The German Club of Chicago

Twentieth Anniversary and World's Fair Souvenir Year Book

1913-1933

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YEAR BOOK
of the
GERMAN CLUB OF CHICAGO
Published to commemorate the
TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS ORGANIZATION
(May 27, 1913)
the
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
of the
LANDING OF THE CONCORD
on October 6, 1683
the
FOUNDING OF GERMANTOWN
and the opening of
A CENTURY OF PROGRESS
May 27, 1933
at Chicago, Illinois

THE GERMAN CLUB OF CHICAGO
175 W. Jackson Boulevard
CHICAGO, ILL.

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THE GERMAN CLUB OF CHICAGO
Compiled by
 OSCAR A. STOFFELS
An mein Vaterland

Kein Baum gehörte mir von deinen Wäldern,
Kein Haus war mein auf deinen Roggenfeldern,
Und schon hastu mich hinausgetrieben,
Weil ich in meiner Jugend nicht verstanden,
Doch weniger und mehr mich selbst zu lieben,
Und dennoch lieb ich dich, mein Vaterland!

Wo ist ein Herz, in dem nicht dauernd blickt
Der süße Traum der ersten Jugendliebe?
Und heiliger als Liebe war das Feuer,
Das eint für dich in meiner Brust geknarrt;
Nie war die Braut dem Bräutigam so teuer,
Wie du mir warst, geliebtes Vaterland!

Hast es auch Manna nicht auf dich geregt,
Hast doch dein Himmel reichlich dich gesegnet.
Ich sah die Wunder süßlicher Zonen,
Zeit ich zuletzt auf deinem Boden stand.
Doch schöner ist als Palmen und Zitronen
Der Apfelbaum in meinem Vaterland.

Land meiner Väter, länger nicht das meine!
So heilig ist kein Boden wie der deine,
Wie wird dein Bild aus meiner Seele schwinden,
Und knüpft sich an mich sein lebendes Band,
Es würden mich die Toten an dich binden,
Die deine Erde deckt, mein Vaterland.

O würden jene, die zu Hause blieben,
Wie deine Fortgewanderten dich lieben,
Nicht würdest du zu einem Reiche werden,
Und deine Kinder gingen hand in hand,
Und machten dich zum größten Land auf Erden,
Wie du das beste bist, o Vaterland!

Conrad Kreuz.
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DEDICATION

Two hundred and fifty years ago there came to our shores a small group of travelers, their limbs exceedingly weary from the long voyage which had finally come to an end. They came with an abundance of hope, courage, and a dogged determination.

It was not gold they sought nor precious treasure but liberty; not a life of ease and comfort but a new home, a home with opportunity for themselves and their posterity for which they were willing to give unbounded loyalty and honest toil.

The ties which so firmly bound them to their fatherland had been severed. Now they were in their adopted land, beset, it is true, by many dangers and oppressed with hardships and privations, but resolved to meet what was before them with a melody of bygone days upon their lips.

That little group augmented by their brothers and sisters has since grown to a mighty army of loyal citizens, who, still imbued with the spirit of their fathers, are today an inseparable part of our country.

It is to these millions of German Americans that this book is dedicated; to them it shall be an "Eben Exer," from which may courageously face a future fraught with many problems.

May they also place this book into the hands of their children so that they, too, may be informed of the deeds of their forefathers, deeds which the historians have often so carelessly forgotten and sometimes maliciously perverted.

May the book also find its way into the hands of our political leaders who have wisely recognized the value of the "German vote" but who seem to have failed utterly in an appreciation of the qualifications of the citizens of German extraction to lead, to govern, and to sit in council chambers.

The German American has never been a curbstone apologist, he has always been in the midst of things, often, very often, in peace and war at the very front of the marching columns. Never has his courage, honesty, faithfulness, and devotion to a just cause been rightly questioned.

May we German Americans come to a fuller realization that unity in our ranks, more than anything else, will bring to us a rich measure of happiness and success and at the same time assure our compatriots that we are worthy of public trust, capable of exercising sane leadership, intellectually and spiritually fitted to fill judicial, administrative, and executive offices for the benefit of this our country and our respective communities.

As editor of this modest volume I want to express my heartfelt thanks to all who have aided so willingly in bringing the task to a successful conclusion. Joyously do I express my appreciation to the authors of the various articles, to the sponsors who have aided financially, to the Board of Governors of The German Club of Chicago, to its president, Mr. Herman C. Hintzgeber, for his kindly encouragement, to Mr. William C. Scherwat, for his valuable assistance.

OSCAR A. STOFFELS, Editor.

Chicago, May 27th, 1933.
Twenty Years of the German Club

By F. E. Sporer

ONE rainy day in March, a score of years ago, five men gathered together in Adolph Georg's famous Wein Stube on Randolph Street, and took the first definite steps towards organizing a German Club in Chicago.

These five men were Charles Wurster, Julius C. Kirchner, Henry P. Runkel, Otto G. Klose, and Adolph Georg, Jr.

Great things have sprung from that modest beginning. It was no sudden impulse that prompted the forming of such a club. It was the crystallization of a thought that long had revolved in the minds of many of Chicago's best and foremost citizens of German descent. These men appreciated the great value to the community of the admirable character qualities of the German, and believed there was need for an organization that could hold together and make effective so desirable a civic asset.

The purpose of this newly founded club was not to perpetuate a racial group, but to preserve as a beneficent force those splendid qualities of mind and heart that have always so favorably distinguished the German people, and make them available as a power for good in the civic life of the city, state, and nation.

The German Club of Chicago was founded in March, 1913, and incorporated in May of that same year. The 1913 Year Book sets out, as the particular aim of the club, the securing of historic justice for the German (the need for which became extremely acute only a few years later) and perpetuation of his achievements in the annals of the United States; the developing of a greater measure of cooperation, and a greater degree of social intercourse among the Americans of German descent; and the perpetuating of German ideals and German virtues as qualities of the American character.

To make membership in the Club available to all classes, without regard to wealth or station, the membership dues were fixed at the low rate of three dollars per annum. This has never been changed. Through good times and bad, during the high tide of phenomenal prosperity, and again when times were not so good, the dues have remained to this day at three dollars the year.

It is really amazing what the Club has been able to do with this small fee. Those three dollars seemed endowed with magic that could almost produce miracles. The real magic, however, had its genesis in the brains of the leaders of this remarkable club, whose ingenuity and skill of management expanded a dollar to unbelievable dimensions.

The government of the club is in the hands of fifteen officers and governors, who meet at luncheon weekly to transact the club business. The attendance at these weekly meetings is uniformly good, and speaks well for the interest of the governors in their club. During the twenty years of its existence, the club has had ten presidents. They are, in the order of their regency, Messrs. Oscar A. Kroepf, Henry G. Zander, John F. Voigt, William Rothmann, Otto F. Reich, A. F. W. Siebel, Michael F. Girten, Oscar A. Stoffels, Charles W. Peters, and Herman C. Hintz-Peter.

There were three Secretaries. The first was Mr. Charles Wurster, who was one of the most active spirits in the organization of The German Club. His wide acquaintance and good fellowship contributed much to the early growth of the club. Mr. Wurster served as Secretary for over 13 years. He was succeeded by Mr. John C. Eich, who held the office for about 4 years, and was followed by Mr. Frederick J. Haake, who served for 3 years.

That the new club was designed to proceed along comfortable and genial lines is indicated by the fact that the very first official party of which there is any record was a "Gemütlichkeit" dinner, held on June 17, 1913, and which, according to the reports, was a tremendous success.

It may be of interest to the old-timers, and possibly also to some of our younger members, to see the list of names of the first Board of Governors. Mr. Oscar A. Kroepf was the first President, Messrs. Julius C. Kirchner, Ingo Baster, and Otto G. Klose were Vice-Presidents, Mr. Charles Wurster was the Secretary, and Mr. Charles E. Schick, Treasurer. The other members of the Board were Jacob A. Hey, Henry P. Runkel, George A. Schmidt, John E. Traeger, August Torpe, Jr., A. C. E. Schmidt, Dr. Herbert Kindt, H. W. Nonnast, and Adolph Georg, Jr.

In the narrow space allotted this article it will not be possible to give a detailed history of all the many events that marked the progress of the Club. Nor can credit be given to all the brilliant and capable men who gave so generously of their time, skill, and energy for the good of the cause. To do justice to all deserving of honorable mention would require volumes, and space for this story is strictly limited.

The temptation is almost irresistible to make of this brief history a campfire story, and as the blue smoke curls lazily upward through the pines, to ramble endlessly on through a long June night with tales of gay parties, of banquets, of interesting and educational luncheons, of music, and friends, of so much that was fine and noble, enjoyable and worth while, but the presiding genius of this book lays a heavy hand on the volatile story-teller and bids him be brief.

And what a glinting tale it is that flashes and gleams from the pages of those twenty years of German Club history. What illustrious names illumine its records, what a stately procession of eminent men and glorious women pass in review as memory conjures up the scenes of the past.

Sitting in imagination before that June campfire, it would be so easy to behold visions in the curling smoke, and dream again the dreams of long ago. Dreams of brave men and fair women, under whose potent influence this German Club grew so rapidly, that it was early obliged to raise the constitutional limit of membership from 1,000 to 2,000, and soon abolish the limit altogether.

Dreams of a "Sommerachtsfest" at the old Bismarck Garden of happy memory, of a "Chicago Day" celebrated by a "Kommers," of the dedication of the Goethe monument in Lincoln Park on June 13, 1914, of the Chicago-German banquet on February 9th, 1915, which taxed the capacity of the large banquet-hall of the Hotel La Salle, when Col. George Tracy Buckingham responded to the toast, "Our Teuton Debts," and for which occasion our distinguished member, Rev. R. A. John, had composed the following song:

(MELODY—Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser)
Where the waves of inland ocean Wash the shores of prairie soil, Ever restless and in motion, Type of never-ceasing toil; Where the red man, keen of vision, Lured with cunning skill his prey, And the white man's humble mission Blazed the white man's cultured way.

There our fathers built an altar For their labors' sacrifice, And their courage dared not falter Though their life should be the price. There our mothers lit the fires Setting all our hearts a-flame, To the glory of our sire's— German Club shall be its name.

On the margin of the elaborate menu for this brilliant occasion, there appeared, printed in red letters, these strange legends: Bronx Cocktail—Piesporter Moelle!

Like the shifting pictures of a kaleidoscope we see in quick succession Summer
Outings and Picnics, great crowds, music, games, dancing, thousands of men, women, and children in a carefree day under the trees, out in the country; the Wagnerian Opera Day, November 3, 1923, a magnificent affair; a lake excursion to Maysville, a Harvest Festival, October, 1929, in the old North Side Turner Hall, "Ein Fest der Deutschen Lebensfreude;" a Tableaux, "Der Trompeter von Sackingen," with its plaintive farewell, "Bless dich Gott, es war zu schön," and its charming music. Come then also visions of a family outing at beautiful Ravinia Park, a "Gesellschafts-Abend" at a downtown hotel, and dinners and dancing-parties in bewildering array.

The Saturday Luncheons always have been a distinctive feature of the German Club entertainment program. Officers and Committees have given their best efforts to building these affairs up to the highest attainable point of excellence.

I don't know how to tell the story of the Saturday Luncheons with any degree of fairness, and still keep within the limit of my allotted space. There is such an amazing wealth of material, such an astonishing variety, such a wide reach and breadth spread of subject matter, so many famous, interesting, and important personalities, so many renowned artists, musicians, scholars, scientists, statesmen, and individuals eminent in every domain of modern life and progress, that the task of presenting a concise, and reasonably adequate, narrative of the German Club Saturday Luncheons becomes appallingly impossible.

To give a list of those who participated in these affairs would be monotonous, and yet the mere mention of some of these names is sufficient to stir the memory. We need only mention Count Felix von Luckner, and immediately there arises before our eyes vivid pictures of that genial rover of the seas, and his marvelous exploits during the war. Or Captain Paul Koenig, who sailed the "Deutschland" under and through the blockading enemy fleets, and landed his ship and cargo safely in an American port.

Picture to yourself again Dr. Hugo Eckener telling us how he brought the ZR-3 to Lakehurst, and Lieutenant Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, describing to us the wonderful world flight of the Graf Zeppelin.

Who that views there can forget the open air performance of "The Gypsy Baron," in German, with Symphony orchestra and chorus of 60, under the management of that tireless impresario, Mr. G. F. Hummel, or the Lessing Anniversary, with its marvelous presentation of "The Magic Flute." Then again, on May 11, 1928, when we entertained those heroes of the air, Baron Günther von Hünfeld, Captain Herman Kohl, and Major James Fitzmaurice, the first to fly westward across the North Atlantic. Romance and thrills to fill volumes!

As far back as the year 1914, we find the pattern already made for the Saturday Luncheons. A few examples will be given to indicate the type of address and the caliber of the speakers selected for these occasions. In 1914 the Hon. S. M. Fitch, U.S. Collector of Internal Revenue, "The Income Tax;" Hon. Irving Shuman, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, "Financial Patriotism;" Hon. John C. Whitman, "The Delinquent Youth." In the year 1915 we find, among others, Hon. Samuel Alscher, "Our Trade Relations with South America." Congressman Fred A. Britten, "Japan's Attitude Towards the United States," Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, "Why I Love Germany," and Mr. Walter Niebuhr, just returned after spending six months with the German army, on "America and the World War."

The pattern, so established, has been adhered to through the years. Naturally only a few names and subjects can be mentioned, and these are selected to indicate the wide range of these club affairs. They are significant as reflecting the broad tolerance and free spirit of the institution.

Just a few more names from our Luncheon programs to further illustrate the point. Siegfried Wagner, son of the immortal Richard Wagner, who visited our club in February, 1924, and was given an ovation by a record-breaking gathering. Madam Pearl V. Metzelthinn, "My 12 Years in China Under Two Governments," Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, Governor of the State of Missouri, "Democracy of the Law," Hon. Clarence Darrow, "Evolution," and a counter argument on the same subject by Rev. Frederic Siedenburg, S. J.

We recall with affection and deep regret William B. Boppelt, the profoundly able and much loved president of the Chicago Singverein, a generous member and supporter of our club.

Continuing with our list we have Mr. Harry F. Atwood, "The Constitution of the United States," Dr. Frank Bohn, of the New York Tribune, "Modern Mexico and Her Problems," Mr. Otto F. Reich, "Indian and Pioneer Life and Trails in the Fort Dearborn Area," Mr. W. M. Her.ACT, "Crystalized Visions," Dr. A. Busse, "Kultur and Culture," Col. Ira L. Reeves, "Revelations of a Prohibition Administrator," Prof. A. J. Friedrich Zieglschmid on "Faust" as a feature of The German Club "Goethe Feier," marking the one-hundredth anniversary of the completion of "Faust."


Reluctantly I put aside many another name and subject. The old editorial cry, "crowded out by lack of space" applies here in truth and verity. But enough has been set down to show the richness and variety of the offerings placed before The German Club membership, and to mark the broad scope, and high standards, maintained throughout those first twenty years of the club’s life. It is indeed a record to view with pride and satisfaction, and there can be no doubt that it has exerted a wholesome influence on the community.

The children were not forgotten. Every year a big Christmas party was arranged for them, with special entertainment, gifts, and refreshments. And the ladies were encouraged to organize an Auxiliary, which has shown considerable vitality, and is achieving importance in its particular field.

The German Club also interested itself in travel, and among the major adventures in this domain were several tours to Europe, a Summer trip to Alaska, and a lake cruise to Mackinac Island and the "Soo," on an exclusively chartered, magnificent steamer, one of the finest on the Great Lakes.

Even athletics were not entirely neglected, aid and support being given a German Club Soccer Football team, a bowling group, and an International Boxing Tournament.

When it is remembered too, that all the club activities were undertaken and managed without the aid of a club house, it is truly remarkable that so much was accomplished.

One important factor in keeping the membership in touch with club activities is the Bulletin published by the club, and distributed free to the members. It is another of the many features paid for out of the modest annual membership dues of three dollars.

In passing, it may not be out of place to mention, as a characteristic mark of German stability, that the Bulletin still has the same Chairman of the Publication Committee, the same editor, and the same printer as the day it started, and it is now in its eleventh year.

And as our June night camp-fire wanes, and only an occasional puff of gray smoke still rises fitfully from the dying embers, we may ask ourselves what does it all mean? In all those twenty years has en-
The German Contribution to the Civilization of the United States

By Ferdinand Schevill

Born at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 12, 1868. Educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and at Yale College, where he received the bachelor's degree in 1889. After spending three years in German universities, he was awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy at Freiburg, Baden. He has served in the history department of the University of Chicago continuously since 1892. Among his books are the following: The Making of Modern Germany (1916), Karl Bitter, a Biography (1917), The Balkan Peninsula (1922), A History of Europe from the Reformation to the Present Day (1930).

It is only in recent decades that our American historians have abandoned their traditional absorption in politics in favor of the larger theme of American civilization. Therewith attention has swung from the superficial to the basic elements of our life and society, and for the first time it has become clear that just as we do not descend physically in a single direct line from Great Britain so we are also morally and mentally a composite people. In sum, the American nation is the product of many European strains, all of them alike considerably modified by their prolonged exposure to a unique and rarely stimulating frontier environment.

Not till the historical problem had assumed this form did the Americans of German descent come to the front with studies concerning the cultural contribution of them all given within the last half century there has been a steady flow of books and pamphlets on this head, among which we shall select for listing, because they have the merit of dealing with the subject as a whole, the very notable works of Faust, Schrader, and Cronau. They show with the aid of abundant documentation what a large and honorable share the German immigrants have had in the development of the United States. And by implication at least they put upon us, the descendants of these immigrants, the sacred obligation not only of keeping alive the memory of their achievements, but also of making them serve as objects for our perpetual emulation. For only energetic and continued cultural activity on our part will secure the recognition due to them, and should that recognition at some future date decline and our contribution be forgotten we shall have no one to blame for this result but our own laggard selves.

In the short space at my disposal it will be impossible to be even remotely just to my subject. Indeed it is my discouraged opinion that we are doomed to set down no more than a lifeless succession of labels or chapter headings, leaving it to my reader to fill in the animating details from his own well stocked memory or else to turn for them to the many general and special writers in the field. And perhaps that is the very service I am called on to render: to create a hunger for fuller information which can only be satisfied by going to the books that tell the story. On this assumption I shall con-
receive my task to be a swift and summary statement about the German factor in the development of the United States, constituting a kind of Lesser Catechism of what every American of German descent ought to know if he wishes to qualify as an alert and responsible citizen.

Colonial Immigration. German immigration to the British colonies in North America was inaugurated systematically and in numbers in the year 1683 with the foundation of Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia. The first settlers were artisans and peasants and for many decades, practically to the Declaration of Independence, a stream of artisans and peasants continued to pour over southeastern Pennsylvania with subsiding ripples reaching into Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and all the southern colonies. At the same time a group called Palatines because preponderantly from the Palatinate, a Rhenish province reduced to the utmost misery by a succession of French invasions, entered New York colony and occupied the fertile Mohawk valley. At the outbreak of the War of Independence the colonies contained over 200,000 inhabitants of German blood amounting to approximately one-tenth of the total white population.

The Winning of the Middle West. As soon as the United States became a sovereign body its people began to spread beyond the narrow Atlantic coast belt, to the wilderness and hitherto clung, and inaugurated that dramatic chapter in our history we call the Winning of the West. As the German settlers, especially in Pennsylvania and New York, constituted the frontiersmen dwelling at the edge of the wilderness they took a particularly active part in the advance into western New York, Ohio, and Kentucky and ultimately into the vast prairie lands of the Mississippi valley. While this movement was proceeding it received reinforcement from what we may call the second wave of German immigration which set in around 1820.

If the first, the colonial wave, was due to a combination of economic misery and religious persecution in Germany the second wave was to a certain extent motivated by political discontent. It was in the Old World the period of Prince Metternich which, as an era of violent reaction, gloried in the ruthless suppression of the representatives of the new liberal and national movement. In consequence, for the first time a considerable body of highly educated Germans sought the hospitable shores of America; but behind them pressed, as before, the artisans and peasants lured by the prospect of the rich western plains to be had for the asking. Unquestionably the horned-handed classes at all times made up the mass of the German arrivals, exactly as in the case of every other European immigration. Our ancestors of every stock came to America to improve their hard lot by escaping from the crowded conditions at home. However, in order that the amazing energy they displayed on the side of the Atlantic it is well to remember that only the bolder element of the lowly workers was willing to face the great and perilous adventure.

The Winning of the Northwest, the Southwest, and the Far West. A third wave set in around the middle of the nineteenth century, with a peak in Germany of the revolution of 1848. While this again brought an intelligentsia—the spirited forty-eighers—they vanished among the multitude of the struggling homesteaders who came to take advantage of the opening of the region west of the Mississippi and figured among the enterprising pioneers of these immense territories so richly and diversely endowed with the gifts of Nature.

We may speak of a fourth (and last) wave of immigration synchronizing with the economic depression which surrounded the German Empire some years after its foundation in 1871. The new flood continued well into the eighties. It might almost be described as an inundation, for in the single decade when it was at its height it deposited about 2,000,000 Germans in our ports, a number almost as great as the total German immigration during the preceding fifty years, and about forty percent of the figure (5,000,000) credited to Germany between 1820 and 1900. This statement of four waves of immigration should not be taken too literally. While there indeed were these periods indicative of an accelerated and concentrated movement, we should not lose from view that from the landing of our German pilgrim fathers at Germantown in 1683 down to our day that is, over a stretch of two centuries and a half, there was not a single year that did not bring its quota of adventurers to our land. The stream of immigration has sometimes run in a swollen mass, sometimes it has run thin, but it has been uninterupted and continuous.

