

# Journal of German-American Studies

A JOURNAL OF HISTORY, LITERATURE,  
BIOGRAPHY AND GENEALOGY



Wenn Holz auf neuen Pfanz wir bilden,  
Der auf des Sternenhauers Hill,  
So baut des Ferg oft gold'ne Brücken  
Dinüber in die alte Welt.

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GERMANS IN THE HILL COUNTRY

A Pictorial Essay

on

Immigration to Texas in the Nineteenth Century

by

Glen Lich

Southwest Texas State University

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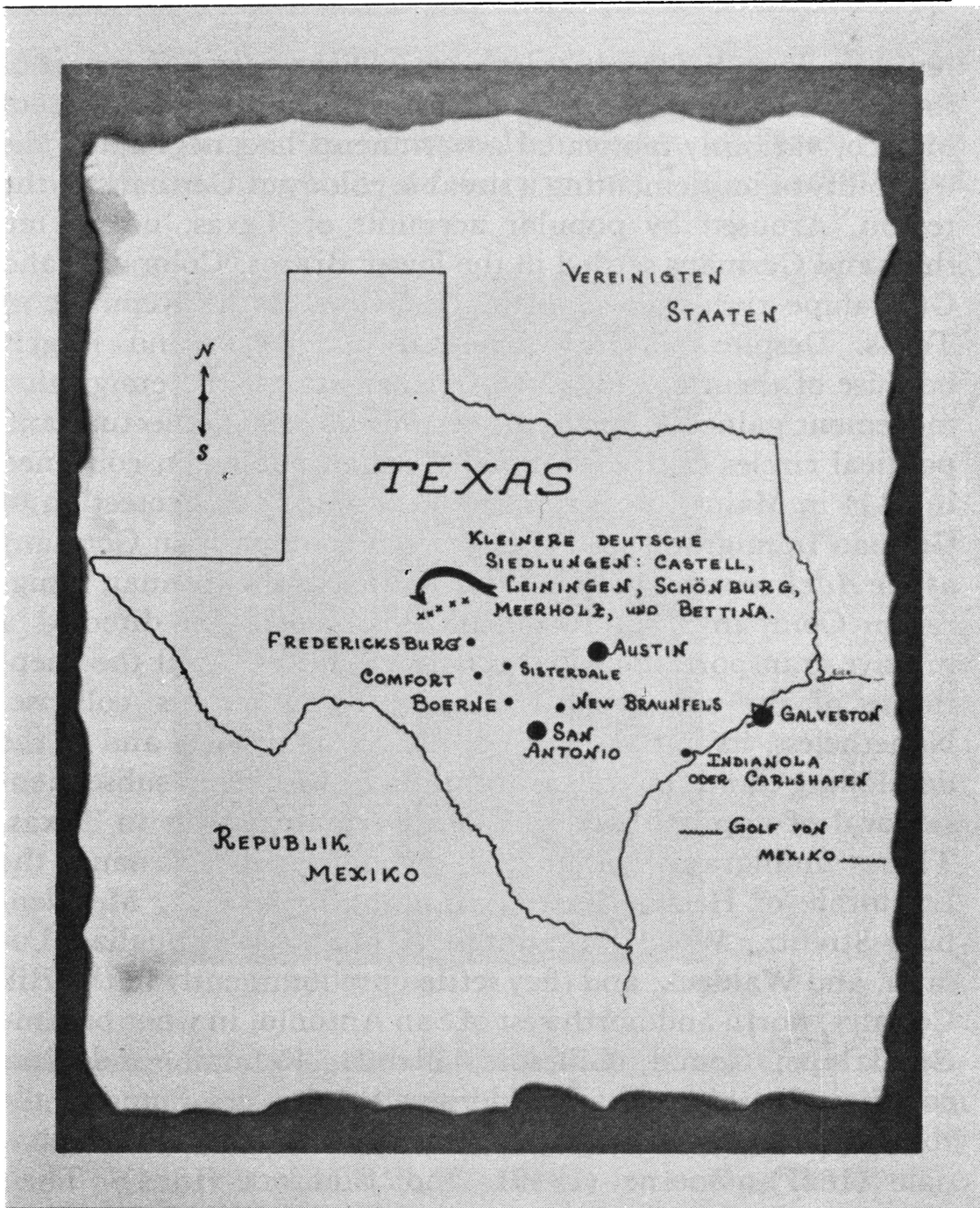
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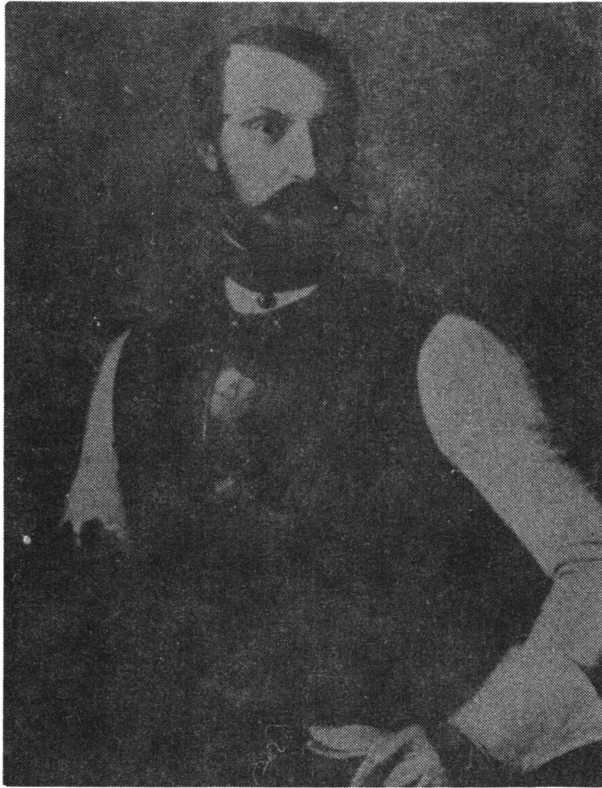
The most significant German emigration of the nineteenth century was directed toward the sparsely settled North American continent. Newspapers and travel literature presented a picture of the frontier colored by idealism, Utopian fervor, and too often based on indirect observations. When the Anglo-American incursions into Texas began, the attention of German journalists and entrepreneurs was directed to this new land, which in 1836 succeeded in becoming an independent



republic. Even before that time, while Texas was first a part of the Spanish New World empire and then a province of Mexico, variously motivated governments had negotiated the feasibility of implementing a sizeable colony of Germans in the region. Aroused by popular accounts of Texas, nearly ten thousand Germans settled in the lower Brazos, Colorado, and Guadalupe river valleys during the days of the Republic of Texas. Despite political upheavals in Texas and largely because of them in the North German states, the emigration movement gained impetus in certain liberal intellectual and political circles until a group of German noblemen convened in 1844 in Mainz to charter the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas, known commonly in Germany as the *Adelsverein* and in North America as the German Emigration Company. For two years this association directed a massive transportation of Germans to Texas, until the ineptitude of the society's directions precipitated its collapse. Nonetheless, its initial service to the German states and to the developing land of Texas continued with the subsequent removal of approximately 25,000 German natives to Texas. These immigrants originated primarily in Nassau, the Electorate of Hesse, Hesse-Darmstadt, Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Wetzlar-Braunfels, Anhalt, Westphalia, Lusatia, and Waldeck, and they settled predominantly in the Hill Country, north and northwest of San Antonio, in what became Guadalupe, Comal, Gillespie, Blanco, Kendall, and Kerr counties. In this rugged wilderness the settlers founded the towns of New Braunfels (1845), Fredericksburg (1846), Sisterdale (1847), Boerne (1849), and Comfort (1854). Their cultural influence on the state of Texas was significant. Even today, descendants of the Texas-Germans constitute an ethnic majority in the Hill Country.

The visionary nobleman who accompanied the Germans into the wilderness of the Texas Hill Country was Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels, scion of a family and a castle dating from the thirteenth century in the Lahn River valley. The expedi-

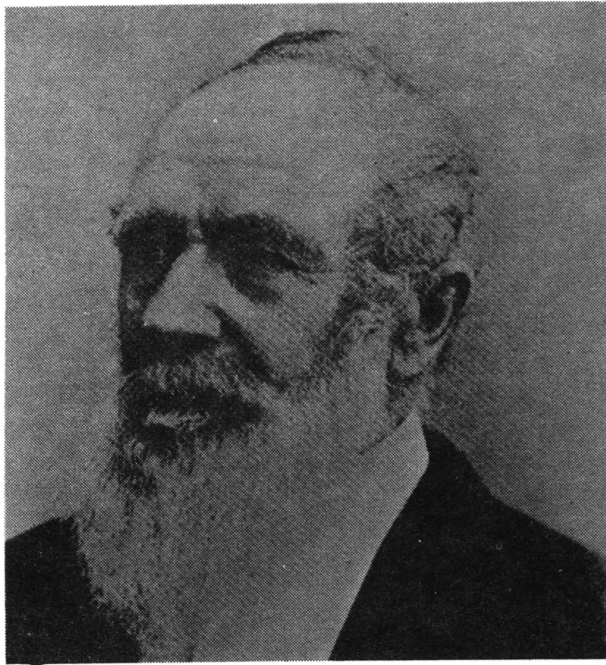
tion to Texas was financed by an association of German noblemen who gathered in 1844 in Mainz to form the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas. It was under the auspices of the *Adelsverein* that Prince Carl founded



the settlement of New Braunfels in 1845, but after the philanthropic organization collapsed, immigrants in the small town were left to their own resources. This portrait is reproduced by kind permission of Mrs. R. L. Biesele in Austin, Texas.

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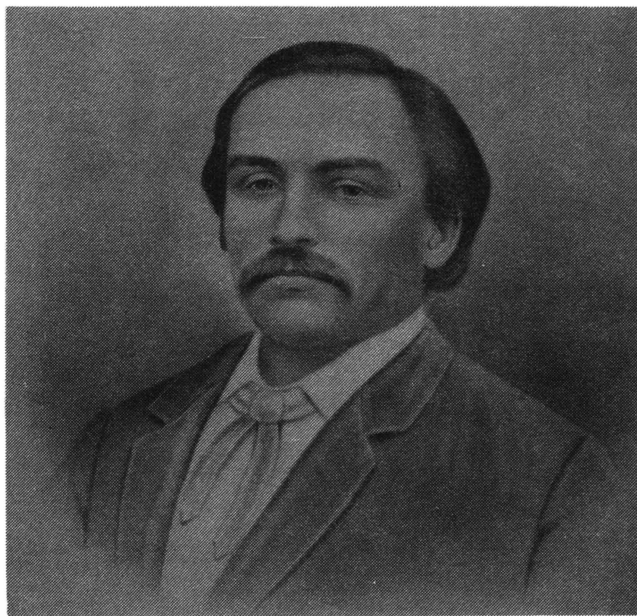
Fredericksburg, the second German settlement, was laid out in 1846 by Baron Ottfried Hans von Meusebach from Dillenburger and named in honor of his mentor, Prince Friedrich of Hohenzollern. Meusebach settled along with the other immigrants in the new town, married Countess Coreth of New



Braunfels, and presented himself as Mr. John O. Meusebach. Titles of nobility fell away as a matter of course in the new land. With permission of Mrs. R. L. Biesele.

\* \* \*

Balthasar Lich, a native of Londorf-on-the-Lumda in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, built a mill on the Guadalupe River after he landed in Texas in 1857. He was associated





with its operation until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he commenced freighting activities. By the end of the war he could buy a farmstead on the Cypress Creek. From 1868 until his death twenty years later, Balthasar Lich engaged alternately in freighting and ranching operations, while he and his wife acquired title to nearly eight thousand acres of farm and ranch land.

\* \* \*

Resolution and strength of character are read in the face of this old woman who was one of the earliest *Adelsverein* settlers in Texas. Johanna Dorothea Charlotte Auguste Wilhelmine Rosenberg from a merchant family in Göttingen, was the wife



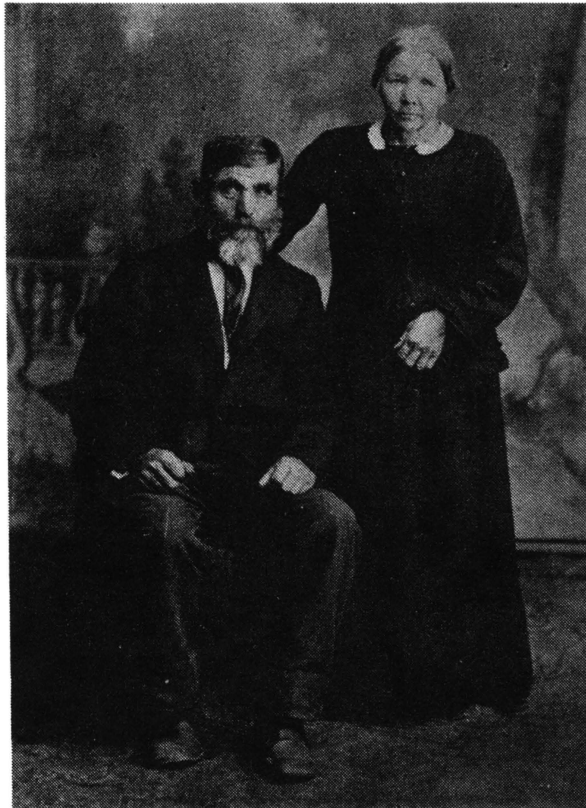
of the brickmaker Heinrich Lorenz Schelper of New Braunfels. An amusing anecdote from her life is the story of how she abducted an infant grandson from her Catholic daughter-in-law and presented him for baptism by the Evangelical pastor. The daughter-in-law responded with a firmness of her own and a determination not to be outdone. Later on the same day she carried the child to the Catholic baptismal font. After the untimely death of her husband, Johanna Schelper managed her own millinery shop on the town square. Her obituary

\* \* \*

testifies that the townspeople held her in high respect as a stalwart defender of her beliefs.

