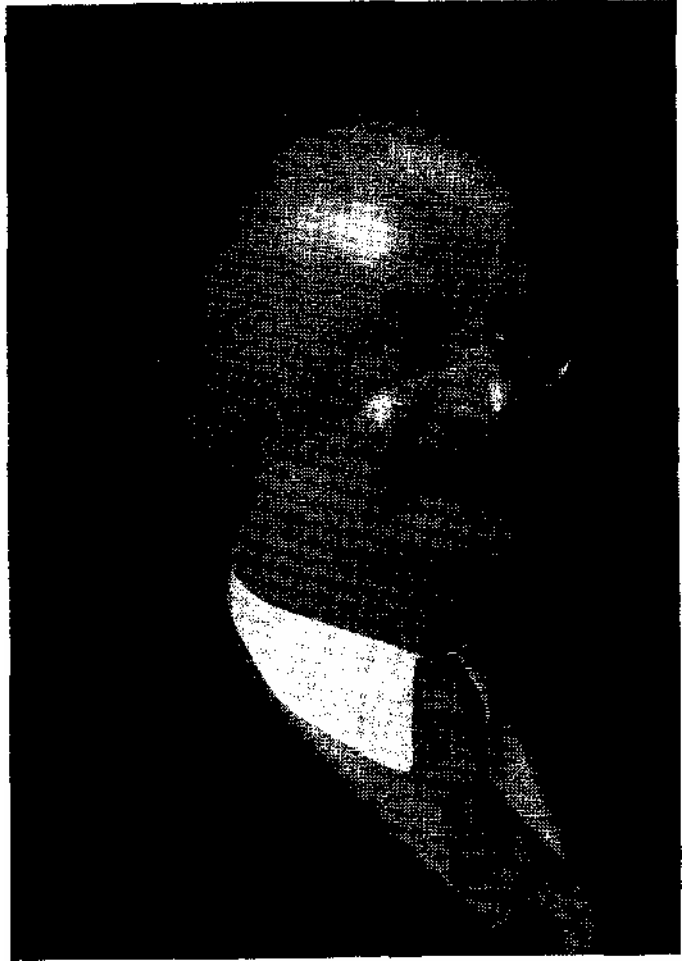




LOUIS DOHME



PROFESSOR PAUL HAUPT

IN MEMORIAM

PHILIP AUGUST ALBRECHT. Born in Warnfried an der Werra, Kurhessen, on November 13th, 1842, he died in Baltimore on April 10th, 1909.

With his parents, he came to America in 1847. He was educated at Knapp's Institute. For many years he was engaged in the tobacco export business. He had an extensive library, was a philatelist and collector of coins. In 1897 he published a dissertation entitled "Astronomical Doctrines presented in New Aspects."

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LOUIS P. DIETERICH. Born in Lich, Germany, he died in Baltimore on November 15th, 1922, in his 81st year. His very appearance marked him as a man of unusual character. An artist of reputation, particularly in portraiture, he was also a musician of fine sensibility and endowed with a wonderfully rich voice which held unbroken to the last. For over fifty years he was an active member of the Harmonie Singing Society. Proud of his race, he was true to its traditions even in the frenzied days that marked our unwarranted interference in European affairs.

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JUDGE JOHN J. DOBLER. On Friday, September 21st, 1923, in the Superior Court Room, memorial services were held in honor of the memory of John J. Dobler. The large room was filled.

John J. Dobler was born in Baltimore on June 6th, 1852. At the age of sixteen, he was graduated from the Baltimore City College with the class of 1868. He was the valedictorian of his class, his oration having for its subject "Life Purposes," so typical of the man as we later knew him.

Upon his graduation he secured employment in the library of the Peabody Institute; subsequently he took up the study of law and was graduated, at the age of twenty, from the University of

Maryland, in the class of 1872, his standing being first. He was required by the law to wait a year before being admitted to the bar.

He was elected to the bench in 1894. On June 2nd, 1922, a few days before he was seventy, he retired. The Legislature of 1922 wished to extend his time; and in this desire most earnestly united the Bench, the Bar, and the public; but Judge Dobler refused to permit such action as he had always cherished the thought of actual retirement and ease at that period of his life. His sincere desire was that no action should be taken; but he could not prevent the Legislature from passing a resolution of commendation and esteem.

Judge Dobler was of German descent. In 1922 he acted as treasurer of the "Drive" to secure the sum of \$250,000 for the General German Orphan Home at Catonsville.

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LOUIS DOHME. Mr. Louis Dohme was born in Oberkirchen, Prussia, July 6th, 1837, died December 10th, 1911.

Mr. Dohme can justly be classified among the founders of this society, having been one of the twenty-three that became members on March 16th, 1886,—the first meeting following the permanent organization of the Society, February 16th, 1886.

At a very youthful age, and shortly after his arrival in Baltimore from Germany, he was apprenticed to the late A. P. Sharp, then in the retail drug business. By dint of close application, indomitable perseverance and study, he mastered both the drug business and the English language, so that in 1860, when but twenty-three years of age, the firm of Sharp & Dohme was formed.

On the retirement of Mr. Sharp in 1885, Mr. Louis Dohme became the active head and general manager of the firm, the duties of which he discharged with such singular ability and success that at the time of his demise, as presi-

dent of the corporation of Sharp & Dohme, Manufacturing Chemists, he had achieved for the company a world-wide reputation.

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FREDERICK W. FELDNER. Born in Baltimore, June 11th, 1865, he, together with his wife, daughter, son-in-law and chauffeur, was killed when crossing a railroad track near Cape May, New Jersey, on August 9th, 1910.

Though of humble parentage and poor circumstances, he had great energy and ability, and through his own efforts succeeded in obtaining a college education and became a successful member of the Baltimore Bar.

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EDGAR HILARY GANS. Born in Harrisburg, Pa., November 4th, 1856, died September 20th, 1914. In 1870 he came to Baltimore with his parents and here spent the remainder of his life. He graduated at the head of his class in the Baltimore City College and also led his class in the law school of the University of Maryland. He was admitted to the Bar in 1877 and three years afterward was appointed deputy state's attorney, which position he held until 1888.

In 1883 he became a lecturer on criminal and testamentary law in the University of Maryland. His erudition and ability marked him as a leader of the Maryland Bar.