Proportion of the German Population. To arrive at a correct estimate of the German share in the present population of the United States is very difficult. To begin with, there are no reliable immigration figures before 1820 when the government for the first time undertook to keep books on the subject. The whole period between 1683 and 1820 is therefore a field for free conjecture. Further, many of the Austrian and Swiss immigrants should be rated as German, for that is what they are culturally; and finally, ever since their arrival Germans have intermarried with other stocks and after a few generations the Germans in a proportion which eludes precise mathematical determination. Such are some of the reasons which make exact figures on the present German population unattainable. Nonetheless professional statisticians have wrestled with the problem according to the best practice of their science and have concluded that approximately twenty-five per cent of the blood of the people of the United States in this year of the Chicago Fair has a German source. On the mere score of its bulk the influence of that blood on our American civilization must in the past have been and must in the future continue to be tremendous.

Agriculture, Forestry. In view of the fact that so many German immigrants had been peasants and in America became farmers, it is natural to expect that they played a large part in American agriculture. Such is indeed the case beginning with the prosperous colonial farms of the Pennsylvania Germans and the Mohawk Valley Palatines. On their farms we have the enthusiastic testimony of Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He is unstinted in his praise of the Germans as farmers and kitchen gardeners. When the descendants of these colonials reinforced by generations of fresh peasant arrivals spread over the great western plains the story was repeated on a larger scale. According to almost universal report there has been no more successful and, above all, no more stabilizing element in the history of American farming. A quality of thrift in his character (often despised as penny-pinching by his more lavish neighbors) caused the German farmer to treat the wilderness more respectfully than farmers of other blood and to repudiate the practice of clearing the ground by reckless deforestation. He had an inborn love of the woods, out of which sprang, when our forest wealth began to wane, the desire to preserve the remainder by scientific methods. From the German accordingly stems in large part our present policy of forest preservation. It was Carl Schurz, who as Secretary of the Interior (1876-80) made the first effort in our history to put an end to the wanton destruction of our woodlands; and it was another German, Bernard E. Fernow, who served as the head of our first college of forestry at Ithaca, New York. Under President Theodore Roosevelt we at last got and still have a vigorous national bureau of forestry, and no one knows better than its leading officials how much their very effective service owes to Ger-
man example. Having specialized in the old country in all other activities relating to plant life, German settlers naturally led the way also as nursery-men and gardeners.

Manufacturing, Engineering. Among the early Pennsylvania settlers were many skilful artisans who at once laid a hand to the making of paper, glass, pottery, and iron. Thus spurred to the crafts, their descendants were enabled to take a generous part in raising their state to its present manufacturing eminence, especially in iron and steel products. Such names as those of Frick and Schwab serve to substantiate the claim. Manufacturing under modern scientific conditions is inseparable from engineering and engineering falls into many specialties. Among German bridge engineers stand out the names of John A. Roebling, the inventor of the modern suspension bridge (the Brooklyn Bridge his masterpiece) and of Charles Schneider, the successful champion of the cause among electrical engineers, Charles P. Steinmetz gained an eminence which won him the title of "the wizard" from his admiring contemporaries. It would literally call for a special volume's Who's Who in Manufacturing and Engineering merely to list the names of the men of German stock who in one capacity or another in the broad belt between New York and San Francisco have contributed to the recent enormous development of our high-powered industry with its increasingly efficient machinery and specialized output. In lieu of such a catalogue which at best would not make very exciting reading, let the moral and mental quality be emphasized which lies at the bottom of these diverse successes. That quality, preeminently German, may be defined as an unshaken persistence of purpose coupled with an intelligent readiness to submit to a long and systematic preparation in school and laboratory.

Education, Gymnastics. On turning to education we encounter a field where German influence has been continuous and revolutionary all the way from the Kindergarten to the university. Merely to say the word Kindergarten is to recall that this notable invention hails from Germany. It was the wife of Carl Schurz who in 1835 established what was probably the first American Kindergarten at Watertown, Wisconsin. Twenty-five years later the institution had already covered our land from sea to sea. If the German university, at the other end of the educational ladder, has had a less wide-spread effect, it has cut much more deeply into the intellectual life of the nation. The traditional instrument of higher education among us was the college transplanted from Old to New England in the colonial period. Still serviceable within its self-imposed narrow range, it has spread over the country and continues to provide tens of thousands of our young people with their mental equipment and a workaday philosophy of life. But something more specialized, more in keeping with the higher standards of scholarship and the severer methods of science developed in the nineteenth century became necessary and our educational leaders found it in the German university. The first step was taken with the founding in 1876 of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore in open imitation of German methods and ideals. Within a quarter of a century all the older institutions of the east, the famous colleges of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton had, without sacrificing their powerful college traditions, transformed themselves into universities within the German meaning of the word; and after another decade or so all the great state institutions of the Middle and Far West had followed the eastern lead. By means of a score of enormously expanded universities the American student of the present day has at his disposal the libraries, seminars, and laboratories which he needs to perfect himself as a scholar and a scientist.

Long before the triumph among us of the German University idea individual Americans had experienced its effectiveness either by encountering it in Germany, whither they had gone to complete their education, or else through teachers of German birth who had taken their residence among us. Among the most notable of these immigrant educators was Francis Lieber, the famous political scientist, who after teaching at the College of South Carolina for two decades (1835-1856) accepted a call to Columbia College at New York. Even before Lieber found regular teaching employment his countryman, Karl Follen, was in 1829 summoned to Harvard to serve as the first professor of German literature ever appointed in the United States. While both of these men scattered educational seeds which came to fruition long after their time in the university revolution of the last quarter of the century, Follen should be remembered also for another stimulus he communicated to our life. He introduced the students at Harvard to the gymnastic exercises which during his own student days in Germany had come vigorously to the front under the inspiration of that queer genius, Turnvater Jahn. The idea spread from college to college like wild fire. It is not a little amusing to reflect as we look back on the course over the innumerable gymnasia which dot the grounds of our American schools and colleges and which have become so familiar to us that we regard them as a wholly indigenous growth that they represent the fantastic American increase from a tiny seed planted over a hundred years ago by Follen and other German refugees, enthusiastic disciples of "die fübliche Turnerei."

Music. Colonial America was a country without music, almost without art of any kind. The Puritans of New England and the Quakers of Pennsylvania cultivated a somber gravity of conduct which brooked no commerce with the gracious spirit of the muses. Although the early German settlers were also severe and evangelical and although some of their sects, as for instance the Mennonites, walked the same narrow, joyless path of life, neither the Lutherans nor the Moravians, who were in decided minority among the many varieties of German believers, had ever divorced their religious services from music. It is therefore a fact that they alone among colonial Americans cultivated both instrumental music and choral singing. The tradition weakened in time but never died out so that when in the nineteenth century the Moravians of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, resolved to bring their music back to its pristine vigor they found enthusiastic support in the community. The movement culminated around 1900 in the annual Bach festival which has become one of the outstanding events of the American musical year.

When the descendants of the Puritans began at last to shake off their inherited inhibitions and to mark their release from an anti-aesthetic way of life by joining in instrumental and choral societies for the cultivation of the art they had so tacitly scorned they usually summoned Germans to serve as teachers and conductors. And no sooner had the educated Germans of the second and third immigration waves seen than they formed the singing societies (chiefly male societies, Männerbören) to which they were accustomed at home. From the middle of the nineteenth century these societies tended to coalesce into national and national associations for the purpose of instituting those joyful competitive occasions called Sangerfeste. So long as the native German Lebenslust survives will singing societies and Sangerfeste continue to add a pleasant convivial touch to German-American social life.

The quickened musical development culminated before the close of the nineteenth century in the symphony orchestra, the elaborate and expressive instrument without which the higher aims of the art cannot be satisfied. Wherever a great orchestral organization has won a secure place in the affections of the community, it has owed much of its success to German initiative. In New York it was such directors as Anton Seidl and the Damrosches who laid the foundations on which their successors have built; in Chicago it was Theodore Thomas who began the work of interpreting the great masters of music.
and Frederick Stock, his successor, still presides over as fine an aggregation of musicians as can be found anywhere in the world.

The Fine Arts. In the Fine Arts German influences have been admittedly feeble compared with those emanating from France. This does not mean however that men of German origin have not been thickly sown among the American painters, sculptors, and architects who since the middle of the nineteenth century, when the Puritan tabus began to lose its potency, in steadily increasing numbers have brought honor to themselves and their country. Only in architecture has the French leadership been recently challenged due to the creative activity of certain impressive German innovators. By advocating the abandonment of the architectural styles characteristic of bygone periods and by favoring a mode of building expressive of the ideas, methods, and materials of our machine age these German architects have worked towards a movement which had been spontaneously incubated among ourselves. The result may be seen in the present vogue of a highly simplified architecture which aspir to be honest, unadorned, and functional.

National Issues. The War of Independence. The charge that the German element has not figured in our political life in due proportion to its numbers will have to be admitted. But this abstention must not be construed as indifference to the great public issues which have from time to time shaken our society to its foundations. Whenever the new trans-Atlantic nation was or has even seemed to be in need of German population has quickly aroused itself to the point of staking its life upon the issue. The first instance of this readiness was supplied by the War of Independence when the German colonists promptly and in large numbers volunteered for service. Even more cogent of General Washington’s approval of their courage and fidelity than his recorded words was his resolve to recruit the body guard, which was responsible for his personal safety, entirely from the German population. The vast service rendered by Baron Steuben in impressing on the Continental army the mold of Prussian discipline may properly be recalled in this same connection, although the baron was not an old settler but a new arrival. In his case, too, Washington did not spare praise but repeatedly and magnanimously enlarged on the debt the young republic owed to Steuben’s organizing genius.

The Civil War. When toward the middle of the nineteenth century the slavery issue grew acute the German element became quickly and passionately enlisted on the side of emancipation. Even as far back as the founding of Germantown these earliest settlers pronounced themselves in no uncertain terms on the hateful institution which they felt to be in flagrant contradiction with the spirit of liberty reigning over the new world. As early as 1858 a group headed by a noble leader, Pastorius, had initiated the first formal protest against the sale and purchase of human flesh ever published in America. Their descendants strengthened by the numerous arrivals of the nineteenth century threw their influence in a solid mass on the side of the north. It was this situation which made possible the rise of Carl Schurz, the most distinguished public leader the Germans have ever produced. The political significance he achieved can be accounted for only if we regard him as the mouthpiece, the extraordinarily eloquent mouthpiece, of the unified and irresistible anti-slavery sentiment of his immediate compatriots.

When the constantly widening cleavage of American opinion led to the inevitable conflict the German element proved the sincerity of its convictions by enlisting enthusiastically in the ranks of the Union. No statistics exist which make it possible to determine with accuracy the number of men of German blood who served the flag; but from such data as is available it may be asserted without risk of challenge that the German element did its full patriotic duty. Whole regiments, especially from the states of the West, were made up exclusively of Germans and large numbers of individuals so distinguished themselves that they rose to important posts of command. Among them—to select but a few names from the long illustrious list—were Schurz, Hecker, Sigel, Osterhaus, Wadsworth, and Ritter.

If there is a single act of the Civil War credited to the German element which rather than any other calls for grateful remembrance, it is the help given by the St. Louis Germans in saving the state of Missouri for the Union. In this border community the governor, a man of southern sympathies, planned to throw the state into the secessionist ranks by seizing the great federal arsenal just outside the city of St. Louis. If he failed it was because of the prompt action of a few loyal officers and officials backed by the Turners and other local German bodies who opposed the secessionist movements and scotched the secessionist intrigue.

This little sketch has already exceeded the space allotted to it. Even more strongly than at the outset the writer feels that he has faced a task of abridgment and compression beyond human power or that at least his power is not adequate to the undertaking. He cannot close without saying expressly what his informed readers have already observed, that there are many sectors of American life and civilization in which he has not even set up the few signs and finger-posts to which he has confined his attention. Unable to fill in these gaps and in the hope of fusing into a historical whole the scattered data he has touched upon, he desires to underscore a German contribution which is precious beyond all others and which has been poured out in a continuous stream from the days of the good ship Constitution to the present day. First organized settlers across the Atlantic, to the Chicago Fair of 1933. That contribution is the moral energy of the German stock. It signifies patience, perseverance, order, and industry in life’s daily labors coupled with a delight in simple pleasures attendant to the generous motto of live and let live. That these very merits have their attendant demerits may be readily admitted. It is honorable and profitable for the American group that takes pride in German descent frankly to admit its failings; but when the list of them has been drawn up there remain on the other side of the ledger the virtues to which we may justly lay claim. It is of no small importance to our country that these virtues are particularly effective in giving vigor to those ideas and sentiments which in the past have served and to this day still serve as the sound and approved foundations of the family and state.

A partial list of the officers in the Revolutionary Army who were Germans, includes Generals Von Steuben, Muhlenberg and Herkimer, Bow, von Helfenstein, Schott, von Heer, de Haas, Schuch, Ritter, Stricker, Egbert, Wegman, Ferd, Gehr, Kechlin, Geiger, Dreisbach, Strud, Savitz, Klotz, Halle, Eyer, Greenwalt, Marsteller, Clatz, Haber, Kapten, Kercher, Lindemuth, Hester, Miller, Spiker, Hubner, Breining, Bobst, Sigfrid, Labor, Stichman, Stott, Abraham Miller, Shouss, Brighnigh, Bower, Noyes, Ecker, and Gansevert. In addition there were a host of majors, captains, and lieutenants, too numerous to mention.

In his book on the Germans in the Civil War, Kaufman gives a list of 500 German officers who were in the Union service. With a few exceptions the list includes only officers of the rank of major and above—of these, ninety-six were killed in battle. Osterhaus, Sigel, Schurz, Willich, Stoecker, Schott, von Heer, Wadsworth, Krutz, Ziegler, Salomon, Blenker, Hecker, Moor, Schumpp, Weber, Bohlen, Wuggeln, Ballier, Wagner, and Prince Felix Salm are a few of the well known leaders.
German Men and Movements of the Colonial and Revolutionary Periods

By Professor George L. Scherer, Ph.D.

Born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, October 21, 1874. Educated at Indiana University and at German Universities. Received the Ph. D. degree from Cornell in 1899. Professor of History at Armour Inst. of Technology since 1900. Director religious education of St. Paul's Evang. Lutheran Church. Author of The Evolution of Modern Liberty and of numerous papers.

BY a happy accident the Century of Progress Exposition commemorates also the 250th Anniversary of the planting of the first German settlement at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1683, under the leadership of Franz Daniel Pastorius. It is fitting that among the articles of this book dealing with German achievements that should be one dedicated to the memory of Pastorius and of other German pioneers and leaders of the early period of American history.

Long before the founding of Germantown individual Germans had made their way to the New World. There were Germans among the settlers at Jamestown in 1607 for the list of Captain John Smith contains such names as Unger and Keffler. As these men were carpenters and artisans generally, they were much more valuable to the courageous venture than the broken-down gentlemen who predominated among the English members of the colony.

In the early history of New York several Germans stand out as men of great importance. They are sometimes designated as Dutch but were really German. It must be remembered that the word Dutch was often used for German, suggested perhaps by the word Deutsch. Nor must we forget that Holland was a part of the German Empire until the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648.

Peter Minnewit. This first governor of New Netherland was certainly a German and not a Dutchman, for he was born in Wesel, on the lower Rhine, in 1590. He was the son of wealthy parents and, after studying theology, served as a deacon in his native town of Wesel. It was Minnewit who bought from the Indians the island of Manhattan, on which the mighty city of New York now stands, and who built the first primitive fort surrounded with palisades. He is the first really big man of German birth in American history—a man of education and extraordinary energy and ability.

Jacob Leisler. Another great leader in the history of New York who was uncontestably a German was Jacob Leisler, born in Frankfurt on the Main in 1640. He came over to the New Netherlands as a soldier in the service of the Dutch West India Company in 1660. When the English conquered this colony in 1664 and made it an English province, changing its name to New York, Leisler lived there as a very successful merchant. He married the widow of a rich Dutch merchant and soon became one of the richest men in the colony. On a business trip to Europe in 1678 he was captured by Turkish pirates but was able to raise sufficient funds to purchase his freedom. Governor Dongan appointed him a member of the Admiralty Council in 1683. He was also a captain of one of the six militia regiments and an elder in the Reformed Church. When the Revolution of 1688 took place in England stormy times descended on the colonies. On the flight of
the governor of New York, the people raised Leisler to this office—the first colonial governor ever elected by the people.

When the French sent the Indians into New York under Frontenac to destroy Schenectady, Governor Leisler called a conference of all the Colonies to take the necessary steps to protect the colonists against the common danger. In this way he called into being in the year 1690 the first congress of the American Colonies. Massachusetts, Plymouth, New Jersey, Maryland, and New York were represented. Each colony agreed to furnish a quota of soldiers for an expedition against Quebec by sea and by land. Leisler was to select the leader of the land force and Massachusetts the leader of the fleet. Leisler wished to put his son-in-law, Jacob Milborne, in charge of the land force but Connecticut opposed this, so John Winthrop of that colony became the leader of the land expedition and William Phipps of Massachusetts leader of the sea expeditions. Phipps with a fleet of 32 ships and 2,200 men reached Quebec but was driven back. Winthrop returned after covering only half the distance. The man upon whose head the storm broke was Leisler. Yet his plan was that of a really great statesman and was eventually again taken up by the British and carried to a successful issue by General Wolfe who captured Quebec and with it Canada. Had Leisler been properly supported he would have accomplished the same victory many years earlier.

Leisler’s merits were entirely ignored by his enemies, the rich patrons of New York, such as the Van Courtlands, Bayards, and Livingstons, who objected to pay the taxes that the ill-fated expedition made necessary. As they could not control Leisler, they determined to get rid of him. They used the foulest means to defame him. Circumstances favored them. When King William sent over a new but very unworthy governor, named Slaughter, Leisler refused to surrender the fort to Major Richard Ingoldby who had been sent ahead by Slaughter but could show no credentials. Leisler was thereupon seized, tried before a commission made up of his enemies, and found guilty of high treason. The death warrant was signed by Slaughter and both Leisler and his son-in-law Milborne were hanged. The British parliament five years later set the verdict aside and exonerated Leisler, ordering an indemnity to be paid to his heirs. Jacob Leisler is the first great democrat in the long and gradual unfolding of American democracy.

The Palatines. The next important incident in the history of New York in which Germans figure occurred twenty years after Leisler’s death with the coming of the Palatines. The vanguard of these people from the Pfalz and Wurttemberg, who were to figure so largely in the development of the Mohawk and Hudson Valleys, was formed by 61 persons who with their Pastor Kocherthal went to London, whence 52 survivors left for New York in the fall of 1690 under the direction of Lord Lovelace, the newly appointed governor of New York. They founded Newburgh on the Hudson. More than 2,227 others reached New York in June, 1710, brought over by Colonel Robert Hunter, who became the successor of Lord Lovelace. More than 470 of the original 3,000 that left England had died on the way and over 250 others died soon after landing, due to a dreadful epidemic. Hunter’s expedition had not only taken no tools along with them to the new settlement on the Schenectady. They were half naked. They lived in the rudest cabins during the intense winter cold. They had no horses or cows. They had no plows and had to use scythes to break up the ground. The first wheat they could obtain had to be bought on a man’s back from Schenectady, a distance of 19 miles. But this bushel of wheat turned the tragedy into wonder. Forty years later the Palatine settlers could send 36,000 bushels of wheat annually to Albany. Their clothing at first consisted of deer skins. The first horse was bought at Schenectady. It was an old gray mare. Nine men bought it together and used it in regular turn.

As soon as things went better their neighbors began to grow jealous of their prosperity and turned the attention of their old enemy, Governor Hunter, upon them. This ferocious tyrant thereupon granted their lands to the Seven Partners of Albany for a very moderate price and aimed to drive them out. An agent named Bayard, representing the Seven Partners, informed them of the diabolical arrangement and called upon them either to leave or pay rent. An infuriated crowd of men, women, and children armed with any weapons they could lay their hands on surrounded the house where Bayard was staying and threatened him so that he deemed it safer to flee from their wrath. Sheriff Adams, who was sent against them, was roughly handled, losing an eye and having two ribs broken.

The Seven Partners then appealed their case to Governor Hunter who had seized three men from each of the seven Palatine villages to meet him at Albany. The leader of the group was Conrad Weiser, a remarkably able Susianian, whom Hunter threatened to hang. The Governor commanded them either to yield or else leave the valley. They now decided to carry their case to England. Three envoys, Weiser, Scheff, and Wallrath secretly left Philadelphia. Their ship was boarded by pirates and the passengers robbed of all their money. Weiser was flogged to extort money from him. Poor and friendless they reached London. Weiser and Scheff were thrown into prison for a whole year. Wallrath had evaded arrest by starting for home but died on the way homeward. The other two got little satisfaction from the British Lords of Trade. Ultimately many of the Palatines gave up the tragic conflict and moved to Pennsylvania, where happier conditions prevailed.

