

HISTORY OF THE GERMAN GYMNASTIC MOVEMENT OF BALTIMORE

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Baltimore played a rather important part in the early history of American Turnerism. Here the "Sozial-demokratische Turnverein of Baltimore" was founded in 1849 shortly after similar societies had been established in New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Boston. Its cradle stood, according to Louis Hoffmann, in the courtyard of an inn owned by two Germans, Auer and Lauer, at the corner of Liberty and Saratoga Streets. The Turners Carl Giller, Conrad H. Becker, Louis Bindewald, and Adam Geyer were supposed to have been the first who investigated the founding of a Turnverein. In 1850 the society in Baltimore counted a membership of 278 and was the strongest of the seventeen gymnastic organizations then existing in the United States.

The "Social-demokratische Turnverein Baltimores" must be considered the progenitor of all the gymnastic associations which sprung up in the course of time in Baltimore. Albert von Degen in the book *Baltimore, seine Vergangenheit und Gegenwart* speaks of it as "the center of the Germans in pre-Civil War days." Only a few facts are known about the early history of this organization. It was instrumental in the founding of the national organization, the "Sozialistische Turnerbund." The first national gathering was held in Baltimore, in September, 1852.

It was at the occasion of the first national Turnfest in 1852 that the German Turners came face to face with the antagonism of such "native" gangs as the "Know-nothings," the "Blood Tubs," the "Plug Uglies," etc., all of which helped Baltimore to secure the title

"Mobtown." Karl A. M. Scholtz gives the following account of the event: "It was on the eleventh of September, 1852, when as a part of the entertainment a picnic with gymnastic exercises and sports had been arranged at the Fair Grounds on Charles Street, above what is now North Avenue, that rowdy gangsters sought to break up the picnic by rushing the gate and breaking into the grounds. They failed to count on the discipline maintained by the Turners, so they were beaten off and driven out. They took revenge by waylaying individuals homeward bound from the fest. To ward off further attacks on the return home in the evening, a long procession was formed; in the middle the women and children were placed, at the head of the line and bringing up the rear was the Turner rifle corps. With flags flying and drums rolling the body marched townward. Several desultory attacks were attempted, fortunately without bloodshed. The while this was happening the friendly Irish, from what was then known as Frenchtown (the section around the Western Maryland R. R. Station) came to aid. There was no further disturbance that evening." When in 1855 the national organization, at its meeting in Buffalo accepted an anti-slavery platform, the "Social-Democratic Turnverein" of Baltimore supported this program, thus doing its share in preventing the creation of a new regional organization intended by several societies located in the South.¹ On the other hand, the sharp criticism of the spirit of the *Turnzeitung*, launched by the Baltimore society, was the cause for a dissension which had

¹The Turnvereine of Houston, Texas; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Augusta, Ga., and Mobile, Ala., were in opposition to the platform of 1855 and withdrew from the national organization. The first mentioned made an attempt to found a Turnerbund on Southern basis—a friendly attitude toward slavery. This attempt failed miserably, due to the faithfulness of the other Vereine in the slaveholding states, chiefly the "Social-Democratic Turnverein" of Baltimore and the Turnvereine in Louisville, Ky.; Covington, Ky.; Newport, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo., and Wheeling, W. Va. Only the Turnverein in New Orleans, La., joined the opposing party in 1857. For detailed information see: Heinrich Huhn, "Die Spaltung und die Wiedervereinigung des Turnerbundes," *Amerik. Turner-Kalender* (1890), p. 26.

threatened the national organization for a long time and which was not settled until after the Civil War.

Shortly before the Civil War Baltimore became the center of the Turner movement of the whole country. In 1860 Baltimore was made the "Vorort" (headquarters) of the Turnerbund. At a meeting in Williamsburg, N. Y., in the same year, the Baltimore society tried to reunite all the Turnvereine, but this proved impossible. In spite of the fact that certain Turn-societies had left the national organization, some probably compelled by geographical factors, most of them remained in contact with the "Vorort."

Fully aware of the seriousness of the situation the "Vorort" at Baltimore urged all associated clubs on October 16, 1860, to exercise conscientiously their right to vote, and to cast their ballot in favor of the Republican candidate. An excerpt of the proclamation reads as follows: "The Turner strongly opposes slavery, nativism or any form of deprivation of rights resulting from color, religion, or place of birth, since this is incompatible with a cosmopolitan conception of the world." Another proclamation was published in the *Turnzeitung* on October 23 in which Lincoln was warmly recommended as candidate for the presidency.

The early history of the Baltimore Turnverein would be incomplete without the mention of two names: Carl Heinrich Schnauffer and Johann Straubenmüller.² Both names were well known not only in Baltimore but in all German-American circles of the United States. Both were active in promulgating the Turner sentiments through the medium of the *Baltimore Wecker* and through their poems which represent in

their powerful and stirring energy of spirit the best lyric production resulting from the Turner movement. Several of their poems are dedicated to the "Social-Democratic Turnverein" of Baltimore.

With the approach of the Civil War the situation of the Baltimore Turners became very precarious. Two days after the bombardment of Fort Sumter and Lincoln's call to arms, in April, 1861, a company of Baltimore Turners went to Washington and offered their services to the government. This company, with the Washington and Georgetown Turners, was the first corps of volunteers. Although the leaving of the Baltimore Turners had been carried out with the greatest secrecy, the Southern sympathizers of Baltimore had received news of it. On April 20, 1861, the "Social-Democratic Turnverein" received the ultimatum to hoist the Maryland State flag instead of flying the Stars and Stripes. This request to show Southern sympathies was promptly refused. On April 20, 1861, late in the evening, a mob supposedly led by a German forcefully broke into the gymnasium located at 300 West Pratt Street, burning all the papers and destroying all movable furniture. The same fate overtook the office of the *Baltimore Wecker* (April 22), where the *Turnzeitung* was printed. The result of these happenings was that many Germans considered it wise to leave the city, among them the editors of the *Turnzeitung*, Wilhelm Rapp and Dr. G. E. Wiss, joining the Union forces in large numbers.⁸

It is but natural that during the Civil War the activities of the "Social-Democratic Turnverein" of Baltimore—as of all Turnvereine—came to an end. Once the war was over, with the return of

² A. E. Zucker, "Carl Heinrich Schnauffer," *Twenty-fourth Report of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland* (1939), 17-23. M. D. Learned, "The German-American Turner Lyric," *Tenth Report of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland* (1896), 77-134.

