

Journal of German-American Studies

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Wenn stolz auf neuen Glanz wir blicken,
Der auf des Sternenbanners fällt,
So laßt das Herz oft gold'ne Zeichen
Hinüber in die alte Welt.

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TRANSLATION OF SANDUSKY EINST UND JETZT

An unselfish interest to honor the "German spirit" was the reason the book, *Sandusky: Then and Now*, was written by Dr. Ernst von Schulenburg in 1889. Recognizing its historic value, Dr. and Mrs. Norbert A. Lange made the English translation from German in 1959 and published a limited edition.

Through the efforts of the Erie county chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society a second printing, with a complete every name index, will soon become available. Sanduskians of German ancestry will find the hard cover volume of 325 pages useful in tracing ancestors. There are hundreds of names of Germans who migrated to this area in the 18th and 19th century, along with pictures, as Sandusky's early history unfolds.

The Boy With the Boot, familiar fountain statue, is a tangible bit of old Germany transplanted to the new homeland. Brought over from Baden, Germany,

it was presented to the city by Mr. Voltaire Scott.

There are full accounts of the early Indian and French traders' settlements, the arrival of the Yankees and, later, the Germans. The social, political and religious life of the German community is explored. The development of the port, the terrible cholera epidemic of 1849, and the beginnings of commerce and industry are all portrayed.

Regardless of origin, all Sanduskians will find this book a welcome addition to the home library. The price is \$12.00.

Proceeds will go to enlarge the genealogy department of the Sandusky Public library. The committee in charge of publication includes Mrs. John Wahlers, Mrs. Edward Lay and Mrs. John Sampson. Checks may be made payable to: Mrs. John Wahlers, 1303 Ogontz St., Sandusky, Ohio 44870.

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

by

DON HEINRICH TOLZMANN
University of Cincinnati

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 Sangerfest 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 Dichtergrossen.* 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.

GENEALOGICAL INQUIRY ADS

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

QUO VADIS A.R.B.A.?

Lubomyr R. Wynar's review (in: *American Reference Books Annual*, Vol. 7: 1976, Item 407, p. 225) of Don Heinrich Tolzmann's *German-Americana: A Bibliography* (Scarecrow Press: Metuchen, N. J., 1975, 384 pp.) is a serious distortion of truth. It is for this reason that I am compelled to respond to it.

After reading Wynar's remarks and comparing his conclusions to the pages of Tolzmann's outstanding book, it becomes readily apparent to the reader that Wynar did not carefully examine the work. Had Wynar read the introduction, he would have discovered that Tolzmann's intention is to give "brief annotations . . . when necessary." Indeed, many of the entries are adequately annotated. Wynar also refers to a non-existent section which he calls "Bibliographical Aids." Perhaps he means the extremely helpful "Bibliographical Guides"-section.

The introduction clearly states that the work confines itself to research done in the 1941-73 period. It is clear to any knowledgeable German-American studies specialist that Tolzmann's intent here was not to copy from the Pochmann-Schultz bibliography which treats German-Americana published up to 1940. One is baffled therefore as to why Wynar faults Tolzmann for not including books and articles written in 1919 and 1920.

Wynar's myopia grows stronger as we read his statement that Tolzmann "does not provide information on reprint publications." Yet when one opens Tolzmann's book one finds considerable information on reprints as well as the names of the publishers thereof. Item 207 in this comprehensive bibliography refers to the "Bibliography Americana Germanica" published originally in the *American German Review* and continued in the *German Quarterly*. Yet Wynar says Tolzmann forgot to do that too.

I suppose if Wynar looks long enough, he may find some item not listed in Tolzmann's latest work. But the young scholar from Cincinnati makes no promise of completeness; his introduction specifically states that this is a *selective* list. The book's 5,307 entries are wisely chosen and are indeed, as Tolzmann puts it, "relevant to the student of German-American history, language and literature, German press and book trade, religious life, education, culture, business and industry, biography, genealogical works, and German-American radicalism."

Serious criticism is essential to the world of scholarship, but it is better left to recognized authorities, in the present case, experts in German-American research. Those of us who are knowledgeable in the field are grateful for the many outstanding works by Don Heinrich Tolzmann—German-American poet and scholar.

Robert Elmer Ward, Ph.D, J.D.