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JOHN F. GONTRUM, lawyer and poet, was born in Baltimore county, February 16, 1857, and died there December 27, 1909. Both his father and mother came to America from Germany with their parents at an early age. As a boy, he attended the German-Lutheran Parochial School, taught by Edward F. Leyh, the well-known German-American poet. Later, he attended Knapp's German-English School,

Bethel Academy in Virginia, and St. John's College at Annapolis. Upon his graduation from the latter institution in 1878, he took up the study of law and was admitted to its practice in 1880.

Of the poems which he contributed to various periodicals from time to time throughout his life, the best known are Fort McHenry, Poe, and the Old Bridle Path. These have been quoted on occasions of a public nature and included in a number of anthologies of verse. Fort McHenry, by its exalted tone of patriotism, was instrumental in molding the sentiment that finally brought about the conversion of the old fortress into a national shrine. The poem, Poe, was written in 1909, a few months before the author's death, in indignation at the judges' action in refusing to admit Edgar Allan Poe to the so-called Hall of Fame. Its inspired beauty and power of imagination make it a really important addition to American literature. The Old Bridle Path is a pastoral of great charm. The picture which it portrays of the woods and fields of the author's youth is pervaded by a tone of regret and mild melancholy.

Poems, by John F. Gontrum, were published in 1910.

A. v. WYZECKI.

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PROFESSOR PAUL HAUPT. Born at Görlitz in Silesia, November 25th, 1858, the scion of an old and well-known Protestant family, Paul Haupt received an excellent education and early exhibited signs of unusual brilliancy. While very young he took up the study of Hebrew. Graduating from the Gymnasium Augustum in Görlitz, he spent two years at Leipzig and in 1878 received his doctorate in Semitic Languages with high honors.

Haupt's maiden book, *Die sumerischen Familiengesetze*, was an epoch-making production. For the first time Sumerian and Assyrian phonology and morphology were studied from the standpoint of the modern scientific philologist.

After receiving his doctorate Haupt spent some time studying in the British Museum. The fruits of this work resulted later in the publication of his *Akkadische und sumerische Keilschrifttexte*. This was the first volume in the great series of the *Assyriologische Bibliothek*, edited from the beginning by Dielitsch and Haupt. In 1880, he habitated himself as a *Privatdocent* for Assyriology in the University of Göttingen. He early became the foremost authority on the Sumerian language.

Thanks to the discernment of its first president, Daniel Coit Gilman, Haupt, before he had reached the age of twenty-five years, was appointed Professor of Semitic Languages in Johns Hopkins University.

Many and various were the works that freely flowed from his pen. Of his influence it was said (W. F. Albright in Paul Haupt Anniversary Volume) : "Professor Haupt's influence, both as a scholar and as a teacher, upon American Biblical and Semitic studies, has been great. When he came to America in 1883 to found the Oriental Seminary of Johns Hopkins University, there was not a single trained Semitic philologist of the modern school available in American Universities, and there was practically no original Semitic research in this country."

There were few subjects, academic, aesthetic or journalistic, in which he was not interested, and with his vast Semitological erudition be combined a wide information in such fields as Germanic philology, English literature, music and medicine."

He died on December 15th, 1926.

*

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER HOMER. Born in Baltimore, November 1st, 1847, he received his preparatory education at Scheib's School, afterward matriculating at the University of Georgetown, graduating therefrom in 1867 with the degree of A. B., later receiving that of Master of Arts. He began his commercial career as a salesman, afterward

establishing the firm of Foss and Homer, which was dissolved in 1880. He then entered the financial field.

In 1878 he was elected a director of the Second National Bank, advancing in time to its presidency. In 1897 he became president of the Baltimore Clearing House, which position he held until 1911, when he declined a re-election. He was also vice-president of the Savings Bank of Baltimore and of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company. He was chairman of the committee which drafted the so-called "Baltimore Plan" for the creation of a safe and elastic currency, which received the unanimous endorsement of the American Bankers Association in convention of 1894. He was President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Currency Association of Maryland, from its formation in 1909 until his resignation in 1914.

Public spirited in a high degree, he was active in all matters affecting the common welfare, yet withal never partisan in affairs political. For years he was a director of the General German Orphans Home.

He died on September 13th, 1914, at Bremen, Germany.

*

CHARLES C. HOMER, JR. Born in Baltimore, October 15th, 1870, as the eldest son of Charles Christopher and Frances M. (Holthaus) Homer, died on March 9, 1922.

He attended Zion School, Loyola College, and the Law School of the University of Maryland. He practiced law for a number of years. In 1896 he was elected a Vice-President of the Second National Bank of Baltimore, later succeeding his father as President thereof. At the time of his death he was President of the Savings Bank of Baltimore and was a Past Grand Master of the Masons of Maryland.

He was also a director of the General German Orphans Home, succeeding his father in this office.

LOUIS PAUL HENNIGHAUSEN. A founder of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland, and its President from 1901 to 1906.

Born December 18th, 1840, in Fulda, Prussia, son of Heinrich Johann and Marie (Schulz) Hennighausen. The father was an officer in the Prussian army.

Their son acquired what was equivalent to an excellent academical education in the schools at Hersfeld, Prussia. He also had the advantage of private tutors who instructed him in English, French, drawing, and the commercial branches. In his fifteenth year he came to Baltimore, which was destined to be the scene of his life's labor and successes. Obtaining a clerkship, he gave his spare time to study and attended a night school.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was in Richmond; though persistently urged to cast his lot with the Confederacy he refused and returned to Washington, where he took a clerkship in Willard's Hotel. Here he joined a militia rifle company, which entered the service of the United States as Company A, 8th Battalion, District of Columbia Volunteers, April 11th, 1861, for a term of three months in guarding the Potomac River. In August of the same year he joined the Forty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers, for three years, as second lieutenant, and in 1862 was promoted to first lieutenant. He was engaged in the siege of Fort Pulaski, Georgia; the operations about Charleston, South Carolina, and in the Peninsula Campaign. He commanded his company in the battle of Secessionville, James Island, South Carolina. Contracting the swamp fever he was compelled to resign after a service of two years and when further promotion was open to him.

After a brief sojourn in Baltimore he went to Washington where he accepted a position as a teacher in a private school, giving his spare time to the study of law. Afterward he entered the Maryland Law School, from which

he graduated, and was admitted to the Bar in Baltimore in March, 1868.

He followed his professional career with marked success until his end. Though a Republican in political affiliation, he was at all times independent in his course and action, supporting those candidates and measures that were best calculated to promote the welfare of the people and the state.