³ This is not the place to treat the part the Turners in Maryland played in the Civil War, since this question has been investigated by Dieter Cunz, "The Maryland Germans in the Civil War," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXXVI, iv (1941), 394-419. A fine compliment was paid the Turners by Winston Churchill in his book, *The Crisis* (p. 211). Although here referring to the Turners in St. Louis, it can, with equal justification, be applied to the Turners in general: "Strange, indeed, that the striving life of these leaders of a European Revolution has been suddenly cut off in its vigor. There came to Stephan a flash of that world-comprehension which marks great statesmen. Was it not with a divine purpose that this measureless force of patriotism and high ideal has been given to this youngest of the nations, that its high mission might be fulfilled?"

the Turners, the "Social-Democratic Turnverein" began to function again.⁴

But with the Civil War the spirit which had called into life the "Social-Democratic Turnverein" no longer animated its members. Many of the older members had withdrawn from the organization; the German element coming to Baltimore in the sixties represented a different background; very little understanding existed on the part of the American-German element for the real goals of the Turnerei—all these factors are responsible for the different spirit which permeated the society. Likewise the fact that the gymnastic hall and the various gymnastic apparatus had been destroyed in 1861 should not be forgotten. What part active gymnastics played in the sixties is revealed by the figures that in 1865 out of a membership of 130 only ten names appeared on the list of Turners. Even the fact that the Bundesturnfest of 1867 was held in Baltimore with Wilhelm Rapp as orator of the day and General Franz Sigel acting as president for this occasion cannot hide the fact that the "Social-Democratic Turnverein" was very much in need of reform. Materially the Turnverein prospered, for the many social and money-making features which took place in rapid succession meant material gain for certain members at least. The club was in the hands of money-makers. The ideals and traditions which had meant so much to the founders were almost forgotten. Franz Corton sums up the situation in these words: "Intellectual stimulation was limited to beer drinking."

This absence of idealism and finan-

cial difficulties which the club experienced toward the end of the sixties led to the founding of new gymnastic organizations, e. g., the Turnverein "Vorwaerts" (1867), the "Atlantic Turnverein" (1872), and the "Gymnastische Pyramiden Club."⁵

The separation from the parental body was in the case of the "Atlantic Turnverein" a rather shortlived affair. After fifteen years of independent existence (1887) the "Atlantic Turnverein" rejoined the "Social-Democratic Turnverein," thus pouring new blood into the veins of the old organization. The new organization was known by the name of "Baltimore Turngemeinde." Under the circumspect guidance of such men as Wilhelm Eckhardt, John R. Fellmann, Fritz List, Otto Türke, Karl Kroh, Karl Bodenbug, Wilhelm Schnauffer, and others, the "Baltimore Turngemeinde" in the course of years regained the place which the "Social-Democratic Turnverein" had occupied in former years. Compelled by financial setbacks, the "Baltimore Turngemeinde" dissolved in 1888 and in the course of the reorganization adopted the name "Germania Turnverein."⁶

Thus the history of the German gymnastic organizations is limited to two major societies still in existence: the "Germania Turnverein" and the Turnverein "Vorwaerts." Without regard for the importance of the two clubs we shall first follow the history of the "Germania Turnverein," for, historically speaking, it is the direct descendant of the "Social-Democratic Turnverein" founded in 1849.

Although the various events—separa-

⁴ How quickly the German organizations were revived after the Civil War in Baltimore can be seen from the following statement: "For five days during the month of July, 1868, the city practically surrendered itself into the hands of the large German element in its population. The occasion was the eleventh annual Saengerfest of the Northwestern Saengerbund, which opened in the city on the twelfth of the month. On the 14th a long procession of singing societies and other organizations marched from the Concordia Opera House on Eutaw Street to the Schuetzen Park, where orations were delivered by William Rapp and Robert C. Barry. . . . The Turnvereine of Baltimore participated in this event.—C. C. Hall, *Baltimore, its History and its People*, I, 221.

⁵ This association was founded in October, 1882. Main emphasis was placed on pyramidal figures in gymnastics and furtherance of the German language. The first officers were: Albert Dogge, president; Friedrich Dresel, vice-president; Ferdinand Jacober, treasurer; Friedrich Beckmann, secretary; Friedrich Herd, financial secretary; Louis Dresel, in charge of apparatus. Information concerning the nature and workings of the club is extremely scarce. The commands at drill were given in German and only persons who had a mastery of the German tongue could become active members. How long this club was in existence is not known. It apparently came to an end in the course of the first decade of our century. The gymnastic skill of its members must have offered enjoyment to the various German societies of Baltimore, for mention is often made of its participation in many entertaining and charitable programs. See: *Baltimore, seine Vergangenheit und Gegenwart*, p. 235.

⁶ *Baltimore, seine Vergangenheit und Gegenwart*, p. 234; and *Das neue Baltimore*, p. 102.

tion, reuniting, and reorganization—which gradually brought into being the "Germania Turnverein" were enthusiastically instigated by the younger members for the purpose of placing the Turnerei on a higher level, nevertheless the history of the "Germania Turnverein" is fraught with a disaster which prevented it from playing as important a part in the history of the Germans in Baltimore as the Turnverein "Vorwaerts."

The "Germania Turnverein" was founded on October 9, 1889, at a meeting in the Hall of the Grand Army of the Republic, located on Baltimore Street, near Gay Street. In the same month the new organization was incorporated by the Turners Karl Heise, H. W. Hofferbert, Karl Hoffmann, P. Ringsdorf, and P. Bert. The first president was Karl Hoffmann. The new gymnastic society immediately joined the North American Gymnastic Association, in which it has held membership up to the present time.

Within a short time the membership rose to 100. The first public appearance of the "Germania Turnverein" was on the occasion of the celebration of the Deutsche Tag (German Day) in 1890. Proceeding from the principle that practical gymnastics ought to form the foundation of the Turnverein, the "Germania Turnverein" tried to find suitable quarters. A committee appointed for that purpose selected the property No. 9-11 Post-Office Avenue known by the name of Lautbecher's Hall. This choice was approved at the general meeting. To it was added a gymnasium. The architect was L. Selkmann. Gym classes for boys and girls were added at that time. How seriously the gymnastics were taken can be seen from the fact that at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the "Vorwaerts," in which the "Turnverein Germania" participated, the Verein received the first prize after keen competition with many other gymnastic societies. The figures of the membership for the year 1894 are preserved and allow an insight into the size of the club. Then the "Germania Turnverein"

counted 180 members, of which fifty actively participated in gymnastics. The Ladies' Auxiliary counted seventy-five members, a "Damenklasse" thirty-six members, a girls' class thirty-two and boys' classes ninety-six members. The turn of the century marked the high point in the history of the "Germania Turnverein."

