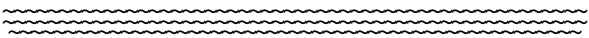


# The German Day

—IN—

# Baltimore.





# THE GERMAN DAY IN BALTIMORE.

October 6th, 1890.

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REPORTED BY L. P. HENNIGHAUSEN.  
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THE committee appointed by our Society to arrange a celebration for the 6th of October 1890 the anniversary, and in commemoration, of the landing of the first German colonists in our country has done its work well. It showed practical wisdom, when it invited all our citizens of German descent to participate in the arrangement as well as in carrying out the programme of the celebration. The response was enthusiastic and almost unanimous. Money and talent in abundance were placed at the disposal of the Committee. One of the most pleasing and gratifying features was the generous good will our fellow citizens of English and Irish descent manifested in the celebration. They felt that we were celebrating an event in the history of our country, in which they also have a part and can point to with pride. The English and German press with one accord endorsed the movement, and one of the English morning papers clearly stated their sentiments in the following article:

"The story of the Puritan has been told a thousand times, and his part in wresting a wilderness from savagery and in building a mighty republic reads like a fairy tale. No less interesting is the history of the English cavalier, who settled in the South, and acted his part in the great national drama. But not so many times, nor with such enthusiasm has the story of the German been told, as it is but recently that the work of this wonderful race has come into prominence as a formative force in the production of a nation.

The first colony of Germans landed at Philadelphia 207 years ago, and straightway laid out the streets and squares of Germantown. The first comers were Mennonites. These were afterward joined by societies of "The Friends" and by

others from the Rhine region. Gradually this branch of the European stock pressed its way through Pennsylvania to Ohio and the West, and through Maryland and Virginia to the South. By degrees the Teuton came to every state and every city in the land.

From the beginning the immigrant German was a peasant or an artisan. He was quiet, patient and industrious, and made his way among the toilers of the land. He has ever touched American life on the side of production and trade, and has meddled a little in great national questions. In the agitations and controversies, which rent the republic the German took almost no part. But when it came to action on the tented field he was there a burden-bearer and a hero to save the nation.

The Puritan to his latest descendant is self-assertive and proud of his distinguished ancestry. Likewise the first families of the South have never wearied in proclaiming the glory of their ancient as well as modern deeds. But it was left for the German to wait for time and numbers to proclaim his mighty influence in fashioning and molding America and its institutions.

German-American Day, therefore, is not without great significance among our country's holidays. The more the passionless exploits of this people are considered the more evident it becomes that the German deserves an honored place between the Puritan on the one side and the descendant of Calvert or John Smith on the other."

The other papers were no less hearty in their expression and gave a mighty impulse to the work in hand. The preparations became more and more elaborate and the interest in the coming event widened and deepened until the day came to be looked upon as a municipal holiday. The pupils of the English-German Public-Schools, prepared to take part in the musical exercises and a resolution was passed by the School board to close the Schools on that day. All the German Societies, Schools and Churches of every denomination gave notice of their intention to take part in the celebration. I cannot do better than to give the following extract taken from the different newspapers published on the morning after the GERMANDAY.

**EIN GROSSES FEST!**

All Honor to the Colonists and their Sturdy Descendants.

**GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY.**

A Splendid Commemoration of Early Achievements

IN ART, MUSIC AND INDUSTRY.

An In and Outdoor Observance Throughout the Country.

**BALTIMORE'S DISPLAY THE FINEST.**

Immense Crowd of Enthusiasts at the Academy—Speeches by Rev. Dr. Scheib, Col. Fred. Raine and Dr. Steiner—Songs by the United Singers and 500 School Children — A Magnificent Spectacle at Night, in which 14,000 Persons Took Part—One of the Best Torchlight Processions Ever Seen in this City—A Brilliant Show of Varied Colors—Excellent Music and Patriotic Airs—Startling Effects in Fire Works—The Parade Reviewed by a Mighty Concourse of People- Winding up with "Commers"—A Great and Memorable Success from Every Point of View.

Germans and descendents of Germans, wherever found in the United States, gave a proud thought yesterday to the achievements of their race in the New World, and celebrated with all the warmth of their sturdy, honest natures the advent of the first German colony in America. The day they honored was no anniversary of Teutonic myth or fabled story, no illusion of a misty past, but one of the surer occurrences of a newer antiquity. It was in commemoration of the sixth day of October, 1683, when the cornerstone of German immigration was founded at Germantown, near Philadelphia, by thirteen German families of artisans, tinder the leadership of a later Moses in the person of Francis Pastorius, who, at Germantown, struck the rock whence flowed the fountain of industry and probity and of excellence in arts and sciences which has tintured the great American nation of to-day. With that characteristic of slowness in self-assertion, which distinguishes the Teutonic people, two hundred and seven years have strangely enough been allowed to slip by with little more than a hearthstone reference to German-American history by those who have been its actors. Year by

year, as the German-American has become more fully imbued with the love of his adopted country, as he has been able to discern the effect of his blood upon the plastic material of a republican people who have excited the admiration of the whole world, his American patriotism has taken the form of proudly avowing his descent from that people who have been great in leaving their impress upon modern history no less than upon the ancient. The fame of the German in America has now burst from the narrow confines of the private "Commers" of singing club and "Turner" association to a nation-wide celebration.

In Baltimore the scenes of the day will long be remembered. Its whole spirit was intensely American, while the German features were chiefly distinguished by a reminiscent reverence and love. Throughout the town the stars and stripes waved in a profusion from thousands of German homes, while the black, red and white of the German emblem were there to illustrate the significance of the occasion. True to German instinct, the outdoor exercises planned for the morning, but sadly interfered with by the weather, were arranged to take place at the Battle monument, for it is the German idea to hold all public patriotic exercises in the shadow of some "denkmal" or memorial of worthy deeds. The afternoon was devoted to a big indoor meeting at the Academy of Music. It was the intellectual feast of the occasion, and the great audience was thrilled with patriotism. The Rev. Dr. Henry Scheib and Colonel Frederick Raine delivered addresses in German, and Dr. Lewis H. Steiner spoke in English. The United German Singers sang the songs of Fatherland and America and five hundred pupils of English-German schools made stirring melody of the "Star-Spangled Banner," for which the words had been translated into the German.

Long after the morning broke, and even at midday, there was, on account of the rain and lowering clouds, but little attempt at the decoration of houses. Even when the afternoon demonstration began no one had an idea of what the late evening would bring forth in this direction. All over the line of march anxious glances had been cast skyward, and a bright rift in the western sky, symbolic perhaps of that western ray of hope in 1683, brought out the German-Americans and

Americans who are proud of their cousins German to hang bunting and parti-colored ribbands, to string pretty transparencies and to prepare for the illumination of the "Fest" night. Almost by magic the work was done, and by seven o'clock in the evening the house fronts were loaded with brilliant colors. Flags, great and small, waved by thousands. Baltimore street and Broadway, at their lower points, displayed long vistas, glowing, gleaming and radiating tens of thousands of lights that made a ruddy track against the overhanging clouds and filled the atmosphere with a glad brilliancy.