He was a man kind and benevolently inclined and actively engaged in many charitable works. From 1887 to 1913 he was president of the German Society of Maryland, and for many years president of the General German Aged Home, of which he was a charter member.

He devoted much of his leisure to historical research and as President and member of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland contributed many interesting and meritorious articles to its publications. Probably his most important work was the story of the German Society in Maryland. So diversified were his interests and activities that at one time he held membership in no less than twenty-four societies.

He died at his home in Towson on February 2nd, 1918.

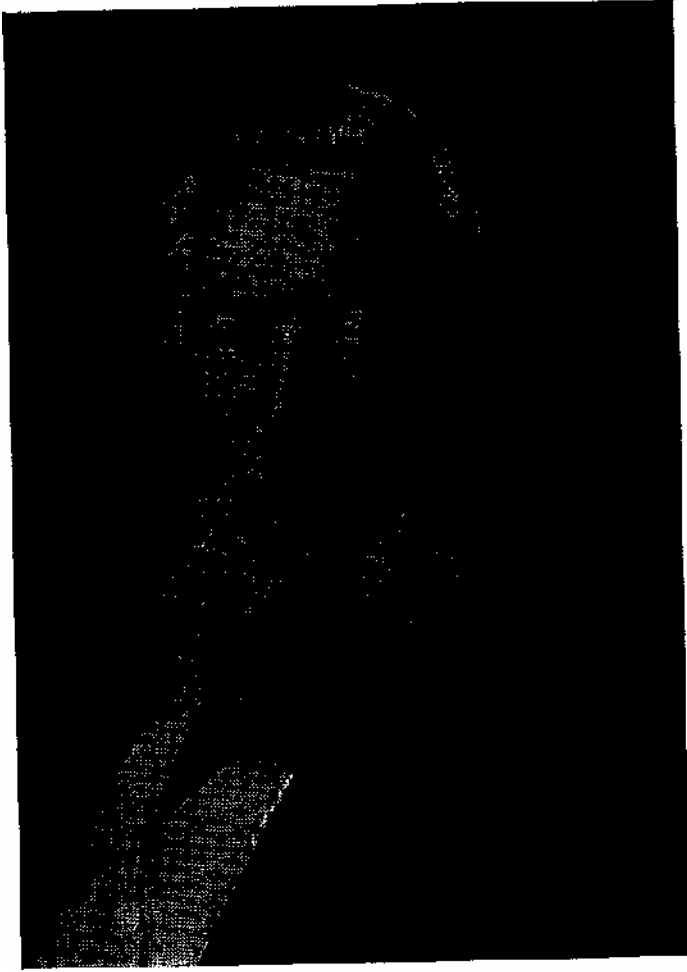
At the meeting of this Society following his death the following memorial was ordered to be spread upon its minutes:

THIS LEAF IS DEDICATED TO THE
MEMORY OF OUR LATE
PRESIDENT

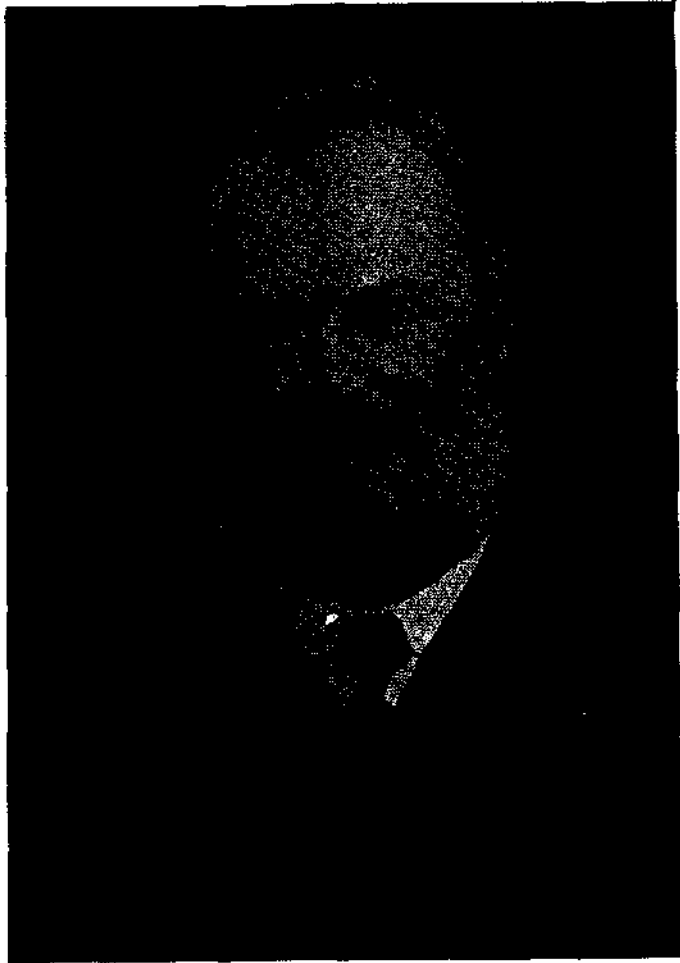
LOUIS P. HENNIGHAUSEN

A FOUNDER OF THE
SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF THE
GERMANS IN MARYLAND

Who, during the many years of his useful labor in the profession of law, yet found time to devote to benevolence and the aid of his fellow-men.



LOUIS P. HENNIGHAUSEN



LOUIS HOFFMANN

Who, proud of his race, versed in its tongue and traditions, was moved thereby to bring forth out of the forgotten past the story of the work and activity of those who had come from the German Fatherland, and in field and farm, in mart and workshop, in peace and war, had given of their labor, their ken, and their blood to the upbuilding and glory of America.

Who, himself, as a young man, full of high resolve and the ideals of liberty, had borne arms for the abolition of slavery and the preservation of this Nation's unity; and later, in time of peace, actively participated in those civic duties which make for the preservation of freedom and the progress and enlightenment of the commonalty.

Who, in the fullness of years, never abated his activity in the manifold interests that encompassed his days. Of a cheerful disposition, impartial in thought and considerate in feeling, Louis P. Hennighausen fairly judged his fellows and associates, and, departing, left to them a memory respected and cherished.

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LOUIS HOFFMANN, born in Augsburg, May 29th, 1859, he died in Baltimore, February 26th, 1925. He died of pneumonia brought on by exposure in the blizzard of January 3rd.

He was of that group of men who in modest circumstances, by the example of their lives, impress upon their fellows a feeling of respect and admiration of and for the qualities and character of the race from which they sprang.