In 1904 a great catastrophe overtook the "Germania." The great Baltimore fire destroyed their headquarters and all the records became the prey of the flames. Likewise all the records of the "Social-Democratic Turnverein" inherited by the "Germania Turnverein" were destroyed. That is one reason why no written evidence of the early history of the "Germania Turnverein" is in existence.

The following years were times of wanderings from one place to another. Fortunately, the "Germania" was guided through these years of discomfort by such men as Henry W. Hofferbert (president for twenty-nine years), William Stewart, John Kaiss, and many other capable and enthusiastic Turners. The Fifth Ward Republican Club granted the society the privilege of meeting in its club house as long as no more suitable quarters were found. In the rear of the building was a large lot and there an outdoor gymnasium was set up, making use of some of the half-burned, apparatus saved during the fire. Later the "Germania" Turners met at Darley Park Dance Hall, while the meetings were held at Fritz Fischer's Restaurant.

The lack of a club house was naturally felt very much. The membership dropped to about 100. But many years were to pass before the hope of possessing their own club house was to be realized. Finally, late in the year 1909, the proper opportunity offered itself; a property was for sale that was within the financial reach of the society. It is the building which still serves as the headquarters of the "Germania," located at 1846 North Gay Street. It was bought at the price of \$6,750. At the minimum of expense this property was converted into a gymnasium and meeting place.

⁷ *Baltimore Wecker*, November 17, 1894.

Bazaars and other social affairs helped at least partly to raise the money. The moving into the new quarters, the occasion of a great celebration, took place April 10, 1910. Led by the drum and bugle corps of the "Germania Turnverein," the Turners in gay uniforms marched from Darley Park to the new home. In a comparatively short time the membership rose to 300; the annual membership fee was set at \$8.

The World War period affected the "Germania" in the same way that it affected all German organizations in the United States. On January 23, 1918, at a general meeting of the "Germania," it was decided that a Service Flag should fly besides the Stars and Stripes on which the names of the members in military service were to appear. In January 1918 eleven members were in active service.

In the postwar days the "Germania" has led a very quiet existence. There is no happening worth recording that would throw a new light upon the organization. Very little of the spirit which created this Turnverein has been preserved; hardly any German is spoken by its members. The large number of English and Irish names of its members is a clear indication that the original German founding with its ideas of liberalism in politics, religion, and social standing has become an integral part of American cultural life.

Much more information is available concerning the founding and subsequent history of the Turnverein "Vorwaerts" (Forward). Its founding is the work of seven active members of the old "Social-Democratic Turnverein," who, dissatisfied with the conduct of the organization after the Civil War, decided to form a new society more in agreement with their energy, ideas and liberal notions. The names were: Carl Trowe, Louis Tiemann, Ferdinand Wittich, Theodore Kreuzer, George Schaefer, Hermann Blume, and Edward Hunsicker. These together with Emil Dapprich, Gustav Lehmann, Rudolf Motz, Heinrich Gürth, August Honig, Karl Knefely, Albert Dapprich, L. Gaebler, J. Diedrichs, and L. Wode—the latter a step-son of Arnold S. Jahn, son of Turnvater Jahn

—met on June 17, 1867 in order to discuss the necessary steps. The name "Vorwaerts" was chosen thus giving expression to the spirit which gave birth to this new founding.

On June 30, 1867 the constitution was adopted and the object of the Turnverein "Vorwaerts" was stated in section 2 of the Charter as follows:

The object of the Turnverein Vorwaerts is educational, ethical and social. It has for its purpose the physical, mental, moral and social improvement of its members and scholars by the maintenance of educational classes, lectures, a library and reading room, a gymnasium, social meetings, and such other means as will promote the harmonious development of body and mind.

In order to prevent a repetition of conditions which led to the founding of the new Verein, the constitution distinguished between "Turners" and "friends of Turners" (Turnerfreunde), the latter being passive members having all the rights and privileges of the active Turners, without, however, possessing the right to vote and to be elected to offices. A further restriction was that "with the club there should never be connected either a saloon or anything else that might be made an object of business and thereby endanger the true aims of the club." No mention was made concerning the political leanings of the club. Newspaper reports emphasize its "politically neutral" character.

Other points set forth in the constitution were: The German language should be used and cultivated by its members; scientific and cultural lectures and discussions should be held once a week. In addition, singing and declamations should find a place on their programs. The first officers were: Emil Dapprich, president; Louis Tiemann and Edward Hunsicker, class leaders; Gustav W. Lehmann, secretary; Charles Trowe, treasurer. In order to show what type of men the founders of the "Vorwaerts" represented, be it mentioned that Emil Dapprich afterwards became head of the German-American Teacher's Seminar at Milwaukee; Tiemann and Hunsicker founded businesses of their own; Lehmann was for many years a leading analytical chemist in Baltimore, and Trowe, head of a lithographic firm.

The Fourth of July—Independence Day—was chosen as "Stiftungstag" (Founder's Day).

The spirit which animated this group of men is revealed in a public statement composed by Emil Dapprich. It appeared in *Der deutsche Correspondent* after the *Wecker* had (according to Cortan) refused to accept it. It is given here in full:

A NEW GYMNASIUM ORGANIZATION

If due to circumstances a corporation which had for its purpose the realization of a universally useful idea has been diverted from its true goal by the disfavor of happenings or by the selfish interest of guiding men, and if a return to the original striving is beyond possibility, should it then not be permitted, yes, even be a necessity to leave such an organization and to found a new one which is more adequate for the attainment of its original purpose? It is left to the unbiased, sober judgment of all friends of gymnastics to apply the above statement to the existing gymnastic organization here in Baltimore. We, however, believe to have found a sufficient cause for the establishment of a new Turnverein, which as far as it is possible shall have as its one and only aim the harmonious development of men. A glance into the constitution of our club will prove that we might perish but that we will never deviate from our goal for the sake of minor and worthless interest. The sad going astray which "turnen" had to experience here in Baltimore has impressively cautioned us to avoid such future situations by adopting precautionary and preventive measures. Our organization has taken on the name "Vorwaerts," thus signifying the fact that our club shall never remain on the Status Quo with regard to our physical and mental state, not to mention a reverse movement. Even stand-still is per se a retrogression. The small group of our members did not permit us at this time to acquire for our club such accommodations as we would like to have and as it deserves to have. The enthusiasm of our members and friends, in whose kind assistance we have cause to believe, will not deceive us; and we express the hope that in the near future our ardent desire of possessing adequate quarters, appropriate for the noble purpose, may be realized.