Then came the bands of music and the gathering bodies of men and gayly caparisoned horses that were to take part in the triumphal procession. One after another they passed toward Broadway, following each other with such swiftness, and all coming so suddenly upon the going up of the decorations by the way, that the whole scene seemed like some spontaneous offering of a grateful people. Then came the fully formed procession of fourteen thousand men, and the illusion was complete. Far down the streets could be seen the red, blue and green fires, not only displayed from carriages and floats, but lavishly burned from a large number of wagons especially fitted up for the purpose. Thousands upon thousands of fanciful torches glimmered in the line, and they were various in pattern and color. Some were like huge lilies, some globular, some like domes and others like minarets of temples. At the Washington monument the greatest display of fireworks was made, and the stately shaft was lit up far above its base.

The great number of bands in the procession was a noteworthy evidence of the musical taste of those in line. Patriotic airs were heard on every hand, and scarcely had the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" died away before "The Wacht am Rhein," "Maryland," "Hail Columbia" or the "German Soldier's Ode to his Martial Cloak" came bursting out into its fullest harmony. Hardly less than 5000 horses were in line, and good riding was the rule. The spirited stock of muscular and well-to-do butchers and tradesmen and the fine animals of the Germania Riding Club, bedecked with wreaths and nosegays, pranced and curvetted and made pretty pictures of life and motion.

From one end of the line to the other were many features to give variety and zest to the cavalcade and relieve the masses of civilians in the line. Marshal's aids in white helmets and riding trousers and black coats were quickly succeeded by the float bearing the German students, in red, brimless caps and bright swords. The singing societies passed by with tasteful transparencies, and were followed by a group of ancient Teutons dressed in bear skins. Medieval knights, in the fanciful costume of the "Ritter," were succeeded by the sombre mortar board hats and black students' gowns of the Scheib Literary Association. The Schuetzen markers had white shirts and targets. Each carriage of the Schuetzen members had its target at the side, while the Orpheus Singing Society had transformed every carriage into an arched evergreen bower. The Vorwärts Turners had pretty suits of light gray and felt hats, with oak leaves at the sides. The large body of stevedores looked well in a uniform of light shirts, belted in at the waist, and the Junior Pyramid Club, in tasteful array of light clothing and brown felt hats, marched before a representation of Cleopatra's needle. Butchers added the red of their shirts to the scene, and the little zouaves of Calvert Hall, in blue and red, carried their wooden guns with the proudness of infantile soldiers. The lights danced upon the silver and gold helmets of the uniformed knighthood orders.

There was no elaborate attempt to present fine floats in the parade, yet there were many typical and interesting ones. There was a "gasthof" displaying women in old German costume ready to entertain the callers with foaming beer, several wagons carried little girls in white dresses, and the Schuetzen Society had a representation of a shooting range, with the name of the reigning Schuetzen King emblazoned thereon. St. Matthew's Confirmanden Verein had a large canvas erected on a float, which was followed by a wagon from which stereopticon pictures of the President of the Union, the Governor of the State and other portraits were cast. Unkel Braesig drove a pair of horses in his brown coat and was surrounded by the children of the Low-lands, who are taught to revere him. The Germania Turners had an allegorical group, of which Germania, armed with her mighty sword, was the central



figure. The German Soldiers' Association float had a representation of veterans of European wars sitting about a camp-fire, over which a pot was merrily boiling. The Stevedores' Beneficial Society had a large schooner model and German-Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church had an excellent model of their church structure in line.

The last act in the drama of the celebration consisted in the "Commers," after the parade. The United Singers assembled at Germania Hall for an evening of social intercourse, while the "Funken," composed of German students, met in the Concordia Annex. The "Funken" sang the songs of its poet laureate, Loewenthal, and at both halls the old songs of Germany and the newer ones of America resounded again and again to the accompaniment of clinking glasses. Jokes were passed, friendships renewed and a jolly good time was had till the approach of morning warned all to flee homeward to prepare for a work-a-day world and to escape the dangers of the "katzenjammer."

In other cities the day was observed in German style. Washington German-Americans assembled in the afternoon in great force at Schuetzen Park, just beyond the city limits. All sorts of amusements were engaged in, and at night a programme of vocal and instrumental music was rendered. Mr. W. L. Habercom, fifth auditor of the treasury, and Mr. L. G. Hine, ex-District commissioner, delivered addresses, and the festivities closed with a fine display of fireworks.

The Philadelphia celebration was begun Sunday in the German churches. Last night there was a musical festival at the hall of the German Society, attended by Governor Beaver, Mayor Fitler and other prominent citizens. Addresses were made by Prof. Oswald Seidenstricker, of the University of Pennsylvania, Judge Pennypacker, a local historian, and Dr. G. Kellner, editor of the German Democrat. Germantown, which is now a fashionable suburb of the city, and has lost its old characteristics, also had its celebration under the auspices of the Germantown Maennerchor. This society was organized on the two hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the original German families.

The houses of the German citizens of Richmond were gayly decorated in honor of the day. The German-Americans paraded in the morning, with Mr. Alfred von Nickisch Rosengk, the president of the newly formed association, at their head. The turn out was imposing. After marching through the principal streets the procession went to the exposition grounds, where patriotic addresses were delivered by President Rosengk, Senator Lovenstein, Mayor Ellyson and others. The remainder of the day was spent in national games and merrymaking. Among the prominent persons who occupied seats on the stand during the delivery of the addresses were Gov. McKinney, President of the State Supreme Court L. L. Lewis, Hon. George D. Wise and Mayor J. Taylor Ellyson. After the close of the festivities at the exposition grounds the line of march was again formed, and the procession went back to the city. The streets through which the column moved in returning were ablaze with colored lights and the sidewalks were thronged with people.

In Reading, Pa., the people gathered in large numbers at night, and a banquet was held. William Rosenthal, Judges Ermentrout and Endlich, Congressman Brunner and others made speeches.

The German Societies of Minneapolis, Minn., and other Northwestern cities gave entertainments at night, but there were not many parades.

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### THE INDOOR CELEBRATION.

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#### PATRIOTIC SONGS SUNG BY THE UNITED SINGERS AND FIVE HUNDRED SCHOOL GIRLS.

The sturdy persistency so characteristic of the German was shown by the thousands who braved the disagreeable weather to attend the afternoon demonstration at Harris' Academy of Music, Baltimore. Old men, whose white locks were proof of their advanced age, middle-aged business men, professors and doctors and musicians wended their way to Harris' Academy.

Without doubt the celebration was one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations in the history of the city. The great building was taxed to its utmost capacity, and the picture presented within was strikingly beautiful. The stage was

somewhat extended, and upon this extension were seated the musicians of the orchestra. They sat before a low bank of greens and ferns which formed a base to the high tier of seats arranged for the singers. On the lower rows were seated the United Singers of Baltimore and behind and above them sat five hundred little girls, the pupils of the German-English schools. All of the children were dressed in white, and above the dark coats of the United Singers they formed a bright background. High over their heads swung the only motto in the building: "Welcome to German-American Day."

