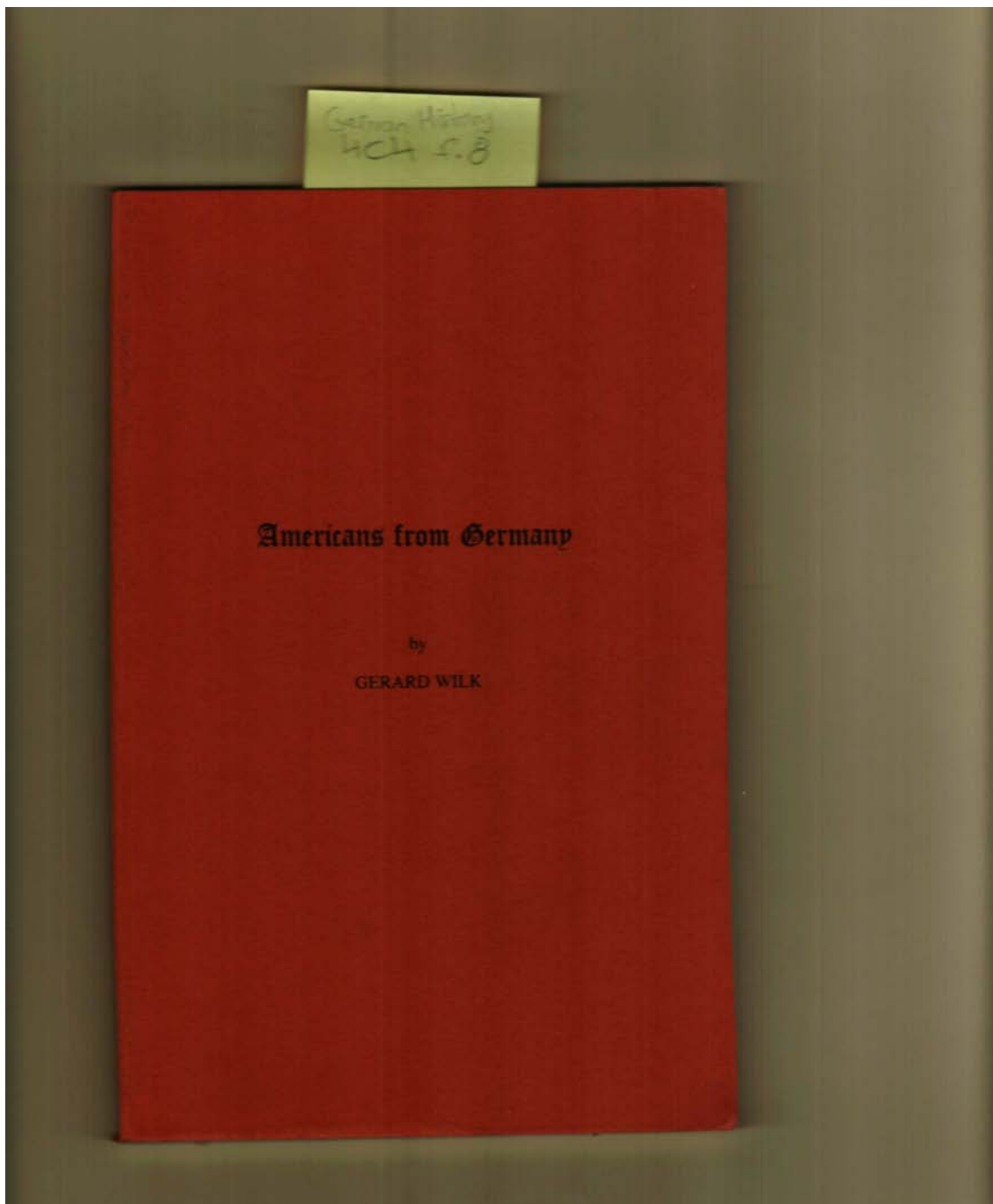


Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 4, Folder 8  
Two Booklets on German Immigration, by Wilk, Gerard then Sheftall, John McKay

Image 1 r04c04-08-000-0357 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



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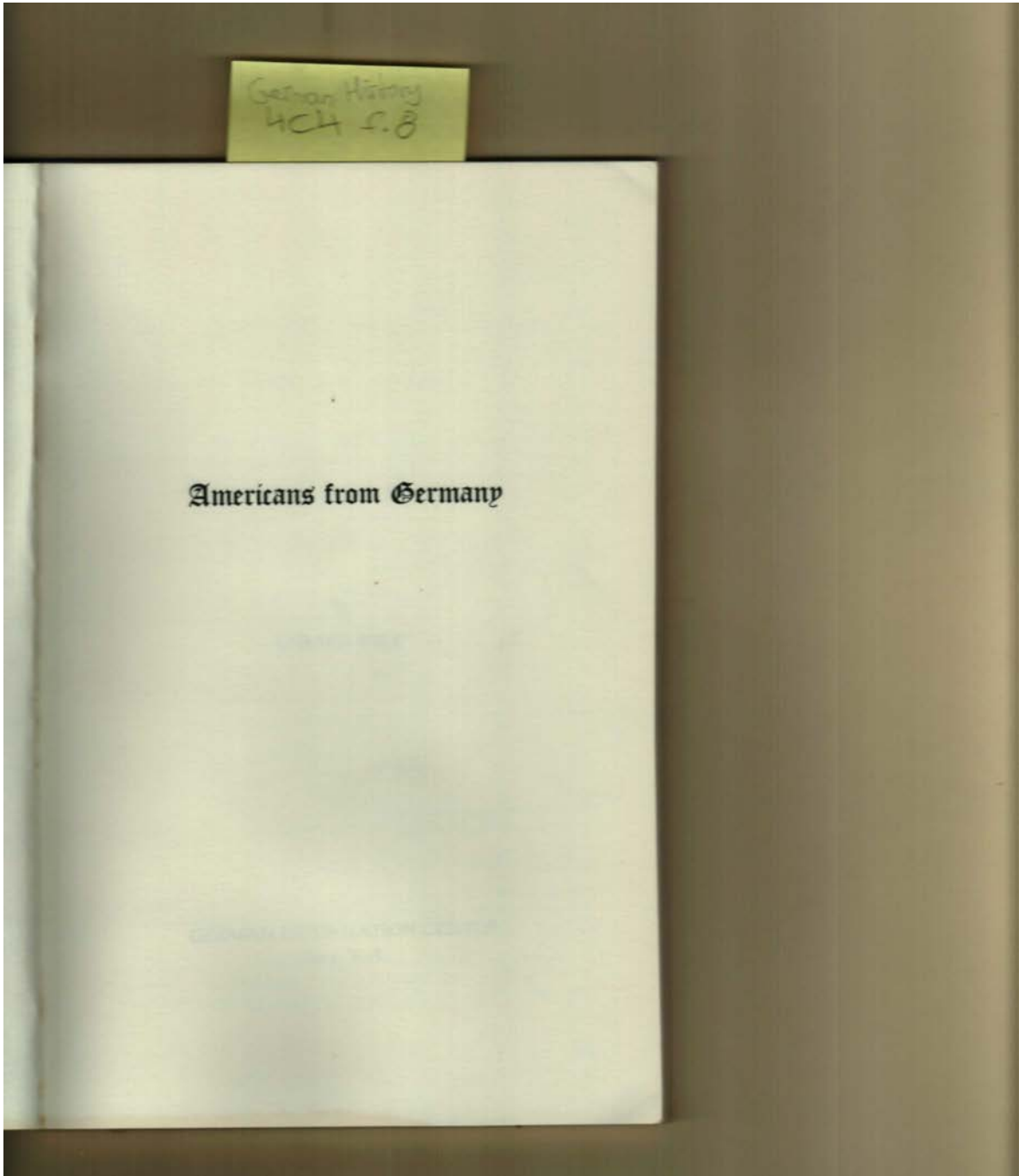
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Americans from  
Germany

**Types:**

book

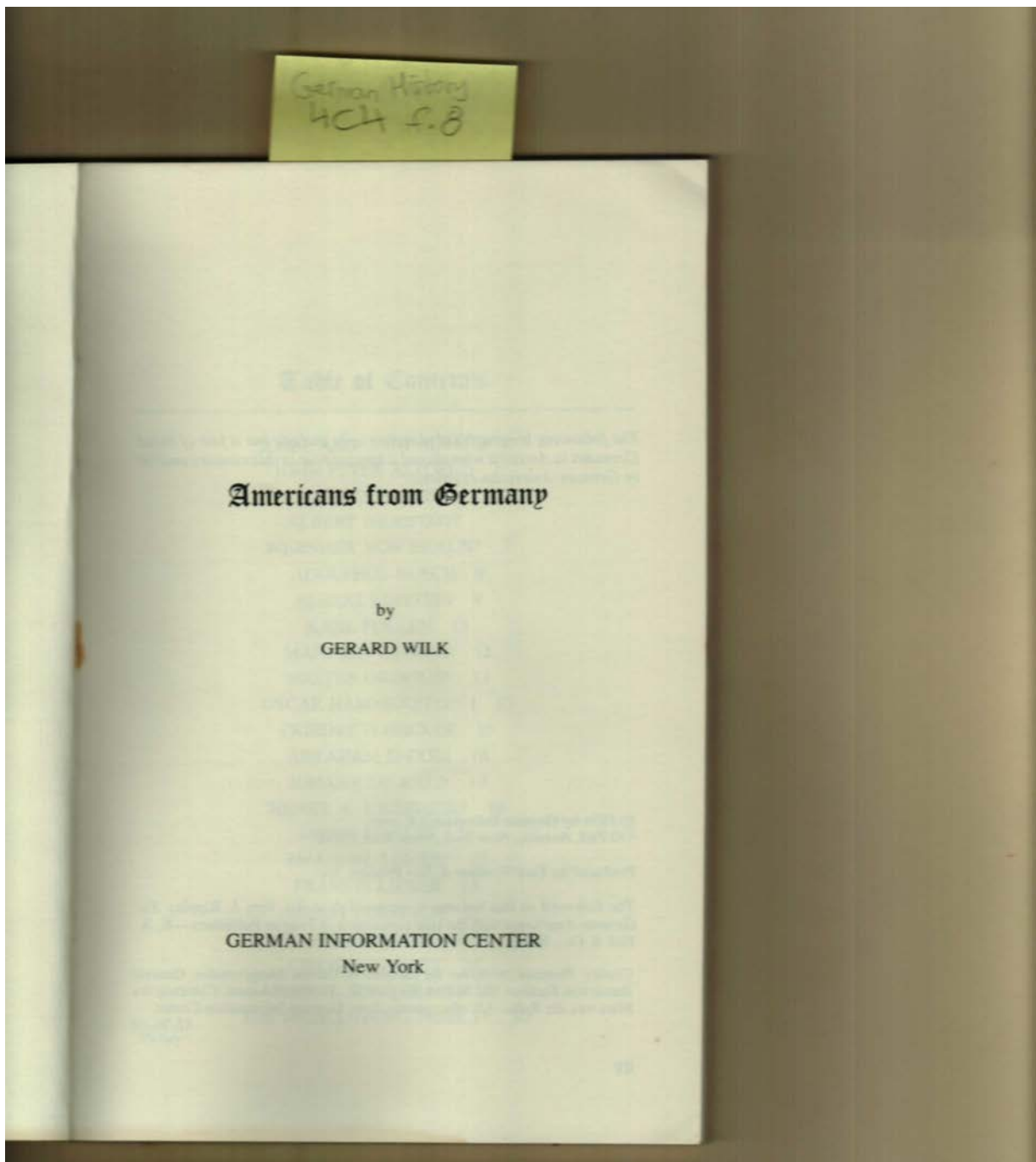
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Two Booklets on German Immigration, by Wilk, Gerard then Sheftall, John McKay  
Image 2 r04c04-08-000-0358 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



**Names:**  
Americans from  
Germany

**Types:**  
book

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Two Booklets on German Immigration, by Wilk, Gerard then Sheftall, John McKay  
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**Names:**

German Information  
Center

Wilk, Gerard

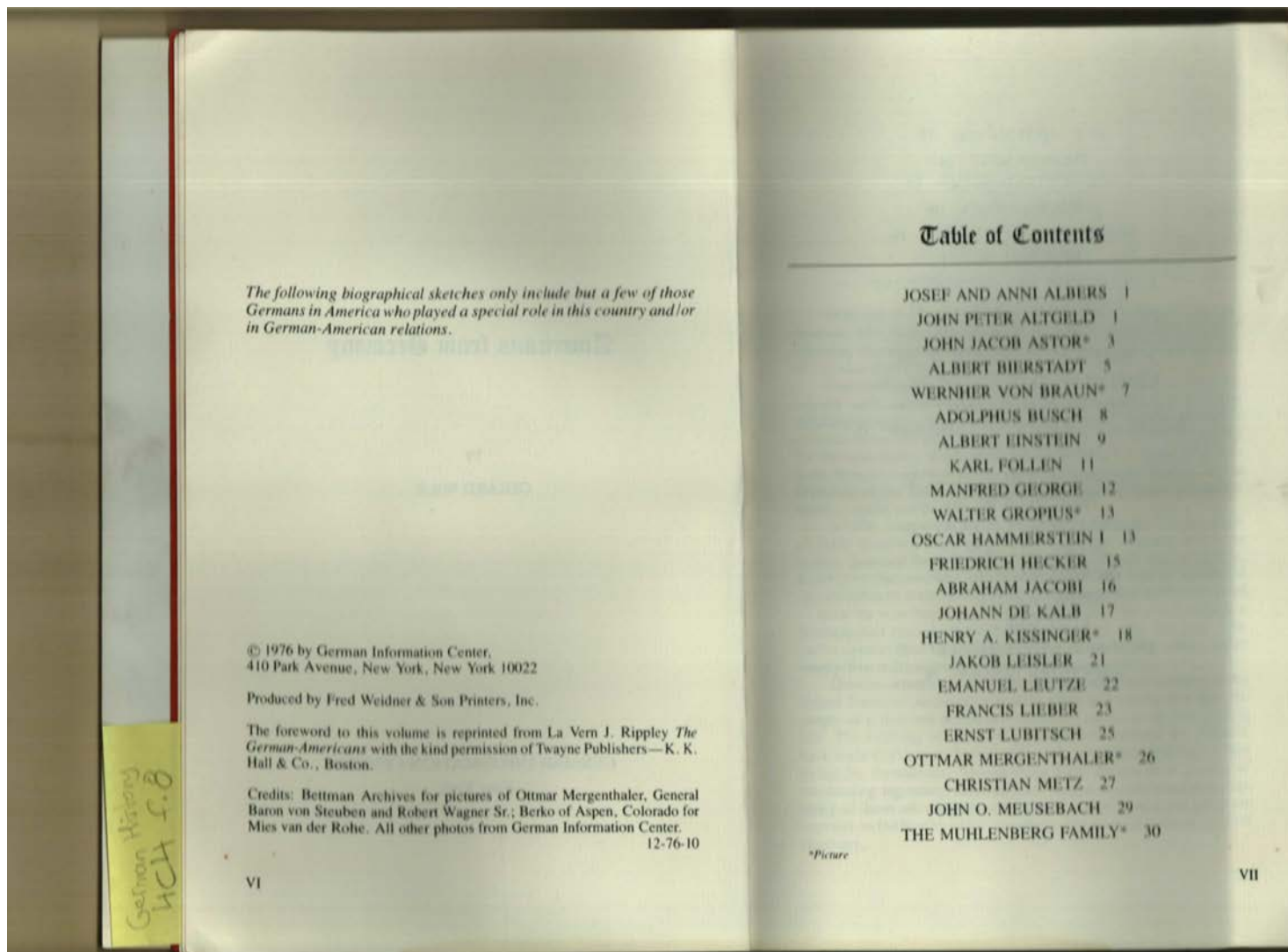
Americans from  
Germany

**Places:**

New York, NY

**Types:**

book



*The following biographical sketches only include but a few of those Germans in America who played a special role in this country and/or in German-American relations.*

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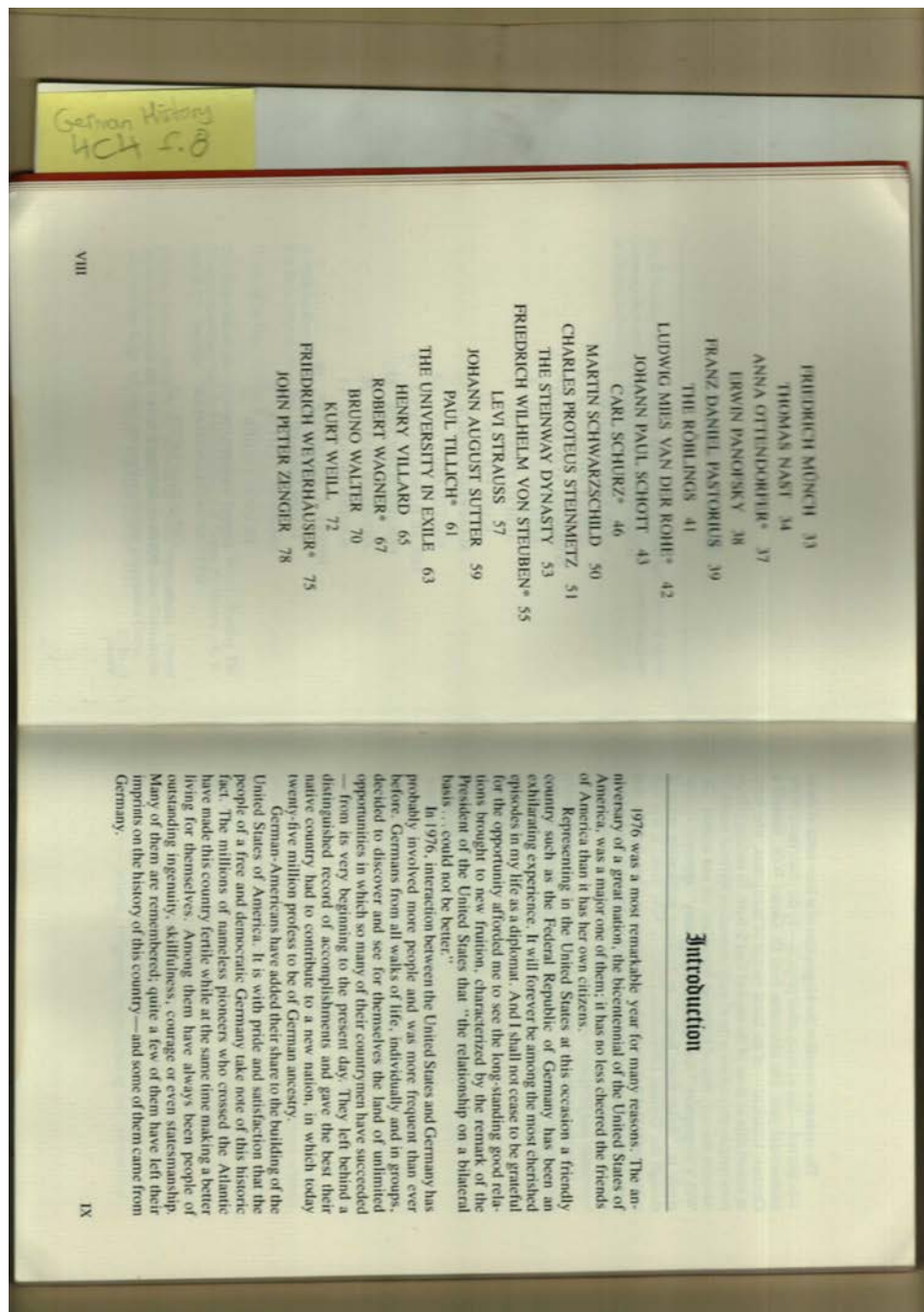
Muhlenberg,  
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von Steuben, General  
Baron

#### Places:

New York, NY

#### Types:

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 Nast, Thomas  
 Ottendorfer, Anna  
 Panofsky, Erwin  
 Pastorius, Franz  
 Daniel  
 Robling,

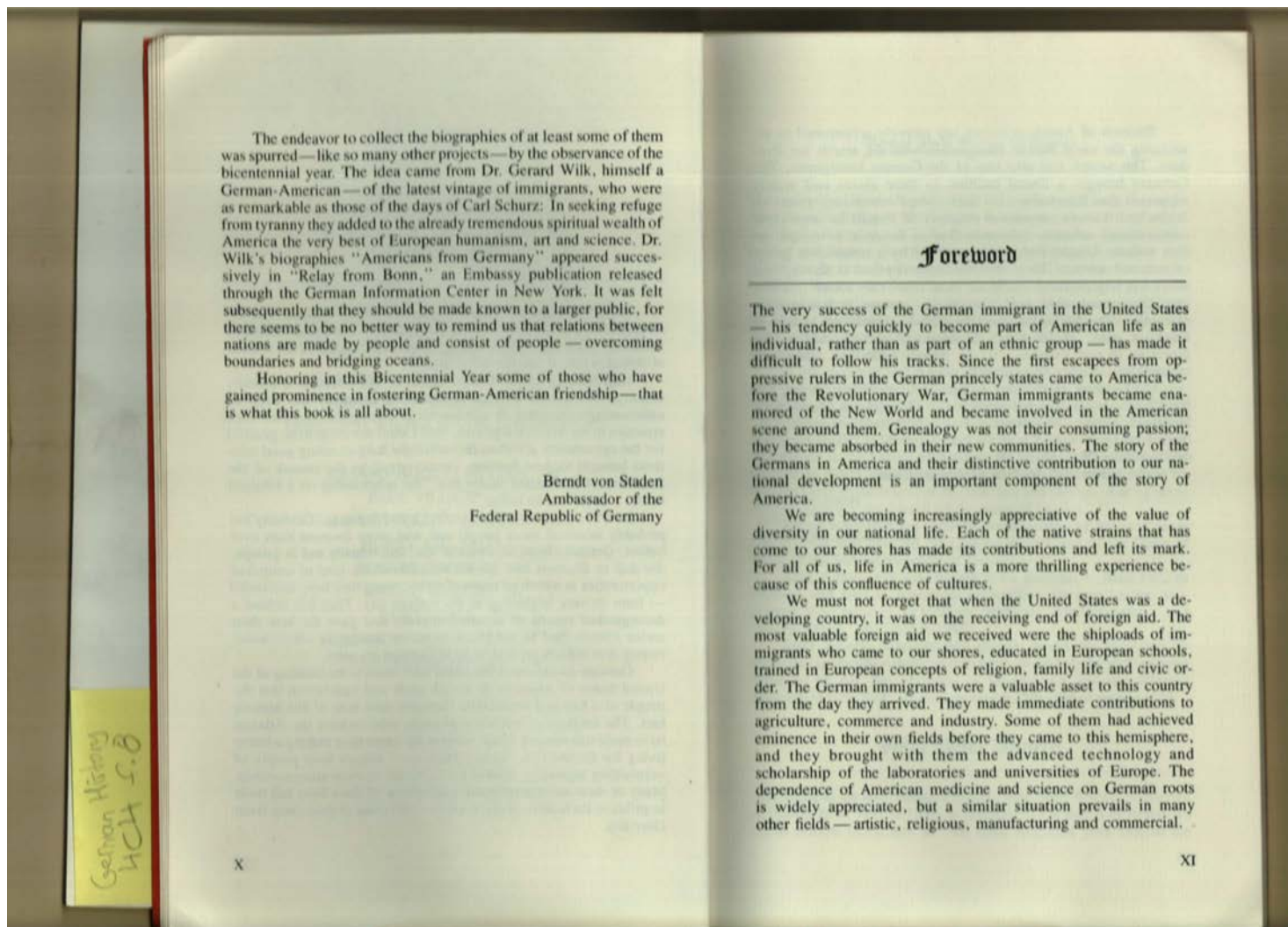
Schott, Johann Paul  
 Schurz, Carl  
 Schwarzschild,  
 Martin  
 Steinmetz, Charles  
 Proteus  
 Steinway,

Strauss, Levi  
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 Tilkch, Paul  
 Villard, Henry  
 Wagner, Robert  
 Walter, Bruno  
 Weill, Kurt

Weyerhauser,  
 Friedrich  
 Zenger, John Peter  
 van der Rohe,  
 Ludwig Mies  
 von Steuben,  
 Friedrich Wilhelm

**Types:**

book



**Names:**

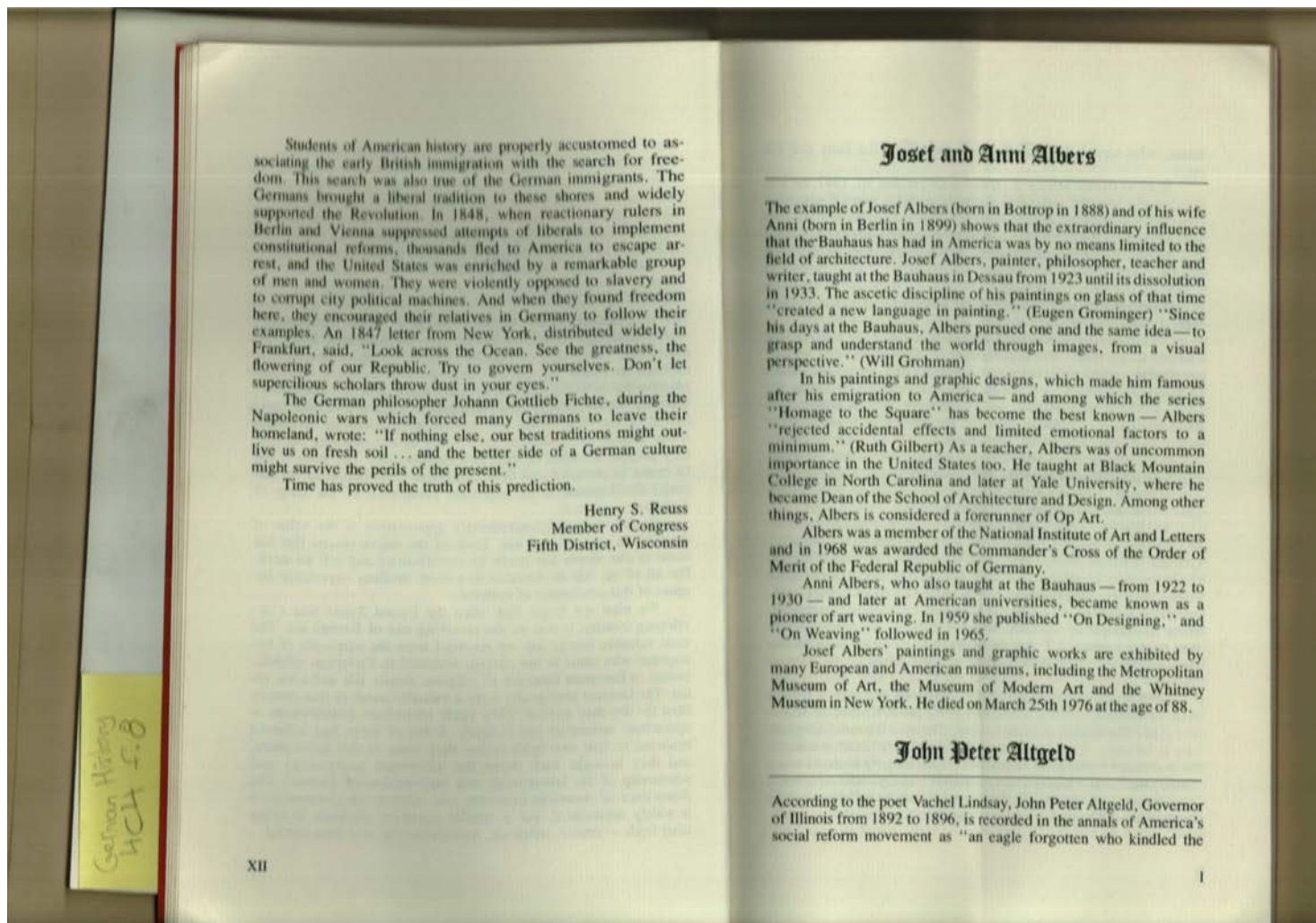
Schurz, Carl

Wilk, Gerard, Dr.

von, Staden, Berndt

**Types:**

book



**Names:**

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Albers, Josef  
Altgled, John Peter

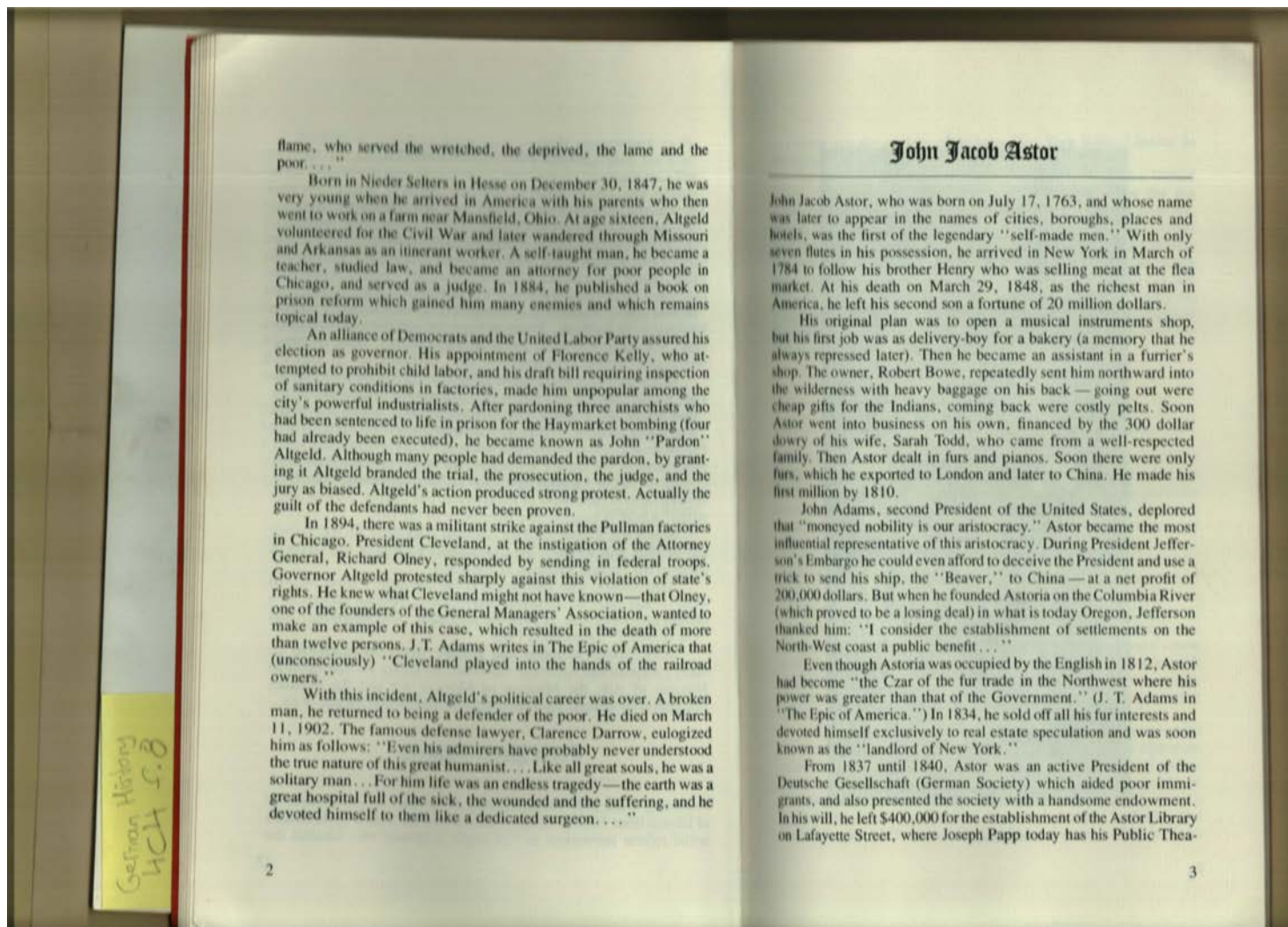
Fichte, Johann  
Gottlieb  
Gilbert, Ruth

Grohman, Will  
Grominger, Eugen  
Lindsay, Vachel

Reuss, Henry S.

**Types:**

book



**Names:**

Adams, J. T.  
 Adams, John,  
 President  
 Altgeld, John Pardon

Altgeld,  
 Astor, Henry  
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 Bowe, Robert

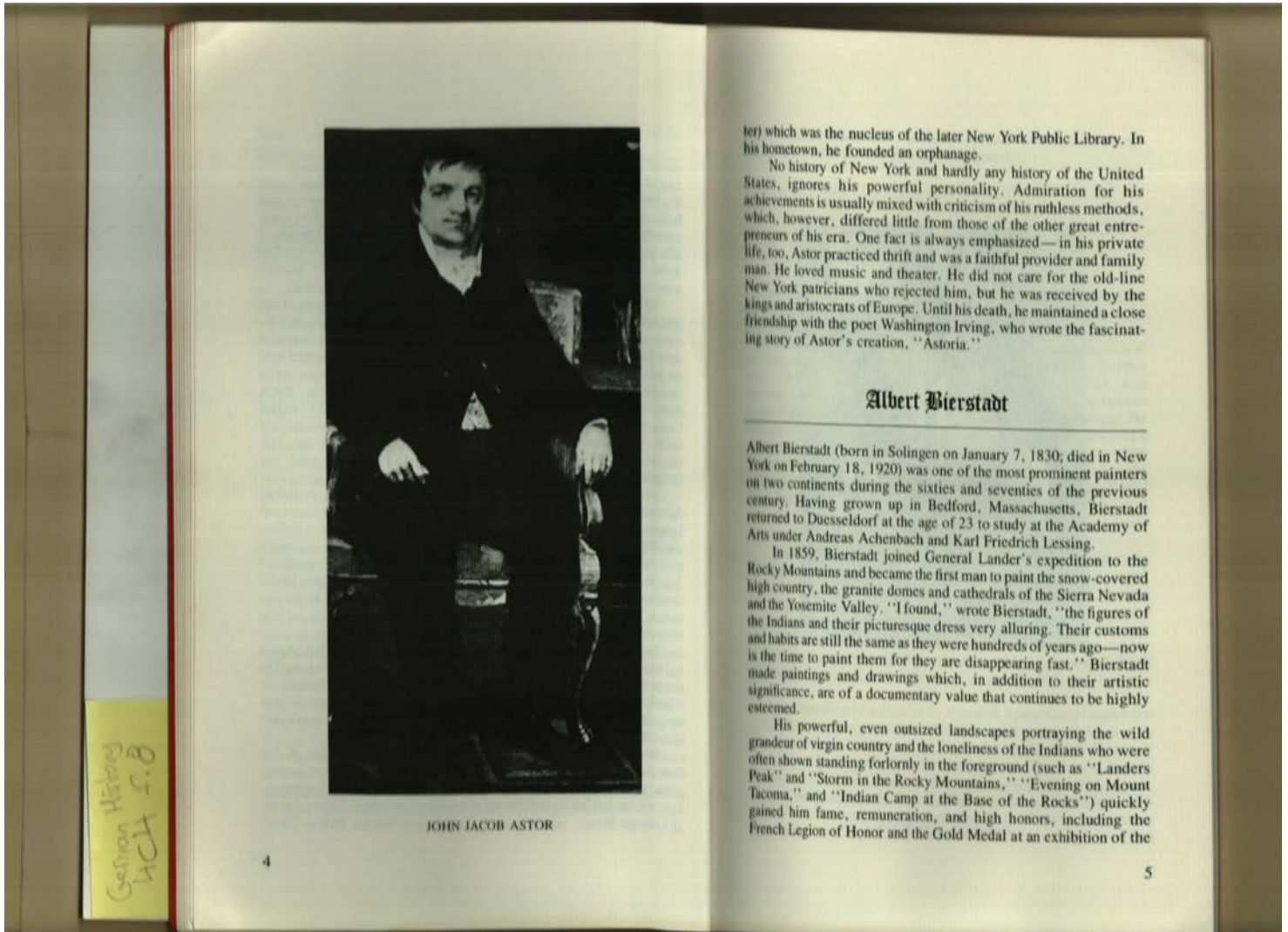
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 Darrow, Clarence  
 Jefferson, President  
 Kelly, Florence

Olney, Richard  
 Papp, Joseph  
 Todd, Sarah

**Types:**

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**Names:**

Achenbach, Andreas  
Astor, John Jacob

Bierstadt, Albert  
Irving, Washington

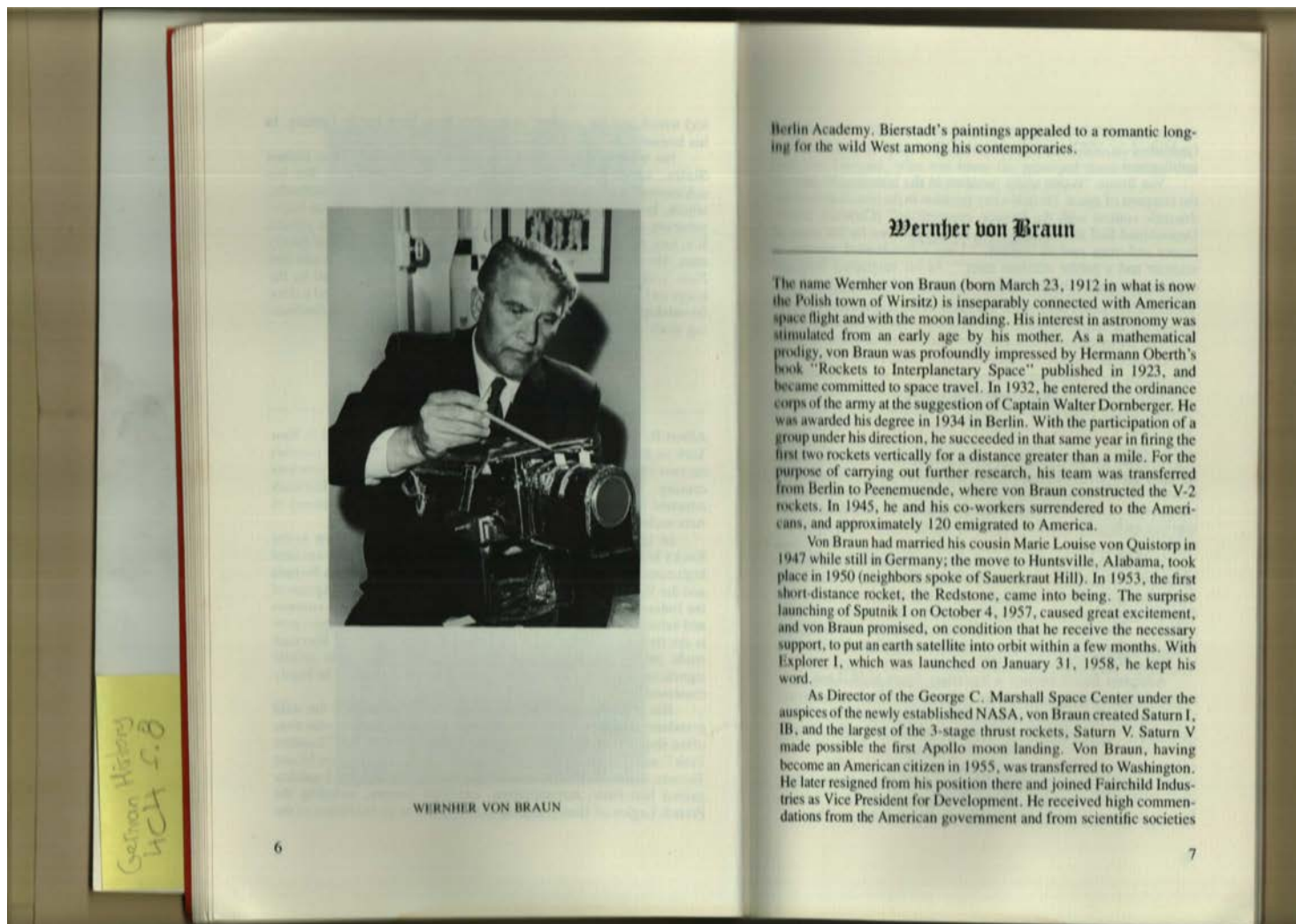
Lander, General

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Friedrich

**Types:**

book

painting



**Names:**

Bierstadt,  
Dornberger, Walter,  
Captain

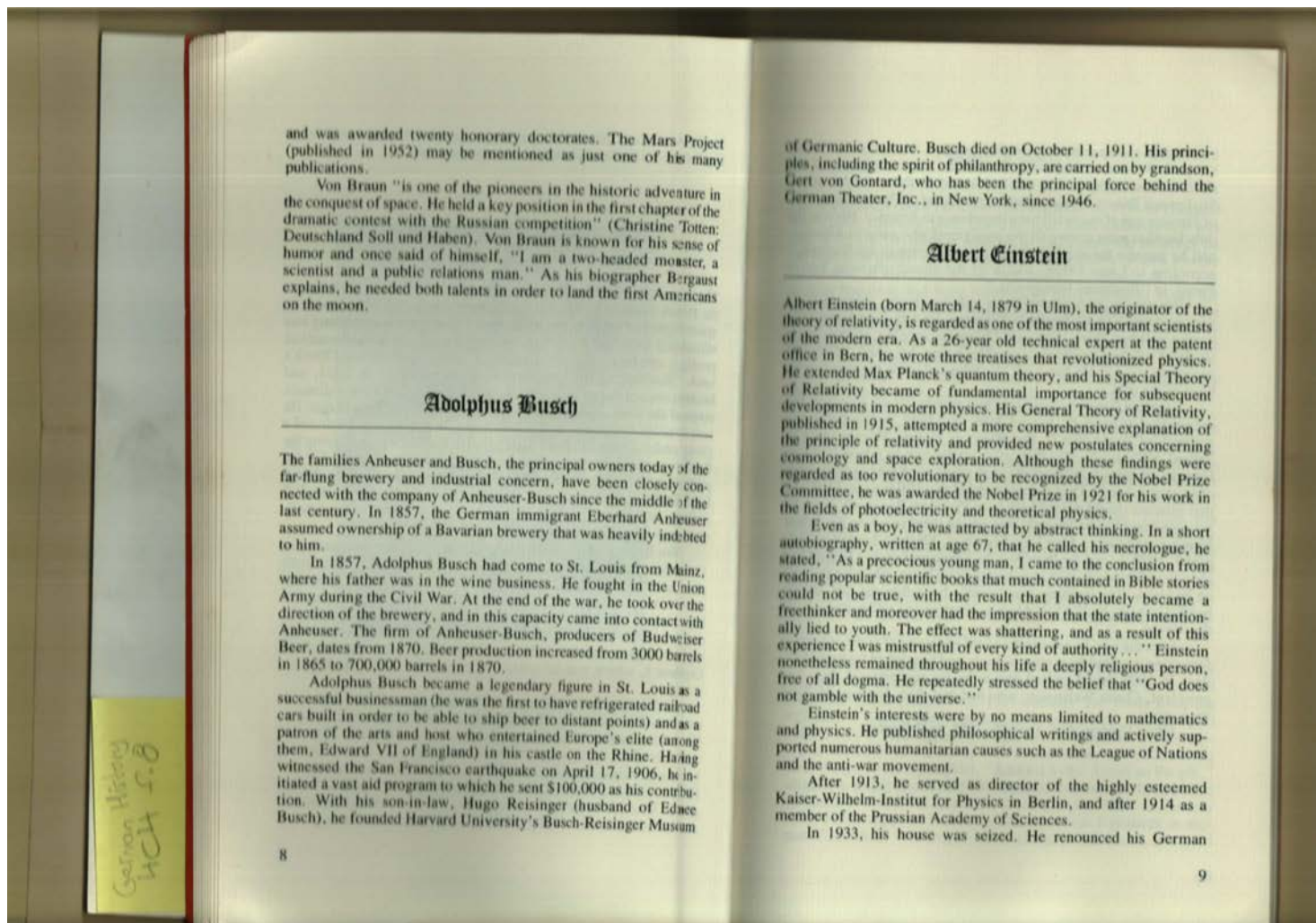
Marshall, George C.  
Oberth, Hermann  
von Braun, Wernher

von Quistorp, Marie  
Louise

**Types:**

book

photo



and was awarded twenty honorary doctorates. The Mars Project (published in 1952) may be mentioned as just one of his many publications.