\* \* \*

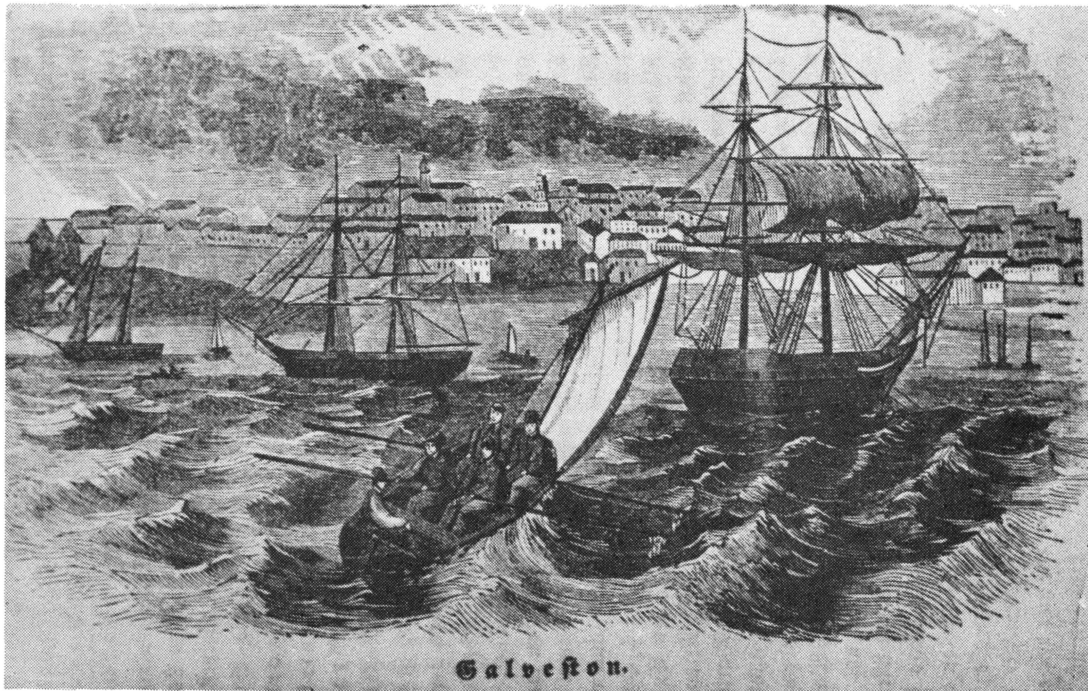
Johannes Hoerner was the son of a grand ducal inspector in Heppenheim on the Bergstrasse. He belonged to a politically suppressed fraternity of Giessen and Darmstadt, which was influenced by Young German writers like George Büchner and



Ludwig Börne. Following the Revolution of 1848, the students fled from Germany under the name "The Forty," an appellation derived from the number of their membership. On the fringe of white civilization in Texas, they established the communities of Boerne and Bettina, the latter named for the wife of Eichendorff and sister of Brentano.

\* \* \*

The immigrants sailed in barques, brigs, and schooners from Antwerp or Bremen to the ports of Galveston and India-

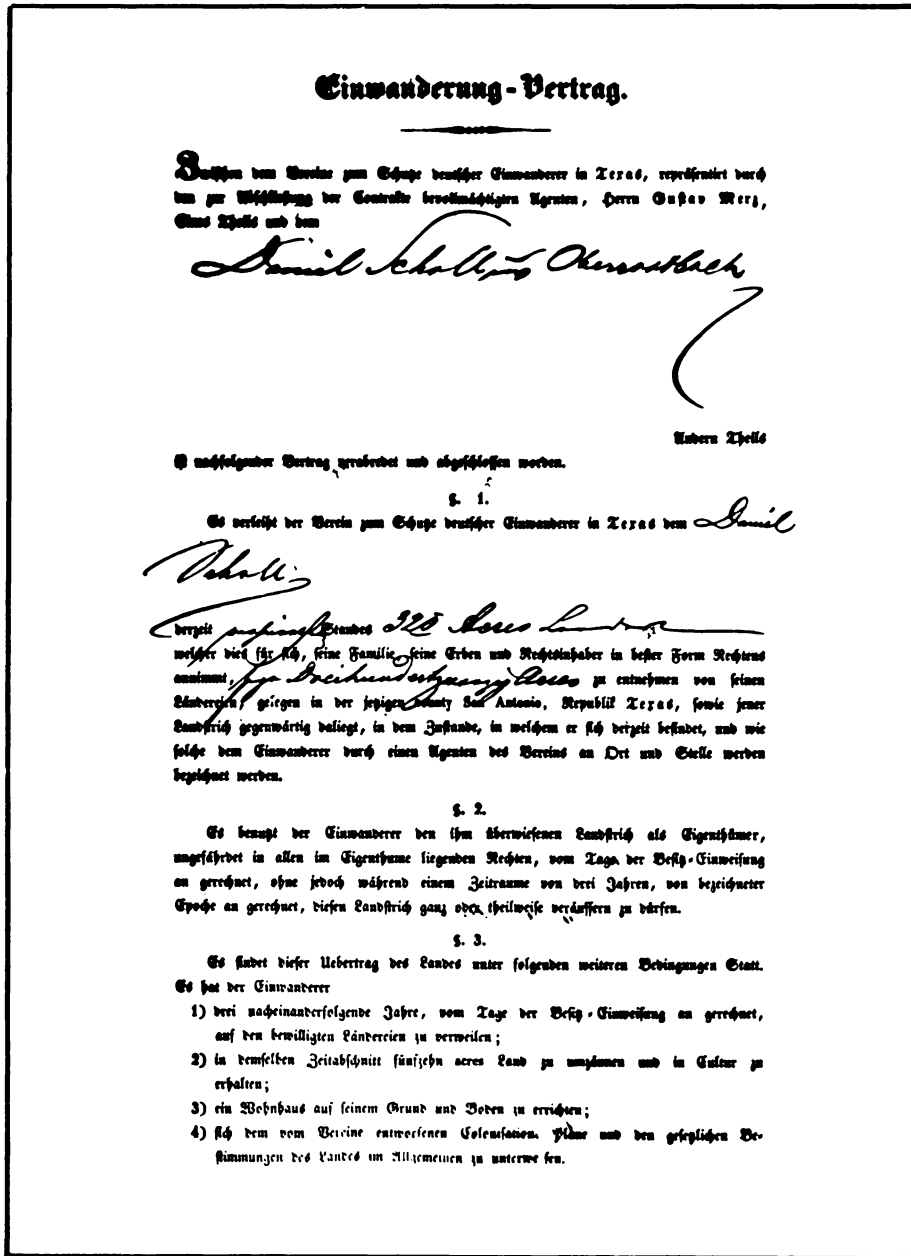


nola on the Gulf of Mexico. The ten- to twelve-week voyage was followed then by a two-week overland journey in wagons from the coast to the German settlements of New Braunfels and Fredericksburg in the Hill Country. This lithograph of the Galveston harbor is from the *Illustrierte Geographie von Nord- und Süd-Amerika* (1855).

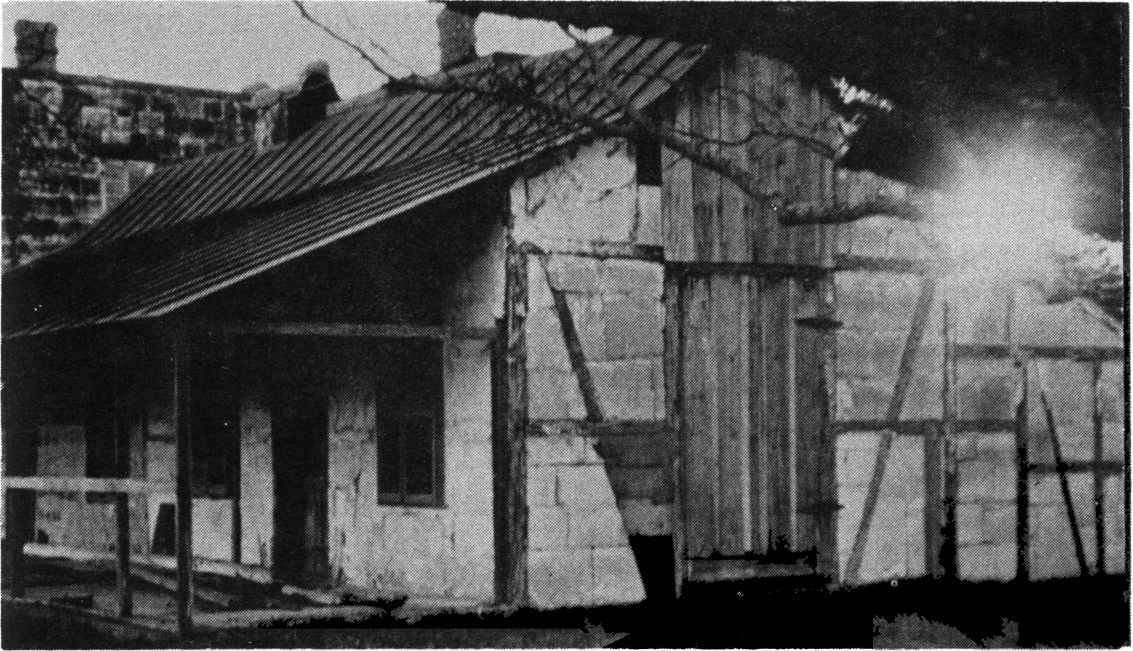
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The immigration contract of Johann Daniel Scholl from Oberrossbach in the Dukedom of Nassau is an example of the printed agreements executed in Germany by representatives of the *Adelsverein* and prospective settlers. The contractual terms between the society and the colonist were carefully stipulated. The emigrant was promised a specified number of acres under the conditions that he live on the land for three years, fence and cultivate fifteen acres of the land, build a dwelling on his property, and submit in his conduct to the rules of the society and the laws of the land.





A typical home of the German settlers was erected in the traditional *Fachwerk* construction but with the adaptation of a shingled veranda from which two front doors opened to the interior: one led into a living room and the other into a bedroom. Although the predominately warm and semi-arid climate did not require buildings with heavy walls, the half-timber was the preferred style during the first decade.



\* \* \*

Not all German immigrants built half-timber homes. The ruins of an old dwelling in Sisterdale represent early German construction in the popular log cabin style of the Anglo-Ame-



ricans in Texas. This pencil sketch is based on an earlier print of the Nicolaus Zink farmhouse.

\* \* \*

The residence of the botanist Ferdinand Lindheimer was built in 1852 in New Braunfels. It housed in its small rooms not only the botanist's large family but also the presses and editing room of the *Neu-Braunfelser Zeitung*. Lindheimer, the father of botany in Texas, came from Frankfurt-on-the-Main and was a relative of Goethe. He was one of many intellectuals who sought to lead a pioneer life on the periphery of civiliza-



tion. Their number included physicians, educators, scientists, journalists, writers, and military officers. The training and experience of these men earned for them positions of political and social leadership in the German communities and the respect of their Anglo-American counterparts outside the Hill Country. As judges, state legislators, senators, and U.S. representatives, the Texas-German element exerted an influence far exceeding their relative size in the state population.

\* \* \*



The majority of German settlers were farmers and craftsmen who settled individually on the land granted through the immigration contracts. The frontier settlements never became villages in the German sense, because the farmers lived outside the towns, which became commercial and social centers for the surrounding rural areas. On the weekends, farm families often



traveled in wagons and buggies to town for marketing, social gatherings, and church attendance. During these visits, they used not public hospices but small private homes, called Sunday-Houses, built for this purpose. The stylized construction was comprised of three rooms on the ground floor, a front porch, and a wooden exterior stairway leading on one side to an attic door, where the children slept in a half-storey bedroom.

\* \* \*

The old St. Mary's Catholic Church in Fredericksburg was dedicated in 1861. It is a testimony in stone to cultural blending, for it combines recollections of German village



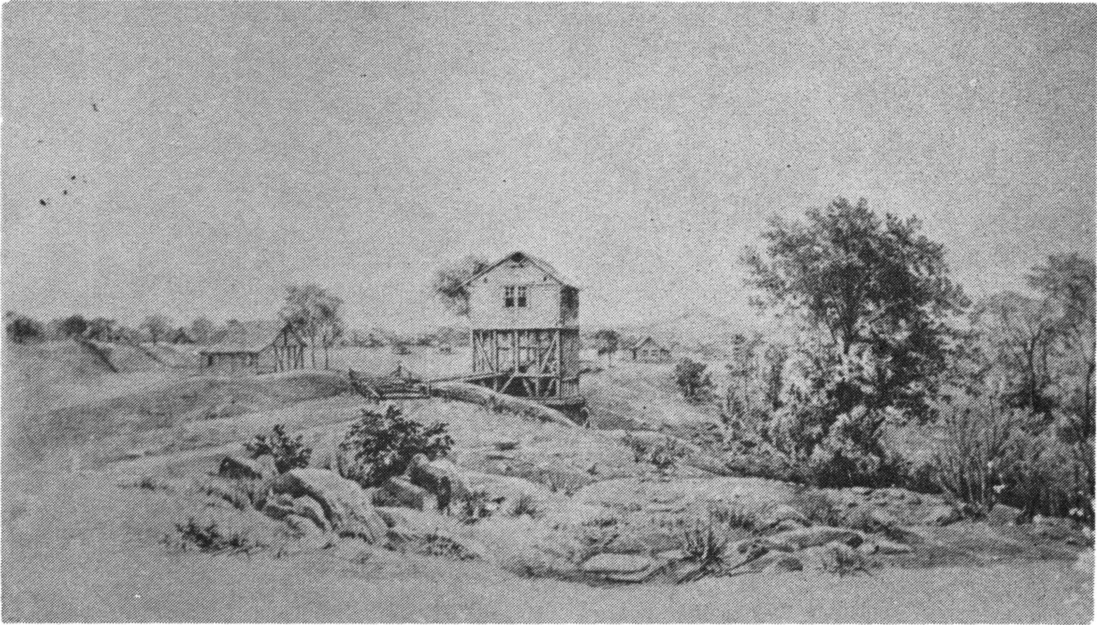
Gothic with characteristics of ecclesiastical architecture of the Spanish colonization, impressions the German travelers encountered as they settled their new land.

\* \* \*

One of the first settlers of Comfort erected the Altgelt Mill in the year 1855. The sawmill and gristmill was situated on the Cypress Creek near its confluence with the Guadalupe River, in a region of the Hill Country subject to frequent Indian depredations. It was destroyed, however, not by Indians but by one of the flash floods so characteristic of autumn weather in the Southwest. This print is taken from the town history of comfort by Guido Ernst Ransleben.

