

In Memoriam of Eberhard Niemann.

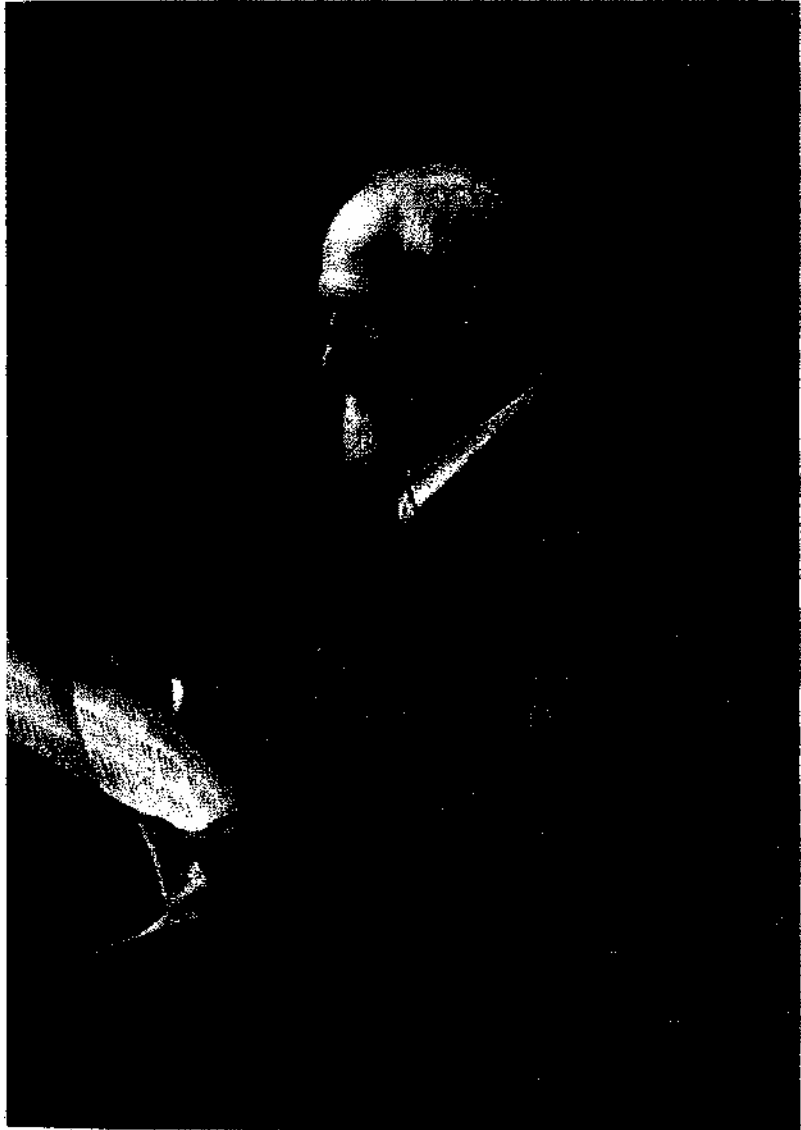
Mr. Eberhard Niemann was one of the successful business men of Baltimore City. He was born in Quakenbruck in 1834, a small country town in what was then the Kingdom of Hanover, and his father was a merchant of that place. After he finished his education he went to Bremen, where he entered his mercantile career, and came to Baltimore in about the year 1854 or 1855. In 1858, he with Mr. Gustav Gieske established the well known Leaf Tobacco Commission House of Gieske & Niemann, which is one of the leading houses in that line.

Mr. Niemann was an active accountant and book-keeper, filling several very responsible positions here before he went into business on his own account, and attended to this part of the work for his firm personally for many years. He married a sister of his partner in business, shortly after the firm had been well established, but never had any children. In later years he travelled extensively for pleasure, both in this country and in Europe, and in the year 1898 withdrew from business altogether. Afterwards he resided most of the time in Wiesbaden, where he died September 9, 1906.

He was well known in all leading German circles, both in society and charity organizations, having been an active member of the Germania Club as long as he was in this country, and also always took an active part in the German Society of Maryland, being its Secretary for a long time. He was also a member of the Historical Society.

Upon his death he willed a large portion of his wealth to The General German Aged People's Home, The General German Orphans' Association and the German Society of Maryland.

He was Treasurer of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland from its organization until February 1890.



A. JORDAN & CO. BALTIMORE.

G. H. Gail

In Memoriam of Georg Wilhelm Gail.

In the death of Georg Wilhelm Gail we deplore the loss of the first Vice-president, one of the founders and charter members, and a most constant attender at meetings of the Society of the History of the Germans in Maryland. Mr. Gail always took a deep interest in the affairs and history of the German element of the United States and by his extensive travels in his earlier years and reading of publications relating to German settlements in our country, had acquired a large fund of information not published in historical works. Whilst he did not contribute any written articles of historical research, he made our meetings attractive and instructive by his interesting remarks upon historical matters under consideration, based largely on personal reminiscences of his fifty-seven years' residence in this country. His wealth and social position, but more his liberal, agreeable, modest manner and generous hospitality, made him popular and won him hosts of friends in our City. Authors, literary men, and men of distinction of this country and from the old fatherland, sojourning in our City, were welcome guests under the hospitable roof of his magnificent dwelling. His unassuming geniality and frankness soon converted the strangers into friends, made them feel at home and kept green the memory of the pleasant hours and days spent with him.