Germantown. The first German Colony on American soil was established at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1683, under the leadership of Franz Daniel Pastorius. These Germans came over on the good ship Concord just sixty-one years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. The Concord was a vessel of 500 tons and brought thirteen immigrants of whom eleven were from the city of Crefeld. They had left Crefeld, July 24th, 1683, and sailed from Gravesend, reaching Philadelphia, October 6th,

[ Twenty-one ]
Six weeks after the arrival of Pastorius the Concord arrived on October 6th, bringing the German colonists. There were thirteen families, but the total number of individuals is uncertain, though the term “33 freights” was used. On October 12 a warrant was issued to Pastorius for 6,000 on behalf of the German and Dutch purchasers.” On the 24th it was surveyed and divided into lots. The colonists built small huts and passed the first winter very miserably. But each year brought improvements and an increase in numbers. In 1691 the town was incorporated and soon prospered amazingly. The first paper mill in the colonies was built by William Rittenhouse, surveyor, philosopher, astronomer, and patriot. The settlers made very fine German linen. They built a prison, a church, and a schoolhouse where Pastorius taught the children. Flax was extensively grown and, according to Pastorius, the growth of the town was principally due to this fact. He also states that the inhabitants were largely weavers, tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, and locksmiths who could at the same time carry on agriculture and cattle-raising. The woven goods soon attracted attention and the demand for them was great. A poem of Richard Frame which appeared in 1692 in William Bradford’s “A short description of Pennsylvania” carried the following: “The Germantown, of which I spoke before, Which is at least in length one mile and more, Where live High German People and Low Dutch, Whose trade in linnen cloth is much, There grows the flax, etc.”

The stockings woven at Germantown were much sought in Philadelphia. The vine was also successfully cultivated.

It is an interesting fact that the first protest against slavery was issued in Germantown on April 18, 1688. John Greenleaf Whittier commemorates this event in the following lines:

“And that bold-hearted yeomanry, honest and true, Who, hater of fraud, gave to labor its due; Whose fathers of old sang in concert with Praise, On the banks of the Swataha the songs of the slave—
The German-born pilgrims, who first dared to brave The scorn of the proud in cause of the slave—
They eat to Tyrians? They rivet the chain, Which their fathers smote off, on the negro strand—
Germantown remained a German city for over a hundred years. William Penn, whose mother was Dutch, preached there in German in 1683. General Washington attended German service in the Reformed Church there in 1783, when the yellow fever epidemic made it necessary for him to make Germantown his headquarters. It was the center of German intellectual life, where German books and newspapers were printed for many years. In Germantown Christiaan Huygens established a German press in the year 1738 which for 40 years operated very successfully. Here in the year 1743 a German Bible was printed in a very handsome edition—the first Bible printed in the Western Continent in a civilized language. In 1690 the first American paper mill in America was erected at Germantown. Also the first type foundry in America was erected in 1772. The first German newspaper in America appeared here on August 20, 1759.

Conrad Weiser was one of the most remarkable men in the American Colonial History. He was known as “the Interpreter.” He was the son of that Weiser, already mentioned, who came over with the first band of Palatines to settle in New York. Young Conrad went to live with a Mohawk chief and thus learned the Mohawk language. He followed those Palatines who moved to Pennsylvania, where he began life by farming and teaching school. In 1732 he became the official Indian interpreter of Pennsylvania. The Indians paid him the compliment of saying of him: “We have always found Conrad faithful and honest.” He was tireless in his labors and covered enormous distances through trackless forests. He went twice with Moravian missionaries to the Indians and once saved the life of the famous Count Zinzendorf. He accompanied the Lutheran Bishop Spangenberg to the Great Council Fire to beg from the Six Nations a place of refuge for the Christian Indians. He advised the missionaries to take up their abode in the midst of the Indians, to conform so far as possible to the native customs, and to translate the Bible into the Indian language.

The German colonists living on the western outskirts of civilization felt the full force of the French and Indian War when it broke out in 1755. These Germans had the friendship and confidence of the Indians to a greater degree than any other nationality. They were settled along the Blue Ridge. Weiser’s home at Tulpehocken lay in the center of this curve. He was appointed a colonel by Governor Morris, who said in a letter: “I leave it to your judgment and discretion, which I know is great so as to do what is best for the safety of the people and the service of the crown.”

Weiser’s letters give a most lively picture of the border warfare as it affected the Germans. He sent out soldiers to protect the settlers, attended councils, and covered vast distances. When he was at last laid to rest on his farm at Womelsdorf the Indians came to mourn at his grave for many years after. “We have had a great loss,” they said, “We sit in darkness by the death of Conrad Weiser; since his death we cannot so well understand each other.” Few white men were ever so loved by the Indians and understood so well the Indian language and character as this versatile son of a Susian peasant.

Zenger. John Peter Zenger was brought to New York in 1710 as a penniless orphan and apprenticed as a so-called reclamation like many other Germans in
those days. He found a good master in William Bradford, the printer, and from him learned the printer's trade. He rose to become his master's partner and then in 1733 set up his own press and printed a paper of his own, the purpose of which was to support the people in their fight against the royal governor of New York. He did this fearlessly by denouncing the misconduct of the governor. This official order copies of the Zenger's paper to be burned by the common hangman and finally, in 1735, he had Zenger tried for libel. The case of the young German printer was most ably defended by a celebrated lawyer named Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia who said to the jury: "The question before you, gentlemen of the jury, is not of small or private concern: it is not the cause of a poor printer of New York alone which you are trying; it may in its consequences affect every free man that lives under a British government in this land of America. It is the best cause of the cause of liberty!" Zenger won his case and lived to be an honored citizen of New York, where he died ten years after the trial—the first champion of the Liberty of the Press in American History.

David Zeisberger. In a tiny cemetery alongside a country road near New Philadelphia, Ohio, remain the graves of the great Moravian missionary, David Zeisberger, one of the noblest spirits of his time. He reposes close to the graves of a number of Indians, some of them chiefmen, who were converted to Christianity, taking Biblical names like Joshua and Hezekiah. Not far away on a tree hangs a sign telling that the first school and the first church west of the Alleghany Mountains were built by Zeisberger. He and his Moravians founded the first white settlement in the present state of Ohio. Their village still bears the original German names of Gnadenhütten, Schönbrunn, and Lichtenau. In the cemetery at Gnadenhütten a noble shaft bears the simple inscription: "Here triumphed in death fifty Christian martyrs." The reference is to the massacre of these Christian Indians by their heathen brothers. Converted by the Moravians, the Christian Indian spoke German, sang in German, prayed in German. Never have missionary zeal and brotherly love been more perfectly incarnated than in David Zeisberger.

German during the American Revolution. The German settlers took a very important part in the Revolutionary War, a part that is generally ignored in the Anglophil textbooks used in our public schools. All the way from Maine to Georgia the Germans were deeply stirred by the great conflict. At the little town of Waldoboro in Maine, a German settlement, a German was chosen clerk of the Committee of Correspondence. Another German was the first man in this little town to display the stars and stripes when this new flag was adopted. At Charleston, South Carolina, Michael Kaltstein organized a German military company which was afterwards known as the German Fusiliers and served throughout the Revolution with distinction. In Georgia most of the Saxon settlers in Ebenezer took the side of the colonies. German names figure on the list of members of the Georgia Provincial Congress which met at Savannah in 1775.

Settled mainly on the frontiers, the Germans formed the "rear-guard of the Revolution". In Pennsylvania and New York their efforts were particularly important. Says Bancroft: "The Germans who composed a large part of the inhabitants of the Province of Pennsylvania were all on the side of liberty." German names are numerous in all the committees and conventions. The German press also took an active part. A German firm published Tom Paine's "Crisis" and republished his "Common Sense". This was the firm of Steiner and Cist, who also published Baron Steuben's famous "Rules for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States."

It was in the columns of a Pennsylvania German paper, the Staatsbote, that the first notice of the Declaration of Independence was published, in the following words: "Philadelphia, den 5. Juli. Gestern hat der achtbare Congress dieses vors ten landes die Vereinigten Colonien frey und unabhängige Staaten erklärt."

The soldiers contributed by Pennsylvania to the War of Independence consisted largely of Germans. Nine Pennsylvania companies had four German captains. The Pennsylvania troops aroused the interest and astonishment of all the Colonies. They were remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards distance." We are also told that as long as these Pennsylvania riflemen remained in a bridge they terrified the British that they were afraid to go out of their lines.

Three companies of Germans were sent to Canada under Benedict Arnold. Those riflemen who survived the term of enlistment were reorganized and became the First regiment of the Pennsylvania Line. Early in the war another German Regiment was formed which fought bravely at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown, endured the hardships at Valley Forge, and marched with Sullivan to the country of the Six Nations in 1779.

Rittenhouse, Astronomer and Engineer. The ancestor of the Rittenhouse family was William (Ruttinghausen) born in 1664 in Broich near Mühleheim on the Ruhr. His ancestors had long been manufacturers of paper at Arnhem. William came first to New York, and when he found no satisfactory going on there, settled at Germantown where, in 1690, he erected the first paper mill on a little stream flowing into the Wissahicken. This was the first paper mill built in America. His grandson, David, scientist and philosopher, dedicated his great knowledge and ability to the service of his country and took an active part in the Revolution. He became the scientist and engineer of the Committee of Safety and was called upon to arrange for the manufacture of paper for the Continental Army, to erect a powder mill, to construct a boat, and to design a garrison for a camp, to plan and construct the factories, and to answer the call of the Sons of Liberty to keep the peace. "No, Christoph Ludwig does not want to get rich by the war; he has money enough." Dur-
ing the yellow fever epidemic of 1797 he worked as a journeyman at the bake-
oven, though nearly 80 years old, to pro-
vide "bread for the poor in that period of
awful distress." When someone
wanted him to buy a life of Washington
just before his death, he said: "No, I am
travelling fast to meet him; I shall hear
all out of it from his own mouth."

Washington's German Body-Guard.
The first body-guard of Washington was
organized after the issuance of a general
order dated Cambridge, March 11, 1776.
Captain Caleb Gibbs of Massachusetts
and George Lewis, a nephew of General
Washington, were commissioned captain
and lieutenant of his guard. Originally
the guard was composed of fifty men.
Soon after its organization ten of its
members became involved in a conspira-
cy to poison Washington. Thomas
Hickey and others were found guilty and
hanged. The guard was reorganized in
1777 but was still far from satisfactory.
It was Baron Frederick von Steuben, who,
on reaching Valley Forge in February,
1778, effected the remodeling of the
guard. Steuben was at once appointed
inspector general of the army. Finding
matters in a deplorable condition, he
resolved to increase the strength of the
guard so that after careful drill it might
become the model for the entire army.
This plan of Steuben was adopted and the
guard enlarged by the addition of a hun-
dred men. However, the duties of the
guard were exercised by a new
force known as the Independent Troop
of Horse. This was headed by a Prussian
Captain Bartholomew von Heer, and
consisted almost exclusively of Germans,
some of them from Pennsylvania and
some Hessians who had deserted from the
British. When these men paraded before
Count Rochambeau, September 14, 1782,
Rochambeau, much astonished by their
appearance, skill, and discipline, remarked
to Washington: "You must have formed
an alliance with the King of Prussia.
These troops are Prussians."

Peter Mälichenberg, a Lutheran preacher
and son of the head of the Lutheran
Church in Pennsylvania, became one of
the great characters of Revolutionary
days. After he had ended his sermon one
Sunday in his little church at Woodstock, Vir-
ginia, he said: "that in the language of
Holy Writ there was a time for all things
—a time to pray and a time to preach—but
those times had passed away; there is
a time to fight and the time to fight is
here."

After giving the benediction he
descended from the pulpit, threw off his
gown and donned his uniform. He then
ordered the drums beat at the church
door where he enrolled three hundred
Germans of the valley in his regiment.
As General Mälichenberg he became the
close friend of General Greene. He saved
the day at Brandywine and took the last of
the British works at Yorktown.

Nicholas Herkimer, The Hero of Oris-
kany. Nicholas Herkimer (Herscheimer)
first distinguished himself as a soldier in
the French and Indian War in 1757. He
was the son of a Palatine (Pfälzer) com-
gress, lieutenant of the local militia, the
possessor of a large, fine house which be-
came a fort when a French Captain led
a band of Indians against the settlement.
On a dark November night they fell upon
the German settlements, butchered and
scalded nearly half the people, and car-
ried off more than a hundred prisoners
to Canada. They did not have the cour-
age to attack Herkimer's fort. On a sec-
ond raid made the following spring the
settlement suffered but the fort was again
untouched.

When the Revolution approached Her-
kerim was made colonel of the first bat-
talion of militia organized by the German
settlements of the Mohawk Valley. In
1777 all the terror of the former inva-
sion burst upon the people. The British
General St. Leger marched upon them to besiege Fort Stanwix, to desolate
the Mohawk Valley, and to join forces
with General Burgoyne. Herkimer made
his plans to meet the emergency. He is-
sued a proclamation calling out all avail-
able men from sixteen to sixty years of
age. With his little force he marched
to the relief of Fort Stanwix, which was
being beleaguered by St. Leger's Indians
and Tories (American sympathizers with
the British). He had but eight hundred
men. They were rashly brave and difficult
to check. They urged Herkimer onward
before he was adequately prepared and
even taunted him with the Torrism of
some of the members of his family. He
was forced to yield. The little band
plunged into the woods. The Indian
war-whoop sounded. They had been am-
bushed and at once the rear-guard turned
and fled. As usual it was found that
those who had been most loud-mouthed
proved the greatest cowards. Herkimer
was wounded but directed the fight sit-
ting against a tree. "I want to look the
enemy in the face," he said. Composedly
he smoked his pipe while the fight went
on. When reinforcements reached
the British the Germans, instead of giving up
the fight against such fearful odds, were
filled with a burning anger. Many of
their opponents were men of their own
flesh and blood who as Tories had joined
the enemy. Herkimer's men chocked many
of these Tories to death with their bare
hands. The hero of Oriskany was taken
to his home after the battle and his leg
unskillfully amputated. In a few days
he was dead. He remains a dramatic
representative of the simple, God-fearing
type of German pioneer.

Molly Pitcher, the Heroine of Mon-
mouth. Molly Pitcher was a Pennsylva-
nia-German woman, whose brave deeds
deserve to be heard. She was a servant in
the family of Dr. Irvine of Carlisle and her maiden name was Maria
Ludwig. Her husband, whose name was
Heis, enlisted in the War. She was in-
formed of his illness while she was busy
washing clothes. She at once took down
the horse, got aboard a horse, and fol-
lowed the messenger. Once with her
husband in the field she decided to at-
tend to the wounded and minister to their
needs. "Here comes Moll with her
pitcher," they would cry in the gratitude
of their hearts. Thus she received her
name. At the battle of Monmouth when
her husband was wounded she helped
serve his gun. Not only was her husband
afterwards promoted for this, but she her-
self was given a pension and the brevet
rank of a captain. She was a short stout
woman with blue eyes, red head hair, and
strong features. It is amusing to hear
that she learned to swear like a trooper
while in the army.

Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben.
The best known of all Germans who par-
ticipated in our Revolutionary War was
Baron von Steuben. A member of an
old Prussian military family, he accom-
panied his father into the Crimea when
a mere boy, was present at the siege of
Prague in 1757, and fought in the army
of Frederick the Great during the Seven
Years' War. Taken prisoner by the Rus-
sians, he spent some time at the Court
of St. Petersburg. Being set free he
became attached to the staff of the great
Frederick. When he arrived in America
he offered his services to Washington as
a volunteer, asking no favor of any kind.

Steuben arrived at Valley Forge in Feb-
uary of the year 1778. He found the
continental army "in want of provisions,
of clothing, of fodder for our horses, in
short, of everything." The officers were
unable to enforce any kind of discipline
and were themselves in rags, without
proper uniforms, many of them wearing
a sort of dressing gown made of a blan-
ket or old woollen bed-cover. All was
confusion and misery.

Steuben was appointed Inspector Gen-
eral with the rank of Major. He began
his hard task of whipping the raw re-
cruits into shape. He shared the suf-
ferrings of the men and they soon learned
to love and trust him. He often swore
at them violently in a strange hodge-
podge of three languages, but they soon
realized the fine touch of humanity be-
neath the surface of his gruffness. He
rose at three in the morning and was in

[Twenty-six]
the saddle at sunrise. He became the great drill-sergeant of the continental army. With tact, energy, enthusiasm, and, above all, with tireless work, he transformed a ragged rabble into an army. He taught his men the Prussian military system. Before his coming they had used their bayonets as a prong on which to stick meat in order to roast it. He showed them what a bayonet was for; and when they attacked Stony Point the next year after a brilliant assault at the point of the bayonet, without a shot being fired, Steuben’s tireless drill was known to be effective. “We are beginning to walk” was his curt comment.

He prepared a manual for the use of the army, known as ‘Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States.’ This was for many decades the standard manual in the American army. Though based on the Prussian system it was cleverly adapted to American conditions. Steuben also was the first to teach the Americans the value of a general staff. The want of such a staff was felt in the Battle of Brandywine. Before the end of the War he had organized a staff for Washington which even Frederick the Great might have been proud of.

At the close of the war he was sent South to guard Virginia against Arnold and keep open General Greene’s communication with the North. Here he raised, organized, and drilled a new army. During the siege of Yorktown he remained in the trenches until the flag was struck and was the fortunate officer who received the first overtures of Cornwallis for surrender.

Bishop Ashbel Greene, who saw Steuben in June, 1780, says of him: “Never before or since have I had such an impression of the ancient faith and God of War as when I looked on the Baron. He seemed to me a perfect personification of Mars. The trappings of his horse, the enormous holsters of his pistols, his size, and his strikingly martial aspect all seemed to favor the idea.

Steuben’s name will last as long as the memory of the Revolution. The legislatures of four states remembered his great services by grants of land. Pennsylvania granted him 2,000 acres; Virginia 15,000; New York 6,000 acres. On account of his deplorable financial circumstances, however, he could make little use of this land. He spent the closing years of his life on his New York property where he built his log cabin north of the M-Chawk River in Oneida County. Here he died November 25, 1794.

Our great American historian, John Fiske, writes of Steuben: “Of all the foreign officers who served under Washington during the War for Independence, the Baron von Steuben was in many respects the most important. Member of a noble family which for five centuries had been distinguished in the local annals of Magdeburg, Steuben was one of the best educated and most experienced soldiers of Germany.”

Baron de Kalb. The Baron de Kalb was not a baron by birth but the son of a Bayreuth yeoman. He first sought fortune as a waiter. He then became a lieutenant in the French army as “Jean de Kalb, son of the Seigneur de Hautersdorf.” He assumed the title of a nobleman because otherwise he could never have become an officer in the French army. Long before the Revolution the French ministry sent him to America to study the conditions in the colonies. Accordingly he traveled for six months all over the American colonies but reported to the French government that conditions were not yet ripe for striking a blow against England. After a lapse of eight years he came again to America with Lafayette, expecting, on account of his greater age, to head the expedition. In this he was disappointed but served America faithfully nevertheless. After a long and distinguished service he died a hero’s death at Camden.

Germantown Friends’ Protest Against Slavery, 1698:

“This is to ye Monthly Meeting held at Richard Warrel’s.

These are the reasons why we are against the traffick of men Body, as followeth: Do there any that would be done or handled at this manner? viz., to be sold or made a slave for all the time of his life? How fearfull & fainthearted are many on sea when they see a strange vessel, being afraid it should be a Turk, and they should be taken and sold for slaves into Turcke. Now what is this better done as Turks doe? ye rather is it worse for them, wth say they are Christians; for we hear that ye most part of such Negroes are brought heither against their will & consent; and that many of them are stolen. Now, tho’ they are black, we cannot conceive there is more liberty to have them slaves, as it is to have other white ones. There is a saying, that we shall doe to all men, lice we will be done our selves; making no difference of what generation, descent or Colour they are. And those who steal or rob men, and those who buy or purchase them, are not all alike? Here is liberty of Conscience, wth is right & reasonable; here ought to be liceewise liberty of ye body, except of evildoers, wth is another case. But to bring men lither, or to rob and sell them against their will, we stand against. In Europe there are many oppressed for Conscience sake; and here there are those oppressed were of a bleeck Colour. And we, who know that men must not confitt adultery, some doe confitt adultery in others, separating wifes from their husbands and giving them to others; and some sell the children of those poor Creatures to other men. Oh! doe consider well this things, who you do it; if you would be done at this manner? and if it is done according Christianity? You surpass Holland and Germany in this thing. This makes an ill report in all those Countries of Europe, where they hear off, that ye Quackers doe here handel men lice they handel there ye Cattel. And for that reason some have no mind or inclination to come hither, and who shall maintain this your cause or paid for it? Truly we can not do so, except you shall inform us better hereoff, viz.: that Christians have liberty to practise this things. Pray! What thing in the world can be done worse towards us, then if men should rob or steal us away, & sell us for slaves to strange Countries, separating husband[s] from their wifes & children. Being now this is not done at that manner, we will be done at, therefore we contradict & are against this trafick of menbody. And we who profess that it is not lawfull to steal, must liceewise avoid to purchase such things as are stolen, but rather help to stop this robbing and stealing if possible; and such men ought to be delivered out of ye hands of ye Robbers & sett free as well as in Europe. Then
The German Element in Industry and Science

By Carl Wittwe

Born at Columbus, Ohio, November 15, 1892. Received A. B. degree from Ohio State University in 1913; Ph. D. from Harvard in 1921. Professor of History at Ohio State University, Columbus. Appointed by Deutsches Museum in Munich to deliver "George Washington Lectures" before German Universities in 1932. Author of History of Canada (1928); Tambo and Bones, A History of the American Minutepole Stage (1930).

