

UNDERCURRENTS OF GERMAN INFLUENCE IN MARYLAND

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The Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland celebrates tonight the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation. It is but natural to pause a moment and reflect upon what has been done before passing on to renewed endeavor. What has the Society been able to accomplish in the first quarter century of its existence? The answer can readily be given.

The Society has rescued from oblivion the names and records of noble pioneers in American history, it has searched for and discovered the traces, south of Mason and Dixon's line, of that sturdy Teutonic stock, which has contributed to the people of the United States more than one-quarter of their blood and no less to their economic and cultural development. To speak more specifically, the Society has shown that the economic foundation and commercial prosperity of the city of Baltimore was dependent, vastly and indispensably, upon German settlers, many of whom trekked from Pennsylvania, others came from over the sea, and were founders of families prominent in the annals of the city. The Society has called attention to the German pioneers of Western Maryland, in the Counties Frederick, Allegany, and Washington. Hagerstown, once the westernmost settlement, perpetuates the name of the original settler, Jonathan Hager, who held a seat in the Colonial Assembly of provincial Maryland.

As in Pennsylvania so in Western Maryland the German stock before the Revolutionary War founded the agricultural prosperity of the Commonwealth of Maryland. The Society has searched archives and church records, made available historical materials, and its reports and publications are to be found

in every library that makes any pretensions to storing adequately the sources of American history.

Certain monographs published by members, or under the auspices of the Society, are especially noteworthy, and first among these should be named that of the revered president of the Society, Mr. Louis P. Hennighausen, entitled "History of the German Society of Maryland." It is a documentary, unembellished account of the activities of a charitable institution, the "Deutsche Gesellschaft," extending through a period of over one hundred and twenty-five years. Founded primarily for the purpose of extending relief to the poor German immigrants landing at the port of Baltimore, the "Deutsche Gesellschaft" did not confine its attention to almsgiving, but twice in its history rose above local affairs to the defense of human rights and freedom against enslavement by powerful forces. Once this occurred in the eighteenth century and early nineteenth, when the Society made its fight against the evils of the Redemptionist system; the second time was within our own generation, when it vigorously opposed the brutal treatment of immigrants, German and others, by tyrannical oyster dredgers, who reduced their kidnapped laborers to a kind of peonage from which there was no escape except by death. A number of brave men, among whom was the president of this Society, with personal danger to themselves waged a war to the knife against this fiendish traffic and tyranny, and rested not until the offenders were struck down by the arm of the law.

Another noteworthy monograph was that of Hermann Schuricht, on the history of the German element in Virginia,

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published by the Society in 1900. While this contained the marks of rapid and pioneer work, it became the inspiration for a large number of excellent studies that soon appeared in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, as those of Wayland on the Germans in the Valley of Virginia, establishing beyond any doubt that the Germans were the first permanent settlers in the then westernmost part of Virginia, the Shenandoah Valley.

For the many positive results they have obtained, and for the spirit in which the work was undertaken, that of just pride in their racial stock and enthusiasm in their task, the founders and investigators of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland have earned the gratitude of coming generations, they have given a worthy example, which to imitate becomes the privilege of those who become members in the next quarter century. It remains to be seen whether they will bestir themselves and carry the work so ably begun by their fathers onward to a high standard of accomplishment.

In approaching the theme selected for tonight, "Undercurrents of German Influence in Maryland," a word of explanation is necessary. A stock such as the German in this country, rapidly assimilated in a population not essentially dissimilar in blood and aspirations, may be compared to a current in the sea. The rivers from all lands flow into this sea of population, some bring salt, some rich vegetable and mineral deposits, some bring the precious gold. All is absorbed and all becomes the property of the vast, limitless ocean. Yet the sea has currents that flow in many directions, some bring the icy waters from the north, others oppose the frigid flow with the heat of the torrid zone. To which of these can the German current be compared? It seems to me the German influence in the population is like the warm Gulf Stream, flowing for a time independently, meeting the cold stream from the north,

spreading out fanlike in the expanse, tempering the waters and producing a wonderful effect. Distant lands become habitable, human life starts instantaneously, prosperity reigns supreme wherever the current appears.

The question is often asked, can you sum up briefly what has been the German contribution in the history of the American people? My answer is, the German element has contributed four things, blood, brawn, brain, and buoyancy to the American stock. Each of these can be felt in the history of the American people. Their full significance will become more comprehensible through illustration.