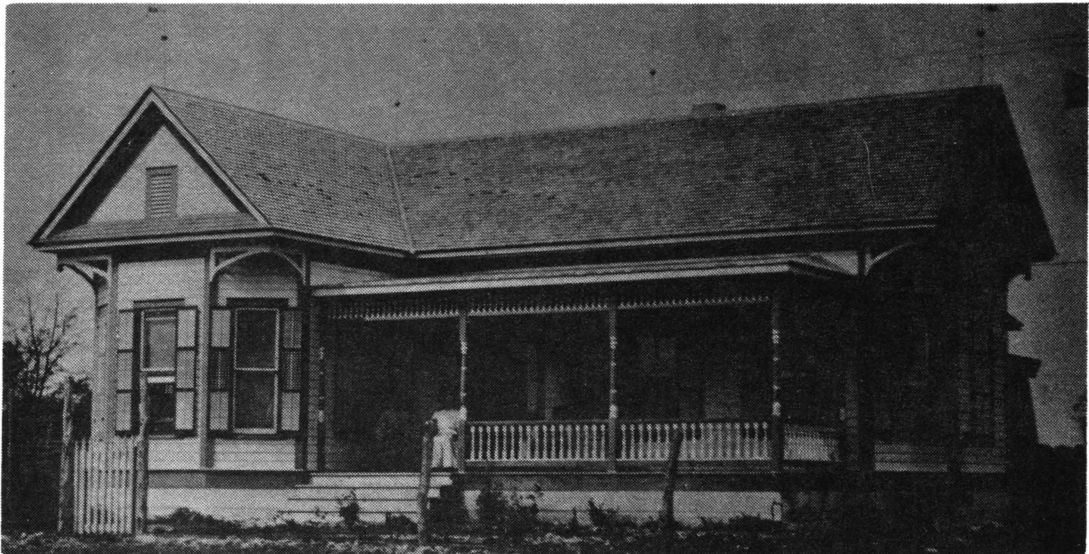
GLEN LICH

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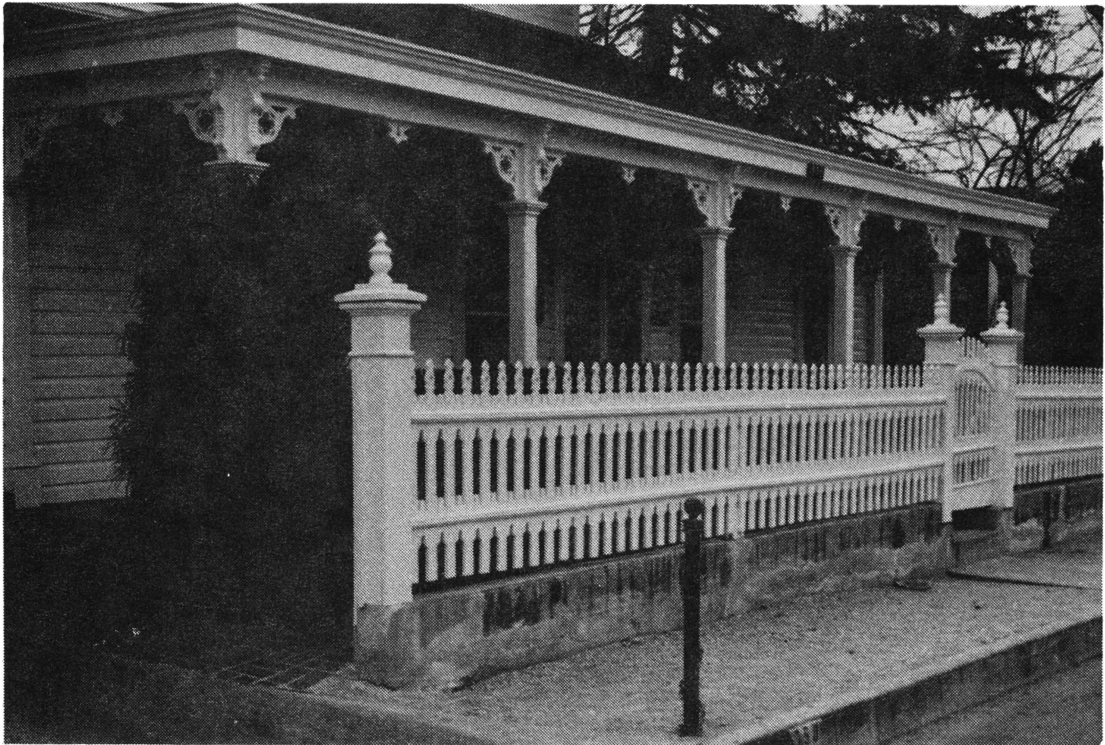
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Upon retirement from farm life, the first generation removed to the towns. An attractive example of these homes is found in a picture from 1906 of the home of the widow



Elisabeth Lich, née Scholl from the Dillkreis. Large front galleries attracted friends and neighbors to conversation during the heat of mid-afternoon.

\* \* \*



An exceptionally well-preserved wooden house, which grew from a one-room cabin built by a settler in 1852, shows the affinity of the second generation for gingerbread and carpenter Victorian styles.

\* \* \*



Even to this day, German traditions are cultivated in communities which have never forgotten their ethnic identity. One

expression of this heritage is found in the German language of Texas, now a somewhat archaic and grammatically defective tongue, but one which descendants use devotedly in private and business affairs and occasionally still at public ceremonies.

\* \* \*

Cattle brands from Kendall County indicate a preponderance of German descendants: Hoerner from Heppenheim on the Bergstrasse, Boerner from Bodenwerder-on-the-Weser,

KENDALL COUNTY		
F. H. Schlador,	WR	☉☉
T. A. Giles,	PS	☉☉
do.	P	☉☉
T. Weidenfeld,	CW	☉☉*☉☉
H. Seldenticker,	55	☉☉
Otto Brinkmann,	OB	☉☉
John Hoerner,	HR	☉☉
Henry Wittbold,	HW	☉☉
Sophia Herbst,	112	☉☉
E. Serger,	LS	☉☉

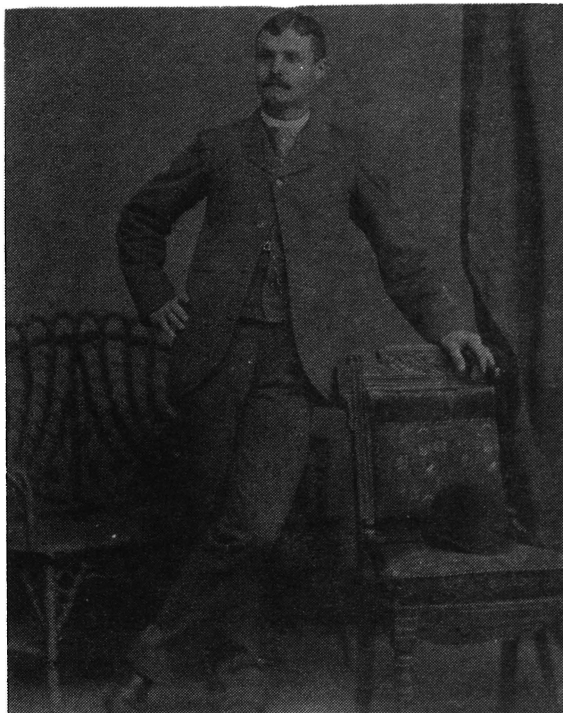
KENDALL COUNTY		
Henry Boerner,	HB	☉☉
E. Schilling,	S3	☉☉
do.	DS	☉☉
H. Lindner,	ML	☉☉
F. Saur,	SR	☉☉
G. H. Luessmann,	HL	☉☉
H. Willie,	W	☉☉
do.	JK	
C. Schlador,	CS	☉☉
Henry Sauer,	HS	☉☉
C. Flach,	CF	☉☉

Flach from Michelstadt in the Odenwald, Schlador from Waldeck, Weidenfeld, Brinkmann, Wittbold, Herbst from Hildesheim, Lindner and Saur from Bavaria.

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The photographs of people from these times reveal marked differences in social status. Clothing of people from rural areas often shows how little time or money could expend for



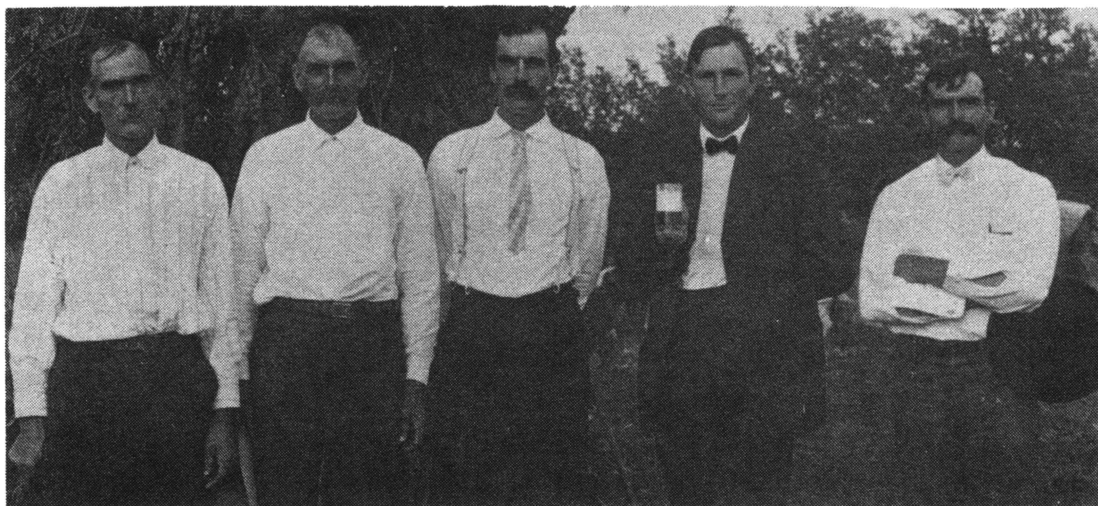


fashionable clothing. On the other hand, the studio portrait of a modish Texas-German lady from the King William Street neighborhood in San Antonio presents a sharp contrast.

\* \* \*

These five brothers owned nearly ten thousand acres of farm and ranch land in 1908. The extended, fenced holdings were located for the most part in the plateau west of Comfort. Because neither soil nor climate was conducive to sustained farming, they augmented their agricultural operations by maintaining herds of sheep, Angora goats, mules, and horses.

\* \* \*



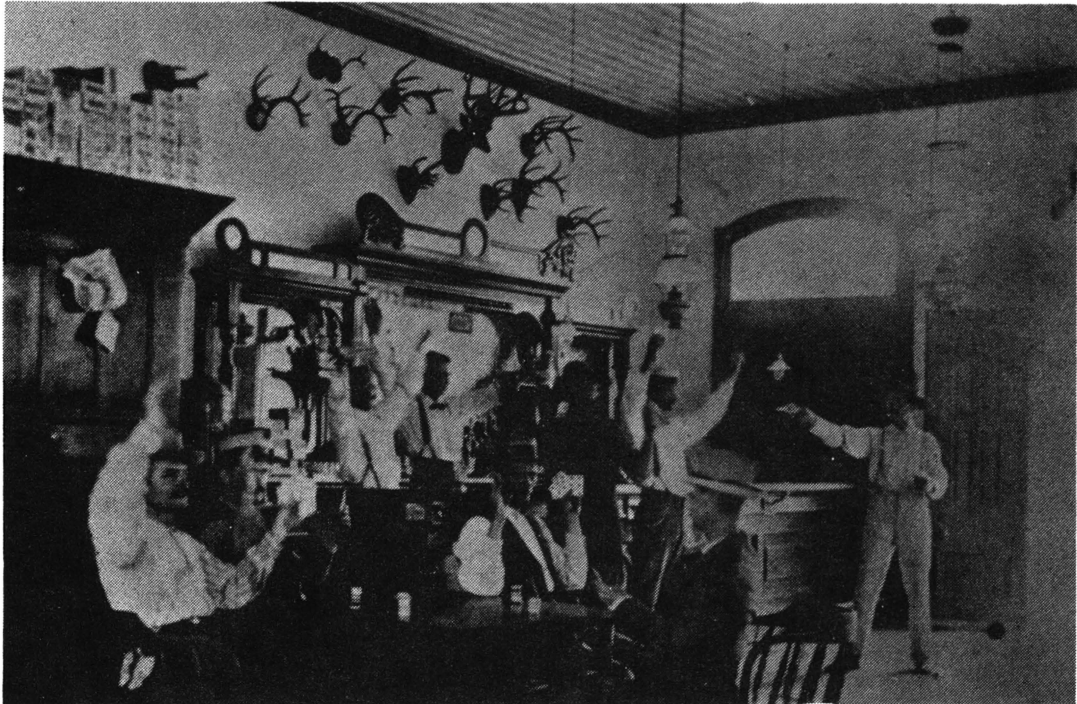
Large distances made the farmer-rancher a master of many trades, independent during much of the year of towns and stores: he was his own blacksmith, wainwright, cobbler, carpenter, mason, and butcher. Wives managed households, gardens, and domestic animals around the homestead. Most of them professed rudimentary skills as midwives. Churches and schools were attended on horseback or in buggies as frequently as the extended distances would permit.

\* \* \*



The son of a bailiff of an estate and game preserve near Erfurt, the Texas rancher William Henry Schuchardt stands for a photograph in 1925 with a deer which he shot on his own land in the vicinity of Boerne. Today, hunting is one of the most reliable sources of income in the German Hill Country.

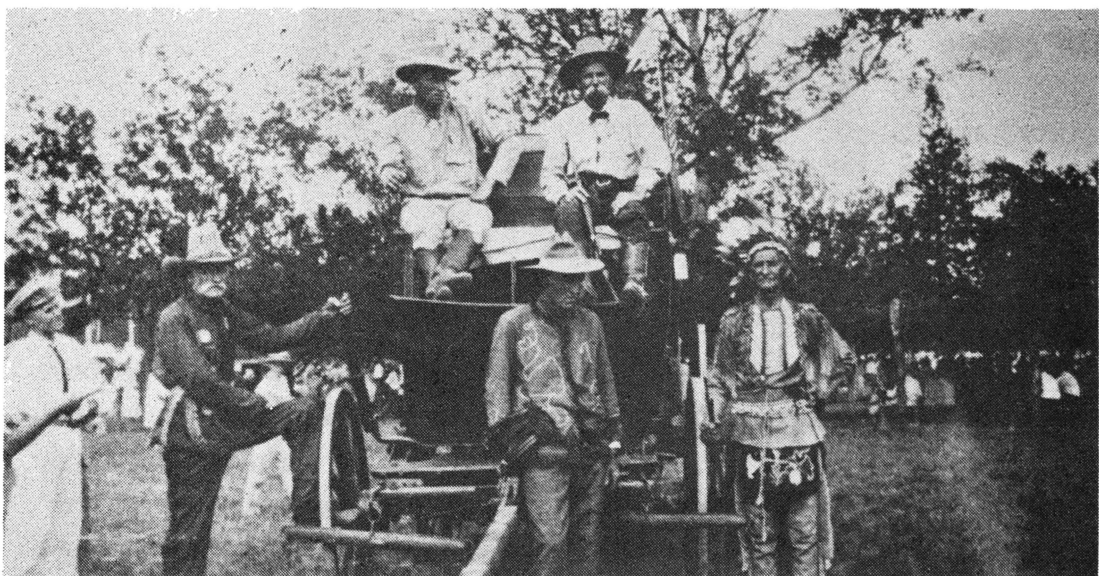
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The Favorite Saloon in Comfort featured mock "hold-ups" performed by guests of the house to pass time. The turn of the century picture shows a number of trophy antlers above the mirror of the bar. From the Comfort town history by Guido Ernst Ransleben.