MAN does not live by bread alone, but without it he lives not at all. It is right and proper to emphasize what the German migration has contributed to the development of culture and the fine arts in the United States for it is certain that no other immigrant group has made a larger cultural contribution. But the highest in civilization reverts ultimately on the more commonplace achievements of industry and science, and without an efficient economic order for the production and distribution of the necessities of life, civilization itself must perish. Germany sent America some of her finest creative artists, but she also sent us her engineers, her scientists, and her artisans, and the record of their services to the material progress of the United States is written in the history of nearly every important American industry. Unfortunately in the short space available, it will be possible to make only a random selection among the more outstanding services of German scientists, engineers, and craftsmen in the transformation of America from a frontier region into one of the world's most highly organized industrial nations. This brief essay is intended to be suggestive only and has not the slightest intention to be regarded as an exhaustive treatment of the subject.

From earliest colonial times, there seems to have been an appreciation of the skill of German workmen. In 1620, four millwrights were sent to Virginia from Hamburg to erect saw mills for the struggling colony. In 1714 Governor Spotswood of Virginia imported skilled German iron workers from Westphalia to develop the iron works at Germantown, about ten miles northwest of the present Fredericksburg. The first and most extensive iron furnaces and forges in this country seem to have been operated by Germans, and as late as 1773, an advertisement for good forgesmen in the New Jersey Gazette closed with the significant statement, -- "Those who are Germans, or who can work in the German way, shall be preferred." Near Frederick, Maryland, a glass factory was established by John Frederick Amlung, who came to Maryland from Bremen in 1784, and many pieces of Amlung glass are still preserved in the Masonic lodge of Alexandria, of which Washington was once a worshipful master. Germantown, Pennsylvania, had a paper mill as early as 1690, and by 1775, the production of thread stockings in this earliest settlement exceeded sixty thousand dozen pair.

Heinrich Wilhelm Stiegel, a native of Mannheim, has become familiar among the collectors of antiques as the manufacturer of Stiegel blue glass, but he was equally well known in his own time as an operator of an iron furnace in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and as the manufacturer of the "Johnston stove.

The Pennsylvania Germans developed a type of earthen-ware known as Pennsylvania red ware, and exhibits of this much prized folk-art have been assembled at the art museums of Chicago, Philadelphia, and other cities. The red ware of the Pennsylvania Germans usually carried a peacock or tulip design, and from
colonial times to 1840, scores of German Potteries, producing everything from apple-butter crocks to multicolored plates and highly decorated jugs and vases, flourished all along the middle Atlantic region.

Printing establishments existed in a number of the early German colonial communities. Christopher Saur began his career as a printer and publisher in Germantown in 1738, and his business was carried on by three generations of his descendants. The original Christopher Saur printed the first German almanac in America in 1739, and the publication was continued by his son and grandson for nearly fifty years. Saur's newspaper, begun in 1739, had a continuous existence to 1777. The first German Bible printed in America came from his press in 1745, and the Saur printing establishment furnished hymn books, catechisms, and almanacs for most of the German Protestants in the colonies. Ephrata, established by Conrad Beisel in Lancaster County, having its own printing press, binders, and paper mill as early as 1745. A little later Bühmley and Leibert were selected as the German publishers of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Assembly.

Salem, North Carolina, was begun in 1766 by pious Moravians. The settlement has for many reasons remained famous to our own day, but it may have been forgotten that shortly after its establishment a waterworks system was constructed by building wooden pipes to bring the water from the nearby springs to the village square. From here it flowed through pipes to the spring in the house where the "Single Sisters" lived. When President Washington, in 1791, visited the Moravian town in North Carolina, his chief interest was this waterworks system; and years later, a United States Government report referred to it as the best in the country.

Among the earliest shipbuilders of Baltimore the name of Jacob Brust was outstanding. The first sugar refinery in Maryland was opened by Garts and Leyboldt. The first brewery in Baltimore was operated by W. Barwitz, and the German name of Numsen was well known for many years in the canning business of the city. As early as 1804, Christian Waldschmidt had erected a saw mill in Ohio driven by water power, and before long he was building his own boats for the traffic down the Miami to Cincinnati. Martin Baum, of Alsace, was among the industrial pioneers of early Cincinnati. He erected a sugar refinery, as well as textile and iron mills, and in 1803 he became the president of the first bank in this section.

By the middle of the nineteenth century, the flood gates of German immigration to America were opened. The vast majority, running into the thousands, moved to the western prairies and helped in the winning of the Mississippi Valley for agriculture. But countless other thousands found employment as artisans and skilled workmen in the rising industrial cities. Some of the newcomers brought special skills hitherto unknown to American industry. Others, trained in the engineering and technical schools of Germany, quickly became leaders in their respective professions.

Balthasar Kreischer, a Bavarian, was the pioneer in the American fire brick industry. The marine engineering firm of Karl Friedrich Hereshoff enjoyed a wide reputation as a builder of yachts. Wilhelm Ziegler of Pennsylvania German stock, developed the baking powder industry. G. Martin Brill, born in Kassel, was the founder of the car manufacturing company of Philadelphia that still bears his name. One of the first plants in the United States to manufacture soda and chloride of lime was erected at Steubenville, Ohio, by a group of Germans. Cities like Buffalo were rapidly transformed in the 1840's by German immigrants who built foundries, flour mills, tanneries, breweries, etc.; they also furnished the store-keepers, bakers, mechanics and cabinet-makers of many towns, large and small, east and west. As late as 1887, the Cleveland Plain Dealer reported that all the members of the bakers' union in Cleveland were Germans; and when four English bakers' unions went on strike from Chicago to bake a certain brand of bread, a strike broke out in all the bakeries of the city. Germans have been prominent in the development of the furniture, leather, and textile business in the United States; and the stalls of German bakers and butchers, as well as those of most of our larger cities still give testimony of the monopoly once enjoyed by German butchers, especially in sausage making.

German gardeners and horticulturists were eagerly sought in America from the earliest times. Their systematic training in forestry and floriculture was in marked contrast with the masterful but wasteful methods of the American pioneer. As early as 1878, Washington hired German gardeners for his estate in Mt. Vernon. To this day, the gardeners and floriculturists most in demand by growers in the United States are German. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, nurseries (Baumschulen) were established in many of the larger American cities by German immigrants, who imported most of their seeds and horticultural supplies from Germany. German botanists figured prominently in the development of New York's Central Park in the late 1850's; and the first director of the first school of forestry in the United States (at Cornell University) was the German, Bernard Edward Fernow. In 1886, Fernow became chief of the division of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture. However, the forest bureau did not become effectively organized until President Theodore Roosevelt took it under his protection.

The recent legalization of 3.2 beer has revived the fame and importance of the German brewmaster, who since early in the nineteenth century enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the art of brewing in America. One need only recall the names of Anheuser-Busch, Pabst, Schlitz, and Blatz and the various brands of beer that made Milwaukee and St. Louis famous to realize how thorough was the monopoly of the Germans in the brewing business. In every city of importance German names predominated in the brewing business. In Columbus, Ohio, it was Louis Hoster, Nicholas Schlech, and Christian Born whose breweries ministered to the needs of thirsty souls; in Toledo, J. J. Vogelsang opened the first brewery in 1856, and Edward Klinge the second in 1840. For a time the Germans controlled the brewing and wine, as well as the fish and lime industries of Erie County, Ohio. Cincinnati, by 1877, was producing beer at the rate of nearly sixteen million gallons a year, and the excellence of the product gave birth to the legend that the waters of the Ohio were mysteriously conducive to a good beer flavor. The Christian Moerlein brewery of Cincinnati was opened in 1853, and by 1881 it produced a half million barrels of beer annually. Its founder, who had begun life in America as a day laborer, rose on the beer tide to become one of the great merchant princes of the middle west. Another merchant prince was Adolphus Busch of St. Louis who was born in Mainz. It was he who made the world Budweiser a synonym of beer.

It was the German brewmaster who introduced beer, that is German lager beer, to the American palate; and during the Civil War, when taxes on distilled liquors were high, the new beverage became immediately popular. The conviviality of the German beer garden and the Weinstube, popular in the Rhine valley, by the large German element which settled in practically every American city. The culture of the vine was begun in Cincinnati, whose hill lands were like the famous wine country of the Rhine; but it was a native American, Charles Longworth, who became "the father of American grape culture." Longworth brought the home and gardens and vineyards of the Alsatian, Martin Baum, and he was the first to prove the commercial possibilities of the Catawba grape. Hermann, the most German town in Missouri, was
another of the “cradles of grape culture.” In connection with the development of these new beverages, it is proper to point out that the Germans in the nineteenth century were unusually active in the hotel business. From little wayside inns with their clean rooms and excellent tables to the Waldorf-Astoria of New York, the Germans were peculiarly successful as managers and genial hosts to the traveling public. Names like the H. J. Heinze Company, Lutz and Schraun, and Wilhelm Nusen suggest almost a German monopoly of the canning business. Claus Spreckels of Hanover enjoyed fleeting fame as America’s sugar king, and Wilhelm Ziegler developed the Royal Baking Powder Company.

The list of German engineers and scientists who contributed to the industrial development of the United States is a long one, but only a few outstanding names can be mentioned here. David Rittenhouse, the Philadelphia patriot of Pennsylvania German stock, was one of the country’s earliest astronomers and scientists. To him must be credited our first observatory worthy of the name. Charles Conrad Schneider, of Saxony, built the first suspension bridge over the Niagara River in 1833. Gustav Lindenthal constructed the long railroad bridge from Manhattan to Long Island. Untold scores of Germans, trained in the technical schools of Germany, served as civil and railroad construction engineers in the United States during the latter half of the last century. Names like Albert and Heinrich Fink and Julius Erasmus Hilgard are among the better known.

Perhaps the best known German engineering firm in America is the company founded by J. A. Roebling, an immigrant from Mulhausen. Roebling established his first shop in Saxonburg, Pennsylvania, and here, in 1841, he produced his first wire rope for use in the canal traffic. Trained in the Polytechnic Institute of Berlin, he rose rapidly to a place of distinction in America. He built dams and locks in Pennsylvania; in 1845, he erected a suspension bridge over the Monongahela at Pittsburgh; in 1852, he acted as chief engineer for the Niagara Suspension Bridge; and in 1863, he built the suspension bridge across the Ohio at Cincinnati. In 1867, he undertook his greatest engineering feat, the building of the bridge that still impresses wonder, the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge. It was left to his son, Washington A. Roebling, to complete the task, and the bridge was formally opened, in 1883, as the longest suspension bridge in the world. The family has continued in the engineering and manufacturing field and is counted in the fourth generation.

Charles Augustus Roebling built the industrial town of Roebling, famous among engineers as a prime source of steel wire and steel cable products. For a long time only Germans were employed in the industry. The George Washington Bridge, over the Hudson, opened in 1931, is the most recent construction in which this engineering firm has achieved distinction.

Charles P. Steinmetz, the electrical wizard of the General Electric laboratories of Schenectady, New York, came from Breslau, where his radical political views during his student days had brought him into conflict with the German police. Herrmann Frasch, a German who came over in steerage, invented a method of pumping up sulphur from its deposits and by this and other discoveries, revolutionized the oil industry. Albert Stein, in 1821, completed the first water works system for Cincinnati. In St. Louis, Heinrich Kayser is remembered as the city engineer who, after the incorporation of the city, supervised the building of the dykes and levees for the Mississippi, the municipal water works plant, and the city’s sewage system. His successors in the office of city engineer for many years were Germans—Franz Hasendonck, Frederick Bischoff, Charles Pfeiffer, and August Rauschenbach. Wisconsin is in our day one of the leaders in the production of aluminum wares because Joseph Koenig and Conrad Werra happened to settle in that state.

Otmar Mengenthaler from Wurttemberg came to Baltimore at the age of eighteen and became the inventor of the linotype. Louis Prang, a refugee from Silesia after the revolution of 1848, made important contributions to the art of making color prints, and some of the largest firms in this field in the United States today are still directed by Germans or the American descendants of the original owners. Otto Fuchs, who came to the United States in 1840 from Prussia, worked with Ericsson to construct the first monitor of the Civil War. Joseph Goldmark, a German Jew who had to flee from Vienna after the Revolution of 1848 and whose daughters married Justice Brandeis and Felix Adler, patented a mercury compound in 1897 and manufactured safety caps, explosives, and cartridges for the federal government during the Civil War. Emil Berlinger, who came to the United States in 1870 from Hanover, made many inventions in connection with phonographs and conducted valuable experiments in the use of induction coils.

It is a well-known fact that Germans for years had a virtual monopoly of the manufacture of musical instruments in the United States. As early as 1790, David Tanneberger of Lititz, Pennsylvania, built the organ for Zion’s Lutheran Church in Philadelphia. Tanneberger in his life built no less than twenty-seven church organs. Mathias Schwab began manufacturing organs in Cincinnati in 1831; and this city is still the home of the Wurlitzer Company, perhaps the largest house in the world engaged in the manufacture and sale of musical instruments. Gemender violins are well-known, and the long list of German-made pianos includes the Steinway, the Knabe, the Kranich and Bach, the Stoltz and Bauer, the Lindemann, and many others.

In the field of agricultural chemistry many German immigrants made important contributions, and names like Charles A. Goessmann of Massachusetts Agricultural College, Professor Heinrich Weber of Ohio State University, and the Hildreths are outstanding. Dr. George Engelmann, who came to Missouri in 1834, became a leader in education and science in the middle west, and one of the founders of the University of Missouri. When the Society of German-American physicians was founded in New York at a time when German-trained medical men were appalled by the unusually low standards of American medical education, its roster included the names of Dr. Ernst Krackowizer, Dr. A. Jacobi, Dr. Hans Kudlich, Dr. Hans Zinner, and others equally well-known to the medical profession.

The German physician was well established in most of the larger cities of America by the latter third of the nineteenth century. Equally prominent were the German-trained pharmacists, who not only hung out their signs "Deutsche Apotheke", which implied real training in chemistry, but also became active as manufacturing druggists. Sharp and Dohme, a large pharmaceutical manufacturing firm in Baltimore, was established in 1860 by Louis and Charles Dohme who came from Germany. The science of ophthalmology was greatly advanced in this country by the arrival of a group of Germans well-trained in optical science shortly before the Civil War. It is no exaggeration to say that this migration began a revolution in the American practice of optometry. Dr. Hermann Knapp of New York was especially active in setting higher standards for the profession, and Dr. Carl Back, trained at Feiburg, served for many years as one of the leading ophthalmologists in St. Louis. Germans became prominent as manufacturers of scientific apparatus, especially optical instruments, and the largest and oldest manufacturing organization for the optical industry in America today is the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company of Rochester, New York.

Fate has rescued from oblivion the names of those whose achievements have been briefly chronicled above, but thousands who played an equally important...
Baron Steuben’s Answer to the Letter from George Washington

The letter of the 23rd of December, which I have had the honor of receiving from your Excellency, is the most honorable testimonial which my serving could have received. My first wish was to approve myself to your Excellency, and in having obtained your esteem my happiness is complete. The confidence your Excellency was pleased to place in my integrity and abilities gained me that of the army and of the United States. Your approbation will secure it.

A stranger to the language and customs of the country, I had nothing to offer in my favor but a little experience and a great good will to serve the United States. If my endeavors have succeeded, I owe it to your Excellency’s protection, and it is a sufficient reward for me to know that I have been useful in your Excellency’s operations, which always tended to the good of our country.

After having studied the principles of the military art under Frederick the Great, and put them in practice under Washington, after having deposited my sword under the same trophies of victory with you, and finally after having received this last public testimony of your esteem, there remains nothing for me to desire.

Accept my sincere thanks, my dear general, for the unequivocal proofs of your friendship, which I have received since I had first the honor to be under your orders, and believe that I join my prayers to those of America for the preservation of your life, and for the increase of your felicity.

The German Element in American Music

By Rudolph Reuter


Of the nations of Europe it is undoubtedly true that in Germany and Austria there is more music made than in any other. It is but natural to find, therefore, that in the United States the German part of its population should play a leading role in this Art.

Evidences of this are not so manifest in early colonial days nor in the first decades of the republic because the inhabitants of German blood were relatively fewer in number, but we find many such names even then. From the middle of the nineteenth century we discover rapid growth in their number, as well as the development of an influence which is exerted strongly to this day, namely that of the Anglo-American or American of other racial extraction whose musical training was obtained in Germany. To the credit of Germany, be it said, and quite in keeping with the breadth of outlook always maintained by the German musician, German influence has never been narrowly national, but has propagated the good things in musical art wherever produced. As the Frenchmen, St. Saëns and Bizet, found support in Germany before they were acknowledged in their own homeland, so Theodore Thomas presented the works not alone of Brahms and Wagner, but also of Franck and Debussy as soon as scores were obtainable.

This short résumé must not overstep the bounds set for it by the editor. Only the briefest mention must be given the names of conductors like Nikisch, Pauer, Pohl, not because their influence was not great but because they did not remain in this country and identify themselves with its continued musical development.

They were guests such as we shall always want and have always welcomed from all categories of musical accomplishment. We have thus enjoyed the pianists Schnabel, Petri, Gieseking; the violinists Busch and Flesch; the singers Schlusnus, Leider, Lehmann; the conductors Furtwängler and Walter—to mention but a few of those of the most recent period. The roster of prominent German visiting artists of the past one hundred years would fill a volume. Figures of musical prominence in this country whose ancestry is not (or probably not) German are Edward MacDowell, Charles T. Griffes, Arthur Nevin, Rossetter Cole, Arne Oldberg, Henry Hadley—to mention but a few names of those who, while not Germans, have studied in Germany or Austria.

Delving into earliest times we come across one Hiller, who sold and probably played upon violins in 1599. One John Behrendt made the first American Pianoforte in 1775. There is some record of a German band in Philadelphia in 1783; and it is more than likely that members of this organization as well as other musicians of that day came from the Hessian troupe brought to fight the colonists, and who, finding the new country very much to their liking, elected to stay here.

Gottlieb Graupner was an oboe player who came to Boston from Germany in 1797, and because he was most active in the founding of a musical society and gathered about him a circle of like-minded friends whose endeavors form the first substantial efforts to have a lasting effect, he has been called the father of American orchestral music. His was the Philhar-
monic Society of Boston; but soon there-
after came a choral group in Boston, the
Handel and Haydn Society; which sent
an order for an oratorio to Beethoven in
1825. Negotiations proved inconclusive,
but the appeal to the Vintners' and meat-
producers' organizations of that early com-
pany of musicians. At that time, also,
one F. L. Abel was known as a teacher of
composition in the same city (Boston).

Just prior to the Civil War Dr. Fred-
eck Louis Ritter was active in Cincin-
nati and laid the foundation for that
splendid musical erudition which city
still boasts. Later Dr. Ritter went to New
York as conductor of the famous Arion
Männerchor, where he and a line of dis-
tinguished successors kept up the tradi-
tion of high-class choral singing. The
fifties found H. Dyrenforth active in cre-
at ing an orchestra in Chicago. However,
the palm for orchestral endeavor of a
permanent kind belongs to the New
York Philharmonic. A first meeting to
found this orchestra was called in 1842 by
Ureli Hill, an American who had been a
pupil of Spohr in Cassel and who him-
self had been spurred on by Daniel Schle-
singer. Among the founders of the New
York Philharmonic were the Messrs.
Timm, Heinrich, Horn, and Scharfen-
berg, and in the first concert a Madame
Otto sang a Mozart aria. Theodore Eis-
feld conducted the first concerts of the
newly founded Brooklyn Philharmonic
Orchestra in 1857. In 1860 Hans Balatka
crystallized the uncertain structures of
various Chicago organizations into the
Philarmonic of that city and gave regu-
lar concerts.

The years 1848 and 1849 gave impe-
tus to German musical activities in the
United States as no other single factor has
done. These years brought no great sin-
gle individual of outstanding musical
merit; they brought instead hundreds of
excellent players and singers who added
their quota of skill and musical knowl-
dge to the many societies which they
joined in many different cities.

The years 1848 and 1849 also enlisted
the services of Max Maretzek and the broth-

ers Maximilian C. Strakosch. Bernard
Ullman finally led to Maurice Grau,
whose long tenure of the management of
the Metropolitan Opera House in New
York is still well remembered. A very
early performance of Tamms in America
is recorded for New York in the year 1859,
anticipating by many years the perform-
ance of this work in some of the leading
capitals of Europe. Grau was succeeded
by Heinrich Conried as director. Conried
had been for years an actor in the German
Theater at Irving Place in New
York.

In the active decades of the seventies
and eighties, Theodore Thomas undoubt-
edly led the list of America's greatest
performing musicians. It may be truly said
that it was America's good fortune that
Thomas had no ambition to be a com-
poser. There is no parallel, in Europe or
in this country, to the indefatigable
Thomas, who founded orchestras and
opera societies and who brought the best
music of all Europe to his audiences, liter-
ally forcing that which was good for them
down the throats of unwilling lis-
teners. Much criticised, much fought
against, he invariably triumphed with
ideas that later proved themselves sound.
Born in Hanover in 1835, his first years in
America, after his emigration hither in
1845, were those of student and violist.
At twenty he became the most active
chamber-music player in New York and
thereby gave impetus to the important
phase of music-making which perhaps
more than any other has resulted in train-
ing large numbers of people to be genu-
ine music lovers. The name of Matzka,
Bergmann, and Mosenthal are here men-
tionied as his distinguished associates in
chamber music. Thomas was conductor
of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra
at various times, founded the famous Cin-
cinnati May festival in 1873, conducted
the Brooklyn Philharmonic and another
orchestra of his own founding in New
York, and finally established the Chicago
Symphony Orchestra after having been
active in that city in various capacities as
guest conductor. His influence is still
felt at the Columbian Exposition (1893). As
guest conductor he functioned in still
other cities, and his versatility and capac-
ity for organization, which even invaded
the domain of opera, make him the out-
standing figure in the development of
American music.