Numerous are the happenings which took place in the first year of existence of the "Vorwaerts." Its first public appearance took place on August 5, 1867, at "Muth's altem Schützenhof" in conjunction with the Apollo Musikverein. In the same year the "Vorwaerts" rented the old "Rebenhalle" on the north side of Fayette Street between Harrison and Frederick Streets for \$600. Thus the Verein had found its first home, and it

remained its headquarters for twenty-five years until the "Vorwaerts" was able to secure its own home on Lexington Street. To save the club all unnecessary expenses which the ebb in its treasury did not allow, the hall was put into working condition by the members themselves. The sum of \$150 was raised through voluntary contribution in order to equip the hall with the necessary apparatus. Realizing that the gymnasium should be a benefit for the youth, who upon reaching maturity might join the Verein and thus give permanency to the organization, it was decided in the same year to institute a Gym-School for boys between the ages of ten and eighteen. The first "Turnfahrt" (excursion) was undertaken to Catonsville on October 13, 1867. Among the men who joined the "Vorwaerts" in 1867 we find the name of Arnold Siegfried Jahn, the son of Turnvater Jahn, who was honored by the club by being presented with the picture of his father in December 1867.

The treasurer's report for the first six months of the existence of the Verein reveals an income of \$663.55 as against an expenditure of \$588.19. The helpful spirit of the members is revealed when we find in the column "expenditure" the following items: "For the German Orphan Home: \$12.50; for Turners of New Orleans suffering from yellow fever: \$25.00." Numerous are the contributions which the "Vorwaerts" made to various philanthropic purposes in the course of the years, all of which proves that the Turners had a soft heart in addition to hard muscles. Noteworthy is the regular contribution to the German-American Teacher's Seminar at Milwaukee and to the Orphan Home in Baltimore. The sum of \$109.50 was sent to Germany in 1870 for "war-suffering Germans." On February 17, 1868, a black-white-red flag was given to the "Vorwaerts" by the Ladies' Section of the St. John's Parish, Reformed, in appreciation for placing the "Turnhalle" at their disposal free of charge in connection with a school fair. This is supposed to have been the first German flag in the possession of an organization of the city of Baltimore.

The Turnverein "Vorwaerts" was

formally incorporated on February 18, 1868. In the same year the "Vorwaerts Liedertafel" (Singing Society) was organized under the direction of Professor Gens, who was succeeded by Richard Ortmann.

In May, 1869, the basis was laid for a library by L. Tiemann, who presented the club with a collection of books. However, not much has been done along that line and in spite of Lohmann's suggestion in 1872 to equip a reading room the present collection of books is negligible.

Only a small delegation of the "Vorwaerts" participated in the colorful four-day pageant which was held in celebration of the arrival of the first German steamer in Baltimore, March 23, 1869,⁸ holding thereby to an established principle and policy of the Verein to avoid participation in pompous pageantries. Their main interest lay, as the following pages will bring out, in other fields—in physical and intellectual gymnastics, and in the former many trophies in the club house bear witness to their physical prowess.⁹

In furtherance of cultural aims, in order to establish a close contact with the younger generation, a drawing school for young people was started in January, 1869. Diedrichs, Volkmar, and Motz were in charge of instruction. In November, 1870, Staib and Schleich were added to the teaching staff. In spite of its promising start the life of the school was of brief duration. Lack of money could in the end not be overcome by enthusiasm. In 1869, the "Vorwaerts" counted fifty-five active members and fifty-one pupils. That the membership was not limited to Germans or Americans of German descent can be safely concluded from the fact that such names as James Mullan, John Galloway and Sam McCarthy are listed as active members.

⁸ C. C. Hall, *Op. Cit.* I, 215.

⁹ Nevertheless, in spite of its serious aims, some members must have considered the matter of attire a question worthy of lengthy discussion. On the occasion of the "Sommernachtsfest" on September 14, 1868, the Turners appeared in their gray linen suits with "straw hat." These straw hats were chosen as the minutes tell "after an hour of heated debate." The question of hats must have been a very serious matter with the Turners, for the minutes' of 1869 report in connection with the Saengerfest: "Ein hierbei wieder aufgeführter alter Zankapfel (sic!) der Versammlung, betreffs Tragens eines uniformen Hutes, wurde endlich dahin geschlichtet, dass beschlossen wurde, es jedem Turner zur Pflicht zu machen, bei derartigen Gelegenheiten im Besitz eines schwarzen, niedrigen Filzhutes von naher bestimmter Form zu sein."

The first two honorary members of the "Vorwaerts" were chosen in the year 1870 in recognition of their untiring work for the welfare of the Verein: Richard Ortmann and Heinrich Lohmann. To this list were added in the course of time: H. Guerth, August Schmidt, C. Trowe, G. W. Spier, August Joesting, H. Hoenisch, Karl A. M. Scholtz, and others.

In 1871 the Turners participated in a parade following the signing of the Treaty of Peace at Versailles.

In 1872 a decrescent motion set in in the life of the "Vorwaerts," a situation which will periodically occur in the history of any organization and the lasting of which will depend on how soon the driving force of outstanding members of the club will take matters in hand. The membership had dropped to fifty-three active and forty-four passive members. The enrollment in the gym classes for boys was so low that they seriously considered closing them. The required renovation of the gymnasium—a constant large item in the expense account and a continual source of much irritation—had accumulated a debt of \$600. Under the guidance of Heinrich Lohmann a reorganization of the gym classes was undertaken with such success that at the exhibition on October 22, 1873, sixty-three juniors and seventy active Turners participated. In addition there were eighty passive members.