Mayor Davidson and his Secretary, Col. Wm. H. Love, and many other municipal officers and state officials were present. The programme was patriotic throughout and opened with the "Jubel Overture," by Weber. The opening address was made by Rev. Dr. Henry Scheib in German. Col. Frederick Raine also delivered a German address, and Dr. Lewis H. Steiner spoke in English. An interesting synopsis of each of these addresses is given elsewhere in this report under separate heads. The United Singers sang two choruses: "Das Deutsche Lied" and "Siegesgesang der Deutschen nach der Hermannsschlacht" under the direction of Prof. Nicholas Tillmann. The choir of 500 children, under direction of Prof. J. G. Wehage, awoke great enthusiasm by singing the "Star Spangled Banner" with German words and each waving a small banner as they sang. "My Country 'Tis of Thee" was also very prettily sung by them.

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#### FOREFATHERS AND CHILDREN.

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#### INFLUENCE OF GERMANY, ANCIENT AND MODERN, UPON THE WORLD'S CULTIVATION.

"There are visions, sentiments and thoughts," said Dr. Scheib, "for which words can be found only with difficulty. A magnificent picture unfolds itself to my eyes, deep emotions agitate my breast, a grand idea controls this meeting. To express all this in words is impossible to me. Yet this much I can. The pleasure of my heart at the renewed experience that the great heart of man still beats warmly for all that is good and noble; that the busy hand of man still labors and

builds memorials for the forefathers and dwellings for the children, and that the restless genius of man in striving for the best does not forget the good of the past.

"We stand before a great scene, as citizens of a great Union of States, whose founders sought to solve one of the greatest problems of life—deliverance from an impeding guardian, insurance of religious tolerance, the free activity of every citizen. These were won in bloody strife, with heavy sacrifices and untold sufferings. Among those who bled and fell in the battle for those rights, we find many hundreds of names also, whose sound points back to that country and people from which we are descended, and we are proud that the German arm in the new world, as often in the old, wielded the mighty sword for the holiest rights of man.

"Still our picture goes back even further, nearly another hundred years, to an occurrence, which illustrates to us how in this world little things can develop into great ones. A few-German immigrants landed on the coast of the new world 207 years ago, the first who spoke the unintelligible German language. Today this language resounds from the lips of myriads from the coast of the Atlantic to that of the Pacific, and from the far North to the extreme South, and in this tongue is uttered the sentiment of myriads whose life work with head and hands is of importance to this country.

"If I turn my gaze to the land which for more than one thousand years has been the home of the German race, the splendor of the Roman-German empire, the land where the great questions and differences of the people were fought out; then even to-day I find it is the land of intellectual mediation, the warmly pulsating heart in the breast of Europe. And even as European wars were decided there, and the state of Germany indicated the peace of the continent, so even now the deepest vitality of the soul and mind circulate through that heart. And as the new empire adopts and improves, the learn - ings of all countries and zone, the arts and science of all nations, so too, then, there goes out and upon the world from it, often unseen and unnoticed, the desire for culture, and now so much more beneficial, since in the place of the old Roman-

German Empire there stands an empire of united races. And this Germany is mightier and more powerful in that it owes its existence not only to greater material strength and bloody strifes, but in greater proportions to an intellectual preparation.

"The new Germany is not a child of night, but the slowly ripening fruit of the mind, the triumph of a long work of culture, won like all victories in the kingdom of facts, through the application of strength in the service of the idea.

"Such a triumph may cause all to rejoice, regardless of what language they speak. It is a victory of the noblest human beings, and if Germany's sons and nephews bring to the altars of this new land the best offerings from their father's inheritance—language and custom, art and science, energy and thrift — then will not thanks greet them from the lips of their English-speaking brethren? From the happy glances which now greet me from all sides I am convinced that whenever in years to come the celebration of 'German Day' returns, then a mighty shout of praise will swell from the throats of the thousands for the friends of humanity and the defenders of truth, freedom and eternal justice."

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#### ILLUSTEIOUS TEUTONIC NAMES.

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COL. RAINE RECITES DEEDS OF PIONEER, SCIENTIST, EXPLORER  
AND SOLDIER.

Col. Frederick Raine said: "It is true that before the year 1683 men of German stock emigrated to this country, but history assigns to the thirteen weaver families from Crefeld the honor of being the first Germans who founded a community after German methods. At that time the proud star spangled banner did not wave its protecting folds, the struggle for independence had not been fought, and the germ of liberty, which after the revolution and other wars ripened so gloriously, had only been planted.

"We celebrate today the memory of the pioneers of German-town, who, in common with representatives of other nationalities made for themselves a new home, opened America to the

influence of culture, and created a commonwealth which was destined to give to the progressive spirit of humanity a higher and nobler form. On the shores of the Delaware stood the cradle of the German-American element. From that source German customs, German thought and German influence spread over this country.

"The descendants of the Pilgrims, who landed with the Mayflower at Plymouth, celebrate the annual recurrence of the day when their fathers first set foot on the soil of the new world; the children of the Hollanders remember their Knickerbocker ancestors, and to these we dutifully add "German Day." It is the idea of a common origin which brought us together today, and this is embodied in the celebration of "German Day."

"We celebrate the memorial day of our ancestors, who not only translated German usages, German views and our most precious jewel—the German language—to our new fatherland, but also showing us by their untiring industry, unconquerable perseverance and thrift, the way to success. "Who will deny that these are results which, in no less degree than the good qualities brought to this country by other nationalities — the English, the Irish, the Scotch, the Scandinavians, the French — have exercised a powerful influence in shaping our republican form of government and the educational development of our commonwealth? The assimilation of the good qualities of all the people who chose the new world formed the strong cement of the unrivaled structure of this nation. To suppose that a foreign-born person cannot be just as good a citizen as a native is in contradiction to the essence and the origin of this American nation.

"We German-Americans stand today apart from all sectionalism and clanishness, but we will at all times defend ourselves against any attempt to lessen our just and equal rights as component parts of the commonwealth, or to force the emigrant who has escaped the oppression of other countries, and is determined to found here by industry and devotion to his new country a new, free and 'happy home, into a position different from the generally accepted principle of equal rights for all. As we stood in times of peril and need shoulder to shoulder with the native citizens of the country to fight for

the independence, the freedom and preservation of the republic, so have we been industrious co-workers in the sphere of science, art and industry. In the sphere of politics, also, we have been more than mere spectators, and if we took a more modest part in the government of the country than the proportion of our numbers justified, it was not for lack of tried and capable men.

"The great mass of the German emigrants to the United States has continued to be of the same nature as in the beginning, namely farmers and tradesmen, with a very slight intermixture of men of higher education. With the exception of a colony in Texas no emigration of German nobility took place, like the emigration of cavaliers to Virginia in the beginning of the seventeenth century, but we cannot recall a deportation of German criminals similar to the practice continued for more than a hundred years of England and Ireland, The German emigrant was confronted by the stern struggle for existence. No grants of land were made to the Germans; on the contrary, many by their ignorance of the laws and language lost their purchased land. For a longer time than was the case with the English, Scotch and Irish, the Germans were prevented from taking part in public affairs. But what a change has the sun of liberty worked in the great mass of German emigration!