First, it is blood which the Germans have contributed. A careful statistical estimate of the principal European stocks composing the American people, which I prepared for my book on the German element,* was based on the census of 1900. Bringing the calculation down to the present time, *i. e.*, using the census of 1910 as a basis, and taking account of all elements, my results are as follows:

Total white population in the United States in 1910..	.81,731,957	100 %
English (including Scotch and Welsh, about 3,000,000)	.24,750,000	30.3 %
German (including Dutch, about 3,000,000	21,600,000	26.4 %
I r i s h (including Catholic and Protestant)	15,250,000	18.6%
Scandinavian (Swedish, Norwegian, Danish)	4,000,000	4.9%
French (including Canadian French)	4,000,000	4.9%
Italian (mostly recent immigration)	2,500,000	3.1%

*The German Element in the United States, Boston, Houghton, Mifflin Co. 1909, Vol. II, p. 27.

Hebrew (one - half recent, Russian).	2,500,000	3.1%
Spanish (mostly Spanish - American)	2,000,000	2.5%
Austrian Slavs (Bohemian, Moravian, Slovak, etc.)	2,000,000	2.5%
Russian Slavs and Finns (one-tenth)	1,000,000	1.2%
Poles (many early in 19th century).	1,000,000	1.2%
Magyars (recent immigration)	700,000	.8%
Balkan Peninsula..	250,000	.3%
All others*.....	181,957	.2%

This table shows us all the main tributaries that have flowed into the sea of American population. The two largest streams are the English and the German, the first 30.3 per cent, and the second very little less, 26.4 per cent of the white population. The German element makes the Germanic stock predominate in the American people, since we have for the Germanic stock 67.6 per cent, for the Latin and Celtic 23.1 per cent, the Slavic 5 per cent, all others 4.3 per cent.

Does the population of Maryland contain a similar German tributary? The census of 1910 gave as the number of persons born in Germany who were resident in Maryland in the census year 36,652. Those of German parentage, including those born in Germany and those whose parents were born in Germany numbered 135,325. This amounts to 45.7 per cent of the total foreign stock of Maryland (296,012), and about 11 per cent of the total (1,295,346) population of Maryland. This represents the most recent immigration only, while Maryland's German blood is also of the older immigrations, going back into the eighteenth century. If the calculation included this, the German

blood in Maryland would probably be found in excess of the general average of 26.4 per cent.

The population of Baltimore contains a larger percentage of Germans than the counties. The large cities, especially the seaports, usually attract the immigrant, because of the greater opportunities they offer. The city of Baltimore in 1910 had 26,021 persons born in Germany, and 96,557 of German parentage. This was 45 per cent of the total number (211,913) of foreign parentage resident of the city, or about 17 per cent of the total population of Baltimore. If we should add to this the old immigrations, we should get about 40 per cent of the population of Baltimore as of German blood. In general it may be said the German contribution to the population of the whole state of Maryland is equal or above the general average for the country.

The contribution of blood was made also in another sense, namely in blood that was spilt on the battlefields of the nation. The Germans of Maryland were no exception to the rule. In fact in the earliest wars they appear to have contributed more than their just proportion. In the year 1776 Congress voted to establish a German regiment, four companies to be levied in Pennsylvania, four in Maryland. To put Maryland on the same basis as the more populous Pennsylvania seems to indicate that the Germans in Maryland were far more numerous than is generally supposed. Other indications of the large German population in the Colonial period are found in certain acts of the Assembly of Maryland, which ordered the laws to be printed also in the German language, so that all colonists might understand them. Another record is that of 1787, when the printer of Fredericktown was ordered by the House of Delegates to translate into the German language the proceedings of the Committee on Federal Constitution, and to print 300 copies to be equally distributed in Frederick, Washington, and Baltimore coun-

*This does not, of course, include the colored population, which in 1910 was as follows: negroes 9,827,763; Indians 265,683; Chinese 71,531; Japanese 72,157.

ties. The matter of the German population in this early period ought to be thoroughly looked into, perhaps the German population was just as large proportionately as in Pennsylvania, *i. e.*, one-third of the total number. In succeeding wars the Germans contributed their fair share. In the war of 1812 the names of Stricker and Armistead shone forth, while the name of Schley will be forever memorable in the naval history of the Spanish-American war.

