

**THE LAST CINCINNATI GERMAN POET:
HEINRICH H. FICK**

by

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Between 1840 and the advent of World War I Cincinnati was a mecca for German-American culture. German immigrants and their American offspring succeeded in transplanting German culture to America and in creating a unique hybrid culture called German-America or Little Germany. Little Germany was a community in which German customs, traditions and language were maintained with Teutonic precision. German-America attained its cultural zenith before World War I and reached its greatest fruition in Cincinnati. It was so Germanized that every state had consular representation in the Queen City.¹

When Heinrich H. Fick arrived in Cincinnati in the 1860's he found an impressive German-American community. There were German newspapers (*Der Christliche Apologete*, *Das Volksblatt*, *Der Volksfreund*, *Freie Presse*, *Die Morgenpost*), forty-one German churches, seven German bookstores, three German-American private libraries (Turngemeinde, Männerchor, and Arbeiterbund collections) and the public library stocked a German collection which by the 1880's numbered 10,000.² German singing societies abounded: the *Männerchor*, the *Harugari-Männerchor*, the *Helvetie-Männerchor* and the *Cincinnati-Sängerbund*. And then there was "Over the Rhine" where "everything is German and even the American discards his formality and envelops himself in German *Gemütlichkeit*."³ Here in 1859 the Turners had built the Turnhalle, a central point of social life considered "a mighty fortress of German-American culture."⁴ In "Over the Rhine" one found the Arbeiter-Halle, the Männerchor-Halle, Heuck's, Schickling's and

the other German theaters, Wielert's Pavillion and "everywhere it is *gemütlich* in 'Over the Rhine'."⁵

Alongside the fun and frolic of "Over the Rhine" blossomed some serious attempts at establishing German-American literature. Ohio had already been the home of two famous German authors: Nikolaus Lenau and Friedrich Gerstäcker.⁶ The Cincinnati Germans were inspired to write. More volumes of German-American prose and poetry were written in Cincinnati than in any American city. There were scores of authors: Christian Burkhalter, Clemens Hammer, Adolf Bauer, Johann Bernhard Stallo, Gustav Brühl, Gotthard Deutsch, Friedrich Hassaurek, Friedrich Hecker, Constantin Grebner, Franz Pauly, Oskar Braun, Phillip von Gemmingen — the list is almost endless.⁷ However, German-America's greatest poet and scholar, Heinrich A. Rattermann, towered over them all. He had co-founded the German Literary Club of Cincinnati on November 27, 1877, with Wilhelm Müller and Emil Rothe to further German-American literature.⁸ German-American art thrived here also. W. J. Baer, John Hauser, Henry F. Farny, Leopold Fettweiss and others painted, sculpted and created in Cincinnati.⁹ When Fick arrived in 1864 he found a thriving and stimulating German-American community.

Heinrich Hermann Adolf Fick was born August 16, 1849, in Lübeck, Germany, where he attended the internationally known *Grossheimsche Schule*. Here he developed an intense interest for language, history and literature.¹⁰ In 1864, three years after the death of his father, Fick immigrated to New York where he had been offered a position in his uncle's business. He then moved to Cincinnati to engage in a similar business venture as a salesman. Dissatisfaction with the business world caused him to enter the teaching profession after successfully passing the entrance exams. In 1870 he was appointed as a teacher of German and taught at an elementary school. Because of his artistic talent he also gave art instruction. Fick gave tremendous impetus to the art program in the public schools. In 1872 an art exhibit was sent to the Vienna

Exposition and the report of the Commissioner of Education exclaimed that Cincinnati "had gained an enviable reputation in this branch."¹¹ By November, 1878, Fick had been appointed Superintendent of Drawing, a position he held until 1884. Under Fick's superintendency a knowledge of drawing was made one of the qualifications for a regular teacher's certificate. In 1884 he published *Pencil And Brush: An Introduction to the Elementary Principles of Graphic Representation* for the use of students and teachers in Cincinnati's schools.