"We must not forget that of the millions of German emigrants thousands and hundred of thousands died broken-hearted at the wayside. For many this 'land of liberty' has proven the 'land of dreamy illusions.' The German element, notwithstanding retarding influences, has increased in strength in the course of centuries, so that at the present day there is not a state in which Germans, or at least descendants of the German stock are not found to constitute an important factor in the community.

"The Germans were the first settlers of the Shenandoah Valley; in North Carolina they have given to many cities their present names; in Georgia their settlements date from the days of Oglethorpe, and while Kentucky's first pioneer, Daniel Boone, a man of German Carolinian stock, penetrated the wilderness of the far West, the axe of German settlers was heard in the 'dark and bloody ground,' and German and Swiss industry opened to culture the forests of Eastern Tennessee.

"In Northern Louisiana, the refuge of the Acadians of Nova Scotia, German and Alsatian settlers were found as early as the time of Louis XV. Among the 'Mossbacks' of Arkansas many names of German origin are found. The influence of the German element is apparent in the middle region of America, in the cities and in the country. Wherever we see well-kept gardens and flourishing farms we may rest assured that there German-American settlers have been active.

"A German, and a German Marylander at that, Johann Lederer, was the first to explore, in 1669, the country "West of the Alleghanies, when the present Tennessee and Kentucky were as unknown as the sources of the Nile are today. A German Bohemian, Augustin Herrmann, made the first adequate map of Maryland and Virginia. A German, Peter Minnewit, from Wesel, was the first Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam, and purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians. The German captain, Johann Printz, established the first Swedish colony in Delaware; the German printer, Christoph Saur, printed in 1743 the first bible printed in a European language in North America and in the German language. About the same time another German printer of New York, Johann Zenger, was engaged in a violent struggle with the government, and thus became the father of the liberty of the press in this country. Governor Jacob Leisler, of New York, whose tragic death occurred at the end of the seventeenth century, having been falsely accused of treason and executed, was a German, a native of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. The two Conrad Weisers, father and son, the first interpreters of the Indians; Count Zinzendorff, Prince D. A. of Gallitzin; the two Swiss, Graffenried and Michel, who led the first colony to the Carolinas, and last, but not least, Franz Daniel Pastorius, whose establishment of Germantown is the occasion of today's celebration. Let us not forget our pious 'pilgrim fathers' of the first half of the eighteenth century, Johann Kelpius, Conrad Beisel, Gottlieb Spangenberg, David Nutschean Rauch, Heckenwelder, Zeisberger, Post, Jungmann and Muehlenberg, the elder, who became the ancestor of a numerous family of German-American theologians, and was the father of General Muehlenberg, of revolutionary fame, and the first Speaker of Congress.



"In the second half of the last century, especially in the time of the revolution, we meet with many German names of note and not a few of renown. There is Nicolaus Herkimer, the hero of Oriskany; General von Steuben, the organizer of the colonial army; General Joh. de Kalb, the hero who fell at Camden; Christoph Ludwig, baker-general and provision master of the continental army; the above mentioned Muehlenbergs of Pennsylvania; the Aeisters, Clymers, Ermentrouts, Keims and Harmers, whose descendants are prominent in business and politics of today.

"The greatest development of this republic has taken place within the last 70 years, and it is curious that the strongest German emigration occurs in this period. We are far from ascribing to the German element the chief part in the rise of the nation, but we need not be too modest, for the instances in which German industry, science and talent, combined with American energy, have achieved great results are too prominent. A German engineer constructed the modern wonder of the world, the Brooklyn bridge, and the bridges which span Niagara, and the Ohio at Cincinnati. A German engineer created the Sutro tunnel in Nevada, and another invented the iron railroad bridges to which our rail construction is so much indebted.

"What our countrymen accomplished in the Mexican war and the late civil war, not only in the rank and file, but also at the head of battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, still lives in the memory of all.

"In science and art the Germans have played a prominent part. David Rittenhaus was the first American astronomer whose name deserves mention. A German-American, J. L. Hassler, created our coast survey, and another, Hilgard, extended that survey on *such* a grand scale that it is a source of admiration to all maritime nations. The topographer, Capt. Preiss, a German, officer, aided in making possible John C. Fremont's exploring expeditions. General Albert Myers, the first weather clerk, was of German descent. Names like those of the Jurists Franz Lieber, Roselius, Rex and Krekel have recognition in this whole country. The authors and journalists—Franz Grund, F. Schmole, E. Dorschheimer, Friedrich Hassaurek, J. Nord-

hoff—have in both languages received general appreciation. The scientists—Dr. K. Follen, F. Th. Engelmann, Dr. Karl Beck, Dr. Blattermann, F. Rau, Karl L. Fleischmann, Friedrich Kapp, Karl Minnigerode, Friedrich List, Lindheimer and Nehrling—have been active in every branch of natural history and philology, archaeology and history. The artists—Leutze, Bierstadt, Sonntag, Frankenstein, Venind—are celebrated, and if I should enumerate the names of our leading manufacturers and merchants from Johann Jacob Astor and Vincent Nolte, Em. Rittenhaus and J. Amebing my hearers could be wearied.

"Now a word concerning the German element of Maryland. It is not of 'yesterday or day before yesterday,' but the German language was spoken on the Patapsco when the whoop of the Susquehannoughs was heard in the forests. Germans settled in Maryland toward the end of the seventeenth century, and Hagerstown bears the name of its German founder. When in 1730 Baltimore was founded J. Moale (Mohl), J. Fleming, Steiger, Engelhardt, Leizer were prominent landed proprietors, and in 1753 Gov. Sharpe found the main part of Baltimore's commerce to be in the hands of the Germans. The second church in Baltimore was a German church, and its location was the present building of the Y. M. C. A. Washington's purchasing agent was a Baltimore German — Jac. Kuhbord. A German (G. M. Meyer) built the first mill, and the Pennsylvania German G. Barnitz the first brewery. When the Colonial Congress had to flee from Philadelphia a German of our city offered the Congress a hall. The first market was founded by two Germans—Keener and Hart. The German councilmember Lindenberger is the founder of our fire service.

"What the Germans accomplished in the war of 1812 is told us by the names of General Stricker and Colonel Armistead, not to mention the German Company of Baltimore Yaegers, under Capt. Sadler. The civil war has also given an opportunity to our countrymen to distinguish themselves, and the deeds of German regiments and battalions is graven on our tables of history. In commerce and industry the German element of Baltimore has played a leading part. Numerous are names of German merchants in the days of the revolution. In the directory of 1796, when Baltimore was not quite equal

in population to the present city of Annapolis, we find 40 per cent of German names." The speaker then recited the names of many German firms of today, with existing industries started by Germans.

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GREET FIRST THE STARRY FLAG.

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EARLY IMMIGRATION, ITS RESULTS AND THE DUTIES OF TODAY.