A. von Degen in *Baltimore, seine Vergangenheit und Gegenwart* (p. 235), makes about the Turnverein "Vorwaerts" the following statement (1887):

"Ganz besonders hat sich der Vorwaerts auf geistigem Gebiete die Anerkennung unserer Mitbürger erworben. Seit den 60iger Jahren ist er der einzige Verein unsrer Stadt, der durch Arrangierung von populären Vorträgen den geistigen Bedürfnissen der Deutschen Rechnung trägt. Bereitwillig legte sich derselbe grosse Opfer auf, im Interesse des Fortschrittes und der allgemeinen Bildung. Bedeu-

tende Männer auf allen Gebieten der Wissenschaft haben schon die Rednerbühne betreten."

The first mention of a lecture is entered under date of November 9, 1873. The beginning of this type of entertainment cannot be emphasized too much. It is this activity which won for the "Vorwaerts" the respected position it held in the eyes of the community, and made it superior to all other organizations of a similar nature in Baltimore.

The "Vorwaerts" was fully conscious of the fact that the development of the body was only part of its program. We have previously heard of the founding of the school of drawing, and of the attempt to establish a library. At all times, but particularly in the seventies, the intellectual activities must have been numerous. It had all reason to be proud of the type of entertainment it provided for its members and friends with an ardor which was not dampened when the members were called on to provide money necessary to bring outstanding speakers, authors, actors, politicians, etc., to their meetings. All these lectures were open and free of charge to the public.

A list of the lectures is given here which, however, makes no claim for being complete. Proof that these lectures met with the approval of the organization and the public is seen from the fact that this type of entertainment went on over a period of about fifty years.

HEINRICH HILGERT:

"Das Felsengebirge und seine Bewohner."
"Die Frauen, ihre Rechte und Pflichten."
"Barnum und sein Buch."
"Phrenologie."

DR. PETER UNGER:

"Unsterblichkeit"
"Massigkeit und Unmässigkeit."

MAXIMILIAN GROSSMANN:

"Warum wollen die Radikalen die Präsidentswahl abgeschafft wissen?"

RICHARD ORTMANN:

"Die Entwicklung des deutschen Gewerbewesens."
"Die Luft."
"Nahrungsmittel."

PASTOR HEINRICH SCHEIB:

"Ueber Geistererscheinungen."

ROBERT REITZEL:

"Entweder—Oder!"
"Mirza Schaffy."
"Religionsstudien in Heine's Werken."
"Der ewige Jude."

"Auch eine Ansicht über die soziale Frage."
"Abenteuer eines Grünen in Amerika."

DR. GUSTAV LIEBMANN:

"Ueber Geistesstörungen und ihre Behandlung."
"Gesundheitspflege."

AUGUST SCHMIDT:

"Hunger und Durst."
"Ueber Phosphor."
"Ueber chemische Verwandlungen."

DR. GEORGE REULINC:

"Das menschliche Auge und Ohr."

GUSTAV FACIUS:

"Erziehung und Unterricht."

KARL HEINZEN:

"Böse Tugenden, gute Untugenden."

KAHL KNORTZ:

"Mythologie der nordamerikanischen Indianer."

DR. W. S. LANDSBERG:

"Die Zahlentheorie und die Sozialwissenschaften."

HEDWIG HENRICH-WILHELMY:

"Der Mensch das Produkt seiner Erziehung."

HERMANN LINDE:

"*Der Sommernachtstraum* von Shakespeare."
"Teile aus *Nathan der Weise, Kaufmann von Venedig* und *Julius Cäsar*."

DR. ADOLPH DOUAI:

"Ueber Erziehung."

ARTHUR KOEBNER:

"Aus Reuter's Werken."

J. E. GICHNER:

"Der Einfluss der Drüsen auf die körperliche Entwicklung."

ISIDOR LÖWENTHAL:

"Die Entstehung der deutschen Sprichwörter."

PROFESSOR HENRY WOOD:

"Badereisen in der deutschen Literatur."

DR. CHRISTIAN STRACK:

"Hans Sachs, der Meistersinger."

GEORGE W. SPIER:

"Readings from the low German of Fritz Reuter."

CARL OTTO SCHÖNRICH

"Der wichtigste Erziehungsfaktor in Schule und Haus."

KAHL A. M. SCHOLTZ:

"Historischer Ursprung der Grundzinsen."

FRANK CLAUDY:

"Ueber Wagner im Allgemeinen."

MAX KÖNIG:

"Persönliche Freiheit."

Such names as Professor Marion D.

Learned of the University of Pennsylvania, Hugo Schulze, Professor Paul Barsch, Professor Ernst Bruncken, Carl Ahrendt, Konrad Nies, Dr. Gustav Schumann, Professor Otto Fuchs, Dr. Ernst Henrici, Pastor Julius Hofmann, and a host of others appear many times on the programs of the "Vorwaerts" without the titles of their lectures being stated.

Although these lectures were continued until 1917, the original serious attitude with which the members participated in the debates or listened to the lectures faded out of the picture at the turn of the century. From then on these lectures no longer formed the only purpose of a meeting, but merely constituted part of the program. The lighter addition undoubtedly served the purpose of attracting such people as were not interested in a serious lecture. This type of entertainment was known as "Mumm Sessions." For many years these lectures were held every first Sunday of the month and were well attended. With the attenuation of the older generation and with the rise of a new generation who no longer spoke German with a degree of facility, these lectures became a matter of the past. Toward the end of the second decade of the twentieth century they ceased altogether.

The religious leanings of the "Vorwaerts" can be concluded from the happening in the year 1875, when the "Vorwaerts" became a member of the "Freie Gemeinden Nordamerikas" (Free Thinkers Societies of North America). In May of the same year a long, fervid and fiery debate was arranged between Pastor W. Stroble, of the Trinity Church, and Frederick Schuetz, President of the Free Thinkers Congregation of Milwaukee. The subject was "The Immortality of the Soul." This debate was carried on for almost a week. The final session, held in the old Maryland Institute, was attended by some 1,800 people, a great part of the German population of Baltimore. In spite of a vote taken at the end for the purpose of ascertaining the leanings of the audience in regard to the two capable disputants, the demonstration be-

came so loud and unruly that the motion for adjournment introduced by Captain J. R. Fellmann of the "Social-Democratic Turnverein" had to be accepted.