Von Braun "is one of the pioneers in the historic adventure in the conquest of space. He held a key position in the first chapter of the dramatic contest with the Russian competition" (Christine Totten: Deutschland Soll und Haben). Von Braun is known for his sense of humor and once said of himself, "I am a two-headed monster, a scientist and a public relations man." As his biographer Bergaust explains, he needed both talents in order to land the first Americans on the moon.

### Adolphus Busch

The families Anheuser and Busch, the principal owners today of the far-flung brewery and industrial concern, have been closely connected with the company of Anheuser-Busch since the middle of the last century. In 1857, the German immigrant Eberhard Anheuser assumed ownership of a Bavarian brewery that was heavily indebted to him.

In 1857, Adolphus Busch had come to St. Louis from Mainz, where his father was in the wine business. He fought in the Union Army during the Civil War. At the end of the war, he took over the direction of the brewery, and in this capacity came into contact with Anheuser. The firm of Anheuser-Busch, producers of Budweiser Beer, dates from 1870. Beer production increased from 3000 barrels in 1865 to 700,000 barrels in 1870.

Adolphus Busch became a legendary figure in St. Louis as a successful businessman (he was the first to have refrigerated railroad cars built in order to be able to ship beer to distant points) and as a patron of the arts and host who entertained Europe's elite (among them, Edward VII of England) in his castle on the Rhine. Having witnessed the San Francisco earthquake on April 17, 1906, he initiated a vast aid program to which he sent \$100,000 as his contribution. With his son-in-law, Hugo Reisinger (husband of Ednee Busch), he founded Harvard University's Busch-Reisinger Museum

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of Germanic Culture. Busch died on October 11, 1911. His principles, including the spirit of philanthropy, are carried on by grandson, Gert von Gontard, who has been the principal force behind the German Theater, Inc., in New York, since 1946.

### Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein (born March 14, 1879 in Ulm), the originator of the theory of relativity, is regarded as one of the most important scientists of the modern era. As a 26-year old technical expert at the patent office in Bern, he wrote three treatises that revolutionized physics. He extended Max Planck's quantum theory, and his Special Theory of Relativity became of fundamental importance for subsequent developments in modern physics. His General Theory of Relativity, published in 1915, attempted a more comprehensive explanation of the principle of relativity and provided new postulates concerning cosmology and space exploration. Although these findings were regarded as too revolutionary to be recognized by the Nobel Prize Committee, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1921 for his work in the fields of photoelectricity and theoretical physics.

Even as a boy, he was attracted by abstract thinking. In a short autobiography, written at age 67, that he called his necrologue, he stated, "As a precocious young man, I came to the conclusion from reading popular scientific books that much contained in Bible stories could not be true, with the result that I absolutely became a freethinker and moreover had the impression that the state intentionally lied to youth. The effect was shattering, and as a result of this experience I was mistrustful of every kind of authority..." Einstein nonetheless remained throughout his life a deeply religious person, free of all dogma. He repeatedly stressed the belief that "God does not gamble with the universe."

Einstein's interests were by no means limited to mathematics and physics. He published philosophical writings and actively supported numerous humanitarian causes such as the League of Nations and the anti-war movement.

After 1913, he served as director of the highly esteemed Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut for Physics in Berlin, and after 1914 as a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences.

In 1933, his house was seized. He renounced his German

9

#### Names:

Anheuser, Eberhard  
Bergaust,  
Busch, Adolphus

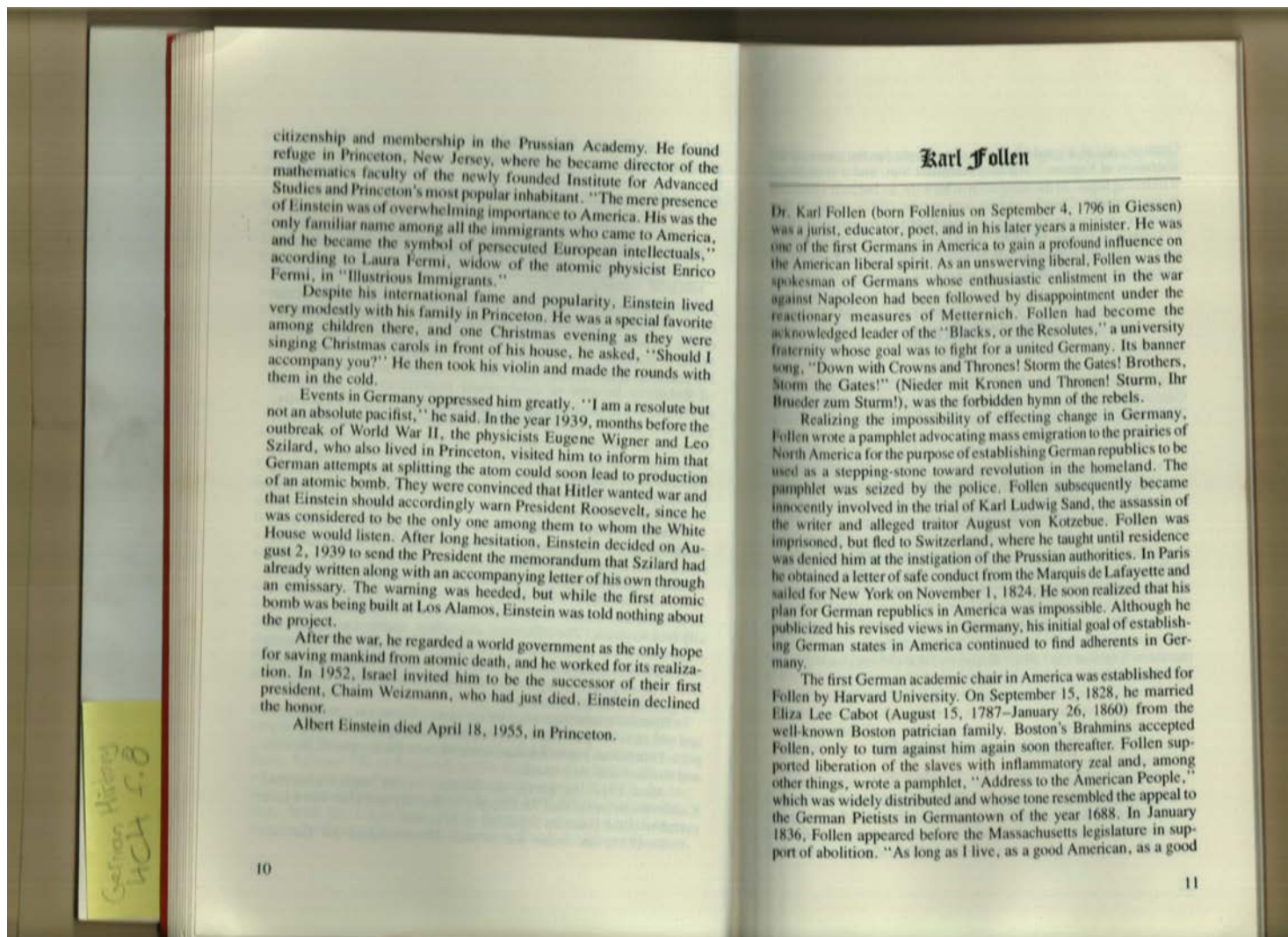
Busch, Ednee  
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Reisinger, Hugo  
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#### Types:

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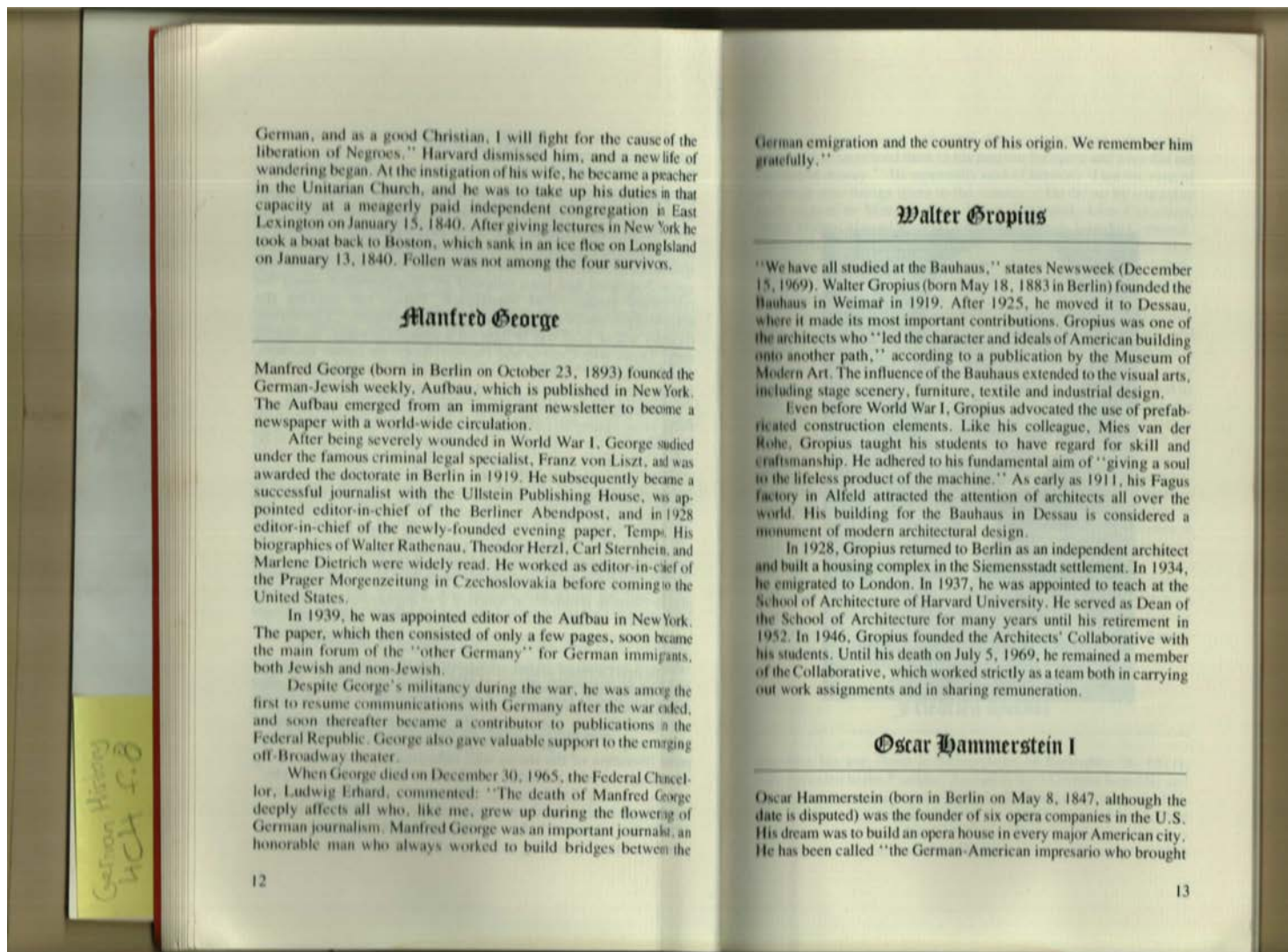
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 Follen, Karl, Dr.  
 Hitler,  
 Roosevelt, President

Sand, Karl Ludwig  
 Szilard, Leo  
 Weizmann, Chaim  
 Wigner, Eugene

de Lafayette, Marquis  
 von Kotzebue,  
 August

**Types:**

book



German, and as a good Christian, I will fight for the cause of the liberation of Negroes." Harvard dismissed him, and a new life of wandering began. At the instigation of his wife, he became a preacher in the Unitarian Church, and he was to take up his duties in that capacity at a meagerly paid independent congregation in East Lexington on January 15, 1840. After giving lectures in New York he took a boat back to Boston, which sank in an ice floe on Long Island on January 13, 1840. Follen was not among the four survivors.

### Manfred George

Manfred George (born in Berlin on October 23, 1893) founded the German-Jewish weekly, Aufbau, which is published in New York. The Aufbau emerged from an immigrant newsletter to become a newspaper with a world-wide circulation.

After being severely wounded in World War I, George studied under the famous criminal legal specialist, Franz von Liszt, and was awarded the doctorate in Berlin in 1919. He subsequently became a successful journalist with the Ullstein Publishing House, was appointed editor-in-chief of the Berliner Abendpost, and in 1928 editor-in-chief of the newly-founded evening paper, Tempo. His biographies of Walter Rathenau, Theodor Herzl, Carl Sternheim, and Marlene Dietrich were widely read. He worked as editor-in-chief of the Prager Morgenzeitung in Czechoslovakia before coming to the United States.

In 1939, he was appointed editor of the Aufbau in New York. The paper, which then consisted of only a few pages, soon became the main forum of the "other Germany" for German immigrants, both Jewish and non-Jewish.

Despite George's militancy during the war, he was among the first to resume communications with Germany after the war ended, and soon thereafter became a contributor to publications in the Federal Republic. George also gave valuable support to the emerging off-Broadway theater.

When George died on December 30, 1965, the Federal Chancellor, Ludwig Erhard, commented: "The death of Manfred George deeply affects all who, like me, grew up during the flower of German journalism. Manfred George was an important journalist, an honorable man who always worked to build bridges between the

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German emigration and the country of his origin. We remember him gratefully."

### Walter Gropius

"We have all studied at the Bauhaus," states Newsweek (December 15, 1969). Walter Gropius (born May 18, 1883 in Berlin) founded the Bauhaus in Weimar in 1919. After 1925, he moved it to Dessau, where it made its most important contributions. Gropius was one of the architects who "led the character and ideals of American building onto another path," according to a publication by the Museum of Modern Art. The influence of the Bauhaus extended to the visual arts, including stage scenery, furniture, textile and industrial design.

Even before World War I, Gropius advocated the use of prefabricated construction elements. Like his colleague, Mies van der Rohe, Gropius taught his students to have regard for skill and craftsmanship. He adhered to his fundamental aim of "giving a soul to the lifeless product of the machine." As early as 1911, his Fagus factory in Alfeld attracted the attention of architects all over the world. His building for the Bauhaus in Dessau is considered a monument of modern architectural design.

In 1928, Gropius returned to Berlin as an independent architect and built a housing complex in the Siemensstadt settlement. In 1934, he emigrated to London. In 1937, he was appointed to teach at the School of Architecture of Harvard University. He served as Dean of the School of Architecture for many years until his retirement in 1952. In 1946, Gropius founded the Architects' Collaborative with his students. Until his death on July 5, 1969, he remained a member of the Collaborative, which worked strictly as a team both in carrying out work assignments and in sharing remuneration.

### Oscar Hammerstein I

Oscar Hammerstein (born in Berlin on May 8, 1847, although the date is disputed) was the founder of six opera companies in the U.S. His dream was to build an opera house in every major American city. He has been called "the German-American impresario who brought

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#### Names:

Dietrich, Marlene  
Erhard, Ludwig  
George, Manfred

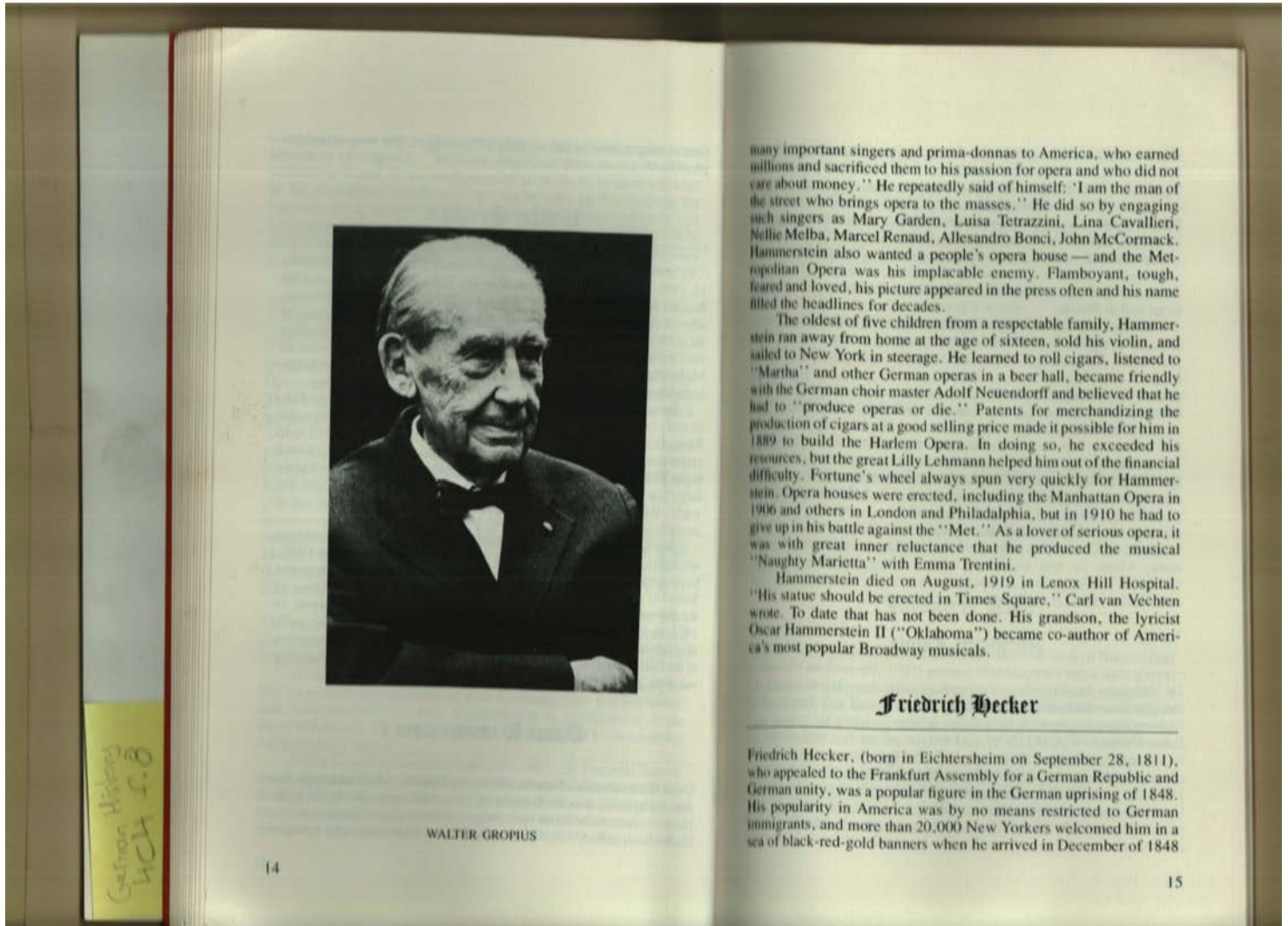
Gropius, Walter  
Hammerstein, Oscar  
Herzl, Theodor

Rathenau, Walter  
Sternheim, Carl  
van der Rohe, Mies

von Liszt, Franz

#### Types:

book



**Names:**

Bonci, Allesandro  
 Cavallieri, Lina  
 Garden, Mary  
 Gropius, Walter

Hammerstein, Oscar  
 Hammerstein, Oscar,  
 II  
 Hecker, Friedrich

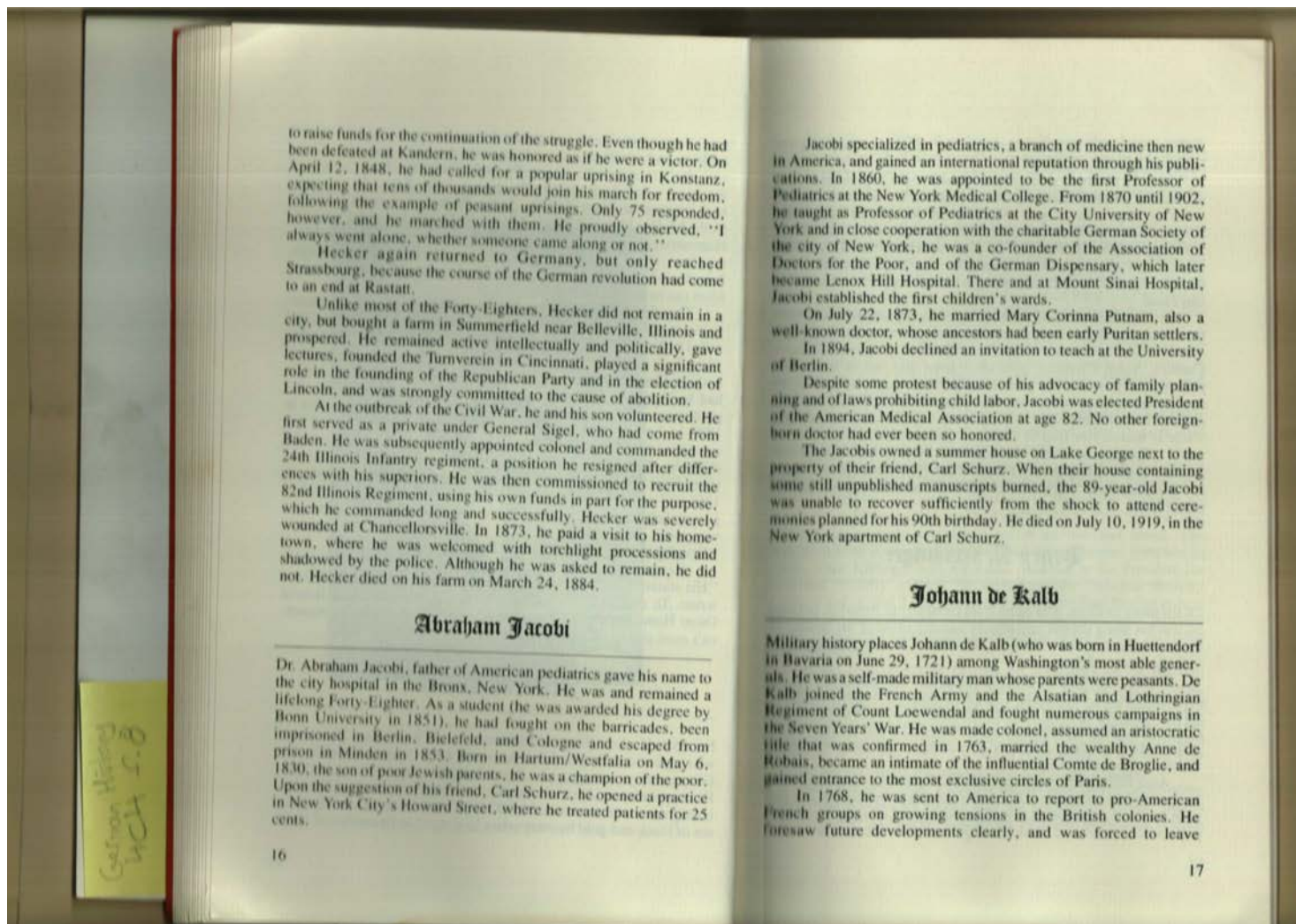
Lehmann, Lilly  
 McCormack, John  
 Melba, Nellie  
 Neuendorff, Adolf

Renaud, Marcel  
 Tetrzzini, Luisa  
 Trentini, Emma  
 van Vechten, Carl

**Types:**

book

photo



**Names:**

Hecker,  
Jacobi, Abraham, Dr.  
Loewendal, Count

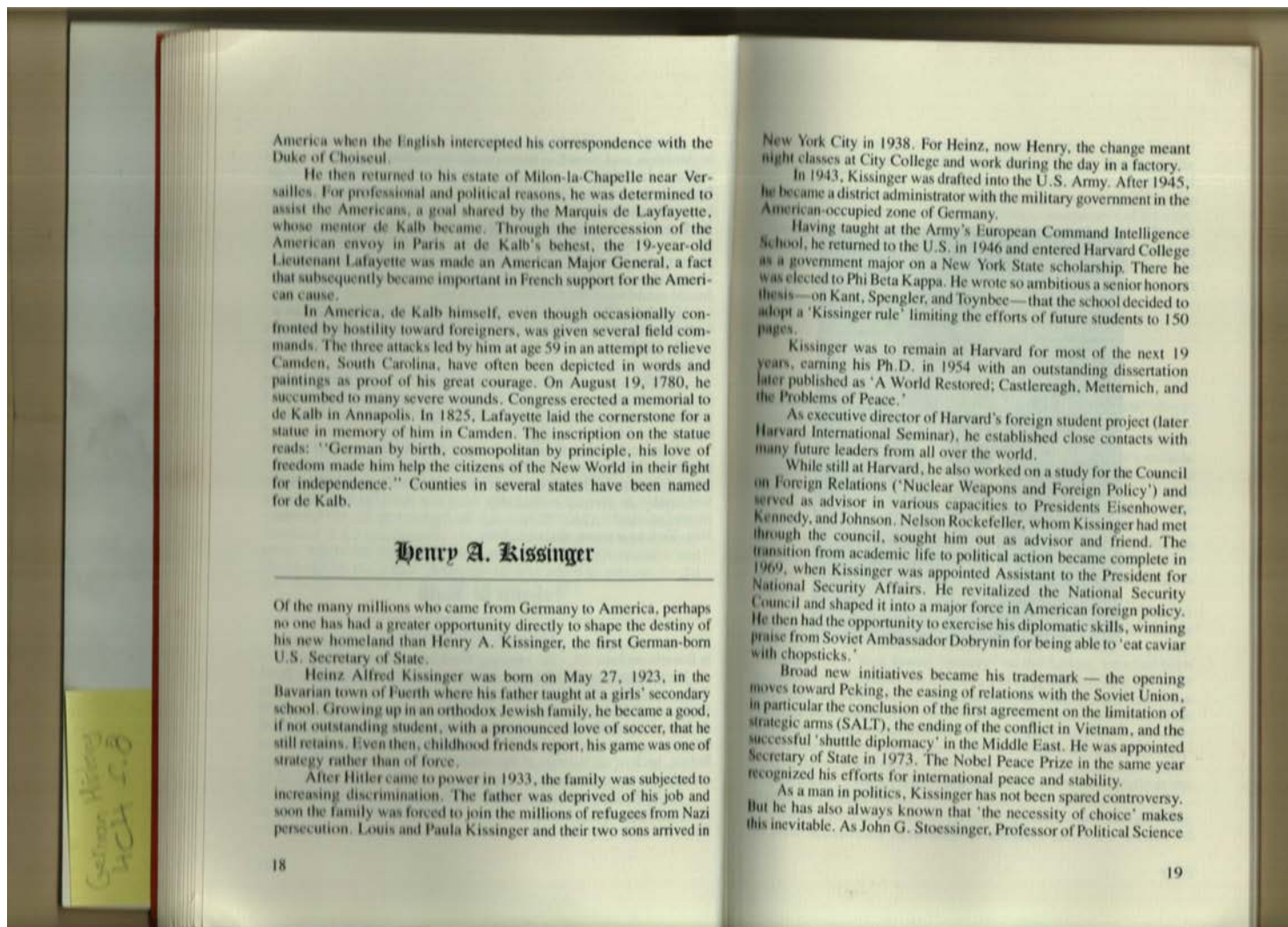
Putnam, Mary  
Corinna  
Schurz, Carl

Sigel, General  
de Broglie, Comte  
de Kalb, Johann

de Robais, Anne

**Types:**

book



America when the English intercepted his correspondence with the Duke of Choiseul.

He then returned to his estate of Milon-la-Chapelle near Versailles. For professional and political reasons, he was determined to assist the Americans, a goal shared by the Marquis de Lafayette, whose mentor de Kalb became. Through the intercession of the American envoy in Paris at de Kalb's behest, the 19-year-old Lieutenant Lafayette was made an American Major General, a fact that subsequently became important in French support for the American cause.

In America, de Kalb himself, even though occasionally confronted by hostility toward foreigners, was given several field commands. The three attacks led by him at age 59 in an attempt to relieve Camden, South Carolina, have often been depicted in words and paintings as proof of his great courage. On August 19, 1780, he succumbed to many severe wounds. Congress erected a memorial to de Kalb in Annapolis. In 1825, Lafayette laid the cornerstone for a statue in memory of him in Camden. The inscription on the statue reads: "German by birth, cosmopolitan by principle, his love of freedom made him help the citizens of the New World in their fight for independence." Counties in several states have been named for de Kalb.

### Henry A. Kissinger

Of the many millions who came from Germany to America, perhaps no one has had a greater opportunity directly to shape the destiny of his new homeland than Henry A. Kissinger, the first German-born U.S. Secretary of State.

Heinz Alfred Kissinger was born on May 27, 1923, in the Bavarian town of Fuerth where his father taught at a girls' secondary school. Growing up in an orthodox Jewish family, he became a good, if not outstanding student, with a pronounced love of soccer, that he still retains. Even then, childhood friends report, his game was one of strategy rather than of force.

After Hitler came to power in 1933, the family was subjected to increasing discrimination. The father was deprived of his job and soon the family was forced to join the millions of refugees from Nazi persecution. Louis and Paula Kissinger and their two sons arrived in

New York City in 1938. For Heinz, now Henry, the change meant night classes at City College and work during the day in a factory.

In 1943, Kissinger was drafted into the U.S. Army. After 1945, he became a district administrator with the military government in the American-occupied zone of Germany.

Having taught at the Army's European Command Intelligence School, he returned to the U.S. in 1946 and entered Harvard College as a government major on a New York State scholarship. There he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He wrote so ambitious a senior honors thesis—on Kant, Spengler, and Toynbee—that the school decided to adopt a 'Kissinger rule' limiting the efforts of future students to 150 pages.

Kissinger was to remain at Harvard for most of the next 19 years, earning his Ph.D. in 1954 with an outstanding dissertation later published as 'A World Restored; Castlereagh, Metternich, and the Problems of Peace.'

As executive director of Harvard's foreign student project (later Harvard International Seminar), he established close contacts with many future leaders from all over the world.

While still at Harvard, he also worked on a study for the Council on Foreign Relations ('Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy') and served as advisor in various capacities to Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson, Nelson Rockefeller, whom Kissinger had met through the council, sought him out as advisor and friend. The transition from academic life to political action became complete in 1969, when Kissinger was appointed Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. He revitalized the National Security Council and shaped it into a major force in American foreign policy. He then had the opportunity to exercise his diplomatic skills, winning praise from Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin for being able to 'eat caviar with chopsticks.'

Broad new initiatives became his trademark — the opening moves toward Peking, the easing of relations with the Soviet Union, in particular the conclusion of the first agreement on the limitation of strategic arms (SALT), the ending of the conflict in Vietnam, and the successful 'shuttle diplomacy' in the Middle East. He was appointed Secretary of State in 1973. The Nobel Peace Prize in the same year recognized his efforts for international peace and stability.

As a man in politics, Kissinger has not been spared controversy. But he has also always known that 'the necessity of choice' makes this inevitable. As John G. Stoessinger, Professor of Political Science

#### Names:

Castlereagh,  
 Dobrynin,  
 Ambassador  
 Duke of Choiseul  
 Eisenhower, President  
 Hitler,

Johnson, President  
 Kant,  
 Kennedy, President  
 Kissinger, Heinz  
 Alfred  
 Kissinger, Henry A.

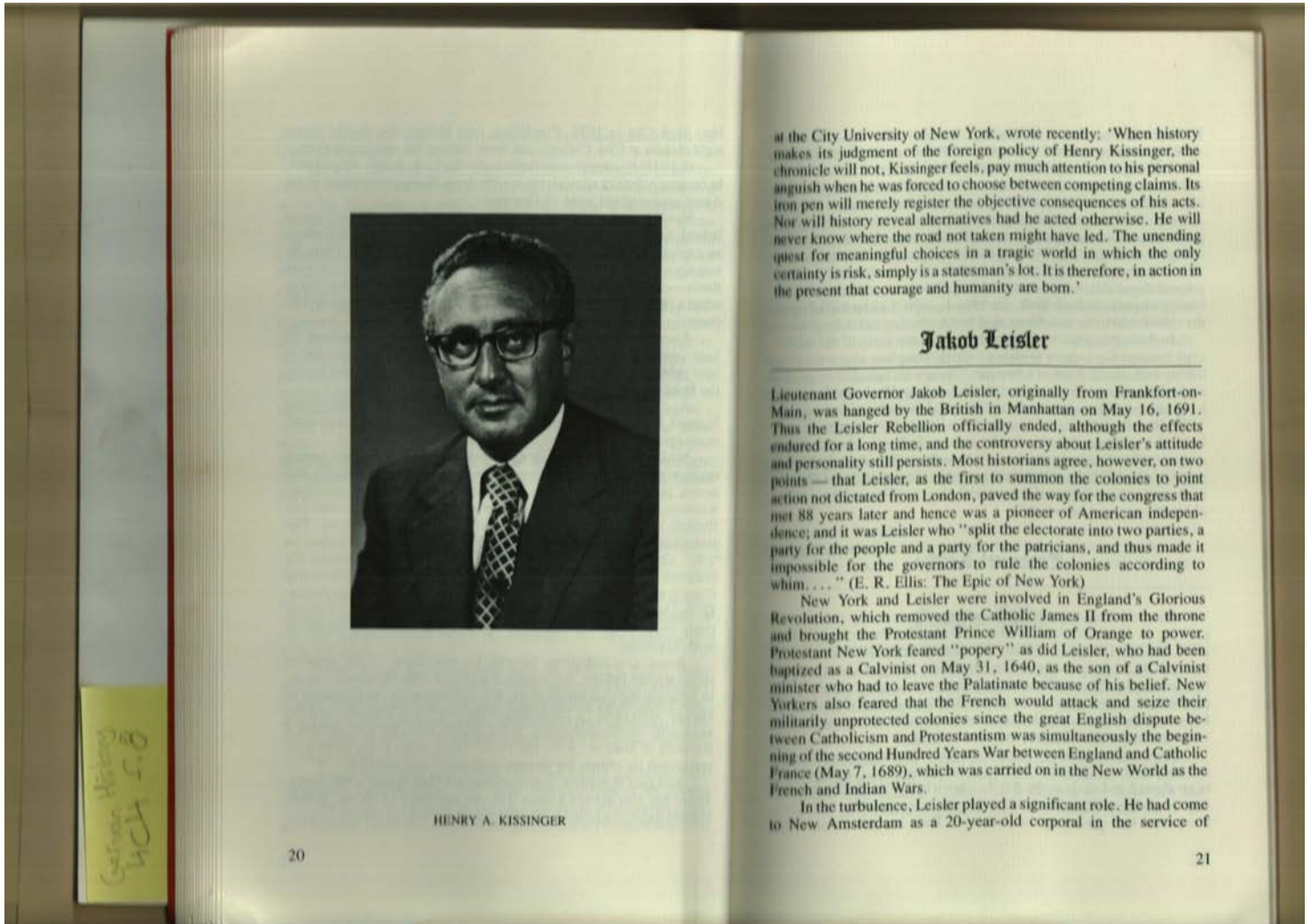
Kissinger, Louis  
 Kissinger, Paula  
 Metternich,  
 Rockefeller, Nelson  
 Spengler,  
 Stoessinger, John G.

Toynbee  
 de Kalb,  
 de Lafayette, Marquis

#### Types:

book





**Names:**

Ellis, E. R.  
James II

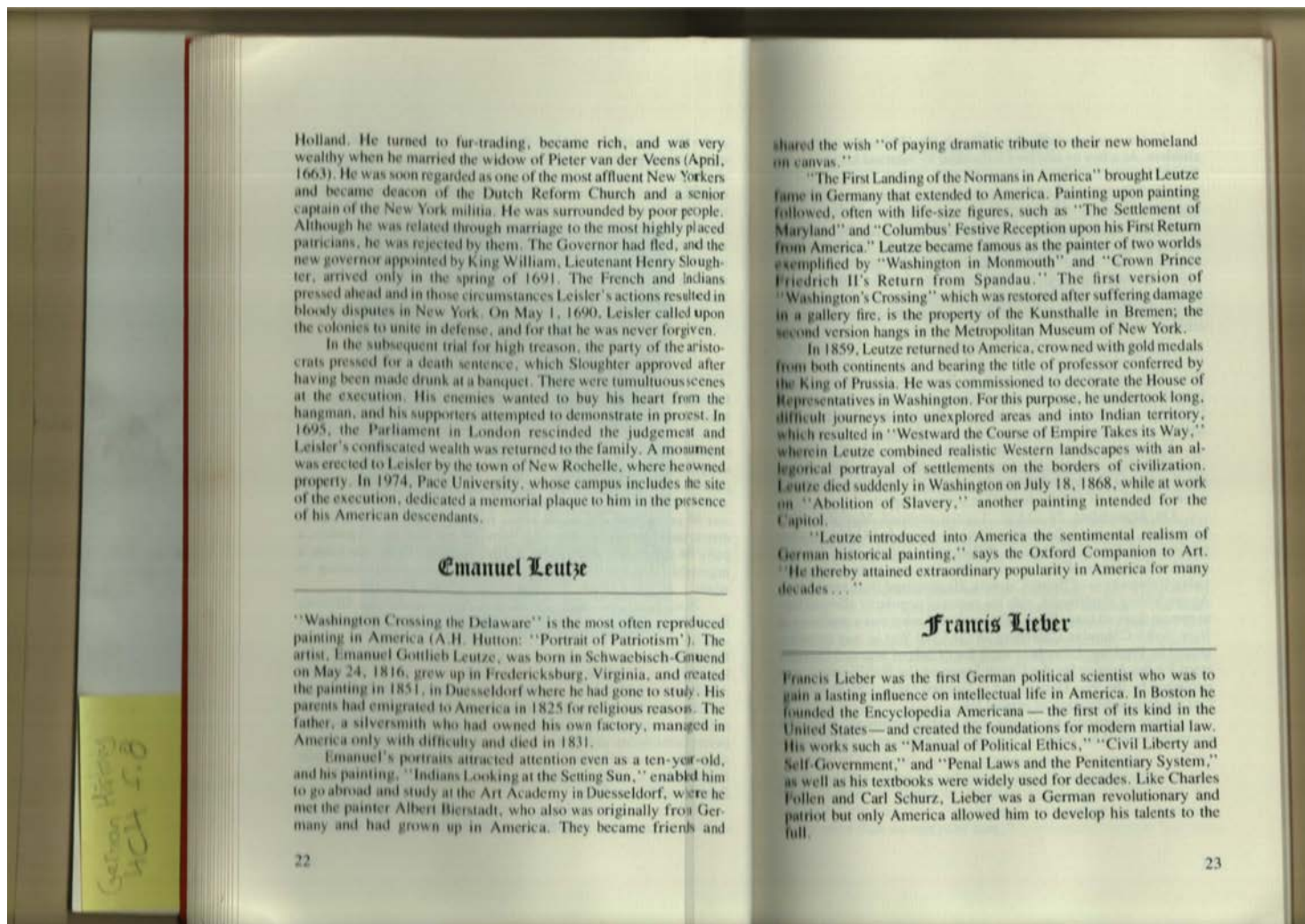
Kissinger, Henry A.  
Leisler, Jakob

Prince William of  
Orange

**Types:**

book

photo



Holland. He turned to fur-trading, became rich, and was very wealthy when he married the widow of Pieter van der Veens (April, 1663). He was soon regarded as one of the most affluent New Yorkers and became deacon of the Dutch Reform Church and a senior captain of the New York militia. He was surrounded by poor people. Although he was related through marriage to the most highly placed patricians, he was rejected by them. The Governor had fled, and the new governor appointed by King William, Lieutenant Henry Slough-ter, arrived only in the spring of 1691. The French and Indians pressed ahead and in those circumstances Leisler's actions resulted in bloody disputes in New York. On May 1, 1690, Leisler called upon the colonies to unite in defense, and for that he was never forgiven.