In 1884 Fick moved to Chicago where he wrote for the Chicago German press and gave private instructions in German and art. In Chicago he met and courted a highly-educated German teacher, Clementine Barna. After their marriage they established a German-English school with Louis Schutt. The school became well-known and attracted pupils from across the Midwest. Fick soon became the director of the school, but returned to Cincinnati in 1890 because of a dispute with Schutt. He then studied at Ohio University and earned his Ph.D. degree in 1892. From that year until 1901 Fick was the principal of the Sixth District School, from 1901 to 1903 he was Assistant Superintendent of the Public Schools of Cincinnati and from 1903 until 1918 Supervisor of German for the Public Schools.¹²

Fick became nationally known for his contributions to the teaching profession. He was elected seven times to the presidency of the National German-American Teacher's Association which had its central office in Milwaukee at the German-American Teachers' Seminary.¹³ The Teachers' Seminary was a four-year college that educated students to become teachers of the Germanic languages and literatures. It stemmed from the Annual Convention of the National German-American Teacher's Association where Fick, as secretary of the Convention, helped to lead the move to establish a German-American teacher's college.

The Teacher's Association was formed in August, 1870 in Louisville by 117 teachers of German.¹⁴ The activities of the

Association "were marked by significant discussions of pedagogical problems and the publication of a journal of high quality."¹⁵ At the 1874 Detroit Convention Adolf Douai, Mathilde Anneke, Fick, and others pushed for the creation of the German-American college which finally opened in 1879 in Milwaukee as the National German-American Teachers' Seminary. Fick played a leading role in the creation and direction of the Seminary. For forty years, until 1918 when the anti-German hysteria of World War I caused it to close, Fick was a member of the administrative board of the Seminary. As president of the Teachers' Association, Fick devoted great attention to building up the Seminary's curriculum and staff. Many of the nation's German teachers were educated at the Milwaukee college before World War I.

The high quality German-American educational journal issued by the Teachers' Association was Fick's creation. He was co-editor and then editor-in-chief for a total of thirty-five years of the *Erziehungsblätter*. It was the organ not only of the German-American Teachers' Association but also of the German Teacher's Association of Ohio. According to Karl Arndt, "This journal had some excellent goals. It proposed to advance the interest of German language teaching and the welfare of German teachers, promote German methods of developmental teaching, and to get rid of prison-like discipline, dry textbook instruction, insufficient salaries of teachers, and to abolish annual elections of the teaching force."¹⁶ The journal was the forerunner of the present day *Monatshefte für deutschen Unterricht*, a publication of the German Department of the University of Wisconsin. The First World War brought the Seminary to a temporary halt and it re-surfaced after the war as a unit of the German Department of the University of Wisconsin. This heritage can be traced directly to Fick.

Fick was quite well known among the teachers of German in Cincinnati. As the Supervisor of German from 1903-18 he worked closely with two Cincinnati teachers' groups: the

German High School Teachers' Association and the German Teachers' Association of Cincinnati.¹⁷ The German High School Teachers' Association met every month for discussions and lectures on German language and literature. Fick lectured and announced news of interest from the school board. The German Teachers' Association also met monthly for a program of music, song, lectures and discussions. All teachers of German in Cincinnati belonged to this association as did any party interested in German instruction in the schools. Fick's presence and influence in both of these groups was all pervasive. Before the World War there were over two hundred and fifty German teachers in the public schools of Cincinnati.¹⁸ Fick's pedagogical methods became known as the "Cincinnati Plan" and were introduced in other public school systems in the U.S. The plan consisted of bi-lingual instruction at the elementary school level.¹⁹

There was an obvious need for instructional materials for this German teaching program and Fick provided them. He authored five books for children studying German. These books were widely used in Ohio and other public schools in the U.S. They contained poems, stories and folk tales in an easy-to-read format. Fick's German language children's magazine was called *Jung-Amerika* and was published from December, 1901, to May, 1906, by Gustav Mueller in Cincinnati. It appeared monthly during the school year and contained prose and poetry by Fick and his wife. It also contained many items written on Ohio and Cincinnati themes by such Cincinnati German authors as Rattermann, Constantin Grebner, Emil Kramer, Hermann von Wahlde and others. The children's magazine, hence, became a vehicle of expression for German-American authors.²⁰