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Notwithstanding their constant fear of Indians raids, the pioneers infrequently encountered hostile bands of Indians. It was an uncommon occurrence for a German family to suffer

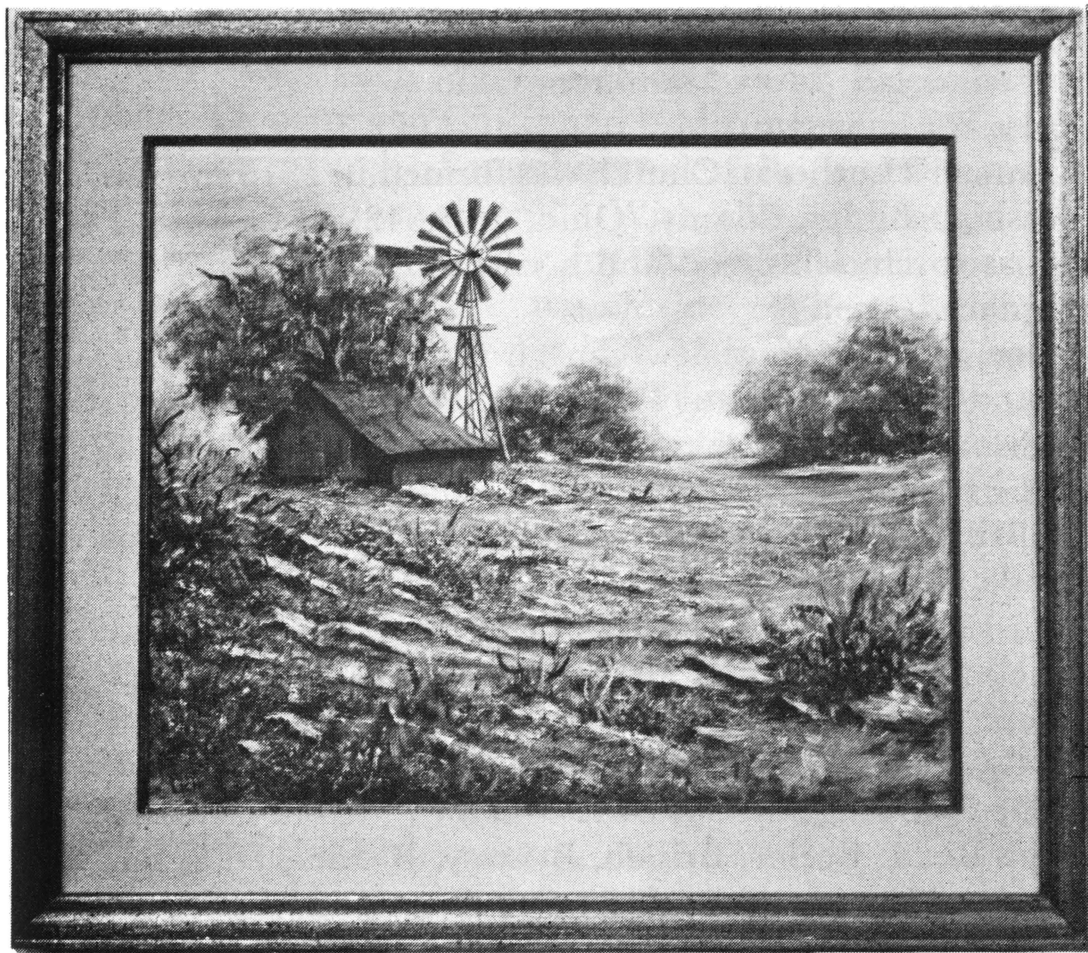




an attack or for German children to be stolen from their homes. When the earliest *Adelsverein* immigrants moved into regions inhabited only by native tribes, their leaders concluded treaties with the Indian chiefs, which both the Germans and the Indians honored fairly consistently. Nevertheless, there are scattered instances of the murder of solitary settlers or the abduction of young children. This gathering in 1929 includes three white men in partial or complete Indian dress who were captured as boys and grew to manhood with the Apaches and Comanches. From *A Hundred Years of Comfort in Texas, 1854-1954*.

\* \* \*

This landscape by Susan Lich, a German descendant, depicts the ruggedness of the Hill Country as it rises from the blackland belt and coastal plains of Texas to the arid upland expanse of the Edwards Plateau. Like the land and its people



today, the weather of Texas is a thing of extreme contrasts. Long dry spells in summer precede rapidly fluctuating autumn and winter weather which can include heavy rainfall, flooding, hail, tornadoes, and snow. Agriculture, mills, and even towns in pioneer times ultimately measured their success by the amount of water which was readily available. The dependable windmill in all forms of its evolution played a vital role in the development of the Hill Country by innovative German settlers of the nineteenth century, who adapted their agriculture and their way of life to a different climate and geography from those to which they were accustomed in Europe.

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SAMUEL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH  
IN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO

by

KAREN LAMBERT and THOMAS F. STANDER  
Hamilton, Ohio

Samuel's Lutheran Church was formed in 1815 in Hanover Township, Butler County, Ohio. In 1842, some differences arose as to church creed and a division of the congregation took place.

One group built a new church in Millville known as Mt. Zion and it was used until 1867. By that time the congregation had disbanded and the meeting house had been torn down.

The remaining members of the Samuel's Church removed to Millville in 1853 and built a new brick house known as the Millville German Reformed Church.

In 1929, the Reformed Church and the Presbyterian (Bethel) Church united to become the Millville Federated Church. Later the Church voted to become a part of the United Church of Christ.

The following surnames are found in the old Cemetery on Minton Road: Beeler, Brisleh, Bristley, Brosier, Dilg, Forlow, Hossler, Manson, Schmidt, Schwab, Snider, Spangler, Stephenson, Yaekle, Zarlnan, Ziegler, and Zortman.



**THE GERMAN LANGUAGE —  
MIRROR OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN STRUGGLE  
FOR IDENTITY AS REFLECTED IN  
DER DEUTSCHE PIONIER (1869-1887) AND  
THE ACTIVITIES OF DER DEUTSCHE  
PIONIER-VEREIN VON CINCINNATI**

by

**RAINER SELL**

University of Michigan-Dearborn

With many other heritage societies, the Deutsche Pionier-Verein von Cincinnati shares three main characteristics: 1. pride in its heritage 2. the conviction that this heritage is valuable to society 3. an undercurrent of fear that its heritage is threatened and requires special efforts to be preserved. The Pionier-Verein was founded in March 1868. Its main purpose was “die Bande alter Freundschaft zu erneuern und zu befestigen, wie auch die Geschichte und Erlebnisse der deutschen Pioniere von Cincinnati und Umgegend für spätere Generationen durch Sammlung desfallsiger Documente, Notizen, ec. aufzubewahren.” With the publication of its journal *Der Deutsche Pionier* in 1869, the search for documentary material became nationwide. When the journal ceased publication in 1887 for lack of financial support, the quality and quantity of materials published over eighteen years was so impressive that 20th century authorities on German-Americana like Arndt and Olson refer to it as an “indispensable source for the history of Germans in the U.S.A.” Don Heinrich Tolzmann in his 1975 bibliography on German-Americana calls it “the best nineteenth century journal of German-American history.”

Given such auspices, it seems legitimate to concentrate on the journal and the society's characteristics as a representative model of the German-American struggle for identity in the second half of the 19th century.

The particular conditions under which this first German pioneer society and the journal were founded and prospered

could be considered ideal for the United States of that time. In 1870, with more than one-fifth of the population German, Cincinnati could be called a bi-lingual city. Most Germans lived in an area of the city known as "Over the Rhine," with a rich social, cultural, and political life of its own. Numerous "Gesangvereine," "Turnvereine," literary societies, churches, and German language newspapers attest to this. Diversity in every respect fostered a climate of liberalism and tolerance, which, however, did not exclude bitter rivalries. The charming environs of Cincinnati seemed to realize an impossible dream: another Germany, without the economic and political limitations of the homeland. Above all, the people "over the Rhine" were united in their lifestyle and language. Essential for the foundation of the Pionier-Verein and the journal was a sufficient number of people with enough leisure, education, intellectual curiosity, and pride in their German heritage. Such extremely favorable conditions explain some of the euphoric expectations concerning the future of the German language and "Wesen" in the United States as expressed in *Der Deutsche Pionier* and speeches of the Pionier-Verein.

Preservation, emancipation, and propagation of the German heritage characterize the contents of the journal *Der Deutsche Pionier*. It was argued that German contributions to America's growth and development, although numerous and great, had practically been ignored by the writers of American history, including the more recent German sacrifice for the Union in the Civil War. Children of German-American parents should regard their heritage with pride and follow the examples of famous German pioneers. As Emil Klauprecht said: "Ein Volk darf nur dann Achtung bei seinen Nachbarn und ergebene, opfermuthige Freunde und Wohlthäter in seiner Mitte erwarten, wenn es die Grossthaten und das Verdienst seiner Vorfahren ehrt und ihr Gedächtniss fortpflanzt von Geschlecht zu Geschlecht" (*DDP* 1, 2). The assertion of German-American achievements was also a reaction against the disrespect and insult suggested by the word "Dutch," against nativism, and the Knownothing movement. Negative experiences and Anglo-American contempt for and

opposition to things German, whether imagined or real, made German-Americans aware of their own characteristics and values. They discovered their "Gemüthlichkeit" and cultural mission as opposed to what Heinrich Armin Rattermann termed the dismal, hypocritical Puritanism, "abstrakter Materialismus," and "absolute Geldwuth" (*DDP* 9, 368) of the Anglo-Americans. Other allegedly German characteristics such as "Fleiss," "Treue," "Ehrlichkeit," "Ausdauer," "Idealismus," "abstraktes Denken," "Familiensinn," "wahre Humanität," and "Gesittung," are quoted. These clichés frequently served as serious arguments in *Der Deutsche Pionier* to describe the value of the German heritage and its superiority to the Anglo-American way of life. However questionable the validity of these arguments, they form an important aspect of the German-American struggle for identity and become crucial when linked to the German language issue.

In *Der Deutsche Pionier* much attention is devoted to the sociology and statistics of immigration. The sheer number of German-Americans in comparison to the total American population at that time seemed to warrant a greater say in cultural, educational, and political affairs than the German element actually possessed. German-American self-respect was also enormously boosted by the unification of Germany under Bismarck's leadership in 1871. Previous feelings of inferiority gave way to national pride and even chauvinism. German music, science, philosophy, literature, and education were often considered superior to their Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-American equivalents. These are the main motivations for the foundation and growth of the Pionier-Verein and its journal, *Der Deutsche Pionier*.

At that time, there was wide-spread confidence in the future of German culture in America. At one end of the spectrum there were voices convinced that the "Germanisierung" of the United States was inevitable. At the other end were more cautious people like Friedrich Schnake who observed "dass das Deutsch-Amerikanerthum eigentlich nur in seinen Vereinen voll pulsiert und belebend und anregend

wirkt" (*DDP* 13, 510). In its constitution and activities, the Pionier-Verein appears retrospective, conservative, and slightly isolationist. Members had to be male, natives of Germany, at least forty years of age, with twenty-five years of residence in Cincinnati (later extended to the entire U.S.). Apart from witnessing "echt deutsche Gemüthlichkeit" on the occasion of the annual "Stiftungsfest," there was no opportunity for the children of German-Americans, Germans under forty, or Anglo-Americans interested in things German to participate constructively in club activities. This exclusiveness is difficult to reconcile with the frequent complaints voiced in speeches about the decay of the German language among German-American children and their indifference toward their heritage. The Pionier-Verein was cultivating a private German life within the small circle of family, club, and neighborhood, separated from a public Anglo-American world. Ideally, it was hoped that the German heritage would influence Anglo-American life to such a degree that German-Americans could feel at home in it. Carl Rümelin seemed to perceive the danger of isolationism in the statutes of the Pionier-Verein. On the occasion of the first "Stiftungsfest" he said: "Es ist aber der Hauptvorzug unserer früheren deutschen Einwanderung in Cincinnati gewesen, dass sie zwei Bildungsmittel nie aus den Augen liessen, das ist, sie entzogen sich weder dem aufregenden Einfluss ihrer englisch redenden Mitbevölkerung, noch liessen sie den Faden der Verbindung mit Deutschland, in geselliger und wissenschaftlicher Beziehung, ganz aus ihrer Hand schwinden. Wir wollten hier weder ein blosses Neu-Deutschland gründen, noch wollten wir einfach in Amerika untergehen" (*DDP* 1, Beilage, 7). Like Rümelin and the majority of moderate German-Americans, Wilhelm Sohn considered the fusion of the better aspects of the German character and life with the better features of the American way of life a major task of the German pioneers. He believed the introduction of German into primary and high school would be an important step in this direction: "Es ist eine unumstössliche Wahrheit, dass man keine Sprache erlernt, ohne zugleich den Charakter, die Anschauungsweise, Sitten

und Gewohnheiten des Volkes kennen zu lernen, das diese Sprache spricht" (DDP 4, 158).

The issue of retaining German as a field of study and a language of instruction remained a major one throughout *Der Deutsche Pionier*. The journal helped to promote some of the most productive German-American educational projects of the period. It was very tempting to envision children and other language learners imbibing cherished German values and characteristics through the language. Once German could be introduced on equal terms with English in the public schools a major step in the direction of maintaining the German heritage and influencing Anglo-American life would have been taken. As early as 1840 Cincinnati's German-Americans had achieved legislation to institute German-English schools. These were truly bi-lingual public schools where classes would be taught in English and German by bi-lingual teachers on the elementary level, and alternately by German and English teachers on the more advanced levels. In 1845, 800 students attended these schools; in 1858, 3,422. A Cincinnati school report mentions a substantial number of Anglo-American children among the students. Unfortunately, few students continued their German studies in the intermediate schools, and the parents were blamed for not sustaining their interest. *Der Deutsche Pionier* reports conscientiously on the foundation of other German-English schools in the United States and supports the movement as an almost ideal solution. Rattermann, editor of *Der Deutsche Pionier* from 1874-1885, in referring to the dispute about the introduction of German in New York City primary schools in 1875, quotes from the *New Yorker Staatszeitung*: German, spoken by one-fifth of the population should not be called a foreign language in the United States, especially since English was only the adopted official language, not a native American language (DDP 7, 73). The issue in New York was lost. *Der Deutsche Pionier* quotes from *Wächter am Erie*, a Cleveland paper: "Man sieht in der Einführung des Deutschen in die öffentlichen Schulen ein *Zugeständnis*, nicht aber ein *Recht*" (DDP 7, 497). The same article claims German as a "Landessprache." Such



claims are based on the high concentration of Germans in Cincinnati, New York, and St. Louis, which was not typical of the rest of the country. Even in such German-American strongholds, bi-lingual schools and other educational projects often lacked sufficient support from the German-American population. High German immigration figures were misinterpreted, creating false expectations about the future role of the German element in the United States.