In the subsequent trial for high treason, the party of the aristocrats pressed for a death sentence, which Slough-ter approved after having been made drunk at a banquet. There were tumultuous scenes at the execution. His enemies wanted to buy his heart from the hangman, and his supporters attempted to demonstrate in protest. In 1695, the Parliament in London rescinded the judgement and Leisler's confiscated wealth was returned to the family. A monument was erected to Leisler by the town of New Rochelle, where he owned property. In 1974, Pace University, whose campus includes the site of the execution, dedicated a memorial plaque to him in the presence of his American descendants.

### Emanuel Leutze

"Washington Crossing the Delaware" is the most often reproduced painting in America (A.H. Hutton: "Portrait of Patriotism"). The artist, Emanuel Gottlieb Leutze, was born in Schwabisch-Gmünd on May 24, 1816, grew up in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and created the painting in 1851, in Duesseldorf where he had gone to study. His parents had emigrated to America in 1825 for religious reasons. The father, a silversmith who had owned his own factory, managed in America only with difficulty and died in 1831.

Emanuel's portraits attracted attention even as a ten-year-old, and his painting, "Indians Looking at the Setting Sun," enabled him to go abroad and study at the Art Academy in Duesseldorf, where he met the painter Albert Bierstadt, who also was originally from Germany and had grown up in America. They became friends and

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shared the wish "of paying dramatic tribute to their new homeland on canvas."

"The First Landing of the Normans in America" brought Leutze fame in Germany that extended to America. Painting upon painting followed, often with life-size figures, such as "The Settlement of Maryland" and "Columbus' Festive Reception upon his First Return from America." Leutze became famous as the painter of two worlds exemplified by "Washington in Monmouth" and "Crown Prince Friedrich II's Return from Spandau." The first version of "Washington's Crossing" which was restored after suffering damage in a gallery fire, is the property of the Kunsthalle in Bremen; the second version hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

In 1859, Leutze returned to America, crowned with gold medals from both continents and bearing the title of professor conferred by the King of Prussia. He was commissioned to decorate the House of Representatives in Washington. For this purpose, he undertook long, difficult journeys into unexplored areas and into Indian territory, which resulted in "Westward the Course of Empire Takes its Way," wherein Leutze combined realistic Western landscapes with an allegorical portrayal of settlements on the borders of civilization. Leutze died suddenly in Washington on July 18, 1868, while at work on "Abolition of Slavery," another painting intended for the Capitol.

"Leutze introduced into America the sentimental realism of German historical painting," says the Oxford Companion to Art. "He thereby attained extraordinary popularity in America for many decades . . ."

### Francis Lieber

Francis Lieber was the first German political scientist who was to gain a lasting influence on intellectual life in America. In Boston he founded the Encyclopedia Americana — the first of its kind in the United States — and created the foundations for modern martial law. His works such as "Manual of Political Ethics," "Civil Liberty and Self-Government," and "Penal Laws and the Penitentiary System," as well as his textbooks were widely used for decades. Like Charles Follen and Carl Schurz, Lieber was a German revolutionary and patriot but only America allowed him to develop his talents to the full.

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#### Names:

Bierstadt, Albert  
Follen, Charles  
Hutton, A. H.

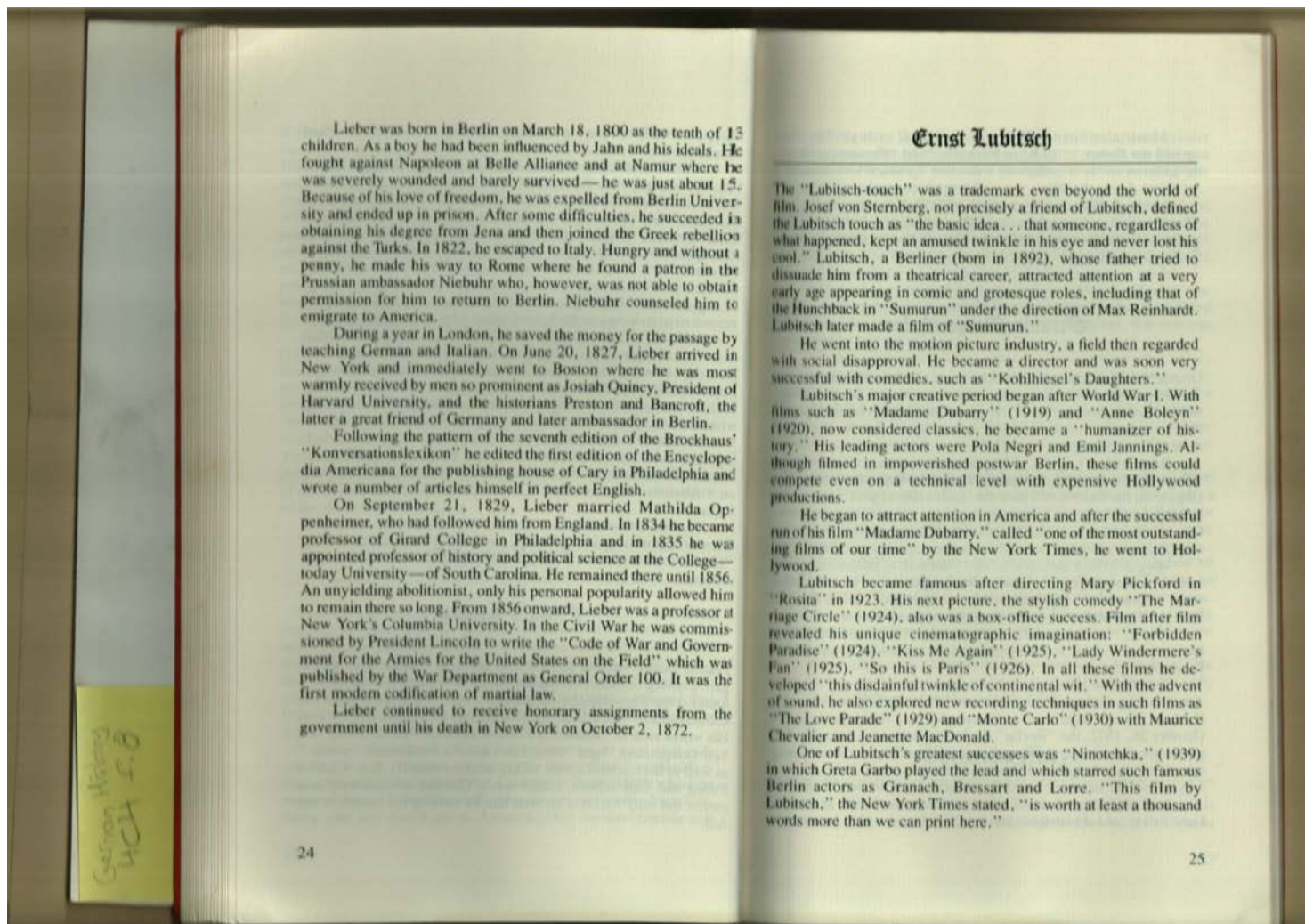
King William  
Leutze, Emanuel  
Gottlieb

Lieber, Francis  
Schurz, Carl  
Slough-ter, Henry, Lt.

van der Veens, Pieter

#### Types:

book



**Names:**

, Napoleon  
 Bancroft  
 Bressart,  
 Brockhaus,  
 Chevalier, Maurice  
 Garbo, Greta

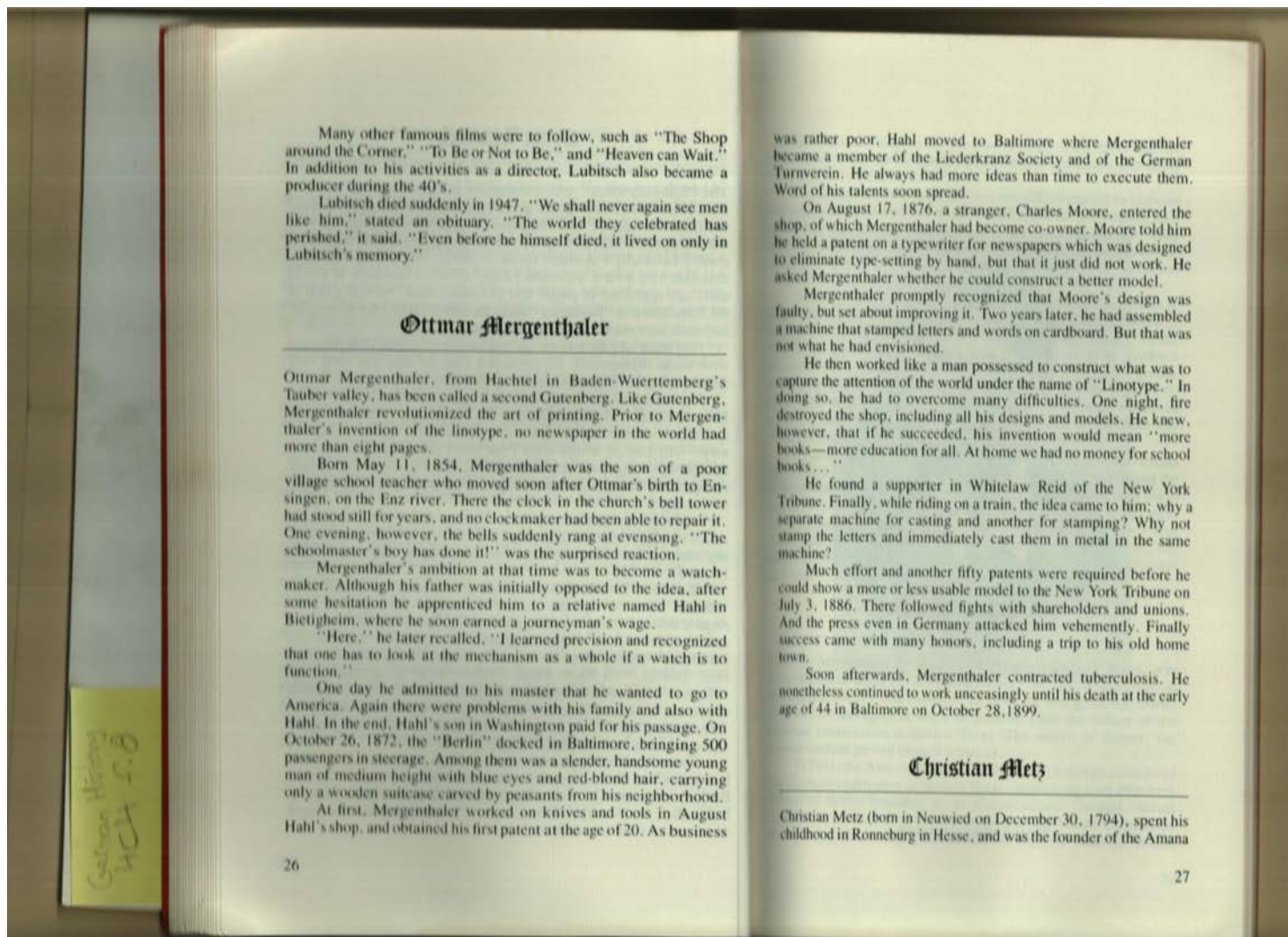
Granach,  
 Jahn,  
 Jannings, Emil  
 Lieber,  
 Lincoln, President  
 Lorre,

Lubitsch, Ernst  
 MacDonald, Jeanette  
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 Oppenheimer,  
 Mathilda

Pickford, Mary  
 Preston,  
 Quincy, Josiah  
 Reinhardt, Max  
 von Sternberg, Josef

**Types:**

book



Many other famous films were to follow, such as "The Shop around the Corner," "To Be or Not to Be," and "Heaven can Wait." In addition to his activities as a director, Lubitsch also became a producer during the 40's.

Lubitsch died suddenly in 1947. "We shall never again see men like him," stated an obituary. "The world they celebrated has perished," it said. "Even before he himself died, it lived on only in Lubitsch's memory."

### Ottmar Mergenthaler

Ottmar Mergenthaler, from Hachtel in Baden-Wuerttemberg's Tauber valley, has been called a second Gutenberg. Like Gutenberg, Mergenthaler revolutionized the art of printing. Prior to Mergenthaler's invention of the linotype, no newspaper in the world had more than eight pages.

Born May 11, 1854, Mergenthaler was the son of a poor village school teacher who moved soon after Ottmar's birth to Enzingen, on the Enz river. There the clock in the church's bell tower had stood still for years, and no clockmaker had been able to repair it. One evening, however, the bells suddenly rang at evensong. "The schoolmaster's boy has done it!" was the surprised reaction.

Mergenthaler's ambition at that time was to become a watchmaker. Although his father was initially opposed to the idea, after some hesitation he apprenticed him to a relative named Hahl in Bietigheim, where he soon earned a journeyman's wage.

"Here," he later recalled, "I learned precision and recognized that one has to look at the mechanism as a whole if a watch is to function."

One day he admitted to his master that he wanted to go to America. Again there were problems with his family and also with Hahl. In the end, Hahl's son in Washington paid for his passage. On October 26, 1872, the "Berlin" docked in Baltimore, bringing 500 passengers in steerage. Among them was a slender, handsome young man of medium height with blue eyes and red-blond hair, carrying only a wooden suitcase carved by peasants from his neighborhood.

At first, Mergenthaler worked on knives and tools in August Hahl's shop, and obtained his first patent at the age of 20. As business

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was rather poor, Hahl moved to Baltimore where Mergenthaler became a member of the Liederkranz Society and of the German Turnverein. He always had more ideas than time to execute them. Word of his talents soon spread.

On August 17, 1876, a stranger, Charles Moore, entered the shop, of which Mergenthaler had become co-owner. Moore told him he held a patent on a typewriter for newspapers which was designed to eliminate type-setting by hand, but that it just did not work. He asked Mergenthaler whether he could construct a better model.

Mergenthaler promptly recognized that Moore's design was faulty, but set about improving it. Two years later, he had assembled a machine that stamped letters and words on cardboard. But that was not what he had envisioned.

He then worked like a man possessed to construct what was to capture the attention of the world under the name of "Linotype." In doing so, he had to overcome many difficulties. One night, fire destroyed the shop, including all his designs and models. He knew, however, that if he succeeded, his invention would mean "more books—more education for all. At home we had no money for school books..."

He found a supporter in Whitelaw Reid of the New York Tribune. Finally, while riding on a train, the idea came to him: why a separate machine for casting and another for stamping? Why not stamp the letters and immediately cast them in metal in the same machine?

Much effort and another fifty patents were required before he could show a more or less usable model to the New York Tribune on July 3, 1886. There followed fights with shareholders and unions. And the press even in Germany attacked him vehemently. Finally success came with many honors, including a trip to his old home town.

Soon afterwards, Mergenthaler contracted tuberculosis. He nonetheless continued to work unceasingly until his death at the early age of 44 in Baltimore on October 28, 1899.

### Christian Metz

Christian Metz (born in Neuwied on December 30, 1794), spent his childhood in Ronneburg in Hesse, and was the founder of the Amara

27

#### Names:

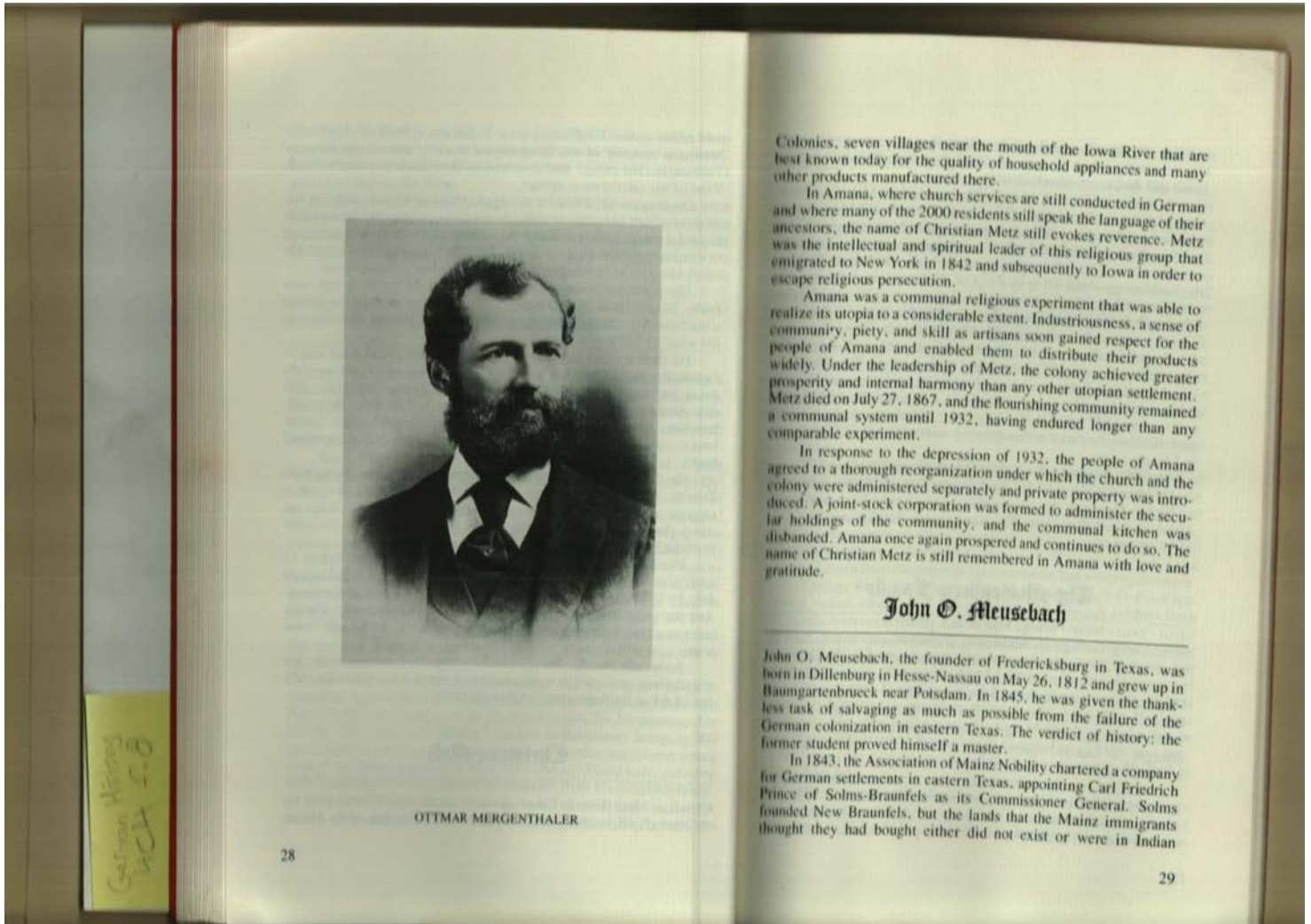
Hahl, August  
Lubitsch,

Mergenthaler, Ottmar  
Metz, Christian

Moore, Charles  
Reid, Whitelaw

#### Types:

book



**Names:**

Mergenthaler, Ottmar  
Metz, Christian

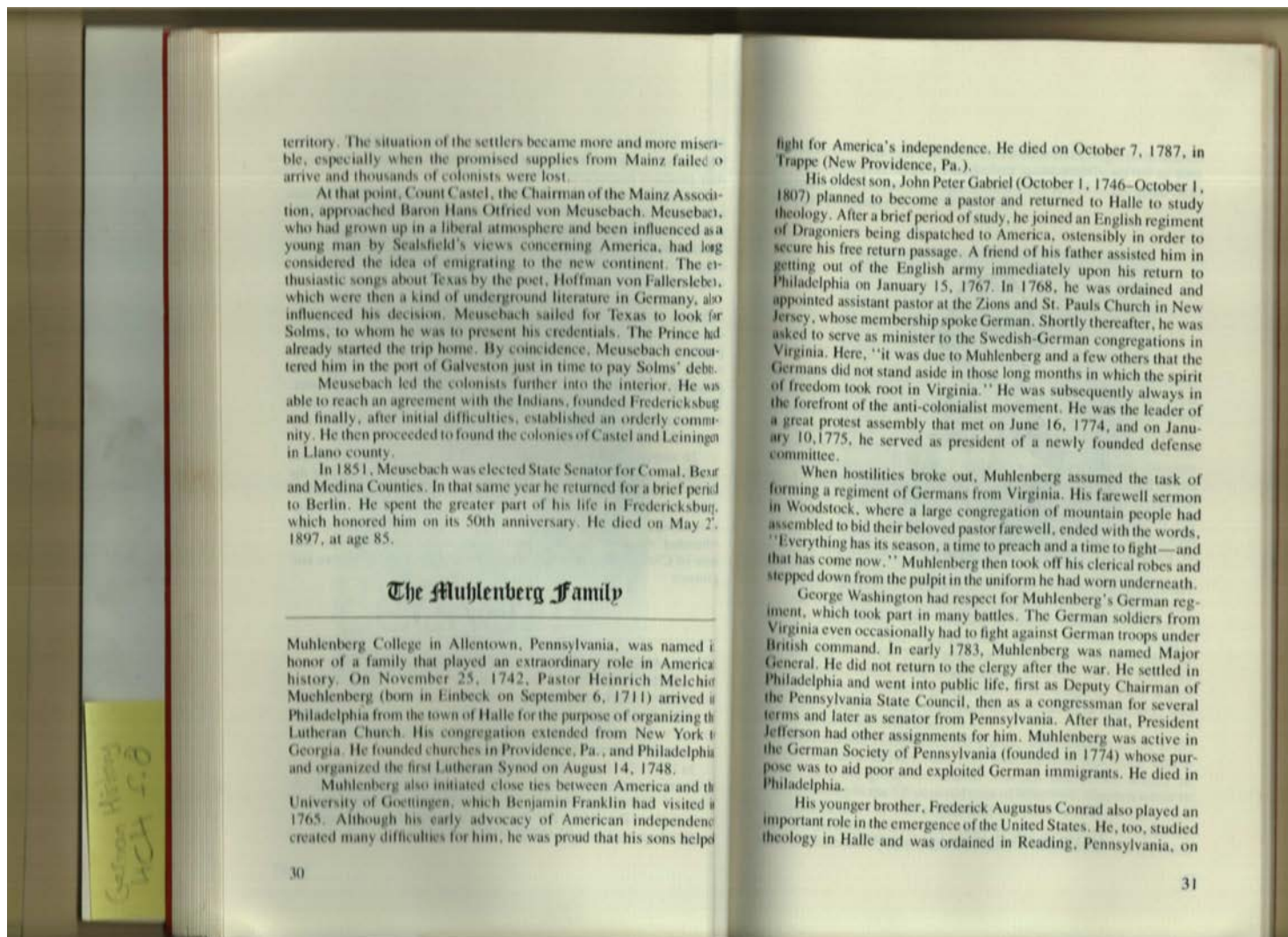
Meusebach, John O.  
Prince, Carl Friedrich

Solms,

**Types:**

book

photo



**Names:**

Castel, Count  
Franklin, Benjamin  
Jefferson, President  
Meusebach, John O.

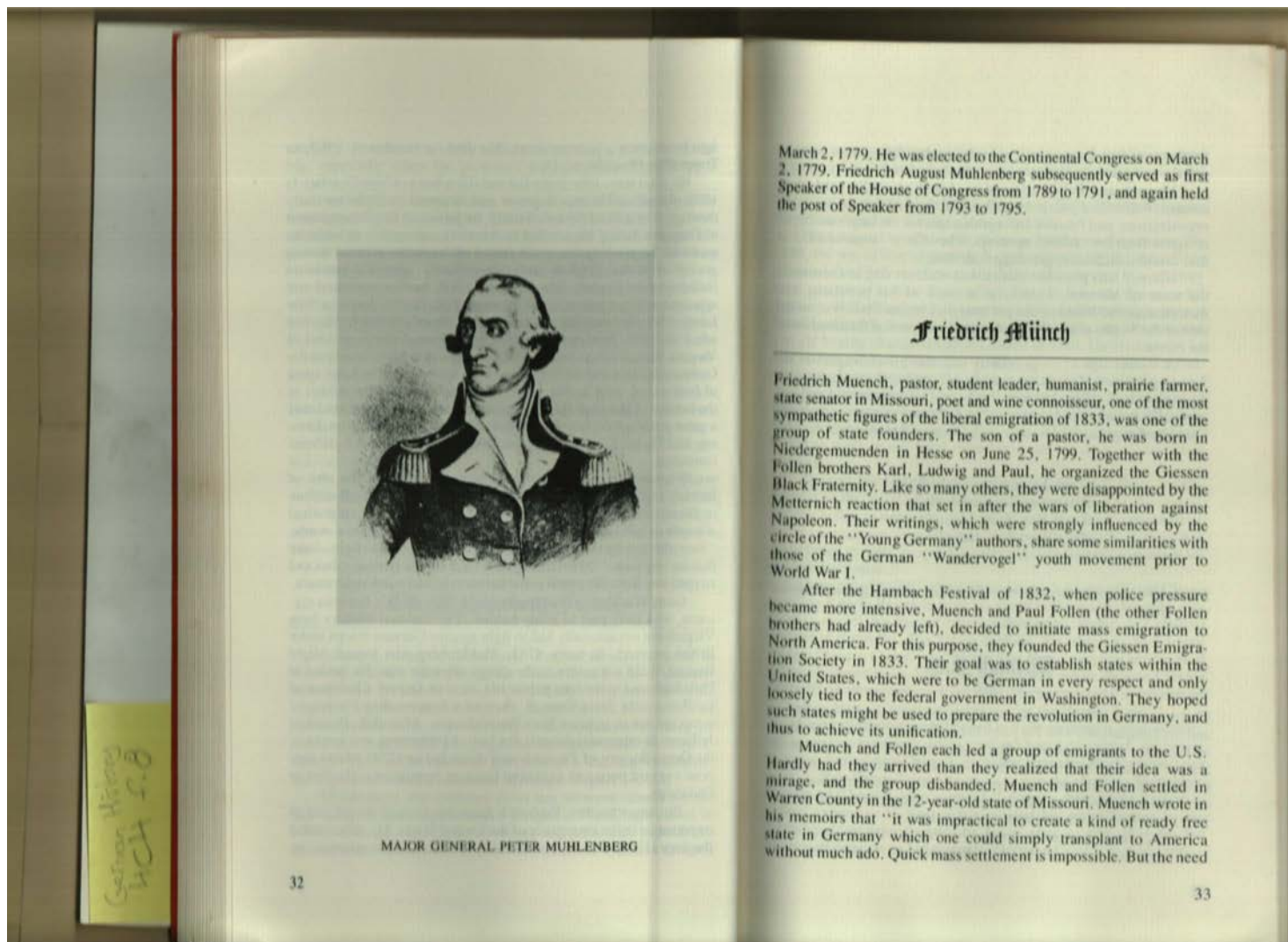
Mulenberg, Frederick  
Augustus Conrad  
Mulenberg, Heinrich  
Melchick, Pastor

Mulenberg, John  
Peter Gabriel  
Sealsfield,  
Washington, George

von Fallersleber,  
Hoffman  
von Meusebach, Hans  
Otfried, Baron

**Types:**

book



**Names:**

, Napoleon  
Follen, Karl  
Follen, Ludwig

Follen, Paul  
Metternich,  
Muench, Friedrich

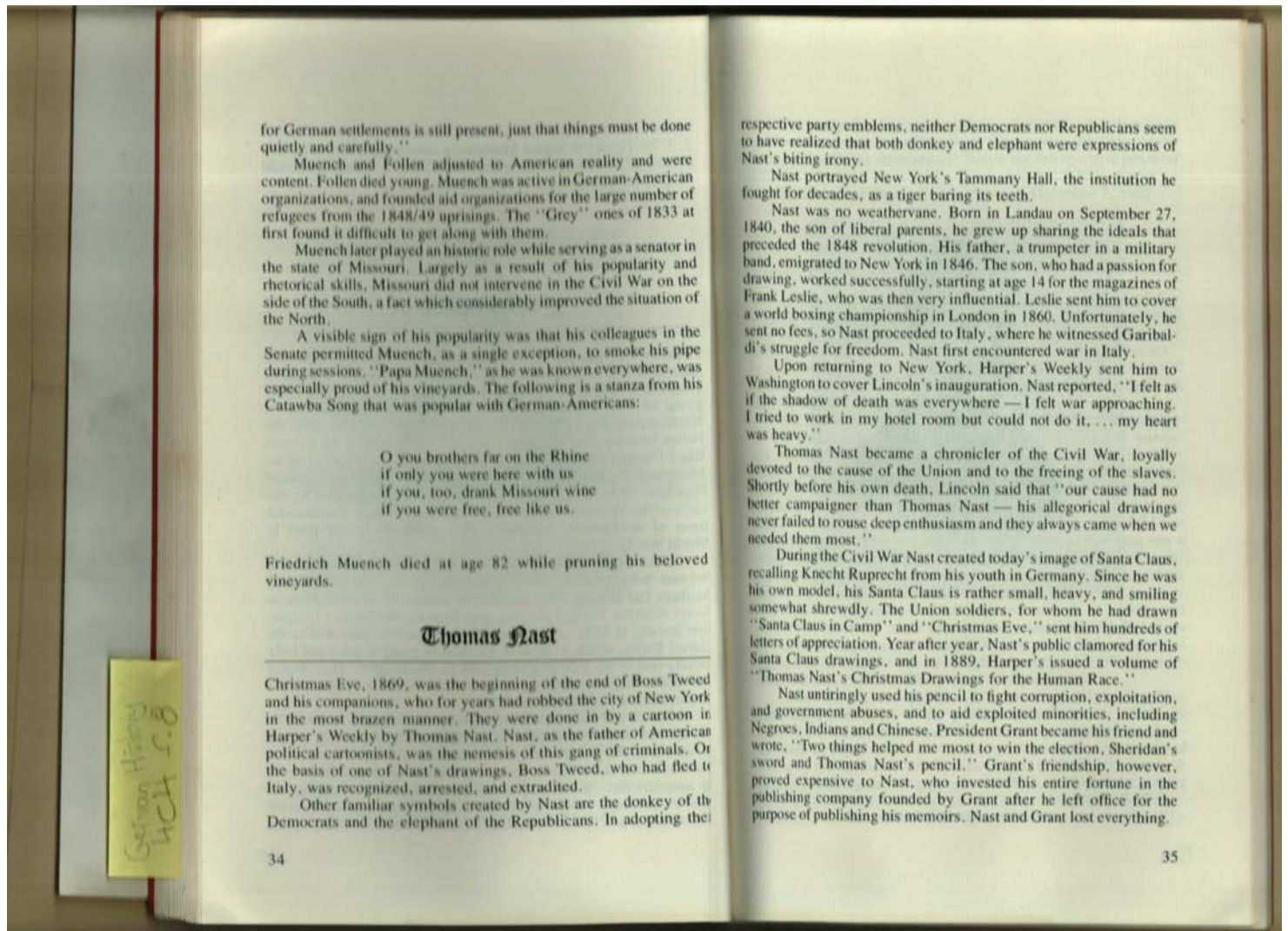
Muhlenberg, Peter,  
Major General

Mulenberg, Frederick  
August

**Types:**

book

photo



for German settlements is still present, just that things must be done quietly and carefully."

Muench and Follen adjusted to American reality and were content. Follen died young. Muench was active in German-American organizations, and founded aid organizations for the large number of refugees from the 1848/49 uprisings. The "Grey" ones of 1833 at first found it difficult to get along with them.

Muench later played an historic role while serving as a senator in the state of Missouri. Largely as a result of his popularity and rhetorical skills, Missouri did not intervene in the Civil War on the side of the South, a fact which considerably improved the situation of the North.

A visible sign of his popularity was that his colleagues in the Senate permitted Muench, as a single exception, to smoke his pipe during sessions. "Papa Muench," as he was known everywhere, was especially proud of his vineyards. The following is a stanza from his Catawba Song that was popular with German-Americans:

O you brothers far on the Rhine  
if only you were here with us  
if you, too, drank Missouri wine  
if you were free, free like us.

Friedrich Muench died at age 82 while pruning his beloved vineyards.

### Thomas Nast

Christmas Eve, 1869, was the beginning of the end of Boss Tweed and his companions, who for years had robbed the city of New York in the most brazen manner. They were done in by a cartoon in Harper's Weekly by Thomas Nast. Nast, as the father of American political cartoonists, was the nemesis of this gang of criminals. On the basis of one of Nast's drawings, Boss Tweed, who had fled to Italy, was recognized, arrested, and extradited.

Other familiar symbols created by Nast are the donkey of the Democrats and the elephant of the Republicans. In adopting the

respective party emblems, neither Democrats nor Republicans seem to have realized that both donkey and elephant were expressions of Nast's biting irony.

Nast portrayed New York's Tammany Hall, the institution he fought for decades, as a tiger baring its teeth.

Nast was no weathervane. Born in Landau on September 27, 1840, the son of liberal parents, he grew up sharing the ideals that preceded the 1848 revolution. His father, a trumpeter in a military band, emigrated to New York in 1846. The son, who had a passion for drawing, worked successfully, starting at age 14 for the magazines of Frank Leslie, who was then very influential. Leslie sent him to cover a world boxing championship in London in 1860. Unfortunately, he sent no fees, so Nast proceeded to Italy, where he witnessed Garibaldi's struggle for freedom. Nast first encountered war in Italy.

Upon returning to New York, Harper's Weekly sent him to Washington to cover Lincoln's inauguration. Nast reported, "I felt as if the shadow of death was everywhere — I felt war approaching. I tried to work in my hotel room but could not do it, ... my heart was heavy."

Thomas Nast became a chronicler of the Civil War, loyally devoted to the cause of the Union and to the freeing of the slaves. Shortly before his own death, Lincoln said that "our cause had no better campaigner than Thomas Nast — his allegorical drawings never failed to rouse deep enthusiasm and they always came when we needed them most."

During the Civil War Nast created today's image of Santa Claus, recalling Knecht Ruprecht from his youth in Germany. Since he was his own model, his Santa Claus is rather small, heavy, and smiling somewhat shrewdly. The Union soldiers, for whom he had drawn "Santa Claus in Camp" and "Christmas Eve," sent him hundreds of letters of appreciation. Year after year, Nast's public clamored for his Santa Claus drawings, and in 1889, Harper's issued a volume of "Thomas Nast's Christmas Drawings for the Human Race."

Nast untiringly used his pencil to fight corruption, exploitation, and government abuses, and to aid exploited minorities, including Negroes, Indians and Chinese. President Grant became his friend and wrote, "Two things helped me most to win the election, Sheridan's sword and Thomas Nast's pencil." Grant's friendship, however, proved expensive to Nast, who invested his entire fortune in the publishing company founded by Grant after he left office for the purpose of publishing his memoirs. Nast and Grant lost everything.

#### Names:

Follen,  
Garibaldi,  
Grant, President

Leslie, Frank  
Lincoln,  
Muench, Friedrich

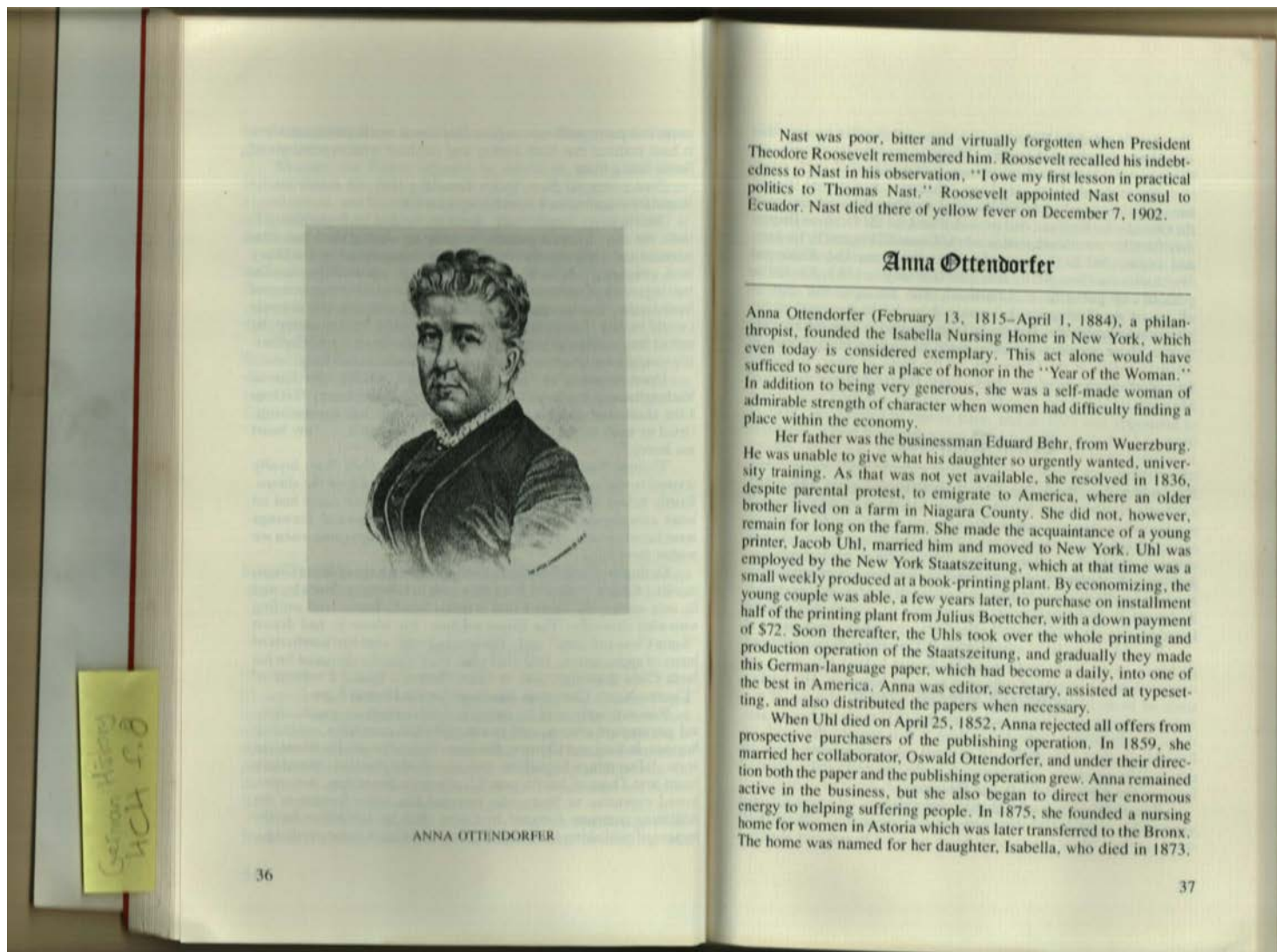
Nast, Thomas  
Ruprecht, Knecht  
Sheridan,

Tweed, Boss

#### Types:

book





**Names:**

Behr, Eduard  
Boettcher, Julius  
Nast, Thomas

Ottendorfer, Anna  
Ottendorfer, Oswald

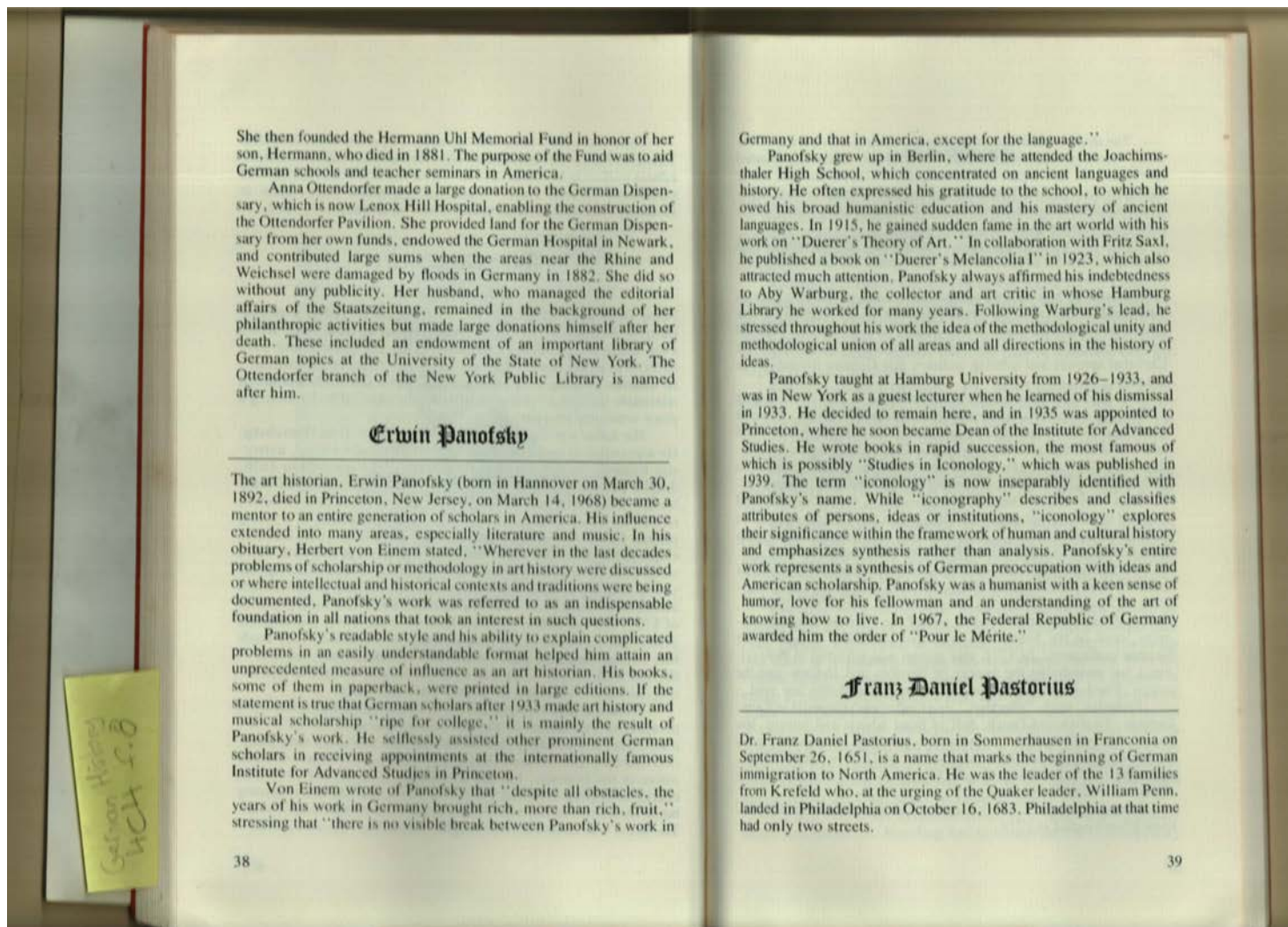
Roosevelt, Theodore,  
President  
Uhl, Isabella

Uhl, Jacob

**Types:**

book

painting



**Names:**

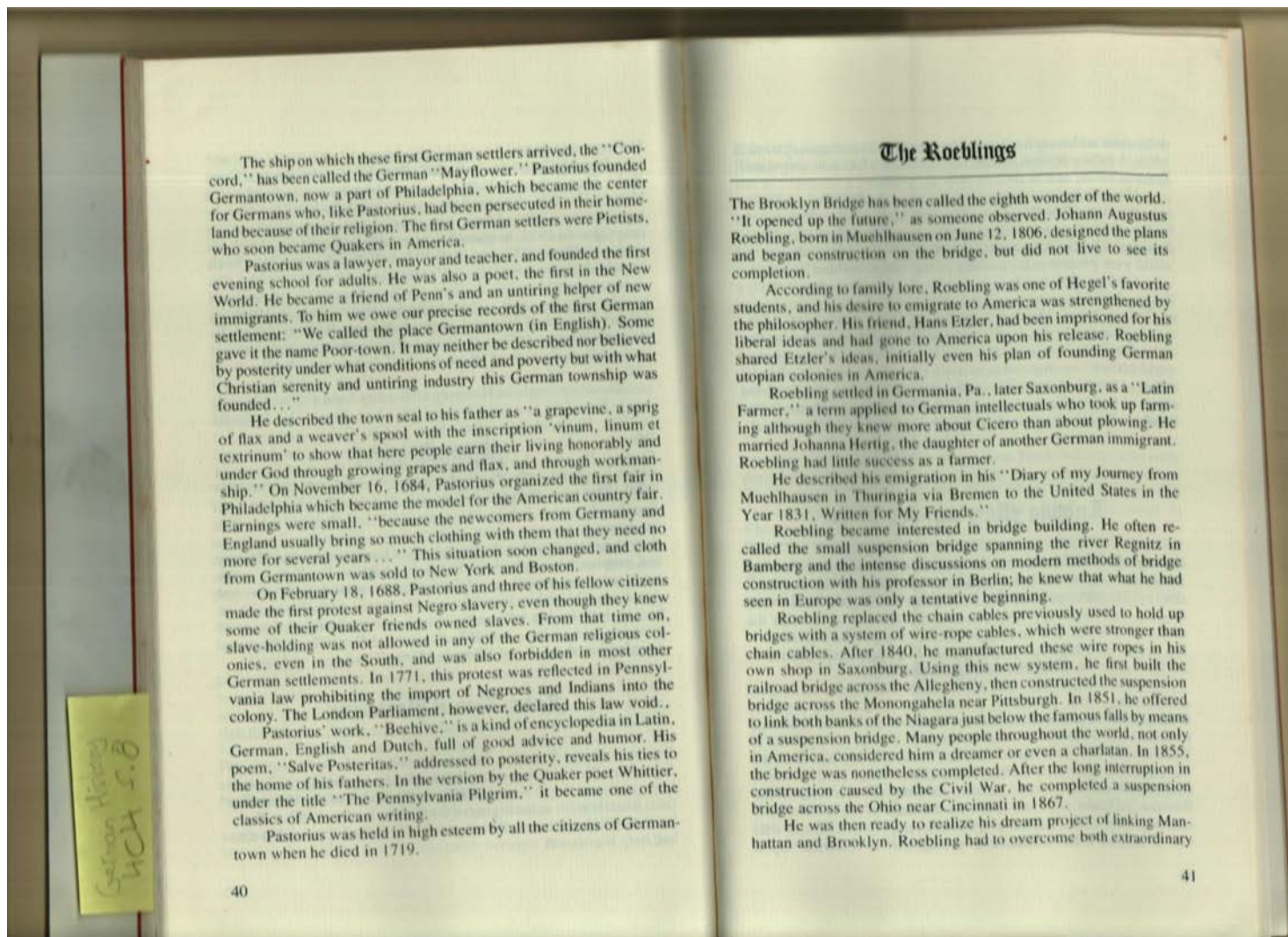
Duerer,  
Ottendorfer, Anna  
Panofsky, Erwin

Pastorius, Franz  
Daniel, Dr.  
Penn, William

Uhl, Hermann  
Warburg, Aby  
von Einem, Herbert

**Types:**

book



The ship on which these first German settlers arrived, the "Concord," has been called the German "Mayflower." Pastorius founded Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia, which became the center for Germans who, like Pastorius, had been persecuted in their homeland because of their religion. The first German settlers were Pietists, who soon became Quakers in America.