Mr. Gail had no political aspiration, but he took a very active part and a deep interest in public works and affairs which were for the good of the people and for better government in general and local affairs. He was one of the organisers and managers during his life of the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland, of the Baltimore Reform League and contributor to many patriotic and public spirited undertakings. He was a good and true American citizen by choice and adoption, a friend and benefactor of our institutes of learning and with others instrumental in obtaining the

famous Bluntschli Library for the Johns Hopkins University. He also bought the large Library of Professor Dillmann, deceased, of Germany and presented it to the University and later when the University became financially embarrassed, he as well as another member of his family came to its aid with a large contribution. As a matter of course his affinities were and remained with the German-Americans; he was one of them in every sense of the word, took part in their general festivities and demonstrations, worshipped in the German Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church, was a leading member of the Germania Club. Above all he manifested his generous heart by his liberal aid to organized charity to the poor; for many years he contributed to the German Society of Maryland instead of Five Dollars, the regular annual membership dues, the sum of Three Hundred Dollars a year; being one of the managers and Vice-President of the Society he knew that every dollar of it would go to the support of poor widows with their children and to sick or helpless deserving poor families. He was also a liberal contributor and member of the General German Orphans' Asylum and General German Aged Peoples' Home and many acts of private charity and kindness of heart to those in need are known of him. When the news of his death came, the whole City felt that one of its best citizens had departed and the expression of grief and sorrow was general. His funeral was attended by rich and poor and no less by his native fellow-citizens than by those who, like him, had crossed the Atlantic Ocean to become members of the great American Nation.

His body was buried on the 16th day of October, 1905, at the Greenmount Cemetery of our City, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

Biographical Sketch.

Georg Wilhelm Gail was born in the small University Town of Giessen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on the eighth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight. He was the eighth child and youngest son of Georg Philip Gail and Susanna (née Busch) his wife. His father conducted and was

the owner of a large Tobacco Factory, a man of great enterprise and success in life, who in 1840, commenced to import tobacco for his factory direct from the United States. He gave his son Georg Wilhelm a thorough commercial education and especially early instructions in the English language with the design to make him the purchasing agent for his factory, in the United States. He therefore employed him when fifteen years of age in his factory and counting-room to make him familiar with the business; in 1845, when he was seventeen years old, sent him to a business friend, a Tobacco Broker, in Amsterdam where he received instruction in the import trade of tobacco. The son remained in Amsterdam until the fall of 1846 when he went to Bremen, also a shipping port of American tobacco, to make himself familiar with the import trade. It was then determined by his father that he should, in the spring of 1847, go to America to buy the tobacco for their factory in Giessen. His father accompanied him to Liverpool, where he was to embark on the Cunard Liner "Caledonia," with the declared intention to see his son safely depart on board of the steamship. When they arrived in London and on their way to the Office of the Company, his father, not familiar with the English language, told him to secure cabin passage for two instead of one, and then, to his great and pleasant surprise, he learned that his father would join him in his journey to the strange distant country. The Cunard was then the only steamship line to America in existence and dispatched a ship on the 4th and 19th of every month from Liverpool by Halifax N. S. to Boston, Mass. They left on April 19th, 1847, and landed at Boston on May 6th. On the 10th of May they arrived in Baltimore where they stayed at Barnum's City Hotel. There were at that time and for many years prior, quite a number of Bremen merchants in the export of tobacco located here, and the father, after visiting the various tobacco markets of Maryland and Virginia, seeing his son introduced to the trade and making friends, returned to Germany again during the following month of July. The son, then only nineteen years of age, with zeal and energy entered upon his duties to select, buy and export tobacco for their home factory. He made many friends among his fellow German-

Americans and heard them often complain that the smoking tobacco manufactured here did not suit their taste. He thereupon conceived the idea that a manufactory like the one at home in Giessen, established here, would be a financial success, and wrote to his father about it. His father approved of the plan and with his consent the son returned in the fall of 1849 to Giessen to make arrangements for the new enterprise. He worked during the next winter in the home factory to make himself more thoroughly familiar with the manual work and details of the manufactory of smoking tobacco, bought the requisite machinery and tools and selected an experienced man named Heinrich Deibel to go with him to Baltimore to erect the machinery and be the foreman of the new factory. Georg Wilhelm Gail returned to Baltimore in the spring of 1850. Mr. H. Deibel, with his wife and children, came with the machinery and implements in a sailing vessel in the following summer. Mr. Gail rented a building, No. 181 West Pratt Street, between Hanover and Charles Streets where the Factory was established. Leaving Mr. Deibel in charge of the Factory, Mr. Gail in December of 1850 made an extensive business tour to the Northern and Western cities, returning by way of Cincinnati and Louisville, introducing his smoking tobacco and opening business connection. The prospects were so encouraging that he wrote to his father to send him a reliable man to fill the position as travelling salesman for the new business. His father selected Mr. Christian Ax, a commercial traveller of considerable experience in Germany, and known to father as being a brother to one of his sons-in-law. Mr. Ax arrived here in the spring of 1851 and entered successfully upon his career as salesman of the German Smoking Tobacco manufactured by Georg W. Gail, visiting most every town and city in the Union. In 1854 G. W. Gail married Miss Marie Sophia Felgner of Baltimore. In the same year Mr. Ax made a visit to Giessen, Germany and there married Carolina Bertha Susanna Gail, a sister of G. W. Gail, and on his return to Baltimore was admitted as a partner in the business, simultaneously with G. W. Gail on January 1st, 1855. The business, however, was continued under the name of G. W. Gail until January 1st, 1860, when the firm name of G. W. Gail & Ax was adopted.

In 1852 G. W. Gail began the importation of Cigars made in Germany, and soon developed so large a trade in that article that they imported as many as thirty-six million cigars a year, until the war tariff of 1861 put a complete stop to further importation. The firm then manufactured domestic cigars, and in addition to their so called German Smoking Tobacco, which was of American leaf, prepared and put up in a manner popular in Germany, they now prepared different grades of fine cut chewing, smoking tobaccos and snuffs, also importing pipes, etc. In 1864 their output was 2,634,000 pounds of smoking tobacco and in 1891 it had increased to five million pounds a year.