His successor in Chicago, Frederick
Stock, born in the Rhineland and coming
to this country as a player in the Chicago
Symphony, is, in the opinion of a large
section of this country's musicians, the
most erudite, versatile, and gifted of their
number. Although he has confined his
activities largely to Chicago (because the
heavy schedule of a modern large orches-
tra binds its conductor to one place dur-
ing the whole season), he has not failed
to carry the propaganda for a high musi-
cal culture to other parts of the country
and, in addition to all this, he has be-
come a distinguished composer. His vi-
olin and violincello concertos bid fair to
be regarded as two of the outstanding
modern compositions for solo instru-
ments. Symphonies, choral work, short
pieces for orchestra stamp him as one of
the leaders of the modern school. The
extreme preoccupation with the affairs of
a prominent orchestra prevent activities
necessary for propagandizing his own
compositions, so that their growth in pop-
ular esteem must necessarily be slow.

In New York the names of Leopold
Damarosch and his sons, Walter and
Frank, loom as outstanding forces in the
development of American music from the
early eighties to the present day. A friend
of Wagner, Leopold Damarosch did much
to introduce the music of that master to
this country, and his son Walter succeeded
in these efforts. Walter Damarosch has
been a conductor for many years of the
New York Symphony, a rival organiza-
tion to the Philharmonic but one filling
a special niche in his time at the top of
recent merger with the Philharmonic.
Walter Damarosch has also done musical
propaganda work over the latest means
for the dissemination of musical learning,
the radio. Walter Damarosch has had ex-
cellent influence in the school music sys-
tems of New York as well as through his
concerts for young people and his direc-
torship of the Institute of Musical Art.

The directorships of the Boston Sym-
phony have always been in the hands of
those who did not settle in this country:
Gericke, Henschel, Nikisch, and Muck.
Not until the present conductor, Kusse-
vitzky, has there been one who was not
of German or at least of Central Euro-
pean blood. Kussevitzky, however, had
much of his training and early experience
in Germany.

In Philadelphia Fritz Scheid did much
for its Symphony Orchestra, as did Max
Zach in St. Louis. Emil Mollenhauer, an
early Boston Symphonic conductor, was
not to be left unmentioned. Gustav Strube
guided the destinies of the Baltimore Or-
chestra for many years. Herman Wetzelt
did much good work for the newer music
in New York; T. Adamowski as well, at
an earlier period. Two outstanding leaders of recent years are Oderoff and Leopold Stock, who
brought the Minneapolis Symphony to a
fine state of perfection and in his score or
more of annual tours with that body,
bringing music to smaller cities in
length and breadth of our land. Mr. Wolfe, a Bach enthusiast who has just passed away (1933), did great
work in building up a large following for
his annual Bach Festivals in choral music
in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He made
them a veritable Mecca for music lovers.
Augustus Vogt was a great leader of mus-
ic in neighboring Canada for many years.
Anton Seidl should be mentioned as a
great conductor of opera. His untimely
death deprived this country of a great mu-
sical light which promised to radiate a
most beneficial influence. Bernard List-
emann was one of the founders of the
Boston Symphony Orchestra and served as
its concert-master for many years. Richard
Arnold was for several decades concert-
master of the New York Philharmonic
and as a director of the business part of
this organization exercised a great influ-
ence in its affairs. Josef Stransk was con-
ductor of the Philharmonic for a period and is now living in New York.

[Thirty-nine]
Walter Henry Rothwell, of Viennese blood on his mother’s side, did splendid orchestral work in St. Paul and also as conductor for many years of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra. Alfred Hertz, brought to the Metropolitan Opera House of New York at an early age to conduct Wagner, later became conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra and carried the banner of fine orchestral music all over the West Coast. Arthur Bodanzky has been conductor of opera for many years in New York.

In connection with both symphony and opera orchestras, it is well to note that their make-up has been preponderantly German. The practical stoppage of this type of immigration from the nineties down to the present day, owing to the comparative prosperity of the mother country, has now considerably reduced the German proportion, which at one time was probably over ninety per cent. In Chicago the proportion is fifty per cent or over. Many of those in our present orchestras are sons of players of a previous generation. The Americanization of names often disguises the origin of the player of German blood, a phenomenon which pervades the nation’s whole activities and the extent of which is not often realized.

Let us turn our attention next to musical education. Clara and Bertha Bauer founded the large and influential Conservatory of Music in Cincinnati, one of the country’s foremost institutions. Florencz Ziegfeld was a pioneer in musical education in Chicago and his school soon grew to enormous proportions. J. J. Hattstaedt built up an equally large institution in the same city, which has enjoyed an enviable reputation. Carl Faelten and Ernst Perabo did much for the development of piano playing in Boston, as did Emil Liebling and Fannie Bloomfield-Zeiger in Chicago and Von Doehnoff in Philadelphia. Bernard Lisnemann in Chicago, Franz Kneisel in Boston, and Gustav Dannebender in New York were outstanding teachers of the violin. Alwin Schreoder, Bruno Steindel, Leo Shultz, and Alfred Wallenstein are the names which add luster to Violoncello activities; the last named, still a young man, has already attained the reputation of one of the world’s leading masters of his instrument. Carl Hein and August Frasemcke of the Vienna Philharmonic, are surveying music in the best type in their successful and large New York school. Other outstanding pedagogues were Ziecker of Philadelphia, and Seebock of Chicago, in piano, and Oscar Saenger, noted voice specialist, of New York. Max Bendix has been conductor, violinist, pedagogue.

In chamber music during recent decades first place should be given to Franz Kneisel, born of Austrian parentage. His famous quartet toured the land for a score of years bringing the best in music of that form to hundreds of communities; it also invaded Europe and won an enviable reputation for sterling musicianship throughout the world. Kneisel, like Thomas, made desperate efforts to obtain for early performance the latest music from abroad as well as from this country. The technique, color, and finesse of the playing of his quartet won over to the severer chamber literature many of the country’s less erudite communities. Worthy successors as leaders of chamber organizations are such men as Hugo Kortschak, Herman Felber, Hans Letz, Alexander Sebal and many others.

In the field of light music we have several prominent names of German origin. Gustav Kerkler was the composer of many Broadway “hits” of the nineties and of the early years of the present century. Paul Tietjens composed the popular Wizard of Oz, which had a famous success. Gustav Lieder composed the Prince of Pilsen and other excellent operettas. There seems to have been German blood in Victor Herbert; in any case he had all of his training in Germany. America is not sufficiently aware of the genius of this beloved artist. Much of his music is undoubtedly superior to Sullivan’s. Another fine composer identified with the operetta activities of this country for many years is Rudolf Friml.

More recent opera activities bring forth the names of Schumann-Heink, a great personality and a splendid artist, who has had much influence for good in the concert field as well as on the operatic stage. Marcelle Sembrich was for years a great singer at the Metropolitan of New York and now teaches singing in the East. Earlier names to be recalled are those of Emma Juch and Minnie Hauk. Newcomers like Katherine Meise and Coe Glade are in the forefront of recent achievement. Henry Weber, a Chicago-born conductor, has had great success both here and abroad. Fritz Reiner, an eminent orchestra leader, has been in this country for many years, and in Cincinnati led the orchestra for some time. Andreas Dippel was a distinguished tenor singer for years in New York opera, and later directed the destinies of Chicago opera. That most refined of conductors, Claire Duex, has made her permanent residence in this country. Other noted singers have been and are Robert Bliss, Adolph Mühlimann, Max Heinrich, Arthur Kraft and Paul Althouse.

An undying category is that of patrons of music such as August Heckscher, Theodore Presser, Otto H. Kahn and Louis Eckstein. Their love for music, their open-handed generosity, and the excellent manner in which their gifts and philanthropies have been administered for the benefit of opera, schools, and for individual artists is a bright chapter in the history of music in this country. Mrs. Curtis Bok, a generous patron of music in Philadelphia, is part German in her ancestry.

In the realm of criticism and literature we find such eminent figures as Henry Krebhiel, Gustav Kobbé, Henry T. Finck, August Spanuth, and Sigmund Spaeth, who discussed and popularized music in New York for many years. They are rightly famous, for to them belongs the honor of having molded the musical appreciation of large groups of listeners. John C. Freund was the active editor of a popular musical magazine for years and A. Walter Kramer, son of an excellent choral leader of note in earlier days, is a worthy successor. Leonard Liebling, of a family prominent for many years in music in this country, is editor of an influential musical publication as was also William Geppert. Geppert is, besides, one of the best writers of humor in the country. Robert Haven Schaufler and Marion Bauer are noted writers of articles and books. Lawrence Ebb and Otto Miessner are two of a large body of educators to be found throughout the country whose work in schools and colleges has been of the utmost importance.

Many American music publishers are of German origin. Foremost in name and size is the house of Schirmer of New York, lately under the splendid guidance of Oscar Sonneck and Carl Engel. Engel is now head of the important department of music in the Library of Congress. The house of Fischer, also of New York is very large and has a splendid reputation, as have the publishers Arthur P. Schmidt, Harold Flammer, Clayton Summy, Schubert and Presser.

In the field of organ playing, the dean of America’s active organists is undoubtedly Wilhelm Middelschulte, whose fame as a learned contrapuntist has reached well beyond these shores. Edwin Arthur Kraft, Louis Falk, and Edward Rehl have made names for themselves in this instrument.

As composers we may list a long line of successful and talented musicians who have achieved international fame: Charles Martin Loeffler of Boston, Louis Gruenberg of Emperor Jones, Ethelbert Nevin, Willi Jost, Willingford Rieger, Frederick Stock, Marion Bauer, Carl Epert, Hugo Kaun, Louis Victor Saar, Percy Goetschius, Rubin Goldmark, and Ernest Schelling. For fear of challenging the exhaustiveness of this article we hardly dare mention Harry Von Tilzer and many another endowed with talent for the finest type of music. John Philip Sousa was one-half German. Albert Stoeessel and Kurt Schindler in the East, William Boeppler in Chicago and Milwaukee, have been noted leaders of secular choral or
German Influences in the Architecture of the United States

By Arthur Woltersdorf


For a clear perspective of the contributions made by Germans and Americans of German blood to the architecture of this land, it will be necessary to sketch with broad strokes a panorama of building in the United States from the time of the first European settlements down to our day. In this sketch we shall dwell at the proper period on the contributions of the German immigrants and their American-born descendants.

Almost a century before the English founded their first settlements in Virginia and in Massachusetts, the Spaniards had built a governor’s house and a cathedral in St. Augustine, Florida; and in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, the Spanish Jesuits had at the end of the sixteenth century founded missions. These missions were built, as the Indians built, with adobe or sun-dried brick, with flat roofs of clay on crude wooden beams. These settlements were far from the footholds of the original thirteen Colonies and their Spanish style cannot be said to have had any influence on the architecture of this country.

Along the coast of New England and Virginia, in Maryland, North and South Carolina and Georgia settled the English. In New York, on both sides of the Hudson River, the Dutch found footing; in Pennsylvania William Penn and his Quakers; and up the Delaware River there came before William Penn’s grant a company of Swedish settlers, encouraged by Oxenstierna, the Prime Minister under Queen Christina and earlier under his great friend, King Gustavus Adolphus. Though the Swedish colony was in time absorbed by the Dutch dipping down from New York, the Swedes had made one contribution to housing in America, namely, the log house whose logs were notched together at the corners and chinked with clay. This form of building was native to Scandinavia, as may be proved by any traveler who visits the outdoor museums in Oslo and Stockholm. Block houses and log forts in Colonial days had as their nucleus the Swedish log house on the Delaware.

In 1683, under a contract with William Penn, Pastorius brought his Rhenish pietists to Pennsylvania and founded Germantown. Details of their buildings are not extant, though a painting of the old Blockhouse Square in Germantown forms the frontispiece of Professor Faust’s book, “The German Element in the United States.”

Let us now picture the seventeenth century houses of the English settlements. Wood being found in plenty, the settlers naturally turned to this material first for the construction of their dwellings. After a foothold had been found, it was not many years before they turned to the burning of brick, a very old art; and while it is true that in the Dutch colonies some bricks were imported from Holland, the percentage of importations to the quantity manufactured in the Colonies is infinitesimal. The character of dwellings and churches—and the latter were the important structures and had walls of...
more permanent material, brick—reflected a Gothic spirit which was an overhang of Elizabethan and Jacobean England. The house roofs were rather steep, often the second story projected out beyond the first and from the soffit of the overhang were suspended spindle drops. Leaded windows were not uncommon. Such a house of 1683 is the Parson Capen house at Topsham, Massachusetts. The Church of St. Luke’s in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, built in 1674 with brick walls and mullions, brick tower and stepped gables, bears out the above claim.

Contact between the Colonies was sparse, water courses the dependable routes, the roads through the forest being not much more than trails traversed by riders on horseback. In time the Colonies developed, accumulated economic strength, their churches, meeting houses, and homes gradually acquiring dignity through the incorporation of simple architectural features, on till the beginning of the eighteenth century when accumulated wealth, more frequent contact through ships with European lands, caused the development of higher ambitions in comfort and the arts. With the Gothic influences faded out and the Georgian came in. They represented an interpretation in architecture of the Italian Renaissance undertaken in England in the days of the Georges.

The proportion of the classical and Renaissance orders underwent a change in the Colonies. This was due to the replacement of stone by the more readily accessible wood, and owing to the use of wood the graceful, delicate, often elongated porch columns, entablatures, and entrance features mark the true Colonial of America. In the eighteenth century fine homes grew to importance in New England, retired sea captains’ residences appeared in New York Island and along Long Island Sound; and in New York and through Pennsylvania and Virginia, in fact in all of the Colonies, architecture came into its own. In Virginia, where tobacco barons possessed of great estates and rapidly growing wealth demanded houses reflecting their dignity and worth, fine homes of brick with servants’ appendages were built, many of which still stand. They recall the glory and elegance of pre-Revolutionary days, days that did not disappear with the founding of the United Colonies. In Massachusetts, too, some of these homes of frame construction still stand. Their fine woodwork in mantels, stairs and other interior woodwork offer convincing proof of the excellence of the craftsmen found in the Colonies.

German colonization early in the eighteenth century proceeded in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, and even in North and South Carolina and Georgia. Architecturally the Germans made an impression, as far as appears today, only in the counties of Berks, Lebanon, and Lancaster in Pennsylvania. Here they built in local rubble stone, in brick, and in half-timber construction, often making their own hard wood: The Herr house in Lancaster county, for instance, shows evidence that certain German characteristics in building were introduced. Postlewaite’s Tavern in Lancaster county, gives evidence that certain German characteristics in building were introduced. Postlewaite’s Tavern in Lancaster county, for instance, shows evidence that certain German characteristics in building were introduced.

The two-story and attic log house of 1729, carries a pent roof roof between first and second story windows. This feature was introduced as a protection against rain washing out the chinking between logs. There is a Moravian school at Friedensburg, Pennsylvania, of 1742 with half-timber work walls, that is, frame work of perhaps six by six inch timbers broken up into rectangular spaces and these crossed with diagonal wood members of about the same size. The panels between timbers were then filled with brickwork and the face of masonry either whitewashed or plastered. The hardware in this Moravian building, and indeed the best known of wood. In Berks county the Detrick house of 1767 is of squared stone for the corners with a filling between of rubble, while the Mennoonite church in Landsville (1742) is of split logs resting on a rubble stone foundation. The Sisters’ House of a Protestant religious order of Ephrata, Pennsylvania, is often cited as is the Brothers’ House in the same place. The Sall (common room) in this group still stands. Irregular split shingles enclosed these Ephrata buildings and one wonders whether these came from saw mills run by water power. A yet existent quaint house at York, Pennsylvania, with a characteristic German door of this time also attracts attention.

Then there is the old Heinrich Melchior Mühlenberg church at Trappe, Pennsylvania, of about 1750, the cradle of American Lutheranism. It has a well preserved interior, with box pews, gallery benches, and posts and rails, strangely reminiscent of Jacobean England.

It is certain that these simple structures had no influence upon other colonies. The German Colonists have been criticized for not developing more contacts with other colonies, to gain comfort and staying by themselves. But as it may, they had no influence upon building by others. One reservation might be made in the case of the pent roof referred to above, which was later called the Germantown hood. Residence work of today in the vicinity of Philadelphia, both in the city and country, often incorporates this hood.

Public buildings began to be erected in the colonies about 1700, with the old State House in Boston, still half Jacobean, leading the procession. The State House in Philadelphia, now known as Independence Hall, a design presented by Andrew Hamilton, Speaker of the House, dates from 1772. Certain non-English influences appearing around 1800 and destined later to be widely distributed were the French buildings in New Orleans, and the California missions begun in 1776 by the Franciscan Friars. The friars erected their first building in San Diego and followed up the coast with missions one day’s tramp apart, until the final mission in San Francisco ended the chain. This mission building, copied on to about 1810, did not influence residential architecture on the Pacific till about 1890 but its impress has been operative ever since.

In 1803 the New York City Hall, a pronounced French design, still admired, was begun after plans by McComb and Denton. Charles Bulfinch, an American of culture and wealth, was architect of the Massachusetts State House on Beacon Hill (1795-98); and in 1793 Dr. William Thornton, literate and lover of the arts, resident of Virginia, although born in Tortola, West Indies, was given the prize for his United States Capitol design. Under the direction of B. H. Latrobe, an architect born and educated in England, Thornton’s design took concrete form from 1803 to 1811 and again under the same direction from 1815 to 1817, after the British had burned the Capitol during the War of 1812. Thomas Jefferson, statesman and amateur architect had built his home at Monticello in 1770. After serving as American ambassador at Paris he rebuilt Monticello in 1787 and added the cupola. Jefferson’s influence on the architecture of this country was great. He was an admirer of Roman architecture, and was influenced through French eyes, and with this gallic interpretation planted it in America. The University of Virginia at Charlottesville, designed by Jefferson was begun in 1810. From 1810 to 1813 Charles Bulfinch of Boston was architect of the Capitol at Washington, adding the rotunda and the western portico. James Hoban, Irish born, designed the White House which was started in 1794 and rebuilt after the fire in 1815.

It will be proper here to explain that architecture as a profession did not exist in this country before the time of the above mentioned architects, Latrobe and Hoban. Men like Jefferson, Thornton, and even Charles Bulfinch in the beginning, practiced architecture merely as an avocation. English and French books on the subject were studied by American ladies and gentlemen, but when it came to business, the work of building was entrusted, without professional control, to the numerous excellent master craftsmen. With the advent of Latrobe and Hoban
this situation changed and architecture became a recognized profession. About 1820 Colonial architecture as here sketched was superseded by the Greek Revival. After slowly gaining strength this movement achieved its stature through the influence of Stuart and Revett's book entitled "The Antiquities of Athens." This work made a profound impression in Western Europe as well as in America. Latrobe who had had education in Greek details in England, became the leader in the Greek Revival in America. There were some scholarly performances in the United States in this style, notably by Strickland and Mills, pupils of Latrobe, but the new mode finally defeated its own ends by being applied to every variety of structure regardless of its size and function.

In Philadelphia the grandson of a native German, Thomas U. Walter (1804-1887), was architect of the first Girard College buildings, now a Founders Building for this college as a Greek Corinthian temple carried out in white marble. The handsome stone structure of its day, it still is a noteworthy building. True, the Corinthian order was ill-adapted to a practical school plan, but Nicholas Biddle, trustee of the school and ardent Greek Revivalist, insisted upon the temple form. From 1851 to 1865 Mr. Walter was architect of the Capitol at Washington, building in 1857 the Senate wing, in 1859 the House, and in 1863 the famous Capitol dome. No structural dome was such as the great Renaissance domes of St. Peter in Rome, of Santa Maria at Florence, of St. Paul in London—all built of masonry—was attempted in Washington because of the inadequate walls and foundations installed years before. The Washington dome is a cast iron structure.

Beginning about 1850 many well-trained Germans who had graduated from German polytechnika came to this country, took foothold in many of our northern cities, and were important contributors to the designing and up-building of the structures in their communities. The German was usually thorough and well grounded in technical knowledge. He stuck to his trade or profession usually through life and made an honorable name. Often he became a local leader in his field, but that in this period he became a designer and builder of state- or nation-wide reputation, can hardly be claimed.

About 1860 the Greek Revival had run its course and from this day to 1880, architecture passed through a period of romanticism and revived Gothic in the hands of architects astonishingly lacking in artistic perception and serving clients whose taste was even worse than that of their own. It was our Parvenu period—the age of innocence where ignorance was bliss. Mark Twain called it the Gilded Age. However, there were some creditable performances, among which may be mentioned the old Art Museum in Boston (1872-75), Sturgis and Brigham, architects. In general architectural pretense reveling in cheap materials knew no bounds. The first international American exposition, the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, is well remembered in architecture and all the other arts as the apotheosis of the degraded taste prevailing in the land.

By this time the need for higher technical schools and colleges was apparent and in 1868 Massachusetts Institute of Technology was founded with a School of Architecture over which William R. Ware presided. Not long after the School of Engineering and Architecture in the University of Illinois, presided over by N. Clifford Ricker, and the Architectural School at Cornell, presided over by Clarence Augustine Martin, were founded. Both Ricker and Martin were of German descent. Then followed architectural schools in Columbia University and the University of Pennsylvania; and since then a number of others have been founded so that today there are in the United States no less than a dozen high grade schools of architecture.