Pastorius was a lawyer, mayor and teacher, and founded the first evening school for adults. He was also a poet, the first in the New World. He became a friend of Penn's and an untiring helper of new immigrants. To him we owe our precise records of the first German settlement: "We called the place Germantown (in English). Some gave it the name Poor-town. It may neither be described nor believed by posterity under what conditions of need and poverty but with what Christian serenity and untiring industry this German township was founded..."

He described the town seal to his father as "a grapevine, a sprig of flax and a weaver's spool with the inscription 'vinum, linum et texturinum' to show that here people earn their living honorably and under God through growing grapes and flax, and through workmanship." On November 16, 1684, Pastorius organized the first fair in Philadelphia which became the model for the American country fair. Earnings were small, "because the newcomers from Germany and England usually bring so much clothing with them that they need no more for several years..." This situation soon changed, and cloth from Germantown was sold to New York and Boston.

On February 18, 1688, Pastorius and three of his fellow citizens made the first protest against Negro slavery, even though they knew some of their Quaker friends owned slaves. From that time on, slave-holding was not allowed in any of the German religious colonies, even in the South, and was also forbidden in most other German settlements. In 1771, this protest was reflected in Pennsylvania law prohibiting the import of Negroes and Indians into the colony. The London Parliament, however, declared this law void.

Pastorius' work, "Beehive," is a kind of encyclopedia in Latin, German, English and Dutch, full of good advice and humor. His poem, "Salve Posteritas," addressed to posterity, reveals his ties to the home of his fathers. In the version by the Quaker poet Whittier, under the title "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim," it became one of the classics of American writing.

Pastorius was held in high esteem by all the citizens of Germantown when he died in 1719.

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## The Roebblings

The Brooklyn Bridge has been called the eighth wonder of the world. "It opened up the future," as someone observed. Johann Augustus Roebbling, born in Muehlhausen on June 12, 1806, designed the plans and began construction on the bridge, but did not live to see its completion.

According to family lore, Roebbling was one of Hegel's favorite students, and his desire to emigrate to America was strengthened by the philosopher. His friend, Hans Etzler, had been imprisoned for his liberal ideas and had gone to America upon his release. Roebbling shared Etzler's ideas, initially even his plan of founding German utopian colonies in America.

Roebbling settled in Germania, Pa., later Saxonburg, as a "Latin Farmer," a term applied to German intellectuals who took up farming although they knew more about Cicero than about plowing. He married Johanna Hertig, the daughter of another German immigrant. Roebbling had little success as a farmer.

He described his emigration in his "Diary of my Journey from Muehlhausen in Thuringia via Bremen to the United States in the Year 1831, Written for My Friends."

Roebbling became interested in bridge building. He often recalled the small suspension bridge spanning the river Regnitz in Bamberg and the intense discussions on modern methods of bridge construction with his professor in Berlin; he knew that what he had seen in Europe was only a tentative beginning.

Roebbling replaced the chain cables previously used to hold up bridges with a system of wire-rope cables, which were stronger than chain cables. After 1840, he manufactured these wire ropes in his own shop in Saxonburg. Using this new system, he first built the railroad bridge across the Allegheny, then constructed the suspension bridge across the Monongahela near Pittsburgh. In 1851, he offered to link both banks of the Niagara just below the famous falls by means of a suspension bridge. Many people throughout the world, not only in America, considered him a dreamer or even a charlatan. In 1855, the bridge was nonetheless completed. After the long interruption in construction caused by the Civil War, he completed a suspension bridge across the Ohio near Cincinnati in 1867.

He was then ready to realize his dream project of linking Manhattan and Brooklyn. Roebbling had to overcome both extraordinary

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### Names:

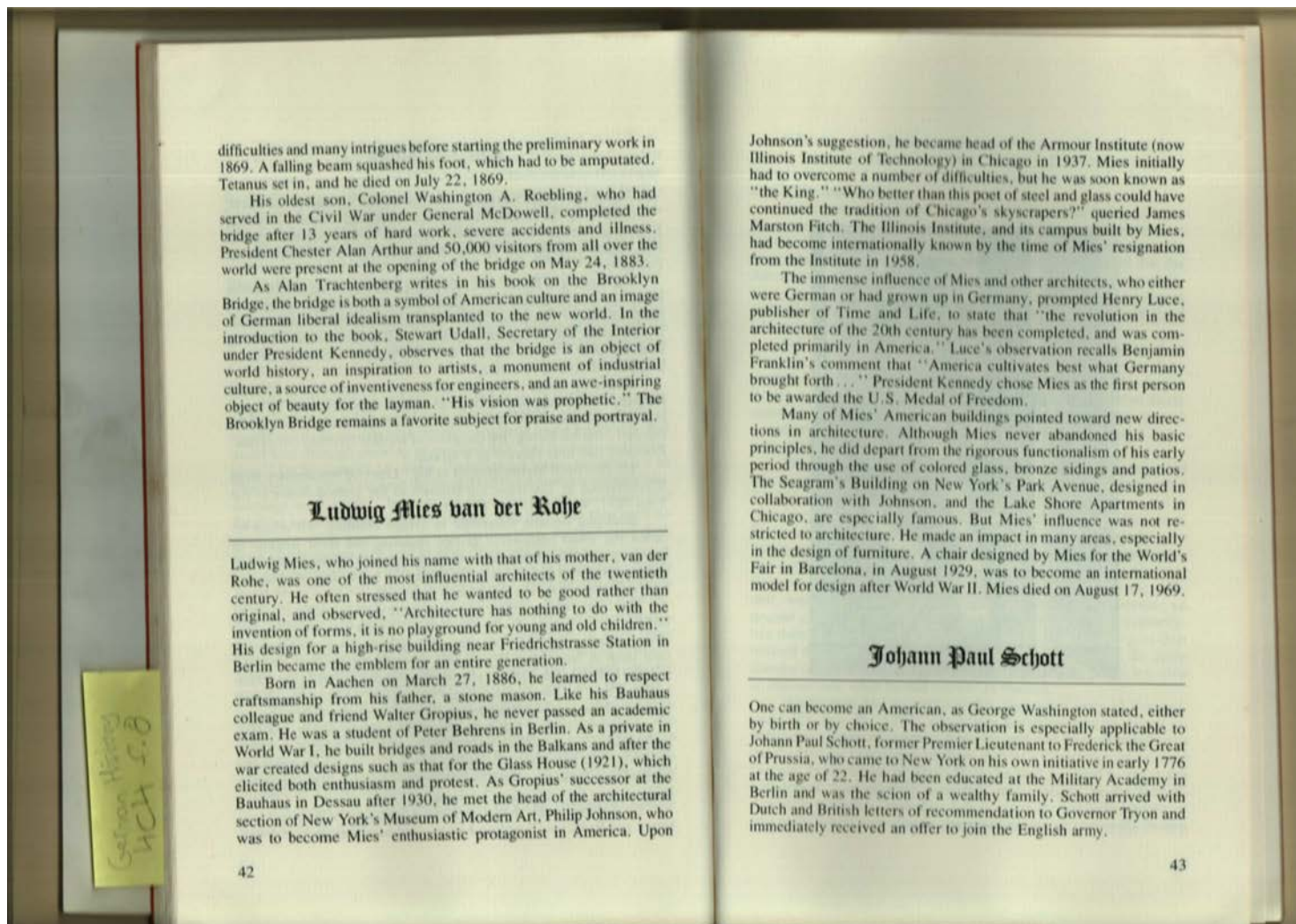
Cicero  
Etzler, Hans  
Hegel,

Hertig, Johanna  
Pastorius,  
Penn,

Roebbling, Johann  
Augustus  
Whittier,

### Types:

book



difficulties and many intrigues before starting the preliminary work in 1869. A falling beam squashed his foot, which had to be amputated. Tetanus set in, and he died on July 22, 1869.

His oldest son, Colonel Washington A. Roebling, who had served in the Civil War under General McDowell, completed the bridge after 13 years of hard work, severe accidents and illness. President Chester Alan Arthur and 50,000 visitors from all over the world were present at the opening of the bridge on May 24, 1883.

As Alan Trachtenberg writes in his book on the Brooklyn Bridge, the bridge is both a symbol of American culture and an image of German liberal idealism transplanted to the new world. In the introduction to the book, Stewart Udall, Secretary of the Interior under President Kennedy, observes that the bridge is an object of world history, an inspiration to artists, a monument of industrial culture, a source of inventiveness for engineers, and an awe-inspiring object of beauty for the layman. "His vision was prophetic." The Brooklyn Bridge remains a favorite subject for praise and portrayal.

### Ludwig Mies van der Rohe

Ludwig Mies, who joined his name with that of his mother, van der Rohe, was one of the most influential architects of the twentieth century. He often stressed that he wanted to be good rather than original, and observed, "Architecture has nothing to do with the invention of forms, it is no playground for young and old children." His design for a high-rise building near Friedrichstrasse Station in Berlin became the emblem for an entire generation.

Born in Aachen on March 27, 1886, he learned to respect craftsmanship from his father, a stone mason. Like his Bauhaus colleague and friend Walter Gropius, he never passed an academic exam. He was a student of Peter Behrens in Berlin. As a private in World War I, he built bridges and roads in the Balkans and after the war created designs such as that for the Glass House (1921), which elicited both enthusiasm and protest. As Gropius' successor at the Bauhaus in Dessau after 1930, he met the head of the architectural section of New York's Museum of Modern Art, Philip Johnson, who was to become Mies' enthusiastic protagonist in America. Upon

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Johnson's suggestion, he became head of the Armour Institute (now Illinois Institute of Technology) in Chicago in 1937. Mies initially had to overcome a number of difficulties, but he was soon known as "the King." "Who better than this poet of steel and glass could have continued the tradition of Chicago's skyscrapers?" queried James Marston Fitch. The Illinois Institute, and its campus built by Mies, had become internationally known by the time of Mies' resignation from the Institute in 1958.

The immense influence of Mies and other architects, who either were German or had grown up in Germany, prompted Henry Luce, publisher of Time and Life, to state that "the revolution in the architecture of the 20th century has been completed, and was completed primarily in America." Luce's observation recalls Benjamin Franklin's comment that "America cultivates best what Germany brought forth..." President Kennedy chose Mies as the first person to be awarded the U.S. Medal of Freedom.

Many of Mies' American buildings pointed toward new directions in architecture. Although Mies never abandoned his basic principles, he did depart from the rigorous functionalism of his early period through the use of colored glass, bronze sidings and patios. The Seagram's Building on New York's Park Avenue, designed in collaboration with Johnson, and the Lake Shore Apartments in Chicago, are especially famous. But Mies' influence was not restricted to architecture. He made an impact in many areas, especially in the design of furniture. A chair designed by Mies for the World's Fair in Barcelona, in August 1929, was to become an international model for design after World War II. Mies died on August 17, 1969.

### Johann Paul Schott

One can become an American, as George Washington stated, either by birth or by choice. The observation is especially applicable to Johann Paul Schott, former Premier Lieutenant to Frederick the Great of Prussia, who came to New York on his own initiative in early 1776 at the age of 22. He had been educated at the Military Academy in Berlin and was the scion of a wealthy family. Schott arrived with Dutch and British letters of recommendation to Governor Tryon and immediately received an offer to join the English army.

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#### Names:

Arthur, Chester Alan,  
President  
Behrens, Peter  
Fitch, James Marston  
Franklin, Benjamin  
Frederick the Great

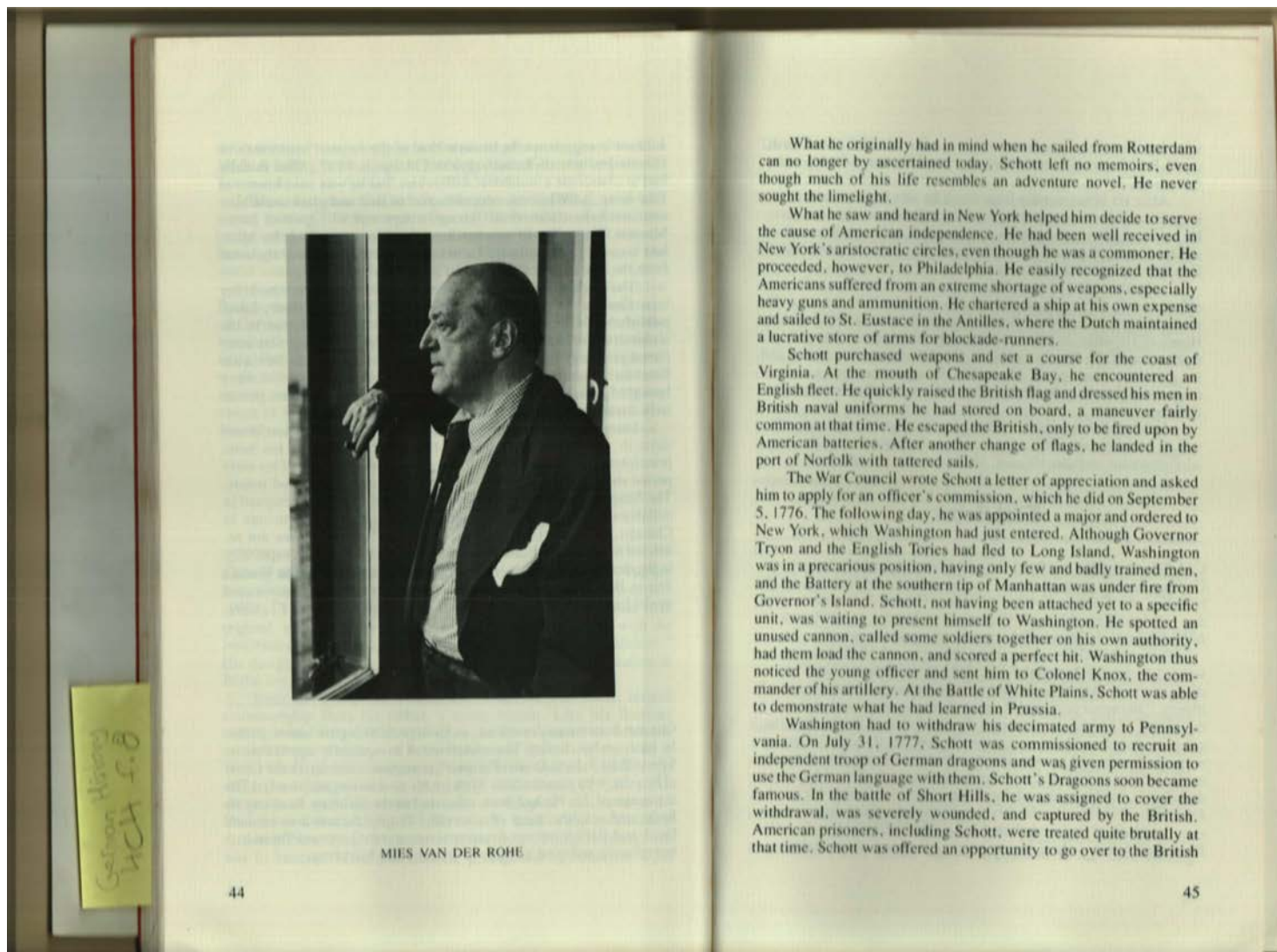
Gropius, Walter  
Johnson, Philip  
Kennedy, President  
Luce, Henry  
McDowell, General  
Mies, Ludwig

Roebling,  
Washington A.,  
Colonel  
Schott, Johann Paul  
Trachtenberg, Alan  
Tryon, Governor

Udall, Stewart  
Washington, George  
van der Rohe,  
Ludwig Mies

#### Types:

book



**Names:**

Knox, Colonel  
Schott,

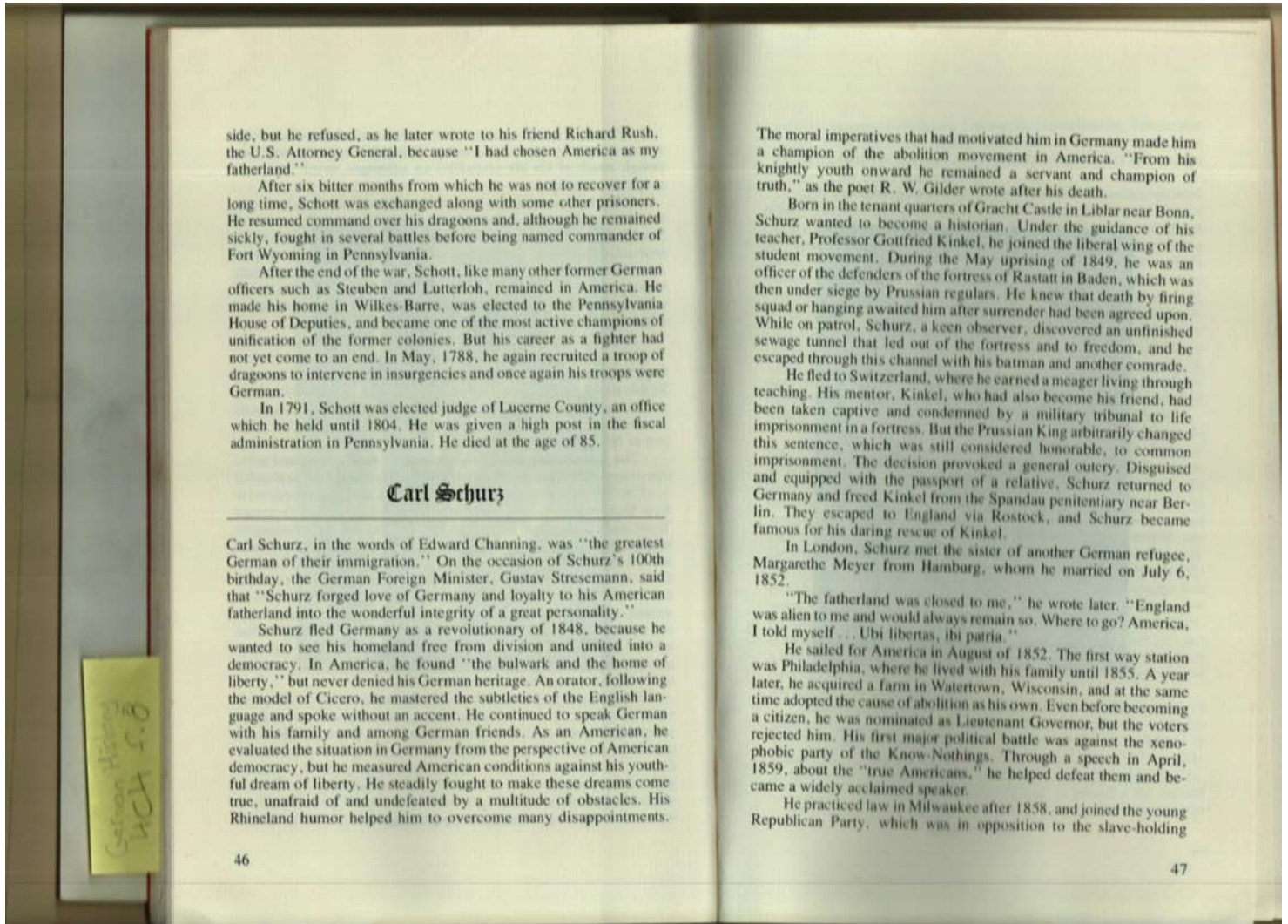
Tryon, Governor  
Washington, George

van der Rohe, Mies

**Types:**

book

photo



side, but he refused, as he later wrote to his friend Richard Rush, the U.S. Attorney General, because "I had chosen America as my fatherland."

After six bitter months from which he was not to recover for a long time, Schott was exchanged along with some other prisoners. He resumed command over his dragoons and, although he remained sickly, fought in several battles before being named commander of Fort Wyoming in Pennsylvania.

After the end of the war, Schott, like many other former German officers such as Steuben and Lutterloh, remained in America. He made his home in Wilkes-Barre, was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Deputies, and became one of the most active champions of unification of the former colonies. But his career as a fighter had not yet come to an end. In May, 1788, he again recruited a troop of dragoons to intervene in insurgencies and once again his troops were German.

In 1791, Schott was elected judge of Lucerne County, an office which he held until 1804. He was given a high post in the fiscal administration in Pennsylvania. He died at the age of 85.

### Carl Schurz

Carl Schurz, in the words of Edward Channing, was "the greatest German of their immigration." On the occasion of Schurz's 100th birthday, the German Foreign Minister, Gustav Stresemann, said that "Schurz forged love of Germany and loyalty to his American fatherland into the wonderful integrity of a great personality."

Schurz fled Germany as a revolutionary of 1848, because he wanted to see his homeland free from division and united into a democracy. In America, he found "the bulwark and the home of liberty," but never denied his German heritage. An orator, following the model of Cicero, he mastered the subtleties of the English language and spoke without an accent. He continued to speak German with his family and among German friends. As an American, he evaluated the situation in Germany from the perspective of American democracy, but he measured American conditions against his youthful dream of liberty. He steadily fought to make these dreams come true, unafraid of and undefeated by a multitude of obstacles. His Rhineland humor helped him to overcome many disappointments.

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The moral imperatives that had motivated him in Germany made him a champion of the abolition movement in America. "From his knightly youth onward he remained a servant and champion of truth," as the poet R. W. Gilder wrote after his death.

Born in the tenant quarters of Gracht Castle in Liblar near Bonn, Schurz wanted to become a historian. Under the guidance of his teacher, Professor Gottfried Kinkel, he joined the liberal wing of the student movement. During the May uprising of 1849, he was an officer of the defenders of the fortress of Rastatt in Baden, which was then under siege by Prussian regulars. He knew that death by firing squad or hanging awaited him after surrender had been agreed upon. While on patrol, Schurz, a keen observer, discovered an unfinished sewage tunnel that led out of the fortress and to freedom, and he escaped through this channel with his batman and another comrade.

He fled to Switzerland, where he earned a meager living through teaching. His mentor, Kinkel, who had also become his friend, had been taken captive and condemned by a military tribunal to life imprisonment in a fortress. But the Prussian King arbitrarily changed this sentence, which was still considered honorable, to common imprisonment. The decision provoked a general outcry. Disguised and equipped with the passport of a relative, Schurz returned to Germany and freed Kinkel from the Spandau penitentiary near Berlin. They escaped to England via Rostock, and Schurz became famous for his daring rescue of Kinkel.

In London, Schurz met the sister of another German refugee, Margarethe Meyer from Hamburg, whom he married on July 6, 1852.

"The fatherland was closed to me," he wrote later. "England was alien to me and would always remain so. Where to go? America, I told myself. . . Ubi libertas, ibi patria."

He sailed for America in August of 1852. The first way station was Philadelphia, where he lived with his family until 1855. A year later, he acquired a farm in Watertown, Wisconsin, and at the same time adopted the cause of abolition as his own. Even before becoming a citizen, he was nominated as Lieutenant Governor, but the voters rejected him. His first major political battle was against the xenophobic party of the Know-Nothings. Through a speech in April, 1859, about the "true Americans," he helped defeat them and became a widely acclaimed speaker.

He practiced law in Milwaukee after 1858, and joined the young Republican Party, which was in opposition to the slave-holding

47

#### Names:

Channing, Edward  
Cicero  
Gilder, R. W.

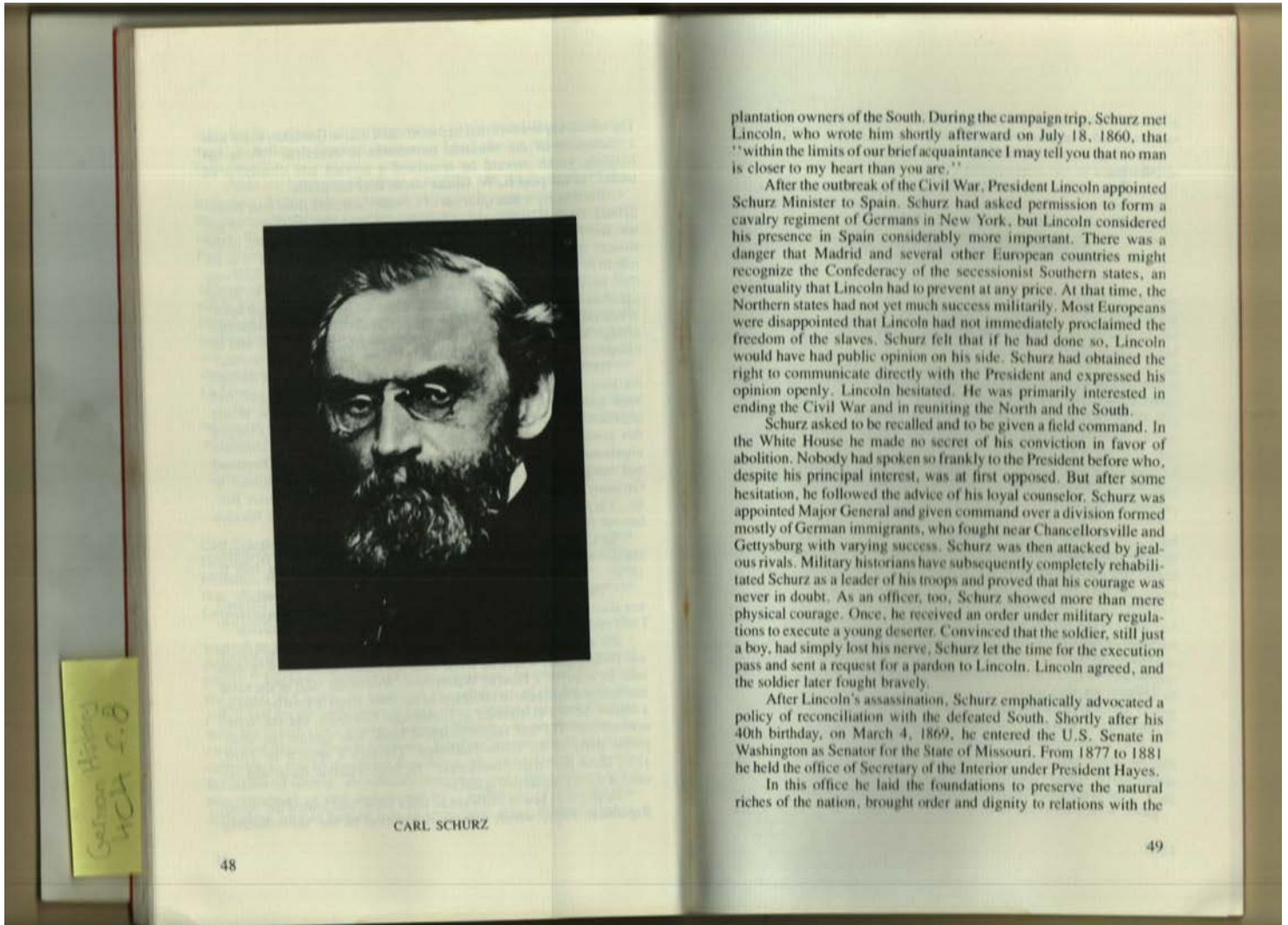
Kinkel, Gottfried,  
Prof.  
Lutterloh,

Meyer, Margarethe  
Rush, Richard  
Schott,

Schurz, Carl  
Steuben,  
Stresemann, Gustav

#### Types:

book



**Names:**

Hayes, President

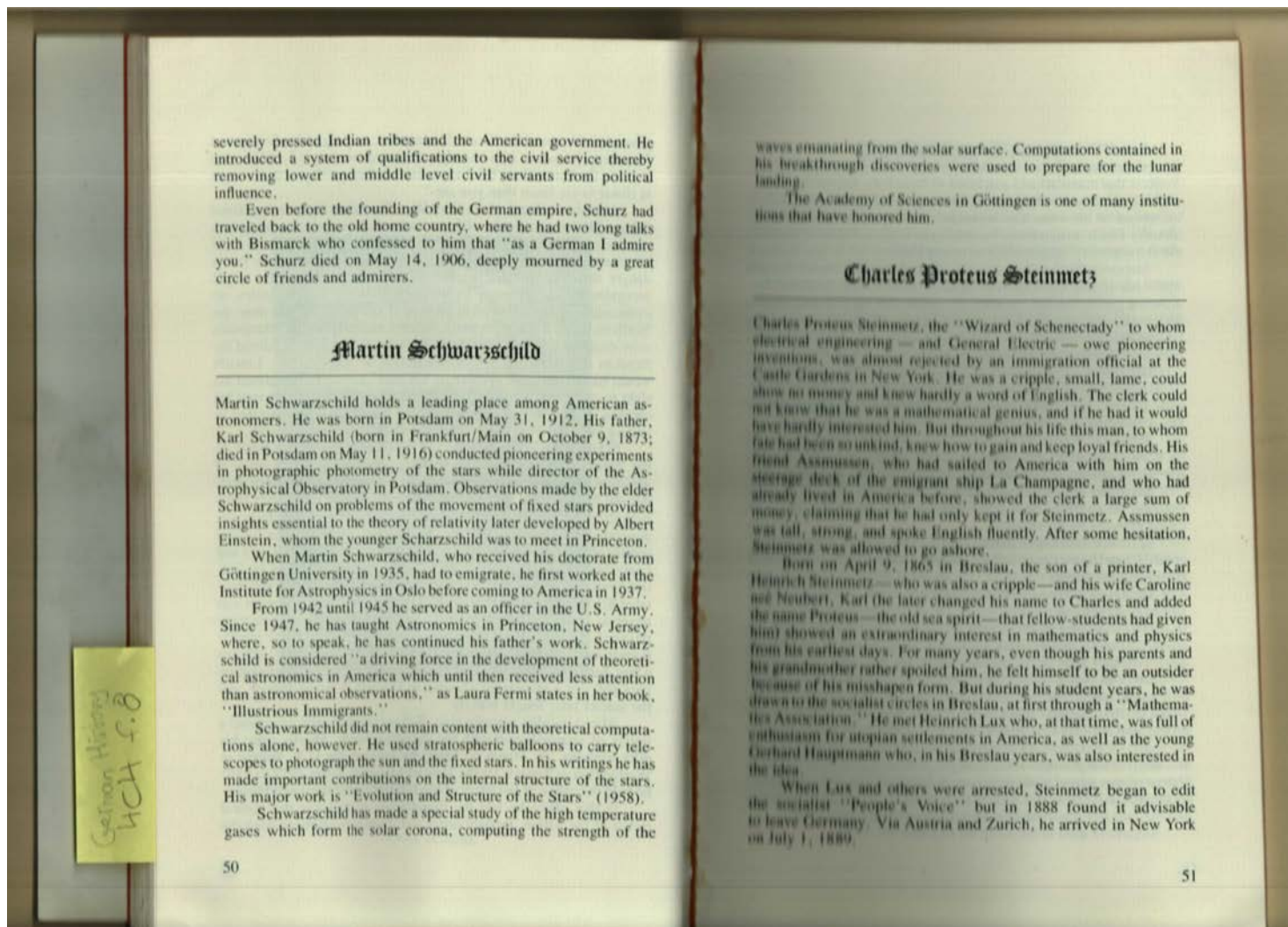
Lincoln,

Schurz, Carl

**Types:**

book

photo



**Names:**

Assmussen,  
 Einstein, Albert  
 Fermi, Laura  
 Hauptmann, Gerhard

Lux, Heinrich  
 Neubert, Caroline  
 Proteus, Charles  
 Schurz, Carl

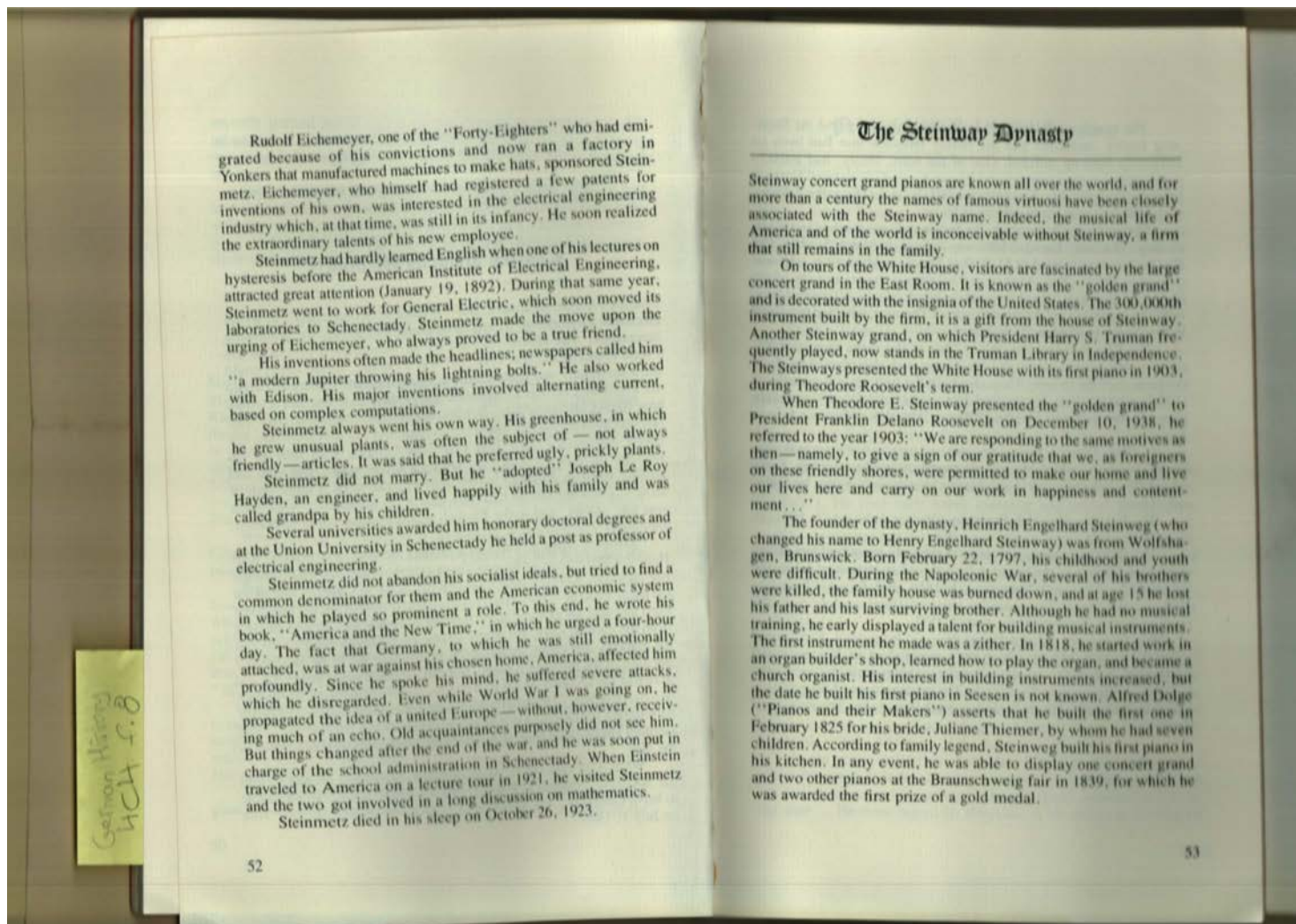
Schwarzschild, Karl  
 Schwarzschild,  
 Martin

Steinmetz, Charles  
 Proteus  
 Steinmetz, Karl  
 Heinrich

**Types:**

book





**Names:**

Dolge, Alfred  
Edison,  
Eichemeyer, Rudolf  
Einstein,

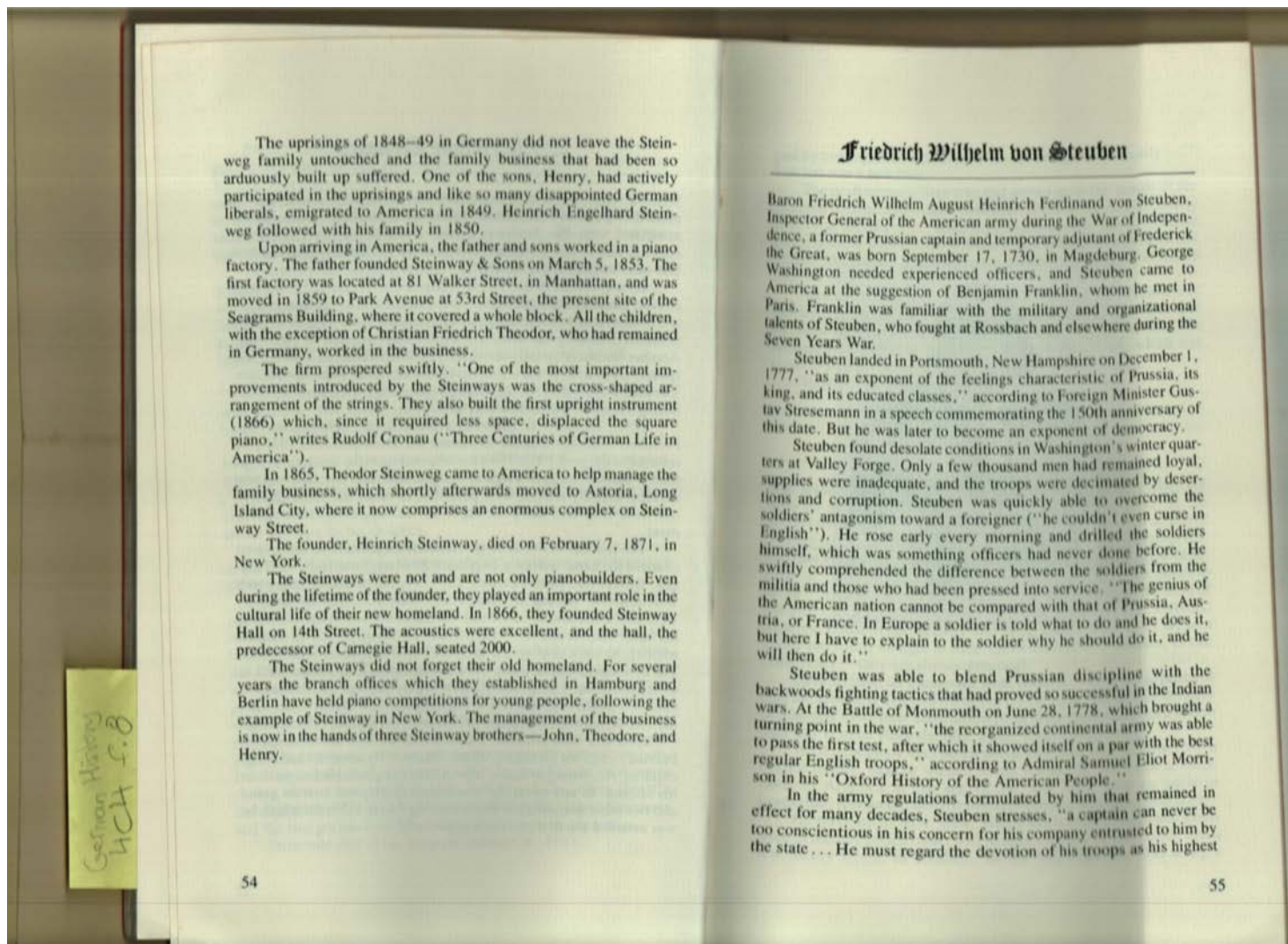
Haden, Joseph Le  
Roy  
Roosevelt, Theodore,  
President  
Steinmetz,

Steinway, Henry  
Engelhard  
Steinway, Theodore  
E.