Business expanded so rapidly that within two (2) years after the small beginning in a dwelling on Pratt Street, Mr. Gail erected in 1853 a factory building on the South side of Barre Street of forty feet front extending 183 feet to Welcome Alley; it was surmounted by a bell tower with a clock striking every quarter of an hour. Within six years thereafter this factory was too small for their volume of business and it was decided to increase it fourfold, by adding to it in 1859 an extension of one hundred and four and one-half feet on Barre Street by one hundred and eighty-three feet depth, to the East of the first building. The reliable quality of the goods manufactured and the rectitude of character of the members of the firm continued to increase their business and make them known and famous all over the country They required assistance in their larger affairs and on April 2nd, 1882, took in Ernst Schmeisser, a son-in-law of G. W. Gail, as Junior member of their firm. Mr. Schmeisser, since 1877, had been a member of the successful firm of Lauts and Schmeisser in the tobacco commission and shipping business in Baltimore. In the year 1886 the firm again added a large addition to their factory, extending it to the West on Barre Street to Charles Street and on Charles Street to Lee Street. In the following year, 1887, Mr. Christian Ax died and on the 2nd of January, 1888, Georg W. Gail, Jr. and Christian Ax, Jr. were admitted as members of the firm. In the year 1891 the firm sold their business and factory to the American Tobacco Company who now conduct it as a branch in the name of the old firm. Mr. G. W. Gail

retired from business. Mr. Schmeisser remained with the American Tobacco Company as one of the Managers of their branch of the old firm's former factory.

Mrs. Marie Sophie Gail, the wife of G. W. Gail, departed this life on the 9th of March, 1891, leaving him five children surviving: Mr. Georg W. Gail, Jr., now City Fire Commissioner, Mrs. Ernst Schmeisser, Mrs. John C. Hinrichs, Mrs. Nanny Gail Meyer and Miss Mary Gail.

Mr. G. W. Gail, while on a visit to the old fatherland in 1892 married again on the 16th of October Miss Emma Landmann who survives him as his widow and gave him one son, Georg Philip Gail, surviving. He left fifteen grand children.

G. W. Gail, fond of his old fatherland, of his native city and associates of his youth frequently made summer trips to Europe. In 1905, he, with his wife, his son Georg Philip and a Governess, again went abroad. On the 2nd of October, he embarked for his home trip with his wife and son on the North German Lloyd S. S. "Brandenburg" from Bremen to New York. Mr. Gail who always enjoyed good health, then complained of slight illness, proper precautions for his health were taken, but notwithstanding all care and the best medical attention given him, the illness developed into acute pneumonia and on Thursday, October 5th, 1905, he died at high sea on board of the ship. His end was painless. His wife and son were at his bedside. His body was embalmed and taken to Baltimore and interred in Greenmount Cemetery.

LOUIS P. HENNIGHAUSEN.

Karl Schurz

Correspondirendes Mitglied des Vereins.

Gebet von George Elliot.

Frei übersetzt von Louis P. Hennighausen.

O, sei es mir vergönnt mich anzuschliessen,
 An die Schaar der unsterblich Todten, die im
 Geiste Solcher fortleben, welche durch ihr Wirken veredelt
 Anregend stets zu höherem Seelenadel,
 Im Wandel mutiger Aufrichtigkeit,
 Verachtend Ziele welche mit uns selbst erlöschen,
 Mit hohem Sinn, wie die Sterne das Dunkel der Nacht
 Mit ihrer milden Beharrlichkeit durchdringend
 Die Menschen anspornten im Streben nach höheren Resultaten,
 So zu leben ist göttlich und im Wohlklang mit der Schöpfung.

At the regular monthly meeting of "The Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland," held on Tuesday, May 15, 1906, the president, Louis P. Hennighausen, Esq., announced the death of Hon. Carl Schurz, a corresponding member of this Society, which occurred on the previous day—May 14th—at his home in New York City.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted it was decided that this Society issue a call through the press of the city, but especially through the columns of "Der Deutsche Correspondent" and the "Baltimore Journal," inviting all citizens interested to attend a preliminary meeting the following evening—May 16, at Harmonie Hall, to take action looking to the holding of a general meeting at which arrangements could be made to honor the distinguished deceased soldier-statesman, Carl Schurz.

The prompt initiative taken by this Society was made manifest the next morning in the following announcement:

Aufruf!

Alle deutsch-amerikanischen Bürger Baltimore's, welche das Andenken ihres grossen Zeitgenossen Carl Schurz ehren, sind ersucht, sich heute abend 8 Uhr in der Harmonie-Halle, 414 West Fayette-Strasse, einzufinden, zur Berathung und Arrangirung einer passenden Gedächtnisfeier des Verstorbenen, für nächsten Sonntag Nachmittag. Im Auftrage des „Vereins für Erforschung der Geschichte der Deutschen Maryland's.“

Responsive to this call a meeting was held at the place and time indicated, Louis P. Hennighausen, Esq., president of "The Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland," presiding, and Mr. August Gisin, Manager of the "Baltimore Journal" acting as secretary.

After Mr. Hennighausen had stated the object of the meeting and as the attendance was somewhat disappointing owing to the short notice, it was decided to issue a call for another meeting, the same to be held at Vorwaerts Hall, on Sunday evening, next, May 20, at 8 o'clock.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Ferdinand Kaiser, Karl A. M. Scholtz and George Schmidt, was appointed to make arrangements as to time and place for holding the proposed "Memorial Service," a program of exercises, and engage speakers, music, etc.