DR. STEINER'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Lewis H. Steiner said: "We meet not as Germans merely, nor merely as German-Americans, but as those who claim to be American citizens, proudly owning the starry flag that waves over us as the ensign which is to us dearer than all the flags of the rest of the world. Our first salutation we give to the national flag. Under its folds we experience the protection that nowhere on the broad earth means so much to the law-abiding citizen—the firm existence of liberty, freedom and equality.

"While thus proud of our American rights, we have a filial sense of loving duty towards the colors that once floated over our German ancestors — the black, red and gold — that meant so much to them, and under which they were fitted to leave home, with its endearing associations, carrying their household gods and meagre household goods to a new country, to dig and delve, to build up new homes and raise up children who should perpetuate the virtues and stern characteristics of their fathers.

"Today we assemble to celebrate the founding of the first of the colonies which these glorious Germans established. Over two centuries have passed, and yet German-Americans are brought together to pay their earnest tribute of respect to those who made the pioneer settlement in Germantown. Mine is the pleasant task to direct your attention, first, to the peculiar character of that early immigration; second, to the present results of what, following the same lines, has made the German a potency of the highest order in every department of American endeavor, and third, to the duties which rest upon us as the descendants or followers of such magnificent leaders.

"The motives were various which prompted the exodus from the fatherland not only of those who composed the Germantown colony, but also of those who preceded them in time, constituting as it were, the advance guard, of independent skirmishers, who went forth as the men of old sent abroad to spy out the land—to see what the land is; whether it be fat or lean; whether there be wood therein or not. These, however, went forth self-commissioned, and, unlike their Hebrew prototypes, when they found resting places, with the attractions of fertile land and a genial climate, they built themselves houses with whatever building materials were most convenient, and straightway determined to renounce allegiance to all potentates whatever save those recognized by the new country; to make its people their people and its God their God. They returned not to make report of their discovery, but threw their lives, their souls and their energies into the country of their choice.

"Some came, doubtless, from religious motives. The right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience was interfered with in their old homes. When they reached the new home they raised their altars by their firesides for family worship and united with friends and neighbors to erect houses that could be used for religious instruction and divine service. They were not intolerant to others. Denomination after denomination held its own view, constructed its house of worship and adhered to its ritual, and in good brotherly spirit placed no obstacle in the way of others doing the same.

"They brought stout, sturdy arms and industrious habits; stern, unflinching honesty and strict sense of duty; no knowledge or conception of luxury, and hence no thirst for its enjoyment; warm hearts and deep affections for family and friends and church. They were ideal pioneers. Such constituted the great majority of these immigrants and their immediate followers. They were not nobles, tracing lineage back to robber knights, but peasants and men mostly of what would be called low degree by the mighty of earth. They were ready to meet all the requirements of a new citizenship and to create a line of descent, ennobled by toil and earnest struggle, that could proudly boast of a nobility equal to any the world had ever known. Some few were occasionally to be found with them

who had enjoyed such advantages of learning as existed in their native land, but who, casting their lot with the others, nobly struggled to aid their simpler and less educated brothers in all their undertakings as pastors, teachers, attorneys and scholars. "Our records show that greed for office was not known by these simple-minded pioneers. They left to others struggles for public position. It was theirs to build homes, to make the desert to blossom and broad fields to groan under luxurious harvests, to raise up sturdy oxen and horses trained to aid in their daily labor rather than to win prizes for speed, which had no practical value in agricultural work. The time would come when the real necessities of the nation would call them forth to participate in its minor offices, its legislative bodies, and even in the still higher executive functions of the state. And just here they furnished an example worthy of all commendation to any race or people that may start under adverse conditions to carve out a destiny for themselves. The chief duty is to make themselves first class citizens, to become a necessity to the communities in which they live, and then their part in the higher functions of government will define itself in such a way as to require their participation in public duties.

"As time passed by these pioneers began to show a strength of patriotism that was equal to any emergency. Their neighbors found that they could be depended upon in any position they might be placed. When their country called for aid in its struggle for freedom from an oppressive tyranny the Germans seized arms and on many a field constituted living ramparts against the enemy's serried hosts. Is there a brighter example in our history than that furnished by the pious and learned German preacher who, after preaching a sermon full of patriotic appeals to his people to aid in the war against England, threw off his clerical gown and showed that beneath it he wore the continental uniform, declaring that the time for preaching was past and that for fighting had come? And the after record of Muhlenberg showed that he had the stuff of which heroes are made. The process of adoption and naturalization is always accelerated when one takes up arms under the flag of a country in its defense. And this was the case with the early German immigrants.

"The necessities of food, clothing and lodging having been provided for, our German-American began to participate in all the undertakings that contributed to make up the distinctive peculiarities of our cosmopolitan nation. His thoughtful brain, indefatigable industry and untiring perseverance were in demand on all sides. They, with their rugged honesty and innate contempt for shams and humbug, soon made him a power of first magnitude in the development of the resources and wealth of the country.

"Not satisfied with the field presented by the mechanic arts, he undertook new and as yet untried industries in this country and developed them to a high grade of perfection. He boldly entered the clerical and medical professions, manifesting in these the power of a mind trained to observation, not addicted to rash conclusions. Law came to him as an attractive object of study. In realms of pure science, with its practical application, he was soon at home.

"He soon showed such ability, such speedily-acquired acquaintance with the art of war, that shoulder straps were won by honest military skill combined with personal bravery, and these were soon decorated by eagles and stars as designations of his recognized military character. In war as well as in peace the German-American was true to his descent.

"With such a past and such a present, what duties rest upon those of us who claim to be Americans of German descent or German birth? We have fallen heirs to a heritage of which any people may be justly proud. How shall we show ourselves worthy of it? Manifestly, by pursuing the lines laid down by our predecessors, by cultivating the virtues which they manifested, by proving ourselves above that which they despised. Let us not forget what we owe to the land upon which we live. Renouncing allegiance to all foreign monarchs and all foreign governments, we are called upon to strive that this shall advance still further on the way to the attainment of the highest form of perfection possible to human government. Let kings and emperors quarrel, let them involve their people in wars, let governments perish and on their ruins others arise. We have no right to participate in these contentions. These be the thoughts and the earnest determinations that we carry

forth from this celebration. And so we shall have not assembled in vain, but have acquired fresh inspiration to do our duty as Americans and to act well the part which is allotted to us in the battle of life."

#### DETAILS OF THE PROCESSION.

##### THE SOCIETIES THAT WERE REPRESENTED. THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

The route of the procession was from Broadway Institute, Broadway, to Baltimore street, to Holliday, to Lexington, to Calvert, to Fayette, to North, to Baltimore, to Charles, to Washington Monument, to Madison, to Eutaw, to the Concordia Opera House. The approach of the torches was announced by a large bell upon a wagon. Then came a squad of mounted policemen, and the first grand light wagon, from which Greek fire was burned. After these came the Great Southern Band and fifth Regiment Drum Corps: chief marshal, Col. H. C. Tieck; chief of staff, Jacob Klein; assistant, F. Bauernschmidt; bugler, William Grunewald.