Steinweg, Heinrich  
Engelhard  
Thiemer, Juliane  
Truman, Harry S.,  
President

**Types:**

book



**Names:**

Cronau, Rudolf  
 Franklin, Benjamin  
 Morrison, Samuel  
 Eliot, Admiral  
 Steinway, Henry

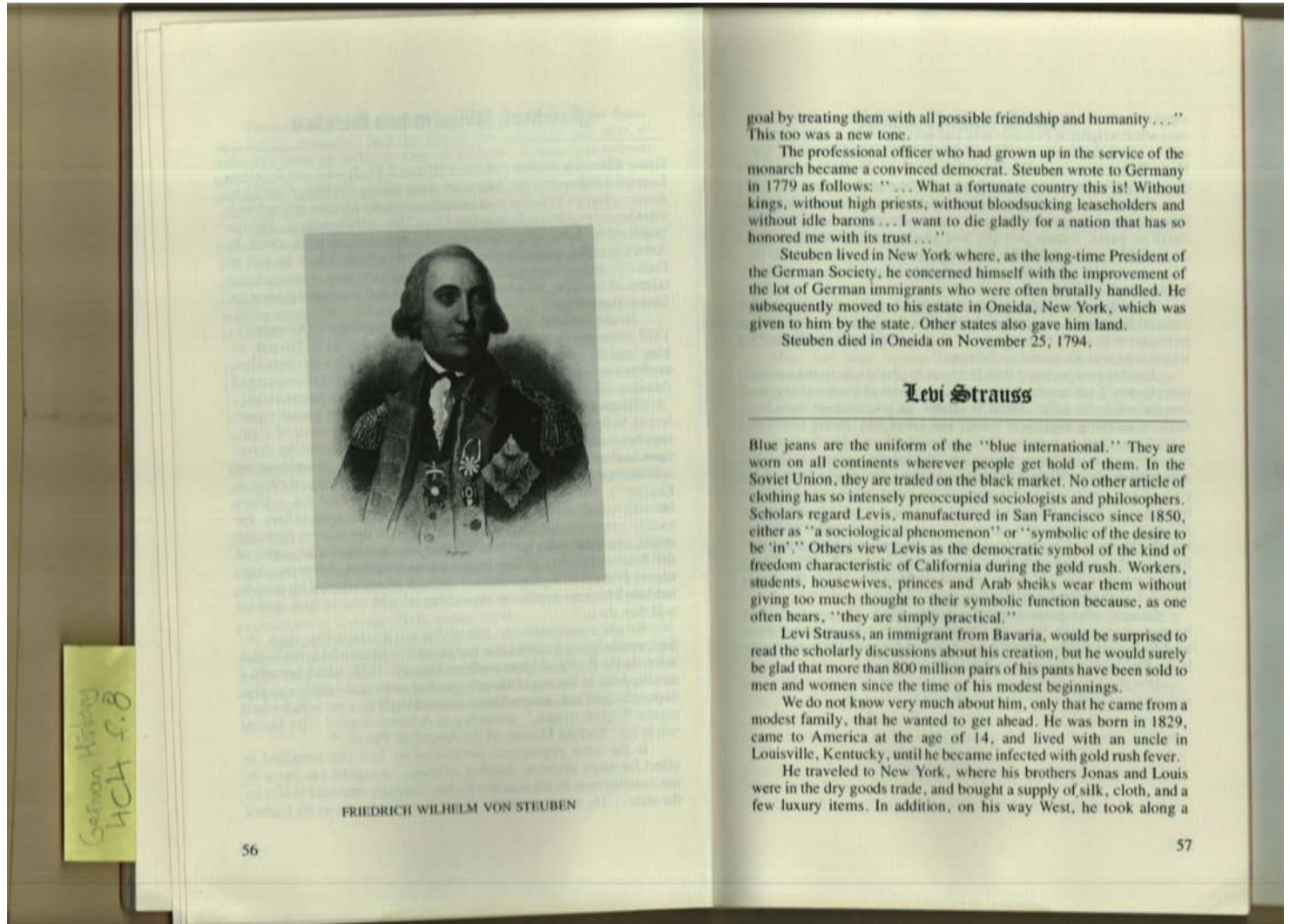
Steinway, John  
 Steinway, Theodor  
 Steinweg, Henry  
 Steinweg, Christian  
 Friedrich Theodor

Steinweg, Heinrich  
 Engelhard  
 Steinweg, Theodor  
 Stresemann, Gustav  
 Washington, George

von Steuben,  
 Friedrich Wilhelm  
 August Heinrich

**Types:**

book



**Names:**

Steuben,  
Strauss, Jonas

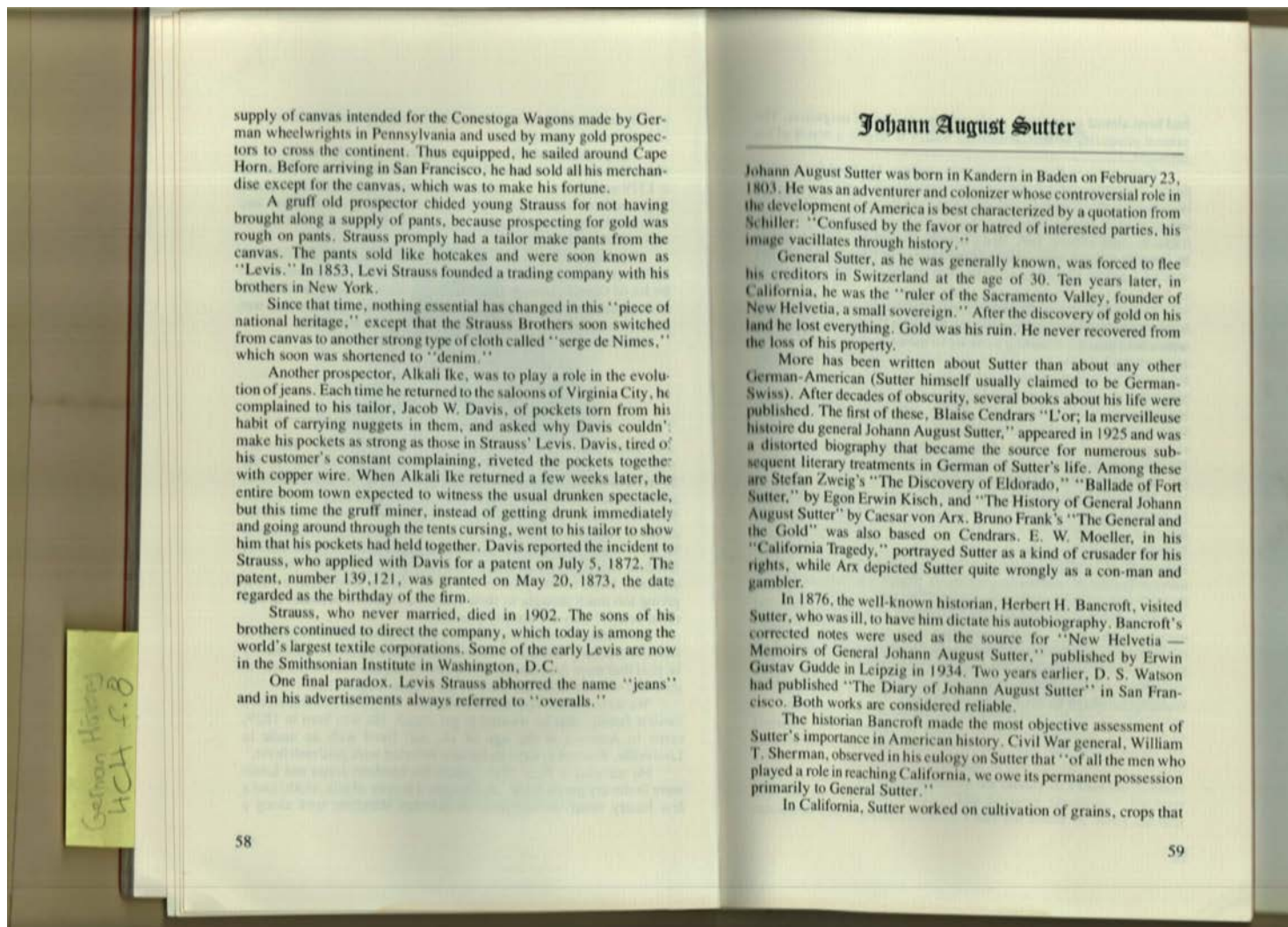
Strauss, Levi  
Strauss, Louis

von Steuben,  
Friedrich Wilhelm

**Types:**

book

painting



**Names:**

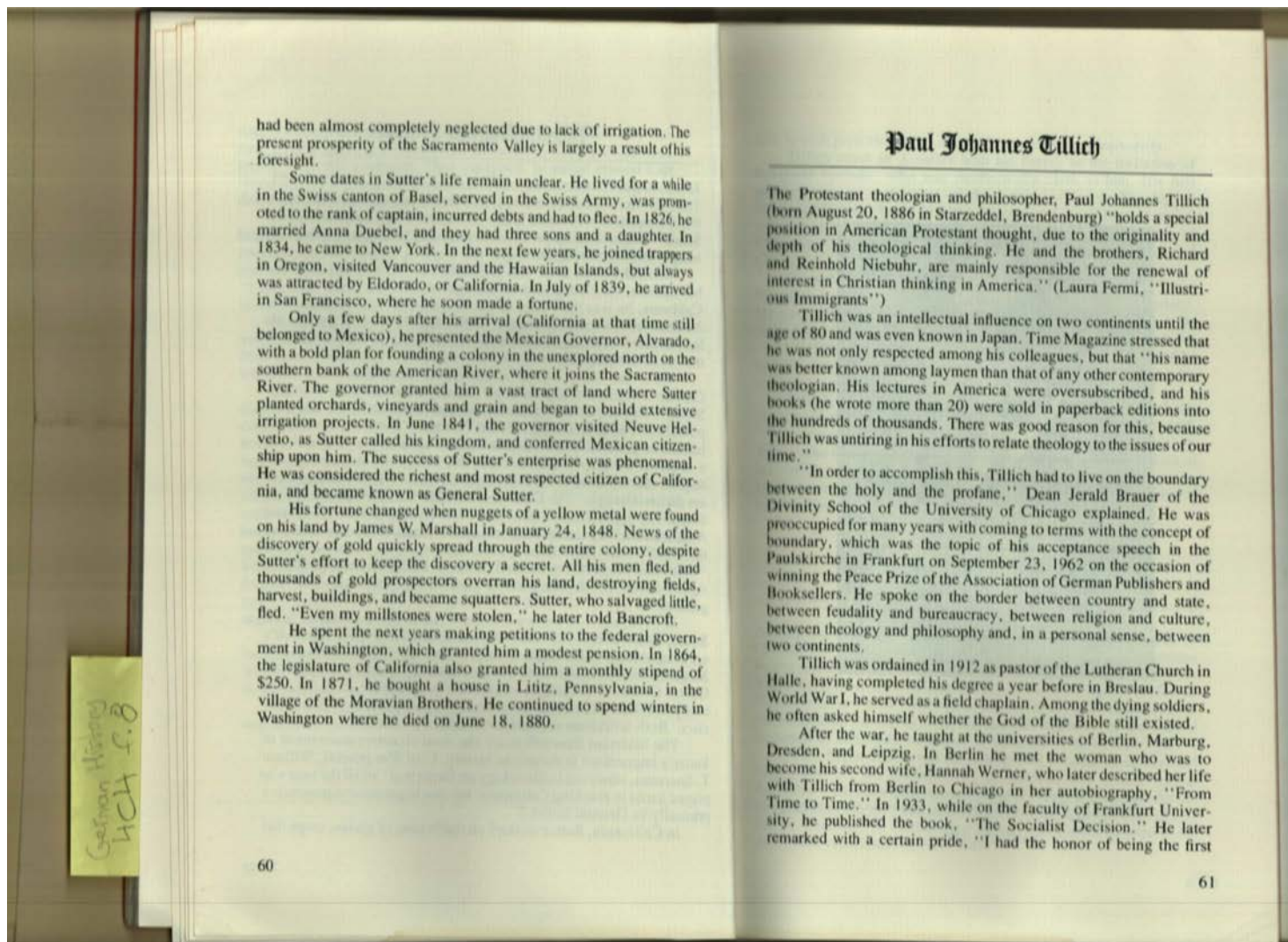
, Alkali Ike  
Bancroft, Herbert H.  
Davis, Jacob W.  
Frank, Bruno  
Gudde, Erwin Gustav

Kisch, Egon Erwin  
Moeller, E. W.  
Sherman, William T.,  
General  
Strauss, Levi

Sutter, Johann  
August, General  
Watson, D. S.  
Zweig, Stefan  
von Arx, Caesar

**Types:**

book



**Names:**

Alvarado, Mexican  
Governor  
Bancroft,

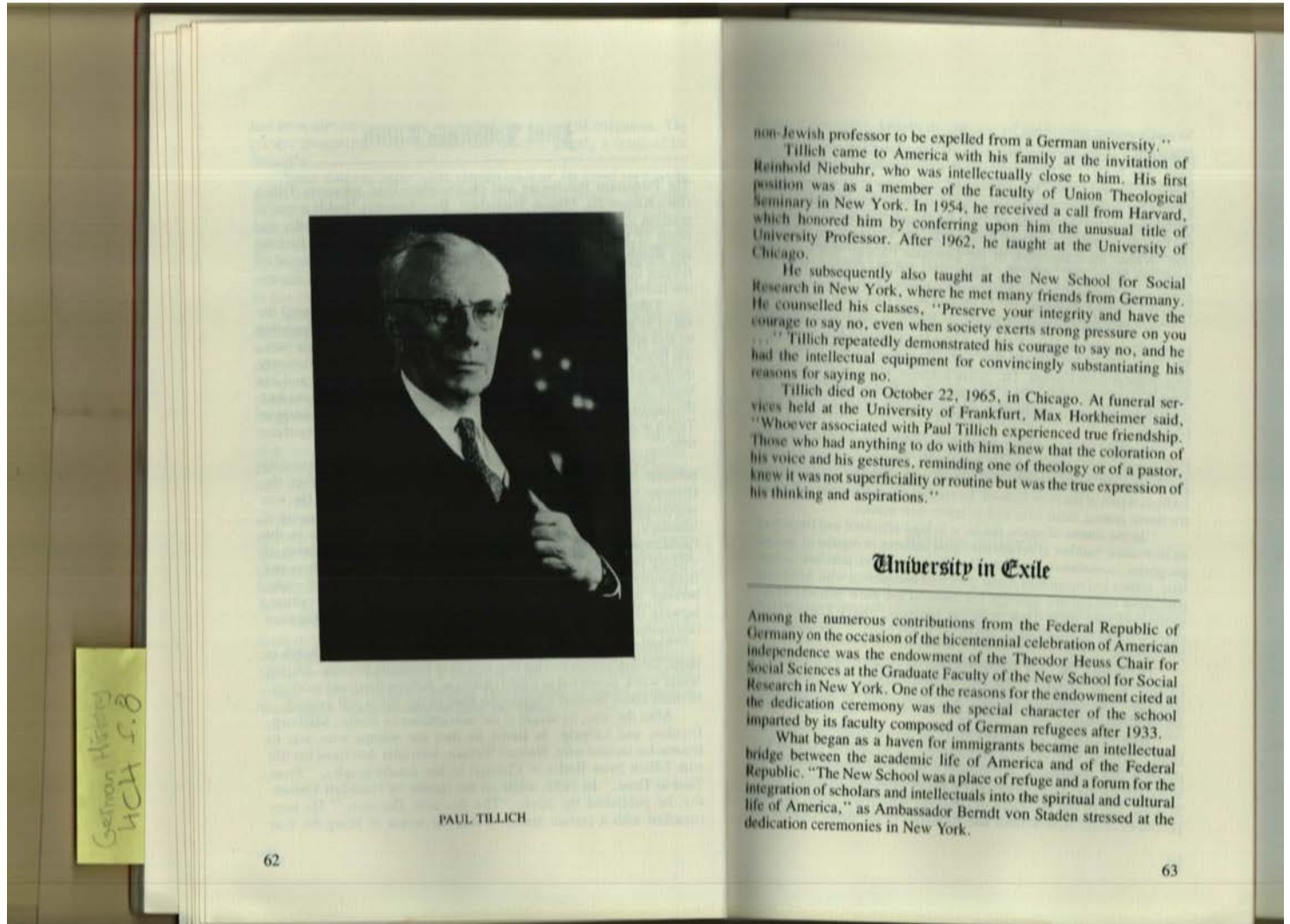
Brauer, Jerald, Dean  
Duebel, Anna  
Marshall, James W.

Niebuhr, Reinhold  
Niebuhr, Richard  
Sutter,

Tillich, Paul Johannes  
Werner, Hannah

**Types:**

book



**Names:**

Horkheimer, Max

Niebuhr, Reinhold

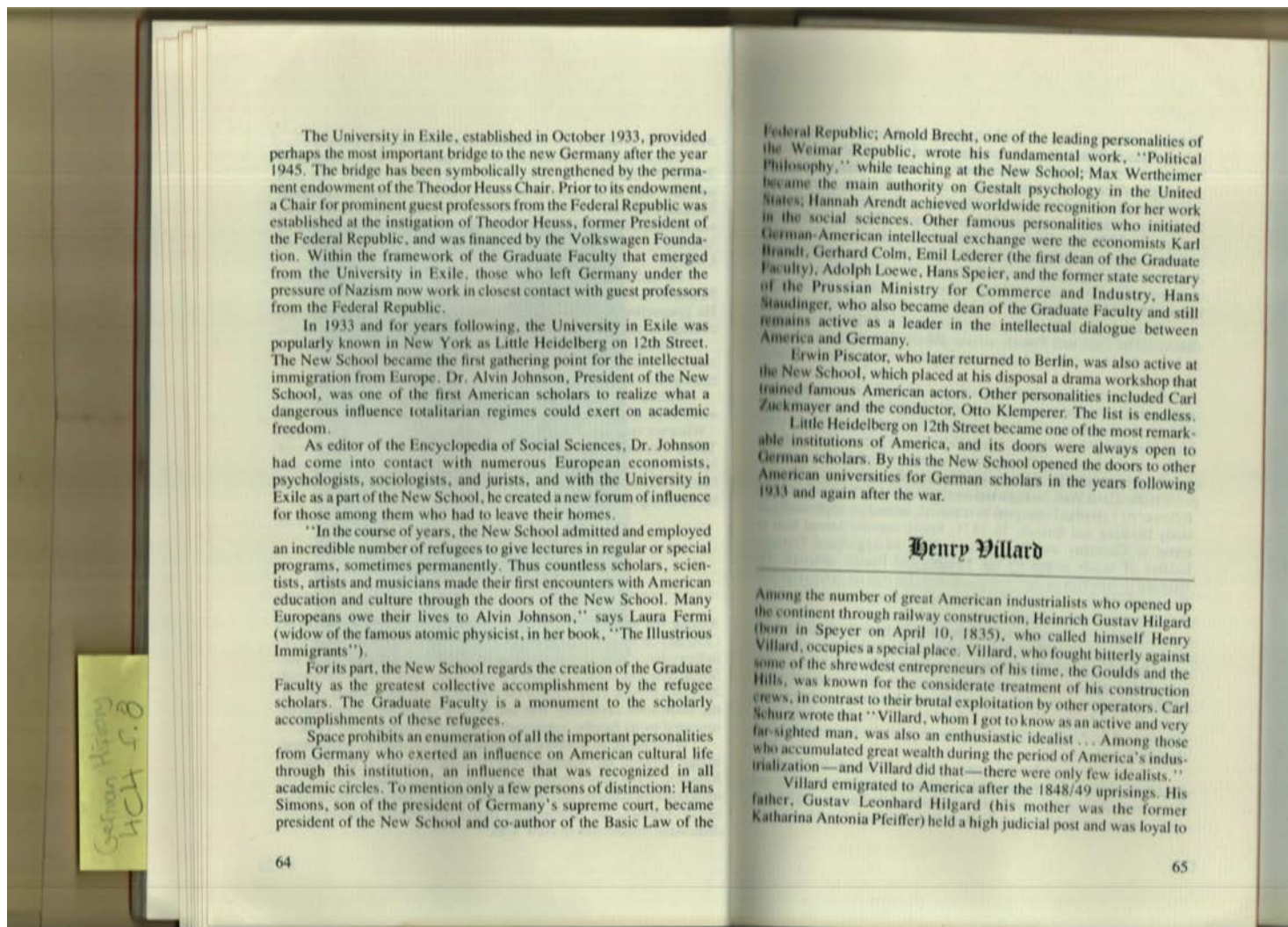
Tillich, Paul

von Staden, Berndt

**Types:**

book

photo



**Names:**

Arendt, Hannah  
 Brandt, Karl  
 Brecht, Arnold  
 Colm, Gerhard  
 Fermi, Laura  
 Goulds,  
 Heuss, Theodor

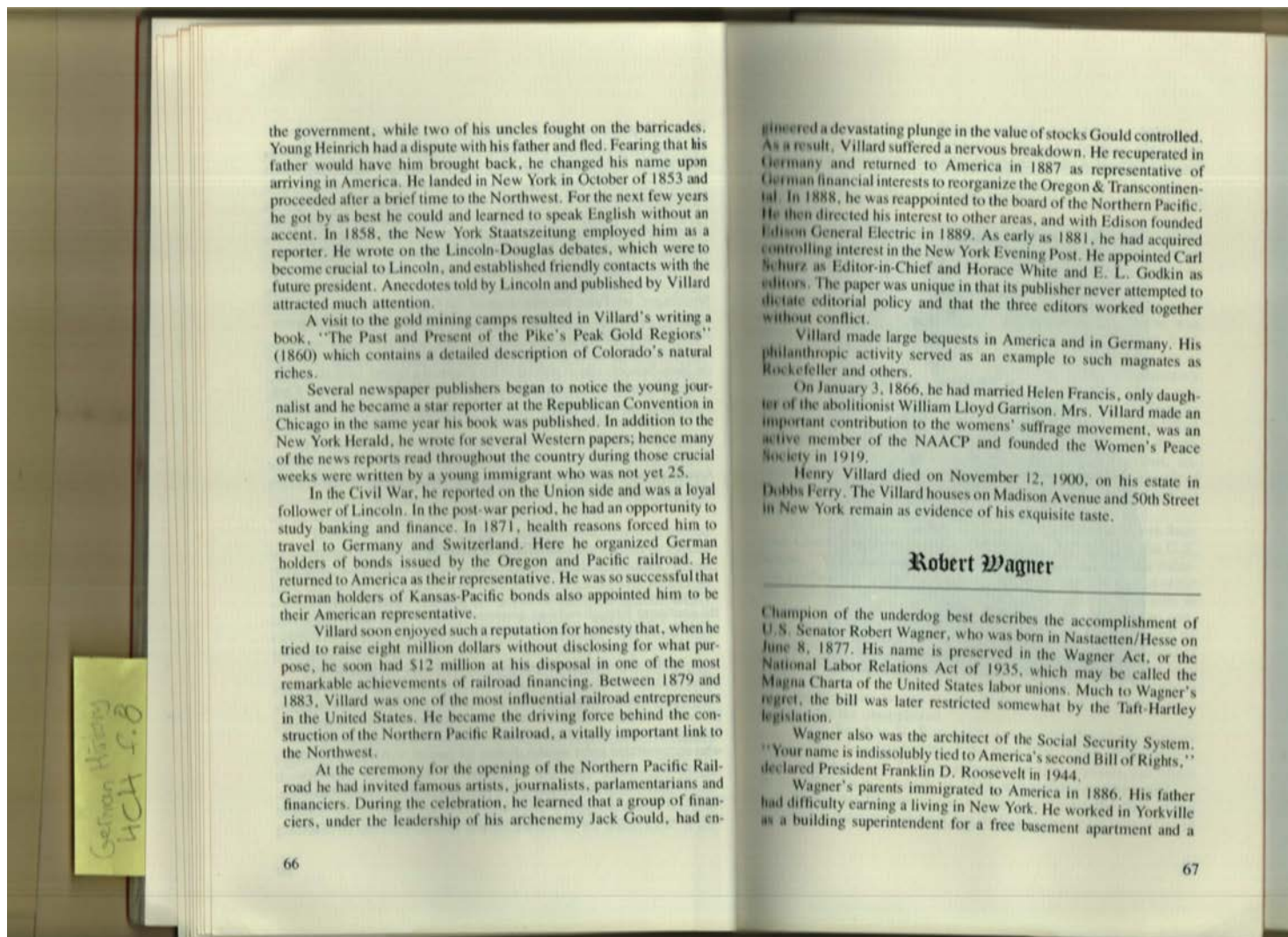
Hills,  
 Johnson, Alvin, Dr.  
 Klemperer, Otto  
 Lederer, Emil  
 Loewe, Adolph  
 Pfeiffer, Katharina  
 Antonia

Piscator, Erwin  
 Schurz, Carl  
 Speier, Hans  
 Staudinger, Hans  
 Villard, Gustav  
 Leonhard Hilgard

Villard, Heinrich  
 Gustav Hilgard  
 Villard, Henry  
 Wertheimer, Max  
 Zuckmayer, Carl

**Types:**

book



**Names:**

Douglas,  
Edison,  
Francis, Helen  
Garrison, William  
Lloyd

Godkin, E. L.  
Gould, Jack  
Hartley,  
Lincoln,

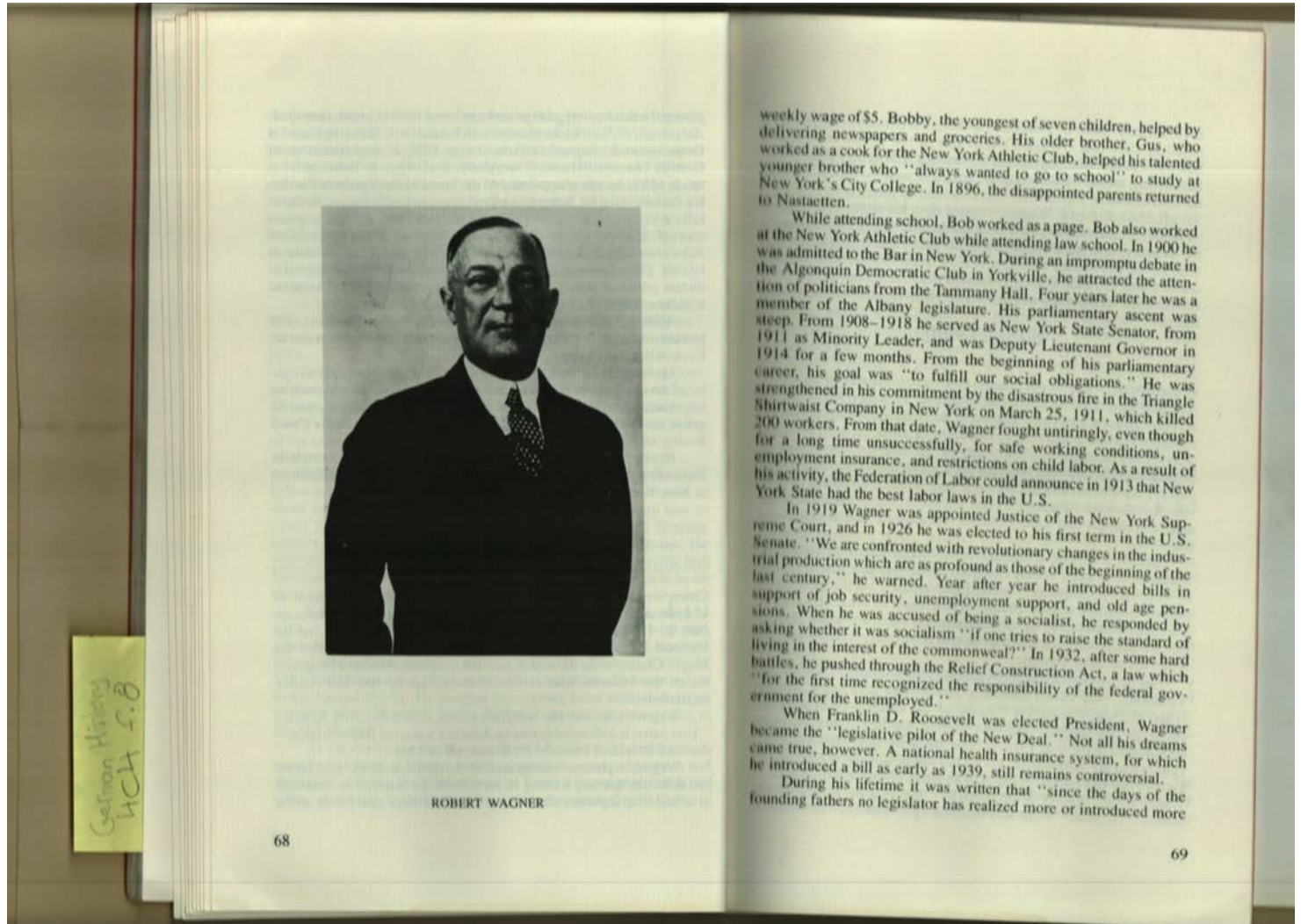
Roosevelt, Franklin  
D., President  
Staatszeitung,  
Taft,  
Villard, Heinrich

Villard, Henry  
Wagner, Robert  
White, Horace

**Types:**

book





**Names:**

Roosevelt, Franklin  
D., President

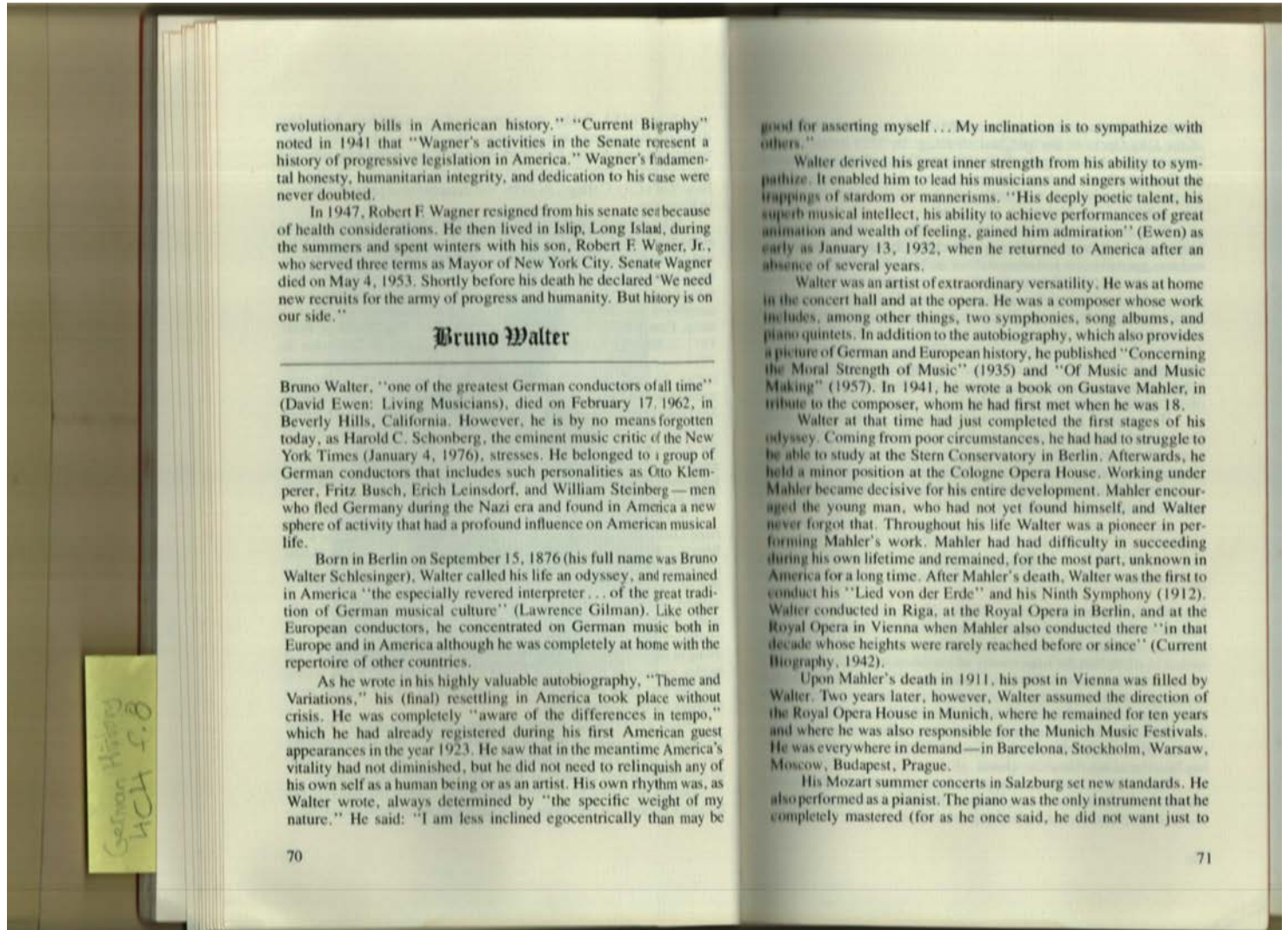
Wagner, Bobby  
Wagner, Gus

Wagner, Robert

**Types:**

book

photo



revolutionary bills in American history." "Current Biography" noted in 1941 that "Wagner's activities in the Senate represent a history of progressive legislation in America." Wagner's fundamental honesty, humanitarian integrity, and dedication to his cause were never doubted.

In 1947, Robert F. Wagner resigned from his senate seat because of health considerations. He then lived in Islip, Long Island, during the summers and spent winters with his son, Robert F. Wagner, Jr., who served three terms as Mayor of New York City. Senator Wagner died on May 4, 1953. Shortly before his death he declared "We need new recruits for the army of progress and humanity. But history is on our side."

### Bruno Walter

Bruno Walter, "one of the greatest German conductors of all time" (David Ewen: *Living Musicians*), died on February 17, 1962, in Beverly Hills, California. However, he is by no means forgotten today, as Harold C. Schonberg, the eminent music critic of the *New York Times* (January 4, 1976), stresses. He belonged to a group of German conductors that includes such personalities as Otto Klemperer, Fritz Busch, Erich Leinsdorf, and William Steinberg—men who fled Germany during the Nazi era and found in America a new sphere of activity that had a profound influence on American musical life.

Born in Berlin on September 15, 1876 (his full name was Bruno Walter Schlesinger), Walter called his life an odyssey, and remained in America "the especially revered interpreter... of the great tradition of German musical culture" (Lawrence Gilman). Like other European conductors, he concentrated on German music both in Europe and in America although he was completely at home with the repertoire of other countries.

As he wrote in his highly valuable autobiography, "Theme and Variations," his (final) resettling in America took place without crisis. He was completely "aware of the differences in tempo," which he had already registered during his first American guest appearances in the year 1923. He saw that in the meantime America's vitality had not diminished, but he did not need to relinquish any of his own self as a human being or as an artist. His own rhythm was, as Walter wrote, always determined by "the specific weight of my nature." He said: "I am less inclined egocentrically than may be

70

good for asserting myself... My inclination is to sympathize with others."

Walter derived his great inner strength from his ability to sympathize. It enabled him to lead his musicians and singers without the trappings of stardom or mannerisms. "His deeply poetic talent, his superb musical intellect, his ability to achieve performances of great animation and wealth of feeling, gained him admiration" (Ewen) as early as January 13, 1932, when he returned to America after an absence of several years.

Walter was an artist of extraordinary versatility. He was at home in the concert hall and at the opera. He was a composer whose work includes, among other things, two symphonies, song albums, and piano quintets. In addition to the autobiography, which also provides a picture of German and European history, he published "Concerning the Moral Strength of Music" (1935) and "Of Music and Music Making" (1957). In 1941, he wrote a book on Gustave Mahler, in tribute to the composer, whom he had first met when he was 18.

Walter at that time had just completed the first stages of his odyssey. Coming from poor circumstances, he had had to struggle to be able to study at the Stern Conservatory in Berlin. Afterwards, he held a minor position at the Cologne Opera House. Working under Mahler became decisive for his entire development. Mahler encouraged the young man, who had not yet found himself, and Walter never forgot that. Throughout his life Walter was a pioneer in performing Mahler's work. Mahler had had difficulty in succeeding during his own lifetime and remained, for the most part, unknown in America for a long time. After Mahler's death, Walter was the first to conduct his "Lied von der Erde" and his Ninth Symphony (1912). Walter conducted in Riga, at the Royal Opera in Berlin, and at the Royal Opera in Vienna when Mahler also conducted there "in that decade whose heights were rarely reached before or since" (Current Biography, 1942).

Upon Mahler's death in 1911, his post in Vienna was filled by Walter. Two years later, however, Walter assumed the direction of the Royal Opera House in Munich, where he remained for ten years and where he was also responsible for the Munich Music Festivals. He was everywhere in demand—in Barcelona, Stockholm, Warsaw, Moscow, Budapest, Prague.

