

The German-American Connection



Diesen beyden Ehgatten, als Georg Ehrhart - und seine eheliche Haus-
Frau Catharina geborene Laurin ist ein Sohn - - zur Welt gebohren, als:

John Volatin Ehrhart - - - ist zur Welt gebohren, im Jahr
unser Herr Jesu 1765 - den 27ten Tag Nofermber um 2 Uhr Nachmittags
im Zeichen de - - - In, weil alle Menschen in Sunden empfangen und gebohren, laut Christi Lehre alle Kindlein
zu Jesu sollen gebracht werden, wie der Evangelist Marcus 10, v. 15. 2, beschreibet, das, wer das Reich Gottes nicht empfahet als
ein Kindlein, der wird nicht hinein kommen: mithin diest, durch die heilige Taufe in den Gnaden-Bund Gottes einverleibet, und von
Her vnhet - - - Pfarrer den 27 ten Tag December - getauft und gene-
net worden, wie oben gemeldt. Tauf-Zeugen sind Martin Fingershuter und
seine Frau Eljabeth oben gemeldeter Volatin Ehrhart - ist gebohren und getauft
worden, in America in der Provinz Maryland, in Friederich -
- County in der Tiefen xviii

Wann wir laum gebohren worden: Ist vom ersten Lebenstritt, bis ins kühle Grab der Erden, Nur ein kurz gemessener Schritt. Ach mit jedem Augenblick
Geht unser Kraft zurück, Und wir sind mit jedem Jahre, allzu ruff, zur Todtenbahre. Und wer weiß in welcher Stunde, uns die letzte Stimme redt:
Dann Got hat's mit seinem Munde, keinen Menschen noch en deckt. Wer sein Haus nun wohl besetzt, geht mit Freuden aus der Welt.
Da die Sicherheit hingegen ewige Sterben kan erregen. Beschrieben 1784



A Word of Introduction

This booklet was produced in commemoration of the 300-year-anniversary of German immigration to America by

Lufthansa.

In North America as well as in the Federal Republic of Germany, the events and publications of 1983, commemorating the 300th anniversary of the landing at Philadelphia harbor of the first group of German immigrants to settle on the American continent, have called attention to the significant contribution to America's cultural heritage made by succeeding generations of German immigrants.

Germany's geographical location and political history, while preventing it from establishing colonies in the New World, were also factors in its becoming a major source of immigration.

In the past three centuries, America became a haven of refuge for 7 million immigrants who, for religious, political, or economic reasons migrated from the German-speaking regions of Europe. According to a 1982 survey, 52 million present-day Americans indicate they are of German descent.

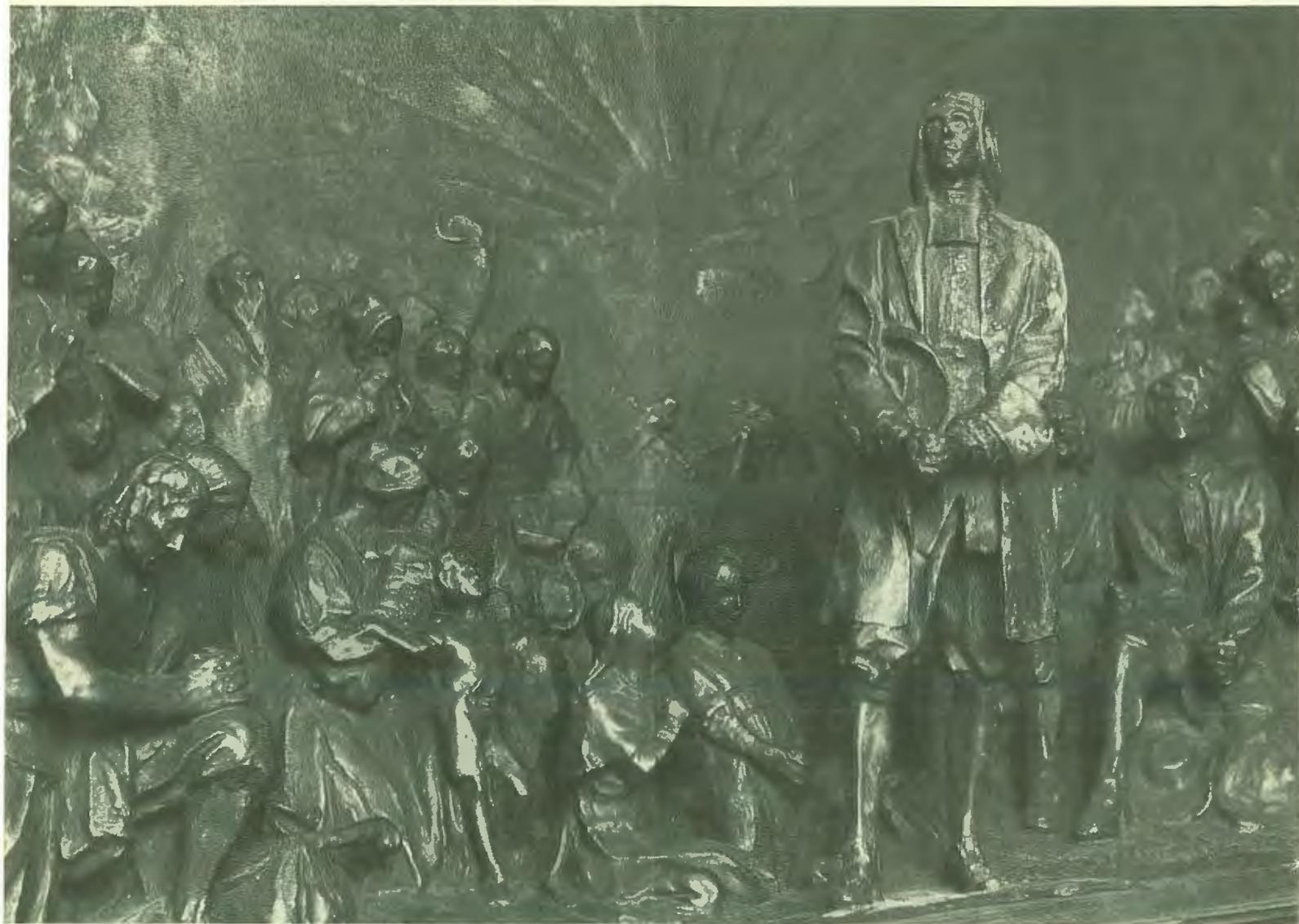
In our jet age with transcontinental flights and international tourism no longer restricted to the wealthy, German and American students and tourists have the opportunity of visiting each others' countries and deepening mutual understanding through first-hand observation and person-to-person contact. Many Americans of German ancestry who travel to Europe to trace their family roots not only gain an increased appreciation of Old World history, traditions, architecture and landscapes, but end up making new friends as well.