In June, 1875, Heinrich Lohmann was elected speaker of the "Vorwaerts," an honor he held until his death on Christmas Day, 1889. All the writers who mention his name affectionately refer to him as "Vater Lohmann." His simple, unassuming, idealistic character represented the very best type of German whom the year 1848 brought to the American shore. Like Carl Schurz—likewise an honorary member of the "Vorwaerts"—Lohmann was an exile of his native land. When Lincoln's call to arms was heard he volunteered for service in the United States Army, and was wounded at Ranney Station. The ashes of this man, who meant so much for the Turnverein "Vorwaerts," who, as Karl A. M. Scholtz states it, "lived for the 'Vorwaerts,'" were seven years after his death sealed in the cornerstone of the present Turnhalle.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Turnvater Jahn in 1879 was made the occasion of a two-day festival, in which his son, Arnold S. Jahn, as previously stated a member of the Vorwaerts, participated. A Kommers was held on the first day, August 11, with 1,000 people in attendance. William Eckhardt delivered the welcoming address and then read a prologue composed by Johann Straubenmüller. The life and accomplishment of Jahn were sketched by R. Fellmann. Presentations of the singing section of the Turnverein and living tableaux filled the rest of the evening. An outdoor festival took place on the second day, which closed with a huge bonfire.

Franz Cortan in recording the events of the year 1879 speaks of an incident in connection with the funeral of August H. Setzer, July, 1879. It is mentioned here because it, like the aforementioned debate on "The Immortality of the Soul," throws light upon the spiritual leanings prevailing in the club. At this occasion, Robert Reitzel, speaker of the "Freie Gemeinde" in

Washington, delivered the funeral address. The nature of this speech aroused such anger in the hearts of the "pious" listeners that he was not permitted to finish it. The speech was later printed at the expense of the "Vorwaerts" and distributed in pamphlet form.

To the regular Turnfahrten and Schauturnen, which were celebrated each year, a special festive occasion was the 16th of September, 1887, when the "Vorwaerts" greeted in Baltimore the veterans of the Twentieth New York Turner Regiment, who were on their way to Antietam to attend the unveiling of a monument. Twenty-five years ago the "Social-Democratic Turnverein" had given them a welcome on their way to the front. Due to the Draconian blue-laws—it happened to be a Sunday—the reception had to be without music, but, we are told, it was not without "Feuchte." A group picture of the veterans which hangs in the corridor of the Vorwaertshalle was taken at that occasion.

The old Rebenhalle which had served the "Vorwaerts" as headquarters for twenty-four years was sorely deficient for the demands of the club. In order to realize the ambition of the members for securing adequate quarters, the "Vorwaerts Hall Building Association" was formed on November 11, 1891. The work of this Organization held the attention of the members for the next five years. The officers of the "Vorwaerts Hall Building Association" remained the same throughout its existence, and since their untiring work brought forth the noteworthy achievement—the new Turnhalle—their names are given: President, John F. Prechtel; Vice-President, Theodor L. Borst; Secretary, Karl A. M. Scholtz; Treasurer, August Joesting, Sr.

The purpose of the Association was to accomplish the raising of a capital of at least \$10,000, the sum to be used as down payment for a Turnhalle. Loyal members and faithful friends subscribed liberally with the result that within a year the greater part of the

sum had been raised. In January, 1895, the property at 734 W. Lexington Street, consisting of "a three-story dwelling with two back-buildings and a stable," was acquired from A. Brafmann for the cash amount of \$10,500.

The cornerstone of the new structure was laid July 4, 1895, with appropriate ceremonies.¹⁰ The Turners had formed "at the old hall, and with two drum and fife corps, with flags flying, marched singing to the new home site." The objects inclosed in a steel box and sealed in the cornerstone were:

- The Declaration of Independence;
- The Constitution of the "Vorwaerts";
- The History of the "Vorwaerts," by F. H. Cortan;
- The Constitution of the "Vorwaerts Hall Building Association";
- The list of the members of the Turnverein and of the Ladies' Auxiliary;
- The History of the Vorwaerts Hall Building Association, by Karl A. M. Scholtz;
- The list of the members of the Vorwaerts Hall Building Association;
- The History of the "Nord-Amerikanischen Turnerbund";
- The annual report of the "Deutsche Waisenhaus" for 1893;
- The annual report of the "Deutsche Greisenheim";
- Insignia of the "Vorwaerts" and "Columbia (Washington) Turnverein";
- Columbian stamps and coins;
- An urn containing the ashes of Turnvater H. Lohmann.

The dedication of the new "Vorwaerts-Halle" took place on December 31, 1895, with Mayor Alcaeus Hooper and George W. Spier of Washington as speakers.

We find on the program printed at the occasion of the dedication of the Vorwaerts-Halle the name of Mayor Alcaeus Hooper as being one of the main speakers. It was under the administration of Mayor Hooper that gymnastics were finally made part of the public school curriculum. This action on the part of the mayor was the result of a measure introduced by Turner Louis Hoffmann, who was at that time a member of the City Council of Baltimore; it was a direct accomplishment

¹⁰ The architect was Leo Kopezinsky, the construction company, F. Decker & Sons.

of the Turners brought about after years of agitation.¹¹

Since this event is a great credit to Louis Hoffmann and to the organization of which he was a member, the incidents leading to the introduction of physical culture in the schools of Baltimore are set forth here in great detail. On February 18, 1895, it is stated in the *Journal of Proceedings of the First Branch City Council of Baltimore at the Session of 1894-1895* (p. 351):

Mr. Hoffmann introduced an ordinance, entitled "An ordinance to authorize and direct the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of Baltimore City to introduce physical training as a regular course of study in the public schools of the city," which was read and referred to the Joint Standing Committee on Education. After due consideration Mr. Clay submitted the following report (*Journal of Proceedings*, p. 650);

The Joint Standing Committee on Education, to whom was referred an ordinance . . . having given the subject a careful consideration, report favorably thereon, and respectfully submit the annexed ordinance.

WILLIAM C. CLAY,
LOUIS HOFFMANN,
JOHN F. LANCHAMMER,
First Branch.
JOHN R. KELSO,
Second Branch.

Section I. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, that the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of Baltimore City be and they are hereby authorized and directed to introduce physical training as a regular course of study in the public schools of the city.

Section II. And be it further enacted and ordained, That a male teacher of physical culture be employed, the same to be a graduate of some institution in which the art and science of physical training has been the only object of the course of study. . . .

Section III. . . . not less than ten (10) minutes each day shall be given to calisthenics. . . .