His Mozart summer concerts in Salzburg set new standards. He also performed as a pianist. The piano was the only instrument that he completely mastered (for as he once said, he did not want just to

71

#### Names:

Busch, Fritz  
Ewen, David  
Gilman, Lawrence

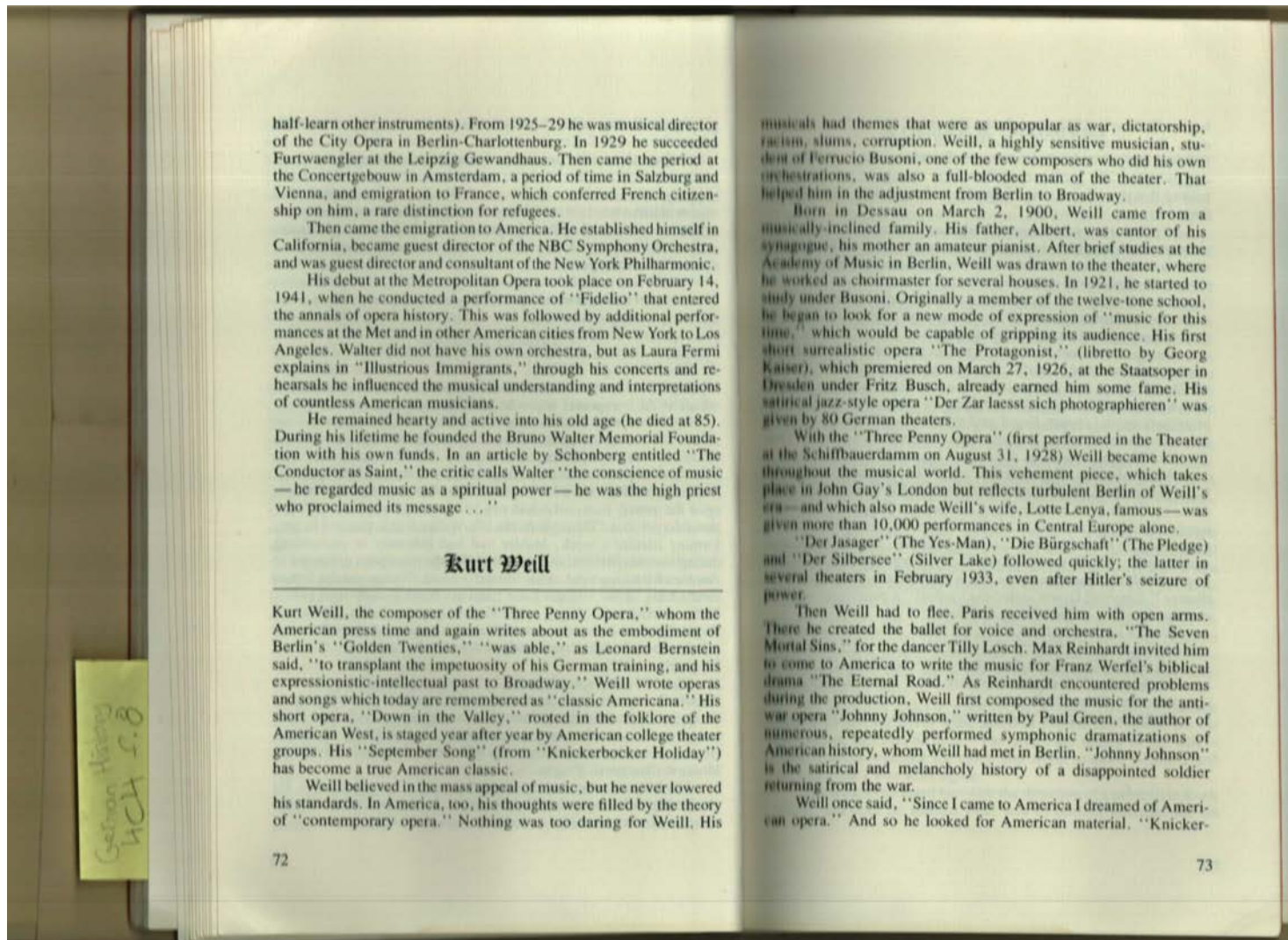
Klemperer, Otto  
Leinsdorf, Erich  
Mahler, Gustave

Schlesinger, Bruno  
Walter  
Schonberg, Harold C.

Steinberg, William  
Wagner, Robert F.  
Wagner, Robert F., Jr.

#### Types:

book



half-learn other instruments). From 1925–29 he was musical director of the City Opera in Berlin-Charlottenburg. In 1929 he succeeded Furtwaengler at the Leipzig Gewandhaus. Then came the period at the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam, a period of time in Salzburg and Vienna, and emigration to France, which conferred French citizenship on him, a rare distinction for refugees.

Then came the emigration to America. He established himself in California, became guest director of the NBC Symphony Orchestra, and was guest director and consultant of the New York Philharmonic.

His debut at the Metropolitan Opera took place on February 14, 1941, when he conducted a performance of "Fidelio" that entered the annals of opera history. This was followed by additional performances at the Met and in other American cities from New York to Los Angeles. Walter did not have his own orchestra, but as Laura Fermi explains in "Illustrious Immigrants," through his concerts and rehearsals he influenced the musical understanding and interpretations of countless American musicians.

He remained hearty and active into his old age (he died at 85). During his lifetime he founded the Bruno Walter Memorial Foundation with his own funds. In an article by Schonberg entitled "The Conductor as Saint," the critic calls Walter "the conscience of music—he regarded music as a spiritual power—he was the high priest who proclaimed its message . . ."

### Kurt Weill

Kurt Weill, the composer of the "Three Penny Opera," whom the American press time and again writes about as the embodiment of Berlin's "Golden Twenties," "was able," as Leonard Bernstein said, "to transplant the impetuosity of his German training, and his expressionistic-intellectual past to Broadway." Weill wrote operas and songs which today are remembered as "classic Americana." His short opera, "Down in the Valley," rooted in the folklore of the American West, is staged year after year by American college theater groups. His "September Song" (from "Knickerbocker Holiday") has become a true American classic.

Weill believed in the mass appeal of music, but he never lowered his standards. In America, too, his thoughts were filled by the theory of "contemporary opera." Nothing was too daring for Weill. His

musicals had themes that were as unpopular as war, dictatorship, racism, slums, corruption. Weill, a highly sensitive musician, student of Ferruccio Busoni, one of the few composers who did his own orchestrations, was also a full-blooded man of the theater. That helped him in the adjustment from Berlin to Broadway.

Born in Dessau on March 2, 1900, Weill came from a musically-inclined family. His father, Albert, was cantor of his synagogue, his mother an amateur pianist. After brief studies at the Academy of Music in Berlin, Weill was drawn to the theater, where he worked as choirmaster for several houses. In 1921, he started to study under Busoni. Originally a member of the twelve-tone school, he began to look for a new mode of expression of "music for this time," which would be capable of gripping its audience. His first short surrealist opera "The Protagonist," (libretto by Georg Kaiser), which premiered on March 27, 1926, at the Staatsoper in Dresden under Fritz Busch, already earned him some fame. His satirical jazz-style opera "Der Zar laesst sich photographieren" was given by 80 German theaters.

With the "Three Penny Opera" (first performed in the Theater at the Schiffbauerdamm on August 31, 1928) Weill became known throughout the musical world. This vehement piece, which takes place in John Gay's London but reflects turbulent Berlin of Weill's era—and which also made Weill's wife, Lotte Lenya, famous—was given more than 10,000 performances in Central Europe alone.

"Der Jasager" (The Yes-Man), "Die Bürgschaft" (The Pledge) and "Der Silbersee" (Silver Lake) followed quickly; the latter in several theaters in February 1933, even after Hitler's seizure of power.

Then Weill had to flee. Paris received him with open arms. There he created the ballet for voice and orchestra, "The Seven Mortal Sins," for the dancer Tilly Losch. Max Reinhardt invited him to come to America to write the music for Franz Werfel's biblical drama "The Eternal Road." As Reinhardt encountered problems during the production, Weill first composed the music for the anti-war opera "Johnny Johnson," written by Paul Green, the author of numerous, repeatedly performed symphonic dramatizations of American history, whom Weill had met in Berlin. "Johnny Johnson" is the satirical and melancholy history of a disappointed soldier returning from the war.

Weill once said, "Since I came to America I dreamed of American opera." And so he looked for American material. "Knicker-

#### Names:

Bernstein, Leonard  
 Busch, Fritz  
 Busconi, Ferruccio  
 Gay, John

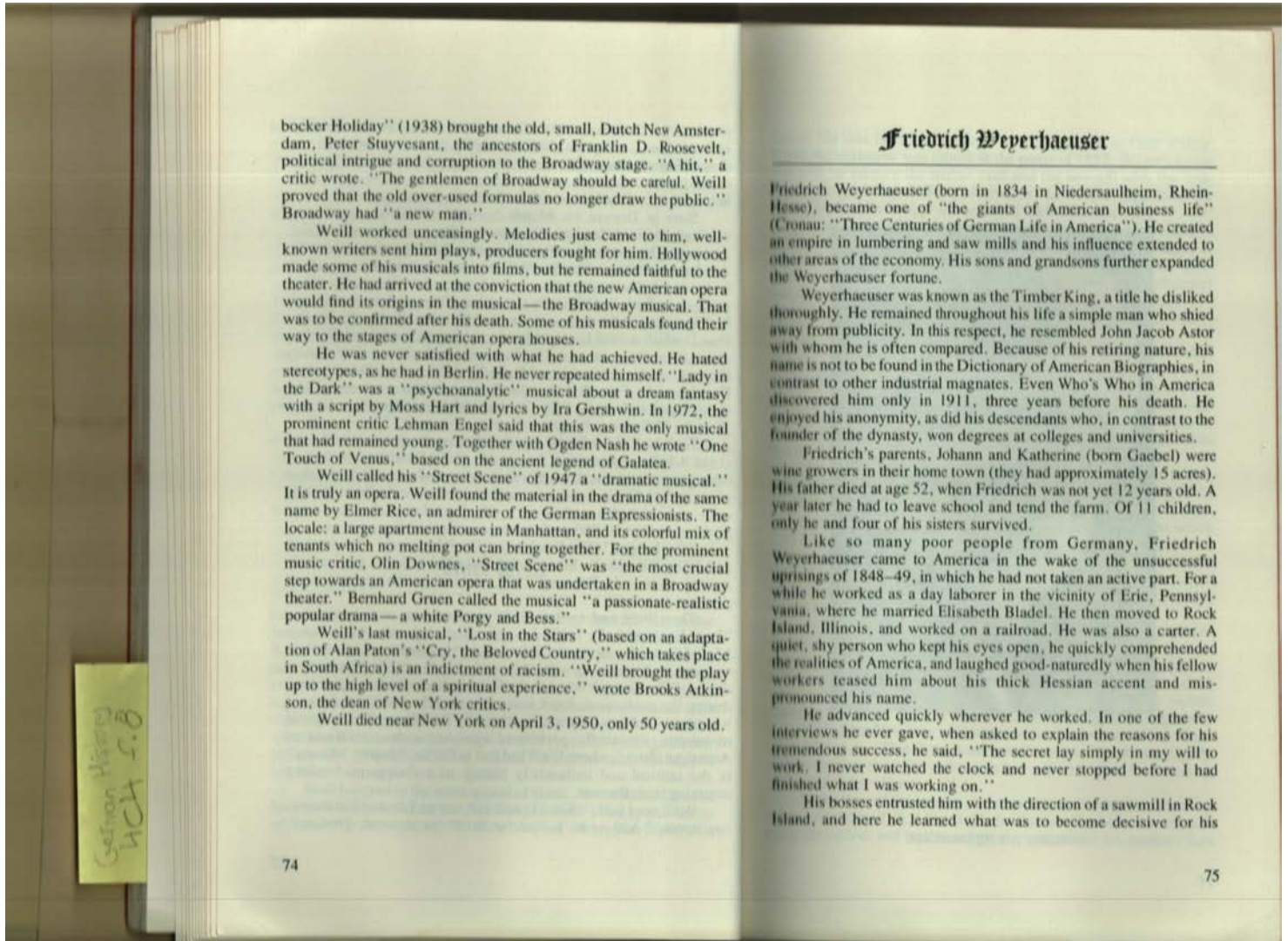
Green, Paul  
 Hitler,  
 Kaiser, Georg  
 Losch, Tilly

Reinhardt, Max  
 Walter, Bruno  
 Weill, Albert  
 Weill, Kurt

Weill, Lotte Lenya  
 Werfel, Franz

#### Types:

book



**Names:**

Astor, John Jacob  
 Atkinson, Brooks  
 Bladel, Elisabeth  
 Downes, Olin  
 Engel, Lehman  
 Gershwin, Ira

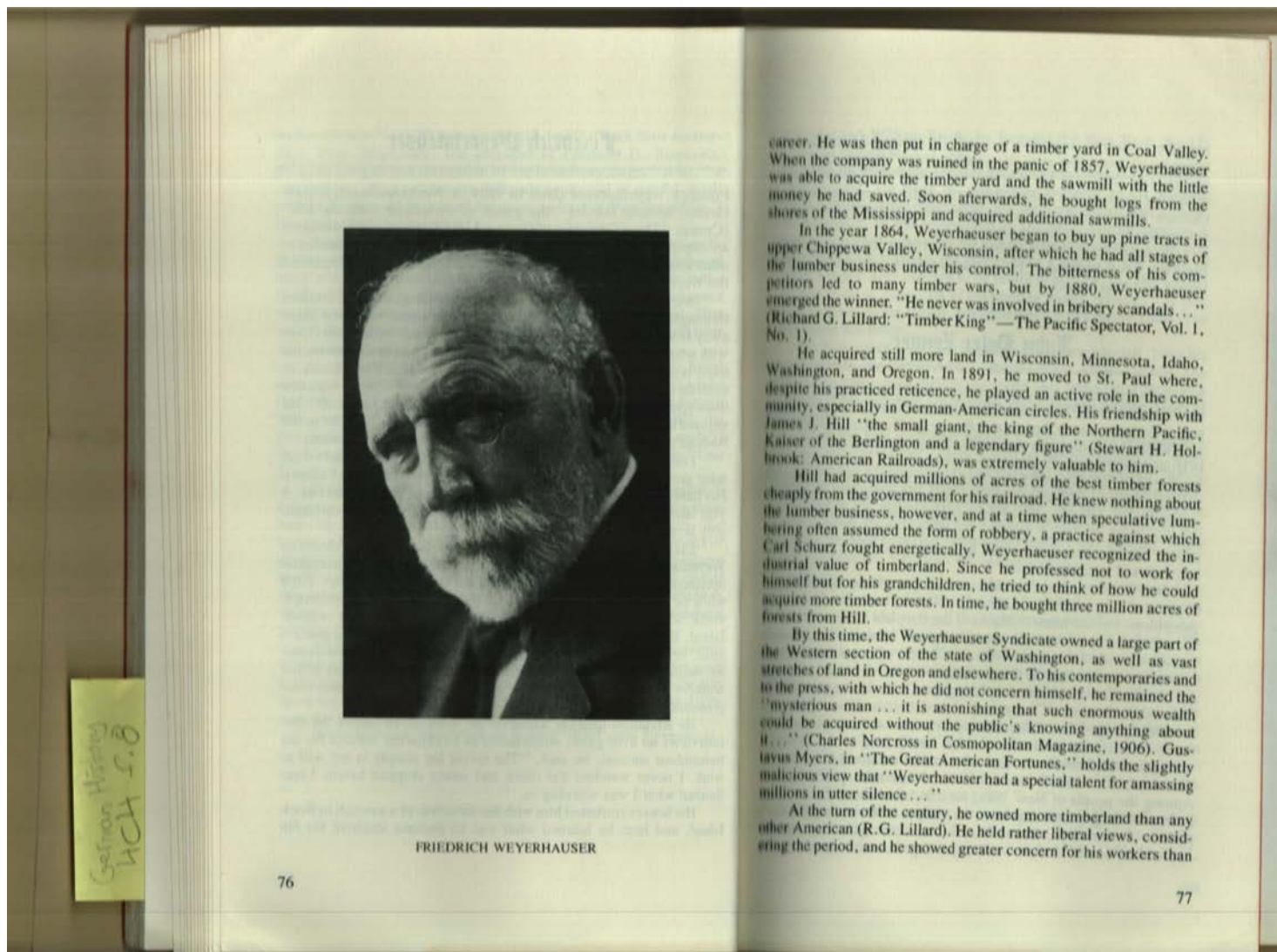
Gruen, Bernhard  
 Hart, Moss  
 Nash, Ogden  
 Paton, Alan  
 Rice, Elmer

Roosevelt, Franklin  
 D.  
 Stuyvesant, Peter  
 Weill,  
 Weyerhaeuser,  
 Friedrich

Weyerhaeuser,  
 Johann  
 Weyerhaeuser,  
 Katherine (Gaebel)

**Types:**

book



**Names:**

Hill, James J.  
Holbrook, Stewart H.

Lillard, Richard G.  
Myers, Gustavus

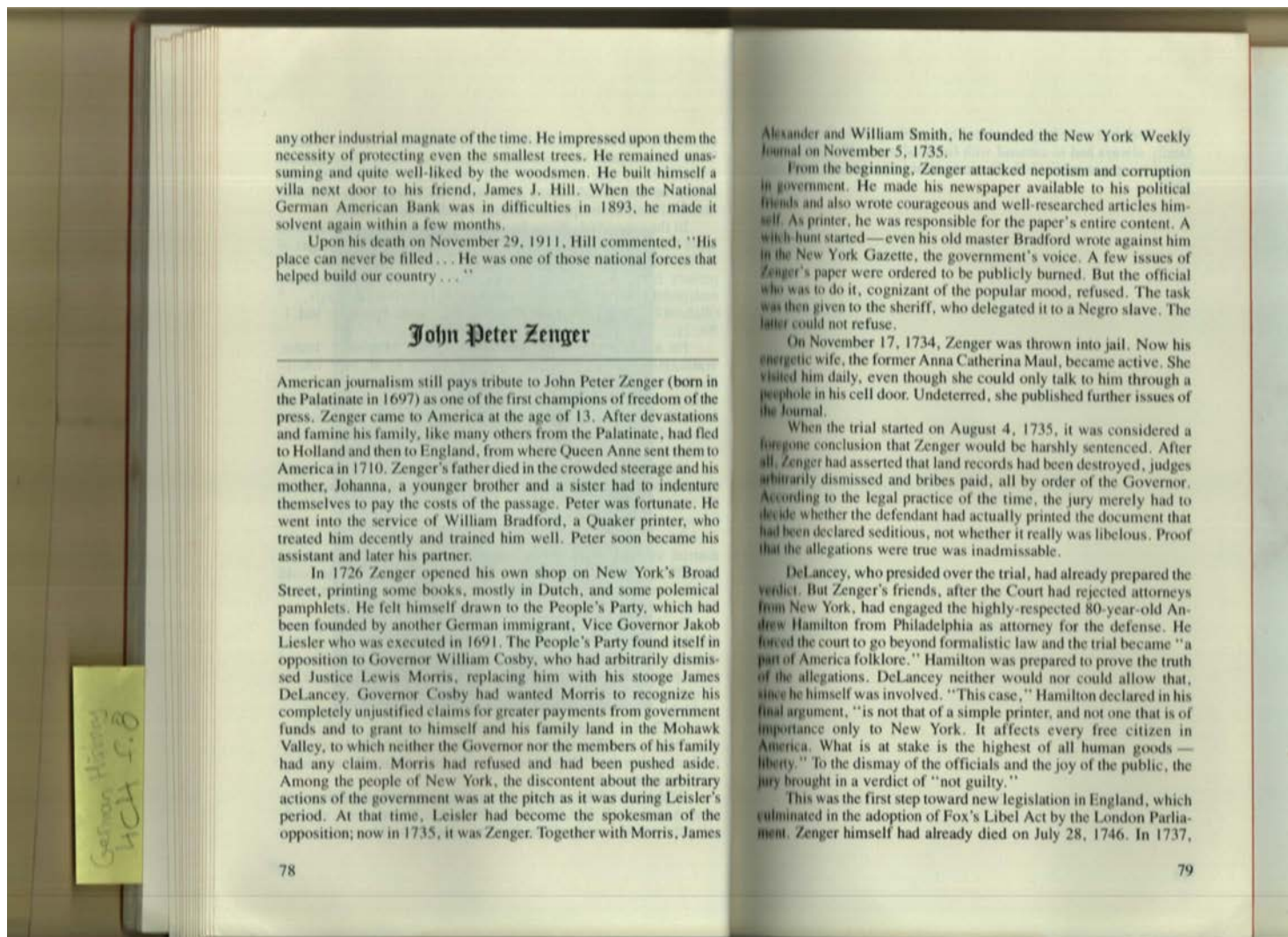
Norcross, Charles  
Schurz, Carl

Weyerhaeuser,  
Friedrich

**Types:**

book

photo



**Names:**

Alexander, James  
Bradford, William  
Cosby, William,  
Governor

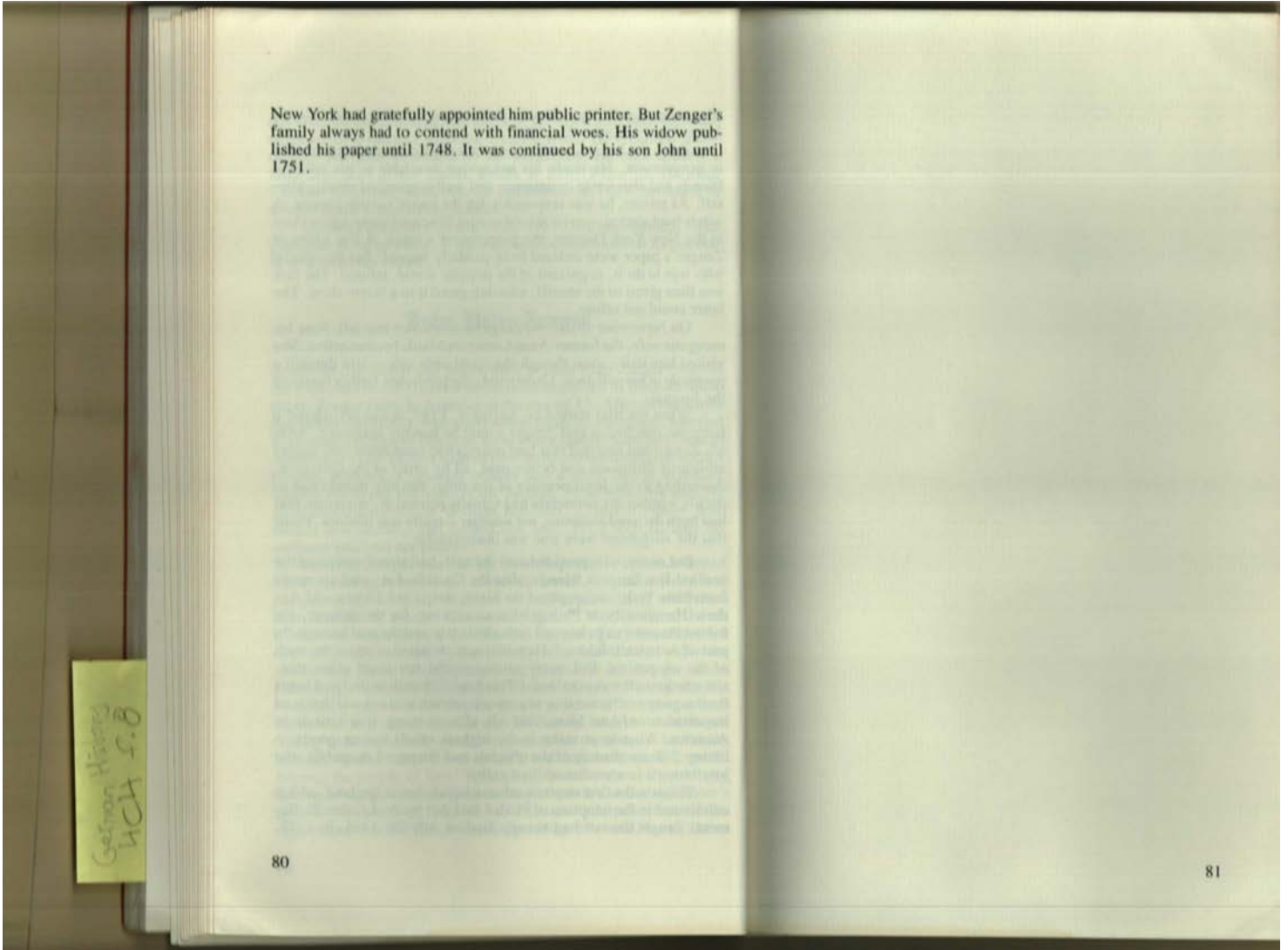
DeLancey, James  
Fox,  
Hamilton, Andrew  
Hill, James J.

Liesler, Jakob  
Maul, Anna  
Catherina  
Morris, Lewis, Justice

Queen Anne  
Smith, William  
Zenger, Johanna  
Zenger, John Peter

**Types:**

book



**Names:**

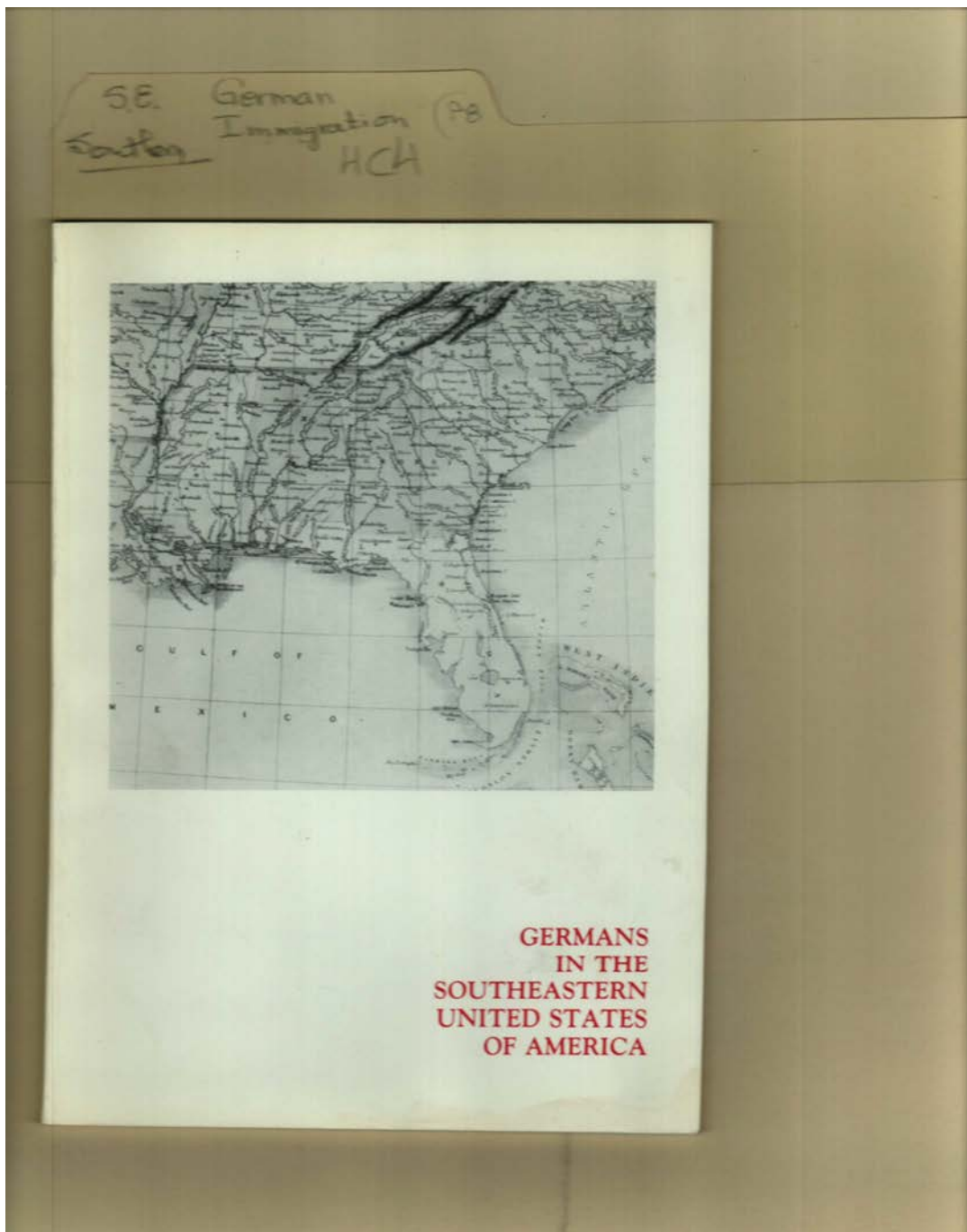
Zenger, John

Zenger, John Peter

**Types:**

book

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 4, Folder 8  
Two Booklets on German Immigration, by Wilk, Gerard then Sheftall, John McKay  
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**Names:**

Southeastern United States

Germans in Southeastern United States

States

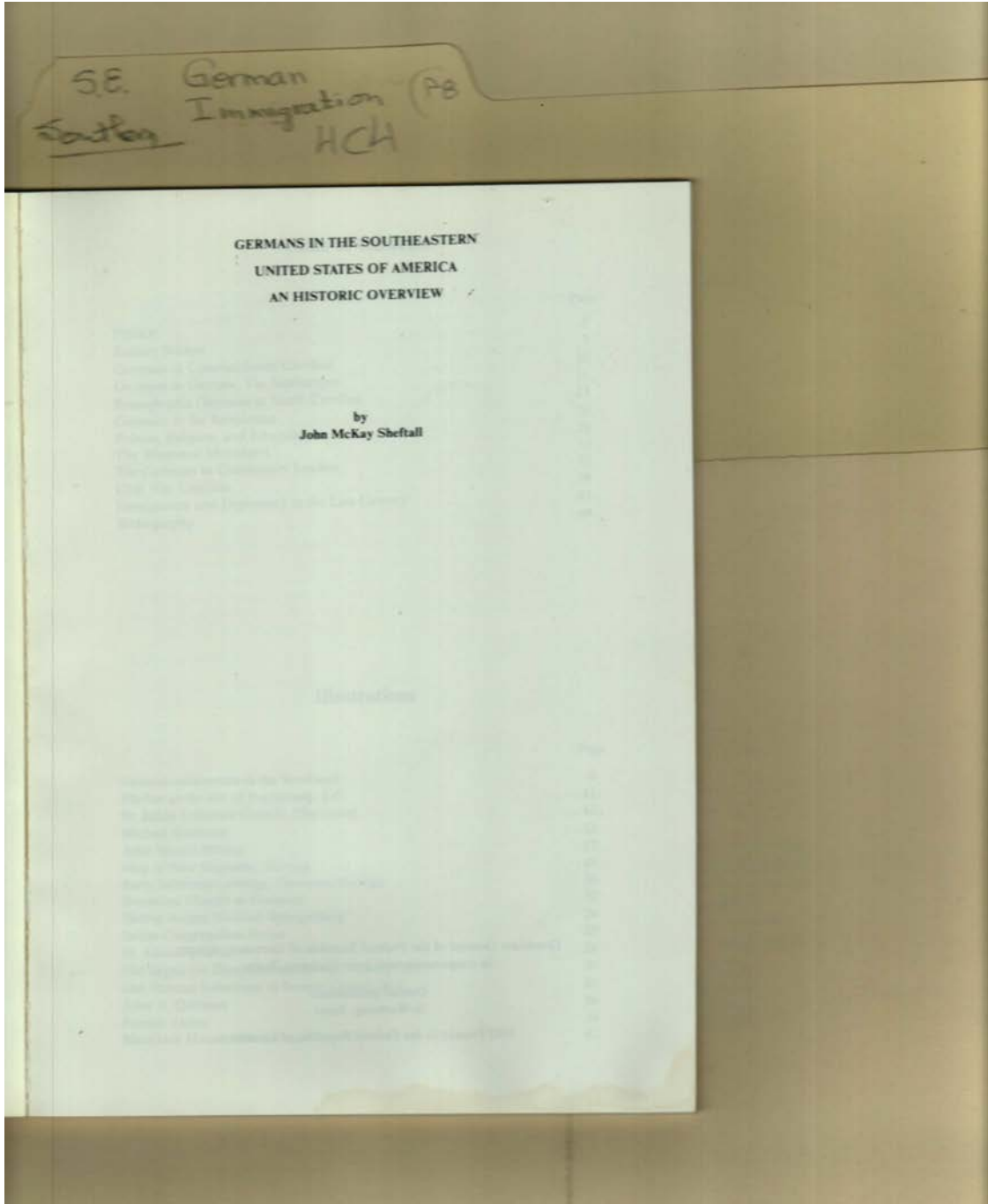
**Types:**

book

map



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Two Booklets on German Immigration, by Wilk, Gerard then Sheftall, John McKay  
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**Names:**

Sheftall, John McKay

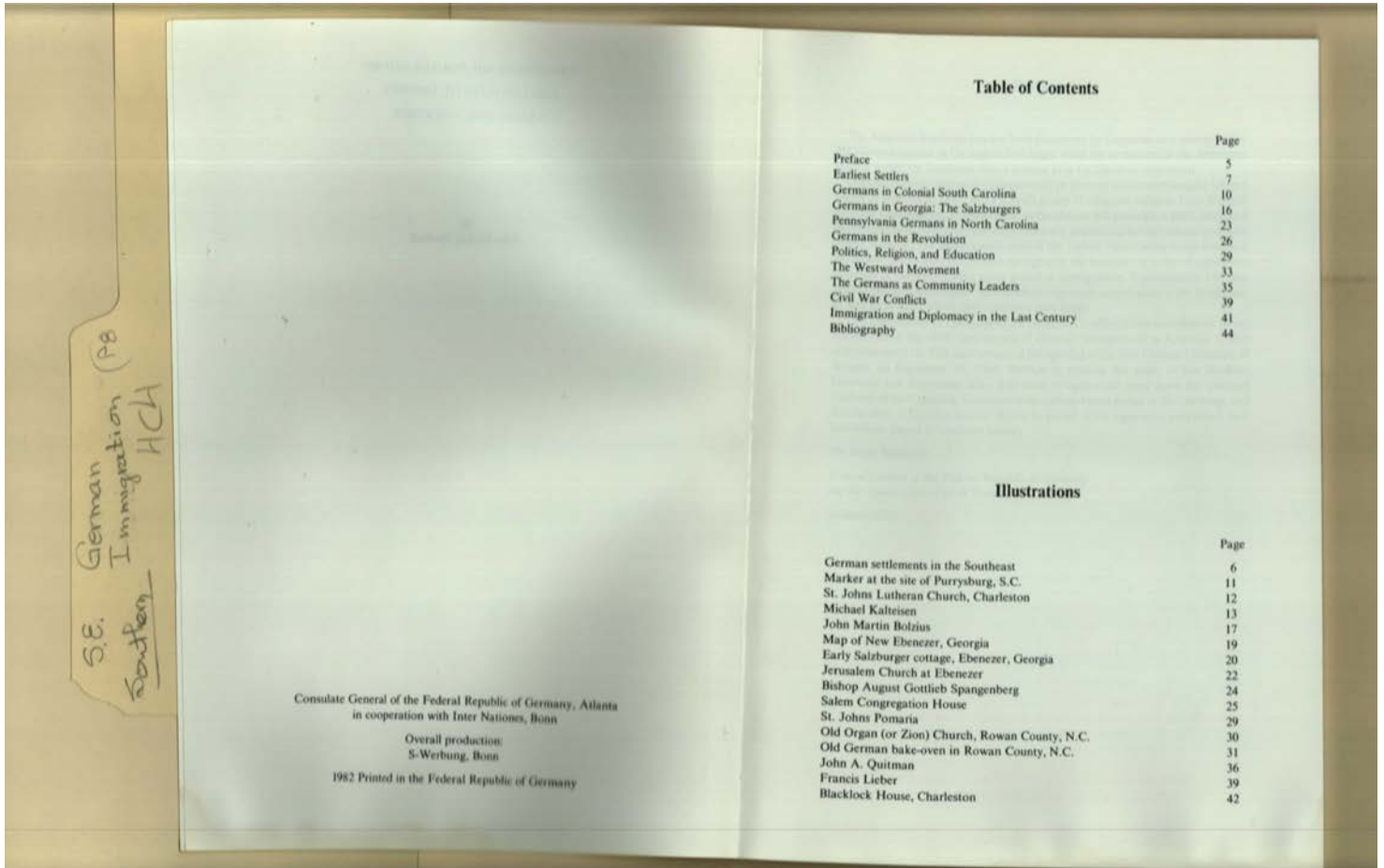
Germans in  
Southeastern United

States

**Types:**

book

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 4, Folder 8  
 Two Booklets on German Immigration, by Wilk, Gerard then Sheftall, John McKay  
 Image 50 r04c04-08-000-0407 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



**Names:**

Bolzuius, John Martin

Kalteisen, Michael

Lieber, Francis

Quitman, John A.

**Places:**

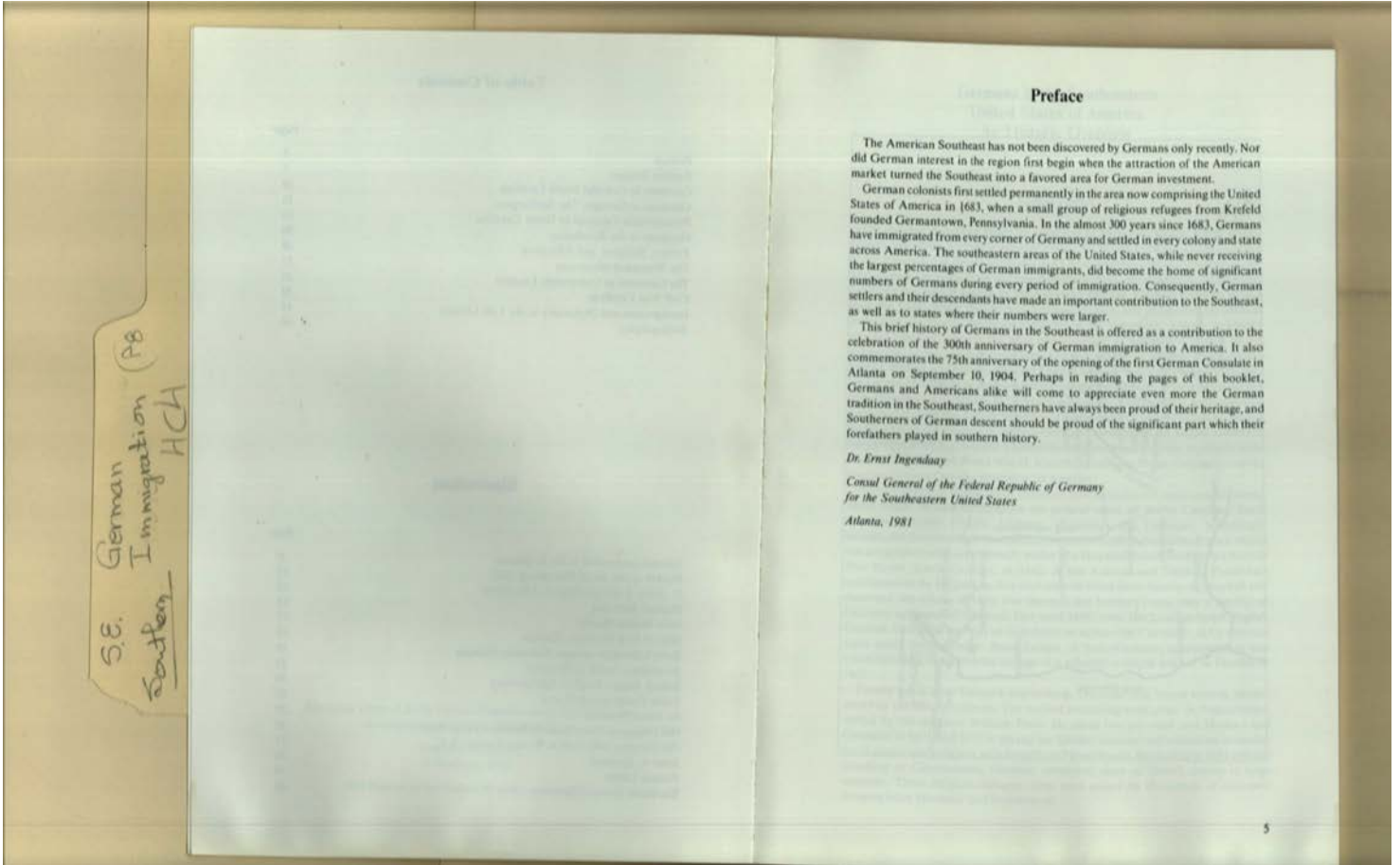
Atlanta, GA

**Types:**

book

**Dates:**

1982



**Names:**

Ingendaay, Ernst, Dr.