The second contribution of the German element was brawn, *i. e.*, sound bodies capable and ready to do hard work. Probably the greatest achievement of the American people during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was to wrest a great wilderness from the clutch of a savage race and from the hostility of wild nature, and transform this vast area extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific into habitable land, capable of cultivation and productive of rich harvests. For this it was necessary to fell the forests, plow the land, build roads, construct bridges, and found cities. In this work, requiring physique, endurance, persistence, and skill, no other element did better work than the Germans. They were the type of permanent settler who achieves the lasting victory by building permanent homesteads. For two centuries they earned the reputation of being the most successful farmers in the United States. Were the German settlers of Maryland an exception to this rule? No; from the early decades of the eighteenth century they migrated from Pennsylvania, and being offered lands on liberal terms they put their spades into the ground on the banks of the Monocacy and founded the agricultural wealth of the colony, extending their settlements ever farther westward.

The contribution of brain is seen in the application of scientific method in manufacturing and in engineering. All those industries which required special training, as the chemical, the refining of foods (as sugar and salt), canning, brewing, the building of bridges, manufacture of musical and optical instru-

ments, printing and lithography, were well-nigh monopolized by German brains and energy. In these, Baltimore also had her quota, particularly in her German chemical works, her piano manufacturing, printing and lithographing, her great smoking tobacco factories, her canneries. There have also been noteworthy engineers. It is probably not known to many persons that the old harbor protections were designed by a man of German blood with the ancient German name of Wiegand. William Daniel Wiegand was born in Baltimore in 1822 and was educated first in the Zions-Schule before receiving his technical training. His father had come to America in 1810 from Thuringia. W. D. Wiegand was constructing engineer of the Vulcan works in South Baltimore between 1850-1860, and some notable harbor improvements were completed by his company during this period, such as the "Seven Foot Knoll Light House" in Chesapeake Bay. While engaged on the iron work furnished by his firm for the construction of Fort Carroll in the Patapsco River, he was associated with Robert E. Lee, destined to become commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces.

The most obvious influence of the German brain has been in educational matters. Here the influence has come in two ways, firstly through the immigrants themselves, and secondly through American students who studied in Germany. The average Pennsylvania German immigrant was a peasant in his home country, and peasants are not overfond of school. It must be admitted, therefore, that the ordinary German farmer of the eighteenth century was not above his surroundings in learning. Still he was not below the existing level either, and there were instances, such as those of Christoph Sauer, who printed the first complete Bible in America; of Henry Miller, the printer of the Continental Congress; of Christopher Dock, the founder of a model school; and above all, Franz Daniel Pastorius, founder of Germantown, where individuals rose not alone above their class, but outranked their con-

temporaries in scholarship. I am told there were printers and publishers in Fredericktown in the eighteenth century and early nineteenth, and there were some also in Baltimore. This is a most promising field for investigation.

But while we must admit that the Pennsylvania Germans as a whole were better farmers than scholars, Pastorius himself regrets the disadvantage of being a scholar when the farmer or weaver is of greater service, there were many German settlers of a later day who reversed the type. These were the Latin farmers, who knew more Latin than was good for farming; they were the refugees of the revolutionary periods, before 1830, and after 1848. When they were wise, they left farming to the German peasant, and became founders of newspapers, musical societies, and schools. Their private schools were of a higher standard than the public schools around them, and of these Baltimore had quite a number. Their influence on the development of educational standards was enormous. They not only educated boys and girls destined to become influential in their community, but their success, due to better methods, spurred on the public schools to greater efforts. I refer to a group of private German schools, including the Zions-Schule, Knapp, the Wacker-Schule, and the Reinhardt-Schule for girls.

It was about 1870 when they were at the prime of their influence.* The Zions-Schule, incorporated in 1836, at this time had over 800 pupils, with sixteen teachers, drawing salaries of over \$14,000 annually. Under the direction of Pastor Scheib, and with the assistance of an able staff of teachers, it undoubtedly introduced better methods of teaching than existed in the public schools. Learning by rote, the memorizing of inferior text-books, was replaced by "*Anschauungsunterricht*," and the training of young minds to think independently. A large quantity of charts, instruments, stuffed birds