Section IV. . . . this ordinance shall take effect from the date of its passage.

The second reading took place April 3, 1895. At the meeting of the City Council, April 29, 1895 (*Journal of Proceedings*, p. 940), the amendment was made "that fifteen hundred

(\$1,500) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated to make this ordinance effective." On motion of Mr. Hoffmann the amendment was concurred in. The ordinance was approved by Mayor Ferdinand C. Latrobe on May 8, 1895 (Ordinances and Resolutions, 1894-95, No. 46, p. 60).

The following year—April 20, 1896—the Joint Standing Committee on Education asked for the repeal of the before-stated ordinance and reenactment "of the same with amendment." The important change in the new ordinance was that "the sum of six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary" is mentioned, a considerable increase over the amount stated in the first ordinance. Hoffmann, according to the official records, was the guiding spirit in back of the ordinance. His name is connected with the various amendments. The ordinance in its second form was approved by Mayor Alcaeus Hooper, September 21, 1895.

Professor C. F. Emil Schulz, member of the "Vorwaerts" and first director of Physical Culture of the Baltimore Schools, reported about the first six months of gymnastic exercises in the grammar school classes, where the experimental trial was made as follows:

Physical training was introduced May 1, 1898. Two male directors and eight female assistants were appointed. The schools are divided into eight districts, each district had a special instructor who visits and teaches in every class once per week in the presence of the regular teacher. Thus the regular teacher receives normal training, which prepares her to give the lesson during the absence of the special instructor." (*Report of the Public School Commissioners, Baltimore, January 17, 1899*, p. 61.)

Thus it becomes clear that the Turners were instrumental in introducing physical education in the Baltimore schools, as they had done in so many other cities of the United States.¹²

¹¹ As far back as April 11, 1860, in an article found in *Der deutsche Correspondent* reporting the appointment of "Vater Lohmann" as physical instructor at the Knapp Private School, the hope is expressed that all schools will soon follow this example since "physical instruction means a great progress in pedagogy."

¹² That this phase of striving on the part of the Turners for the good of the nation received full recognition from competent men in the field of public instruction can be concluded from a report by Dr. Edward Mussey Hartwell to the United States Commissioner of Education, 1897-98 in the chapter on Physical Education. A few sentences are quoted:

The more or less successful introduction of school gymnastics, since 1884 by the cities of

In connection with the activities of Mr. Louis Hoffmann as City Councilman of Baltimore, it is of interest to hear of another ordinance which he introduced. It has a bearing on the strict "blue laws" enforced in those days in Baltimore, which were strongly resented by the Turners. Louis Hoffmann on August 3, 1896, introduced an ordinance to the effect that the mayor "if he deems fit" may grant permits to parade to any band or number of musicians between the hours of 1 P. M. and 8 P. M. on the Sabbath day. The ordinance was rejected by a vote of seven against twelve.

Judging from existing records the membership of the "Vorwaerts" reached its highest peak in 1892. It counted 110 active members, 135 passive members, eight honorary and three merit members. The gymnasium had 125 pupils, the ladies' classes counted forty members.

The silver jubilee of the "Vorwaerts" was celebrated on July 3-4, 1892. Neighboring Turnvereine from Washington, Wilmington, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn, N. Y., participated. The welcoming address was made by Mayor Thomas G. Hayes; the principal speaker was Professor A. Schmidt. A prologue was written especially for this occasion by Johann Straubenmüller.

In the early nineties the name of Karl A. M. Scholtz (1869-1941) begins to appear on the programs of the "Vorwaerts." Since then Mr. Scholtz played a very prominent part in the life of this organization and in the history of the Germans of Baltimore. First as active Turner (1888), then as counsellor and legal adviser he helped to guide the club through many perilous crises. He received due recognition for his faithful work by being made an honorary member in 1929.

In May, 1903, the Washington Saengerbund joined with the "Vorwaerts" in

holding a "Blumenspiel" (Flower Game), an event going back in its history to the days of Hans Sachs and the Minnesingers. Scholtz describes it as a tourney of Poetry and Song. The winners in this poetic contest were Frank Gaudy, Christian Strack, and Hugo Schulze. Professor Otto Fuchs, Dr. Ernst Henrici, Louis Illmer, George W. Spier and Rev. Julius Hofmann acted as arbiters.

The first decade of the twentieth century was for the "Vorwaerts" a rather prosperous period. This is due to a large degree to the fact that the club possessed its own home, which in turn attracted a large membership. This certain prosperity led to the founding of several small organizations within the Verein, all chiefly organized by the passive members for the purpose of enjoying congenial company. The oldest of these groups was the "Baeren" (Bears) Section, founded in 1892. It was quite popular for many years. It was the source of enjoyment for the older gentlemen whiling away an evening in the company of friends, with ceremonies and a ritual language all their own.

It is under the auspices of these elderly gentlemen, with good financial background and a great deal of leisure on their hands, and endowed with abounding imagination, that some of the more elaborate festivals of the "Vorwaerts" were planned and executed. Often these festal gatherings of fun and humor were held jointly with the "Columbia" Turnverein, Washington, D. C., and with the "Schlaraffia" of the same city.

As interesting and enjoyable as these festivals may have been, they at the same time marked a turning point in the history of the "Vorwaerts." It indicates a gradual transition in the process by which the serious spirit of the founders of the "Vorwaerts" was supplanted

Chicago, Kansas City, Cleveland, Denver, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, St. Paul, San Francisco and Boston has been chiefly due to the zeal and insistence of the advocates of the German and Swedish systems of gymnastics, who were prepared to speak with knowledge and to act with intelligence, in every city named above, excepting Boston, German free and light gymnastics have been adopted, and the directors of physical education are graduates of the Seminary or Normal School of the American TURNERBUND. . . . The promotion of gymnastic teaching in the public schools has ever been one of the cherished aims of the TURNERBUND.

by an atmosphere which is found in an organization of social nature. With this slow change the "Vorwaerts" ceased playing the part of a cultural force in the life of the Germans in Baltimore, the part it had played in its beginning. In July, 1907, the "Vorwaerts" celebrated its fortieth anniversary. Each member was presented with a small American Flag upon entering the Hall. German speech and drink were intermingled with American patriotism. The main speaker of the evening was Carl Ahrendt, an outstanding member of the "Vorwaerts."