The active aides were: August J. Heise, Henry Merz, Jr., John O. Becker, John C. Horstmeier, John E. Harting, Edward Duker, Gebhard Leimbach, Rudolph Vollmer, Charles H. Mueller, John Marsch, Louis Berner, Frdk. H. Leggemann, A. Danzeglock, Charles A. Larian, Frank Steil, George C. Zeiser, John C. Greacen, Henry P. Duker, August Mueller, Edward Umbach, Harry Cox, Siegesmund Parton, G. Schweppe, Wm. Edell, L. Schneeberger, George Bauernschmidt, Jr., August Hengemihle, Perry Lee Downs, Henry Eppler, Andrew Muller, Wm. Muhl, George Leimbach, Chas. Quast, Capt. J. D. Barclay, Dr. Chas. Beck, Prof. Wm. T. Auer, John W. H. Fry, Henry Bishop, A. C. Schmidt, Otto Hellwig, Edw. Stapf, Hermann E. Kluth, G. Louis Schroeder, Conrad Darsch, Louis Aull.

Surgeons, Drs. Amos L. Gage, John C. Hemmeter, J. C. Ohlendorf.

The honorary aides were: Chief, Henry A. Bosse; Charles Haake, A. A. Mogge, L. J. Ripple, W. J. Deimel, Frederick Rappe, August Bauernschmidt, Henry Lentz, John Schick, Hermann Kummer, Henry Bohn, F. J. Ripple, Louis Helldorfer, Louis Strassburger, Frank Helldorfer, Wm. Depkin, Mi-

chael Ruck, G. W. Funk, N. Kohlerrnan, A. D. Klein, C. Mutschler, John H. Happel, John Schneider, John M. Witzgall, Frank Mueller, Wm. Grunewald, P. Dannenfelser, H. D. Borcharding, Dr. C. W. Sandrock, John Schulz, L. P. Kornmann, Philip Wolf, E. M. Singewald, Louis Griesman, G. W. Barranger, John Engroff, Julius Haas, Ernst Meinfelder, Robert Hetz, August Baumgarten and John Weinhauser.

Carriages with the officers of the executive committee:

First carriage—Ernst Schmeisser and Isidor Loewenthal.

Second Carriage—George W. Gail and Dr. John Morris.

Third carriage—Dr. Morris Wiener and Dr. L. H. Steiner.

Fourth carriage—Robert M. Rother, Prof. Otto Fuchs and Rev. E. Huber.

Fifth carriage—August Knaup and Frank Jaschik.

Then came members of the German Historical Society and the German Society of Maryland, in barouches, represented by C. W. Schneidereith, L. P. Hennighausen, Ed. F. Leyh and C. F. Raddatz.

The North German Lloyd Company was represented by Captain Wm. Kuhlmann and the officers of the steamer Rhine, in barouches, and by the crew, who marched.

Members of the Funken Society were on a gaily-decorated tally-ho.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal, Otto Ahrens ; aids, J. E. Kempster, R. H. Wiesenfeld, Wm. Ashman, J. Castleberg, Dr. F. Moyer and A. Hereford.

##### *Wilson Post Band.*

Baltimore Liederkrantz ; marshal, Henry F. Poske, 100 men on foot and in carriages. Two allegorical floats, escorted by members on foot and on horseback, dressed in ancient German costumes.

Harmonie Singing Society, 12 barouches and a large contingency on foot. American and German flags.

##### *Band.*

Germania Mænnerchor, Col. R. D. Boss, marshal, two decorated wagons, four barouches, 20 mounted and 200 members on foot.

East Baltimore Liederkrantz, 30 men on foot.

Frohsinn, 20 mounted men and others in two barouches.

Arbeiter Msennerchor, 74 men bearing grotesque torches.

Arbeiter Liedertafel, 30 men.

Arion Singing Society, 100 men.

Orpheus Mænnerchor, four barouches.

##### *Emmertton Band.*



Thalia Mænnerchor, Michael Schäfer, marshal, 75 men and one transparency.

Canton Mænnerchor, 30 men, with a float representing "Germania."

Balto. Sængerrunde, Phil. Dannenfelser, adjutant, 26 men.

Franz Abt Mænnerchor, 24 men.

Gesangverein Eintracht, two barouches, followed by members on foot.

Aurora Quartett Club, 20 men, two barouches and one transparency.

German Orphan Asylum, directors in barouches.

German Home of the Aged, directors in four barouches.

Teachers in German schools, in barouches. Messrs. J. G. Wehage, C. F. Hessler, Chs. Laegeler, Otto Kunker, A. Herring, Lewis Krieger.

Baltimore Schützen Association, mounted marshals, Charles Decker, J. D. Heise, F. Brauer and H. A. Maarsch Jr. 24 men with targets, eight barouches and one float.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal, Capt. Michel Lotz. Assistants, Ant. Schalitzki, L. J. Ripple and John Jacobs.

*Ivanhoe Band.*

Knights of St. Michael, 200 knights in full dress uniform.

Order of Black Knights, Adjutant Herm. Kimmer, 250 uniformed knights.

*Huffman's Band.*

Knights of St. George, 75 men in full uniform.

*Pikesville Band.*

St. Benedict Council, German Branch, C. B. L., Fr. Miller, marshal, with 75 men.

*New Freedom Band.*

Knights of St. Phythias—Pythian, Monumental, Baltimore, Maryland, Steuben, Ivanhoe and Druid Lodges, Cracker Club and uniformed ranks.

*Independent Drum Corps, 16 men.*

Knights of St. Paul, 75 men.

Knights of St. Francis, 75 men.

#### THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal, Fred. Elenbrok, Aides, H. Hahn, L. Langmann, Geo. Mohr, Geo. Paulus, Wm. Beuchtel, Chs. Meyer, Jos. Kraus, P. Knatz Jr., Elmer Knatz, Aug. Stapf, Hy. Ekert, L. Glaser, J. Schalitzky, Hy. Haffer, Geo. Bechler, J. Bopp, Geo. Schäfer, Geo. Haffer, Wm. Zeiser and John Wunderlich.

*Havre de Grace Cornet Band.*

Independent Zion's Church, 12 barouches and 1 transparency.

Zion's School, 6 barouches and 1 transparency.

Henry Scheib Musical and Literary Association, 50 members dressed in the fashion of the German students.

German New Jerusalem Church, 4 bar. and 1 transparency.

*Drum Corps and Band.*

Societies of St. Alphonsus Church, J. A. Ostendorf, marshal, with 25 mounted aides, 500 men on foot, 25 barouches and one transparency.

*Sauerwald's Band and Drum Corps.*

Congregation of St. John's Germ. Lutheran Church 300 men.

Lyceum of St. Matthäi's German Church, Charles Haacke, adjutant, 25 mounted aides, 100 men in line, two wagons with calcium lights.

Knapp's Institute, one barouche, with Profs. F. Knapp, T. B. Fox and Charles Volkmar.

Wagon with Greek fire.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal, Henry Brehm. Aides, John T. Bauernschmidt, W. E. Bauernschmidt, Ph. Leydecker, H. P. Duker, J. Schrufer, J. Preisinger, R. Mempel, J. H. Horst, Hy. G. Bauernschmidt, Alx. Albrecht, J. Lenhoff, Geo. Wempe, C. Jurich, M. Zinkand, Ph. Leydecker Jr., Jos. A. Butt, A. Ford, Thomas B. Bourne, A. Zeller and George P. Carle.