German-American literature has "never had a Schiller, a Goethe, a Lessing or a Heine."²¹ Nevertheless, some high quality verse and prose were composed by Cincinnati German authors. Fick swiftly acquired a reputation as one of the leading German-American authors. His poetry book, for example, found its way "into many German-American homes."²² His

poems were printed on a regular basis in the various German papers in America. Alfred Gorowicz wrote, "He belongs decidedly to the best German-American poets."²³

Fick belonged to that sublime group of sages who had united to form the German Literary Club of Cincinnati. This club aimed at furthering German-American literature through lectures, writing and publication.²⁴ Over 1,700 meetings were held from 1877 to 1927 and the leading German-Americans spoke at some of them: Udo Brachvogel, a New York German poet (1892); Dr. Julius Goebel, chairman of the German-American Historical Society (1907); and Dr. Kuno Francke, curator of the Germanic Museum at Harvard (1907). Fick delivered many lectures and had a poem for almost every occasion. On March 26, 1906, he gave the main speech at a special service held to mourn the death of Carl Schurz. Between the years 1878 and 1897 Fick gave fifty lectures on such various topics as: "German-American Newspaper Names (Nov. 8, 1891)," "German-American Original Poems (Nov. 30, 1892)," "A Stepchild of Our Time: German-American Poetry (Oct. 25, 1893)," and "Poems By Robert Reitzel (Nov. 21, 1894)."²⁵ Most of Fick's lectures had already appeared as articles in German-American journals.

Another Cincinnati German group to which Fick belonged was the German Pioneer Association of Cincinnati, a group of Cincinnati Germans dedicated to preserving the documents and history of German-Americana for future generations.²⁶ In its long history (1868-1930's) the group had more than four thousand members. The Association's journal *Der Deutsche Pionier* is considered the central storehouse of information on German-Americana in the last century. The Pioneer Association, like the Literary Club, met monthly to discuss German-American history and culture. Dr. Fick gave numerous talks at meetings of the Pioneer Association. On April 6, 1899, he lectured on Theodor Kirchhoff, a California German poet, and was then unexpectedly named honorary member of the Pioneer Association. Dr. Fick was also an honorary

member of the Literary Club and the Cincinnati Turngemeinde. Even after World War I Fick continued to be quite active in the Pioneer Association. On March 4, 1922, he spoke on German-American dialect poetry. An observer wrote "It was a rare enjoyment to listen to the talk of a skilled speaker, who himself is a giant amongst Columbia's poets."²⁷ The reports of the Pioneer Association, *Vorstandsberichte*, carried Fick's poems until 1931.²⁸ The poetry book *In Freud und Leid* (1914) carried a selection of Dr. Fick's poetry. A commentator said of the book: "These are the pearls of German-American poetry. Although many of these poems were already known to us, we could not lay down the book until we had read it from beginning to end . . . it is pure gold — this collection. It should not be missing in any German family."²⁹

Fick's poetry was so popular that he was invited to read his poems at various German-American celebrations: at the Luther Celebration in the Music Hall (Nov. 4, 1883), at the Central Ohio Sängerfest in Springfield (June 17, 1884), at the Annual Convention of the National German-American Teachers' Association (1889), at the German Teachers' Association of Cincinnati (April 23, 1898), at the Turnverein in Indianapolis (August 27, 1899), the Cincinnati Turngemeinde (March 22, 1903) and at many other fests and occasions.³⁰ The one poem of Fick's which was published repeatedly in the German-American press and in Germany was his "Das Lied, das meine Mutter sang."³¹ It is a poem which is almost untranslatable and incomprehensible to the reader unfamiliar with German-American culture before World War I.

German-American literature is a neglected dimension of German literature. It is an expression of an intellectual position in which old (German) and new (American) cultural values unite to form a new synthesis and as such offers a unique viewpoint on American life. German-American art is created by the artist in whom these cultural values have attained a remarkable equilibrium. A German-American author writes from the perspective of his German-American

world. Cincinnati was a center for German-American culture. Here the literature of a German-American poet could be defined, refined, accepted or rejected. The author grappled with the problem of the synthesis of two cultural realms and the resultant hybrid cultural offspring: German-America. The poems written by Cincinnati German authors are crystallizations of their attempts at articulating this new synthesis. Fick was the greatest local proponent of this new culture. The following two poems demonstrate this.