The last large gathering of the members of the "Vorwaerts" before the World War was in connection with the twenty-second Turnfest of the Philadelphia District. It lasted three days, June 25-27, 1910. The main event was the grand Kommers. At this occasion the "Vorwaerts" was honored with the presence of the Governor of the State of Maryland, Austin L. Crothers. Other guests of honor were Mayor J. Barry Mahool; former Mayor Ferdinand C. Latrobe; Richard Barthold, Congressman from St. Louis, Mo.

There is very little evidence which reveals to us the effects the outbreak of the first World War had upon this society. There is, however, no doubt that the war conditions must have curtailed the activities of the club considerably. The fiftieth anniversary, which would undoubtedly have been made the occasion of a great celebration, is ample proof of this fact. Only on a small scale, the golden jubilee was celebrated with a Kommers and social evening. The Vorwaerts Hall was decorated with ferns and greens and in the center of the stage stood the white bust of Turnvater Jahn. In front of it stood a basket with fifty roses, presented by the Germania Turnverein. Louis C. Schneidereith was the orator of the evening.

The solidarity of the members in the critical days of the war and their loyalty to the "Vorwaerts" proved itself in 1918. The club found it necessary, due to a deficit of over \$3,000 aggregated over many years, to raise the membership dues from \$6 to \$9. Over eighty per cent of the votes cast were in favor

and only eighteen per cent against the measure. Proof of the patriotic spirit of the "Vorwaerts" is evidenced by the fact that it held a gymnastic exhibition on April 22 and 23, 1918; all money raised was turned over to the American Red Cross.

The happenings which could be mentioned in the scope of this article are, after all, only a few highlights in the long history of the "Vorwaerts." It would fill many more pages were one to report on the many oyster suppers, masquerades, "Bockbierfeste," Kommers, picnics, boat excursions, "Skatabende," etc., which brought the members together in congenial gatherings. In the days before the automobiles, walking trips were common occurrences and often lasted a whole day and were participated in and enjoyed by the entire family, giving proof of the love for nature which dwells deeply in every German heart.

In an impressive and elaborate manner the "Vorwaerts" celebrated the seventieth anniversary of its founding on October 16, 17, and 18, 1937. A reunion and dance was held on the first day, to be followed on the second day by gymnastic exercises in the afternoon and a Kommers in the evening. The main feature of the celebration was the anniversary dinner on the third day, arranged for 500 persons. President Ernst Hottenbacher; the toastmaster, Karl Hartig; the speakers of the evening, Governor Harry W. Nice, Mayor Howard W. Jackson, Consul Frederick F. Schneider, John B. Gontrum, Albert Glombowski, Wm. F. Engelbert, president of the Independent Citizen Union; Charles W. Reinhardt, president of United Singers; Henry L. Wienefeld, president of the Saengerfest Association, may be mentioned among the names of guests. The Turnvereine of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Riverside, N. J., and Wilmington, Del., were represented.

Coming to the close of this article, we find that we have become witness to German gymnastic associations in Baltimore whose histories cover a period of almost a hundred years. From a small group they grew and saw at

the turn of the century their highest bloom. From the previous pages it is obvious that the Turnverein "Vorwaerts" occupied the most prominent and influential position among the gymnastic associations in Baltimore. Most of the concluding statements have, therefore, special bearing on the "Vorwaerts." Men of the various trades and professions were bound together by the idealism of true democratic spirit, absolutely faithful in their allegiance to their new homeland, all fully conscious of their civic duties and responsibilities. It was this solidarity and equality which has guided the clubs through perilous years, which has made them attractive to the native American. The Turners awakened in the American an interest and understanding for physical education, and by emphasizing at the same time the development of the mind they contributed their share to progress along cultural and intellectual lines. They helped the German element to obtain the respectable place it holds in the life of the community.

It is true that great changes of ideas and ideals have taken place in the course of time. The original German founders have been replaced by a native element. German is hardly a familiar tongue to most of the Turners. The original vigorous, searching, fierce spirit of striving which characterizes the early stages in the life of a nation has given place to the calmness and assuredness of the consciousness of possession. This change in attitude is taken by some people to

be a sign of dissolution and slow decay. They see this great transformation with alarm and concern. We believe, however, that there is no reason for such a pessimistic attitude. There is nothing in the life of the individual or of a nation which can make claim to an eternal existence. With the rise of American culture and civilization, it was but natural that the various cultural and intellectual forces which were active here in bidding up America should be integrated into the new native civilization in order to form a united nation.

In his ideal striving the Turner was not concerned with the duration of his work but rather with the consideration of whether he was contributing towards a worthy cause. The worthy cause was the welfare of the United States first of all, and of humanity as a whole. Much has been contributed by the Turner in this direction. Even his absorption in the "Amerikanertum" will not be without traces. Certain German cultural features will be absorbed by the American character and, representing the better aspects of German life, will mark an improvement.

A few lines taken from Karl Foerster's poem, "Erinnerung und Hoffnung" (1842), may fittingly conclude this article:

*Was vergangen, kehrt nicht wieder;
Aber ging es leuchtend nieder,
Leuchtet's lange noch zurück!*

SOURCE MATERIAL

Most helpful for the writing of this article were two booklets, one written in German for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Vorwaerts, Franz Hubert Cortan, *Geschichte des Turnvereins Vorwärts 1867-1892* (Baltimore, 1892), the other written in English for its seventieth anniversary, Karl A. M. Scholtz, *The Turnverein Vorwaerts* (Baltimore, 1937). A few minute books, and scrapbooks belonging to Mr. Karl A. M. Scholtz helped to clarify certain points. Not a written line is in the possession of the Germania-Turnverein which would throw some light on the happenings in the life of that organization. The perusal of the local newspapers, *Täglicher Wecker*, *Der Deutsche Cor-*

respondent, *The Baltimore Sun* was of considerable assistance. The personal reminiscences of Mr. John Kaiss related to me in regard to the Germania-Turnverein are acknowledged in this connection. Some material was taken from the *Amerikanischer Turner Kalender* and *The American Turner*, also from the two books, *Baltimore, Seine Vergangenheit und Gegenwart* (Baltimore, 1887) and *Das Neue Baltimore* (Baltimore, 1905). The general principles behind the Turner movement were treated in a special article: A. J. Prahl, "The Ideological Background of the American Turner," in *Comparative Literature News-Letters*, III, ii (1944), 11-13.