*Winter's and Weber's Bands.*

Brewers' Exchange, 6 barouches and 300 men in line.

Brewmasters' Association, Adjutant Aug. Bauernschmidt, three mounted men and four barouches.

Unkel Bräsig Vereen, 30 men in line, two barouches and one float.

*Sauerwald's Band.*

Tobacco Workers of G. W. Gail & Ax, 125 men.

*Drum Corps.*

Turn-Verein Vorwärts, 50 men.

Turn-Verein Germania, 80 men and one float and three standard-bearers.

*Sauerwald's Band No. 2.*

Pyramid Club, 40 men.

Junior Pyramid Club, adjutant, Robert Hetz, 40 men.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Marshal, Geo. N. Flack. Aids, Louis Stalman, J. Bauer, George Hempel, Andrew Wolf, Adam Parr, Jos. Butt, B. Mayer, George J. Herbert.

*Drum Corps and Band.*

St. Jacob's Society, 75 mounted men, three transparencies and one float, representing St. Anthony's Orphan Asylum, (established 1835.)

*Band.*

Knights of St. Jacob, uniformed, 200 men.  
St. Michael's Society, 200 men.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Marshal, Nic. Tegges. Aids, F. L. Knell, G. Hohmann,  
Ph. Schmidt, Alex. Megary, And. Schmidt, Conrad Schuteberg,  
A. Jaeger und Charles Maasch.

*Burgoyne's Band.*

Baltimore Butchers, 300 mounted men.

*Dickinson's Band.*

Stevedores' Beneficial Association, 200 men and 1 barouche.

German Militair Society, 30 mounted men, one float.

Allgemeine Arbeiter Beneficial Association, 200 men.

Arbeiter Beneficial Association of East Baltimore, 50 men.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Marshal, A. F. Sterger. Aides, Chas. Seybold, E. Joeckel,  
J. Heinemann, G. Schneider, G. Fraenk, A. Traube, J.W. Mann,  
C. Euler, P. Pabst, W. Leimbach, John Gropp, Fred. Schmitt,  
H. Schlimm, J. Will, Aug. Steiner, H. Leimbach, A. Sigelein,  
John Urban, Geo. Kohlhepp, Ph. Sonderman, Valentine Vogt.

*Union Bridge Band.*

Trinity German Church, six mounted and 150 men on foot,  
eight barouches and one decorated wagon.

Holy Cross Society, 150 men and four barouches.

Salem German Evangelical Church, four barouches.

German United Zion's Church of Canton, six barouches.

Fifth German Reformed Church, 15 mounted men and six  
barouches.

*Drum Corps.*

Steuben Council, American Legion of Honor, 30 men, four  
barouches and one transparency.

German United Church, 50 boys and three barouches.

Germania Council No. 786, 60 man, four barouches and one  
transparency.

Gustav Adolph Beneficial Society, Marshal H. D. Borcherd-  
ing, 35 men.

*Wright's Band.*

Capt. D. Holljes Stevedores' Beneficial Association, 175 men  
and two allegorical floats.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Marshal, Henry Schaefer. Aides, Geo. Ader, Chas. Grein,  
Frederick Littig, August Uphof.

*Naval Academy Band.*

Cutters' and Trimmers' Assembly No. 7507, 400 men.

Germania Tailors' Association, 60 men.

Maryland Lodge No. 523, German Order Harugari, 50 men and two barouches.

Dr. Martin Luther Beneficial Society, marshal, J. J. Schaefer, 50 men.

Order of Good Brothers, W. Grunewald, adjutant; Schiller Lodge No. 19; Germania Lodge No. 24, 74 men.

Pittacus Lodge, Order of True Friends, J. H. Happel, adjutant, 36 men.

Pocahontas Lodge, Independent Order of Red Men, 30 men.

Goethe Council No. 682, 20 men.

Germania Lodge No. 31, 100 men.

Freundschafts- Bund No. 1, 20 men.

Freundschafts - Bund No. 2, 20 men.

Social Beneficial Association No. 1, 20 men.

*Woodberry Cornet Band.*

German-American Democratic Club of the Third Ward, 150 men and one decorated wagon.

German Democratic Club of the Tenth Ward, 100 men.

United German Beneficial Association, Dr. Wm. Rickert, adjutant, 30 men and four barouches.

Urania Pleasure Club, 14 members, in a decorated omnibus drawn by four horses.

Bratwurst - Verein, two barouches.

La Mascotte Circle, 15 members, in a park phaeton.

German Branch of the Order of the Iron Hall, 4 barouches.

Hessen - Darmstädter Verein, 10 barouches.

Order of the Sons of Liberty — Harmonie Lodge No. 4; Baltimore Lodge No. 10; Hermann Lodge No. 9, 225 men.

*Band Wagon.*

German Beneficial Society of Homestead, 10 barouches.

#### NINTH DIVISION.

*Gardenville Cornet Band.*

German-American members of the Grand Army of the Republic, 250 men.

German Landwehr Society, 100 men.

Sixth Ward German Democratic Club, 100 men; and all German-Americans who do not belong to German societies.

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#### PROMINENT GERMAN-AMERICANS.

Through the long line of the procession the transparencies were distributed in honor of prominent Germans, who have figured in the history of their adopted country. The men so honored were:—

Augustin Hermann, a highly cultivated German from Bohemia, who, in the seventeenth century, farmed large lands in

Cecil county, Md. One of his descendants to-day is ex-Secretary Bavard.

John Lederer, one of the earliest pioneers. He drafted a map of Maryland.

Christian Mayer, the great-great-great-grandfather of President Chas. F. Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Michael Tanner, a German in command of the Md. forces in the Maryland-Pennsylvania border war.

Amelung, the founder of the glass works in America, He established his glass factory in Maryland in 1718 on the Monocacy.

Rittenhouse, the founder of the first paper mill in America, near Philadelphia. The famous astronomer Rittenhouse is a descendant of this family.

Gartz and Leipold, founders of the first sugar refinery. They established the industry in Baltimore in 1796.

The first Bible printed in America was printed by a German in the German language at Philadelphia.

The Brooklyn Bridge, planned by a German engineer, Roebling.

The Sutro Tunnel, one of the greatest feats of engineering in the world, planned by a German.

Muhlenberg, the celebrated German general, was the Speaker of the first Congress of the United States.

Herkimer, Steuben and De Kalb, German generals in the revolutionary war.

Battle of North Point. — Gen. Stricker, a German, led the forces to check the British advance.

Fort McHenry.— Planned by Laudenslager, a highly-educated German engineer.

Fort McHenry.— Defended by Armistead, a descendant of German parents.

Dr. Kugler, a German physician and chemist, who introduced gas-works in America. He illuminated Baltimore by gas on April 1, 1814.

Druid Hill Park.—Planned and laid out by Faul, a German.

German-American sculptors, Rhinehart and Kaiser.

Coast-survey, Hassler and Hilgard.