DAS LIED, DAS MEINE MUTTER SANG

*Früh von der Heimat musst' ich wandern,
Vom Elternhause lieb und traut;
Mich trieb's von einem Ort zum andern,
Ich hörte fremder Sprache Laut.
Doch in des Lebens regem Treiben,
Das seine Fesseln um mich schlang
Wird mir vor allem teuer bleiben
Das Lied, das meine Mutter sang.*

WAHRT DEUTSCHES WESEN

*Ach, immer selt'ner trägt zu diesen Fluren
Des Deutschtums beste Kraft der Wanderstab;
Doch rastlos müh'n die feindlichen Naturen
Der Widersacher gegen uns sich ab.
Nun gilt's, zu wahren schon errung'ne Güter,
Wenn nicht das Erbe sich verlieren soll,
Euch, die ihre standet als getreue Hüter
So oft des Wächters warnend Wort erscholl,
Euch tönt mein Ruf.*

The high point of Fick's career occurred in 1916 at an event which could also be considered the zenith of German-

Americana. On May 16, 1916, in the Music Hall the seventy-fifth anniversary of the introduction of the German language into the public schools of Cincinnati was celebrated with pomp and circumstance. Dr. Heinrich Fick, the chief architect of the German language program in Cincinnati, was the main speaker. Every seat in the Music Hall was filled. On stage was an eight hundred member children's choir singing such songs as: "Der Mai ist gekommen," "Droben steht die Kapelle," and "Ade, du lieber Tannenwald." The oldest Cincinnati German teacher, Marie Eichner, was presented with a bouquet of flowers as was Dr. Fick who was seated on stage. Then the program began with several regal organ selections played by Emilie Borger-Weissmann. Several songs were then sung by the Männerchor der Vereinigten Sänger.

After these preliminaries W. Wienecke, President of the German High School Teachers' Association of Cincinnati, spoke passionately about the need to preserve the German language in Cincinnati. He said that he wanted "to make the cultural values of the German people accessible to our children. That is our holy duty..."³² Under the direction of Gustav Clemens the children's choir sang several more German folk songs. The long program heightened the excitement and solemnity of the occasion. Dr. R. J. Condon, Superintendent of the Public Schools, gave a statistical overview of German instruction in Cincinnati since 1840.³³ Then another solo was sung: "Herzensfrühling" by Lillian Wuest. After this Mayor George H. Puchta spoke of the role of the Germans in Cincinnati's history: "The influence of the Germans in this city through their splendid and congenial language..., their industry, thoroughness and ability for acquisition, their patriotism and love for home and friends, their inclination for music and art, their German culture have contributed so much to the present greatness of Cincinnati that so long as the Queen City exists the fame of the noble character of its German citizens will stand forever."³⁴

Again the children's choir entertained and this time they sang Dr. Fick's well known poem "Das Lied, das meine Mutter

sang." Dr. Fick then spoke about the history and meaning of German instruction in Cincinnati.³⁵ A silent audience listened "with true reverence" in a state of exultation as Fick spoke. He spoke "with a far sounding voice in a wonderful way."³⁶ It was the apex of Fick's career as a German-American teacher, poet and scholar. After his speech, some school choirs sang more German songs: "Sehnsucht nach dem Frühling," "Aus der Jugendzeit," "Die Lorelei," and "America." After the program the audience milled around in the foyer where Fick and Emil Kramer had arranged a display of seventy-eight pictures of the older Cincinnati German teachers. On May 21 a special dinner was held at the Gibson House to bring the celebration to a close. Dr. Max Griebisch, Director of the German-American Teachers' Seminary in Milwaukee, spoke as did Dr. Gotthard Deutsch of Hebrew Union College.

Germany's esteem in America deteriorated rapidly with the advent of World War I, and, as stated by Robert E. Ward, "... German-American institutions were dealt a deadly blow from which they have never recovered."³⁷ The German language was declared illegal in twenty-six states and German-Americans were unjustly persecuted.³⁸ It was a harsh blow to a man who had devoted his whole life to German instruction and to German-American culture. Dr. Fick did not, however, harbor any bitterness. He even censored German books during the World War for the public school system. And during the 1920's he kept active in German-American life, but after 1925 he withdrew "almost entirely" from public life. The other leading Cincinnati German, Heinrich A. Rattermann, died in 1923. With Fick's retirement and Rattermann's death the Cincinnati Germans lost two intellectual leaders. Dr. Fick spent his last years at the homes of his daughters in Indianapolis and in Chicago where he died March 23, 1935. He spent his last years creating archives and a library for future students of German-Americana.