AM KASTALISCHEN BRUNNEN

Der Muse fällt nichts neues ein,
ihr Quell erstarrt zum Sprudelstein,
am Quellengrund, am Brunnenrand
Kristalle nehmen überhand
und wie der Sprudel sich versteint,
hat sie ihm lächelnd nachgeweint.

Die Strömung stockt, der Stein besteht,
kein Leichenstein, doch ein Prophet.
Auch Steine wachsen noch im Licht,
aus abgesetzter Erdschicht
gespeist, gedeihn sie mosbekränzt,
vom blauen Himmel überglänzt.

MARGARETE KOLLISCH
Manhattan, N.Y.

LOST ANCESTORS FROM WUERTEMBERG PROJECT

18th Century:

The one and only complete population-list of the then Dukedom of Wuerttemberg is the "Huldigungsliste" (Huldigung=Oath of allegiance) of 1744. The list can be used to trace people who later emigrated. It contains the names of all male inhabitants of the Dukedom of Wuerttemberg over 17 years of age. This list has recently been copied by us and will be arranged in alphabetical order. This work is planned for 1976 and 1977.

If you have 18th century emigration ancestors, we can offer you our services as follows:

- 1) A registration fee of \$1 per emigrating person or family.
- 2) This service is permanent and has no deadline.
- 3) If the alphabetical evaluation of the Huldigungsliste yields a person with the emigrant's name, we shall inform you about it. This service is free of charge so far. We shall furthermore offer you our facilities to verify the identity between the emigrant and the man mentioned in the Huldigungsliste, and to trace the earlier family line.

Depending upon the response to and success of this project, others for Baden and the Palatinate will follow.

19th Century:

In late 1976 I will examine all records listing 19th century emigrants from the Kingdom of Wuerttemberg, available in the Staatsarchiven (State Archives) of Stuttgart, Ludwigsburg and Sigmaringen. This is the cheapest method of finding those people whose German home is unknown. Often simply Stuttgart is given in American records as the

origin of persons coming from the Kingdom of Wuerttemberg.

You can take part in this project under the following conditions:

- 1) A registration fee of \$1 per emigration family.
- 2) Deadline: Letters arriving 1st October 1976.
- 3) Should the sought-after family not be found, you will be informed free of charge and have nothing more to pay.
- 4) Should the sought-after family be found, you will be informed of the fact, and on payment of just \$50, photocopies of the emigration documents and certificates will be forwarded to you — officially endorsed. We then offer you our further research facilities to trace the family line.

Please copy the enclosed form for ordering our service. *Make a separate form for each emigrant or family you are researching.*

Sincerely,
FRIEDRICH R. WOLLMERHAEUSER,
Genealogical Research
Stuttgarter Strasse 133
7261 Ostelsheim, West Germany

LOST ANCESTORS FROM WUERTTEMBERG PROJECT

Registration Form

I wish to be registered as a participant in your "Lost Ancestor From Wuerttemberg" project: I enclose my fee of \$1. Please search for details regarding:

- 1) Christian and surname of the emigrant or emigrating family (if known please use the original spelling):

.....

- 2) Date of birth (if known):
- 3) Religion:
- 4) Occupation:
- 5) Year of emigration or earliest date when this person appears in US records/sources:
- 6) Name(s) of parents, if known:
.....
.....
- 7) Name of wife if emigrating together:
.....
- 8) Her date of birth (if known):
- 9) Please list names and dates of children (as far as they emigrated together with the parents) and other information on the backside of this form.

My full name and postal address (please keep us informed about changes):

Signature of applicant:

Friedrich R. Wollmershäuser, Genealogical Research,
Stuttgarter Str. 133, 7261 Ostelsheim, West Germany.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SURNAME RESEARCH INDEX

If you have information on the following surnames, contact the persons whose key number appears after the names. *Do not write to the editor.* If you would like a surname listing in this index, write the surname you are researching on a 3x5 file card and place your name and address on the bottom of the card. Listing price is 50 cents per surname. Send the file card to Editor, JGAS, 21010 Mastick Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44126. Note: If the surname you are submitting has alternate

spellings, list each of them on a separate file card together with your name and address.