1861-1865.—During these years more than 250,000 Germans fought in the civil war.

Lithography - Xylography.— Large industries advanced in America by Germans.

Johann Jacob Astor, the founder of the great Astor family. He came to America from Waldorf, Germany, at the close of the eighteenth century, with the intention of landing in Baltimore. He was prevented from so doing by ice in the Chesapeake and was compelled to proceed to New York.

Bierstadt, Lentze and Venino, celebrated German-American

painters. Lentze is the artist who conceived the celebrated painting "Washington Crossing the Delaware."

The first protest against slavery in America was made by the German Quakers in April, 1688.

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THESE MEN PRODUCED SUCCESS:

The first suggestion to make the observance of German Day a general one among the Germans of Baltimore this year was advanced by Mr. Edward F. Leyh at a regular meeting of the German Historical Society on April 15, 1890. President John G. Morris appointed Messrs E. F. Leyh, Isidor Loewenthal and L. P. Hennighausen, a committee from the German Historical Society to consult with committees from other German societies to arrange for the celebration. Mr. Hennighausen went abroad shortly after this and the work devolved upon Messrs. Loewenthal and Leyh. They invited Mr. Louis Schneider, President of the United Singers of Baltimore, to assist them, and other prominent gentlemen were invited, until the number grew to twenty-two. They styled themselves the executive committee and unanimously elected Mr. Ernst Schmeisser president, Louis Schneider vice-president, Isidor Loewenthal secretary, and R. M. Rother treasurer. The other members of the committee were Ernst Schmeisser, Isidor Loewenthal, Prof. Chas. F. Raddatz, Prof. Otto Fuchs, Dr. George Reuling, F. Scheldt, Col. H. C. Tieck, Ed. F. Leyh, Rev. Ed. Huber, H. A. Bosse, Edw. Raine, Fritz Mayer, Col. R. D. Boss, Alb't F. Sterger, A. Martini, A. Knaup, G. Siegmund, Louis Schneider, Dr. Wm. Gombel, Hugo Steiner, Wm. Eckhardt, Fr. Jaschik, R. M. Rother and M. Teichmann.

*Committee on Halls:* Fritz Mayer, Dr. Geo. Reuling and Prof. Otto Fuchs.

*Music Committee:* Edw'd Raine, L. Schneider, R. D. Boss, Simon Felber and J. G. Wehage.

*Committee on Speakers:* Otto Fuchs, Charles E. Raddatz and Dr. Geo. Reuling.

*Finance Committee:* Ew. F. Leyh, G. Siegmund, A. Martini, Prof. C. F. Raddatz, Fritz Mayer, Dr. Wm. Gombel, H. Steiner, Fr. Elenbrok, Col. R. D. Boss and R. M. Rother.

*Press Committee:* Isidor Loewenthal, Edward F. Leyh and Prof. Chas. F. Raddatz.

*Committee on Transparencies:* R. D. Boss, Edw. F. Leyh, Isidor Loewenthal and Prof. Chas. F. Raddatz.

*Deception Committee:* Prof. Chas. F. Raddatz, Prof. Otto Fuchs, Edward Raine, A. Knaup, Louis Schneider, R. D. Boss, Dr. G. Reuling, Alb't F. Sterger, F. Seheidt, F. Bauernschmidt, Jerome Vogeler, J. F. Requardt, Wm. P. B. Schmidt, H. J.

Hilken, Fr. Mayer, John C. Hinrichs, H. C. Tieck, F. Lahusen, Louis Dohme, Hugo Steiner, Christian Ax, G. Siegmund, Geo. Blumner, Fritz Polmyer, Louis P. Hennighausen, Hy. A. Bosse, R. Wattenscheidt, Emil Kuhle, Wm. Eckhardt, Louis Dietrich, Fr. Lentz, R. Pagenstecher, E. L. Felgner and A. Leidenroth.

*Committee on Torchlight Procession:* H. C. Tieck, Julius Rupp, Fritz Mayer, Fr. Elenbrok, Franz Jaschik, Jacob Klein, Hy. A. Bosse, Prof. Otto Fuchs, A. F. Knaup, Hugo Steiner, Fr. Scheldt, Henry Poske, Anton Ostendorf, Martin Raither, August Hengemihle, Wm. Eckhardt, Wm. P. B. Schmidt, Herman Kuemmer.

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## NOTES OF THE DAY.

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### GOVERNOR JACKSON AND MAYOR DAVIDSON AMONG THE SPECTATORS.—THE "COMMERS."

The procession passed in review before Gov. Jackson and Mayor Davidson at the City Hall. The Governor and Mayor occupied seats on the portico, and were surrounded by Gen. J. McKenny White, Gen. Jno. Columbus O'Donnel, Gen. Joseph B. Seth, General Robert. Ober, General Clinton P. Paine, Gen. J. B. Stafford, Col. W. H. Love, Col. Parry Lee Downs, Col. Thos. H. Evans and Sergt.-Major Gary Brown, of the Governor's staff, Police Commissioner E. M. Shryver, Marshal Frey, Rev. Dr. J. G. Morris, George W. Gail, Maurice Wiener, Prof. Otto Fuchs, Dr. L. H. Steiner and E. L. Tunis. Mr. and Mrs. Percy M. Reese, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Whiteford and Mrs. Thomas N. Patterson, by invitation of Mayor Davidson, saw the procession from the windows of the Mayor's reception room.

The committee in charge passed a resolution of thanks to Messrs. Harris, Britton & Dean for their kindness in tendering them the use of Harris' Academy, and also expressed their thanks to Mr. W. S. Cleveland, manager of Cleveland's Minstrels, for his kindness in allowing them the use of the stage.

When the head of the line reached Eutaw and German streets, Chief Marshal Tieck and his active and honorary aides drew up on both sides of Eutaw street and reviewed the line. The first division of the procession was in review at the end of the route as the end of the line was crossing Jones' Falls.

The houses on the route of the parade were gaily decorated, and from many different colored fires were burned. The line marched slowly and regularly, and took about one hour and a-half to pass a given point. Every man in line as he passed

Washington Monument gave a hearty cheer, and additional fire and fireworks were set off.

The end of the procession did not end the festivities. The "Funken" held high carnival at the Concordia Annex. The hall was decorated with streamers and American and German flags. Two long rows of tables were spread for the "Funken" and their guests. Among the latter were many municipal officers and members of the Governor's staff. The "Funken" appeared in their students' caps and sashes and wore the rapier of the German student. Dr. Wm. Gombel as the senior and Fritz Mayer, vice-senior, were the presiding officers, while the poet laureate, Isidor Loewenthal, after declaiming a poem written for the occasion, was also escorted to a seat of honor.

The "United Singers of Baltimore," held forth at the Germania Maennerchor Hall, on West Lombard street. The hall was gaily decorated and illuminated with electric lights. Several hundred singers were in the hall, and their merry songs came forth through the windows into the foggy night for many hours.

The "Arion" Singing Society held its own commers at Mechanics Hall on Fayette street. There was also a commers at Harugari Hall on East Baltimore street, where the members of the order entertained their friends.

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