Not a single article in *Der Deutsche Pionier* discusses American educational policy in the second half of the 19th century. At that time America was still concerned with becoming a nation and faced with the problem of an ever growing number of immigrants who did not speak English. As the common bond between all Americans, English was considered a key factor in integrating the immigrant. Efforts on the part of minorities to maintain their native language and customs were viewed as counteractive to the process of Americanization.

In his speech "Die deutsche Sprache in der amerikanischen Schule," held at the Deutsch-Amerikanische Lehrertag in Davenport, Iowa in August 1881, Rattermann pointed to a very concrete problem of German-American identity: the need for truly German-American textbooks to motivate children to learn German. He accused German-American schools of being European in concept, whereas Anglo-American schools were clearly American-English, not European English. He renewed his plea for genuine German-American textbooks "um der deutsch-amerikanischen Jugend einen selbstständigen nationalen, unserer Sprache befördernden Gedanken einzupflanzen" (*DDP* 13, 170). Citing convincing examples, he exposed the inadequacy of texts Prussian and royalist in spirit for the children of German-Americans who had fled political oppression and subservience in the central-European monarchies. In addition to extolling militarism and obedience these books contained material completely unrelated to the German-American experience. German-American textbooks should have room for German-American life in the United States, major contributions of Germans to the making of

America, and German-American literature that had so far been completely neglected in schoolbooks.

*Der Deutsche Pionier* helped to promote the foundation of three important German-American educational associations: the Deutsch-amerikanische Lehrerbund, the Nationale deutsch-amerikanische Seminar, and several branches of the Nationale deutsch-amerikanische Schulverein. Concern for the language, a need for well-trained teachers, and discontent with American schools and teaching methods were the main considerations that led to the foundation of the Deutsch-amerikanische Lehrerbund in Louisville, Kentucky in 1870. It was modeled on a similar organization in Germany. All participants at the Louisville convention agreed "dass eine Reform des amerikanischen Volksschulwesens im Sinne von rationellen und naturgemässen Unterrichts- und Disziplinar-methoden mit allen Kräften angestrebt werden müsse" (DDP 15, 70). Such statements reflect self-confidence and a pronounced missionary spirit on the part of German-American teachers. They were convinced that German educational theory and practice could improve American schools significantly. During the Louisville meeting the members resolved to publish a journal (*Die deutsche Schulzeitung*, later called *Erziehungsblätter*, and familiar today as *Monatshefte*). The necessity of a teachers' seminary was recognized, resulting in the foundation of the Nationale deutsch-amerikanische Lehrerseminar in Milwaukee in 1878. The last volumes of *Der Deutsche Pionier* reflect a tendency toward establishing closer ties with the homeland. An example is the formation of the Chicago branch of the Nationale deutsch-amerikanische Schulverein. Its models were affiliated organizations in Germany and Austria which tried to counteract alleged efforts on the part of Hungarians, Czechs, Croats, and Serbs to suppress the German language and culture in their territories. Constantin Grebner's introductory article on these Schulvereine abounds in words like "Vorsehung," "Selbsthilfe," "kampfbereit," and "Propagandaschriften." He considers ninety percent of the non-German population of America to be "Gegner des deutschen Wesens und der deutschen Sprache"

(*DDP* 17, 85). Although it is legitimate to relate to the homeland in matters of language and culture, it must have seemed inconsistent to detached American observers that German-Americans were now joining in an official effort by the very same monarchies that crushed the 1848 revolution.

In spite of the enthusiasm for teaching German in public schools, there was wide-spread skepticism among educators about the ability of German-American children to maintain and propagate the spoken language. Lack of practice, dialects spoken at home versus the "Schriftsprache" taught in school, and the desire of the younger generation to be accepted as Americans, are frequently mentioned. Informed editors and educators saw a constant influx of immigrants as the only guarantee for the survival of spoken German. Some saw a future for German as the language of the educated—the language of science, philosophy, and general scholarship. Its study was considered rewarding in itself, comparable to the study of classical languages. C. L. Bernays says: ". . . es sind die höheren Bevölkerungsklassen, in deren eigenlebiges Streben sich die deutsche Sprache erst als Modeartikel, dann als Bildungselement einzahnt, bis sie geradeso wie einst die französische Sprache völlig mit dem Bildungsmaterial jener Stände verwachsen ist" (*DDP* 9, 409-410).

German newspapers and journals were the most effective means of language communication, of preserving and propagating the German heritage. They reached the most isolated German-Americans, and came closest to offering a living, day-to-day experience in the German language. The very existence of the German press in America depended on the survival of the language, which explains their strong educational commitment. The by-laws of the Pressverein von Pennsylvanien, founded in 1862, list among its goals: "Wahrung der Reinheit der deutschen Sprache, Förderung, Hebung und Geltendmachung des deutschen Elements in Volks- und Staatsleben" (*DDP* 7, 465). S. K. Brobst, President of the Pressverein, lists the major achievements the society helped to institute: the introduction of German into Pennsylvania's public schools on equal terms with English; the

founding of German-English schools; acceptance of and respect for the Pennsylvania Dutch dialect. Future tasks of the Pressverein according to Brobst would include: support for German-English teacher training schools; the introduction of edifying German folksongs to a larger public; support of German-American publishing enterprises; bridging the gulf between older German-Americans and the new immigrants (*DDP* 5, 127-130). When the Pennsylvania Pressverein changed its name to Deutsch-amerikanischer Pressverein in 1876 (*DDP* 17, 465) in order to consolidate the German-American press and increase its impact, Rattermann foresaw a glorious future: "(Die deutsche Presse) wird im Stande sein, die Macht der politischen Caucusse zu brechen; sie wird die Professionspolitiker auf schmale Ration setzen, man wird sie fragen müssen, welche Kandidaten ihr angenehm sind" (*DDP* 7, 468). This contrasts sharply with the realism of Karl Schurz who at the annual meeting of the German-American journalists in 1886 commented: "Es ist die Aufgabe der deutschen Presse, denjenigen Landsleuten, welche kein Englisch können, amerikanisches Wesen zu erklären" (*DDP* 18, 156). Throughout its existence, *Der Deutsche Pionier* summarized, excerpted and reprinted articles from the German-American press. A substantial number of those articles was concerned with the role of the German language and related educational topics.

What started as an attempt to preserve and vindicate German contributions to the making of America became an effort to propagate German language, lifestyle, and culture. Many favorable factors encouraged high hopes for the future. Those who believed in the survival of spoken German on a wide scale tended to ignore certain realities: the irresistible sway of English as the language of daily public communication; the inevitable disintegration of ethnic communities; and an educational climate not very favorable to minority cultures. The failure of German-American children to maintain the German language is crucial in this context. More than a matter of parental encouragement, lack of national pride, and interest, it seemed to be a conflict of identity. The life they experienced outside the home was steeped in English. Those

who looked beyond mere utilitarian purposes and learned German for its intrinsic value must still have felt the strangeness or even inadequacy of a language that did not function in the mainstream of American life. For the great majority, German remained the stigma of not being Anglo-American.

The assumption that a language can live detached from a specific social environment and be separate from a person's identity was a far-reaching deception on the part of many contributors to *Der Deutsche Pionier*. Numerous articles reflect the attitude of "Kulturkampf" with the emphasis on confrontation rather than cooperation with the Anglo-American world. In its extreme form this attitude led to the painful and damaging allegiance of many German-Americans to imperial Germany in World War I. The zeal to demonstrate "Deutschtum" in America at times seems to have distracted German pioneers from another, probably more rewarding task: serious efforts to share "Deutschtum" with Anglo-Americans.

#### NOTES

1 *Der Deutsche Pionier* 1, 27. The journal is hereafter referred to as *DDP*.

2 Karl J. R. Arndt and May E. Olson, *German-American Newspapers and Periodicals 1732-1955: History and Bibliography* (Heidelberg: Quelle and Meyer, 1961), p. 441.

3 Don Heinrich Tolzmann, *German-Americana: A Bibliography* (Metuchen, N. J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1975), p. 69.

4 *DDP* 15, 333 lists Pionier-Verein in 1883 modeled on the Deutsche Pionier-Verein von Cincinnati in the following chronological order: Covington, Ky.; Newport, KY.; Canton, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Aurora, Ind.; Newport, Ky. (second club); Detroit, Mich.

5 Cf. Alvin F. Harlow, *The Serene Cincinnatians* (New York: Dutton, 1950), p. 197.

6 *DDP* 11, 408 contains an open letter submitted by Friedrich Schnake. It calls for documents and information on German participation in the Civil War, "damit nicht, wie es bisher im hiesigen Lande fast immer geschehen ist, der Antheil der Deutschen an diesem weltgeschichtlichen Ereigniss in Vergessenheit gerathe" (commentary by the editor of *DDP*).

7 "Germanisierung" remains a rather vague term throughout *DDP*. It centers around modification and "improvement" of Anglo-American life through German cultural influence. Cf. Wm. Lang's speech (on the



occasion of the annual "Stiftungsfest" of the Deutsche Pionier-Verein von Cincinnati on May 26, 1874), *DDP* 6, 110: "(Der Deutsche ist) im Begriff, Amerika zu germanisieren." Cf. H. A. Rattermann's speech (on the occasion of the annual "Stiftungsfest" of the Deutsche Pionier-Verein von Cincinnati on May 30, 1876), *DDP* 8, 155: ". . . und wenn dann das blutarme Yankeethum, welches sich heute nicht mehr vermehrt, sondern kaum noch stationär zu bleiben vermag, über eine Weile in untergeordneter Stellung gerath, dann wird ganz Nordamerika das werden, was der verstorbene August Becker ihm so oft prophezeite, *germanisch vermittelt*." Cf. "Die Germanisirung Amerika's," *DDP* 16, 318-321.

8 *DDP* 1, 27-29.

9 F. H. Röwekamp, "Geschichte der deutsch-englischen Schulen in Cincinnati," *DDP* 13, 217-226. This historical sketch had originally been published as a pamphlet in 1859 to revive interest in Cincinnati's German-English schools.

10 Cf. H. Schuricht, "Deutsches Schulwesen in den Ver. Staaten," *DDP* 17, 141: "Die Gesamtlage des deutschen Schulwesens in den Ver. Staaten liefert jedoch, ungeachtet seiner Ausdehnung und Bedeutung, kein allzu hoffnungsvolles Bild. Noch immer erhält die Mehrzahl der Kinder deutscher Abkunft *keinen* deutschen Unterricht, und die Masse der deutschen Bevölkerung verhält sich der Erziehungsfrage und der Pflege des deutschen Unterrichts gegenüber nahezu unthätig." Cf. H. Schuricht, "Das Deutsch-Amerikanerthum und die deutsche Sprache," *DDP* 13, 304. Cf. Röwekamp, "Geschichte der deutsch-englischen Schulen in Cincinnati," *DDP* 13, 224-25, 226.

11 Cf. Carl Theodor Eben, "Das Deutschthum in Amerika und 'Deutsche Gesellschaften'," *DDP* 10, 281: ". . . und nichts als ein beständig und in genügender Stärke herbeiströmender Nachschub vom alten Vaterlande vermag dem Aussterben deutscher Sprache und Sitte in diesem Lande vorzubeugen. Auf der fortdauerenden Einwanderung allein beruhen unsere Hoffnungen." Cf. report by the *Volksfreund* about a speech by Friedrich Hassaureck given at a monthly meeting of the Deutsche Pionier-Verein von Cincinnati on Feb. 5, 1880, *DDP* 11, 505: ". . . dass die zweite Generation des Deutschthums hier viel von ihrem wahren Charakter verliere, und eine neue Einwanderung sei nöthig um das Deutschthum hier in seiner Reinheit zu erhalten." For a very pessimistic view on the future of German in the United States see Dr. Adolph Douai, "Die Zukunft der deutschen Sprache im Auslande," *DDP* 12, 256-262.

12 Cf. "Professor Felix Adler über die Aufgabe des Deutschthums in Amerika," *DDP* 10, 233: "Die Deutschen sind die Griechen der Neuzeit, und bei den Griechen galt der Grundsatz der harmonischen Ausbildung des Körpers und des Geistes in seiner ganzen Ausdehnung . . ." *DDP* 14, 438 quotes Professor Moore (St. Paul, Minnesota, Staatsuniversität): ". . . als Grundlage zur allgemeinen Geistesbildung sollte das Deutsche mit Fug und Recht den Platz der altklassischen Sprachen einnehmen."

13 Cf. G. A. Dobbert, "The Cincinnati Germans, 1870-1920: Disintegration of an Immigrant Community," *Bulletin of the Cincinnati Historical Society* 23 (October 1965). Dobbert shows the failure of Cincinnati's German press to inform Cincinnati's German community objectively about the war and its political background, in this way misleading many of its readers.