Fick had written incessantly on German-American and Cincinnati German literature for many publications. In his

last years he collected all his articles and put them together into several scrapbooks, the value of which is inestimable. The four volumes of his *Ausflüge ins romantische Amerika* (Cincinnati, 192..) contain Fick's articles about his travels across America. His *Wir in Amerika* (Cincinnati, 192..), also four volumes, is a mine of information about Cincinnati German scholars, teachers, authors and poets. A most valuable volume for literary studies is his *Deutsche Dichter und Dichtung in Cincinnati* (Cincinnati, 192..) which contains all his articles on the Cincinnati German poets. In 1924 he wrote his autobiography on Cincinnati German life entitled *Im Rahmen von sechs Jahrzehnten*, a one hundred and thirty-two page manuscript. For the study of German-American literature his *Bibliographie der deutsch-amerikanischen Schönliteratur* (Cincinnati, 192..) is of great value. It is the only bio-bibliographical handbook of German-American literature in existence and contains data on three hundred and seventy-eight authors. In it Fick inserted numerous autographs, pictures and letters from dozens of German-American poets.⁴⁰

Because of his position in the German-American community Fick personally knew most of the German-American authors of his time. He, therefore, amassed a library of their works which is one of the largest in the U.S. These rare volumes and materials were acquired for the University of Cincinnati Library in the early 1930s by Dr. Edwin Zeydel.⁴¹ In 1974 this library officially became the H. H. Fick Collection of German-Americana and contains about 1,000 volumes of prose, poetry, manuscripts and literary periodicals. In it are most of the Cincinnati German imprints. The collection is a permanent monument and tribute to a man and his culture.⁴²

THE WORKS OF H. H. FICK

A. BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS

1. *Die Fürbitte der Unschuld, Erzählung*. n.p. 1872.
2. *Die Pflege des Schönheitssinnes in der Erzählung*. Cincinnati: Rosenthal, 1880.

3. *Was soll die Jugend lesen? Vortrag.* Chicago: Franz Gendele Printing Co., 1880.
4. *Aesthetic Culture.* Cincinnati, 1881.
5. *Lessing, der Bahnbrecher des deutschen Dramas.* Cincinnati, 1881.
6. *Eins aber ist noth.* Milwaukee: Doerflinger, 1882.
7. *Karakter und Gemüthsbildung der Jugend.* Cincinnati, 1882.
8. *Die Poesie in der deutschamerikanischen Schule.* Cincinnati: Rosenthal, 1883.
9. *Emanuel Geibel.* Cincinnati, 1884.
10. *Pencil And Brush: An Introduction To The Elementary Principles of Graphic Representation.* Cincinnati: W. E. Dibble, 1884.
11. *Die Pädagogie unserer Dichtergrößen.* Milwaukee: Freidenker Publishing Co., 1885.
12. *Does the American Common School Meet the Educational Needs of the People?* Chicago, 1886.
13. *Dance of Death: A Dissertation.* New York: Lithographic Publishing Co., 1887.
14. *Zur Verlobungs-Feier von Fryde B. Huck und Augustus H. Vogel.* Oktober 23, 1887. Chicago, 1887.
15. *Columbia und Germania: Festspiel aufgeführt bei der Einweihung des Schulgebäudes des Deutsch-Englischen Schulvereins von Chicago.* Mai 1888. Musik von G. Katzenberger. Chicago, 1888.
16. *Gedankenperlen, gesammelt und nach Stufen geordnet.* Milwaukee: Freidenker Publishing Co., 1890.
17. *Die deutsche Muse in Amerika.* Cincinnati, 1893.
18. *Gruss euch Turnern: Festlied.* Cincinnati, 1898.
19. *Prolog: geschrieben für das Jubiläum, gelegentlich des goldenen Jubiläums der Cincinnatier Turngemeinde.* November 1898. Cincinnati, 1898.
20. *German Contributions to American Progress.* Boston, 1902.