We hope this booklet can be an aid in planning your European trip by providing background information on the history of German-American relations as well as current information on agencies and associations useful for genealogical research. For the general tourist we include a list of noteworthy and diverse museums and places of special interest.

Whether you intend to delve into your family's past or your own, visit old friends or places you came to know formerly as a student or on military duty, whether you come to attend a music festival or trade fair, or whether it is simply a first-time get-acquainted trip, you will find the Federal Republic of Germany offers a wealth of opportunities - from the bustling big cities of Berlin, Hamburg and Frankfurt to the elegance of Düsseldorf and the Gemütlichkeit of Munich; from skiing in the Alps to boat-rides on the Rhine and Danube; from the Black Forest to the Spessart Woods; from Gothic cathedrals to baroque palaces and King Ludwig's fairy-tale castles; with a great variety of regional cuisine from Bavarian lakeside restaurants to North Sea and Baltic Sea beach resorts.

Braunfels in Hesse - one of the many German cities which have kept their historical townscapes intact, and mother city of the Texas town of New Braunfels, founded in 1845 by Prinz Carl von Solms-Braunfels, who came from this part of Germany.

Bernd Heid
Marketing Manager, North and Central America
Lufthansa German Airlines



Francis Daniel Pastorius and the immigrants from Krefeld who founded the first German settlement in America in 1683. The illustration is from a model for a Pastorius monument by the American sculptor of Swiss-German origin, J. Otto Schweizer (1890–1965).



On October 6, 1683, thirteen Mennonite families from Krefeld set foot on American soil. In the ensuing three centuries, millions of German-speaking emigrants were to follow them in search of freedom, social justice, fortune and happiness. Even if this utopia in the "land of unlimited possibilities" was not always realized, many Americans of German descent nonetheless contributed significantly to the development of American culture, technology, society, and economic structure. Some have gone down in history as presidents, cabinet members, generals, or business tycoons; as Nobel prizewinners, painters, writers, scientists, musicians or labor union leaders. And millions of others who are not listed in the encyclopedias - nameless craftsmen and teachers, farmers and factory workers, clergymen and businessmen - have played as much a part as their more famous compatriots in influencing and helping to shape American life.

From Krefeld to Philadelphia

Following a 75-day voyage on the vessel "Concord", the thirteen Mennonite families from Krefeld arrived in Philadelphia, 6 miles from which they cleared a tract and founded the settlement which they named Germantown. Led by Franz Daniel Pastorius, a 30-year-old lawyer from Franconia, these first Germans to emigrate to the New World as a group included weavers, tailors, carpenters and a shoemaker. Their undertaking was the result of the efforts of the Quaker and colonial aristocrat William Penn's "Holy Experiment" to attract Europeans subjected to religious persecution to Pennsylvania, which, particularly in the 18th century, became a refuge for Pietists, Lutherans, Reformed and other victims of religious intolerance on the Continent, and where they now could lead a "quiet, honest and godfearing life" in liberty and free of animosity. One year after their arrival, those first German-Americans had already harvested their first crop of flax, built looms, set up their spinning wheels, and could hold their first sale in Philadelphia. Their community was incorporated as a town in 1689 with Pastorius as the first mayor. A year earlier he had written the first resolution against Negro slavery. Under his leadership a school system was established with evening classes for adults, and Germantown prospered steadily as the population increased with new arrivals from the Rhineland. Its administration, founded on self-government and civic responsibility, became a model for many new German settlements in America. The Germantown fair, first held in 1701, became a center for the display and sale of the products of their craftsmanship and industry in early Pennsylvania.

It Began in Pennsylvania

Today everyone associates names like “Rockefeller” or “Astor” with America, with American wealth and economic power. Their ancestors were among the 200,000 German emigrants who set out for America in the 18th century, hoping to make their fortune in the New World. Even before the historic date of October 6, 1683, certain Germans had come to the American Colonies individually, usually in the employ of English or Dutch trading companies, as Peter Minnewit (or “Minnuit”) from Wesel, who led an expedition to the Hudson River for the Dutch West India Company, acquired Manhattan from the Indians in 1626, and established New Amsterdam (which was later to become New York in 1664). Jacob Leisler (1635–1691) holds a place in early American history as a martyr to the cause of civil liberty: following the English revolution of 1688, the Frankfurt-born merchant was locally chosen to replace the colonial governor of New York in 1689. In 1691, his opponents conspired to have him arrested, falsely convicted and executed on a charge of high treason. But he was posthumously rehabilitated by Parliament, for although he fought for more independence for the colony, he had still remained loyal to the Crown.

Early German immigrants settled in New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, but around the turn of the 18th century Pennsylvania was the most popular region, particularly for the many followers of separatist sects who had been persecuted because of their religious convictions by the princes who ruled the small German states. In 1708, the Lutheran pastor Joshua Kochertal went to London with 61 young Palatines; the Protestant Queen Anne paid for their transfer to the colony of New York. News of their successful move and amicable reception in the colonies traveled from mouth to mouth. One year later, 13,000 German emigrants reached England in hopes of receiving free passage overseas. The stampede-like exodus began in the Palatinate, but soon included swarms from Württemberg, Baden, Alsace and Franconia. It was not long before they were followed by more from Silesia, Hesse, Braunschweig, Westphalia, Salzburg and Saxony. Members of persecuted groups usually remained together after the ocean crossing, establishing settlements patterned after Germantown, self-governing and maintaining the language and customs of their homeland.

This sticking together in groups helped to preserve their character and traditions, but was a source of apprehension among the English colonists. Benjamin Franklin, in a famous appeal, urged Parliament to limit the immigration of these “Palatine Boors”, lest the Anglo-Saxons “be not able to preserve our language, and even our government will become precarious”. On his first encounter with German immigrants, young George Washington found them “as ignorant a Set of People as the Indians they would never speak English but when spoken to they speak Dutch”. (sic) This type of negative impression was possibly reinforced by the fact that a German-language press was established very early in Germantown, where the first German newspaper in America appeared in 1739, and soon spread extensively. The Palatine emigrant Christopher Saur (1639–



Peter Minnewit (also known as Minuit) from Wesel on the Rhine making his legendary bargain with the Algonquin Indians, in which he purchased Manhattan Island on behalf of the Dutch West India Company for beads and fabrics worth a mere 60 guilders.

Der
 Hoch-Deutsch
Pennsylvanische
Geschicht-Schreiber,
 Oder:
Sammlung
 Wichtigster Nachrichten, aus dem Natur- und Kirchen-Reich.
 Erstes Stück August 20 / 1779.