**Places:**

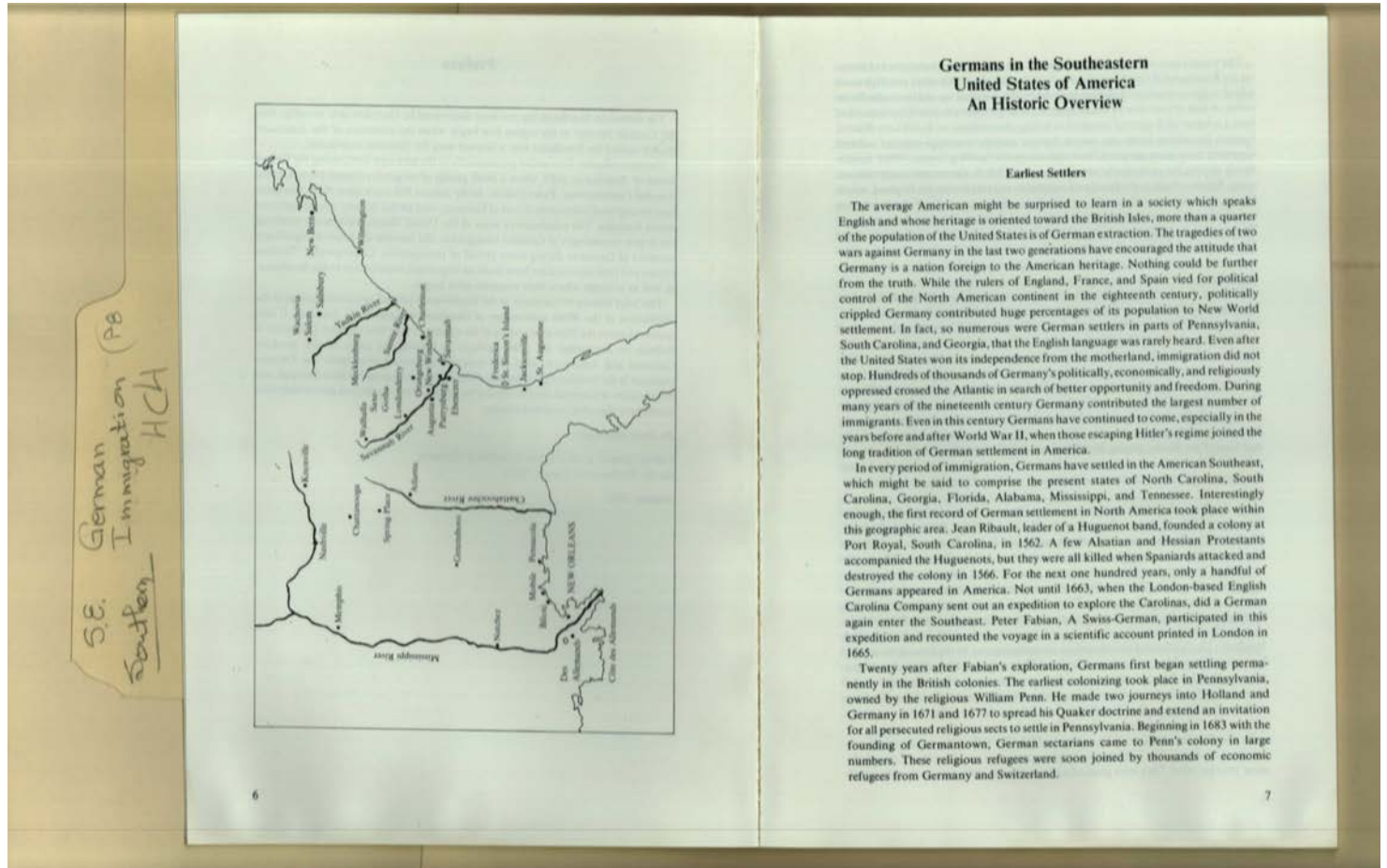
Atlanta, GA

**Types:**

book

**Dates:**

1981



**Names:**

Fabian, Petre

Historic Overview of  
 Germans in US

Penn, William  
 Ribault, Jean

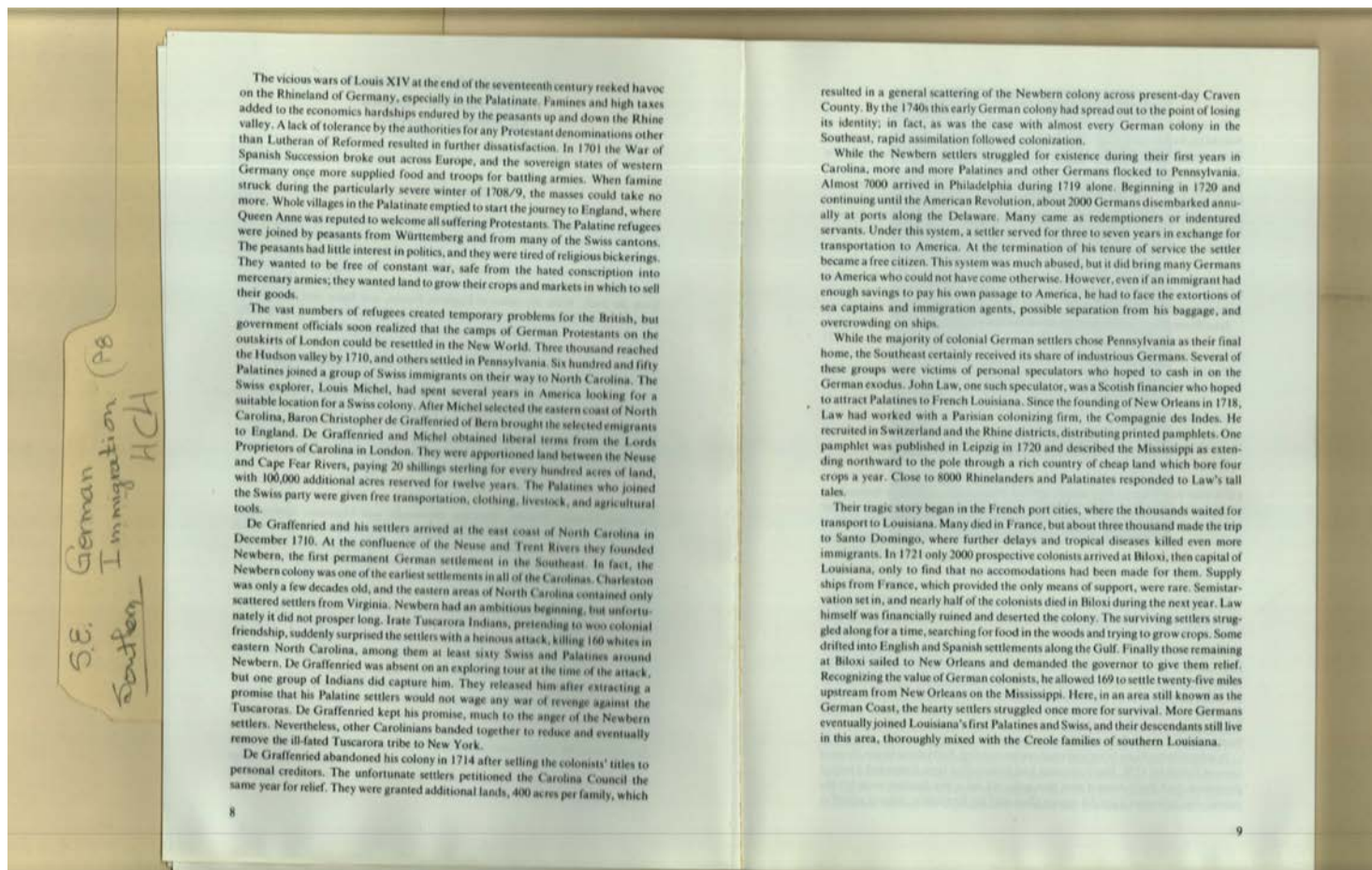
Southeastern United  
 States

**Types:**

book

map

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 4, Folder 8  
Two Booklets on German Immigration, by Wilk, Gerard then Sheftall, John McKay  
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**Names:**

Law, John  
Louis XIV

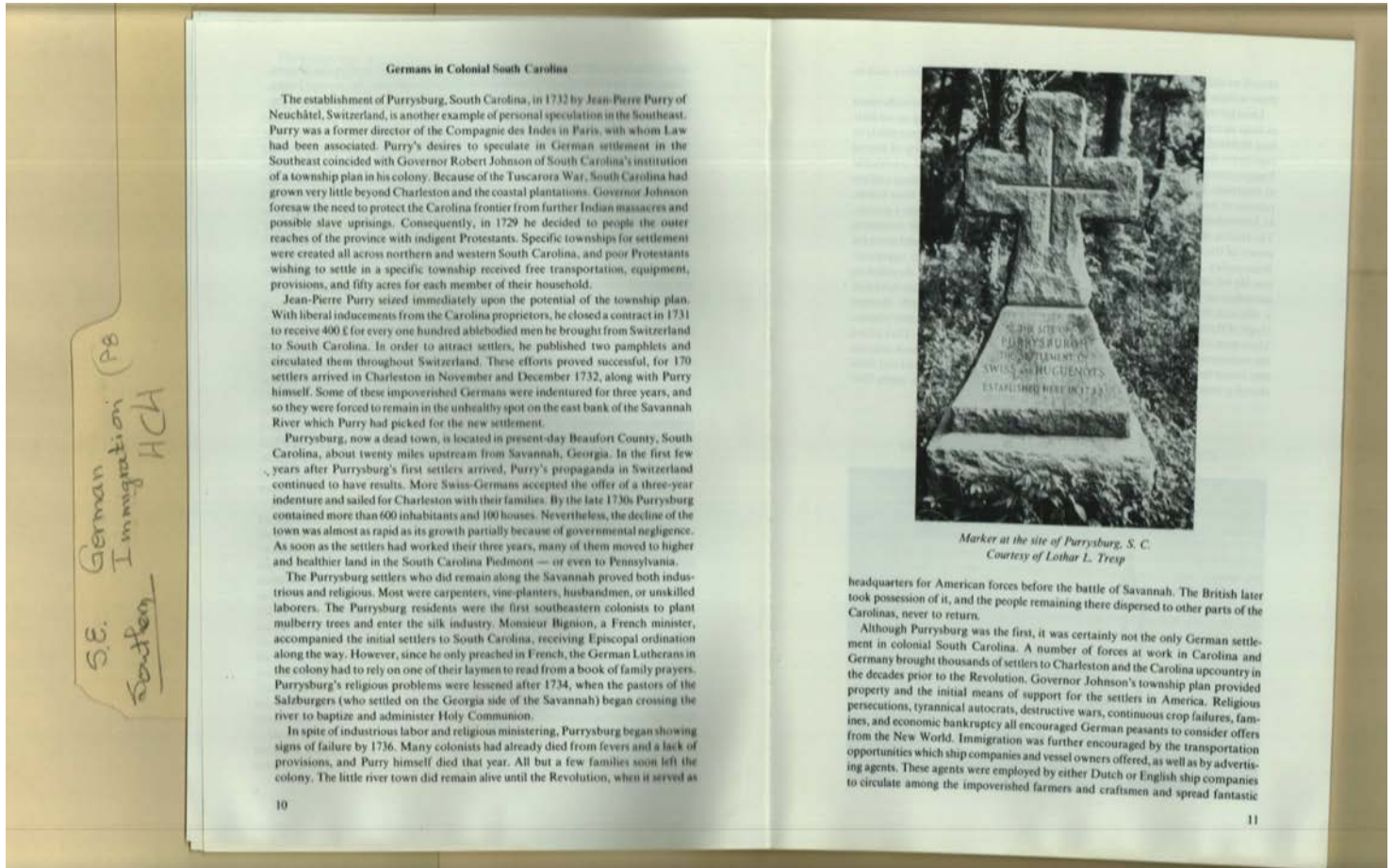
Michel, Louis  
Queen Anne

de Graffenried,  
Christopher, Baron

**Types:**

book

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 4, Folder 8  
Two Booklets on German Immigration, by Wilk, Gerard then Sheftall, John McKay  
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**Names:**

Bignon,  
Johnson, Robert,  
Governor

Purry, Jean-Pierre  
Swiss & Huguenot  
Settlement Marker

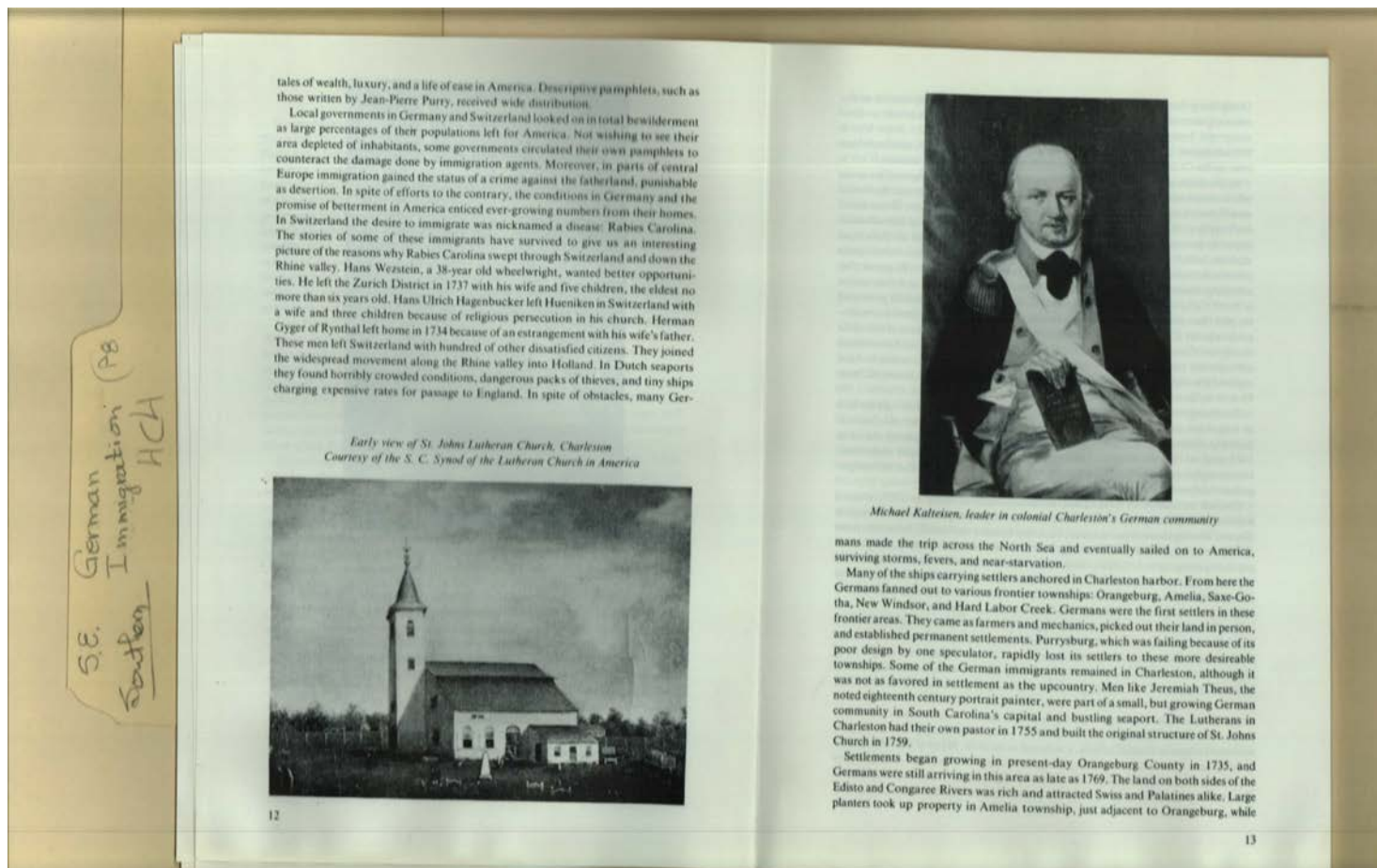
Tresp, Lothar L.

**Types:**

book

photo

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 4, Folder 8  
 Two Booklets on German Immigration, by Wilk, Gerard then Sheftall, John McKay  
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**Names:**

Gyger, Herman  
 Hagenbucker, Hans  
 Ulrich

Kalteisen, Michael  
 Purry, Jean-Pierre

St. John's Lutheran  
 Church, Early view  
 Theus, Jeremiah

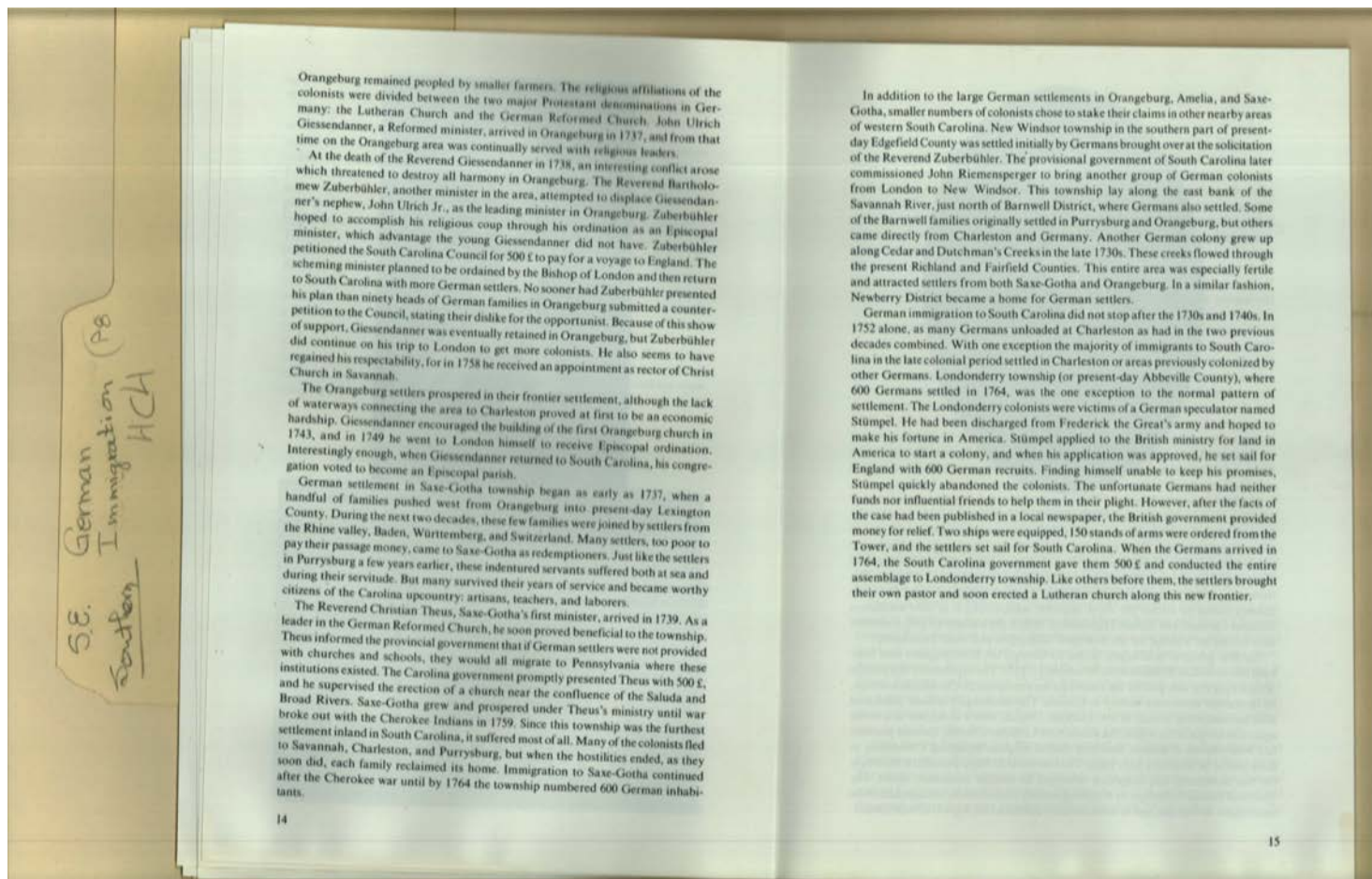
Wezstein, Hans

**Types:**

book

painting

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 4, Folder 8  
Two Booklets on German Immigration, by Wilk, Gerard then Sheftall, John McKay  
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**Names:**

Frederick the Great  
Giessendanner, Rev.

Riemensperger, John  
Stumpel,

Theus, Christian, Rev.  
Ulrich, John, Jr.

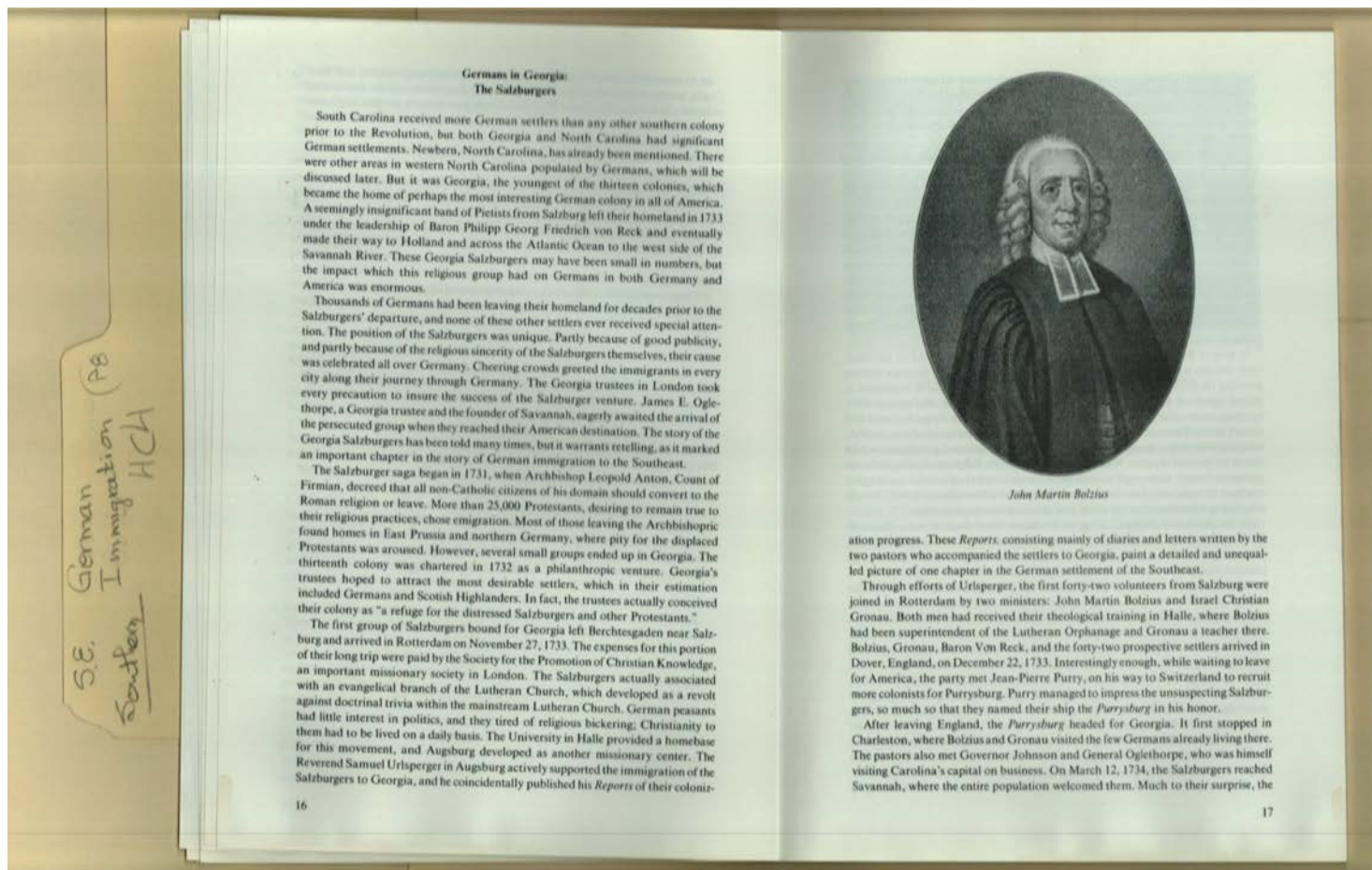
Zuberbuhler,  
Bartholomew, Rev.

**Types:**

book



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 Two Booklets on German Immigration, by Wilk, Gerard then Sheftall, John McKay  
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**Names:**

Anton, Leopold,  
 Archbishop  
 Bolzius, John Martin

Gronau, Israel  
 Christian  
 Johnson, Governor  
 Oglethorpe, General

Oglethorpe, James E.  
 Purry, Jean-Pierre  
 Salzburger

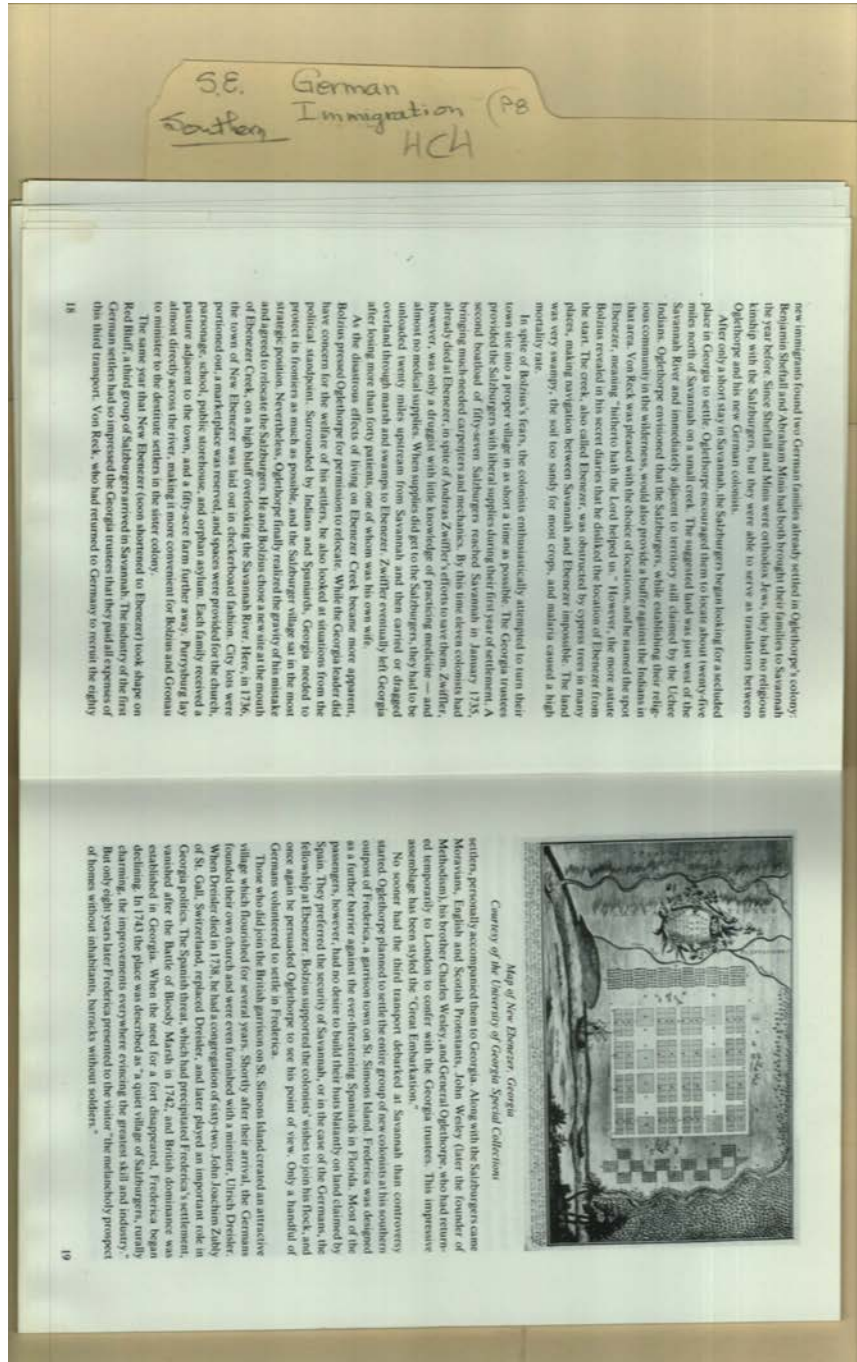
Uralsperger, Samuel,  
 Rev.  
 von Reck, Baron

**Types:**

book

painting

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 4, Folder 8  
 Two Booklets on German Immigration, by Wilk, Gerard then Sheftall, John McKay  
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**Names:**

Bolzius,  
 Dreisler, Ulrich  
 Gronau,  
 Minis, Abraham

New Ebenezer,  
 Georgia  
 Oglethorpe, General  
 Sheftall, Benjamin

Wesley, Charles  
 Wesley, John  
 Zubly, John Joachim  
 Zwiffler, Andreas

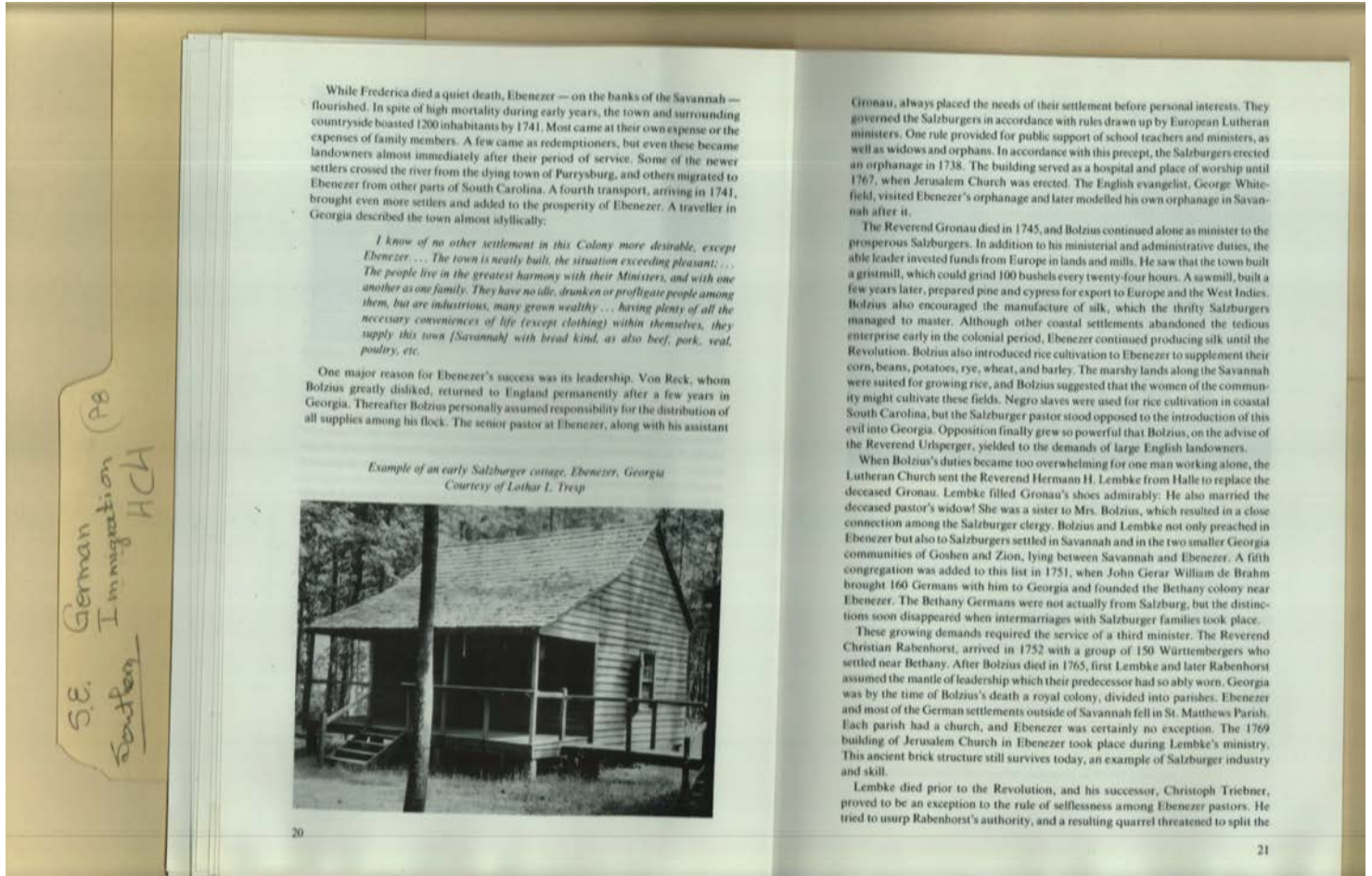
von Reck,

**Types:**

book

map

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 4, Folder 8  
 Two Booklets on German Immigration, by Wilk, Gerard then Sheftall, John McKay  
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**Names:**

Bolzius,  
 Gronau, Rev.  
 Lembke, Hermann  
 H., Rev.

Rabenhorst,  
 Christian, Rev.  
 Saltzburger Cottage  
 Triebner, Christoph

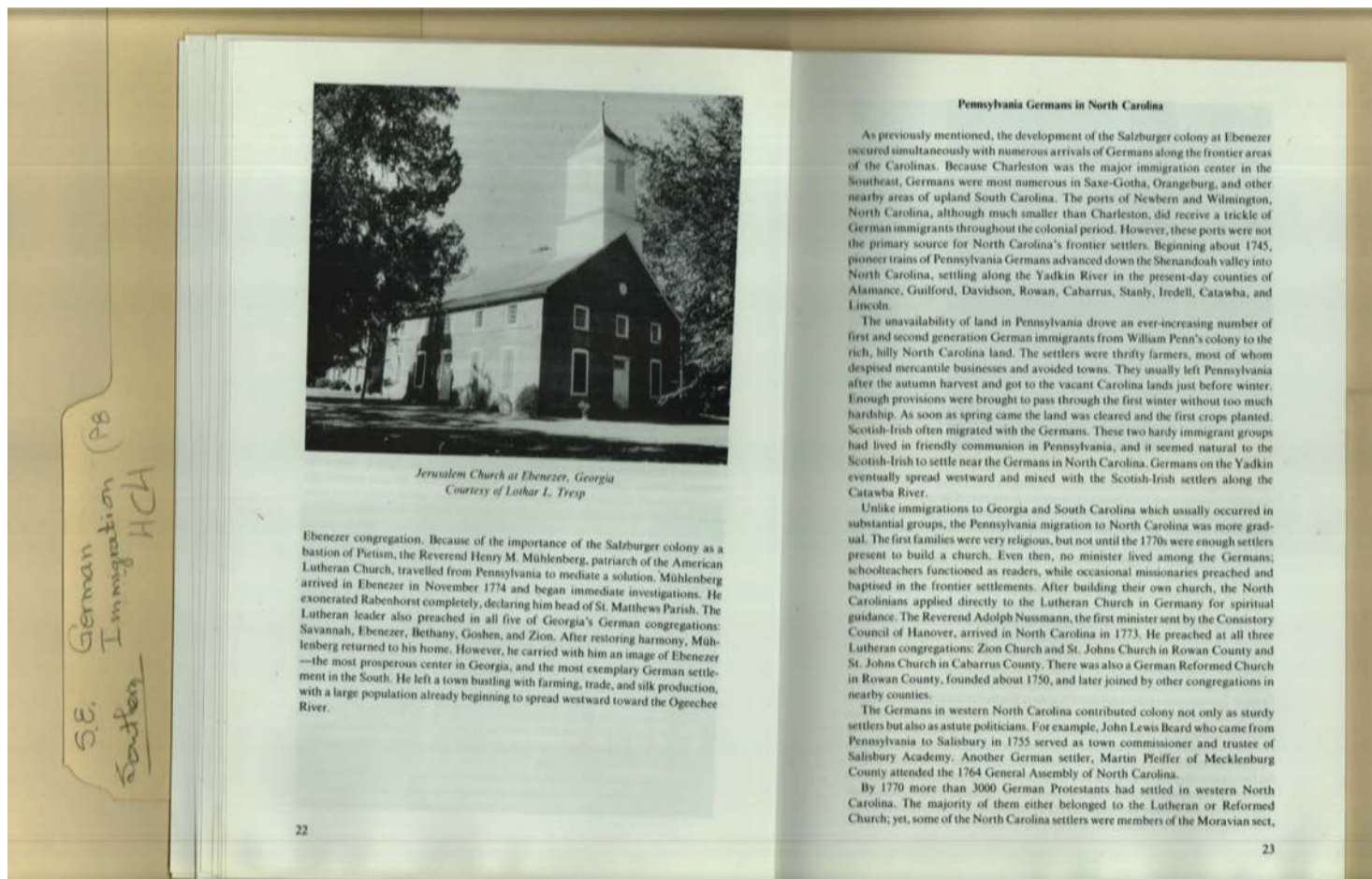
Urlsperger, Rev.  
 Whitefield, George  
 de Brahm, John Gerar  
 William

von Reck,

**Types:**

book

photo



**Names:**

Beard, John Lewis  
 Jerusalem Church  
 Muhlenberg, Henry  
 M., Rev.

Nussman, Adolph,  
 Rev.  
 Penn, William

Pennsylvania  
 Germans  
 Pfeiffer, Martin  
 Rabenhorst,

Tresp, Lothar L.