Though in the main self-taught, he was a man of gifted tongue and versed in literature, which, with his genial grace, classed him as a man of culture.

He came to this country a lad of twelve years and his early days were marked by hardship and privation. His energy was superior to his employments and he progressed until he ultimately engaged in the importing busi-

ness. This prospered until the adoption of a heavy tariff made it unprofitable.

In the meantime he had been elected a member of the City Council, this in a ward overwhelmingly Democratic and he a Republican—a strong tribute to his personal popularity. After his term expired he was appointed a Commissioner for Opening Streets, in which office he served some four years. For a short period thereafter, he served in the Immigration Bureau as interpreter, from which position he was advanced to inspector and thereafter he became Assistant Commissioner, which responsible position he held until his death.

In this office his humane spirit found full expression. Never a poor immigrant or stowaway, regardless of his origin, but found in Mr. Hoffmann one who understood and sympathizingly helped him in his plight; through his example and contact, the Port of Entry in Baltimore never assumed the hardness and terror that characterized and made other ports so dreaded.

Of an independent nature at a time when politics were much perturbed and measures were often weighed more for their political effect than for the public welfare, he was honest and fearless, and so won the confidence and approbation of his constituents in full.

An ardent advocate of sound bodily development, he introduced and had passed the ordinance making physical education a part of the public school curriculum.

From his early boyhood to his last days he was active as a member of the Turnverein Vorwaerts, which he had helped to build up and make a center of bodily and cultural development of the Germans of Baltimore.

The virtues and good qualities so strong in him and which made him a conscientious citizen and worthy American, were the heritage of his German blood.

PASTOR HOFMANN. On Friday, May 18th, 1928, while standing in front of the altar of Zion Church engaged with his confirmation class, Pastor Hofmann was stricken, and though at once taken to a hospital, died early Saturday the 19th of May, without having regained consciousness.

Of him the *Baltimore Sun* editorially said:

"Zion Lutheran Church has long stood as a dominating religious feature in the very center of Baltimore's business life, a sort of spiritual fortress challenging human evil, inspiring human good. Like St. Paul's Episcopal Church, it has been a part of older Baltimore, and, like St. Paul's, it has stood steadfast and unperturbed amid all the material changes around it. Associated intimately with the best and most influential German elements of Baltimore's population, its clergy and its congregation have always held a unique place in the respect and warm regard of every other part of the community. Therefore, in the death of Rev. Dr. Julius K. Hofmann we do not think of the passing of a Lutheran minister but of the loss of a religious leader, who belonged as much to all Baltimore as to his particular denomination.

"A German by birth, he adopted Baltimore in all sincerity and truth and never faltered in his allegiance to this city and this country even in those four years which tried the souls of our foreign-born sons as no other four years in our history has done. And it was not that he loved Germany less but that he loved honor and loyalty more.

"No sensationalist, no spectacular preacher, he walked in the old paths; he remained true to the old creeds. He could do no other. For him there was no other. The world might rock around him, but it could not shake him.

"A most admirable specimen of the German mind and character at its best. And what amazing mental grasp, what astounding mental achievements—master of fourteen languages, author of ed-

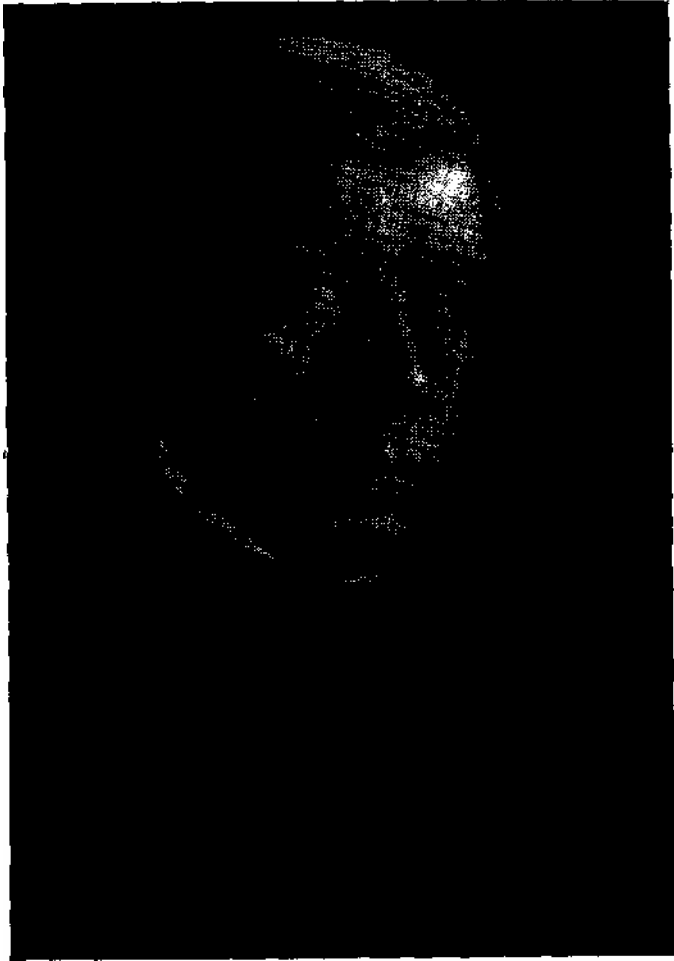
ucational and religious works sufficient to fill a small library—he carried on the routine work of his church almost without a break, and died, as he would have wished, with the sword of the spirit in his hand, with the word of truth on his lips.

"All this is to measure him in ordinary human terms. What describes him better than anything else is the title bestowed on him by love—that of "Pastor" Hofmann. He was a pastor, the guide and friend of thousands in and outside of Zion Church. May Germany send us many more like him. Of such is not only the kingdom of Heaven but the good will and happiness of earth."

