Mud for bites. Fore headache and stomache ache we just bore it out. No medicine. They did not know much about appendicitis and didnt cut people open. Bowel trouble was hardly ever heard of. People eat course black bread and boiled vegetables more and worked lots. Gall trouble was the worst disease there and killed more people. The water was poor and they got most of their trouble from it. Kerosene was given for croup.

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Home made butter for cuts and wounds.

Balin oil for earache.

Strong tea for sore eyes.

Hard boiled egg yolk, wax, butter made into a paste was used for burns and 2 it was very good. Very few eye glasses were worn in Russia. The lights were not so bright there and people did not read so much. I guess lots of people in America just wear them for looks or style and the eye doctors talk them into getting glasses.

I still use coal oil lamps here because they are better light for the eyes and do not cost so much.

For me they are handier.

We still use many of the home made medicines here. The people here now do not follow the old customs, except some in weddings and some churches.