It was further decided to invite the co-operation of "The Independent Citizens' Union," accompanied with the request that the said Union send officers and delegates to the meeting.

At the meeting held at Vorwaerts Hall on Sunday, May 20, there was a highly gratifying attendance.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Hennighausen, Mr. John Tjarks, president of "The Independent Citizens' Union," presided.

Mr. Gustav Siegmund, president of the Vestry of Zion's Church, North Gay Street, generously proffered the use of that edifice for holding the contemplated "Memorial Services," which offer was unanimously accepted with thanks and Sunday evening, May 27, was decided upon as the time for holding the same.

Messrs. Karl A. M. Scholtz and August Trappe were appointed a committee of arrangements to prepare a program of exercises befitting the occasion.

Karl Schurz Memorial Service.

Sunday, May 27, 1906.

It is questionable if historic old Zion's Church ever before contained such a pre eminently representative gathering of German-Americans as was assembled within the hallowed precincts of its time-honored walls on this occasion—"The Memorial Service"—in honor of the memory of the most distinguished German-American of the time, the late Hon. Carl Schurz, patriot, diplomat, soldier and statesman, and for many years a corresponding member of this Society.

The decorations were chaste in design and artistic in execution.

A large and striking bust-likeness of the illustrious dead, artistically draped with the American flag, and relieved by a charming setting of palms and giant ferns tastefully adorned the altar and its environment, the whole designed and executed by Mr. Louis P. Dietrich, Artist.

The choir, largely augmented for the occasion by volunteer talent from the various singing societies, all under the direction of Prof. Edward Boeckner, opened the services by solemnly intoning the familiar and charming composition from the German Church Hymnal: „Leih' aus deines Himmels Höhen;" followed by a 'cello solo by Mr. A. Fürthmeier.

The Pastor, Rev. Julius Hofmann, then offered an invocation that stirred to the inmost depths the hearts of all present.

Mr. John Hinrichs, then read the following original poem,
written for the occasion by Rev. A. W. Hildebrandt:

KARL SCHURZ.

Ein Spiessen rings, ein Grünen, Blüh'n und Lenzen,
Im Auferstehungslichte liegt das Land;
Und wieder wich, verdrängt aus unsern Grenzen,
Der wilde Winter und sein starres Band;
Die alte Erde schmückt mit frischen Kränzen
Und farbenbunten Blumen ihr Gewand.
Da! mitten in des Frühlings Liebeswerben
Ein Misston schrillt von Scheiden und von Sterben.

Carl Schurz ist tot! vom blanken Draht getragen
Fliegt es mit Blitzesschnelle durch die Welt.
Carl Schurz ist tot! und Tausend Lippen sagen
Es trauernd nach. Ob unter'm niedern Zelt,
Ob im Palast: Wo deutsche Herzen schlagen,
Wie Nachtfrost es auf Hoffnungsblüthen fällt;
Und stets von Neuem wird die Klag' geboren:
Carl Schurz ist tot! wir haben ihn verloren!

Verloren ? Nein! Wie kann verloren gehen,
Was auch im Tode unvergänglich bleibt;
Was, wenn der Leib zerfällt, als Geisteswehen
Mit Flammenschrift sich in die Herzen schreibt?
Was zu dem Menschheitslenz, zum Auferstehen
Aus langem Winterschlaf die Völker treibt?
Der Staub mag in dem Grab als Staub vermodern,
Der Geist soll lebend unsre Brust durchlodern.

Nicht nur dem Deutschen gilt die ernste Feier,
Dem Landsmann nicht; sie gilt zumeist dem Mann,
Der, unbeirrt durch das Gelärm der Schreier,
Sein Leben stellet in der Wahrheit Bann,
Der auf des Geistes Flügeln frei und freier
Sich schwang zu immer rein'rer Höh' hinan;
Der auch des rauhen Alltags Kampfgestalten
Zum Ideale suchte zu entfalten.

Er war ein Mann von echtem Schrot und Korne;
Für Freiheit setzte er sein Leben ein;
Mit tiefen Zügen trank er aus dem Borne
Des wahren Wesens. Heuchelei und Schein
Und Trug bekämpfte er mit heil'gem Zorne,
Im Hassen wie im Lieben niemals klein.

Den Strom des Lebens kreuzte stark der Schwimmer
Mit festem Arm, getreu sich seiner immer.

Nicht strebte er nach eitler Ruhmeskrone:
Sich selbst genug zu thun, d'rauf stand sein Sinn.
Sein Tagewerk zu schaffen, frei von Frohne,
Schien ihm des Daseins herrlichster Gewinn,
Und das Vertrauen des Volks nahm er zum Lohne,
Nicht darum buhlend, aber freudig hin.
So trug er in sich selbst des Glückes Quelle,
Und um den Abend war's ihm licht und helle.

Nicht der Partei, dem Ganzen galt sein Streben;
Aus Sklavenketten macht' er los den Knecht.
Auf welchen Platz ihn auch gestellt das Leben
In Friedensarbeit und im Blutgefecht,
That ohne Prahlen er und ohne Beben
Was Pflicht ihn hiess, und that es schlicht und recht.
Die Knospe, die entspross dem Vaterlande,
Sie ward zur Frucht am neuen Heimathsstrande.

Nun sank er hin! Ein Edler ist gefallen!
Die Maienglocken läuten ihm Geleit.
Wir denken sein in Gottes hohen Hallen,
Ein Dank und ein Gebet sei-ihm geweiht.
Ein Dank, dass er ein Vorbild ist uns Allen,
Und ein Gebet für sel'ge Ewigkeit.
Und was er säte, mög' es fröhlich spriessen,
Als Segen in der Enkel Schemen fliessen.