Key Numbers

- 001 Mrs. Ilagene Salzman, POB 436, Shawano, WI 54166
- 002 Mrs. Ralph Trieglaff, Frazee, MN 56544
- 003 Cecilia Storch Eastman, 1110 Hobart St., Menlo, Park, CA 94025
- 004 Jane Adams Clarke, 634 Naomi St., Phila., PA 19144
- 005 Marilyn Loofbourrow, 825 West William St., Decatur, Ill. 62522
- 006 Mrs. F. E. Englehardt, 6118 Patricia Avenue, Ravenna, OH 44266
- 007 Mrs. Russell K. Hensley, 7610 SR 44, RD#1, Ravenna, OH 44266
- 008 Carol Mechling Bennett, 3456 North 13th St., Arlington, VA 22201
- 009 Marianne R. Gardner, 38158 Dodd's Hill Dr., Willoughby, OH 44094
- 010 Cora Geiger Newald, 12700 Fairhill Rd., Shaker Heights, OH 44120
- 011 R. M. Stechschulte, 111 Hill Crest Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45224
- 012 Dr. Robert E. Ward, 21010 Mastick Rd., Cleveland, OH 44126
- 013 Darlene Ward, 21010 Mastick Rd., Cleveland, OH 44126
- 014 Gertrude P. Johnson, 15020 Lakeforest Dr., Sun City, AZ 85351
- 015 Mrs. Sallie F. Worley, 2183 Ledgewood Circle, Salt Lake City, UT 84118
- 016 Mrs. Alfred Moudy, 924 Garfield Dr. East, Indianapolis, IN 46203
- 017 Mrs. George Legeza, 1448 Lake Rd., Conneaut, OH
- 018 Robert A. Rahenkamp, 1108 The Lane, Lexington, KY 40504

- 019 Elizabeth Lehman, 604 Atlow Dr., Brenham, TX 77833
020 Mrs. Geneva Wiandt Veech, 1200 Lakeland Blvd., Mattoon,
ILL. 61938
021 B. H. McGee, 12898 Painesville-Warren Rd., Painesville,
OH 44077
022 Mr. Ellwyn Swegle, Box 314, Ashton, ILL. 61006
Abeler 011; Abram 002; Amick 006; Amigh 006; Arnat 017;
Bangasser 010; Bates 008; Bauser 006; Bean 008; Beitz 008;
Beyer 006; Bien 008; Bleifuss 002; Borges 009; Bouser 006;
Bowser 006; Brause 015; Bredy 006; Breese 002; Brubacher
006; Brubaker 006; Brunn 010; Bruns 014; Bultmann 011;
Buschman 021; Buschow 013; Bushman 021; Claas 007;
Claus 007; Creque 006; Criqui 006; Croesen 007; Crosen 007;
Duhn 017; Däve 014; Dauve 014; DeKinder 014; Demler 007;
Donsbach 007; Eatinger 006; Eittinger 006; Ellerbrock 011;
Emick 006; Emigh 006; Engel 017; Engelhardt 006; Englehart
006; Enos 007; Eshelman 006; Ettinger 006; Fahle 014;
Faylor 007; Feldmann 017; Feldmann 011; Fenker 011; Ficken
021; Fischer 008; Fisher 008; Fortmann 011; Franke 015;
Frauendorf 012; Fraundorf 012; Frey 017; Frishmuth 004;
Fritz 015; Geiger 010; Genter 016; Gillchrist 017; Gillrich 017;
Ginder 016; Ginter 016; Ginther 016; Glass 007; Gonder 006;
Gonter 006; Graeter 007; Griggy 006; Grosson 007; Groth 017;
Guenther 016; Günther 016; Guinther 016; Gunder 006, 016;
Gunter 006, 016; Gunther 016; Haagen 007; Hage 006; Hagey
006; Hagi 007; Hahn 015; Heater 007; Heeter 007; Hege 006;
Hegey 006; Heist 018; Heiter 007; Hental 002; Herbermann
011; Herder 007; Herman 004; Hiltermann 011; Hochstein
010; Hoffmann 011, 019; Hofmann 001; Hohenbrink 011;
Householder 022; Hundertmark 021; Hunn 007; Huth 006;
Illig 018; Israel 007; Kahle 011; Klaas 007; Klais 004; Klaus
007; Kleiss 004; Knapp 006, 007; Knicely 006; Knisely 006;
Knermeier 014; Knutter 002; Krause 009; Kriekow 017;
Kroesen 007; Krosen 007; Krug 003; Kuehn 017; Kusenberger
007; Lang 018; Lanwermeyer 011; Lay 014; Lehman 006;
Lehmann 019; Leyerle 012; Lichtel 004; Lichtley 004; Märklin
007; Maerklin 007; Märten 001; Maerten 001; Maescher 018;