Ebenfalls Leset
 Unter andern Abgöttern; denen die
 Gotte und subtile Wort der so ge-
 nannten Schriften dienet, ist nicht
 der Ehemahl der Boemisch-Lutheri-
 schen und Boemische geme oft was neues
 zu schauen, zu hören und zu wissen,
 auch zu sagen. Diesen Lehren ist eben
 gleich nun ein Opfer zu bringen mit Aus-
 gebung dieser Sammlungen, ist man ganz
 nicht rollens; noch weniger sich selbst damit
 auszubringen, oder Künm und Dingen zu
 suchen, sondern weil man ermahnen ver-
 sprechen, die nützlichste und wichtigste Be-
 schichte u. Begebenheiten bekannt zu machen,
 und auch mit demütigen Bescheidenheit,
 wenn sie den Menschen zu Nutzen und Ge-
 nütze kommen, stets tiefer Eindruck und
 Nachdenken erregen, als Dinge die da
 täglich vorkommen; so wollte man denn
 hiermit einen Anfang machen, mit solchen
 Zeichen dieser Zeit so im besten und andern
 Welttheilen kürzlich und zuverlässig schreibe-

ben. In Hoffnung es werde nicht ohne eini-
 gen Nutzen, wenigst der Aufsehung und
 des Aufschauens bey einigen, die es lesen
 können. Auch möchten wohl künftigher
 einige Anmerkungen und der Zeit dienliche
 Gegenständlichen Gemüthern zum Nachsin-
 nen, oder auch wohl einige aufrichtige An-
 wort darauf zu geben, in dergleichen Samm-
 lung herausgegeben werden. Der Leset
 lebte wohl! und brauch es wie er will.
 Der vorzig Jahren hörte man, daß die
 Persier und der Türkische großen Krieg
 hatten; kaum hatte der Persier mit dem
 Türkischen Frieden, so hatten mit dem gro-
 ßen Krieg mit gesammten Russen, und der
 Russische Kaiser hatte kaum Stillstand
 mit dem König von Frankreich, so ging
 es samt Moskau gegen die Türken. An-
 fangs vielmalen die Russen vor den
 Türken; bald vermögten sich das Blatt
 um, und siegen die Türken, jedoch siegen
 sie noch beyweilts miteinander zu Siche-
 rheit auch der Kaiser mit dem Türkischen

Saur's "Pennsylvania Reporter, or: A Collection of Important Information from the Natural and Ecclesiastical Domains", printed in fraktur type, which was formerly customary in Germany. As this type was not available in the colonies, Saur had to import it from the Egenolff-Luther type foundry in Frankfurt on the Main.

1758) had opened a printshop in Germantown in 1738; among other German-language books, he printed the Bible in 1743; the first complete Bible ever to be published in America. Johann Peter Zenger (1697-1746) from the Palatinate became famous as one of the first protagonists of freedom of the press in America. His *New York Weekly Journal*, established in 1733, branded the colonial government as corrupt; he was thrown in jail, but his court acquittal established for the press the right to criticize government. The printed media played a part in maintaining a certain cultural standard in the German communities, based on a well developed educational system, fostered mainly by religious groups such as the Lutherans and Moravians. The Mennonite schoolteacher Christopher Dock published his *Schulordnung*, the first American pedagogical work, in 1750. Herrnhut sectarians, better known as Moravians, first arrived in Georgia for the avowed purpose of converting Indians, but later moved to Pennsylvania, where they engaged in cultural activities of great significance and impact. German-born Conrad Weiser (1698-1760) became familiar with Indian languages, and with his general diplomatic ability became known as a skillful negotiator in Indian affairs for the governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia. There was a high degree of literacy and expert craftsmanship among the thousands of German immigrants, a factor which quickly made the German-speaking communities important centers of industry and trade. German artisans were especially fond of beautifying the useful things of everyday life, from tools and furniture to house façades. Carved and decorated products of folk art are today still considered typical of German-American tradition.

However, the 200,000 German immigrants who had settled in America by the outbreak of the Revolutionary War – farmers, tradesmen, craftsmen, clergymen and teachers – did not remain isolated in their communities, but became integrated in the multiplex elements of the population of their new homeland. This was demonstrated by their vigorous participation in the struggle for independence, undoubtedly making Franklin and Washington revise their opinions of these “boors”.



Cast-iron stove plate produced in the iron works of Heinrich Wilhelm Stiegel, who was born in Cologne in 1729 and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1750.

Serving Freedom

By the time the Revolutionary War began, after the "Boston Tea Party" of 1773 and the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, Germans in the Colonies were of such diverse interests and lived in such differing areas that no common attitude could be expected. Pacifist Mennonites and Dunkers supported Pennsylvania's Quaker policies, while western German settlers demanded vigorous military measures against Indians and French. Virginia Valley settlers complained about the English church tax while some of their affluent countrymen sat on Anglican vestries. However, when the War of Independence broke out, when liberty, justice and equality were at issue, they rallied with fervor in support of the American revolt with very few exceptions. The vestries of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches of Philadelphia issued a call to arms to their fellow Germans in New York and North Carolina. Peter Muhlenberg (1746-1807), a grandson of Conrad Weiser, formed and commanded a German Regiment of Virginia volunteers during the early southern campaign against the English Redcoats. Later, he was promoted to major general for meritorious service at the siege of Yorktown, and after the war he became lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania, where he pleaded for more humane immigration laws. Major General Nicholas Herkimer personally raised 800 men into four battalions; he died a heroic death in battle at Oriskany Creek while trying to get reinforcements through to the Palatine forces in Fort Stanwix, to which the British had laid siege. After the subsequent British surrender at Saratoga, Washington agreed that "it was Herkimer who first reversed the gloomy scene". The former Prussian officer Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben wholeheartedly espoused the American ideals of liberty and independence. He landed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in December 1777, at America's lowest point of the war, when Washington's battered citizens' army was starving and freezing at Valley Forge. It was no wonder that morale was low and the outlook dim. The men had no military experience, and had only signed up for six to nine months of service, which resulted in massive fluctuation. Washington was quick to recognize Steuben's organizational and disciplinary abilities. Upon Washington's proposal, Congress appointed von Steuben inspector general of the entire army. In only a few months Steuben managed to turn the troops into a disciplined and effective fighting force. The Revolutionary War also brought forth a celebrated German heroine: Maria Ludwig Hays McCauley, known as Molly Pitcher because she carried pitchers of water to her husband and other soldiers on the front line. She reportedly took over her husband's cannon when he was prostrated by the heat. Less spectacular but extremely important were the services performed by German-American civilians in the fight for freedom. Many who refused to take up arms for religious reasons provided goods and labor, established hospitals, or voluntarily paid double the amount of taxes due throughout the war. Christopher Ludwig was the famous chief baker of the Continental Army who, following the bloody battle of Yorktown, provided the victors and vanquished



George Washington and von Steuben inspecting the squalid conditions at Valley Forge.