21. *Die deutsch-amerikanische Dichtung*. Milwaukee: Herold Publishing Co., 1903.
22. *Silbernes Jubiläum Konzert des Cincinnati Liederkranz. Programm*. Cincinnati, 1911.
23. *German Taught with Success in American Public Schools*. Philadelphia: National German-American Alliance, 1911.
24. *Neu und Alt: ein Buch für die Jugend*. New York: American Book Co., 1911.
25. *Hin und Her: ein Buch für die Kinder*. New York: American Book Co., 1913.
26. *In Freud und Leid*. Cincinnati: O. G. Muehler, 1914.
27. *Hier und Dort: ein Buch für die reifere Jugend*. New York: American Book Co., 1916.
28. *Ich und Du: ein Buch für die Kleinsten*. New York: American Book Co., 1916.

B. UNDATED WORKS

29. *Der deutsche Unterricht in amerikanischen Schulen: ein Förderer der idealen Entwicklung; Der deutsche Unterricht in den öffentlichen Schulen von Cincinnati*. Bielefeld, n.d.
30. *National deutsch-amerikanischer Lehrerbund, gegr. 1870*. Cincinnati; American Book Co., n.d.
31. *Festspiel: Karneval der Nationen*. n.p., n.d.

C. SCRAPBOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS

32. *Ausflüge ins romantische Amerika*. 4 vols. Cincinnati, 192...
33. *Bibliographie der deutsch-amerikanischen Schönliteratur*. Cincinnati, 192...
34. *Deutsche Dichter und Dichtung in Cincinnati*. Cincinnati, 192...
35. *Im Rahmen von sechs Jahrzehnten*. Cincinnati, 1924.
36. *Wir in Amerika*. 4 vols. Cincinnati, n.d.

NOTES

- 1 For the history of the Cincinnati Germans, see Max Burgheim, *Cincinnati in Wort und Bild* (Cincinnati: M. & R. Burgheim, 1888); Armin Tenner, *Cincinnati Sonst und Jetzt* (Cincinnati: Mecklenborg & Rosenthal, 1878); and Deutsch-Amerikanischer Stadtverband, *Deutscher Vereins-Wegweiser* (Cincinnati: Aug. B. Gorbach, 1915).
- 2 Tenner, pp. 76-77.
- 3 Tenner, p. 81.
- 4 Tenner, p. 82.
- 5 Tenner, p. 82.
- 6 See Heinrich A. Rattermann, "Friedrich Gerstäcker: Reiseschriftsteller und Novellist," *Gesammelte Werke* (Cincinnati: Selbstverlag, 1912), vol. 12: 67-80, and his "Nikolaus Lenau mit besonderem Bezug auf seine amerikanischen Gedichte," *Gesammelte Werke* (Cincinnati: Selbstverlag, 1911), vol. 11:401-42.
- 7 For the history of Cincinnati German literature see Heinrich H. Fick, *Deutsche Dichter und Dichtung in Cincinnati* (Cincinnati, n.d.). Collection of articles by Fick. Located in the Fick Collection of German-Americana, University of Cincinnati Main Library.
- 8 See Hermann Barnstorff, "Der Deutsche Literarische Klub: Ein geschichtlicher Ueberblick," *Cincinnati Freie Presse: Illustrierte Beilage* (Nov. 6, 1927), pp. 2-6.
- 9 See K.L. Stoll, "Deutsche Werke im Kunstmuseum," *Cincinnati Freie Presse: Illustrierte Beilage*. (Nov. 6, 1927), pp. 43-48.
- 10 See Max Griebisch, "H.H. Fick," *Monatshefte für deutschen Unterricht*, 27(1935), 191-94.
- 11 John F. Shotwell, *A History Of The Schools Of Cincinnati* (Cincinnati: School Life Co., 1902), p. 176.
- 12 William Coyle, *Ohio Authors And Their Books: Biographical Data And Selective Bibliographies For Ohio Authors, Natives and Resident 1796-1950* (Cleveland: World Publishing Co., 1962), p. 204.
- 13 Carl Wittke, *Refugees of Revolution* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1952), p. 308.
- 14 Wittke, p. 308-09.
- 15 Wittke, p. 308.
- 16 Karl J. Arndt and May E. Olson, *German-American Newspapers And*

Periodicals, 1732-1955: History and Bibliography (Heidelberg: Quelle & Merzer, 1965), p. 677.