Mahan 017; Mahlmann 019; Mauentebben 014; Mayer 002; Mechling 008; Meier 015; Meinke 017; Merklin 007; Merten 001; Meshner 018; Meyer 004; Meyers 007; Mietz 017; Mike 003; Miller 007; Montauban 014; Mueller 017; Muntz 018; Myers 007; Nicely 006; Nissly 006; Nowroth 003; Nülle 014; Nuelle 014; Ohnsat 018; Ommert 005; Oppelt 003; Papenbrock 011; Pastoris 006; Pastoruis 006; Pero 007; Pfeiffer 014; Philippe 007; Picking 008; Priebe 017; Pues 011; Rahenkamp 018; Ranc 007; Ranck 007; Rank 007; Reckschwardt 015; Redecker 014; Renkel 017; Rosenberg 019; Rothamel 018; Sauer 003; Schaeffer 006; Schattschneider 002; Schauer 003; Schawe 019; Scheld 007; Schmidt 002, 006, 008; Schnarrenberger 007; Schoener 004; Schönthalmaier 007; Schönwalter 007; Schüler 001; Schueler 001; Schürmann 011; Schuler 001; Schulte 014; Schultz 002; Schuman 006; Schwab 007; Schwartzengräber 011; Seamon 017; Seitz 008; Selbach (variations: Salsbach, Selsbach, Solsbach, Selspach, Salspaw, Selspacht, Sausbach, Sulspau, Sulspach, Sauspow, Salspaw) 008; Shaner 004; Shield 007; Shiessen 017; Shisler 021; Shoenwalter 007; Shuman 006; Smith 008; Soller 014; Spleiss 007; Stallmann 001; Staudt 006; Stechschulte 011; Stober 006; Stoudt 006; Stout 006; Strietzel 017; Swab 007; Swegle 022; Swob 007; Swope 007; Tellmann 017; Tober 002; Trieglaff 002; Truhn 002; Uhlenhake 011; Varenhorst 005; Vierheller 005; Vonder Embse 011; Walzer 017; Weidman 004; Weinrich 015; Wenger 008; Werner 002; Whanger 008; Whiteman 004; Wiandt 020; Wickel 007; Wilberding 011; Winckel 007; Wise 022; Wohlfahrt 007; Wolfhardt 007; Wolfhart 007; Wollschlager 002; Worden 007; Wörnner 018; Wurtzter 017; Zenk 003; Ziegler 003; Zimmermann 007; Zurch 017.

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS.....

The Landesarchiv Speyer, 6720 Speyer, Postfach 838, Domplatz 6, W. Germany, has issued a special publication to commemorate the American Bicentennial. It is a bibliography of sources on emigration which are located at the Landesarchiv Speyer. Further information is available from: Die Landesarchivverwaltung Rheinland-Pfalz, Karmeliterstrasse 1/3, 54 Koblenz, W. Germany.

An extensive listing of German, Swiss, and Austrian genealogical sources is to be found in the 12th edition of VERZEICHNIS DER ARCHIVARE AN ARCHIVEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND MIT LAND BERLIN, IN DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK, DER REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH UND DER SCHWEIZERISCHEN EIDGENOSSENSCHAFT (Wiesbaden, 1975).

Important information on the NOBILITY MATRICLES IN BAVARIA (DIE BAYRISCHEN ADELSMATRIKEL) is to be found in BAYERN: STAAT UND KIRCHE, LAND UND REICH, vol. 3 of ARCHIV UND WISSENSCHAFT (Munich, 1960). See the article by Dr. Hans Nusser entitled "Das bayerische Adelsedikt vom 26.V.1818 und seine Mitwirkungen." The NOBILITY MATRICLES were created by edict on November 28,1808. Only those Bavarian families whose names appear therein had the right to carry the title of nobility.

The Landesarchiv Berlin, 1 Berlin 12, Strasse des 17. Juni Nr.112 (Ernst-Reuter-Haus), W. Germany, owns some 34,000 volumes and 2,430 rolls of microfilm pertaining to genealogy. Among the various types of genealogical sources collected by this archive are wills, local histories, apprentice and guild registers, burgher rolls, city directories, notarial registers, old local newspapers and chronicles.