The audience seemed spellbound, as with bated breath and marked attention they drank in the words of this beautiful and appropriate poetic offering—noble in conception and purpose, catholic in word and spirit, and pulsating with the profound sentiment of the overshadowing public sorrow—was read with a rare dramatic pathos that elicited the highest encomiums of all present for both poem and reader.

A litany for bass and 'cello followed, a fitting prelude to

The Eulogy by Mr. Carl Ahrendt.

Seldom, if ever, were speaker, subject and audience, attuned more harmoniously, than on this solemn occasion.

The spontaneous outpouring of the sons and daughters of the Fatherland, and their descendants, representing every walk in life, attested far more than words the high esteem and veneration in which Carl Schurz was held by his fellow-countrymen.

A man of the people and for the people—a citizen of the world—the most highly esteemed and honored of his race and time; a man whose life and services in war and peace, had for more than a half a century been prominently identified and interwoven with the affairs of the nation, and whose name and fame adorns the brightest and most interesting page of American history, had been gathered to his fathers.

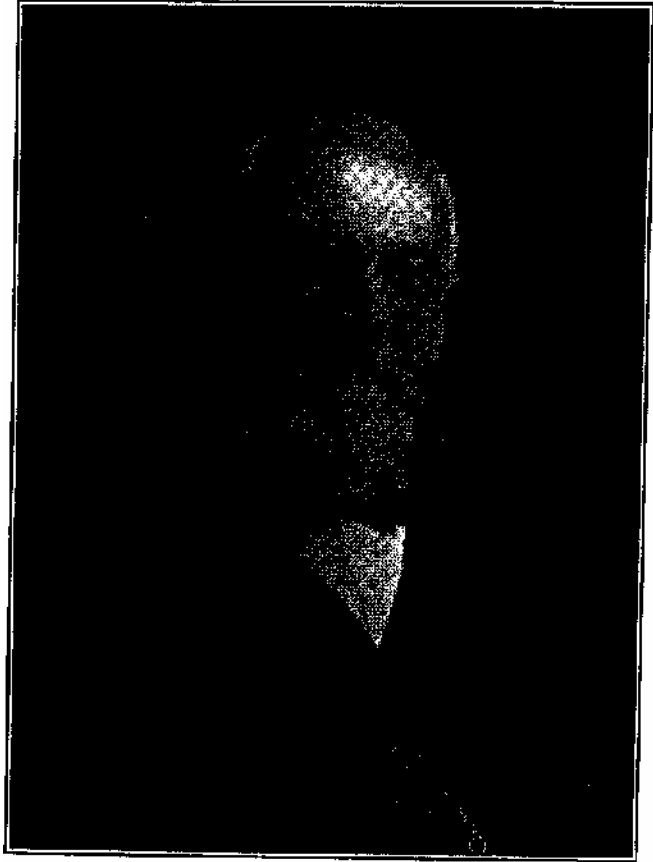
The inspired eloquence of the gifted orator and the all-interesting subject matter of his masterful discourse, together with the profoundly reverential spirit that filled the sacred edifice like an incense from on high, commanded the undivided attention of his hearers from beginning to conclusion.

A choral by the choir closed the services.

Thus, inspired by "The Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland," closed one of the most highly interesting services ever held in the city of Baltimore.

J. LEONARD HOFFMAN,

Secretary.



PROFESSOR OTTO FUCHS

Professor Otto Fuchs.

So many eloquent and carefully weighed tributes to the memory of Professor Fuchs have appeared in print since his death, March 13, 1906, that the writer of the following brief sketch shrinks from any attempt at adding to the general sum of these admirable appreciations. A reference to the *Minute*, which this Society adopted, March 20, 1906, a copy of which was forwarded to the widow of the deceased, will also make plain how great was our sense of loss, as an Association and as individuals, in parting with this eminent citizen and beloved fellow member.

But something remains to be said, and said from the point of view of this Association. The records of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland will one day be examined for information, not only of the achievements, but also of the characteristics of the men who have been prominent in its councils and in the German phalanx of our civic life.

Perhaps the most remarkable impression the career of Professor Otto Fuchs has made upon the mind of his American friends is bound up in the completeness with which he adapted himself to conditions on this side of the ocean. Among his greatest admirers and most ardent supporters were men, who knew perhaps little of Germans and Germany, but who recognized in Professor Fuchs the kind of man this country needs in accomplishing the great uplift of a new nation, in search of technics, into the freer atmosphere of real technical art. His early transplantation to American soil—at the age of twelve—and his consequent excellent mastery of English, were undoubtedly factors in this remarkable adaptation, but the real explanation is to be sought, not in his circumstances, but in the man himself.

Had Professor Fuchs become entirely American, in feeling, thought and language, there would be no occasion for dwelling on this phenomenon. Many of his fellow countrymen who

belong to this latter class have become very valuable American citizens, notwithstanding the partial loss of their inherited or acquired outfit of German culture and of German outlook into life. But our deceased friend belonged in a different and higher category. His happy optimism recognized and adopted what he found of actually good and excellent in his new surroundings, but his unyielding conservatism rejected any compromise with what his sober judgment recognized as inferior or immature. This was strikingly shown on the only occasion when he entered the arena of political strife, during the fight started by General Benjamin F. Butler, then Governor of Massachusetts, against higher and broader education in the public schools of the commonwealth. In this conflict, Professor Fuchs was supported by the good sense and judgment of the best citizens of the Bay State. But even had this not been the case, we may be sure that his course of action would have been the same. His was, however, a nature that avoided fruitless and prolonged controversies. On the victorious termination of the conflict in Massachusetts, Professor Fuchs accepted the position of Director of the Maryland Institute Schools for Art and Design. And this was Baltimore's gain. During the twenty-two years of his life and work in this city, a large number of talented scholars, drawn alike from the American and international sources of our population, have under his direction been fitted for a useful and in some cases for a distinguished career. His own incessant activity was under the control of the best traditions of German art education, and with this spirit he sought to inspire his pupils. If he strongly emphasized the technical side of the arts of drawing and design, that in which his own talent chiefly lay, he furnished thereby a perhaps necessary corrective to certain impatient tendencies in American education. Over his study the following lines, attributed to Goethe, might with justice have been inscribed:

Wer will Lehrling sein?