In spite of these native beginnings the intelligentsia and the artistic-minded looked to France for authoritative instruction in architecture. In consequence the École des Beaux Arts in Paris, founded by Colbert, Minister of Finance in the reign of Louis XIV, and given another elixir of life in the days of Napoleon III, attracted those American students who were most ambitious to assume the lead in architecture. Richard M. Hunt (1828-95) entered the Beaux Arts in 1848, became the first American graduate, and on returning built the then high building for the New York Tribune. He became the architect for the Vanderbilt family, building private residences for them in New York (W. K. Vanderbilt House), Newport, and Ashville (Biltmore). He introduced in America the Francis I style, of which he has left one example in Chicago, the Borden house, northwest corner Lake and Madison Place. He was architect of the Administration Building at Chicago's 1893 Fair. He ranked in his day as a leading light in American architecture.

The second American to graduate from the École des Beaux Arts was H. H. Richardson (1838-86), a Southerner from Louisiana, who, after studying in Paris during the Civil War, returned impoverished and began practice in Boston. Trinity Church, Boston (1872-77) is a high water mark of Richardson's influence, which completely dominated the country for about ten years. His architecture was Romanesque and owed its inspiration to monuments in Southern France. The domination of Richardsonian Romanesque during his most active years was extraordinary. Disciples, like John Root in Chicago and Robert Peabody in Boston, did highly creditable work, but with the death of the master (1886) the Romanesque faded rapidly from the picture.

With the passing of Richardson, the star of McKim, Mead and White rose rapidly to the zenith. Charles F. McKim, too, was a student at the Beaux Arts in Paris. In 1877 McKim and W. R. Mead joined hands and in 1879 Stanford White completed the triumvirate. Their buildings were generally inspired by Italian Renaissance models. They had scholarship, taste, a large reputation, and a decorated style that gave them carte blanche. Fine detailing, excellent modeling where sculpture was used, a fine sense in the use of materials—all these contributed to raise them to an undisputed eminence which carried on to the turn of the century. Mr. McKim was the sage on the board of architects for Chicago's 1893 World's Fair and Daniel H. Burnham was its generalissimo. Accordingly the motif of the Exposition was formal Renaissance palace architecture. While critics have condemned the setting these architects created as a false note in America, a note that turned architecture backward to a bygone day rather than forward to the developing twentieth century and beyond, it can nevertheless be asserted that the Court of Honor with its water basin flanked by classic Renaissance palaces and confined toward the distant horizon through which the observer saw the blue lake and passing ships, was a scene of beauty that few Americans had ever dreamed possible. There were objectors to this leadership. They found voice through a band of young architects, designated as the "Chicago School."

These rebels worshipped at the shrine of Louis H. Sullivan, an architectural ornamentalist and genius, who had been a student in Paris at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and had broken from the school traditions. He was a junior partner of Dankmar Adler. Adler and Sullivan were the architects of the Transportation Building in the '93 Fair, a structure completely set apart from the formal plan. It had a novel and extraordinarily beautiful entrance, designed by Mr. Sullivan, that became famous as the Golden Doorway. Young men in other cities of the land joined the protests in the Chicago school, and for a few years the Architectural League of America was the me-
tendent, while Edward Pierce Casey, son of the General, who had studied at the Beaux Arts, was put in as designing architect during construction operations. Paul Pelz was also architect of Hotel Cambria at Old Point Comfort as well as of Machinery Hall in the St. Louis Fair of 1904. Both Hardenburgh and Pelz had been student draftsmen in the New York office of Detlef Lienau.

In Cleveland practiced Charles F. Schweinfurth, born at Auburn, New York. Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, is his outstanding monument. In St. Louis we encounter Theodore Link, designer (about 1890) of St. Louis Union Station and architect of the Mines and Metallurgy Building, of the 1904 St. Louis Fair; he was also architect of the Mississippi State House and of many other important structures. Mr. Link was born at Wimpfen, Germany, in 1850. Milwaukee contributed important Germans to architecture, among whom may be mentioned Henry Koch, architect of Milwaukee’s City Hall, and his son Armand; Alfred C. Clas (Ferry and Clas), architect of the Milwaukee Milwaukee, architects of the Marshall and Illinie Bank; and Richard Philipp, architect for the town of Kohler in Wisconsin, in a model industrial community. He designed also many fine homes for Milwaukeans.

In Cincinnati A. O. Elzner from about 1880 to 1910 contributed much to the architecture of his city, and more recently Frederick Gather, a student under A. O. Elzner, has reflected great credit on his German strain. In San Francisco practiced Mr. Maybeck, born in Brooklyn of German parents. His buildings on the estate of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst at Pleasanton, California, contributed much to his reputation as a sensitive, artistic designer of architecture.

In the building of Chicago, German born architects played an important part from the beginning. Frederick Baumann, a Prussian, came to Chicago in 1849 or ’50, the second architect to practice here. John M. Van Osdel, being the first. Mr. Baumann’s active, penetrating mind contributed much in the formative period, not alone in buildings but in street widenings, sewers, and the like. He was an investigator and writer and his pamphlets on the Theory of Isolated Pier Foundations, on Architectural Style, etc., are still worth reading. He was very active in construction up to the Chicago Fire of ’71. He left the profession twice, once to go into the contracting business and at another time into glass manufacturing. He died at the close of the World War at the more than patriarchal age of ninety-four.

Augustus Bauer came next, born in Friedberg, Germany, in 1827. He was graduated from the Polytechnikum at Darmstadt in ’50 and, arriving in New York the next year, he found employment with John B. Snook. His services were then secured by Carsten森 and Gildmeister, architects of the Crystal Palace, New York, in 1853. After completing his work on the Crystal Palace, he came to Chicago and early and promptly gained a considerable reputation. He died in 1894, after having been architect for the public schools and after having built many blocks of commercial buildings in downtown Chicago. He was also adviser on public building projects and architect of what was in its day one of the finest Chicago residences, namely, the residence of Peter Schuttler II. One of his buildings erected soon after the Chicago Fire still stands. It is the building of the Chicago Turn Gemeinde at North Clark and Chestnut streets.

Otto Matz came to Chicago from Berlin in 1853, became architect for the Illinois Central Railway and built its passenger terminal (at the foot of Lake Street) which was burned in 1871. In 1861, entering the Civil War, he became engineer officer successively on the staffs of Fremont, Halleck, and Grant. In 1874 he won first prize in the Cook County Court House competition, and was awarded a money prize, but through the exigencies of politics he was not permitted to carry out his design. He died in 1919 on his ninetieth birthday.

Dankmar Adler, son of a rabbi, born in Lengsfeld bei Eisenach in 1844, came to Chicago in 1861 where he found work with the above mentioned Augustus Bauer. From 1862 to the end of the Civil War he was first artist, then topographical engineer in the Northern army. On the return of peace he became assistant to Architect Bauer in Chicago, and in ’71 established the firm of Burling and Adler, architects. They built the Tribune building at Dearborn and Madison streets, First National Bank at State and Washington, more bank buildings, no less than five churches, and a number of important residences. This partnership ended in ’79 when Mr. Adler, as independent architect, erected Central Music Hall, a structure whose fame for acoustics extended far beyond the city. He built or rebuilt many theaters in Chicago, was consultant to other architects in many cities on theater acoustics, and in the mid-’80’s erected the Chicago Auditorium Building, a composite structure of public hall, office building and hotel. The fame of the hall for acoustics, perfect sight lines, proportions, and simple refined decoration, became and still is nation-wide. To his junior partner, Louis H. Sullivan, belongs the credit for the decorative scheme but Adler alone was responsible for plan, proportion, sight lines, and acoustics. He died in 1900.

Of the men of the next generation, many of whom are still in active practice, should be mentioned Richard E. Schmidt, successful in the design of many hospitals scattered throughout the Middle West. Schmidt was born in Berrn, Bavaria, in 1865 and was brought to America as a child in arms. Henry J. Schlacks, American born, student in the office of Adler and Sullivan and, like Schmidt and Arthur Woldtzorfs, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was architect of St. Paul’s Roman Catholic Church (Father Held-
mann) on the west side of Chicago, completed about 1898. This church was especially notable as Gothic Th"urman carried out in burnt clay products: window sills, mullions, tracery, were all of brick. It was the first church in Chicago to have masonry groin ribbed vaulting, with the ribs of terra cotta and the filing of the roof, too, were of tile. This construction was under the direction of Paul F. P. Mueller as masterbuilder. Since then Mr. Schlack has built many sizable Catholic churches, some Gothic, others Roman.

In the same year was completed St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church (Pastor R. A. John) whose cross plan, while thoroughly ecclesiastical, reduces the length of nave and transepts, thus creating an auditorium especially advantageous for preaching. The architects were Hill and Woltersdorf.

It will be asked: Did the architecture of these men of German blood show distinctive Teutonic characteristics that differentiated their work from that of other practitioners? To this the reply is: No. They were practicing in a country whose population had been drawn from all the countries of Central and Western Europe, and while here and there an individual building did hark back to a definite European habitat, the buildings in general conformed to the reigning American taste.

When the political conditions in Germany from the days of the Thirty Years' War and the dominance in Europe of French taste are considered, this is not surprising. Let us look for a few moments at building in German lands from the close of the Thirty Years' War in 1648 to the present day. Louis XIV became King of France in 1643 and died in 1715. Germany at that time consisted of large and small states without unity; Austria from the north; Prussia from the East; jealousy and mistrust were rampant. The dominating country—France—took full advantage of this distracting situation. In the reigns of Louis XIV, XV, XVI, through the Napoleonic Era and up to the Franco-Prussian War, in all important issues of architecture France was the model. This does not mean that in German lands men of skill did not exist. They both existed and worked effectively, but always with one eye cocked at a French model.

In Vienna, Fischer von Erlach ranks as the master of Baroque, derived not from France, but from Italy and therefore still from a foreign source. His Vienna library interiors (1723-35) are recognized as beautiful. Pöppelmann was architect of the great Zwinger in Dresden in 1720, much admired late Baroque. South German Rococo became noteworthy first through the work of a Frenchman, Francois Cuvilliés, who located in Munich. Then the Prussian, Knobelsdorff, created the earlier Rococo of Potsdam, and Hoppenhaupt, of Bavaria, created the later Rococo. When toward the close of the eighteenth century the classic urge was felt in France and England, this was again reflected in Germany. We need only mention Karl Friedrich Schinkel (1781-1841) who created that perfect Ionic colonnade in Der alte Museum and inspired the dignity pervading the Schauspielhaus in Berlin. The last of the neoclassicists was Semper (1803-79), architect of the Dresden Opera.

After the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71), the German national consciousness asserted itself. It showed in a return to German Renaissance forms and ultimately in a revival of German Romanesque and Gothic. When the World's Fair in Chicago of 1893 occurred, United Germany presented a fine composition by Architect Jacques Radke. It incorporated the entrance feature of the old Rathaus at Rothenburg o. d. Tauber and a pavilion from the castle of Aschaffenburg. The interior was rich in fine craftsmanship in the wood and metal. A roof of varicolored tile crowned the whole. In the Manufacturers' Building of that Exposition Germany's exhibit, in architectural setting of decorative glass, tiles, majolicas, and handsome wrought iron gates, attracted the attention of all visitors. It was at this exposition that Mies van der Rohe first showed the world the making of seamless tubing. On the Midway was the German Village and Old Vienna, both fascinating examples of the more intimate domestic architecture of their respective regions.

In the late '90s the urge to become freed from traditional architecture was felt in Germany, Austria, Italy, and most of all, in France. There was produced the French Art Nouveau, the German Neoromanism, the Austrian Secession—all three in the beginning novel, interesting, untamed. With increasing practice there were produced in the later '90s and up to the outbreak of the World War, modifications and refinements in many new directions. In Berlin Ludwig Hoffmann, as city architect, produced institutions for the sick and other municipal buildings that mark a decided advance in architecture and the allied arts. Alfred Messel created business buildings, of which a notable example is the Wertheim store fronting on Leipziger Platz. In Vienna Professor Wagner was building and teaching students how to plan practically and build beautifully. His outstanding pupil was J. M. Olbrich, architect of Warenhaus Tietz in Düsseldorf and of many charming homes in Darmstadt.

In 1904 Olbrich built in the German section of the Industrial Arts Building in the St. Louis Exposition, in a court open to the heavens, a charming villa with forecourt of water basins that impressed American architects highly. The entire German section in the St. Louis Fair was so outstanding and epoch-making that it was pronounced by knowing ones in the field of architecture and industrial arts as the outstanding feature of the entire Fair. There were shown to the architect new advances in wood and metal, porcelain, ceramics, glass, and wonderful bronzes, so that in many fields of industrial art, such as the making of wood finishes, new colors and treatments were introduced in America simulating what was shown in the German exhibit in St. Louis.

To go back to Germany we find great monuments planned and carried out at the turn of the century such as the Völker- schlacht Denkmal at Leipzig, perhaps the most effective emotional architectural monument in the world. This was designed by Architect Bruno Schmitz, who had already done the Rheingold in Berlin, and who many years before (1886) had won an open competition with his design for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Indianapolis, Indiana, where Frederick Baumann of Chicago functioned as local architect for the erection. The Jahrhunderthalle in Breslau (1913) showed what could be done with enormous spans in reinforced concrete, and in a smaller, more intimate manner—but just as free and inventive—the Germanic Museum erected at Harvard University was equally impressive. Made possible by the generosity of Adolphus Busch of St. Louis, the Germanic Museum was designed by Professor Bestelmeyer of Dresden, who made use therein of thin reinforced concrete domes and other modern construction methods.

Just as American architects were becoming increasingly attentive to the original impulses manifested in Germany the World War broke out. The difficult years in Central Europe after the War did not put a stop to creative activity. Housing for small income families was a necessity, and here the German and Austrian architects showed their ingenuity and logic in planning great settlements of low rental apartments where applied ornament was eliminated and where sanitation, sunlight, circulation of air, and pleasant color were successfully blended to make what is today looked on as the model of all countries entering this class of building. In Austria the planners lean towards great blocks with enclosed courts where the court is perhaps open on one side through all but the ground story.
This plan is not favored at present in Germany but blocks were built in what are called Zeilen, where air sweep through unobstructed buildings. While all European countries have felt the necessity of such low cost construction, America has lagged behind but is now obliged to take it up without further delay.

Germany, particularly North Germany, has since the Middle Ages been famous for fine brick building, and in this material a modern school has developed, led by Fritz Schumacher, who has built delightful public schools, and by Fritz Höger, who specializes in office buildings and churches. At Cologne Dominicus Bohn designs modern and charming Catholic churches in reinforced concrete, using frequently the parabolic arch.

Of other German schools one is led by Walter Gropius. Architects working along lines similar to Gropius are Mies van der Rohe, Mies, and architect Mendelssohn. Peter Behrens has done important work both in industrial design and residences. Bruno Paul is particularly strong in interior architecture. The New ocean liners "Bremen" and "Europa" of the North German Lloyd have offered opportunities to the German interior architects in the decoration and furnishing of salons and cabins which have interested Americans mightily. Joseph Urban, an interior architect, came to America from Vienna some fifteen years ago to design scenery for Florenz Ziegfeld shows. He still designs stage settings, but has widened his field, designing more permanent interiors. He is modernistic according to the Vienna school. Mr. Urban is director of exterior color in the Chicago Century of Progress.

The Walter Gropius leadership is what is now generally called the International Style—bare white walls, unrestricted surfaces of glass, holes punched in walls for entrances, open terraces where possible. This style has been taken up in France, its French leader being Le Corbusier. A reflex of the International Style as caught by American architects is shown in the exposition structures of the Chicago Century of Progress. Where antecedents are admitted, they are credited to France, though this writer is convinced that the nucleus of all these efforts lies in Germany, which is a laboratory for everything new in the building industry and building arts. It is interesting to read what Daniel H. Burnham, Chief of Construction, has recently written regarding the architects of the principal Century of Progress structures: "The members of the Architectural Commission of the Exposition are seasoned in the traditions of the past, yet they are fully conscious of the needs of the present and the requirements of the future. They include Harvey Wiley Corbett, Paul Philippe Cret, Edward H. Bennett, John A. Holabird, Hubert Burnham, Raymond Hood, Arthur Brown, and Ralph T. Walker. All are graduates of the École des Beaux Arts in Paris, the home of the classical school, yet all have had a marked influence in the modern architecture of America. Such men are a sound group to which to entrust the architectural plans of the Fair."

The thought is clear. Mr. Burnham thinks that the architectural future of America should be in the safekeeping of the École des Beaux Arts at Paris and its graduates. It is heartening to know that innumerable able and functioning architects do not agree with this view.

Americans are a composite of Western and Central European stocks, and the German element has contributed an enormous share to American culture, including the field of architecture. The practitioners of German stock will strive in the future as in the past to solve the problems of their profession in the best interests of their clients and the public, inspired by the hope that the future will bring forth a man of talent, ability, and personality who will go down in the history of American architecture as a leader in a class with Bulfinch, Hunt, Richardson, McKim, Sullivan and Goodhue.

The Influence of the German Language Press in the United States

By Paul H. Mueller
Publisher of the Chicago Abendpost & Sonntagspost

The influence of the German-American Press in the United States is interwoven with the political and cultural history of the German-American element. It is of necessity a topic extremely difficult to deal with because the tangible effect of the great influence wielded by the German-American Press, which expresses itself in the attitude and actions of its readers, is only discernible on the surface in comparatively few instances. This article because of its brevity cannot be a detailed account and must content itself with touching upon a few high spots of the complex and involved history spanning two centuries of German-American journalism.

Benjamin Franklin, one of the greatest characters of America, scientist, diplomat, philosopher and man of letters, stands at the threshold of this history. May 6, 1732 he published the first issue of a German newspaper; it was called the "Philadelphische Zeitung" and was printed in Roman type but in the German language. This paper had a very brief life, the second issue being the last.

The second German newspaper, "Der Hoch-Deutsch Pennsylvanische Geschichts-schreiber oder Sammlung wichtiger Nachrichten aus dem Natur und Kirchenreich" was published by Christoph Saur. The first issue appeared August 20, 1739. Saur had immigrated from Prussia for religious reasons. He settled in Germantown which at that time was the center of German culture and religious activity. Being a man of great enterprise and a conscientious worker he succeeded in making his paper a success from the beginning. It was the first paper published in German type. Saur originally intended to publish the paper only four times a year, but the first issue was received with such enthusiasm that he immediately decided to publish monthly. This was soon changed to semi-monthly and subsequently to weekly when the title was changed to "Germanower Zeitung." It is estimated that in 1751 the paper had a circulation of 4,000 and exerted great influence in the settlements and colonies of eastern Pennsylvania. The paper continued to grow and flourish until its circulation extended to the Carolinas, Maryland, Virginia and Georgia. This newspaper was published for almost forty years. Its downfall was caused by events over which the publisher had no control. It became a victim of the Revolutionary War. In this connection it is interesting to note that two sons of Saur published a German newspaper in Philadelphia favoring the Tory cause. This paper is the only one of record favoring the British, but it must be remembered that this was at the time when Howe, the British general, was occupying Philadelphia.

Although Peter Zenger, who came from the Palatinate and settled in New York, did not publish a German paper, it seems proper to mention his name in this article insomuch as he fought the first battle to establish the freedom of the press in this country. This was during the stormy years when he opposed the Government's party and espoused the cause of the people. The name of the paper at that time was the "New York Weekly Journal" founded in 1733 as an independent
paper. The Governor made several attempts to suppress the paper and finally succeeded in having Zenger arrested for alleged libel. It was during the ensuing trial that the principle of freedom of the press was established in America. Zenger's acquittal was marked by a tremendous popular demonstration by the citizens of New York.

With the close of the Revolutionary War the tide of German immigration to the shores of America began again. It was only natural that the demand for German publications increased and during the next decade numerous German newspapers were founded in the eastern cities, growing and prospering as the communities in which they were published, prospered.

Political events in Germany during the first half of the nineteenth century forced a good many liberal minded scholars to seek the freedom of thought and action they so desired to live in the young republic in North America. These men are generally known and referred to as the "Achtundvierziger." They were highly educated men and staunch crusaders in the cause of political freedom; many of them were trained journalists. These men brought a new school of thought to the older German inhabitants with the result that they were at first eyed with mistrust, and misunderstanding soon followed in the wake. For a time there was an open conflict between the journalists of the "Achtundvierziger" class and those of the older generation. The higher intelligence, better training and masterful command of German of the newcomers quickly asserted itself and brought about a high standard of journalism in this country equal, if not superior, to the best papers in the vernacular. It must not be overlooked that these men were not only highly educated and intelligent, but they were also men of strong and dominating personality, who, through the columns of their papers moulded and influenced the political thought of their readers. Of these men, the best known without doubt, is Carl Schurz who later became Minister to Spain, General in the Civil War, United States Senator from Missouri and Secretary of the Interior in President Hayes' cabinet.

The rumbling of the internal conflict that was to culminate in the Civil War was heard some years before this tragic event took place. It was during this time that the power of the German press in America showed itself in a most conspicuous manner. Owing to the determined attitude and systematic propaganda under the guidance of the liberty loving "Achtundvierziger" the great masses of the German-Americans in the eastern and middle western states became enthusiastic supporters of the cause of abolition and the preservation of the Union. It is not exaggerating to state that at this point in the history of this country the German press became the deciding factor in shaping the destiny of the Republic. In the eastern and middle western states the publishers and editors of German newspapers worked feverishly with both masterful editorials and public addresses to nominate and elect Abraham Lincoln and succeed in rallying German-American public opinion to the banner of freedom. After the dice had been cast in favor of war, the German press again stepped to the fore and exhorted their fellow countrymen to discard the plow for the sword and do all in their power to bring about abolition and preserve the Union.