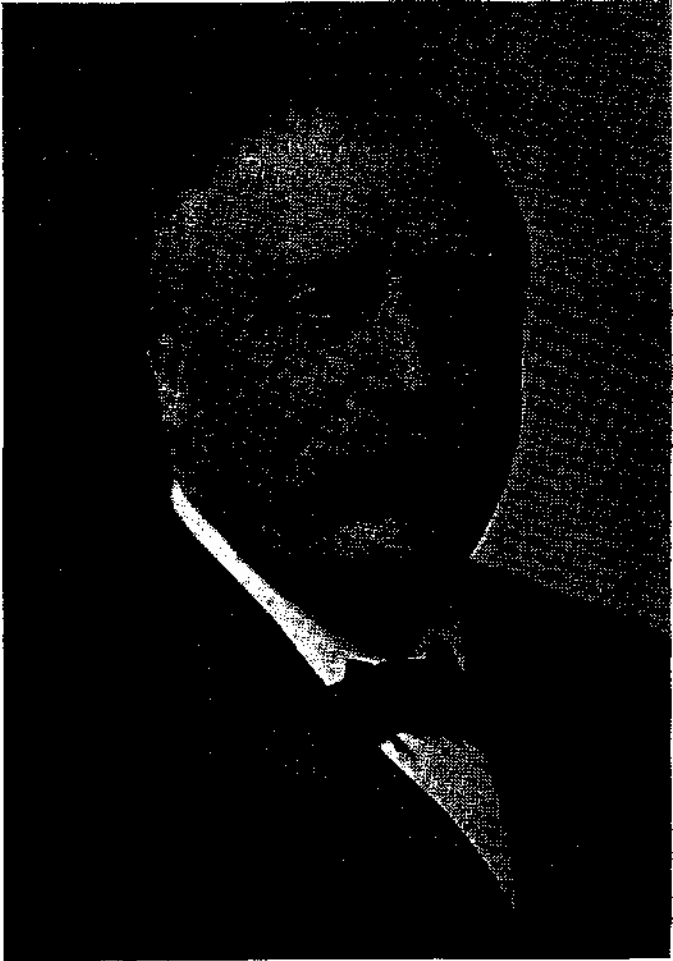
Julius Kayser Hofmann was born on April 9th, 1865, in Friedberg, Upper Hesse. His father was a fencing master attached to the Grandducal Hessian Infantry Regiment "Kaiser Wilhelm." Young Hofmann received a good education. He studied theology at the University of Giessen. In 1889 he received a call to act as assistant to Pastor Scheib, preacher at Zion Church. Always active, he founded the Young People's Society, an association for the study of classical church music, a Sunday school library, and edited and issued a church bulletin. In 1890 he returned to Europe and there married Louise Adéle Chatin. For many years he was instructor in the German department at Johns Hopkins University. On January 5th, 1895, Pastor Scheib resigned his office and Pastor Hofmann succeeded him.

In the days preceding his funeral his body lay in state before the altar in the church and thousands of Baltimoreans of every station in life and all faiths passed by mutely marking their respect for the man who understood them and had been guide, friend and benefactor.

On Tuesday morning, amidst simple and impressive ceremonies, he was laid to rest in the church yard under the linden tree planted by himself.



PASTOR JULIUS K. HOFMANN



PROFESSOR CHARLES F. RADDATZ

His friend, Rev. Siegmund G. von Bosse, of Mount Vernon, New York, officiating, said in part:

"Erst wenn das Licht erloschen ist, merkt man, wie herrlich es geleuchtet. Die Wucht der Dunkelheit lässt den eingebüsstten Schein im Geistesauge wieder aufflammen und verschönt die herbe Stunde einsamen Gedenkens, Einen Grossen haben wir Dem wiedergegeben, der ihn gesandt, eine Leuchte am Firmament unseres Daseins. Chopins Trauermarsch hätte eigens für ihn geschrieben sein können, für diese Bismarckgestalt mit ihren kindlich-schlichten Seele; für diese Denkerstirn mit ihren zart-besaiteten Regungen; für diesen trotzig, unbeugsamen strebenden Felsen. Noch sind die Helden im Lande, die eine ersehnte Friedensbrücke bauen helfen zwischen den Völkern. Noch rühmen wir ihr Werk und rühmen ihre Namen. Es sind Leuchten am Versöhnungshimmel der Menschheit, Hier aber war Einer, dessen Leben ebenso hell leuchtete. Verlöscht mag es sein, doch der Wiederschein verbleibt und wärmt und tröstet.

"Wir denken seiner zuerst als Mensch. Das war er im besten Sinne des Worts. Ihm galt der Wahrspruch: 'Frisch, fromm, fröhlich, frei!' Er wollte nicht mehr und nicht weniger sein. Er gab sich einem Jeden voll und ganz. Er war Idealist und suchte nur das Gute in seinen Mitmenschen. Er war Künstler. Das Lied, das Bild, das Schöngestige zog ihn an und fesselte ihn. Im jedem Gebiet war er nicht nur beschlagen, sondern Meister. Er zog die Geistes verwandten nur zu leicht an sich. Keiner wäre an Baltimore vorbeigegangen ohne ihn aufzusuchen. Er war ein Denker, ein echter Philosoph. Er war ein beneidenswerter Freund. Und als solcher rede ich für Ungezählte, denen er Freund gewesen. Die Freunde waren auch nicht auf eine bestimmte Klasse beschränkt. Zwei Orden des deutschen Kaisers nannte er sein. Aber seine Freunde gehörten allen Ständen an. Von Hochmut wusste er nichts. Ueber sein Familienleben zu reden widerstrebt mir. Es sind

eigene, heimische Besitztümer. Sein Haus, seine Familie waren ihm Heiligtum. Sie blieben ihm als heiligster Besitz. Dort arbeitete, wirkte, plante, betete er. Stolz war er wohl auf sein Heim. Aber es blieb sein in der letzten Bedeutung des Wortes. Und das wollen wir ihm hier unangetastet lassen.

"Wir denken seiner darum weiter als Stammesgenosse. Er war ein Deutscher. Ueberzeugt und echt, wenn je Einer es war. Gäbe es eine deutsche "Hall of Fame" in unserem Lande, er müsste als Erster hinein. "Meinen Deutschen will ich dienen" könnte man über sein Leben Setzen. Deutsche Vereine durchs Land hin, deutsche Verbände über dem Meere, Amerikaner englischer Zunge, Deutsche Tag-Feiern, seine Schriften, sein Gedichte, seine Lieder, sie künden: "Dieser war ein Sohn Germanien." Wir von früher wussten's immer. Aber auch die Neuherzugezogenen mögen's bezeugen. In seinem Zions Kalender 1928 schrieb als Widmung der Gehilfe: 'Dem ungebeugten Kämpfer für deutsches Wesen, Pastor Julius Hofmann, sei es in Ehrfurcht und Verehrung geboten.'