Title page of the famous "Blue Book" which first appeared in 1779.

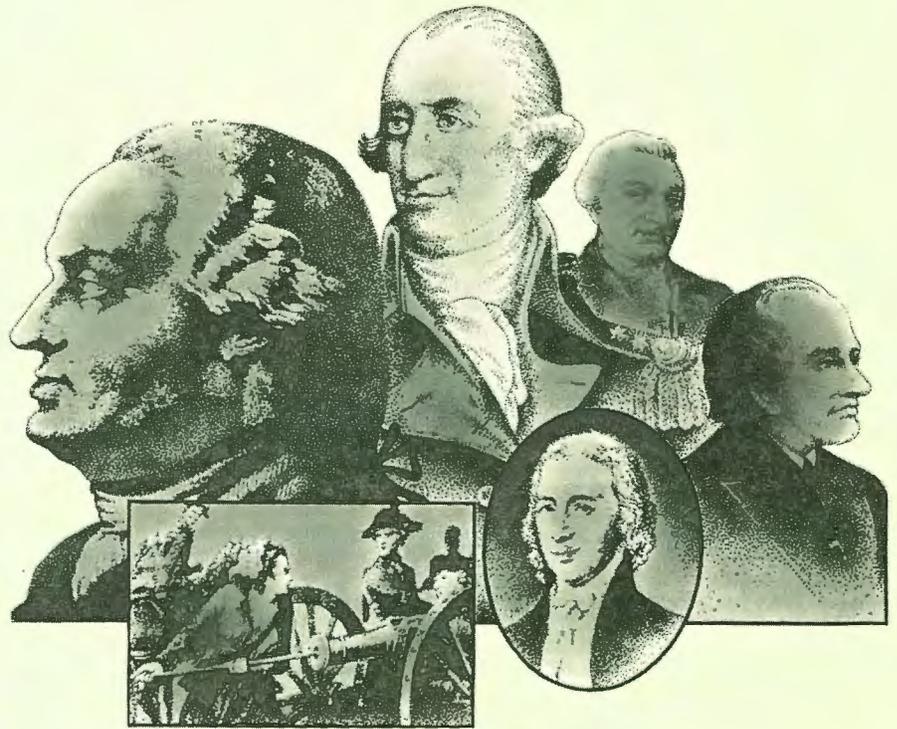
REGULATIONS
FOR THE
ORDER AND DISCIPLINE
OF THE
TROOPS OF THE UNITED STATES,
BY BARON DE STUBEN,
TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED THE
LAWS AND REGULATIONS
FOR
GOVERNING AND DISCIPLINING
THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES,
AND THE
LAWS FOR FORMING AND REGULATING
THE
MILITIA OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE HON. GENERAL-COURT
OF THE STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

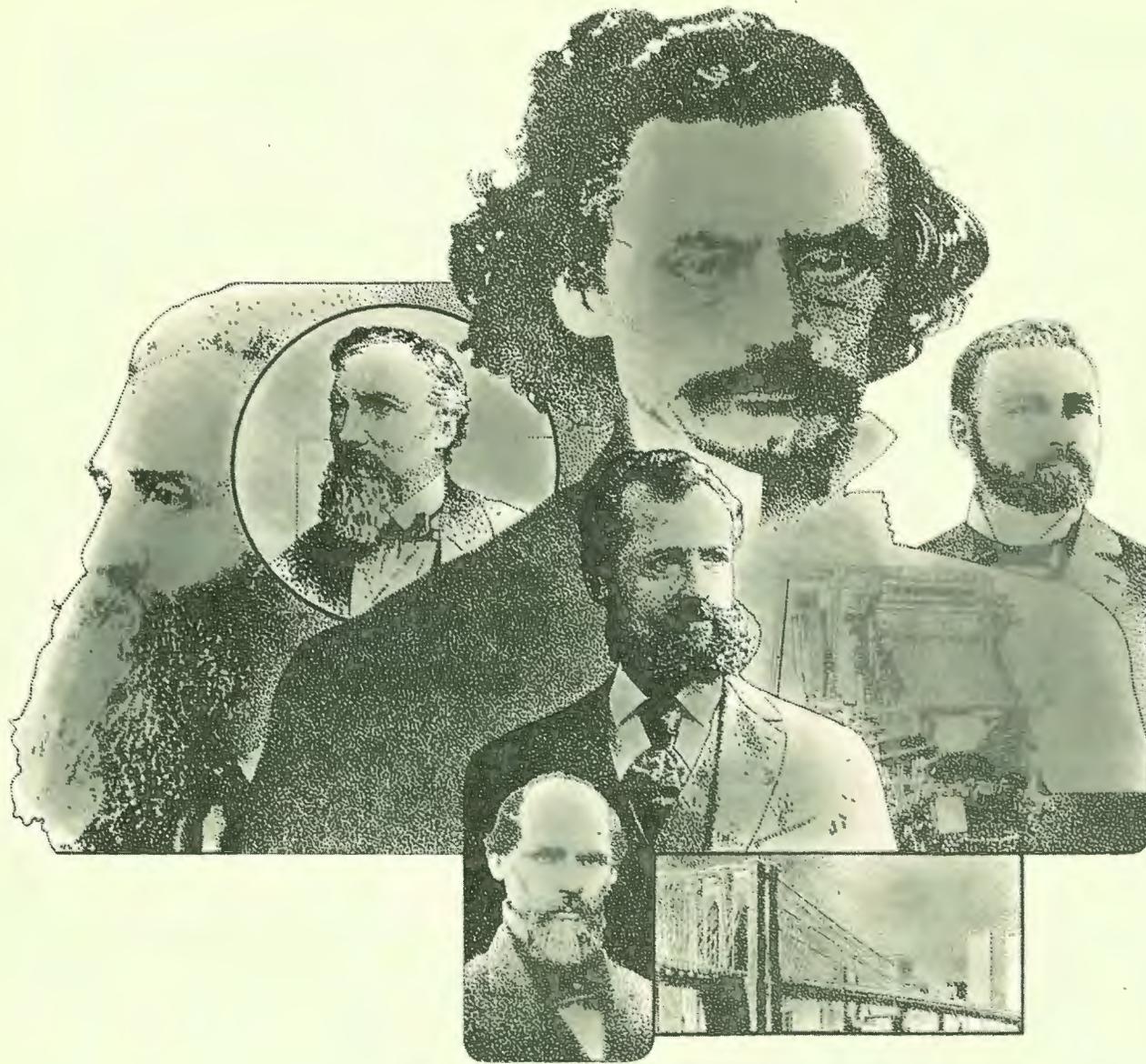
PORTSMOUTH:
PRINTED BY J. MELCHER, PRINTER TO THE STATE OF

alike with the six thousand pounds of bread which he managed to get baked in a single day. His friendship with George Washington lasted long after the latter became President of the young Republic.