Jedermann.

Wer will Geselle sein?

Wer was kann.

Wer will Meister sein?

Wer was ersann!

Outside the walls of the Maryland Institute, and in the intervals of leisure not devoted to his domestic circle, Professor Fuchs belonged to his German friends, and their best interests were his interests. He was a diligent and useful member of this Society, and was at the time of his death its First Vice-President. Social intercourse with these and other friends was to him synonymous with the opportunity for giving and receiving intellectual stimulus. None of us will ever forget his playful humor on such occasions, his underlying tone of seriousness and inoffensive didacticism, his instant appreciation of unusual merit, the quiet glow of his enthusiasm for good movements and reasonable reforms. Unobtrusive though he was, and self-centered in his profession, Professor Fuchs had many of the characteristics of the man of action. He accomplished things himself and helped others accomplish, and was in his quick way an influencer and persuader of men. As draughtsman and later as Director of the Bureau of Design for Monitors, he may be said to have helped win the naval battles of the civil war. As head of the Maryland Institute, he became an important factor in the never-ending warfare between narrow realism and ideal realism in American life. His constant aims and chief endeavor was to do his part towards replacing the strifes of a new, noisy, outside civilization with the harmony of a national life that seeks inspiration and expression through the permanent principles of art.

HENRY WOOD.



REV. EDUARD HUBER

Rev. Eduard Huber.

1845—1906.

Rev. Eduard Huber, for many years chairman of the Executive Committee, and one of the most active and useful members of this society, died July 9th, 1906, aged sixty-one years.

He was born June 22nd, 1845, in Canton Thurgau, Switzerland, from whence, at a very early age (nine years), he emigrated with his parents and grand-parents to America (the United States), settling on a farm near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where the family resumed its calling in husbandry.

His elementary education was received in the parochial school at Germantown, Wisconsin, and the private tutorship of Rev. William Binner, followed later by a classical course at the German-English Academy in Milwaukee.

When barely seventeen years of age he began teaching in the county public schools, being later transferred to the Public Schools in Milwaukee, where he taught and studied until the Spring of 1865, when he matriculated as a student of theology at Eden College, Marthasville, Warren County, Missouri.

Having completed his course of studies in 1868, in advance of his class, he was, before attaining his majority, sent to Jefferson City, Missouri, and there assigned as assistant to Rev. Joseph Rieger, a pioneer of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the West.

On Sunday, January 24th, 1869, at Herrman, Missouri, the young aspirant for theological honors was formally ordained and received into the ministry of the Evangelical Church.

Following the death of Rev. Joseph Rieger, in August, 1869, the young but ambitious disciple of the Prince of Peace, who had so ably and acceptably assisted the deceased pastor, was called to the pastorate by the congregation, a highly complimentary tribute that spoke volumes in behalf of his abilities

and attractive characteristics of heart and mind, as well as to the discriminating judgment and appreciation of the congregation.

During his pastorate of this charge which he so acceptably filled until 1873, he also officiated as chaplain of the Missouri Legislature, a most trying and delicate position in those days of "Reconstruction" following the great Civil War, a duty calling not only for ability, but also the exercise of the most discriminating judgment and masterful tact.

At the same time he also voluntarily preached and conducted the religious exercises at the Missouri State penitentiary.

Thus, at the very outset of his career, he brought into requisition not only his highly developed linguistic attainments by alternately preaching with equal facility and power both in German and English, but also that tireless, energetic spirit that heeded not mental or physical limitations, whenever or wherever duty called.

This singular natural trait, this noble ambition to grapple and overcome all obstacles and inequalities encountered in life, grew with his growth and strengthened with his years, so that at sixty the drain on his mental and physical resources was simply appalling.

Recognizing his superior abilities, the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North America, in 1873, decided to send him to Richmond, Virginia, there to assume the pastorate of an Independent Congregation, in which the seeds of discord had become rampant.

The transfer to this new field of labor was obviously an enigmatical proposition that, apart from his keen judgment, tact and finely poised temperament, called for the highest moral courage and personal sacrifice, especially when it is remembered that the Hubers, true to their Helvetic love of liberty were, one and all, unalterably opposed to slavery, whilst in those stirring days of "Reconstruction" in the South, especially in Richmond, the Capital of the erstwhile Confederacy, there was prevalent a strong and deep current of sentiment hostile to the new order of conditions as evolved by the war.

Time, patience and indomitable perseverance overleaps all barriers.

As a faithful and exemplary follower of Him who enjoined upon his disciples: "This is *my* Commandment, That ye love one another as I have loved you,"—he devoted the best years of his young manhood to unite the contending factions; to bring order out of chaos, and by divine precept and manly example eventually succeeded in establishing one of the largest and most flourishing congregations in the city that, like ancient Rome, is built on seven hills.