"Keiner hat es so verstanden wie Julius Hofmann, das wirklich Grosse unseres Stammes so treffend zu schildern wie er. Im Hohen Lied singt der Sänger: 'Stark wie der Tod ist die Liebe, fest wie die Unterwelt ihr Eifer; ihre Gluten Feuergluten, Gottesflamme. Grosse Wasser vermögen nicht zu löschen die Liebe und Ströme fluten sie nicht hinweg.' So war seine Liebe zur Heimat. Und drüben wurde das anerkannt. Wir wollen uns kurz fassen. Was einem Ludwig Thoma als Abschiedsgruss gewidmet ward 1921, das möchten wir auf ihn, unseren Stammesgenossen, anwenden dürfen:

Was die Heimat dir gegeben, all das
stillverschwiegne Glück,
Gabst in deinem reichen Leben Du
ihn hundertfach zurück.

"Dr. Hofmann war aber auch Amerikaner. Und er war stolz darauf. Mir, als geborenem und überzeugten Bürger meines amerikanischen Landes, wird es leicht, ihm die Treue meinem Lande

gegenüber zu beweisen. Er sprach wie ein Hiergeborener; wie im Deutschen war auch im Englischen sein Stil knapp, klar und meisterhaft. Dazu kamen Verständnis, Kenntniss, Urteil und Liebe. In der Legislatur des Staates, im Rathaus, bei leitenden Staatsmännern war er ein gerngesehener und geehrter Besucher und Mitarbeiter. Darüber hinaus suchte er inständig, durch neunzehnjährige Verbindung mit Johns Hopkins, bei Festen and Empfängen, den deutschen Namen würdiglich zu vertreten zum Besten des Landes. Und es gelang ihm über Bitten und Verstehen. Unsere Pflicht Amerika gegenüber, war der neue Gedanke, den er uns, seinen Schülern einimpfte als Leitmotiv für unsere Gedankengänge.

"Zusammenfassen möchte ich sein Bekenntnis als Amerikaner in seinem Verhältnis zu dem deutschen Empfinden seiner Seele in das Lied, womit er seinen Bund, "Neuland," bestehend aus eingewanderten Deutschen, begrüßte:

" Sei gegrüsst uns, Licht aus Westen,
Ewig junger Sonnenstrahl;
Wo, bereitet von des Besten,
Heimat winkt uns allzumal,
Mit frohen Ruf, mit hellem Blick,
Sei umfassen, neu Geschick.

'In die Scholle woll'n wir senden
Tiefe Wurzeln, säfte-reich
Aufwärts woll'n den Pfeil wir lenken
In den neuen Kraftbereich.
Doch bleibt, was gut, ans allzeit gut,
Treu befohl'n in Gottes Hut.

'Seid gesegnet, liebe Hände,
Die ihr freundlich nach uns streckt;
Und an unseres Lebens Wende
Gold'nes Hoffen in uns weckt.
Schliesst eng den Kreis,
Und kling' die Weis', Heil dir Heimat,
Lieb und Preis!"

Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron followed with a tribute to the virtue and character of Pastor Hofmann and the respect in which he was held by his fellow citizens.

At the grave Prof. Ernst Feise recited a poem appropriate to the occasion and the United Singers of Baltimore sang a farewell.

CHARLES F. RADDATZ. Born November 18th, 1838, died January 14th, 1914. *Sturm und Drang*, adventure spiced no doubt with romance entered into the youthful experience of Charles F. Raddatz. Born in Rostock, Mecklenburg, he was early enticed by the Baltic's siren song, like many of his forbears, perhaps, for he was in appearance a viking. Before he was twenty, he had sailed the seven seas over. Occasionally he would talk of his life a-shipboard and displayed familiarity with the fauna of the great Southern Ocean, especially its monster squids and its huge sperm whales.

At the age of twenty he landed in Galveston. This was in 1858, in the middle of the fateful administration of Buchanan, the last of our first series of presidents. Those were troublous times. Young Raddatz espoused the politics of his new friends. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined a military company formed by the merchants of Galveston for coast duty. He served as First Lieutenant in Cook's Battalion of Artillery, Department of the Trans-Mississippi.

He married the daughter of Judge Duff of Texas. To this union was born one child, a son who died in infancy. At the close of the Civil War he paid a visit to Europe and came back realizing that the new ties had forever taken the place of the old and that his real home, the country of his allegiance, was the United States of America.

In 1870 he came to Baltimore in obedience to an impulse which urged him and many others as far north as they could go without leaving the southland. In this migratory movement, enriching as it did the literary and professional life of Maryland, were numbered such men as Basil Launeau Gildersleeve, Sidney Lanier, Chapman Maupin, Powhatan Clarke, Henry E. Shepherd, Charles C. Wight, and others, some of them intimate friends of Prof. Raddatz.

From 1870 till the time of his death in 1914, save for a short period of ill-

ness, he was head of the Department of German at the Baltimore City College, and for eight years was Vice-president of that institution.

His death occurred at the University Hospital, Baltimore. His last hours were soothed by the loving ministrations of friends, among whom may be mentioned Dr. John C. Hemmeter and Prof. Stephen F. Norris, both former students under his tutelage.

His mortal remains are interred in Loudon Park. His memory still lives.

Prof. Raddatz was more than a teacher; he embodied a rare personality. In the classroom he was an inspiration, and he enjoyed as he compelled the good will and respect of all the student body.

Prof. Raddatz was always in affiliation with the Johns Hopkins University and until the very last was a contributor to the *Philological Journal* edited by Prof. Gildersleeve. He was much in demand as a lecturer on historical subjects, and was also esteemed as a music critic. He had marked facility in translating lyrics from other languages into good singable English.

Charles F. Raddatz was a thorough German, a loyal American, a good Democrat, an ex-Confederate soldier to the last, a gracious host, as a guest an ornament, a good friend, an enemy to be reckoned with though not implacable, a boon companion, charitable in his judgment of others, more than kind, choleric to be sure but absolutely devoid of rancor, with huge capacity for enjoyment, a Nordic, if there ever was one, of noble bearing, bluff and hearty with men, daintily polite to the ladies, immaculate, though simple in his attire, mentally and physically clean, and in consequence immune from vulgarity, radiating cheer and good will, responsible always to the appeal of the finer things.

After a long life, the contacts of which with thousands of other lives left impressions peculiarly cherished, Charles F. Raddatz entered into the be-

yond. We follow anon. *Auf Wiedersehen, alter Freund!*

PHILIP H. FRIESE.