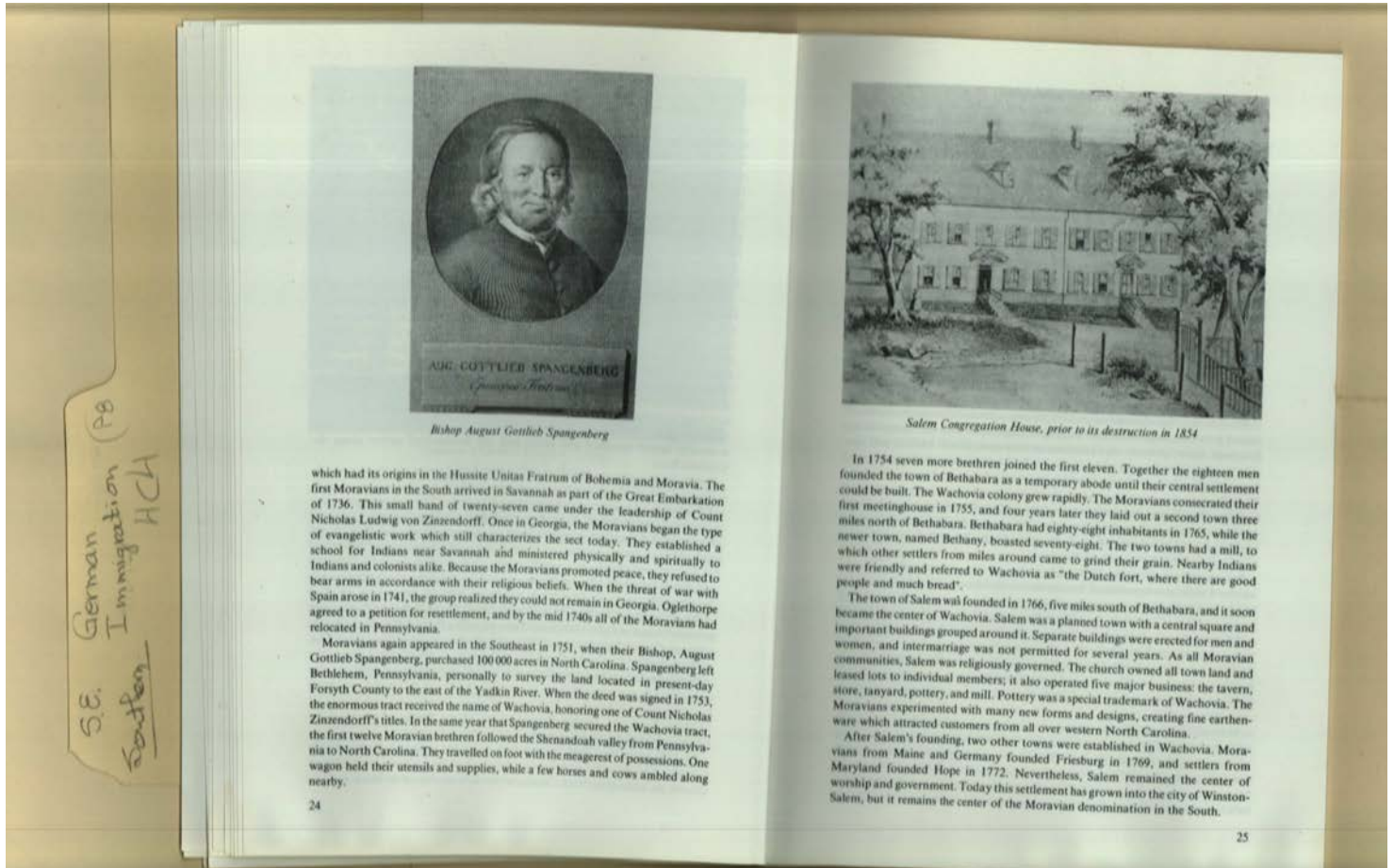
**Places:**

Ebenezer, GA

**Types:**

book

photo



**Names:**

Salem Congregation  
House

Spangenberg, August  
Gottlieb, Bishop

von Zinzendorf,  
Nicholas Ludwig,

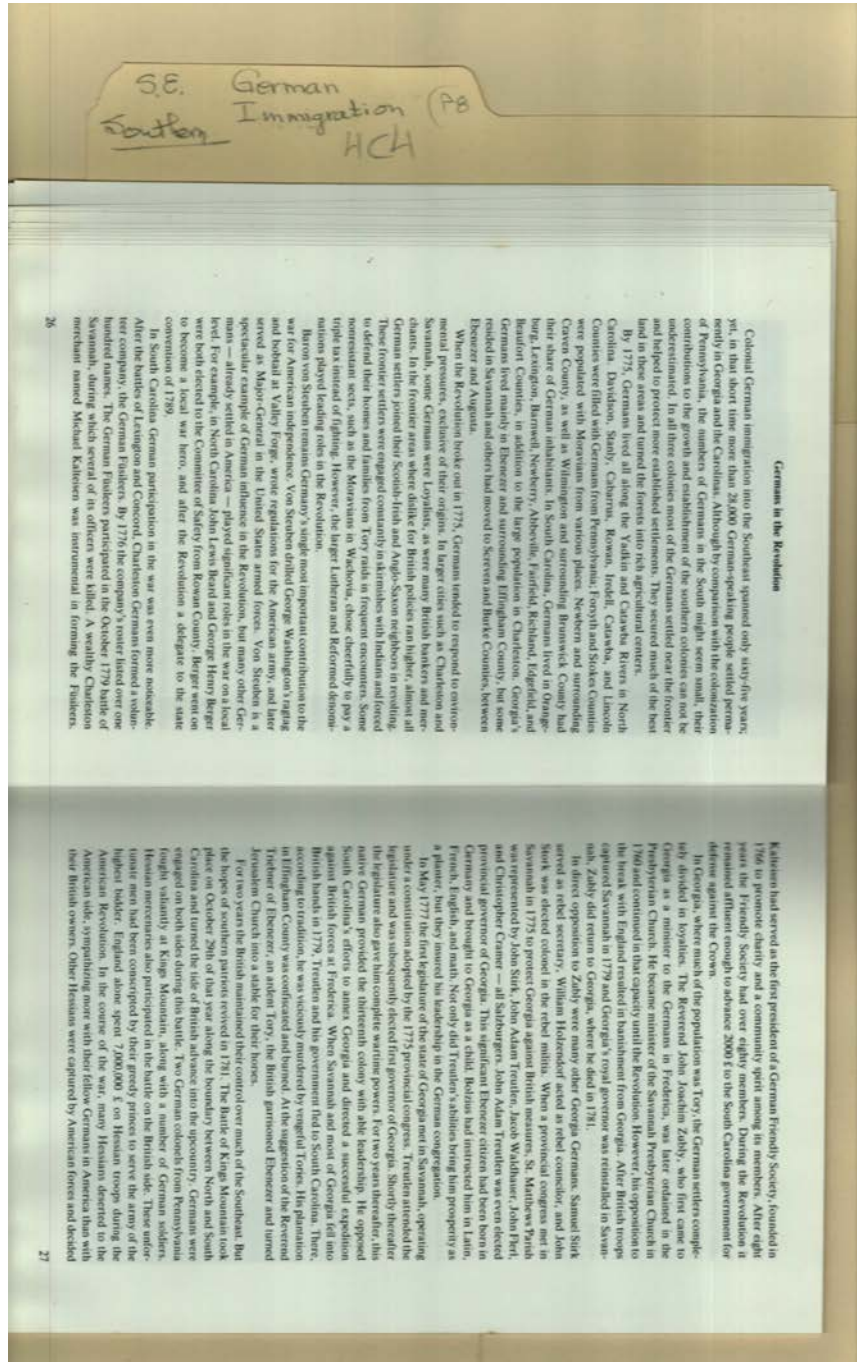
Count

**Types:**

book

painting

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**Names:**

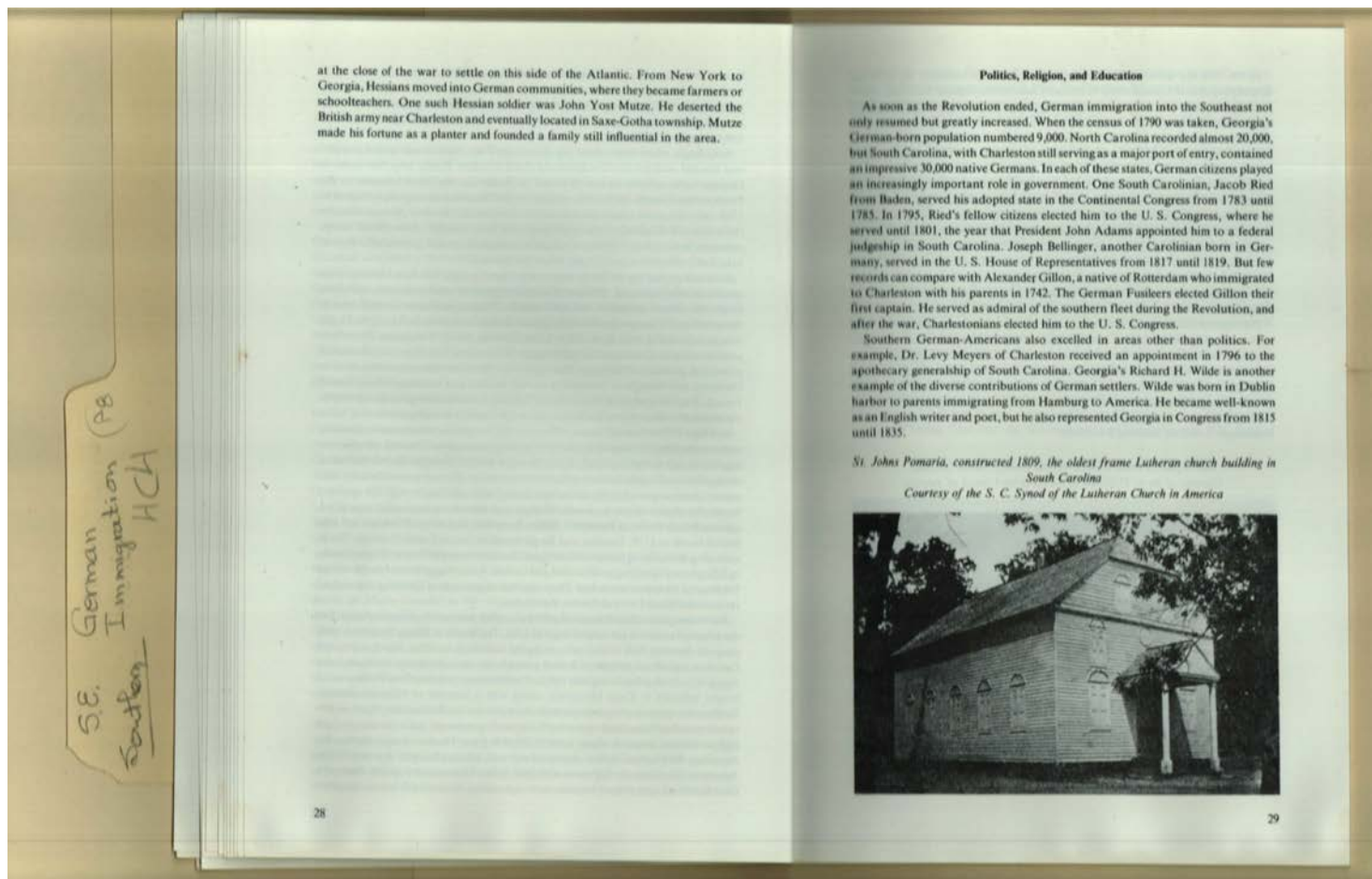
Beard, John Lewis  
 Berger, George Henry  
 Bolzius,  
 Cramer, Christopher  
 Flerl, John

Germans in the  
 Revolution  
 Holzendorf, William  
 Kalteisen, Michael  
 Stirk, John

Stirk, Samuel  
 Stork, John  
 Treutlen, John Adam  
 Waldhauer, Jacob  
 Washington, George

Zubly, John Joachim,  
 Rev.  
 von Steuben, Baron

**Types:**  
 book



**Names:**

Adams, John,  
President  
Bellinger, Joseph

Gillon, Alexander  
Meyers, Levy, Dr.  
Mutze, John Yost

Ried, Jacob  
St. John's Pomaria  
Lutheran Church

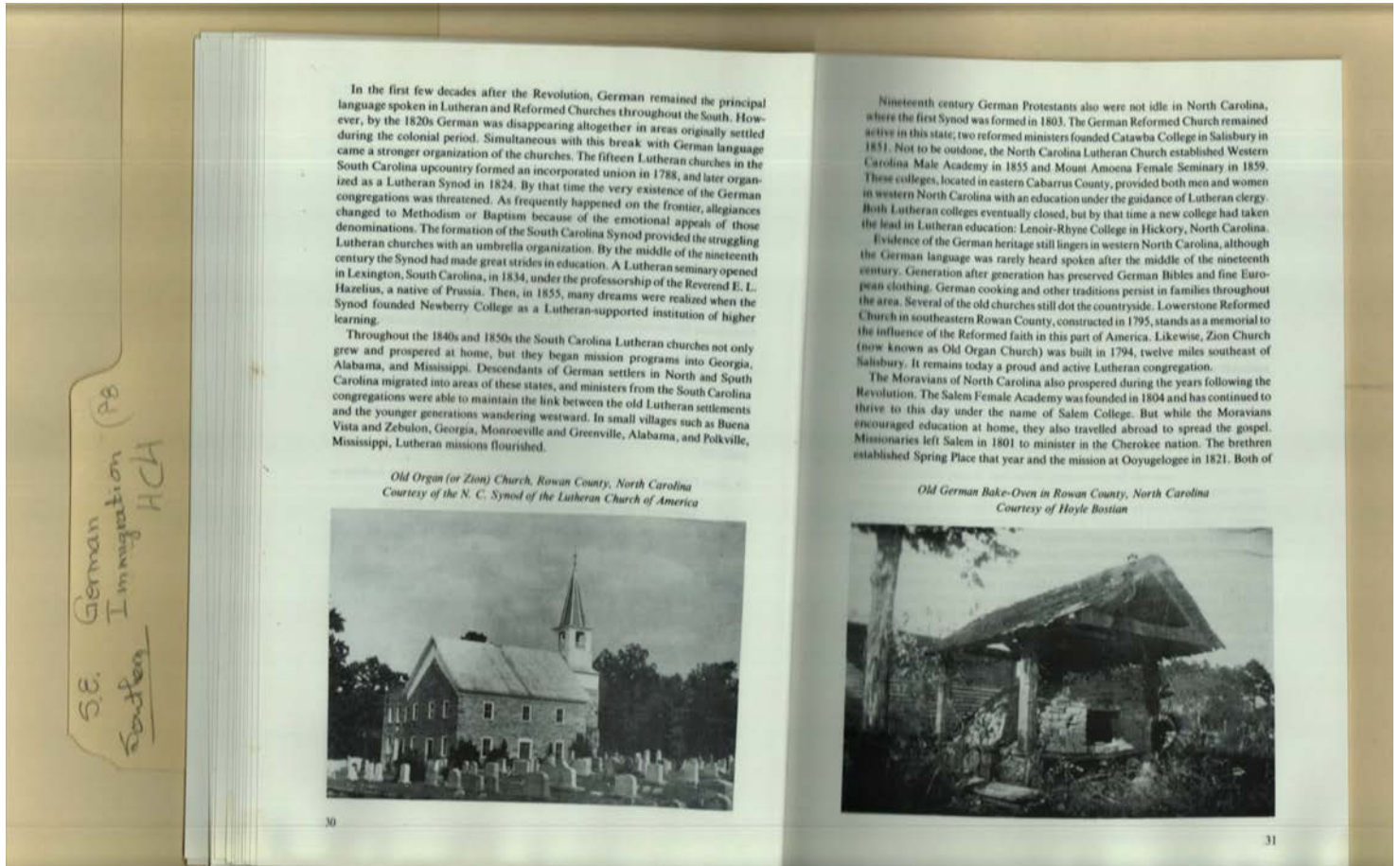
Wilde, Richard H.

**Types:**

book

photo

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 4, Folder 8  
 Two Booklets on German Immigration, by Wilk, Gerard then Sheftall, John McKay  
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**Names:**

German Bake-Oven

Hazelius, E. L., Rev.

Old Zion Church

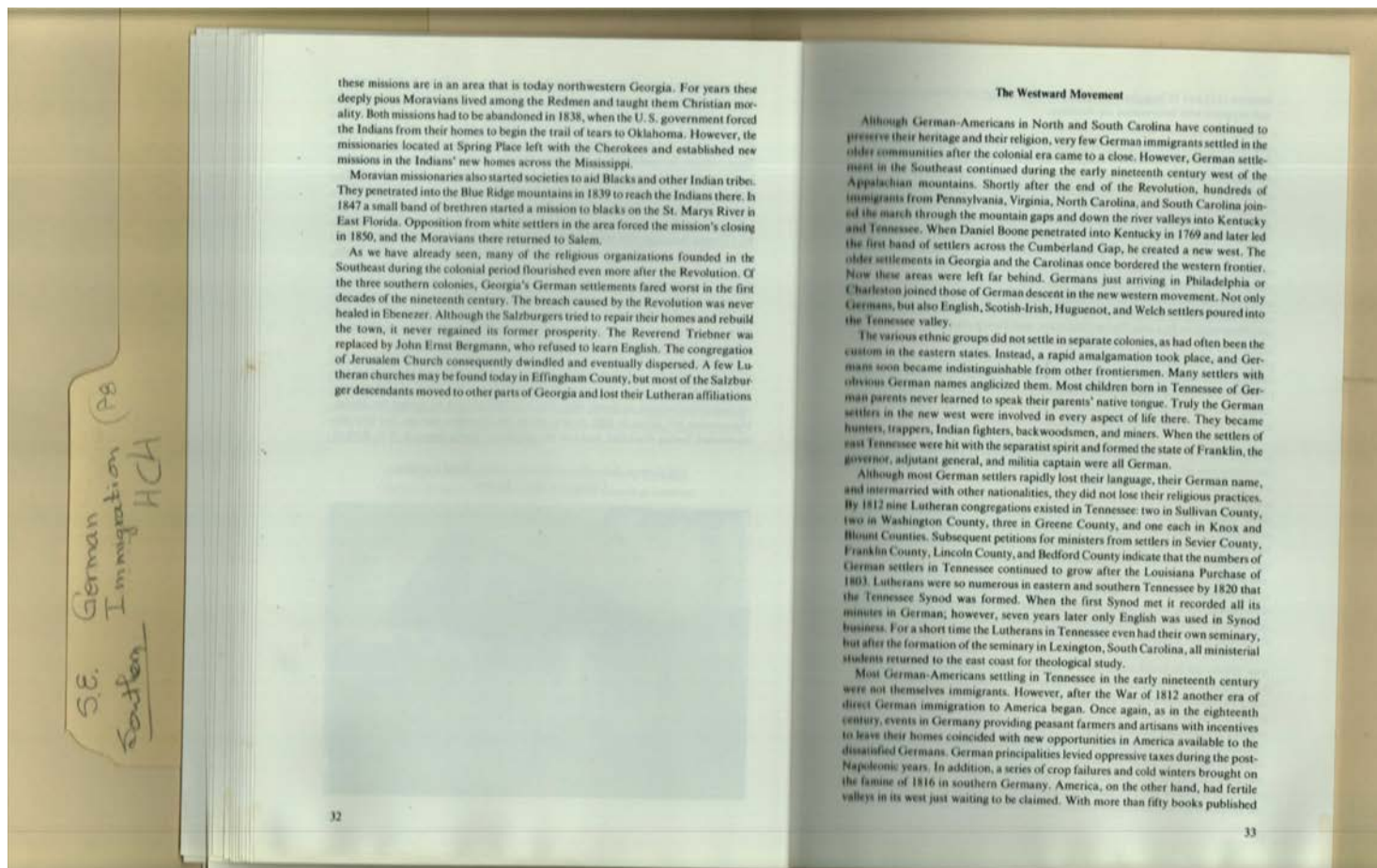
**Types:**

book

photo



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**Names:**

Bergmann, John Ernst

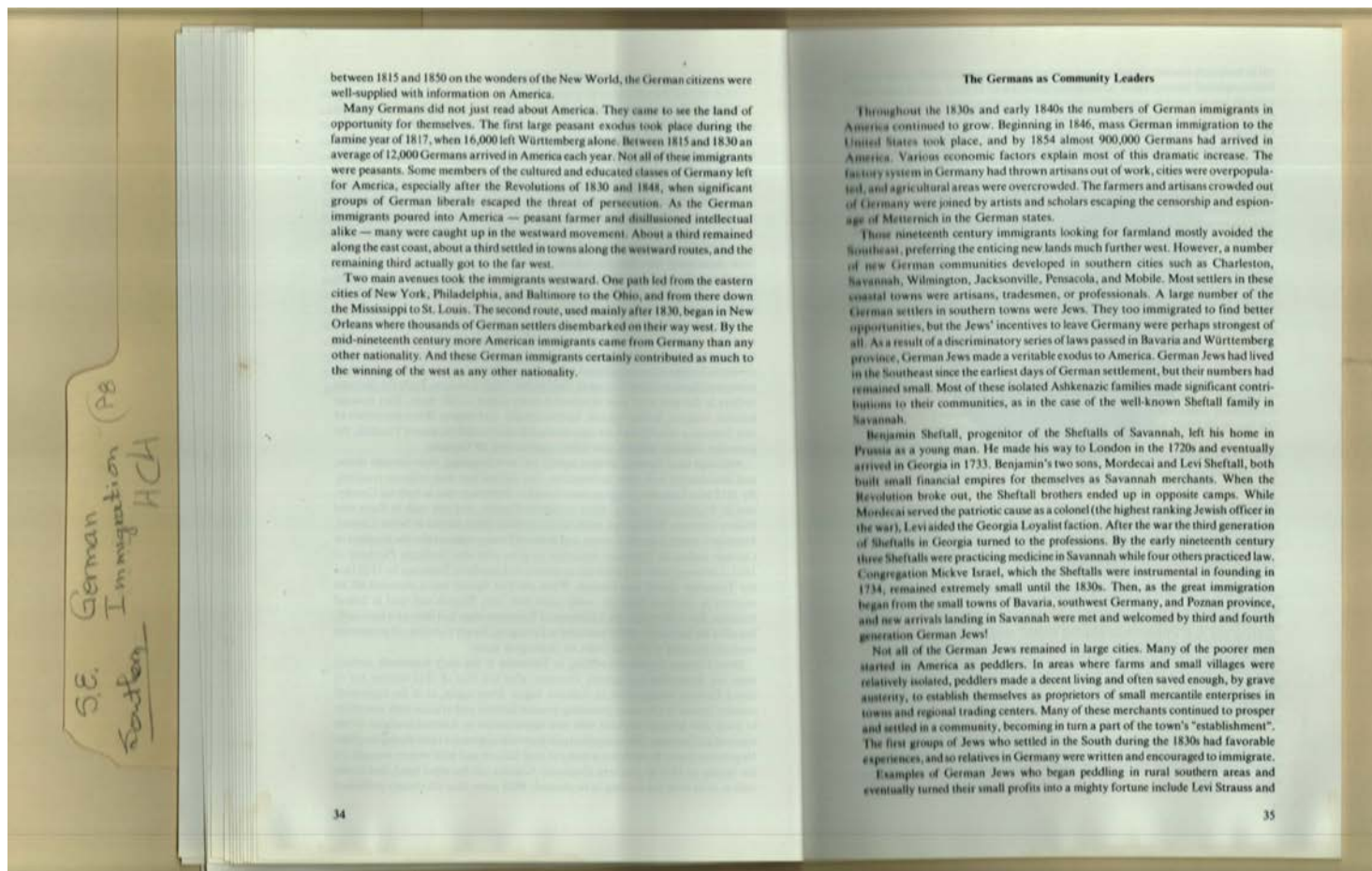
Boone, Daniel

Triebner, Rev.

**Types:**

book

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 4, Folder 8  
Two Booklets on German Immigration, by Wilk, Gerard then Sheftall, John McKay  
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**Names:**

Israel, Mickve  
Sheftall, Benjamin

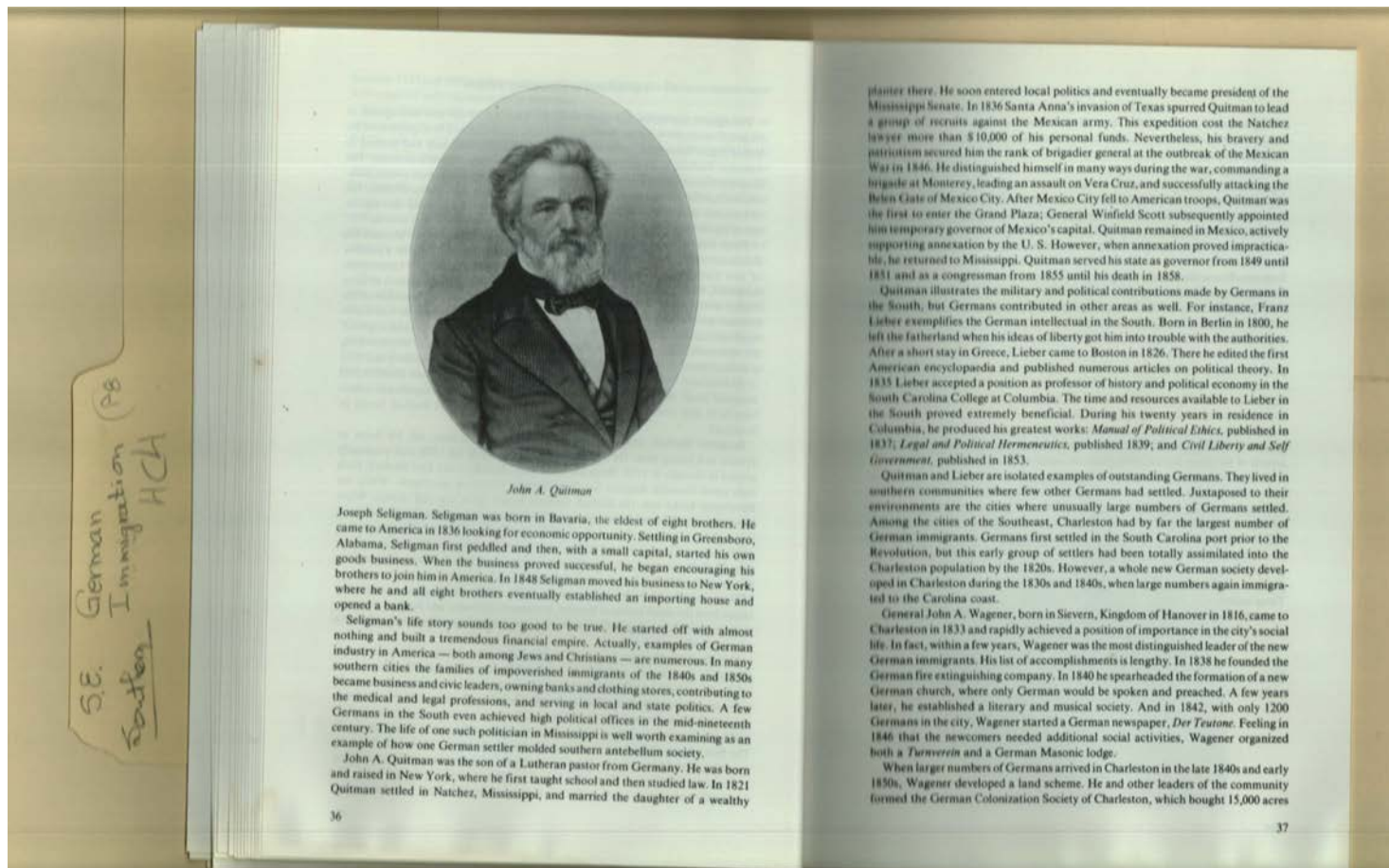
Sheftall, Levi  
Sheftall, Mordecai

Strauss, Levi

**Types:**

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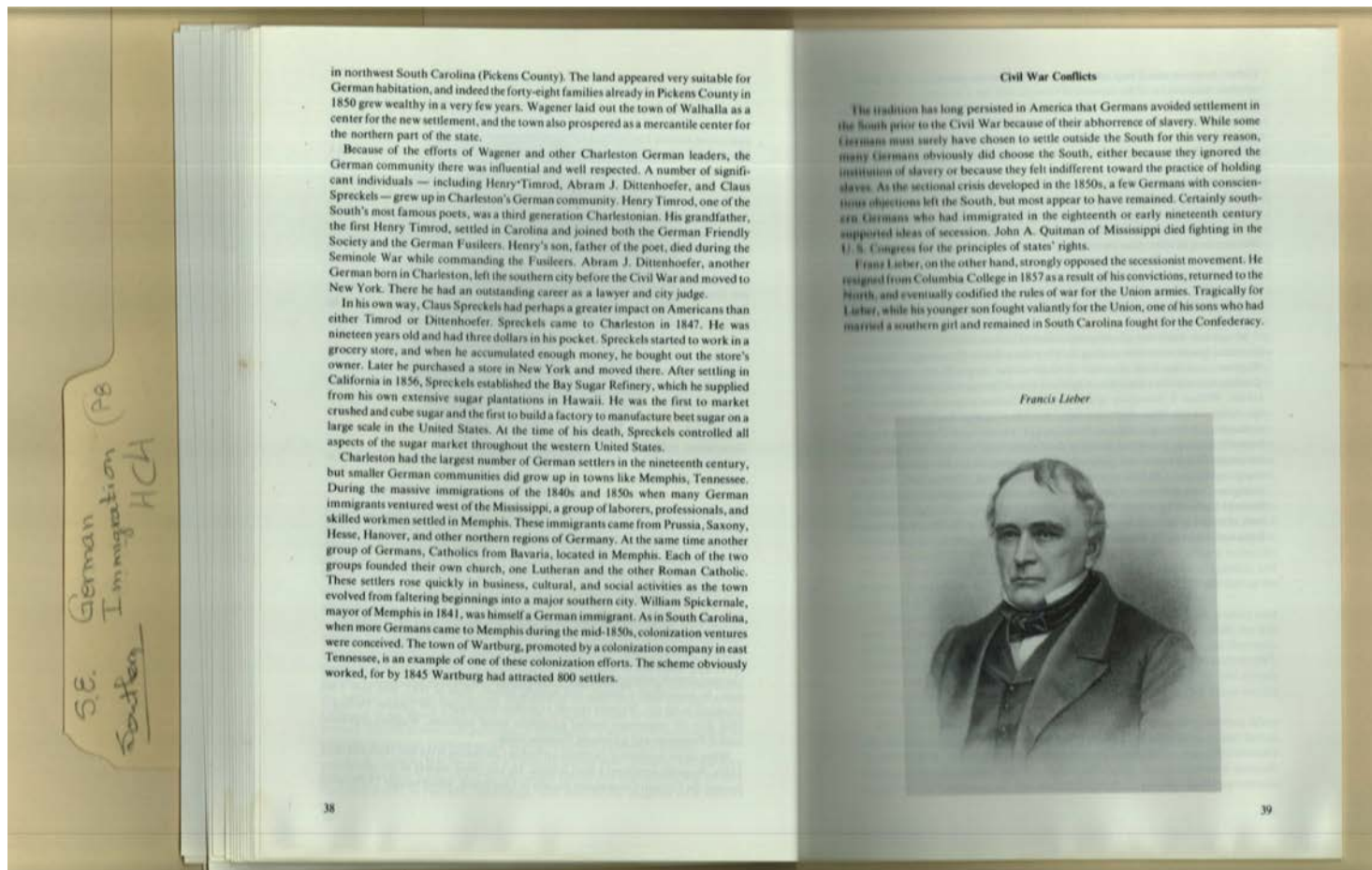
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**Types:**

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Spickernale, William  
 Spreckels, Claus

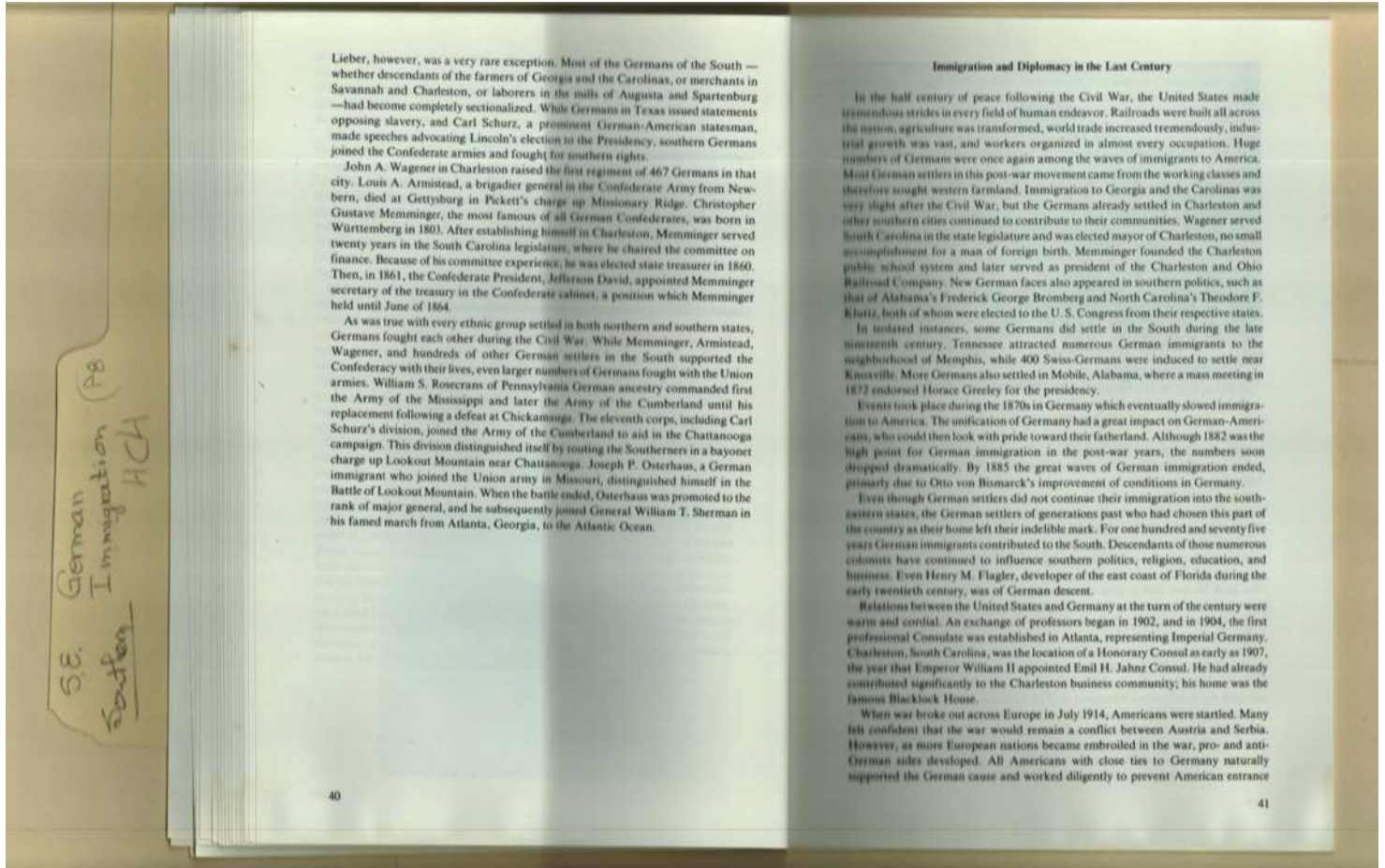
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**Types:**

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painting

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Lieber,  
Lincoln,

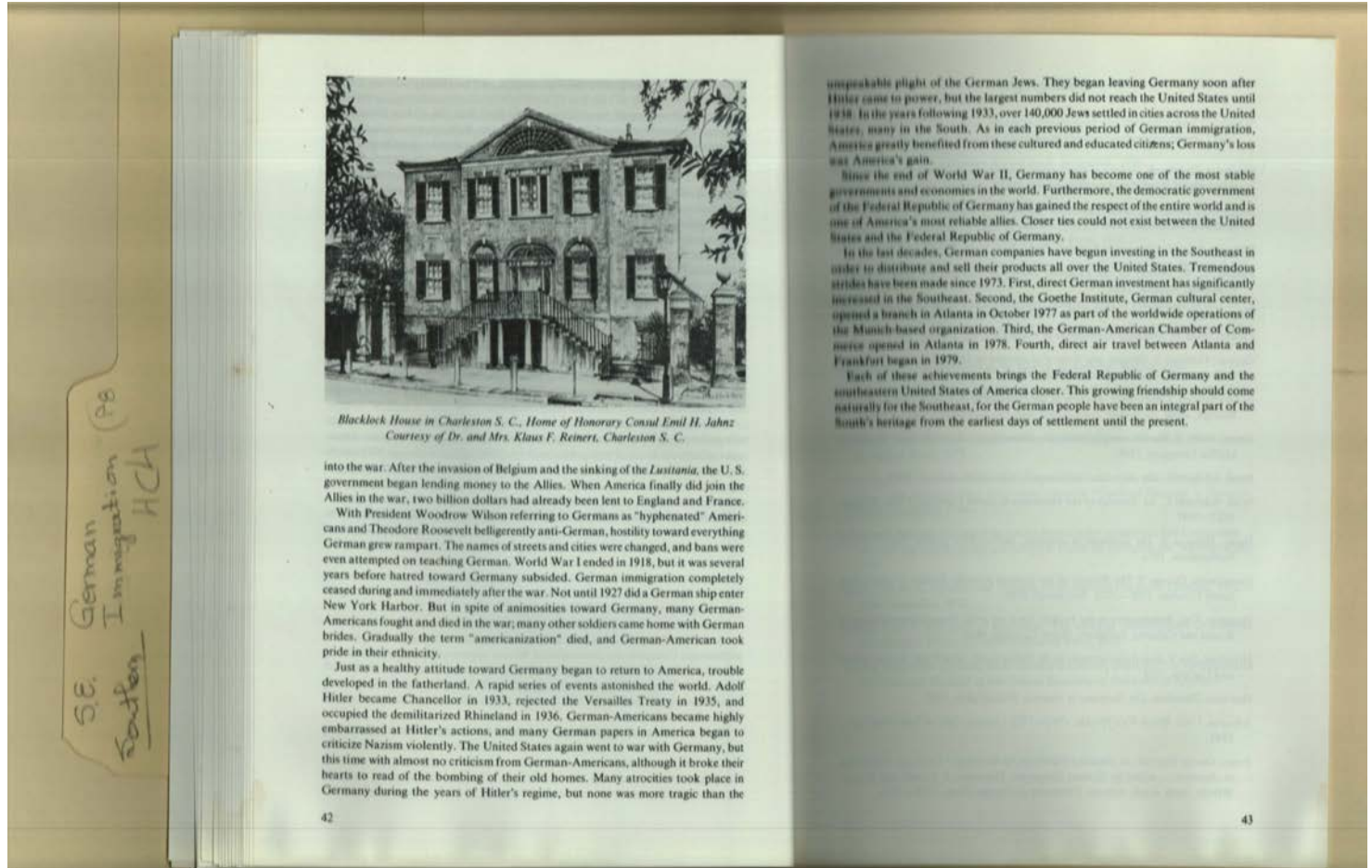
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Christopher  
Gustave  
Osterhaus, Joseph P.  
Rosecrans, William S.  
Schurz, Carl

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William II  
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Reinert, Klaus F., Dr.  
 & Mrs.  
 Roosevelt, Theodore

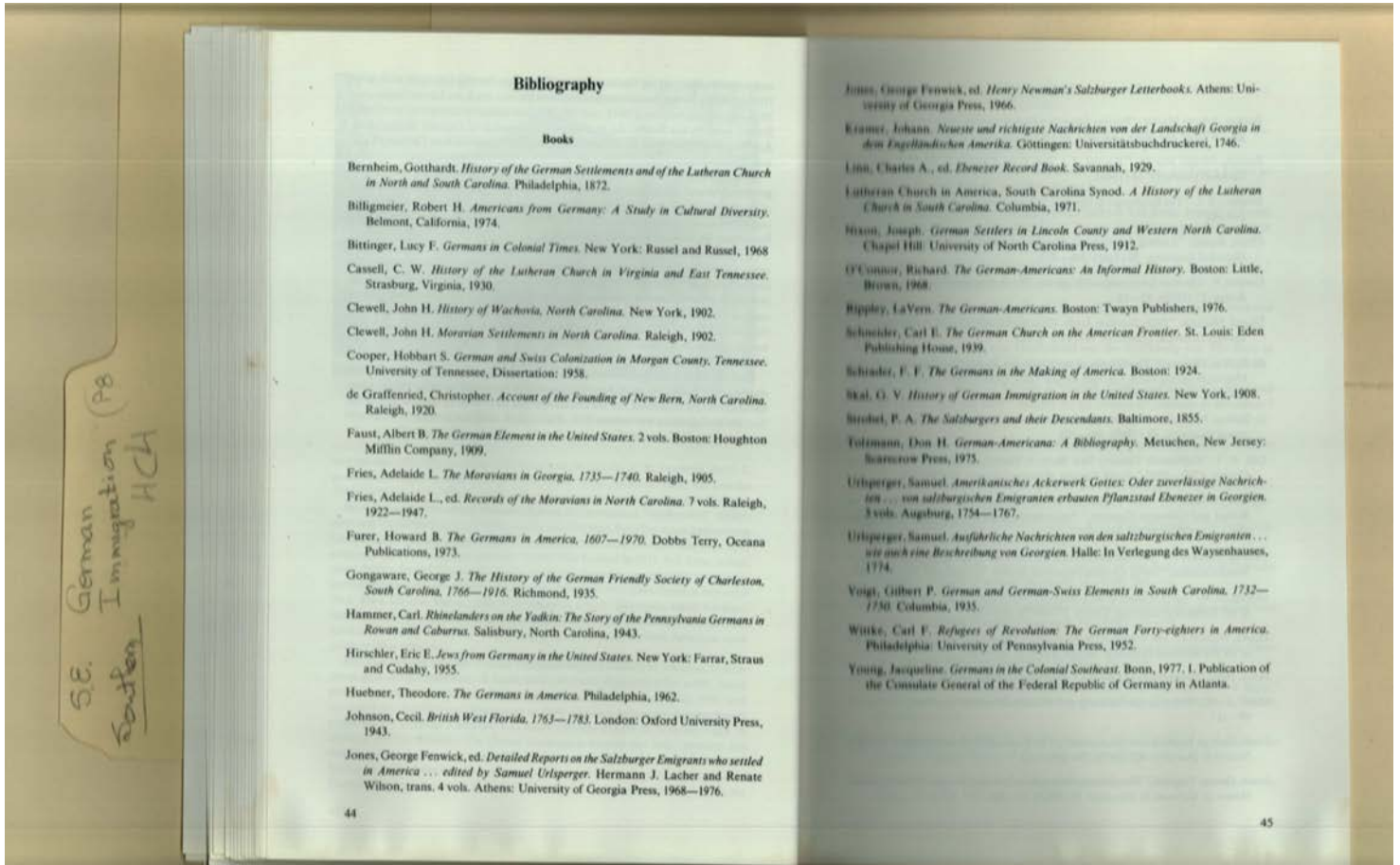
Wilson, Woodrow,  
 President

**Types:**

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painting

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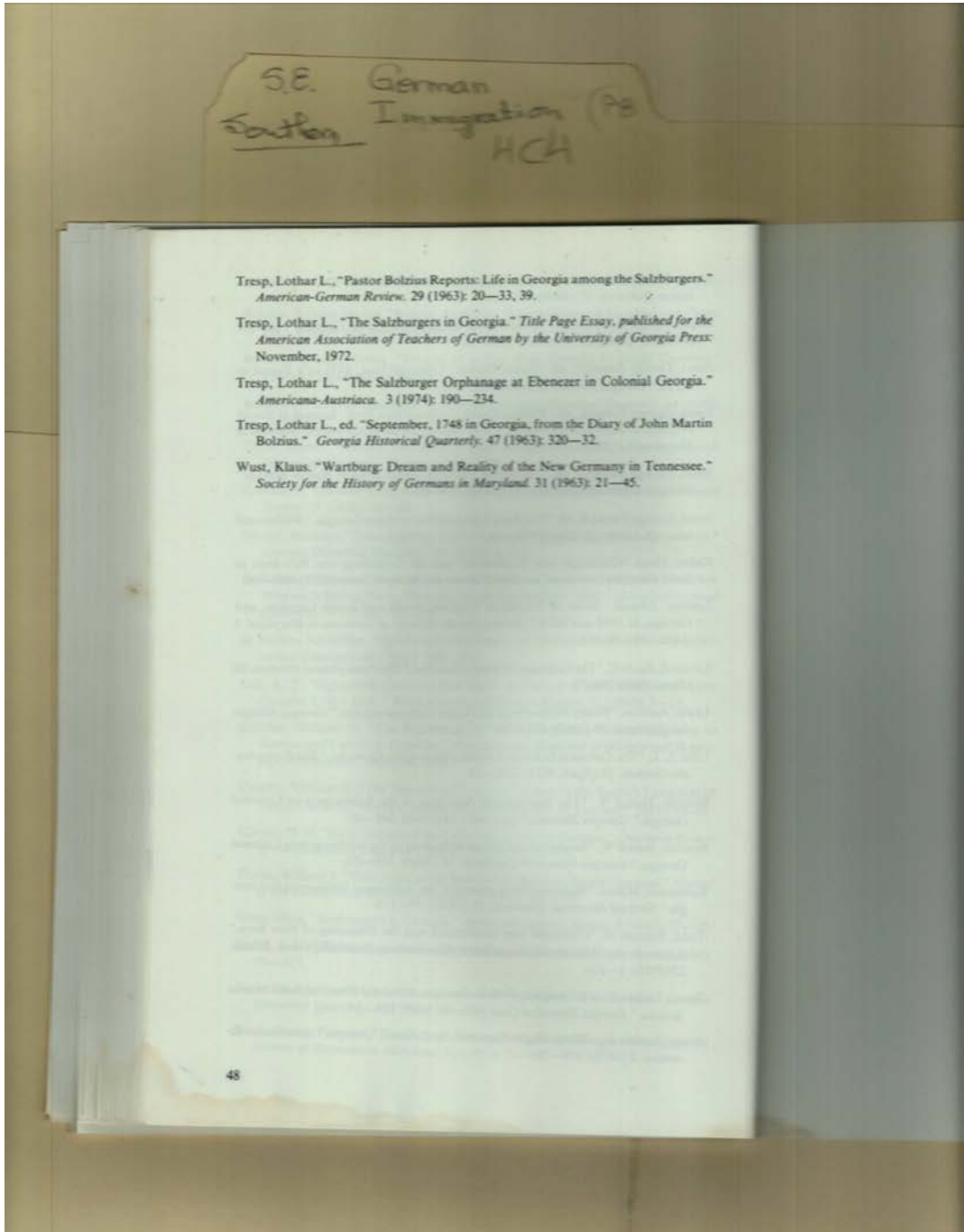
**Types:**

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# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection

**Preferred Citation:** Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection, Archives and Special Collections, M. Louis Salmon Library, University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, AL.

**Collection Scope and Content:** The Collection of 114 Linear ft. includes a total of 156 Archival Boxes. The Frances Cabaniss Roberts collection covers the historical records of the Cabaniss Roberts family. This collection contains extensive correspondence records of the Cabaniss Roberts family circa 1830 to 1930.

**Archives/Special Collections Access Restrictions:** None

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