After a pastorate of ten years, during which the name of Pastor Huber had become an endearing and familiar household word in that community he was, in 1882, called to St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Baltimore, where, after crowning his life's labors in the vinyard of humanity with twenty-three years of the most arduous and successful labors of any of his compeers, irrespective of creed, he was gathered to his fathers in July 9th, 1906, in the very zenith of his magnificent intellectual development and usefulness, reverentially loved and mourned by his Congregation, his wide circle of personal friends, and his exceptionally large number of beneficiaries of his broad, non-sectarian benevolence among the poor and lowly no less than by the community at large.

A disconsolate, sorrow-stricken wife, Louisa, nee Cordes; three daughters, Amanda, Emma and Louisa; and two sons, J. Olie and Frederick W., mourn their irreparable loss.

Nature cast Eduard Huber, physically, intellectually and morally in an heroic mould.

His imposing, powerfully developed figure; the massive leonine head surmounted with its flowing mane-like locks; the large, mobile features, indicative of the highest physical and mental activities and strong moral attributes, together with the radiant, genial rays reflecting through his soulful eyes the grandeur of the storehouse within the dome of thought and reason, combined to make up the physical outlines of one of the noblest specimen of God's handiwork.

The high ideals and aspirations of his youth, together with his ever ready and generous impulses to do and dare for

the right, were never permitted to be swerved from their course by temporary discouragements, nor dampened by the chill frosts of time.

He heeded not the significant admonition of encroaching years, nor the ever increasing demands on his time and talents, which, like the ripple caused by the falling stone in the placid waters of the lake, spread from centre to circumference, only to finally break on the strand.

Near the close of life's journey, when passing the three-score milestone, he had assumed more duties and responsibilities than ever before, having among other pastoral duties introduced a bi-lingual service in his church—German in the morning and English at night, an arrangement deemed wise and necessary to supply the oncoming generations with the word of God in their native tongue.

During the twenty-three years of his pastoral activity at St. Matthew's Church in Baltimore, he organized three churches: Christ's Church, Locust Point; St. Peter's Chapel, on Federal Street near Gay, and St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Homestead on the Harford Road.

He also founded the German Evangelical Immigrant and Seamans' Home (Deutsches Evangelisches Emigranten- und Seemannsheim) in this city.

He devoted years of unremitting efforts to establish this Home on a permanent basis, the obstacles encountered at times seeming almost insurmountable.

Realizing, however, its necessity, he never wavered in his purpose until crowned with success.

It is a lasting monument of his humanitarian zeal and devotion in the interest and protection of German immigrants and sailors, and that, too, from a man who, since his 9th year—his arrival in America—to the day of his death had his being, life and associations almost exclusively among Germans, and yet was by birth and descent a Swiss, and as such had never put foot on German soil or territory.

When, in 1873, he went to Richmond, Virginia, to assume charge of the congregation there he was the only minister of his denomination in the Atlantic States, whilst today the

Atlantic District of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church numbers 45 congregations with as many ministers in charge.

For eleven years he was continuously president of the Atlantic District, eventually declining re-election.

At the time of his death he was Supreme Judge of the Ministerial Union of his Synod—the highest judicial body of the denomination.

Pastor Huber, apart from the many and exacting duties devolving upon him as pastor of the large and flourishing Congregation of St. Matthew's Church, manifested great and active interest in the sciences, and in sacred, natural and profane history.

For more than thirty years he devoted his leisure hours to the study and investigation of natural history, finding therein rest and recreation.

The field of micro-organisms was one of particular interest and pleasure.

He was a recognized authority on Diatoms and Radiolaria, having succeeded in making many highly important discoveries in this special field of science.

He also mounted and photographed the fossil diatoms and radiolaria for the reports of the Maryland Geological Survey.

This singular investigating turn of mind in the field of diatomic science, and to attempt, speculatively, to lift the mysterious veil of the past in nature, he was pleased to designate as his "hobby."

But, notwithstanding his natural predilection for scientific delving into the remote chambers of nature's storehouse, he never for a moment forgot that he was "Pastor Huber," nor the duties devolving upon him as such.

As a member of the "Microscopic Society of Johns Hopkins University" he contributed many highly interesting papers and exhibits of original research.

He was a member of "The Maryland Academy of Sciences," and the "Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis."

For many years, and up to the day of his death, he was actively interested as a member of the "Board of Directors"

of the German Society of Maryland (Die Deutsche Gesellschaft von Maryland, gegründet in 1783), the "German Orphan Asylum" (Allgemeines Deutsches Waisenhaus), and "The German Aged Peoples' Home (Deutsches Greisenheim).

As chairman of the Executive Committee of "The Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland (Gesellschaft für die Geschichte der Deutschen in Maryland), the duties of which he had for many years discharged with fidelity and ability, his absence has left a void that the ameliorating flight of Time alone can efface.