After the end of the war the thoughts of the people turned to reconstruction and the many other problems which must follow in the wake of so great a conflict. The German newspapers did not shrink from their duty; they continued to take an intense interest in solving the political and social problems of the times, but the united front which the period of the war had brought about was no longer maintained. The majority of the German papers identified themselves with one of the two great political parties, but very few of them became party papers in the strict sense of the word. They maintained their political independence and were governed in their decisions by carefully weighing issues and men. Thus the confidence of the readers, who felt that their journalistic leaders advised them according to their conscience and to the best of their knowledge, was retained.

It is noteworthy that the German journalists, although men of progressive thought, were instinctively on the conservative side of most public issues. It was this inclination that caused most of them to support the candidacy of Cleveland, a Democrat, and later to withhold their support from William Jennings Bryan, also a Democrat, when he announced his much discussed sixteen-to-one formula. The history of these campaigns serves to illustrate how the German press of that day was influential in shaping the opinion of its readers who in most instances followed the suggestions of the papers.

The World War was, without doubt, the most trying and difficult period for the German language papers of this country. Prior to America's entry into the war, the anti-immigrant feeling had multiplied and the war made them ardent supporters of the German cause and they fought valiantly, if unsuccessfully, to have America preserve its neutrality. This period gave a tremendous impetus to the German papers, for the readers were anxiously awaiting every report from Germany. With America's entry into the war the reaction set in and a great many papers ceased publication, victims of the war hysteria. It was a time of tears hearts. Germany was fighting a heroic battle for its very existence against tremendous odds, but in spite of sympathetic inclinations the German-American press realized that it was its duty to support loyally the country of its adoption.

After the war the German language press again had an opportunity to render valuable service. The children and other inhabitants of Germany were suffering from starvation owing to the Allied food blockade. In order to alleviate to some extent this pitiful condition the German papers took the lead in organizing relief work on a grand scale throughout the country. Under their leadership the German-Americans raised enormous sums of money and great quantities of food and clothing for the relief of the victims population in the Fatherland. In this work of charity they were generously supported by many Americans not of German extraction.

January 16, 1920, the prohibition law went into effect. This gave the German press another opportunity to be of service to its readers and through them, to the country as a whole. Before the law was enacted, and until the present time, the German press of this country has bitterly opposed it and thereby intensified the liberty loving spirit of the German-Americans, a heritage they have brought through the centuries.

The influence of the German Language Press upon its readers can hardly be overestimated. It is the center of German political, social and cultural life in the United States. Through it is introduced into the political and civic life of his adopted country. He is made familiar with the public institutions of his community, the state and the Union. In many respects these institutions are totally different from those of the old country. The newcomer is confused and bewildered, but his German paper serves as a trusted and benevolent guide on the path to Americanization. It takes him by the hand and through local news items and editorial comment makes him acquainted with the often complex and confusing details of American politics. The contribution of the German Language press of this country to the cause of good citizenship is of inestimable value.

Having access to a newspaper printed in the language with which he is most familiar, the German-American has been able to preserve the priceless gifts of his ancestors. He has a medium through which he is kept in constant contact with the social and cultural life of this coun-

[Fifty-four]
try and Germany. This is illustrated by the leading role the German language press has played in fostering German Gesangvereine, Turnvereine, Sportvereine, organizations of veterans, literary societies, etc. It has served to maintain many of the venerable traditions and delightfully customs of the old country. German religious congregations have always had the generous support of the German press and through this the religious life of any community is benefited. Broadly speaking the German newspaper gives its readers a constant opportunity to preserve and refresh their knowledge of German. This has the effect to create a group of citizens which is bi-lingual. This in itself is of obvious advantage to the entire population in that it makes American life richer and more colorful.

It must never be overlooked that the German newspaper in America is not a German newspaper in the real sense of the word, but an American newspaper published in the German language. It cannot be otherwise. The Germans who have come to our shores did not come with the idea of joining a German colony in a foreign country. They came with the idea and with the intention of becoming Americans and actively participating in the social and political life of this country. This idea has constantly and systematically been cultivated by the newspapers printed in the German language. In this way they have fulfilled their mission and made a valuable contribution to the development of the United States. They will continue to fulfill this mission for a good many years to come.

Chronological Calendar
Compiled by Oscar A. Stoffels

JANUARY
All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts.
—Shakespeare.

1—1308 William Tell joins patriots to destroy tyranny of oppression; 1735 birthday of Paul Revere; 1745 of Anthony Wayne; 1750 of Fred A. C. Muhlenberg; 1752 of Betsy Ross; 1806 importation of slaves in U. S. prohibited; 1876 first issue of Chicago Daily News.
2—1822 Birthday of Rudolph Emanuel Clausius; 1831 Berthold George Niebuhr, German historian died; 1850 George Blatterman, professor of modern languages in Virginia University, died.
3—1777 Battle of Princeton; 1828 Frank Frick, Baltimore merchant, born.
4—1784 Britain relinquishes sovereignty over colonies; 1785 Jacob Ludwig Karl Grimm, German philologist and writer of "Kinder-Märchen," born: 1814 John George Jacobi, German poet, died.
5—1779 Birthday of Zebulon M. Pike and Stephen Decatur; 1798 Kosciusko paid $12,800 by Congress.
6—1777 Washington army goes into winter quarters at Morristown, N. J.; 1838 first demonstration of Morse's Electric Telegraph.
7—1789 First National Election in U. S.; 1782 first regularly established bank opened in Philadelphia; 1830 Albert Bierstadt, famous painter of Rock Mountains, born; 1834 Johann Philip Reis, inventor of first electric telephone, born.
8—1815 Battle of New Orleans; 1825 Eli Whitney, inventor of cotton gin, died; 1828 Theodore Kirchhoff born.
9—1854 Astor Library in New York opened to public.
10—1763 Casper Abel, a voluminous German historian and antiquarian, died; 1765 stamp tax passed by British Parliament.
11—1757 Alexander Hamilton born; 1843 Francis Scott Key, district attorney of United States, author of "Star Spangled Banner," died at Baltimore.
12—1737 John Hancock born; 1794 John George Adams Forster died.
13—1822 John Gottlieb Schneider, German philologist and naturalist, died; 1836 Karl Christian Franz Tauchnitz, eminent German printer, died.
14—1778 Baron von Steuben's services accepted by Congress; 1815 Com. Decatur sailed from New York in frigate President; 1910 Illinois ratifies 18th amendment.
15—1791 Franz Grillpanzer born; 1831 first locomotive for actual use built in United States; 1842 Joseph Hopkinson, author of "Hail Columbia," died.
16—1920 Prohibition made effective in United States.
17—1701 Leonhard von Fuchs, botanist (fuchsia), born; 1706 Benjamin Franklin born; 1718 Isaac Putnam
FEBRUARY

Threefold the stride of Time from first to last!
Loitering slow, the Future creepeth—
Arrow-swift the Present sweepeth
And motionless forever stands the Past.
—Schiller.

1—1801 Daniel Nicholas Chodowiecki, German painter and engraver, died; 1859 Victor Herbert born; 1893 Roentgen ray discovered.

2—1676 Von Leibnitz discovered the infinitesimal calculus; 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ending Mexican war.

3—1786 Gaspard Risbeck, German author, died; 1809 Illinois organized a territory; birthday of Mendelssohn-Bartholdy; 1811 birthday of Horace Greeley.

4—1801 John Marshall born; 1881 Thomas Carlyle died.

5—1725 James Otis born, England considered him, with John Hancock and Samuel Adams, as the unpardonable rebels in the colonies; 1807 Frederick C. Havemeyer born.

6—1612 Christoph Clavius died, a German mathematician who was employed by Gregory XIII in the reform of the calendar; 1847 Henry J. Hardenburgh, architect, born.

7—1799 John Hedwig, German botanist, born; 1881 work begun on Panama Canal.

8—1795 Friedlieb Ferdinand Runge, a German chemist, who in 1834 proved that aniline was a constituent of coal tar.

9—1826 John Alexander Logan born; 1870 United States weather bureau established; 1814 Samuel J. Tilden, lawyer, statesman and governor of New York, born.

10—1689 Isaac Vossius, a noted German scholar, died; 1744 various languages, died.

11—1735 Daniel Boone born; 1847 Thomas A. Edison born.

12—1804 William F. Havemeyer born; 1869 Abraham Lincoln born.

13—1780 Lewis D. von Schweinitz, botanist, born; 1840 Wilhelm Willink, friend of Washington who made first loan to colonies, died; 1883 Richard Wagner died.

14—1714 Johann Christoph von Gluck, German composer, considered the father of modern opera and the "Michael Angelo of music," born; 1812 St. Valentine's Day, originated by Abraham Fischer.

15—1781 Gotthold Ephraim Lessing died; 1797 Henry E. Steinway born; 1883 Leopold Damrosch died.


17—1815 Treaty at Ghent; 1856 death of Heinrich Heine and Johann Brahms.

18—1688 German town resolution against slavery; 1834 death of William Wirt.

19—1792 birth of John Locke, geologist and pioneer in botany and electricity; 1878 patent granted to Edison on phonograph.

20—1773 birth of Tobias Mayer, astronomer and mathematician.

21—1777 Col. Mushenberg made Brigadier General; 1885 Washington monument dedicated.

22—1732 George Washington born; 1770 Christopher Schneider—first life lost in cause of American liberty; 1857 Heinrich Hertz—philosopher, electrician, wireless telegraphy of today based on his experiments.

23—1668 Johann Gutenberg died; 1865 George Frederick Handel born; 1778 Baron von Steuben joins army at Valley Forge; 1779 death of George Christopher Lichtenberg, German writer.

24—1815 Robert Fulton, of steam boat fame, died; 1829 Friedrich Spielhagen born.

25—1776 Battle at Trenton; 1913 Income tax amendment.

26—1826 Oswald Ottendorfer born; 1834 Aloys Semmelkefer, German inventor of lithography (1798), died; 1907 Mayor Goethal appointed chief engineer of the Panama Canal.

27—1807 H. W. Longfellow born; 1821 Missouri compromise; 1860 Lincoln's speech at Cooper Institute.

28—1747 John Tyler, jurist and statesman, born; 1831 Joseph Barker Stearns, born, inventor of fire alarms telegraphy.

MARCH

Im Guten, Schoenen, Ganzen Resolut zu leben.
—Goethe.

1—1732 birth of William Cushing, jurist.

2—1829 Birthday of Carl Schurz; 1830 Samuel Thomas Soemmerring died; 1869 William C. Carl, organist, born.

3—1709 Birth of Andreas Sigismund Margraf, inventor of beet sugar process, discoverer of phosphoric acid, aluminum and magnesia.

4—1681 Royal Charter issued to Wil-
liam Penn; 1837 Chicago incorporated (4170 souls, 709 voters).
5—1836 Hans Balanka born; 1770 Boston Massacre (Crispus Attucks a mulatto first slain).
6—1757 Dred Scott decision by Justice Taney; 1787 Joseph von Fraunhofer born, inventor and perpetrator of optical appliances, improved the quality of glass; 1918 Fritz Kreisler barred from playing at West Orange, N. J.
7—1876 First telephone patent granted to Bell; 1926 First public test of two way transatlantic radio between New York and London.
8—1765 Stamp tax passed by British House of Lords; 1816 Wilhelm A. Lampadius introduced gas lighting at Freiberg; 1917 Count von Zeppelin died.
9—1451 Americus Vespuccius born; 1862 Battle between Monitor and Merrimac.
10—1834 Henry E. Krebsiel, German author and musical critic, born; 1876 first telephonic communication (Alexander Graham Bell).
11—Robert T. Paine, American patriot, born; 1917 Revolution in Russia.
12—1824 Gustav Robert Kirchhoff born (invented spectroscope about 1859); 1825 Joseph H. Brunner born; 1831 Clement Studebaker born; 1902 John P. Altgeld died.
13—1884 System of standard time established in America; 1901 Benjamin Harrison died.
14—1840 Albert Arents born, German metallurgist inventor of the siphon tap for lead furnaces and the Eureka lead furnace; 1855 suspension bridge at Niagara first crossed; 1803 Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock died.
15—1767 Andrew Jackson born.
16—1802 West Point Military Academy established largely on the plans as outlined by Steuben.
17—1830 Theodore C. Link, architect, born; 1864 General Grant took command of Federal armies.
19—1691 Jacob Leisler tenders resignation to Governor Sloughten; 1918 day light savings plan established.
20—1727 Isaac Newton died; 1834 Chas. William Elliot, educator, born.
21—Johann Sebastian Bach born; 1763 Jean Paul (Johann Paul Friedrich Richter) born; 1844 Lewis M. Haupt, civil engineer, born.
22—1814 August Gemunder, German violin maker who created a violin which has since been used as a model, born; 1852 Johann Wolfgang Goethe died.
23—1790 Franklin petitions Congress to abolish slavery; 1918 Paris first bombed by "Big Bertha" at a distance of 75 miles.
24—1784 Steuben gives his resignation to Congress; 1882 Longfellow died; 1898 war declared by Spain.
25—1693 Printing ordered to be introduced in New York; 1778 Steuben commences his military instructions of the American army.
26—1817 Herman Haupt, civil engineer, born; 1827 Beethoven died.
27—1844 Conrad Wilhelm Röntgen, German scientist, born; 1884 Boston New York long distance telegraph line opened.
28—1874 Peter Andreas Hansen, German astronauter, born.
29—1779 Baron Steuben's infantry tactics adopted for United States army; 1860 Carl Hering, electrical engineer, born.
30—1856 Chas. Waldstein, archeologist, born; 1867 Russia agrees to cede Alaska to United States for $7,200,000.
31—1732 Joseph Hayden born; 1854 First trade treaty with Japan; 1885 Franz Abt died.

APRIL

Government is a trust and the officers of the government are trustees; and both the trust and the trustees are created for the benefit of the people.

—Henry Clay.

1—1815 Bismarck born; 1872 Hugo von Mohl, German naturalist, professor of botany at Tuebingen, discoverer of protozoa, died.
2—1690 George Leisler convened a colonial congress; 1743 Thomas Jefferson born; 1792 United States mint established; 1872 birthday of Frederick Wilhelm August Froebel, creator of the Kindergarten about 1836; 1862 Nicholas Murray Butler born.
3—1783 Washington Irving born; 1816 United States Bank chartered; 1897 Johannes Brahms died.
4—1841 William Henry Harrison died; 1857 Gustav Kabbe, author and journalist born; 1933 Akron destroyed.
5—1797 Jonas Chickering, manufacturer, born; 1862 siege of Yorktown.
6—1528 Albrecht Duerer born; 1789 Inauguration of George Washington; 1862 Battle of Shiloh; 1909 Robert E. Peary discovers North Pole; 1917 United States declares war on Germany.
7—1829 Emil Dietzsch born.
8—1890 patent for linotype issued to Mergenthaler.
9—1775 Battle of Lexington; 1776 Paul Jones' first naval fight; 1843 Samuel W. Pennyacker born; 1865 General Lee surrenders to General Grant; 1964 Abraham Gesner, geologist and discoverer of kerosene, born.
10—1651 Ehrenfried Walter von Tschirnhaus born. A German geometrical, philosopher, physicist, improved the glass used for optical instruments and developed saxon porcelain; 1847 Joseph Pulitzer born.
11—1794 Edward Everett born; 1848 Illinois and Michigan canal completed; 1917 Hoover appointed food administrator.
12—1777 Henry Clay born; 1864 Treaty annexing Texas signed; 1877 Transvaal annexed by Great Britain.
13—1863 Albert Schneider, botanist and author, born; 1818 United States flag raised as finally adopted.
14—1759 G. F. Haendel died; 1861 surrender of Fort Sumter; 1865 President Lincoln assassinated; 1912 Titanic sunk.
15—Ludwig Hofacker born.
16—1781 Mary Heckewelder, first white child born north of the Ohio; 1818 Charles J. Folger, judge and secretary of treasury, born; 1862 slavery abolished in District of Columbia; 1865 Frank Caltenborn born.
17—1774 Frederick Koenig born, made great improvements in the art of printing, printed the cylinder press for newspapers and introduced steam power in the printing shop.
18—1688 German Quakers protest against slavery; 1775 Paul Revere's famous ride; 1873 Justus Liebig died, a German chemist who did valuable research (Liebig's extract); 1888 Peter Griess, German chemist, father of dye industry, died.
19—1775 Battle of Lexington; 1861 Gustav Theodore Feilner, philosopher and physicist, made valuable research in galvanism, born.
20—1775 General Putnam rides 100 miles in 18 hours to join American patriots at Concord.
21—1835 Riot at Chicago caused by license question, Militia called; 1898 war declared against Spain and Cuba recognized.
22—1699 Hans Assman von Abschatz, German statesman and poet, died; 1724 Immanuel Kant died; 1903 United States purchased Panama Canal land from France.

23—Johann Gutenberg born about 1450; 1888 Ottmar Mergenthaler invented the linotype; 1616 Shakespeare died; 1813 Stephen A. Douglas born.

24—1704 Boston Newsletter, first permanent newspaper in New World; 1777 Lafayette lands at Georgetown; 1841 John B. Herringholf, blind shipbuilder, born.

25—1734 Johann Konrad Dippel, discoverer of Dippel's oil and Prussian blue, died; 1861 Edward R. A. Seigmann, political economist, born.

26—1787 Ludwig Uhland born; 1835 Henry Kater died, distinguished for reflecting telescope research and improvements in weights and measures.


28—James Monroe born.

29—Adolph Heinrich Joseph Suro (Su-tro tunnel), born.

30—1777 Karl Friedrich Gauss, inventor of heliometer, born; 1789 George Washington becomes first president of United States; 1803 Louisiana purchased for $15,000,000.

MAY

The true test of civilization is not in the census, nor the size of the cities, nor the crops—but the kind of men and women the country turns out.

—Emerson.

1—1893 World's Columbia Exposition opened; 1904 Panama Exposition opened.

2—1602 Athanasius Kircher born, inventor of magic lantern and probably also the Éolian Harp; 1777 J. Schroeder, reputed inventor of piano.

3—1764 first medical school opened in America; 1899 Johann Strauss died.

4—1662 Peter Minuit becomes first governor of New York.

5—1778 Baron Steuben appointed inspector general of the United States army; 1892 August Wilhelm von Hoffman died, made successful research regarding ammonia and coal tar.

6—1732 Baron Justice von Liebig, discoverer of chloroform and chloral.

7—1832 Johannes Brahms born; 1850 Anton Seidl born.

8—1829 Louis M. Gottschalk, pianist and composer, born; 1857 Charles F. Naegle born.

9—1801 Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller died at Weimar.

10—1869 Union Pacific Railroad opened for traffic.

11—Otto Guericke, inventor of air pump, died; 1854 Ottmar Mergenthaler, born.

12—1864 Battle of Spottsylvania; 1884 Schley leaves to search for Greeley in Newfoundland; 1893 Yerkes Observatory at Lake Geneva opened.

13—1607 Jamestown settled; 1782 H. M. Muelhenberg died.

14—1868 Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit (Thermometer), born; 1906 Carl Schurz died.

15—1918 first air mail in United States.

16—1691 Jacob Leisler executed in New York; 1773 Adam Seybert, German scientist, born.

17—1820 Frederick Augustus Gentz born, discovered ammonia, cobalt bases and author of many papers on chemistry and mineralogy; 1864 Postal Money order act passed.

18—1675 Father Marquette died and was buried near present site of Lodiington, Michigan.

19—1860 Abraham Lincoln nominated for president; 1906 Simplon Tunnel formally opened.

20—1775 Declaration of Independence by Mecklenberg County, N. C.; 1834 Lafayette died; 1851 Emil Berliner born, he was the first to suggest induction coil for telephone, also invented gramophone.

21—1755 Alfred Moon, Revolutionary soldier and jurist, born.

22—1776 Congress decides to raise a German regiment of four companies in Pennsylvania; 1782 George Washington rejects offer of crown; 1813 Richard Wagner born; 1854 Jacob G. Schurmann, educator, died.

23—1654 William Shakespeare born; 1788 Constitution of U. S. ratified by Congress.

24—1816 Emanuel Leutze, artist, born; 1883 Brooklyn suspension bridge opened.

25—1776 Congress accepts German regiment raised by Reverend Peter G. Muhlenberg at Woodstock, Va., where he exchanged the pulpit for the colonelcy.

26—1837 Washington Augustus Roebling (son of Augustus) born. He finished the Allegheny suspension bridge in 1883.

27—1652 first mint established in Boston; 1892 first elevated train runs in Chicago; 1913 German Club of Chicago organized.

28—1672 War declared in Boston against the Dutch—first declaration of war in the colonies; 1793 Anthony Frederick Busching a distinguished geographer, died.

29—1643 New England Colonies united; 1756 Patrick Henry born.

30—1718 William Penn died; 1851 Gustav H. Schwab died; 1868 Memorial Day established by order of John A. Logan.

31—1806 Josef Hayden died; 1916 Battle of Jutland.

JUNE

Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army.

—Everett.

1—1865 Hugo Munsterberg, psychologist, born; 1903 Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland opened.

2—1849 Deutscher Saengerbund von Nord America founded; 1816 John Saxe, poet and journalist, born.

3—1808 Philip Schuyler, Revolutionary officer, died.

4—1743 first Bible printed in America; 1916 Louis D. Brandeis became U. S. Justice.