and animals, museum collections and laboratory apparatus added to the interest and efficiency of the teaching of natural science. The teaching at the public schools at this time was mechanical, and the equipment was inadequate. The Knapp-Schule, founded in 1853, had about 700 pupils in its best period. The Wacker-Schule, founded in South Baltimore in 1851, had about 400 pupils in 1870. Besides these there was the Diesterweg-Institut in East Baltimore with an attendance of about 250. Then there were a large number of German Catholic Schools, the Alfonsus, St. Johannes, and others, numbering about 600 pupils. Two good German schools existed for girls, the Reinhardt-Schule, founded in 1861, which, like the Zions-Schule, offered also a higher curriculum; and the Küster-Schule. It is estimated that in 1870 the total number of pupils in attendance in the German schools was over 5,000. Most of the pupils, to be sure, were of German blood, but many American families saw the advantage of sending their children to the German private schools, particularly was this true of the girls' schools. For about twenty years their influence continued at the best. By about 1890 the public schools had improved, they gave good instruction free of all tuition fees, established also several bilingual German-English branches, and thereby cut at the roots of the German private schools of Baltimore. Yet their usefulness in the educational history of Baltimore ought not to be forgotten, and might furnish the subject for a most valuable and attractive study by the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland. Another interesting chapter is the history of the Tome's School at Port Deposit, now one of the best preparatory schools for boys in the country. Mr. Tome belonged to that German stock which migrated from Pennsylvania to settle in Maryland. The materials for a biographical sketch of Jacob Tome, the founder, could still be obtained with ease at present.

The most striking German influence

*Confer. Der Deutsche Pionier, Vol. II, pp. 204ff. Also "The German Element in the United States," Vol. II, pp. 241-245.

in the history of education in Baltimore, an event of national importance, was the foundation of the Johns Hopkins University in 1876. It was a German influence brought into America by an American, not a German. The great work of President Gilman is known to us all. What he did was to transplant the German University idea upon American soil. The emphasis was laid upon graduate work, investigation, the pursuit of truth for its own sake; the University's motto became: "The truth will make you free." The students and professors alike were to be a body of research workers, the students were not to be conspicuous in numbers, but were to be a picked lot, ripened by a fore-going college course, before which they might not enter the university proper, *i. e.*, the graduate department. Almost all of the earlier faculty members of the Johns Hopkins University had taken their doctor's degrees at German Universities, Gildersleeve, Remsen, Adams, Morse, Haupt, Wood, Warren, Ely, Renouf and Williams. At the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration in 1901, the presidents of Harvard, Yale and Michigan alike yielded to Johns Hopkins University the crown for her pioneer work in establishing graduate work upon a firm foundation in the United States. President Eliot's words were: "The creation of a school of graduate studies, which lifted every other university in the country, forced them to put their strength into the development of their graduate departments, to develop the spirit of independent scientific research in every department of human knowledge." James B. Angell, the veteran president of Michigan, called attention to the same feature; he spoke of men and not of buildings as making a university, and characterized the Johns Hopkins not as a big, but as a great university. Now at this celebration, which I attended as a delegate from another university, no mention was ever made, even by implication, that this university idea was derived directly from Germany, yet emphasis was laid on statistics showing that the number of American students

attending German universities had decreased. Was it too obvious to mention?—for no fair-minded person could dispute for one moment that the American postgraduate university as initiated by Johns Hopkins and adopted successively by every leading American university was a German importation. The principle that the best teacher is the investigator, not the mere trainer, not the person that forces facts down the throats of unwilling pupils, this is not the traditional American but the German method of higher education, in fact this German university idea, has a hard struggle for recognition in most parts of the country even at the present day. As a graduate of Johns Hopkins, and a native of Baltimore, I am happy to record that Johns Hopkins has remained true to her ideals, and she showed it again when an undergraduate degree was required for admission to the medical school. Very regrettable it is, that the same standard of admission was not adopted for the technical school recently established. The University of Chicago has been more generous in its acknowledgment of German influence on the graduate school. At the fiftieth convocation, March 22, 1904, a group of representative German professors were invited and honored by the University of Chicago, and a celebration instituted which was called "Recognition of the Indebtedness of American Universities to the Ideals of German Scholarship."

The Kindergarten is the lowest rung of the educational ladder. This is also a German institution founded by the friend of children, Friedrich Fröbel. German ladies in Baltimore have founded Kindergartens and have been particularly active in the social service of the free Kindergarten in poor districts of the city. This is also a subject worthy of investigation and report in this Society.