There were Germans fighting on the side of the British as well: 30,000 Hessian mercenaries hired by the King of England to support his decimated army. A number of them defected to the American side, and some 6,000 stayed behind when their regiments were repatriated, becoming a part of American democracy in no way different from the local Germans.



When the United States became independent in 1776, between 70,000 and 100,000 German immigrants had already taken up residence in the colonies. Among the many German-Americans who participated in the struggle for independence were (clockwise from top): Johann Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg (1746–1807), Lutheran clergyman who led a regiment of German volunteers and later became Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania; Johann de Kalb (1721–1780) from Hüttendorf in Bavaria, who came to America with Lafayette and was killed in the battle of Camden; Nicholas Herkimer (1728–1777), who fell at the battle of Oriskany Creek, becoming one of the first heroes of the Revolutionary War; David Rittenhouse (1732–1796), astronomer and inventor, constructor of the first planetarium in America, and the first director of the young nation's Federal Mint; Maria Ludwig-Hayes (1754–1832), who became a legendary figure in American folklore under the nickname "Molly Pitcher"; and Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben (1730–1794), Inspector General and reorganizer of the Continental Army.



In the nineteenth century, over five million Germans found a new home in the United States. Among them were (clockwise from top): Carl Schurz (1829–1906), German revolutionary in 1848 who fled to the United States, where he later became Senator from Missouri and then Secretary of the Interior under President Hayes; John Peter Altgeld (1847–1902), Democratic Governor of Illinois; Ottmar Mergen-

thaler (1854–1899), inventor of the Linotype machine; John Augustus Roebling (1806–1869), who, together with his son Washington Augustus, constructed the Brooklyn Bridge; Leopold Damrosch (1832–1885), concert and opera conductor; Friedrich Hecker (1811–1881), also a “Forty-Eighter” who fled Germany and later was a general of the Union troops during the Civil War.

Fascinated by the Idea of America



Together with Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, Carl Schurz adorns the face of a medal minted to commemorate the 1983 tercentenary of German immigration to North America.

Most German immigrants entered through New York harbor. Here, a drawing of Manhattan from "Illustrierte Welt", 1883, at the apex of the immigration wave. The round building, lower left, is the processing station Castle Garden. At right is the newly opened Brooklyn Bridge.



Up to mid-19th century it was mainly craftsmen and small farmers from southern or southwestern German states who crossed the ocean to seek their fortune. Entire village communities in Bavaria or Württemberg sold all their goods and chattels and set out for America, taking pastor and schoolmaster with them. Their basic motives were of economic nature, yet religion continued to play a role. George Rapp, a weaver of mystic bent from Württemberg, brought a flock of his followers to American shores in 1804 and founded the successful community of Harmony in Pennsylvania. The first political refugees landed in the United States in the wake of the Restoration following the Napoleonic Wars. Liberal young professors, enflamed by the Enlightenment's ideals of liberty, equality and justice, had lost the political struggle in their native land. Charles Follen, Carl Beck and Franz Lieber were among them. Follen taught law, literature, philosophy and German at Harvard and introduced Friedrich Jahn's idealistic system of German gymnastics to America. Francis Lieber (1800-1872) produced the first edition of the *Encyclopedia Americana* based on the German Brockhaus *Conversations-Lexikon*, and later wrote the first systematic political theory of practical American democracy, *On Civic Liberty and Self-government* (1853). The influence which the many German refugee scholars had on American intellectual life is undisputed. However not all of them sought to pursue academic careers: the legendary "Latin farmers" (so-called because of their ability to read that language) turned their back on their former lives and set out west to settle in Missouri. Every now and then efforts were made by immigrant Germans to found a "New Germany" on the American continent, but in vain. The hopes of the *Adelsverein* under Prince Carl von Solms-Braunfels (1812-1875) to found a German-ruled state in Texas were dashed upon annexation in 1845, but the enterprise's settlers stayed on to found the towns of New Braunfels and Fredericksburg.

Most of the German immigrants, however, wished to become integrated in their new homeland as quickly as possible. In New York the authorities established Fort Castle Garden (later replaced by Ellis Island) as an immigration center where new arrivals could be processed and could receive information on regions advantageous for settlement and employment. Around the middle of the 19th century great masses of immigrants headed west: 21,000 Germans settled in southern Texas, 38,000 in Wisconsin; others caught the fever of the gold rush and set out all the way to California, where the first gold had been found in 1848 on the property of German-born J. Sutter. Following the Civil War, the number of immigrants from all over Europe increased by leaps and bounds: from 1880 on, the number arriving from Germany alone was over 100,000 per year. As American industry began to expand and the amount of available fertile land began to diminish, many thousands remained in large cities as factory workers, thus contributing to economic expansion. Around 1900 New York had a larger German-speaking population than Munich, Chicago more than Frankfurt.

Their indefatigable industry was proverbial and their expertise was acknowledged, whether as craftsmen, teachers, scholars, tradesmen, farmers or technicians. Yet they were often viewed with suspicion in Puritan Anglo-Saxon circles. On that point, President John F. Kennedy made an interesting cultural observation: "To the influence of the German immigrants in particular - although all minority groups contributed - we owe the mellowing of the austere Puritan imprint in our daily lives. The Puritans observed the Sabbath as a day of silence and solemnity. The Germans clung to their concept of the 'continental Sunday' as a day not only of churchgoing, but also of relaxation, of picnics, of visiting, of quiet drinking in beer gardens while listening to the music of a band". "Gemütlichkeit" and "sauerkraut" were not the only German words to enrich the American vocabulary in the 19th century. And before long even puritanical Americans were taking over customs once held in contempt, such as celebrating Christmas in a merry way with exchange of gifts between relatives and friends. The now world-famous, fat, jolly, bearded Santa Claus figure was originally the creation of the Palatine-born political caricaturist Thomas Nast (1840-1902).

Civic and social organizations ("Vereine") played an important cultural role in German-American life. Joining these groups, athletic clubs, hunting associations or male choruses, provided an opportunity to get together and have a good time while carrying on age-old traditions of the old fatherland. Particularly the musical institutions started by Germans caught on and spread all across the country. Leopold Damrosch (1832-1885), born in Posen, founded the New York Oratorio and Symphony Societies; he and his sons Frank and Walter profoundly influenced the development of musical life in America as composers, conductors and educators. Two famous German-American 19th-century landscape painters were Emanuel Gottlob Leutze and Albert Bierstadt, both of whom were commissioned to paint works for the Capitol in Washington. They were members of the Düsseldorf School which attracted so many American artists between 1840 and 1860. At that time German universities also had many American students who later became prominent in American intellectual life, such as the historian George Bancroft and the philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson.