**SURNAMES IN THE WINESBURG,  
OHIO EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH'S  
BAPTISMAL REGISTERS**

Compiled by

MRS. E. ZEPP  
Winesburg, Ohio

Aebersold	Bernchen	Burkey
Aebischer	Berndt	Burki
Althouse	Bernett	Burke
Amstutz	Bernhardt	Busch
Andres	Beutler	Buss
Anthes	Blaser	Butte
Armbrust	Blumenstock	Byerly
Arni	Blockinger	
Asch	Boherer	Cabbet
Aufderheide	Bohrer	Christman
Aufrance	Booher	Christer
Aulenbacher	Boss	Claus
Authenrieth	Bossel	Cleophas
	Bourfind	Clobes
Badd	Brand	Cleofahl
Baad	Brandt	Collorado
Bach	Braun	
Bachman	Breithaupt	Dalby
Bader	Britzus	Dalbey
Bahmer	Brumm	Darndinger
Bauer	Brunni	Derndinger
Baumhauer	Bruney	Dauwalder
Baumgarten	Buchele	Dauwalter
Baumgardner	Buchtle	Degen
Barkey	Burking	Deeds
Beck	Buely	Deetz
Becker	Buhler	Dellenbach
Beechy	Burkel	Dies
Beiner	Burckle	Diehl
Benson	Burger	Deuber
Berg	Burket	Deusel

Dickersheet	Fett	Giessler
Dilger	Figgle	Giesler
Dix	Fetzer	Gleitsmann
Doerfer	Fisher	Giesiker
Dreifus	Fleck	Glaeser
Drescher	Forster	Goeltz
Dressler	Frack	Goelz
Druschel	Freck	Gollier
Drushel	Frank	Goodman
Dummermuth	Frederick	Gottier
Durr	Freudenstein	Graber
	Frez	Griesy
Eckert	Frizzle	Graefe
Egler	Fritz	Griebler
Ehrmann	Fritig	Gross
Eich	Frommer	Grothause
Eichenberger	Fry	Gruenisen
Eichner	Fuchs	Gruenwald
Eiremann	Fulk	Grobes
Eisenschmidt	Futterer	
Emich		Haag
Emch	Galli	Haager
Emmet	Garver	Haas
Endinger	Gauchat	Haase
Engel	Gebhardt	Hachtel
Erckmann	Gehring	Hager
Ettling	Geib	Hannenber
Eyman	Geiger	Happold
Esely	Genagel	Harmon
	Gepfert	Hartline
Fahrenbach	Geugi	Hartman
Fahrning	Gerber	Haskinson
Farcher	Gerhardt	Hasp
Fankhauser	Gerhard	Hazelman
Feigert	German	Hasseman
Feikert	Gey	Haueter
Feldmann	Geyer	Hauder
Feller	Gfeller	Haupt

Hecht	Holler	Kampf
Heider	Hollenbeck	Kapfer
Hellig	Horisberger	Kassfer
Heinbuch	Howald	Kapp
Heinz	Hubler	Kammaer
Heiselman	Hummel	Kannanberg
Hengel	Humrichouse	Karch
Hensler	Hunkeler	Karrer
Henny	Hunziger	Kaufman
Hensleer	Hunsiger	Keller
Herrman	Hurd	Kelley
Herman		Kempf
Herterich	Immel	Keeper
Herzer	Indermuhle	Kein
Hetzel	Issaly	Kendle
Hill	Isely	Kerch
Hinderr	Iseli	Kessler
Hirning	Isele	Keth
Hirner	Ittner	Kiessegger
Henine		Kimmerline
Horine	Jaberg	Kunzli
Henny	Jau	Kinsley
Henning	Jeandervin	Klass
Honine	Jennis	Klein
Hirt	Jenni	Kline
Hobald	Jenny	Kleinschrott
Hochstetler	Johnson	Klinschrad
Hochsttler	Joss	Klinger
Høstettler		Klob
Hoelzer	Kacuferin	Knecht
Hoerger	Kaechele	Knoblauch
Hofer	Kahrs	Knoblitz
Hoffer	Kaiser	Kochendorfer
Hoffmann	Kaser	Kochler
Hoffman	Kachler	Kohler
Hofmann	Kalmbach	Kramer
Hollebaum	Kalenbach	Kontz
Hochabold	Kallenbach	Koon

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Korrell	Ley	Metzger
Kratsch	Levengood	Meyer
Kraeuter	Leymann	Maier
Kreigenbohl	Limbach	Milleman
Kreiger	Limbrick	Miller
Kreischer	Limp	Mischler
Kreisher	Lincoln	Mock
Krauchi	Liser	Molebash
Kreps	Lint	Moll
Kuhn	Lowe	Mohler
Kuhner	Lower	Mollet
	Lufti	Moyer
Lahr	Luginbill	Mosiman
Lanykamp	Luginbuhl	Massiman
Lambrich	Lugibuhl	Moseman
Lembrick		Mullett
Lembrecht	Macke	Mulli
Lanarz	Machwart	Mutschelknausse
Landis	Mayheart	Mutchelnaus
Landrock	Magenhardt	Meese
Lanzer	Malone	Muhlmann
Lawrie	Manbeck	Muhlemann
Ledrich	Manville	Mumma
Ludrach	Marhuber	Moser
Laedrach	Marhofer	Muller
Lederich	Marker	Munk
Lehamno	Mattin	
Lehman	Massiman	Neiger
Lehner	Matsenbacher	Neiswander
Leibold	May	Neurwanger
Leigh	Mayer	Nissler
Leighty	Mathias	Nikles
Leiman	Matthey	Nissenegger
Leng	Mayfarth	Nolsch
Leonard	Meiser	Notter
Lehart	Mellinger	Nuebel
Lenz	Metz	Niedegger
Leppla	Metts	Nydegger



Obenthener	Regula	Roush
Obentheurer	Reichert	Row
Offenberger	Reidenbach	Rowe
Ogi	Reichenbach	Ruff
Olmstead	Reigler	Ruppert
Oldinghause	Reishley	
Olenhausen	Reinhart(d)	Saurers
Olsmith	Reinhard	Sauer
Opplinger	Reittmeirer	Scar
Oppliger	Rempis	Sckair
Opleger	Rempisberger	Scir
Ostertag	Rensch	Schaefer
Orwill	Rieger	Schallioll
Ott	Riessler	Schaup
Ozenberger	Restner	Schea
Otsebereg	Rhessle	Scheheman
Osoabereg	Rhine	Shenaman
	Rice	Schenk
Paeffle	Richards	Schneider
Pfafferle	Ricker	Snider
Parker	Ringenberger	Snyder
Peter	Ringenbert	Schell
Pfever	Rings	Schneeberger
Pfister	Rippel	Schnellenberger
Pfistert	Robert	Schnitzer
Pfliger	Robinet	Schuzbach
Pfluger	Robinett	Snearly
Pfleiger	Robinson	Schonholzer
Pfouts	Rocksbach	Schott
Pickelsimer	Rockwell	Schroeder
Pounds	Rode	Schrader
Prossler	Roh	Schroefel
	Roller	Schrofel
Raby	Rolli	Schubert
Rahm	Rohrer	Schuch
Rampsberger	Roth	Schranz
Raw	Rothacker	Schum
Reed	Rouch	Schuler

Schulze	Sprenkel	Schluder
Schumacher	Springer	Shomeman
Schurr	Springeman	Schmidt
Schwartz	Stackle	Smith
Schuman	Stahl	Schmoll
Schweikert	Stam	Saam
Schweitzer	Staub	Saddler
Schubach	Steenbaugh	Sands
Seibert	Stahr	Salp
Seibold	Stein	Saubender
Seltenreich	Steinbach	Streng
Segrist	Steiner	Strohm
Sigrist	Steierwaldt	Stroupe
Siegrist	Stepper	Stubel
Selzer	Steppe	Strubbe
Selser	Schippich	Sundheimer
Showalter	Sertzzbach	Suntheimer
Singel	Stettler	Stuckey
Schenkol	Steury	Switzer
Schenkelberger	Stilabaum	
Schellenberger	Stilihebauer	Tappert
Schepper	Stilgebauer	Tchner
Scher	Stilehenbeuer	Thenen
Scherer	Stilgenbauer	Thompson
Scheufler	Stockert	Thornburg
Scheurer	Stucker	Tochterman
Scherr	Stosser	Totter
Schifferly	Stopper	Traceter
Schiller	Strahm	Traster
Schlarb	Strahle	Trachsel
Schippach	Sunkel	Tribolet
Sommerlott	Schlicter	Troster
Sommers	Schlehmann	Trise
Speerman	Schlotterbach	Troyer
Speelman	Schlossnagel	Tschants
Speiker	Schlotte	
Speicher	Schoffer	VanGunten
Speirer	Schlub	Vogt

Voltz	Werkheimer	Yost
Veltz	Wench	
	Werruig	Zaugg
Wagner	Werking	Zehle
Wallick	Wernicke	Zercher
Walter	Werner	Zurcher
Walters	Wisard	Zehnder
Wampfler	Wisert	Zellers
Wardell	Wingeier	Zeltenright
Watts	Wolf	Zellenreich
Weaver	Whiteman	Zingri
Weigand	Winkelman	Zingry
Weiss	Wucherer	Zinkan
Wiess	Wursten	Zollman
Weldy	Wuthrich	Zumbrunner
Wenger	Wyler	

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by

ROBERT E. WARD

*No. 1: University and School Matricles*

An excellent source for biographical and genealogical data are the educational institutions your ancestor attended. In Germany, university matricles (*Universitätsmatrikeln*) are located at the universities and often at nearby archives. Some of the German *Universitätsmatrikeln* are available in printed form as books, pamphlets, or in periodicals. In addition to the general vital statistical data, these records sometimes give the names and birthplace of the parents of the student. If your ancestor wrote a thesis or dissertation, it is likely that it contains an autobiographical sketch in its prefatory or appendix sections. If you don't know whether your ancestor wrote a thesis or dissertation, write to the appropriate university library and ask if he did.

Prior to the turn of the last century, there were 22 German universities. With the exception of those at Muenster and Braunsberg (Catholic theological college), the curricula consisted uniformly of medicine, pharmacy, law, philosophy, mathematics, theology and related subjects. At Muenster, law, medicine, and pharmacy were not offered. These subjects and various others offered at the remaining universities were not offered at the Catholic theological college at Braunsberg.

The 22 universities: Berlin, Bonn-Poppelsdorf, Braunsberg, Breslau, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Goettingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Koenigsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, Munich, Muenster, Rostock, Tuebingen, Strassburg, Wuerzburg.

Prior to 1900, there were also some 229 teachers' colleges and seminars located in Alsace-Lorraine, Anhalt, Baden, Bavaria, Braunschweig, the Hanseatic Cities, Hessen, Lippe, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, the Thueringen States, and Wuerttemberg.

Some of the *Universitätsmatrikeln* go back as far as the 16th century or beyond. You should also consider the possibility that your ancestor may have attended an institution outside of Germany (Austria, Switzerland, etc.). Note that the University of Prague was a German-speaking instructional institution even though it is located in Czechoslovakia. The *Universitätsmatrikeln* contain the following information: (1) date of admission, (2) student's name, citizenship, place and date of birth, (3) course of study and academic degree earned, (4) data on any oaths given, (5) date of graduation or withdrawal. For a bibliography of *Universitätsmatrikeln*, Eduard Heydenreich, *Handbuch der praktischen Genealogie* (Leipzig 1913; reprinted by Verlag Degener, Neustadt an der Aisch in 1971). Heydenreich also lists records on student corps (*Korps*) and fraternities (*Burschenschaften*).

Records of German secondary schools go back to the early 1600's. They generally contain comments on the student's academic achievement, personal conduct, previous schooling and places of residence, and the names of his parents. In America many German-speaking immigrants sent their children to schools run by German churches or organizations (e.g. *Turnverein*, *Freimannerbund*). Records of German-American primary and secondary parochial schools are usually found at the churches which founded them or at church archives. The school records of German-American organizations have been largely lost, although some of them may be at local historical societies or in the possession of extant German-American organizations.

Seek info on persons with surnames:

*Houck, Hueck, Huk, Huyk.*

George T. de Hueck  
413 One Office Park,  
Mobile, Ala. 36609



## REVIEWS OF BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

Ausländer, Rose. *Gesammelte Gedichte*. Edited by H. E. Kaufer with B. Mosblech. (Leverkusen: Literarischer Verlag Helmut Braun, 1976), 423 pp.

The Literarischer Verlage Helmut Braun is to be commended for publishing this exquisitely beautiful book. For the first time most of Rose Ausländer's work appears together in one volume. Several woodcuts by hap grieshaber along with a 45 rpm record of Mrs. Ausländer reading some of her poems, nicely complement this edition of her poetry. A short vita, a bibliography, some photographs of Rose Ausländer, a 'Handschriftsprobe', and critical estimations by Walter Helmut Fritz, Marie Luise Kaschnitz, Karl Krolow, and Jürgen P. Wallmann round out this volume.

Many of her more recent poems show a fascination with the creative process of writing poetry. The writing of poetry is no secluded, ivory-tower-like isolated endeavor: rather the main theme of all of her work shows the enmeshing and dependency of all Being. Thus her poems are inextricably part of her life, as well as of all life. She feels compelled to write, goes through "seven hells" to do so, but nevertheless it's a serene experience to find herself again

im Wunder  
des Worts.

Isolation, exile, homelessness, and death are the major themes of her poetry. However, death is never equated with an absolute end, rather it is a different form of life itself. Therefore a yearning for salvation from all suffering is always intimately tied to a fearless, unemotional acceptance of death, to a desire for peace and harmony.

Rose Ausländer's use of language is objective, indeed language becomes the object itself. Poems, she says, are "dry statements"; the interest of the reader is aroused by poetic techniques of alienation, stylistic and logical inversions, and oxymorons. Particularly successful is the use of metaphors and

linguistic alienation, devices which serve to concentrate and objectify the language.

The superficial reader of this volume may be weary of encountering yet one more version of the ubiquitous contemporary themes of uprootedness and alienation. But upon probing deeper, he'll be astonished to discover an intense belief in a common unity of all creation. Suffering is merely the emanation of one from of life, which ceases with death.

In the last two lines of the last poem in this collection Rose Ausländer says:

es bleibt noch  
viel zu sagen.

We hope this is a promise to us.

*Jacob Erhardt*  
Westminster College, PA

\* \* \*

*Johannes Schwalm, the Hessian.* (Millville, Pa., 1976), 296 pages. Illustrated, graphs, maps, \$20.00.

There have been many American and German contributions to the celebration of our Bicentennial published by prestigious houses here and abroad, but we here would like to call attention to a new volume that comes from the grass roots of the fine Pennsylvanian Dutch "Heimat" and is produced not by a nationally known publishing house but printed for the Johannes Schwalm Historical Association by Precision Printers, Inc. at Millville, Pennsylvania, in this two hundredth year of deliverance from British tyranny. This impressive Historical Association lists among its officers two M.D.'s, a Major General of the American Army and six captains of American industry, who like the Managing Editor, Kenneth S. Jones, are courageous business men who daily must battle with inflation and the powers of darkness dominated by mass-vote-conscious soldiers of fortune.

Scholars too long have carried on the paper war in defence of the honor of the mercenary and the right or wrong of desertion. All things ultimately have become rather relative and if an American free citizen signs a high paying contract for his

personal mercenary services in some African “democracy” today, that is one thing which certainly ought not be defended by our government if he gets caught making money as a mercenary by his own will, but the Hessian mercenaries were not individual free-will mercenaries who hoped to make a lot of money killing a people they considered inferior, they were forced under arms by greedy German princelings who without asking their vote or expression sold them into the service of the British King to suppress a rising people in America. Johannes Schwalm was one of these unwilling mercenaries and it is to the credit of the Americans that they were not treated as enemies but as helpless subjects of a Prince. When about a thousand of them were brought into Philadelphia a special broadside printed in German urged the Americans to treat them kindly as men to be pitied and who should be given an opportunity to join the Americans to live in American peace and help build up this young nation. More Hessians followed these invitations than German scholars wish to admit and this reviewer would urge all Americans to banish from their minds any stigma that might remain about desertion as applied to Hessians. As soon as they had a chance to express a choice they opted freedom at the risk of their lives, and they should be honored with the sons of the American revolution for their courage not to “desert,” for that is a misnomer, but to flee and ask for political asylum in this nation.