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ERNST SCHMEISSER. A capitalist and prominent figure in financial circles of Baltimore City. Born March 9th, 1851, in Siegen, Westphalia, and died in Baltimore on April 5th, 1923. Educated in the schools of his birthplace, he emigrated to America on August 19th, 1868. His first position was with Kummer & Becker, bankers, as a clerk at \$2 per week. He held this place for three years. In 1871 he went with the tobacco firm of Gail & Ax as clerk. After six years he began business on his own account as a member of the firm of Lauts & Schmeisser, exporters of leaf tobacco. Marrying the daughter of G. W. Gail, he went into business with his father-in-law in 1882 as a member of the firm of Gail & Ax. In 1891 this business was sold to the American Tobacco Company and he remained manager of its Baltimore Branch and that of its successor, the American Snuff Company, until 1908, when he retired.

Mr. Schmeisser was a director of the Hopkins Place Savings Bank, as also of the Maryland Casualty Company, the German-American Fire Insurance Company, and the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Though several times offered nomination for high office by the Republican party, he always declined. For over thirty-five years he was active as director of the General German Orphans Home, and was its President for twenty-five years.

He was a man of jovial disposition and kind heart, ever ready to help any worthy cause or public movement, and was looked up to as a leader of his fellow-racials in Baltimore.

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LOUIS SCHNEIDER. Honorary President of the United Singers, ever active in all affairs affecting the social and musical world of the Germans of Balti-

more City. He died suddenly at his home "Sans Souci," Arlington, on March 28th, 1927.

He was born at Laufersweil in the Rhein-Provinz, on February 17th, 1847. He emigrated to America shortly after the Civil War. Arriving here he experienced vicissitudes common to the experience of many immigrants strange to the land, its tongue and its ways, before he successfully engaged in a number of business ventures.

He was president of the Sangerfest of the Northeastern Sangerbund held in Baltimore in 1888.

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LOUIS C. SCHNEIDEREITH. On Saturday morning, July 8th, 1922, after a short illness, Louis Charles Schneidereith, senior member of the firm of Schneidereith and Sons, Printers, passed into the infinite.

Mr. Schneidereith was born in Baltimore in 1852, of German parentage. He was educated in Knapp's Institute, an excellent private institution of that day, where, in addition to a sound general education, he acquired that mastery of English and German that made him an engaging conversationalist as well as a graceful and concise public speaker. Upon his graduation, he entered the printing office of his father, Charles W. Schneidereith, where he quickly learned the technicalities of printing-house management, and became his father's chief reliance. For over fifty years he largely directed the affairs of this firm.

Second, perhaps, to his pride in turning out a fine piece of printing, was the fact that his was the oldest commercial printing establishment in Baltimore, having been founded in 1849 by his father, and continuously operated without a break by three generations of the family. He left this business, increased and prosperous, to the care of his only son, C. William Schneidereith, who represents the third generation of the printing house of Schneidereith and Sons.

Mr. Schneidereith was one who believed that the inner consciousness of correct living was of more importance than the mere formal observance of man-made creeds, and his life was filled with unostentatious acts of kindness that gave practical expression to his theory of a life well lived.

His avocations might be divided into three groups; the furtherance of those social and civic organizations that make for the development of a sound mind in a sound body; the care of the helpless and needy; and the purification of public life.

Particularly was he active in the Turnverein Vorwaerts, a pioneer organization in the work of systematic development of mind and body. With it he was associated from earliest boyhood; in mature years he was its secretary, then its president, and finally its honorary president. It was during his incumbency that the association, after years of effort, succeeded in having physical training introduced into the public schools of Baltimore.

The second phase of his activities—the care of the helpless and needy—found expression in the twenty-five years of service as secretary and director of the German Orphan Asylum; his keen interest in the Aged People's Home; and his labor as director and executive committeeman of the German Society of Maryland.

Thirdly, he was an active participant in every movement for clean and progressive government, and took an active part in the work of such civic bodies as the Independent Citizens' Union, Reform League, Municipal League, and the Just Representation League. He was likewise a member of other organizations of an educational, technical, and social nature.

His well-rounded life of seventy years was filled with kindly deeds and thoughtful consideration for those about him, whatever their station in life.

PROFESSOR C. F. EMIL SCHULTZ. Born in Görlitz, Silesia, on June 29th, 1847, died in Baltimore, February 19th, 1914.

Early in his boyhood he took to gymnastics and soon became an active leader in such work. As a physical director he directed gymnastic work in Davenport, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco. Returning to Baltimore he was director of the "Gym" at the Y. M. C. A. for some twelve years. He afterward opened a private gymnasium at the southeast corner of Charles and Baltimore Streets. Later he became the first supervisor of physical education of the public schools of Baltimore, which position he held up to the time of his death; in all some sixteen years. He was an honorary member of the Turnverein Vorwaerts.

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LOUIS THEODORE WEIS, who died in Baltimore, January 12th, 1924, at the age of 66 years, was born in Germany and up to the age of 10 attended the elementary schools in that country. His father emigrated to America and soon thereafter the rest of the family, consisting of his mother, himself, a younger brother and two sisters, came to join the father. While the family were at sea on the way over, the father died, and upon arriving in this country, Louis, then 10 years of age, was compelled to find employment at once to help support the family. He entered the printing trade and while still young became assistant foreman of the press room of the old Baltimore American. Later he became manager of the Chesapeake Label Company. By hard work and constant study he acquired a broad knowledge of the English language and also of the political principles of this country. He was an ardent Republican and a member of the Young Men's Republican Club and the German-American Lincoln Club, and served for many years as president of this active political organization.

In 1891 he organized the American

Label Manufacturing Company, which company was later acquired by the United States Printing and Lithograph Company, one of the largest printing industries in the country. During the various political campaigns his ability as an organizer became recognized and he became one of the leaders of the Republican party in the State of Maryland. In 1896 he was appointed one of the Liquor License Commissioners, and was reappointed in 1898. He had formed a close friendship with George L. Wellington, United States Senator, and this relationship existed throughout his life. In 1901 President Roosevelt appointed him United States Commissioner of Immigration at the port of Baltimore, reappointed him in 1905 for a second four-year term, and in 1909 President Taft reappointed him for a third four-year term.

During all of these years he still kept the active management and the direction of the constantly growing label printing business, and in 1911 was made General Manager and Vice-President of the United States Printing and Lithograph Company. These increased duties compelled him to resign as Immigration Commissioner, which office he had filled for ten years with an ability and understanding unequalled by anyone in the Federal service, as expressed by a letter of regret of his resignation by the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Nagel.