A second wave of political refugees to the United States followed the crushing of the 1848 revolution in Germany. Friedrich Hecker, professor of law in Munich and leader of the revolutionaries in Baden, was greeted by a welcoming crowd of 20,000 upon his arrival in New York. Many of the exiles were members of the educated classes which had long embraced the American ideals of civil rights and liberty, and some of them were soon to play a significant part in American politics, as Carl Schurz; in the army, as Franz Sigel; or in journalism and education. When the Civil War broke out, many of the "Forty-Eighters" heeded the call to arms, putting to use their military experience in the revolution as they led German contingents on American battlefields - not only on the side of the North. Sigel and Hecker became famous generals; Carl Schurz was an outstanding political figure, a friend of Lincoln, and as Secretary of the Interior under President Hayes, a proponent of civil service reform. Members of German-American Turner and rifle clubs were among the first to take up arms when hostilities commenced. About 177,000 German-born men were on the rolls of the



Nast derived his "Santa Claus" from "Pelznikel", the St. Nicholas of Palatinate folklore, and for thirty years it appeared on the title page of every Christmas edition of "Harper's Weekly".

"Friedr. Hecker's Departure from Strasbourg on his Way to America": a popular print (from the Friedrich Gustav May Publishing House), portraying the almost cultic reverence that was showered on Hecker by sympathizers of the Revolution of '48.





The famous painting of Washington crossing the Delaware on Christmas Eve of 1776 prior to the battle of Trenton was painted by Emanuel Leutze, born in Gmünd in Württemberg. The idealistic portrayal of the General and his more important subordinates standing in the small boat would indicate that the artist was fairly unfamiliar with the elements of seamanship. For years, American schoolchildren have irreverently subtitled the painting "General, sit down, you're rocking the boat." (Metropolitan Museum, New York).

Union Army; some served out of sheer patriotism, some to gain acceptance from their fellow Americans, and others might have found the enlistment bonuses irresistible, especially the poor among recent immigrants.

There are German-American names connected to America's rise to economic power following the Civil War in almost all fields, from finance, industry, trade and the press to science, technology and the labor union movement. Guggenheim, Steinway, Levi Strauss, Heinz and Leob, to name only a few, contributed to America becoming independent of continental imports around the turn of the century and industrially surpassing Europe. Ottmar Mergenthaler's invention of the linotype revolutionized the technique of printing newspapers. Johann August Roebling, born in Thuringia, invented the modern suspension bridge and together with his son Washington Roebling, constructed the spectacular Brooklyn Bridge over New York's East River. Many of the "Forty-Eighters" participated in the early labor movement, such as Wilhelm Weitling, who founded the New York *Arbeiterbund*. One tragic chapter of labor history concerned the Haymarket riots in Chicago in 1886, as a result of which three German-Americans were hanged and three others sentenced to life imprisonment. In 1893, the liberal democrat German-born Governor Johann Peter Altgeld pardoned the three survivors and branded the trial unjust, a courageous but unpopular action which put an end to his career in Illinois politics.

Around the turn of the century, mass immigration reached a high point, but ceased abruptly with the start of World War I.



An unidentified girl at the reception center for immigrants on Ellis Island; picture taken in 1905 by the master photographer and trained sociologist Lewis H. Hine.



Among the Americans whose emigration from Germany in the twentieth century was the consequence of Nazi persecution were (clockwise from top): the "pope of physics" Albert Einstein (1879–1955); the conductor Bruno Walter (1876–1962); the social philosopher Hannah Arendt (1906–1975); and the political scientist and politician

Henry Kissinger (b. 1923). Space travel pioneer Wernher von Braun (1912–1977) (top left) was one of the German scientists who entered the United States and became naturalized citizens in the aftermath of World War II.

America, Haven of Refuge



"Quaker meals" being distributed in a Munich school. The American Relief Administration, organized by Herbert Hoover before he became President, as well as private organizations such as the Quakers offered aid to the needy German populace in the aftermath of World War I.

It's off to Hollywood. Marlene bidding farewell at the Lehrte train station in Berlin on April 1, 1930.



As a rule, second generation Americans were already so assimilated that only their names were an indication of their German ancestry. When the first World War began, the Anglo-Saxon majority stopped favoring the policy of integration, for most German-Americans (now insultingly called "hyphenated Americans") advocated American neutrality in the war. Yet when the United States entered the war in 1917, they fought for America just as well as other patriotic citizens. After the war, American relief organizations provided the German civilian population well into the 1920s with food, clothing and medicine. Meals supplied to German schools by the Quakers made the term "to quaker" a synonym for "to eat".

The great Depression – fifteen million Americans were victims of unemployment in 1932 – led to drastic immigration restrictions, which however were modified in 1934 by order of President Roosevelt with respect to refugees fleeing from Hitler's Nazi Germany. The victims of political and racial persecution included scientists, artists, musicians, writers, philosophers, doctors, architects and actors, particularly those who were Jewish. A million Germans left their country; 200,000 of them entered the United States, the intellectual elite from Thomas Mann to Albert Einstein among them. In 1938, the columnist Dorothy Tompson already could write, "Practically everyone whom the world considers to be representative of German culture before 1933, is now a refugee". They enriched many aspects of American culture, technology and politics. After Hitler declared war on the United States in 1941, they joined the effort to free Germany of the yoke of National Socialism, and later took part in establishing the foundations of postwar German-American friendship. Only few of them actually returned to live in Germany after the war; most of them had established themselves in the United States, where they stayed on to continue their work. The 1944 edition of *American Men of Science* listed 106 refugees of German birth who had already become prominent in American scientific endeavor – among them physicists, mathematicians, medical researchers, botanists, zoologists, chemists, biologists, geneticists, meteorologists and students of electrical engineering. A good dozen of them were (or were to become) Nobel prize-winners. No name among them is better known than Albert Einstein, the "pope of physics", but they are all representative of Germany's loss and decline in the natural sciences and America's rise to scientific pre-eminence. Contributions of the immigrants to the natural sciences and technology were paralleled in the fields of the social sciences and the creative arts.

The Frankfurt School for Social Research moved to New York with its entire staff, including Max Horkheimer, Theodor Adorno, and Herbert Marcuse, where interdisciplinary work continued at Columbia University with men like the psychologist Max Wertheimer and the theater director Erwin Piscator. Ernst Lubitsch, Billy Wilder, Douglas Sirk and Marlene Dietrich were among those who continued their film careers in Hollywood. The influence of

Walter Gropius and Mies van der Rohe on American architecture is still felt today. Psychoanalysis, associated with names like Erik H. Erikson and Erich Fromm, came into its own in America. Musical life in the United States profited by the presence of conductors and composers such as Bruno Walter, Otto Klemperer, Arnold Schönberg, and Kurt Weill.