Johannes Schwalm, one of those Hessians who chose freedom rather than the “By-the-Grace-of-God”-corrupted honor of the Hessian princely code, became the founder of a great family of Americans, who like God’s promise to Abraham, became as numerous as the sand of the sea. Fortunately the pill had not yet been invented by “science,” so our country was not deprived of the life and service of the fine people immortalized in this monumental volume. It is full of valuable documentary evidence about the Hessians in Germany and in this country and it includes discoveries of great importance that should have been made long ago by research professors, e.g. p. 42, the granting of a bounty of land to a Hessian “deserter” in Georgia and the payment of funds to

such "deserters" as recorded in U.S. account books. The documentation of contributions of the seed of Johannes Schwalm to America continue through to the present. Of particular interest is the German "Kugelfest" letter given to Samuel Schwalm before he marched off in the war between the states, a letter which was to protect him from all harm and which in its text goes back to German folklore tradition at least to the Thirty Years War and is described in Fleming's DER VOLLKOMMEN DEUTSCHE SOLDAT.

If German-American studies are to survive in this country we will need more grass-roots research such as the Johannes Schwalm Historical Association has given us in this well documented and illustrated volume. Future research involving Hessian "deserters," more correctly called "pioneers of American freedom by their own choice," will find this work indispensable. Genealogically it is a pioneer work and one of great reference value for any genealogical library.

*Karl J. R. Arndt*

Clark University  
Worcester, Mass.

\* \* \*

Charles M. Hall, *The Palatine Pamphlet* (N.p., n.d.). Published by the author (7280 Rusty Drive, Midvale, UT 84047). Price: \$2.95.

This 17-page booklet is a "compilation of origins, places settled in the U.S. and source of information for one or more families on each of the 324 ships arriving in Philadelphia from 1727-1775." Printed by photo-offset, it lists the names of ships, the date they arrived, the place of origin of the passengers, the places they settled in America, and other references such as and notes on their religious preferences and the titles of sources and of persons that provided this information. Hall's work is well known and respected. This is an invaluable publication for anyone researching early German-American ancestors of the 17th and 18th centuries. A copy of it is available at the Western Reserve Historical Society (Ward Collection) in Cleveland, Ohio.

*Robert E. Ward*

\* \* \*

*The Palatine Immigrant*, ed. Charles M. Hall (Palatines to America: Salt Lake City, Utah, 1976). Volume I, Nos. 1 and 2.

The Palatines to America is a non-profit organization incorporated in the State of Utah. *The Palatine Immigrant* is its official quarterly periodical. The first issue contains an introduction to this periodical, the constitution of the society, and a surname index compiled from names listed in Don Yoder's *Pennsylvania Dutchman*. The index is divided into 6 columns as follows: (1) surnames, (2) place of origin, (3) page number in Yoder's *Pennsylvania Dutchman*, (4) year of arrival and/or birth, (5) religion, (6) places of settling in America.

The annual membership fee of the Palatines to America is \$5., and includes a subscription to this periodical.

Hall and the editorial staff of *The Palatine Immigrant* are to be congratulated for this important new source of genealogical information on German-Americans of the 17th and 18th centuries. No German-American genealogist should fail to join this organization.

Volume I, No. 2 contains an informative article on "Emigration Patterns of Small Religious Groups," a "Conversation with Ron Jackson" (on the plans for computerizing genealogical data), and another surname index arranged in the same manner as that of the first issue.

I am anxiously awaiting the third issue. Copies of the first two are available at the Western Reserve Historical Society (Ward Collection) in Cleveland, Ohio.

*Robert E. Ward*

\* \* \*

Kathleen N. Conzen, *Immigrant Milwaukee 1836-1860*. Cambridge: Harvard University Pr., 1976.

A new generation of German-American historians has rejected the melting pot myth with reference to an accurate interpretation and portrayal of German life in America. The German-speaking immigrants and their American-born descendents never assimilated, but merely accomodated

themselves to the American setting. Their quietude, as the result of two World Wars, and the melting pot myth led to the false assertion that the Germans had vanished as an ethnic group. Studies on the ethnic vote, the 1976 Bicentennial celebration and the resurgence of ethnicity in the 1970s demonstrate that the unmeltable ethnics are a permanent factor in American life.

Conzen "suggests that the Milwaukee German experience does not coincide neatly with the standard wisdom on immigrant accommodation." The old standard theory stressed the economic situation of the immigrant, his prejudiced exclusion from society in general, social and personal disorganization, while also postulating a long-term rise in socio-economic status and movement out of the ethnic community and ultimate assimilation into non-ethnic life. This theory, developed by Oscar Handlin's *The Uprooted*, is under severe attack from scholars in various fields. Conzen totally rejects this theory in the case of the Milwaukee Germans. The chronicles of the old generation of historians, such as Carl Wittke, J. Hawgood and Joseph Schafer, interpreted the German experience as a normal fusion process. However, as new social, political and economic historians study social mobility, urban life and work styles they encounter again and again one constant and unmeltable element: the German-American.

Conzen's fascinating study shows how the Germans lived together because "It was not so much that they were rebuffed by the native born as that they had little reason purposefully to seek out associations with others." Religious and class cleavages developed in the German community and numerous special interest groups appeared on the religious and political spectrum. In that diversity lay the strength of the German community "it was not a community of like-thinkers and like-actors but a community within which a large number of persons sharing one essential characteristic, German birth, which marked them off from others in the same city." The community retarded acculturation to American life styles. Intermarriage was minimal. Businessmen interacted with American businessmen but the contact "remained on the same



level of delegations treating delegations that characterized political and civic affairs.”

The gulf between Germans and Americans extended to American-born children who could not relate to American children. German-American youth found it relatively unproblematic to relate to other German-American children on a variety of levels: linguistically, socially, economically, religiously, politically and personally. And the Milwaukee Germans did not consume themselves with longing for the old country. They said: “We Americans do not fit there any more.” They “lived within Milwaukee’s Deutschtum.” As Conzen points out, assimilation became a matter of individual rather than group preference. Some members of the German community undoubtedly chose to assimilate, but the Germans as an ethnic group never chose it and never assimilated as a group. Conzen concludes her Milwaukee German study with the statement “the German experience demands closer comparative study and a chapter of its own in the annals of the urban immigration experience . . .”

*Don Heinrich Tolzmann*  
University of Cincinnati

\* \* \*

*Monatshefte*. Bicentennial Issue, 68, ii (Summer 1976).

This special Bicentennial issue is devoted to articles dealing with German contributions to America. It contains eight articles, e.g. Karl J. R. Arndt: “German As The Official Language Of The United States of America?”; Guy T. Holiday and Christoph E. Schweitzer: “The Present Status of Conrad Beissel/Ephrata Research;” Christopher L. Dolmetch: “Locations of German Language Newspaper and Periodical Printing in the United States: 1732-1976,” and Jürgen Eichhoff: “Bibliography of German Dialects Spoken in the United States and Canada and Problems of German-English Language Contact, Especially in North America, 1868-1976, with Pre-1968 Supplements.”

There was a time when *Monatshefte* contained many articles dealing with German-Americana. This is unfortunately no longer the case. It rarely publishes German-American articles, but rather concentrates on German literature "over there." American Germanists still largely refuse to recognize German-Americana. Professors Hollyday and Schweitzer write: "We feel that it behooves departments of German in this country to pay more attention than has hitherto been the case to German-American authors . . ." (p. 178) It also behooves many of the journals of German language and literature in the U.S. to concern themselves with German-Americana. The *Monatshefte* issue is a step in the right direction.

*Don Heinrich Tolzmann*  
University of Cincinnati

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LaVern Rippley, *The German-Americans*. Boston: Twayne, 1976. 271 pp.

Rippley's scholarship and prolific output have earned him the title of a modern day Rattermann. Among his books are: *The Columbus Germans* (1968), *Of German Ways* (1970), *Excursions Through America . . .* (1973), and (with Armand Bauer) *Russian-German Settlements in the US* (1974). His articles, such as his outstanding work on the Minnesota German press, reveal the work of a dedicated scholar.

His latest book, *The German-Americans*, covers German history, early German immigration, the Germans in pre-Civil War America, the Germans during the Civil War, and post-Civil War periods, German churches, schools, theater, music and the arts, architecture, literature and newspapers, the Russian-Germans, German-Americans in the 20th century, and the World Wars and the German-Americans today.

Rippley has written a highly readable and enjoyable book which should become a standard reference work.

*Don Heinrich Tolzmann*  
University of Cincinnati

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Paul Wasserman, *Ethnic Information Sources of the U.S.* Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1976. 751 pages: \$45.

Wasserman identifies and describes sources of information for 89 U.S. ethnic groups with the exception of Blacks, Indians and Eskimoes, who are covered adequately elsewhere.

For each group Wasserman lists embassies, missions to the UN, books and pamphlets, audiovisual material, foundations, paternal and professional organizations, festivals, airline offices, bookdealers and publishers, radio programs, banks, religious and charitable organizations, research centers, museums, special libraries, newspapers, magazines, etc. The German-American sections are quite informative. No university/college library should be without this item.

\* \* \*

Gertrud Kuhn, *USA-Deutschland-Baden und Württemberg. Eine Auswahl von Titeln zur Auswanderung und zur Geschichte der Deutsch-Amerikaner vor allem aus Baden und Württemberg von den Anfängen bis zum Ende des Zweiten Weltkrieges.* Stuttgart: Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen, 1976. 125 pp.

Gertrud Kuhn, director of the library at the Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen has compiled a selective bibliography based on the holdings of her library. Special emphasis is placed on German-Americans of Baden-Württemberg descent. The finest and most useful section is the bio-bibliographical material (p. 43-101).

This covers early colonists, soldiers, ministers, preachers, theologians, teachers, journalists, publishers, book dealers, scientists, doctors, druggists, technicians, engineers, businessmen, lawyers, politicians, government officials, artists, writers, authors, cultural leaders and almost all possible occupational areas. Each entry lists the person's name, biographical data, works by the person, works written about the person. A helpful author and name index is included. Genealogists and students of history and literature will find this book to be extremely helpful.

*Don Heinrich Tolzmann*  
University of Cincinnati

## FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

We are pleased to bring our readers a nostalgic pictorial history of German culture in Texas. It was compiled by Prof. Glen Lich who teaches English at Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos, Texas. He is a member of the South Central Modern Language Association, the Texas Folklore Society, the Texas State Historical Association, and the American Association of Teachers of German. As a Reserve commissioned officer, he is presently assigned as Aide-de-Camp of Major General Otto E. Scherz, Texas Army National Guard.

Motivated by the fruitful possibility that genealogical investigation brings to light unexamined primary materials and unrecorded oral history of significance, Mr. Lich and his wife began conducting Texas-German genealogy workshops in 1971, while he was a graduate student in the Department of Germanic Languages at the University of Texas. With assistance of the Texas State Library and Archives, they taught two introductory genealogy courses in Austin the following year. His family archives contain records of the following German and Swiss families (the earliest date and origin of each line are enclosed in parentheses; an asterisk denotes armigerous families): \*Lich (1550, Rabenau and Wetterau), \*Nachtigall (1480, Kirchvers), Scholl (1720, Wilgersdorf and Oberrossbach), \*Hoerner (1675, Heppenheim), \*Giegerich (1346, Mömlingen), \*Eisenhauer (1600, Weschnitz), Ahlemeyer (1740, Borgholzhausen), \*Weber (1700, Sulzbach), Lanitz (1640, Ullersreuth and Frössen), \*Woolfley (1560, Wangen im Allgau), Keller (1578, Glattfelden), \*v. Laufen (Zürich), \*v. Hofstetten (Zürich), \*Brun (Zürich), Vogel (1540, Windlach-Stadel), \*Rust (1659, Neustadt am Rübenberge), Schuchardt (1699, Vehra), Schelper (1720, Klein-Schneen), Rosenberg (1650, Amelsen and Göttingen), Rakebrandt (1500, Göttingen), and Damerau (1490, Göttingen).

Mr. Lich has published articles on the Texas-Germans, on local history, and on Unionism in Texas during the Civil War.

He is engaged now in research on regional ethnicity, cluster migration, and material folklore. He recently completed a study of the captive narrative in the literature of the Southwest, and he is presently working on a study of Gottfried Keller's historical novella *Ursula* and translations from the German of poetry and fiction by Harald Groehler of Cologne.

Professor Rainer Sell's article traces characteristic attitudes toward the German language as expressed in contributions to *Der Deutsche Pionier* (1869-87). They reflect an increasing awareness and appreciation of the German language as a key factor in the German-American struggle for identity. The study is complemented by an analysis and evaluation of the concept and major activities of Der Deutsche Pionier-Verein von Cincinnati which published the journal.

A condensed and slightly altered version of this article was presented as a paper during the 50th Anniversary Meeting of AATG at Cherry Hill, August 18-23, 1976.

Professor Rainer is an Assistant Professor of German in the Department of Humanities at the University of Michigan-Dearborn. He has published articles on modern German drama (Peter Weiss) and language pedagogy.

*Jacob Stauffer*. Born Pa. 1791—seek parents, place of birth—lived Fayette Co., Pa. 1815, Coshocton Co., Ohio 1825. Ruth Powers, 225 E. Adama, Pittsfield, Ill. 62363.

### □ The German-Americans

By La Vern J. Rippley

ISBN 0-8057-8405-5

\$8.95

Professor Rippley presents German contributions to all aspects of American life. The dependence of American medicine and science on German contributions is well established, but as Professor Rippley shows, many other areas, from agriculture and industry to art, religion and the American liberal tradition, owe much to German immigrants. "This work surpasses all modern histories of the German-Americans and should become a standard on the subject." Robert E. Ward, Editor, *German-American Studies*.

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..... GERMAN-AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS

The Society for German-American Studies still has a few copies of the official GERMAN ZIP CODE DIRECTORY for sale. Price: \$3.50. Send your order to JGAS, 21010 Mastick Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44126.

The periodical, UNSER OSTFRIESLAND, Vol.13(1976) has an interesting article on East Friesians in the US: "Amerika---das gelobte Land der Ostfriesen."

An article by the eminent genealogist von Lehe has recently appeared which treats immigrants from Wursten who came to the US: "Familien und Namen aus Land Wursten in Norddeutschland und in USA," NIEDERDEUTSCHE FAMILIENKUNDE, 4(1976).

Hessians and other German immigrants are treated in an article by Boss in HESSISCHE FAMILIENKUNDE, 1(1976): "Auswanderer nach Nordamerika und Russisch-Polen."

A new reference work on locations and changes of cities, towns, etc. in Hessian territory has been published by the Historischer Verein in Darmstadt(1976): Hans Georg Ruppel, HISTORISCHES ORTSVERZEICHNIS FÜR DAS GEBIET DES EHEMALIGEN GROSSHERZOGTUMS UND VOLKSSTAATS HESSEN. Listed as No.2 of the series, Darmstädter Archivschriften, it consists of 220 pages and costs 15 West German Marks.