Louis T. Weis was always closely identified with the German interests in this city and made frequent trips to the old country. He proved himself a public spirited citizen in all undertakings that tended toward the benefit of the State and the City of Baltimore. His name was always found among those working for civic improvement. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of the Turnverein Vorwaerts, and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

His religious affiliation was with the Lutheran Church, and although he was a member of St. John's Lutheran

Church in his neighborhood, the high esteem which he held for Pastor Hofmann and the latter's eloquence induced him to attend Zion Church's Sunday services. In the Weis' charming country place, Red Top, Pastor Hofmann held annually his "Waldandacht" services.

Louis T. Weis was one of the strong characters who lived up to his motto, "Be honest, choose your vocation, learn it well, work hard and conscientiously, live within your means, save and invest your savings judiciously."

A. v. WYZECKI.

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GEORGE L. WELLINGTON. Born in Cumberland, Md., January 28th, 1852, the son of John Adam Wellington, a native of Germany. His early life was a struggle with poverty. At eleven years of age he was employed in a store. At eighteen years he was accountant in a bank, and later cashier thereof. Industrious and ambitious, he devoted himself to books and acquired that education denied him by lack of schooling. A Republican in politics he was elected County Treasurer of Allegany county. Under President Harrison he held the post of Sub-Treasurer in Baltimore. In 1894 he was elected a Representative to Congress. Always active politically, he now became a factor of importance. As chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, he managed the campaign which elected Lloyd Lowndes as Governor of the State,—the first Republican holder of this office. The Legislature was also controlled by the Republicans, and by it he was elected to the United States Senate. Though he was an orator of ability, no matter of great moment arose to engage his attention until the Spanish-American War. This he bitterly opposed until all other measures failed. He was unalterably opposed to imperialism and insisted that the Philippine Islands should be given their independence and only cast his vote in favor of the ratification of the Treaty

of Paris when promised that this should be done. When the Islands were treated as a colonial possession his wrath was unbridled and he assailed President McKinley for his betrayal of a promise.

In espousing the cause of William Jennings Bryan, he toured the West in opposition to McKinley's re-election. When speaking in Baltimore he was hissed and booed, but he justified his stand, saying: "I do not believe in making a fetish of a party. When it leaves the old lines it is time for candid and sincere men to leave it, if they can find anything better. I have kept my self-respect and that is something."

As a business man he was highly successful. He organized the Citizens' National Bank of Cumberland and the German Savings Bank. Was President of the Edison Illuminating Company and President of the Cumberland Electric Railway, as also an officer in various other organizations.

In 1911 he again entered politics and was instrumental in aiding in the election of Phillips Lee Goldsborough, the second Republican Governor of Maryland. He was an ardent supporter of Roosevelt in 1912 and succeeded in carrying Western Maryland for him.

Shortly after he was taken ill, and for some fifteen years, though able to be about, he led a quiet life.

In 1916 he attended the Lincoln Day dinner given by the German-American Lincoln Club at the Emerson Hotel, Baltimore, and made an address laudatory of the German nation, which was then engaged in its battle for existence.

A man of great energy and positive opinions, though just and righteous, holding truth and freedom of expression higher than personal advantage, he was uncompromising with hypocrisy and pretense. Constructive was his work and great were his charities. He died on March 20th, 1927, at the age of 75 years.

DR. HENRY WOOD. Professor Emeritus of German at the Johns Hopkins University.

Born in New Bedford, Mass., July 8th, 1849, died in Potsdam, Germany, August 20th, 1925. He became a member of the Hopkins faculty in 1881 and retired in 1920.

His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in New England, having come to this country in 1645. In 1875 he went to Germany, studying at the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig, from the latter receiving his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1879.

He was an author of critical works on German and English philology; among such being his "Faust-studien." He was president of the American Folk Lore Society in 1898 and 1899, and a contributing editor to *Americana Germania*. He was decorated by Kaiser Wilhelm II with the Order of the Red Eagle.

Dr. Wood was a man of firm principles and highly appreciative of the value of German culture; he determinedly stood in advocacy thereof when, in the war years, those around him lost their sense of scholarly proportion and became offensively eager in their denunciation of all things German.

When the first movement in aid of the starving children of Germany was sponsored by the Quakers he assumed the chairmanship thereof and actively labored for its success.

His learning, his fearlessness, and his sympathy won for him the admiration of his fellow-citizens of Germanic origin.

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DR. MORRIS WIENER. Author of many poems and novels and for twelve years managing editor of the German Correspondent, died October 11th, 1905, in his 94th year. He was born in Berlin in 1811. In 1841 he graduated from

the University of Berlin with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and a few years later he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Later he took up journalism. After a few years of successful literary work for German newspapers he came to America. In New Orleans he started a German newspaper. He was an ardent Southern sympathizer, but when the Civil War came he withdrew for a while from newspaper work and took up the practice of medicine, in which he was highly successful.

One of his later poems is here given:

Lehrling und Meister

Gar viele Meister schlugen kühn
Der Harfe gold'ne Saiten,
Und sandten ihrer Seele Glüh'n
Als Lieder in die Weiten.

Von Waffenruhm und Thatendrang,
Von Tugend, Glück, von Schmerzen,
Von Donnerschall, von Vogelsang,
Von liebewundem Herzen.

Von Allem, was der Erdenrund,
Das Weltall, konnte bieten,
Hat vor mir längst der Sängerbund
Geraubt die schönsten Blüten.

O, wär' es mir doch heut' gewährt,
Aus frischem Born zu trinken,
Anstatt verschmachtet, wie bethört,
Im Schlamme zu versinken!

Der Lehrling Spricht's. Der Greis erhebt
Des Jünglings Haupt, mit Milde:
Wohl dem,—spricht er—wer muthig strebt
Vorán, in uns'rer Gilde!

Ihm sprudelt reich der Dichter quell,
Wenn d'raus auch Viele trinken!
In jedem Tropfen, klar und hell,
Gewahrt er Lieder blinken.

Er lauscht, da strömt die ganze Welt
Von Melodien über!
Wenn das ihm hoch den Busen schwellt,
Singt keck er seine Lieder.

Im Weltenall herrscht Harmonie,
Dort tönt der Sang der Sphären,
Es thront dort höchste Poesie!
Was kannst Du mehr begehren?

Fühlst Du den Drang in Deiner Brust,
Dann lausche jenen Klängen
Und forme sie, mit Herzenslust
Zu herrlichen Gesängen.