A fourth contribution of the Germans in America is what I choose to call buoyancy. It is exhibited in the joy of living, and in the love of music and art. European travelers in the United States

during the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century were appalled by the gravity, melancholy and monotony of American social life. Mrs. Trollope, returning to England after four years' residence in America (1827-31), wrote that she had never seen a population so totally divested of gayety, and she quotes a German woman as saying: "They do not love music and they never amuse themselves, and their hearts are not warm, at least they do not seem so to strangers; and they have no ease, no forgetfulness of care and of business, no, not for a moment." Conditions were undoubtedly better in the South than in some other sections of the country, but even there a change has been wrought, and in this the German immigrations that came after 1848 have played an important role. Old residents of Maryland still remember that Christmas was at one time not regarded as a principal festival, the giving of gifts, the cheer-bringing Christmas tree and the toys for the children did not form a bright spot in the life of every child young and old. New Year's day, according to the French custom, was then the main festival, and the egg-nog drunk was perhaps the climax of the day and season. The Germans made of Christmas the joyful, merry, kindly, bountiful epoch in the year, when peace and good will are impressed most deeply on the hearts of all mankind. From the earliest period also they were fond of frolics, "Folksfeste," and joined in every local celebration with vim and gusto. Their singing societies, orchestral clubs, and Turnvereine supported and enhanced many a local and national festival. The Germans of Baltimore were true to their national traits. The German "Liederkrantz" was the earliest but one of the Männerchöre in the country (the Philadelphia Männerchor was founded one year before, in 1836), and the first joint concert of these two societies may be looked upon as the forerunner of the great triennial musical festivals of succeeding years. While Baltimore has not been the center of German musical influences, still in the manufacture of musical instru-

ments Baltimore has made a splendid record, and the history of this industry should be duly written down. The German music master, and the teacher of drawing and painting, who brought the love of his art into American homes, has played a wonderful part in the uplift of the American people. His work was not one of adequate rewards, and fame rested not upon his labors, but his service was unspeakably great. There were many such teachers in Maryland.

The revival of the classical style in American sculpture found one of its best representatives in a Maryland boy of German descent—William H. Rinehart. The grace and purity of his work lend distinction to the early history of American art, and a rare artistic charm to the city of Baltimore, where his works can best be studied. Rinehart's father was a German farmer in Carroll county. An accident, the opening of a quarry in the neighborhood, gave the boy a chance to try himself at stone-cutting, which was far more to his liking than farming. Removing to Baltimore, he plied his trade ten to twelve hours a day, and every night spent several hours at his favorite studies in the Maryland Institute. Mr. W. S. Walters took an interest in him, and enabled him, to take a trip to Italy. There he learned the art of Canova. He spent most of his life in Italy, for at that time America was no place for sculptors whose conceptions dwelt in the realm of the classical and the nude. Rinehart remembered his early struggles, and wishing to aid young sculptors who might be handicapped as he had been through the lack of means, he founded a scholarship which bears his name at the Maryland Institute. This Rinehart scholarship has since then been of real service to a number of most promising young sculptors, who were enabled to spend several years of study in Italy on this foundation.

The Maryland Institute cannot be named without the mention of Professor Otto Fuchs, the director of the institution for more than twenty years, who

raised the standard of the school to one of first class efficiency. Otto Fuchs was born in Prussia, and came to America at the age of twelve, in 1840. He studied civil engineering, and was long a teacher at the Cooper Institute in New York, subsequently draftsman in the United States Coast Survey, and during the Civil War, under the directions of Ericsson, executed the plans for the first monitor. He was subsequently director of the State Normal Art School in Boston, and in 1883 accepted the appointment of director of the Maryland Institute. When Professor Fuchs took charge, the school had about 250 pupils; under his guidance the number grew to 1400. Hans Schuler was one of his pupils and prize winners. When Baltimore was burned in 1904, the Maryland Institute's art rooms and entire collection of models were totally destroyed. The director was not disheartened; he rose to the occasion and started at once to gather subscriptions for a greater art school, a modern building in a better location, with an improved equipment and a larger endowment. While carrying out this great purpose he undermined his health, but the certainty of success comforted him upon his death-bed. The General Assembly of Maryland conferred upon him the unusual honor of memorial resolutions, recognizing him as a public servant and benefactor.