The Vereinigung des Adels in Bayern (The Association of Nobility in Bavaria) was founded 20 years ago. This genealogical society doesn't issue a journal nor newsletter, however, it does contribute material to the GENEALOGISCHE HANDBUCH DES IN BAYERN IMMATRIKULIERTEN ADELS. Its library consists of various publications and documents, including certificates of birth, marriage, and death. Membership in the society costs 8 West German Marks per year.

The Vereinigung für Familien- und Wappenkunde Fulda (The Fulda Society for Genealogy and Heraldry), 64 Fulda, Magdeburger Strasse 63, W. Germany was founded in 1927. It is the co-publisher of the periodical, HESSISCHE FAMILIENKUNDE (HESSIAN GENEALOGY). Annual membership is 6 West German Marks.

Die Kameradschaft Siemens Erlangen E.V., Genealogischer Kreis, 8520 Erlangen, Werner-von-Siemens-Strasse, W. Germany, is chaired by Herr B. Thomas. This society was founded in 1963. Annual membership dues are 24 West German Marks. It owns over 650 volumes. Since the majority of the members are employees of the world-famous Siemens firm, their interests are not confined solely to one region. Thus this society concerns itself with researching family history in all parts of West and East Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.

The Heraldisch-Genealogische Gesellschaft "Adler" (The Eagle Society for Heraldry and Genealogy), Haarhof 4a, A1010 Wien 1, Austria, has some 30,000 volumes and many manuscripts, including name lists and family histories and ancestral pedigree charts. Its library files also contain some 90,000 obituaries. This society works closely with Austria's four state archives and nine regional archives. Its genealogical reference catalog is comprised of some 600,000 pages.

GERMAN-AMERICAN BOOK NEWS.....

Baedekers USA: Reiseführer durch die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Kemnat bei Stuttgart: Baedekers Autoführer-Verlag, 1974. Contains many references to German-American communities. What is needed is a travel guide to German-America written by a German-American.

Gerhard Schade, *The Germans and Their Descendants in the Manchester, New Hampshire Area.* (1971). Covers German societies, churches, educational institutions and social life. Lists many names. Valuable for students of the area, and genealogists.

Deutschkanadisches Jahrbuch. Toronto: Historical Society of Mecklenburg Upper Canada. Edited by Hartmut Froeschle. This is an outstanding contribution to German-Canadiana. Articles are in German and English. Contact: The Historical Society of Mecklenburg Upper Canada, 42 Noranda Drive, Toronto, Canada (Ontario M6M 2X9).

The German-speaking Element of Greater Cleveland: A Cultural History. Cleveland: Society for German-American Cultural Research, 1976. Authored by Dr. John R. Sinnema and Dr. Robert E. Ward, this book fills a major gap in German-American local history. Vital to students, historians, and genealogists. Contact: Society for German-American Cultural Research, 5923 Twin Lakes Drive, Cleveland, Ohio 44129.

Howard Snader, *The English-Pennsylvania-Dutch Dictionary.* Reading, Pa.: Culinary Arts Press, 1965. A basic glossary of English words with the Pa. German equivalents. Contains 13 short articles on topics such as Hex signs, painted chests, antiques, farm sales, furniture and various aspects of Pa. German life.

Baldwin Möllhausen, *Die Kinder des Sträflings: Roman.* Frankfurt am Main: Fischer Taschenbuch-Verlag, 1974. Möllhausen travelled through America in the 1850's, returned to Potsdam and wrote a series of travel novels. This one, written in 1876, transforms America into a "Schauplatz deutscher Tüchtigkeit" and is considered a "Musterspiel bürgerlicher Unterhaltungsliteratur." Hopefully, more 19th century books will be reprinted, especially by German-American literary figures.

Friedrich Arends, *Schilderung des Mississippiithales, oder des Westen der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika, nebst Abriss meiner Reise dahin.* Meisenheim: Anton Hain KG, 1974. This is a reprint of the 1838 edition published at Emden by H. Woortman. It contains sections on German-Americans in Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Arkansas, and numerous references to Duden and Gustav Koerner. Lengthy chapter (pp.568-630) on German immigration and settlements with emphasis on the creation of a German-American state. Arends lived four years in Missouri before writing this book.

Amerika in der deutschen Literatur. Stuttgart: Reclam, 1975.

Horst Dippel, *Americana-Germanica 1770-1800. Eine Bibliographie.* Stuttgart: Metzler, 1976. On 18th century German-American relations.

[Please send notes of interest for inclusion in this column to:
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