Heft 3 of the series "Monographia Hassiae" is Erich Eisenberg's KIRCHENBUCHVERZEICHNIS DER EVANGELISCHEN KIRCHE VON KURHESSEN-WALDECK. It contains a list of church registries(with addresses) of the Evangelical Church for Hanau, Geinhausen, Schlüchtern, Fulda and other towns in the Waldeck and Electorate of Hessian territory.

It is advisable to place a genealogical inquiry ad in Germany's most widely distributed periodical, FAMILIENKUNDLICHE NACHRICHTEN. It is published by Verlag Degener & Co., 853 Neustadt/Aisch, Postfach 1340, West Germany. Price is about 10 cents per word. Ads are accepted in English and will be translated free of charge.

In 1827 Bohemia was governed by the House of Habsburg, thus falling under Austrian rule. Austria was a member of the German Confederation then.

Detmold was previously the region of the province of Lippe and the Prussian district of Minden. At the Staats- und Personenarchiv in Detmold are the duplicate registers for the French civil registers kept there from 1808 to 1814. Also there are duplicate church registers for the districts of Detmold, Arnsberg and Münster for the years 1815-1874 as well as for most of the parishes in Lippe from the second half of the 17th century to the present. Printed emigration lists for Münster (19th century) are also available there. For information on Münster genealogical records, write to: STAATSARCHIVBERAMTMANN FRIEDRICH MUELLER, Staatsarchiv Münster, D 44 Münster, Bohlweg 2, West Germany.

Posen was the name of a province in Poland(Grand Duchy of Warsaw) from 1807 to 1815, and later in Prussia. It was divided into two governmental districts, one in the town of Posen, the other in the town of Bromberg. As a part of Poland, Posen was divided into the districts of Gnesen, Inowracław, and Poznań. When researching ancestors from Posen, write to the following German genealogical society for help: VEREIN FUER FAMILIENFORSCHUNG IN OST- UND WESTPREUSSEN, D 2000, Hamburg 62, Postfach 126, West Germany.

Important sources pertaining to the United Church of Christ are the EDEN ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY, 475 East Lockwood Ave., Webster Groves, Mo. 63119, and the PHILIP SCHAFF LIBRARY at THE LANCASTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 555 West James Street, Lancaster, Pa. 17603. The Mennonite Conference Historical Society Library in Lancaster is an outstanding genealogical center on the PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

KÖRLIN(Cörlin) is now called KARLINKO(Koszalin, Poland).

For help on researching German ancestors in Czechoslovakia, try writing to the Czechoslovak Foreign Institute, Karmelitska 25, Mala Strana, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia. Correspondence may be in English.

AMERICANA BOOKS, Box 385, Georgetown, Md. 01830, has genealogies of German-American families for sale, e.g. HESS, LANG, SCHRAMM, VOGT, WALTZ, WANZER.



The German settled Tulpehocken area of Pennsylvania is now in Berks and Lebanon counties. An important source of information on German settlements in this area is the HISTORICAL REVIEW OF BERKS COUNTY. Some of the articles which have appeared in this periodical are given here with the volume and issue number, date and page numbers in brackets: James E. Gibson, The Historical Background of the German Emigration [V,3:April 1940,67-72]; Arthur D. Graeff, Microcopying Palatine Records[V,3:April 1940,73-76]; Frank E. Lichtenthaeler, The Seven Dorp of Schoharie[IX,2:Jan.1944,39-45]; Frank E. Lichtenthaeler, Overland Barriers of the Susquehanna Corridor[X,3:Apr.1945]; Paul B. Mattice, The Palatine Emigration from Schoharie to Tulpehocken[XI:Oct1944,16-21]; John W. Harper and Martha B. Harper, The Palatine Migration 1723 from Schoharie to Tulpehocken[XXV,3:Summer 1960,80-82]; Chas. B. Montgomery, Notes on the Tulpehocken Lands[I,4:July 1936, 118-120]; Chas. Adam Fisher, Biographical Data About the Palatines[II,4:July 1937,115-118]; Chas. Adam Fisher, Early Tulpehocken Settlers[IV,4:July 1939,104-110]; Frederick S. Weiser and Vernon Nelson, The Registers of Reed's Church[XXXI, 1:Winter 1965-66, 14-16, 18,27].

For an interesting article on research in Alsace(Elsass), see Francois Klee, "Forefathers from Alsace," GENEALOGICAL HELPER (June 1969).

The November 9,1974 issue of the TRI STATE TRADER, vol.VII,No.31 contains an article entitled "From West Prussia."

German genealogist Karl Geisel has compiled a manuscript entitled "12000 Names of Emigrants from Kreis Alsfeld, Upper Hesse Since 1825."

An excellent biographical source on Germans in Philadelphia and environs is at the library of the German Society of Pennsylvania, 611 Spring Garden, Phila.: BIOGRAPHIEN HERVORRAGENDER DEUTSCH-AMERIKANER VON PHILA., PENN. UND UMGEGEND (German Daily News Gazette: Phila.,1906).

An extensive bibliography is to be found in Louis J. Elteto's master's thesis (Kent State University,1964) entitled: GERMAN SETTLEMENTS IN TRUMBULL, COLUMBIANA, STARK AND MAHONING COUNTIES, OHIO.

Part of the article "Persons Naturalized in the Province of Pa.,1740-73," [PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGY, Series 2, Vol.II(1896)] was reprinted in 1967.

Two important genealogical articles in vol.100, No.1 of the NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD (Jan.1969) are: "The Strangs of Westchester Baptisms of the German Reformed Church of Rhinebeck" and "London Churchbooks of the German Emigration of 1709."

The 1937 edition of Walter A. Knittle's EARLY 18TH CENTURY PALATINE EMIGRATION was reprinted in 1970.

Much genealogical data can be gleaned from Ernest Bruncken's article, "German Political Refugees in the U.S. During the Period 1815-60" [DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHE GESCHICHTSBLÄTTER (Chicago,1904)].

The Institut für Archiwissenschaft (355 Marburg, Friedrichsplatz 15, W. Germany) has published a helpful book on German abbreviations since the 16th century: GEBRÄUCHLICHE ABKÜRZUNGEN, by K. Dülfer.

Sources on the following families are listed in Henry A. Pochmann and Arthur R. Schultz, BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GERMAN CULTURE IN AMERICA TO 1940 (1953): ALTIZER, ARNDT, BALTZLY, BECHTEL, BERGEY, BIEBER, BITTINGER(BEDINGER), BOYER, BRENNEMAN, BRUMBACH, BURROWS, CARMER, CARPENTER(ZIMMERMANN), CASSEL, CONRAD,CROLL, EBERHARDT, FOUTS(PFAUTZ),FRANK-KERLER,FRITTS,GARR,GERBERICH,GERNHARDT,GOOD, GOOD(K)NIGHT (GUTKNECHT),HEATWOLE,HEISER,HENKEL,HERKIMER,HIESTER(HEISTER),HOCHSTEDLER,HOFFMAN,HOLLENBACH,HOLTZCLAW,KÄGY,KEIM,KEMPER,KERLER,KEYSERLING,KLEIN, KOLB(KULP,CULP),KOTHMANN,LACEY,LAUX(LOUX,LAUCK,LAUCKS,LOUCKS),LINCOLN(LINKHORN), LINCOLN(Mass. family),LUDWIG,LYBARGER,MAYER(of Md. and Pa.),MILLER,NAFZGER,NAF(NEFF),PEFFLEY,PFAUTZ(FOUTS),POCHMANN,RITTENHOUSE,ROQUEMORE,ROSENBERG,ROUSCH, RUPP,SAUR(SAUER,SOWER),SCHELL,SCHENK,SCHOFF,SCHUYLER,STEINES,UTTERBACH,WALDO, WASHINGTON,WEBER,WENGER,WENZEL,WOLTZ,ZIMMERMANN(CARPENTER).

A major source of genealogical information is Carl Wilhelm Schlegel's SCHLEGEL'S GERMAN-AMERICAN FAMILIES IN THE US, GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL, 4 vols.(NY,1916-26). See also Wilhelm Henry Egle, PA. GENEALOGIES: SCOTCH-IRISH AND GERMAN (Harrisburg,1886) and Balthasar Heebner and C. Heydrick, GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF THE SCHWENKELDERS (1879).

Since World War I alien registration forms have been required. They are located at the Immigration and Naturalization Office.

An informative articles by Dr. H.H. Schlomer ("German Genealogical Research") was published in the March 1973 issue of EASTERN WASHINGTON GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN. Thomas Lee Boam's "German Research" is in the same issue.

A copy of A.H. Gerberich's HISTORY OF THE GERBERICH FAMILY IN AMERICA(1613-1925) has been presented to the Ohio Genealogical Society's library.

Julia M. Overton has translated pertinent genealogical material in an 84-page book entitled THE MINISTERS AND CHURCHES OF THE CENTRAL GERMAN CONFERENCE. It is available for \$6.75 from Heritage House, Rt.1,Box 211,Thomson,Il1.61285

The German record books of the First Reformed Church of Easton,Pa. from 1760 to 1852 (baptisms,deaths,burials,marriages) have been translated by the Rev. Henry Martin Kieffer and appeared in book form under the title,FIRST SETTLERS OF THE FORKS OF THE DELAWARE. The original 1902 edition has been reprinted by the Genealogical Publishing Co. in Baltimore (1973, 404 pp.).

A copy of the KUHN GENEALOGY (by Kathryn Schlumbohn Whelan) has been donated to the Ohio Genealogical Society's library. This work appeared in 1964.

Edwin T. and Atha Peckenpaugh Brace have compiled a family history entitled DESCENDANTS OF JOHANN ADAM AND ANNA MARIA BECKENBACK. It can be bought for \$12.50 from the authors(2919 Meadow Lane, El Campo,TX 77437).

Ralph N. Moor's SUPPLEMENT OF THE GENEALOGIES OF THE MORR-MYERS FAMILIES (1971, 630pp.) can be purchased for \$25. from Walter Allen, R.R.,Jeromesville,OH.

Copies of THE DESCENDANTS OF HENRY ZOELLNER 1801-1872 by Susan Kellar Ratcliffe can be purchased for \$10. from the authoress(264 N. Liberty,Delaware,OH).

The Magna Carta Book Co. in Baltimore is the publisher of a book entitled PASSENGERS WHO ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES, SEPT.1821-DEC.1823 (Baltimore,1969). It is indexed and lists some 15,000 names of passengers on some 2000 ships which arrived at 40 ports.

Swiss population lists (Bevölkerungsverzeichnisse) were kept by the clergy in Zurich beginning about 1630.

Walther Moeller's Hessian Emigrant Index is located at the Staatsarchiv, Schloss, 6100 Darmstadt, West Germany.

The KURLÄNDISCHE RITTERSCHAFTSARCHIV is a collection of genealogies of persons who settled in the Baltic countries. It is available on microfilm at the libraries of the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The LDS also has an excellent card file on Hessians in America.

Whereas most German civil registers began around 1871, several were in existence earlier, e.g. since 1800 in the Rhineland, Westphalia, the Palatinate part of Hessen and Baden; since 1811 in Bremen and Lübeck; since 1849 in Frankfurt am Main; since 1856 in Hamburg.

German deeds and land records are mostly found in local archives, but the more recent ones are located at the court houses.

An important collection of House Books (Hausbücher) is located at the Staatsarchiv, Schloss Gottorp near Schleswig. These records go back a century or so before the church registers.

Since the German nobility had to prove their noble background by genealogies, the Nobility Matricles (Adelsmatrikeln) are invaluable sources.

The village of Fienen in Sathmar, Hungary was originally a German-speaking settlement (Swabians,etc.). Many of the surnames of the villagers there have been completely changed due to local custom. Originally, owners of a farm named the farm after themselves (surname). Subsequent owners often took on the surname of the original owner, e.g. Mr. Brehm became known as Mr. Tempfle(surname of original owner); his wife became known as Mrs. Tempfli. The i-suffix denotes the feminine gender. The Ward Collection at the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland,Ohio has a recently published book(in German) on Fienen.

Prof. Dr. Burkhardt Oertel, 8 München 45, Morsering 6, West Germany, has compiled a 300,000 name-list covering territories of Wuerttemberg, Franken (Franconia), Baden, Hessen, Tyrol, Schleswig-Holstein, East and West Prussia.

The Archives of the Teutonic Knights, formerly at the State Archive at Königsberg in East Prussia, is now located at the archive in Goslar.

In 1742 the ship Loyal Judith arrived in Philadelphia's port in the month of September carrying German-speaking immigrants.

The term "Palatine" was applied indiscriminately to persons from Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Wuerttemberg, Alsace and Switzerland. They generally embarked at Rotterdam.





Spirits of 1776  
—And 1976

### Da waren Deutsche auch dabei

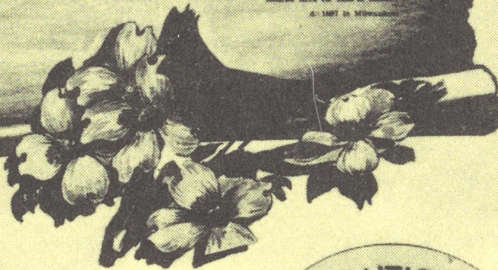
Als Bettler sind wir nicht gekommen  
Aus unserem deutschen Vaterland.  
Wir hatten manches mitgenommen,  
Was hier noch fremd und unbekannt.  
Und als man schuf aus dichten Wüldern,  
Aus oder, düst'rer Wüstenei  
Den Kraut von reichen Feldern,  
Da waren Deutsche auch dabei.

Was vieles, was in früheren Zeiten  
Ihr hanteln anstet überm Meer,  
Das lehrten wir euch selbst bereiten,  
Wir stellten manche Werkstatt her.  
Und sagt es nicht, dies zu vergessen,  
Sagt nicht, als ob das nicht so sei,  
Es händ'n's tausend Feueressen,  
Da waren Deutsche auch dabei.

Und was die Kunst und Wissenschaften  
Euch hier verleh'n an Kraft und Stärk',  
Es bleibt der Ruhm an Deutschen haften,  
Das meiste war der Deutschen Weck.  
Und wenn aus vollen Thoren klingen  
Aus Herz des Liedes Melodei,  
Ich glaub' von dem, was ihr da singet,  
Ist vieles Deutsche auch dabei.

Denn steh'n wie stolz auf festem Grunde,  
Den unsere Kraft der Wildheit nahm,  
Wie wir's mit eurem Staatenbunde,  
Wenn wir zu euch ein Deutscher kam?  
Und wie in Bürgerkriegeslagen,  
Ja schon beim ersten Freiheitschrei:  
Wir dürfen's unbesüchtigt sagen,  
Da waren Deutsche auch dabei.

Metzger-Kunst-Dr. 1876 in London  
A. 1877 in München



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The American  
**BICENTENNIAL**  
German Scroll





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