In May 1945, the team of German rocket scientists from Peenemünde and their director, Wernher von Braun, were interned by the Americans and later flown to the United States, where they became a significant part of the American space program.

Those groups of immigrants of German ancestry must not go unmentioned who found a new homeland in America after having been expelled from Romania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and other European countries in the disorder of the early postwar period. For the most part, their forefathers had settled in those countries over two and a half centuries earlier and were respected and thriving citizens of those regions.

When President Truman declared, after the war, that the United States had been fighting not against Germany but against Hitler, these words smoothed the way for a new beginning of cooperation between the two nations. Reconstruction aid provided by the Marshall Plan had its counterpart in the humanitarian aid of the over five million CARE packages financed by American citizens, which supplied the German population with much-needed food and clothing. Mention must be made of the Berlin Airlift, during which Allied freight planes flew 275,000 missions in order to break the Soviet blockade of the city and preserve the independence of West Berlin.

Today, as partners in the NATO alliance, closer relations exist between the Federal Republic of Germany and North America than at any time in the past three hundred years of history. Industry and trade have reached a new peak of internationalism, and experts feel that the economic interweavings of the multinational corporations portend a long-term reduction in the nationalistic industrial competitive type of mentality. The present lively international exchange of students, teachers, and scientists is a further factor in deepening mutual understanding between Germans and Americans, as is tourism as well in this jet age with transcontinental flights taking only hours. Millions of American and German television viewers were simultaneously able to watch the American astronauts' landing on the moon, and more recently, the blast-off and landing of the first space-shuttle. And we must not underestimate the extent to which the cultural exchange programs which flourish between the two countries today help dispel prejudices and motivate mutual understanding.

If you are interested in reading a more complete account of the fascinating history of immigration and German-American relations, we recommend the recently published volume *Three Hundred Years of German Immigrants in North America* (described on page 48 of this booklet).



A view inside the control center during take off. Kurt Debus, also formerly from Peenemünde and long-time director of the Space Center at Cape Canaveral, together with Hans Gruene, Wernher von Braun and Eberhard Rees (from left to right).

"All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin, and, therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words: 'Ich bin ein Berliner'": President John F. Kennedy addressing the people of Berlin on June 26th, 1963.



The "European Recovery Program" (ERP), known for short as the "Marshall Plan" after its initiator, Secretary of State George C. Marshall, was a landmark in the establishment of postwar German-American relations, as was likewise the Berlin Airlift, organized by General Lucius D. Clay during the Berlin blockade of 1948/49. Two countries, formerly enemies, became political partners and enjoyed an era of halcyon amity lasting well into the 60s.



The personal initiative of American citizens led to the founding of the relief organization CARE in 1946 (Co-operative for American Remittances to Europe) which up until 1963 distributed donations valued at over 300 million Marks to the needy in West Germany and Berlin. The illustration shows Dr. Ernst Reuter, the Governing Mayor of Berlin from 1948 to 1953, presenting the one-millionth CARE package.



The signing of the German-American Fulbright Treaty by High Commissioner John J. McCloy and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in 1952.



The Erie Railroad's immigration ferry at Castle Garden in 1874. The middle western states became the principal settlement region for 19th-century German immigrants: as of 1820, Ohio, and as of 1840, Illinois and Wisconsin.



New Orleans, the major port of entry for immigrants in the U.S. South, as it looked in 1851, at a time when the city's population included around twelve thousand German immigrants.

Some Guidelines for Tracing Family Roots

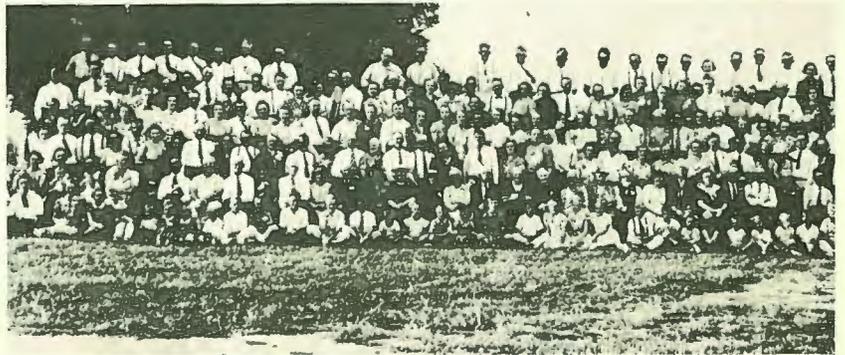
Many U.S. visitors to Germany are among the fifty-two million Americans whose ancestry – according to a 1982 survey – includes German roots. As opposed to first and second-generation Americans, for whom integration and Americanization was of primary interest, more recently third, fourth and later generations have shown an awakening and increasing ethnic consciousness and concern in tracing their family history back to its European origins.

As researching a genealogy can become an extremely involved enterprise, we wish to offer some guidelines for Americans who wish to look up records and documents and visit places associated with their forebears.

Several important steps must be taken at home before traveling abroad. It will be useful to write out a family tree diagram, working backwards from yourself and your immediate family. In order to establish the exact points of origin in Germany of your progenitors who migrated to the New World, it may be necessary to consult both personal and public documents. After writing down the information handed down by oral tradition in the family, it must be verified – and often corrected – by written records.

Vital statistical material is to be found in old family Bibles, which used to be handed down from father to son, and which were used to record important family dates such as births, baptisms, marriages, deaths and burials. Similar data can be found in diaries and old letters, on old photographs, on tombstones, and in military records. Even military souvenirs such as uniform buttons, medals, badges and patches, can point you to official lists which are worth checking. One should not even overlook worn baggage tags on old trunks, as they may tell the year the family moved from one city or county to another. Certificates of Naturalization often give the date of entry into the United States and sometimes the name of the vessel on which the immigrant arrived. The ports of arrival for most immigrants from Germany were Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and New Orleans.

Among the 21,028 German immigrants who came to the U.S. in 1839 were the shoemaker Ernst August Radue and his wife Henriette. They took up residence in the German settlement of Freistadt in Wisconsin, became well-to-do farmers, and were the common ancestors of the group which gathered together a century later to be photographed (lower right).





Schiffs-Accord.

Nro.