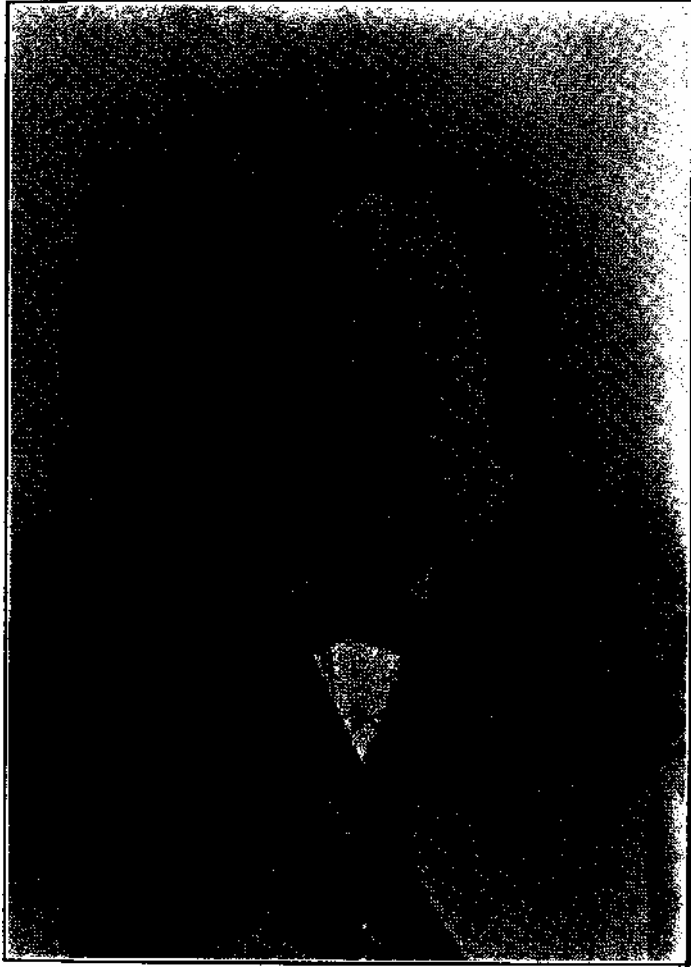
The Swiss Society (Schweizer-Verein) justly claimed him as its most distinguished and highly honored member.

The Book of Books—the Holy Bible—that constitutes the rule and guide of our race, and upon which "Pastor Huber" had built his triumphant faith, says: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

What, then, shall be said of him, who, in his conception and understanding of duty in the light and reasoning powers as given him by nature and nature's God, immolated himself a willing, yea, cheerful sacrifice on the altar of duty, whilst pursuing his tireless striving for the amelioration, uplifting and enlightenment of his fellow-beings?

What shall the harvest be for such a husbandman?

J. LEONARD HOFFMAN.



CHARLES W. SCHNEIDEREITH

Charles William Schneidereith.

Born in Elbing, Prussia, July 10, 1814, died in Baltimore, Md., June 1st, 1906, in the 92nd year of his age.

At a very tender age, in keeping with the custom of those days, Mr. Schneidereith was apprenticed in his native town to "The Art preservative of all Arts"—printing.

Completing his apprenticeship, and arriving at what was then termed "Wanderjähren"—years of travel and experience "in der Fremde"—an imperative requirement imposed at that time upon every newly fledged journeyman, whatever his calling, he, responsive to his high ideals and inspirations of the fires of youthful ambition, naturally turned his steps toward Leipzig, then known as one of the foremost publishing and printing centers in Germany, if not of all Europe.

Profiting by years of varied instructive experience in Leipzig and Minden, he accepted a flattering offer from a publishing house at Verviers, Belgium, where he soon gained the confidence and esteem of his employers to such a degree that he became for a number of years the manager of one of the largest establishments in the line of his profession throughout Belgium.

In 1849, then in the very prime of life, he carried out the long cherished plans of emigrating to "the land of the free"—the young republic of the Western Hemisphere—the land of liberty and promise and the mecca of the continuous stream of his countrymen.

After settling in Baltimore he identified himself with the "Baltimore Herald," a bi-weekly German paper, which, a short time thereafter was merged into the "Baltimore Wecker," published and edited by the late Carl Heinrich Schnauffer.

Later, in 1849, he courageously struck out for himself and established the best equipped and most favorably known German and English book and job printing house in the city, now being successfully conducted by his sons.

Later, in the "beginning of the 60's, he ventured into journalism by publishing a weekly paper with the euphonious title "Die Glocke am Sonntag," edited by Dr. Theo. Munder, the title of which was subsequently changed to "Der Leuchthurm," edited by Alexander Wolff, a prominent German-American lawyer of that day.

The Civil War, however, proved that the time for this undertaking was unpropitious, and it was discontinued. Prominent among the later publications are "Der Sinai," by Dr. David Einhorn; "Der Lutherische Kirchenfreund," a weekly published by the Lutheran Synod of the United States; "Der Freund Israels," published by Dr. P. Weber; "Mitteilungen des Deutsch-Amerikanischen Techniker Verbandes ;" Gemeindeblatt der Zionskirche in Baltimore, and the numerous and diversified publications, covering a period of over forty years, of the late Rev. Henry Scheib.

Among the best specimen of the printers' art ever produced in Baltimore were the prayerbooks by Dr. Benj. Szold and Dr. Henry Hochheimer.

For years the reports of "The German Society of Maryland" (1783) ; The German Orphan Asylum (Allgemeines Deutsches Waisenhaus); The German Aged Peoples' Home (Deutsches Greisenheim), together with the wants and necessities of everything in the range of the printer's art by the various German Corporations, Societies, Lodges, Churches, etc. have been published by this establishment.

At the time of his demise he was the oldest practical printer in Baltimore, both as to years and service, and with his singular purity of character and sturdy business acumen, he was an honored landmark, respected by all classes as a faithful exemplification of the gentleman of the old school, and a model citizen of the present.

Alexander H. Schulz.

Mr. Alexander H. Schulz, one of the oldest active members of this Society died July 5th, 1905, in the 77th year of his age.

Mr. Schulz was born in Jever, Germany, from whence he emigrated to America, arriving in Baltimore in September, 1850.

For many years he was one of the best known and most successful business men in the Eastern section (Fell's Point) of the city, especially in the shipping interests located there.

He was also well known and highly esteemed in the financial circles of the city, having for many years been president of the German Bank, and also of the German Fire Insurance Company.

During his long and busy career as merchant and financier, he was ever in sympathetic touch with all the leading organizations of his fellow-countrymen, being especially interested, among others, in the German Aged Peoples' Home (Greisenheim), the German Orphan Asylum, the German Society of Maryland, and Zion's (Scheib's) Church, in the latter of which he served as president of the vestry for many years.