17 Deutsch-Amerikanischer Stadtverband, p. 48-49.

18 See *Monatshefte*, 27(1935): p. 147.

19 Griebisch, p. 192.

20 Arndt, p. 447.

21 Heinrich H. Fick, "Die deutsch-amerikanische Dichtung," *Monatshefte*, 4(1903-04), 272.

22 See *Monatshefte*, 27(1935), 147.

23 A. Gorowicz, "Ein deutsch-amerikanischer Poet," p. 2 (A Dresden, German newspaper clipping in the Fick Collection).

24 See Hans Haupt, "Deutsche Gelehrte und Schriftsteller," *Cincinnati Freie Presse: Illustrierte Beilage* (Nov. 6, 1927), p. 7.

25 On Fick's lectures, see *Geschichte des Deutschen Literarischen Klubs von Cincinnati, Ohio: Erinnerungsschrift für das zehnte Stiftungsfest* 26. Nov. 1887 (Cincinnati: Rosenthal, 1887), p. 52-53, and also *Vorträge gehalten im Deutschen Literarischen Klub von Cincinnati: Festgabe zum 20. Stiftungsfest* (Cincinnati: Rosenthal, 1897), pp. 9-11.

26 Heinrich A. Rattermann, "Die erste Anregung zur Gründung des Deutschen Pionier-Vereins von Cincinnati," *Gesammelte Werke* (Cincinnati: Selbstverlag, 1912), vol. 16, 367-72.

27 *Deutscher Pionier-Verein: Vorstandsbericht* (1921-22), p. 20.

28 Fick's poems were dedicated to German-American pioneers.

29 *Turner-Leben*, vol. 1:3(January, 1915), 10.

30 The German Literary Club named Fick Honorary President in 1927 for his contributions to German-American poetry.

31 See H.H. Fick, *In Freud und Leid* (Cincinnati: Muehler, 1914), p. 10. The poem was first published in *Der Deutsche Pionier*. (June, 1878).

32 See *Das Hilfswerk und Cincinnati's deutsche Vereine*, 2. Ausgabe (Cincinnati: A. B. Gorbach, 1917), p. 12.

33 See H.H. Fick, "Deutsch in Cincinnati," *Erziehungsblätter*, 17(1915), 203, and also his "Die Einführung des deutschen Unterrichts in die öffentlichen Schulen von Cincinnati am 7. Sept. 1840," *Erziehungsblätter*, 16(1915), 203-10.

34 *Das Hilfswerk und Cincinnati's deutsche Vereine*, p. 14.

- 35 *Das Hilfswerk*, pp. 16-21.
- 36 *Das Hilfswerk*, p. 15.
- 37 Robert E. Ward, "Konrad Nies, German-American Literary Knight," *German-American Studies*, 3(1971), 7.
- 38 See Carl Wittke, *German-Americans in the World War* (Columbus: Ohio State Archaeological And Historical Society, 1936).
- 39 For a picture of Fick censoring German books see G.A. Dobbert, "The Cincinnati Germans, 1870-1920: Dissintegration of An Immigrant Community," *Bulletin of the Cincinnati Historical Society*, 23(1965), 241.
- 40 This bibliography contains letters written by Konrad Nies. See footnote 37. Dr. Ward's *Dictionary of German-American Creative Literature, 1675-1975* will replace this work.
- 41 See Helga Slessarev, "In Memoriam — Edwin H. Zeydel," *Monatshefte*, 66(1975), 152.
- 42 For the content of the Fick Collection of German-Americana see Robert E. Ward, "The German-American Library of H.H. Fick: A Rediscovery," *German-American Studies*. 1(1969), 49-68; 2(1970), 2-29. For information on the creation of the special collection see "Collection of German-Americana Established," *Candid Campus* (University of Cincinnati, May 29, 1974); also "The University of Cincinnati Is Celebrating," *LJ/SLJ Hotline* (June 17, 1974), p. 5.

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