In conclusion I wish to say a word in regard to what might still be done by the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland, in emulation of what has been done in the past. The work is by no means finished. A new epoch ought to be initiated after these several years of quiescence. The work should be undertaken in a scientific spirit, without ever an attempt to overestimate or glorify unduly achievements of the past, but to give them their just and accurate tribute and his-

torical setting. The archives of German churches in Baltimore and the counties of Maryland, the records of singing societies and of schools, of Turnvereine and of various social clubs, should be thoroughly searched, and whatever can be brought to light should be rescued while still it can. Some interesting studies are now being made on the Germans in Catonsville,* and I am sure that any amount of good material lies concealed in unsuspected places. For instance, a short time ago a resident in Baltimore county called my attention to a place called "Soldier's Delight." This, he told me on good authority† was a corruption of "Söller's Delight." A migratory German, coming from the Susquehanna Valley, was struck by the similarity in character of a stretch of land on the northern branch of the Patapsco River, to his home "Frieschen" near Mt. Meissner in Hessen (east of Cassel). He bought the 2,000-acre tract of what proved to be poor land. Some chrome was found there, but not as abundantly as scrub oaks and beautiful wild flowers. Nevertheless he loved it. The contiguous better land was owned by old American families‡ who wondered at the fancy of Söller and his persistence in retaining it, to eke out a poor living there. Knowing how he liked it, they called it Söller's Delight. The name gradually suffered corruption, and now it appears as Soldier's Delight on all maps, and curiously enough a legend sprang up that Soldier's Delight had been the scene of an encampment of white soldiers while making a stand against the Indians.

The subject of the extent and importance of the German settlements in Western Maryland during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries has scarcely been touched. These sturdy farmers of Frederick and Washington Counties were staunch defenders of

*Catonsville Biographies," by George C. Keidel, Assistant Librarian, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

†Dr. Thomas C. Worthington, who died in 1897 at about 75 years of age, but who always retained an excellent memory, is the authority for the story of the origin of "Soldier's Delight." The name Söller survives among descendants who spell their names variously, as Söllers, Sellers, or Soellers. My first informant was Mr. Charles Lieberknecht, of Baltimore county.

‡The Baseman, Bennett, and Worthington families.

American liberty against the Tories in 1775, as the Englishman Smyth found out to his sorrow.* They made their district a granary, they had a famous glass factory, they established printing presses, schools, and churches, which undoubtedly contain valuable records not yet thoroughly exploited for historical purposes. Studies such as that on the history of the Know-nothing Party in Maryland,† point the way to valuable contributions. In this connection be it remembered that the story has never been written of the independent German newspaper called "Der Wecker," edited by the able Carl Heinrich Schnauffer, succeeded in 1854 by Franz Sigel and Wilhelm Rapp, the first and for some time the only newspaper in Maryland that dared to hold up the standard of the new Republican party.

The history of the Turner organizations in Baltimore during the epoch of mobs and fighting fire-engine companies, can no doubt be found in the contemporary German and English newspapers of 1850-65. Perhaps the Turnvereine of Baltimore have preserved their records. The files of the "Deutscher Correspondent" and of other German newspapers in Baltimore, I am sure, will reveal much interesting historical material, many sidelights on manners and customs, especially upon the struggle the German element was obliged to make ever and ever again against nativism. The history of the industries of Baltimore in which Germans have been influential, including

the shipping, should be written; the beginnings have been made.‡ The obituary record of leading German and German-American citizens of Baltimore and Maryland has not been kept up by this Society. This is really a first duty, as well as a privilege, that ought not be neglected. Some time in the future there may be published a cyclopedia of prominent Germans and men of German blood in the United States. The obituary records of the German historical societies in various parts of the country can aid such a work enormously by keeping up very carefully their obituary records, and by preparing biographical sketches of men prominent in the past.

The Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland needs active workers and a new start. There is much to be done, no lack of opportunity. The example of the past twenty-five years of the Society's work can furnish inspiration for the next quarter century. The old guard have done well, and the new should take up the burden. Especially is this desirable in epochs when nativism and narrow prejudices rule, and people of German blood are by the force of circumstances brought together more closely in a bond of sympathy and understanding. It becomes all the more important that the records of their stock be carefully kept for the benefit of succeeding generations as an evidence of their work and their worth in the upbuilding of the American nation.

*See Smyth's Tour, Vol. II, p. 274 ff. (London edition, 1784.)

†By L. F. Schmeckebier. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Baltimore, April-May, 1899.

‡See the good pioneer articles of Edward F. Leyh and Charles F. Raddatz in the Publications of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland.