5—1215 Magna Charta; 1828 Henry Wurtz, inventor of method to produce alum, potassium chloride, potassium sulphate, new method to produce gas fuel and method of distilling coal to obtain liquid product.

6—1436 Johann Mueller born; German astronomer who published first almanac in Europe; 1858 Bruno Oscar Klein, composer, born.

7—1750 Johann Huber builds the Elizabeth furnace in Lancaster county, Pa., soon after acquired by Baron Henry William Siegel.

8—1709 Paper money first authorized and issued in New York; 1727 August Herman Francke died.

9—1772 Colonists destroy British revenue ship Gaspee; 1850 John Melcher, printer, died.

10—1810 Robert Schumann born; Robert T. Conrad, lawyer and author, born. [Sixty-three]
11—1776 Congress appoints Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Robert R. Livingston a committee to prepare Declaration of Independence.

12—1806 John Augustus Roebling born, a German civil engineer, who built first suspension bridge—over Niagara—and several others after that.

13—1864 John Sambucus, learned German physician, died; 1824 Julius Eichburg, composer, born.

14—1777 LaFayette arrived in America, Congress adopts stars and stripes and designates flag day; 1819 Vandalia, Illinois, settled by immigrants from Hannover.

15—1775 George Washington chosen commander in chief.

16—1774 Reverend Peter Muenchberg begins to organize troops in Woodstock, Va.

17—1775 Battle of Bunker Hill; 1777 Baron DeKalb arrives in Philadelphia; 1817 Emanuel V. Gerhart, educator, born; 1843 Bunker Hill monument dedicated.

18—1783 George Washington announced to the governors of the states his intention to resign; 1812 Congress declares war on England.

19—1754 First colonial congress in America; 1841 Herman E. von Holst, historian, born.

20—1782 Great Seal of U. S. adopted; 1867 Russia ceded Alaska to U. S. for $7,200,000.

JULY

Time shakes the stable tyranny of thrones
And tottering empires crash by their own weight.

—Armstrong.

1—1801 First steam boat on Thames River travels 2 miles per hour against stream and 1883 first use of storage electricity in propelling boat; 1865 Battle of Gettysburg.

2—1724 Friedrich Theophilus Klopstock born; 1843 Dr. Hahnemann, originator of homeopathy, died.

3—1844 First treaty between United States and China.

4—1715 Christian Gellert born; 1826 John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died; 1836 patent bureau established; 1848 corner stone of Washington's monument laid; 1872 Calvin Coolidge born; 1894 first automobile placed on road.

5—1525 Frederick the Wise died.

6—1646 Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibnitz born, German philosopher and mathematician who in 1676 discovered the infinitesimal calculus; 1785 U. S. adopts decimal system of money; 1854 Republican party born.

7—1568 John Opinicus born, eminent German printer who employed six presses and some 50 men to print only his own works; 1853 American ships enter Japan.

8—1838 Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin born.

9—1755 Braddock's defeat at Monongahela; 1798 naval warfare with France commenced; 1858 Franz Boas, anthropologist, born.


11—1767 John Quincy Adams born; 1804 Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton in duel; 1838 John Wannamaker born.

12—1929 DO-X, Giant German Airplane landed in United States.

13—1571 George Fabricius, German poet and historian, died; 1760 Conrad Weiser, died.

14—1789 French Revolution.

15—1870 Franco-Prussian war; 1819 "A steam vessel entered one of our ports from America" says a British writer.

16—1790 District of Columbia established.

17—1870 John Jacob Astor born; 1897 Kluödike Gold Rush began.

18—1792 John Paul Jones died.

19—1752 John Christoph Pepusch, German musician died.

20—1781 LaFayette encamped at Malvern Hill, Va.

21—1657 Daniel Sennertus, died, learned German physician first to introduce study of chemistry among his pupils; 1838 John Maelzel died, noted German mechanic who invented several automata; 1849 Ephraim Mack, well known New York printer and conductor of largest book store died.

22—1620 Pilgrims sailed from Holland in "Speedwell," but were forced to return.

23—1562 Goetz von Berlichingen died.

24—1683 Concord leaves Gravesend with first shipload of Germans; 1822 Ernst Theodor Wilhelm Hoffmann died.

25—1471 Thomas A. Kempis, German Theologian, died. His "De Imitatione Christi" translated into nearly all languages.

26—1775 Postal system in effect in United States. Benjamin Franklin, first postmaster general.

27—1774 Samuel Theophilus Gmelin, German botanist, died; 1789 Department of Foreign Affairs organized; 1806 Friedrich A. Rausch, educator and author born.

28—1750 Johann Sebastian Bach died; 1869 Karl Gustav Carus died, German physician and anatomist, writer of several important treatises.

29—1721 John DeKalb born; 1801 Wilhelm Augustus Ernst, distinguished German scholar and professor of German eloquence, died; 1856 Robert Schumann died.

30—1623 Plymouth colony celebrates first Thanksgiving day.

31—1809 Frederik Wohler born, German chemist, one of his discoveries was how to obtain pure nickel; 1886 Franz Liszt died; 1926 France evacuates Ruhr district.
AUGUST

Time is hastening on, and we
What our fathers are, shall be.

—Whittier.

1—1873 First cable car line operated in World; 1834 Slaves in British colonies emancipated.
2—1704 Battle of Blenheim; 1923 Warren G. Harding died.
3—1761 John Matthew Gesner, German scholar and critic, died; 1855 Henry C. Bunner, editor of Puck, born; 1857 William B. Landreth born; 1914 Steuben monument unveiled at Utica, N. Y.
4—1838 Louis Wagner, soldier and banker born; 1853 John H. Twachtmann, artist born.
5—1792 Lafayette accused of treason before National Assembly in France; 1857 Laying of Atlantic Cable commenced at Valianta Bay Island, finished 1858.
6—1777 Battle of Oriskany, Americans led by Herkimer; 1701 Ulrich Obrecht, German critic and Latin historian died, known as 'epitome of human science'.
7—1771 John Daniel Schoepflein, German philosopher, historiographer, and antiquarian, died.
8—1828 Frederick Bouterweck, German litterateur died; 1836 Frederick Carl Ludwig Seckler, German archeologist and author, died; 1898 Adolph Sutro died.
9—1780 Francis Scott Key born; 1848 Free Soil Party founded (against extension of slavery).
10—1860 Michael Pau purchases Staten Island from Indians; 1806 Julius Weisbach, German mathematician and hydraulic engineer born, he introduced a new system of mine surveying; 1845 Gertrude Bloede, poetess born.
11—1748 Governor Thomas of Pennsylvania writes to Bishop of Exeter "The German people here, I believe,

are three-fifths of the whole people, and by their industry and frugality have been the principal instruments of raising the state to its present flourishing condition."

12—1689 Germantown incorporated as a town, Pastorius first burgomaster; 1844 Edward Lauterbach, lawyer, born; 1849 Albert Gallatin died.
13—1851 Felix Adler, educator and reformer born.
14—1248 Cologne Cathedral begun, completed 1880; 1748 First German Lutheran Synod in United States organized in Philadelphia; 1817 Arrival in Philadelphia of a party of Separatists from Germany.
15—1729 Benjamin Neukirch, German poet, died; 1772 John Nepomuk Maetzl born, he invented various musical instruments, also the metronome and improved the ear trumpet; 1812 Chicago Massacre.
16—1677 Second Ship from England arrived with 230 passengers; 1853 Gustav Daimler invents internal combustion engine.
17—1835 Monkey wrench patented by Solyman Merrick; 1861 Dorothea Klumpke-Kronemeyer born; 1899 Robert William Bunsen died, German physicist and chemist, inventor of Bunsen burner and in 1860 with Kirchoff discovered spectral analysis.
18—1642 Guido Reni died; 1835 Marshall Field born.
19—1602 Five persons executed at Salem, Massachusetts for witchcraft; 1777 Nicholas Herkimer died.
20—1683 Pastorius arrived in Philadelphia; 1739 Christoph Sauer printed first German-American paper in Germantown.
21—1685 Pastorius presented his credentials to William Penn; 1902 General Franz Sigel died.
22—1820 Franz Joseph Gall, founder of Science of Phrenology, died.
23—1784 State of Franklin (afterward Tennessee) founded.
24—1814 British take Washington, D. C.
25—1784 German Society of New York founded.
26—Theodore Koerner, German poet, died; 1850 First oil well bored.
27—1770 George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel born; 1776 Lutz and Kirchlein at the battle of Long Island saved the American army from destruction.
28—1740 Johann Wolfgang von Goethe born; 1863 Elhard Mitscherlich died, renown German chemist; 1929 Zeppelin arrived at Chicago.
29—1834 Hermann Johann Philipp Sprengel born, a German physicist, constructor of an almost perfect vacuum air pump, experimenter with explosives.
30—1730 Jonathan Belcher becomes Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire; 1846 Rudolph A. Wittaus, toxicologist, born.
31—1740 John Oberlin born; 1821 Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand Helmholtz born, physicist, mathematician, and natural philosopher, his invention of the ophthalmoscope in 1852 effected a revolution in this branch of medical science and art.

SEPTEMBER

Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

—Goldsmith.

1—1682 The good ship "Welcome sails for America with 100 Friends."
2—1752 Old Style Calendar ended blotting out 11 days.
4—1774 First Congress meets at Philadelphia.
5—1753 Christoph Martin Wieland born.
6—1620 Mayflower with 101 Pilgrim Fathers embarks from Plymouth Harbor; 1711 Henry M. Muehleberg born.
7—1783 Leonard Euler, mathematician died; 1829 August Kekule, a German chemist of importance (benzine) born; 1846 Paul F. Munde, physician of note, born.
9—1776 United States first so called; 1911 Aerial Postal Service established in England.
10—1825 Henry Mollenhauer, famous violin-cellist born; 1862 Barbara Frechie incident.
11—1777 Battle of Brandywine, Lafayette wounded.
12—1776 Washington forced to retreat to Philadelphia; 1850 Fugitive Slave bill passed.
13—1761 Caspar Wistar, famous physician, born; 1814 "The Star Spangled Banner" written; 1816 William H. Horstmann arrived in Philadelphia, he is the father of the silk industry in this country, introduced the Jacquard loom in America. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war this family was the only firm able to supply the troops with national and regimental colors; 1829 Charles Wasmuth, scientist, born.
14—1752 Europe adopts Gregorian Calendar, the previous day was September 2nd. There were no dates September 3 to 13 in this year in England nor America; 1828 John
Hitz, educator, born; 1769 Alexander Baron von Humbold born.
15—1838 Adalbert von Chamisso died; 1849 Strauss, celebrated composer, died.
16—1756 William A. Muhlenberg, clergy and hymnologist, born; 1756 G. D. Fahrenheit died.
17—1730 Friederich Wilhelm von Steuben born at Magdeburg; 1852 Carl Schurz arrives in New York.
18—1737 Göttingen University opened; 1793 Corner stone of Capitol Building laid by George Washington.
19—1796 Washington’s Farewell Address; 1871 Abraham Lincoln’s body placed in permanent vault at Springfield.
20—1874 Augustus William Iffland, German actor and dramatic writer, died.
21—1792 France declared a Republic.
22—1734 Forty-four Schenckfelders arrived at Philadelphia on the ‘St. Andrew’; 1862 Emancipation of Slaves by Abraham Lincoln.
23—1846 Planet Neptune located by Galle.

25—1750 Abraham Gottlieb Werner born, a German geologist and mineralogist who in his ‘Treatise of the Character of Minerals’ laid the foundation for a methodical and precise language for this science.
26—1651 Birthday of Franz Daniel Pastorius at Sommershausen; 1721 Christopher Sauer, clergy and publisher, born.
27—1818 Adolph Wilhelm Herman Kolbe born, a profound student of Chemistry, a prolific writer; 1883 Unveiling of great statue ‘Germany in Ruedesheim’.
28—1700 Gaspar Kirchhainer died, a German chemist who discovered the art of etching on glass with fluorine; 1709 Pastorius and eighty others are naturalized by special act of Congress.
29—1856 George Friederick Kunz, numismatist, born.
30—1805 Samuel P. Heinzelman, major general, born.

OCTOBER
Still it creeps
Each little moment at another’s heels
Till hours, days, years and ages are made up
Of such small parts as these, and men look back
Worn and bewildered.

—Joanna Baillie.

1—1746 John Peter Gabriel Muehlenberg born at La Trappe, Pennsylvania; 1777 Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga.
2—1872 Franz Lieber died; 1790 Major Andre hanged as spy.
3—1800 George Bancroft, historian, born.
4—1777 Battle of Germantown.
5—1786 Johann Gottlieb Gleditsch died, a well known botanist and writer on forestry, after him Linnaeus named the genus Gleditsia;
6—1835 The Turner’s Bund (United Turners) founded in Philadelphia.
7—1787 Rev. H. M. Muehlenberg died.
8—1846 Frederick Juengling born, artist and engraver of renown—one of founders of American Society of Wood Engravers.
9—Chicago Day; 1839 Winfield Scott Schley born; 1852 Emil Fischer born, German chemist who succeeded in synthesizing fruit and grape sugars; 1821 Theodore Savart born.
10—1744 John Henry Schulze, German physician, author and professor of medicine, died; 1841 Carl Frederich Schinkel, architect, died.
11—1738 Heinrich Wilhelm Mathias Obbers born, German astronomer and physicist who gained distinction by his observation of the comet of 1779, discovered an improved method of calculating the orbit of comets, discovered the asteroids Pallas, Vesta and a comet which bears his name.
12—1492 Columbus discovered America; 1801 Carl August Steinbeil born, a German electrician who in 1838 made the first real suggestion of wireless telegraph.
13—1744 Mollie Pitcher, heroine of Battle of Monmouth, born; 1792 Cornerstone of White House laid in Washington; 1806 Otto Unverdorn born, German chemist who discovered aniline in the products of dry distillate of Indigo.
14—1644 William Penn born; 1832 Heinrich A. Ratterman born.
15—1817 Kosciusko died.
16—1553 Lucas Cranach died.
17—1777 Battle of Saratoga; 1885 Caspar Butz died.
18—1831 Rudolph Eickemeyer born, German American inventor of the dynamo for elevators, hoisting machines and trains, and made improvement to armature; 1777 Heinrich von Kleist born.
19—1781 Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.
20—1888 Daniel Hand gives a million dollars for education of Southern negroes.
21—1821 Dr. William A. Passavant born; 1879 Thomas A. Edison invents incandescent electric light.
22—1811 Franz Liszt born; 1852 Leopold Damrosch born.
23—1801 John Gottlieb Naumann, eminent German composer, died; 1825 Caspar Butz born.
24—1648 Thirty year war ended by Treaty of Westphalia; 1683 Germantown laid out by Pastorius.
25—1780 John Hancock chosen first governor of Massachusetts.
26—1723 Godfrey Kneller, eminent German portrait painter, died.
27—1827 Albert Fink born, a German American civil engineer and iron bridge builder—he and his brothers, Henry and Rudolph, did excellent construction work during the Civil War.
28—1886 Statue of Liberty dedicated; 1900 Frederick Max Mueller born, a philologist whose study of derivative languages resulted in great historical discoveries.
29—1777 Washington’s entire force consisted of 12,480 men—of these 8,963 were regulars.
30—1735 John Adams born.
31—1844 Dr. Nicholas Senn born.

NOVEMBER
That great mystery of time, were there no other: the illimitable, silent, never-resting thing called time, rolling, rushing on, swift, silent, like an all-embracing ocean-tide on which we and all the universe swim like exhalations, like apparitions which are, and then are not.

—Carlyle.

1—1701 William Penn returns to England; 1765 Stamp Tax goes into operation; 1841 Settlement of St. Paul, Minnesota.
2—1716 Engelbert Koempfer, botanist and historian, died.
3—1917 First clash between German and American soldiers.

(Sixty-eight)
4—1847 Mendelssohn-Bartholdy died.  
5—1630 John Kepler, German astronomer, died.  
6—1854 John Philip Sousa, bandmaster, born.  
7—1810 Fritz Reuter (the German Dickens) born at Stavenhagen; 1828 Leonard W. Volk, sculptor, born.  
8—1854 Elizabeth Hamilton died surviving her husband, Alexander Hamilton, almost a half century.  
9—1872 Boston Conflagration, loss eighty million; 1818 German Revolution.  
10—1715 Godfrey Olearius, learned German historian, died; 1759 Johann Friedrich von Schiller born at Marbach; 1843 John Trumbull, American painter and aid to General Washington, dies, he painted "The Signers of the Declaration of Independence."  
11—1620 Mayflower landed in Cape Cod Bay, Mayflower compact signed; 1918 Armistice Day.  
12—1789 Court in Germantown orders that all official acts are to be entered in German and English language.  
13—1862 Ludwig Uhland died.  
14—1716 Godfrey William Leibnitz, esteemed greatest and most learned philosopher of Europe, died; 1825 Jean Paul Frederick Richter (Jean Paul) died; 1831 George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel died.  
15—1730 Von Steuben born; 1738 Sir William Herschell born, a German astronomer in England, discoverer of Uranus and the six moons belonging to that planet, most outstanding astronomer of his age, probably second only to Newton; 1787 Christopher Gluck, German composer, who introduced a new style of music into Paris, died.  
16—1773 Boston Tea Party. Colonists refusing to pay three cents per pound tax dump 342 chests into harbor.  
17—1734 John P. Zenger arrested; 1753 Gotthilf H. E. Muehlenberg, botanist born; 1835 Frederick Leopold, bibliographer, died.  
18—1824 Franz Sigel born; 1883 Standard time substituted for local time; 1804 Philip Schuyler, major general in Revolution, father-in-law of Alexander Hamilton, died.  
19—1621 Governor William Bradford issued first Thanksgiving Proclamation to the Pilgrim Fathers; 1828 Franz Schubert died; 1677 Francis Junius, German linguist, died.  
20—1620 Peregrine White, first child of English parents born in America; 1843 Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler, director of United States Coast Survey, died at Philadelphia.  
21—1661 Phillip Graffenried, pioneer, born.  
22—1707 Andreas Hofer born; 1889 Carl Bitter, German-American sculptor, arrives in America.  
23—1777 David Bushnell invents torpedo in America, first used in warfare by Britain.  
24—1784 Zachary Taylor born.  
26—1743 Celsius translates into German Benjamin Franklin's "Plain Truth."  
27—1624 Jacob Boehm born.  
28—1794 Baron Steuben died.  
29—1814 The first newspaper printed by steam power ('Times' of London), it printed 1,100 papers per hour and was the invention of Koenig.  
30—1924 First photograph transmitted by radio from London to New York.  

DECEMBER  

There is the moral of all human tales:  "Tis but the same rehearsal of the past, First freedom, and then glory—when that fails Wealth, vice, corruption—barbarism at last And history, with all her volumes past Hath but one page.  

—Byron.  

1—1692 Paul Wulff elected clerk of Germantown and fined three pounds for refusal to accept; 1743 Martin Henry von Klaproth born, wrote six volumes on numerology, discovered uranium and several other metals.  
2—1823 Monroe doctrine proclaimed.  
3—1766 Barbara Freithie born; 1833 Oberlin College opened.  
4—1795 Thomas Carlyle born; 1815 Christian Godfrey Gruner, German physician, prolific writer of medical books, died.  
5—1791 Wolfgang Mozart died; 1819 Frederick Leopold Stotzberg died.  
6—1777 Steuben tenders his service by letter; 1867 Karl Bitter, sculptor of Karl Schurz (frontispiece), born.  
7—1917 United States declared war against Austria.  
8—1848 Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus) born.  
9—1775 Battle of Great Bridge.  
10—1808 Philippines ceded to United States.  
11—1845 Robert Koch born, eminent German bacteriologist.  
12—1856 Herman E. Ludwig died in Brooklyn, known as writer of "Literature of American Local History."  
13—1797 Heinrich Heine born at Dusseldorf; 1823 George Schneider, journalist and banker, born.  
14—1799 George Washington died; 1881 Friedrich Muench died.  
16—1770 Ludwig Van Beethoven born in Bonn.  
17—1777 General Washington refers to Christopher Ludwig, the baker, as "his honest friend."  
18—1786 Carl Maria von Weber born.  
19—1901 First wireless message.  
20—1860 John Dryander died, medical and mathematical writer and famed for Astronomic discoveries and mathematical instruments.  
21—1620 Pilgrims make permanent landing at Plymouth, Massachusetts; 1877 Heinrich Daniell Ruhmkorff died, a German-French manufacturer of scientific instruments.  
22—1696 James Edward Oglethorpe born.  
23—1792 James Rumsey died; invented a steamboat and made various improvements in the mechanism of mills.  
24—1777 George Washington had 2,808 men unfit for duty owing to their being barefooted or otherwise naked, his whole force fit for duty consisted of 8,200 men.  
25—1784 Christian Gobrecht, artist and inventor, born—Christmas. There is a tradition that the first Christmas tree was decorated by Hessian soldiers, 1776.  
26—1764 German Society of Philadelphia founded; 1776 Washington crosses Delaware; 1799 Funeral service of George Washington in German-St. Michaelskirche.  
27—1571 Johann Kepler born; 1719 Franz Daniel Pastorius died.  
28—1923 Music in America heard in England over radio.  
29—1832 Baron Cotta died, originator of the daily political paper "Algemeine Zeitung."  
30—1701 School is established in Germantown.  
31—1668 Hermann Boerhaave, born, German physician and author of a thorough work on the history of chemistry.
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May the book serve the useful purpose for which it is intended so that the hopes of all who aided in its publication be fulfilled in a rich measure.

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