Joseph Stöck in Kreuznach,

im Königreich Preußen concessionirter Unternehmer, verpflichtet sich irtundlich dieses Vertrages, gemäß Vollmacht und durch Vermittlung von

Karl Joh. Klingenberg,

Schiffswaechter in Bremen,

- 1. Franz Kolb 48 Jahre *Kreisheim* *Coblenz*
- 2. Christiane Kolb 40
- 3. Theresen Kolb 18
- 4. Anna Kolb 16
- 5. Mathias Kolb 15
- 6. Christiane Kolb 10
- 7. Franz Jos. Kolb 7
- 8. Wilhelm Kolb 6

2 Part. II. 6 1/2

Erwachsene und Kinder über 10 Jahre 3 Kind von 1 bis 10 Jahre und Säugling unter 1 Jahr, zusammen 7 Personen, laut Uebereinkunft von *Coblenz* nach Bremen und von da auf dem in der Quittung zu benennenden Schiffe an dem in derselben zu bestimmenden Abfahrtsstage, unter nachstehenden Bedingungen, nach *Neu York* zu befördern.

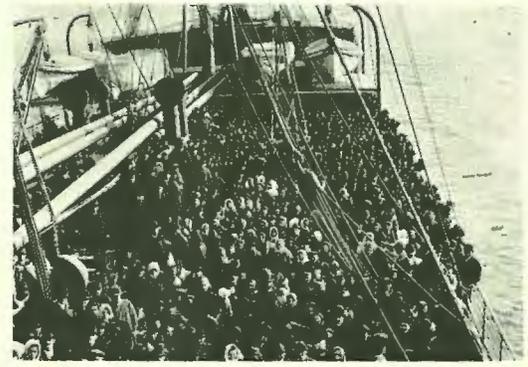
- §. 1. Die Passagiere erhalten zur Fahrt von oben genannten Orte die nöthigen Fahr-Geldern bis Bremen. Auf dieser Fahrt hat jeder Erwachsene freien Transport von zwei Centner und jedes Kind von 1 bis 12 Jahren von einem Centner Reisegepäck. Für Uebergewicht wird der tarifmäßige Preis von Rthl. 2. per Centner erhoben.
- §. 2. Die Kosten der Altkation an den Grängen und des Durchzugs des wirtlichen Reisegepäcks haben die Schiffe besuchter zu tragen. Die Nachtheile unrichtiger Angabe, oder einer Verheimlichung ihrer Effecten und Waaren fallen lediglich den Eigenthümern zur Last.
- §. 3. In den Stüben, in welchen übernachtet wird, müssen die Passagiere auf ihre eignen Kosten logieren; dagegen werden ihre Effecten, für sie kostenfrei, von einem Dampfsschiffe auf das andere sowie auf die Uferbahn und von Bremen nach Bremerhafen in das Reichsschiff gebracht.
- §. 4. Die Inhaber dieses Vertrages müssen spätestens 2 Tage vor der bestimmten Abfahrt in Bremen ein treffen. Verspätungen, sowie unrichtige Angaben des Alters der Kinder machen der Ansprache im §. 9. verlustig; letztere verpflichten noch insbesondere zur Nachzahlung des ganzen Tarifpreises.
- §. 5. Mit ansteckenden Krankheiten befallene Personen können nicht eingeschiffet werden; sie erhalten jedoch nach ihrer Genesung auf dem zuerst abfahrenden Schiffe ihre Beförderung, selbstredend bis dahin ohne Antschädigung für ihren Aufenthalt.
- §. 6. Folgenden Personen ist die Landung in New-York-gesellschaft verboten:
 - 1) Geisteskranke, Gindugige, Blinde, Taube, Stumme;
 - 2) Gebrechliche, d. h. in kräftigstem Zustande sich Befindende;
 - 3) Frauen mit kleinen Kindern und Schwangere ohne Männer;
 - 4) Leute über 60 Jahre ohne arbeitsfähige Familien-Angehörige;
 und müssen daher von den Agenten und Conducteurs zurückgewiesen werden.
- §. 7. Die Schiffkost, welche die Passagiere von Tage der bedungenen Abfahrt an bis zur Landung im Aus-schiffungshafen kostenfrei zubereitet täglich erhalten, besteht in geputztem Ochsen- und Schweinefleisch, Erbsen, Bohnen, Grüge, Reis, Weiszfleisch, Sauerkraut, Kartoffeln, Pfirschen u. s. w., sowie Schiffbrot (Zwieback); ferner Morgens und Abends Caffee oder Thee, Brod und Butter, Trank-Pflaster; — Alles hinreichend und gut. Bei Bereitung der Speisen für die Passagiere haben stets Einige von denselben dem Schiffloche häusliche Hand zu leisten.

Contract to transport all eight members of the emigrant Kolb family from Coblenz to New York: from the year 1855

The Hoboken docking piers of the Bremen "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (left) and the Hamburg HAPAG companies (right) in New Jersey.



Emigrants were allowed to take anything they could carry. The result was weeks on the open sea, crammed between other passengers and their belongings.



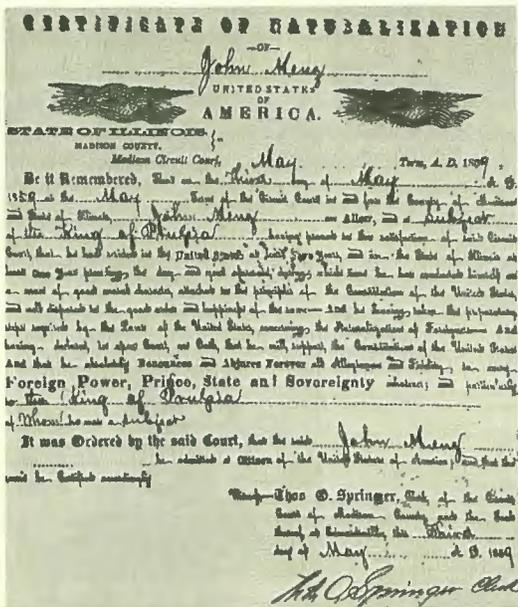
The era of mass immigration was nearing its end in 1906 when this ship docked at Ellis Island.

An ACT to naturalize the persons therein named, and to prevent the avoidance of Titles in certain Cases, by reason of Alienism. Passed the 28th of February, 1789.

WHEREAS Francois Adrian Vander Kemp, Reinira Engelbarta, Johanna Vander Kemp, his wife, and Jan Jacob Vander Kemp, and Cunira Engelbarta Vander Kemp, his two children; Erneste Guillaume, Barb. de Rottenbourg, Louise Henriette de Rottenbourg, Neé Williamos, his wife, Philip Auguste Hennequin de Rottenbourg, Elizabeth De Wint, the wife of John De Wint, junior, William Johnston, Adam Calderwood; George Ferguson, Duncan Ferguson, Peter Collin, Samuel Weston, George Lewis, Philip Dubey, Imbert Louis Dubey; Johannes Teitel, George Gilfert, Carlile Pollock; Thomas Maule, Richard Bullock, William Thomas, John Frost, William Rhodes, Thomas Brown; Christopher Lange, Maurice Collins, Patrick Collins, Bernard Kelly, William Buckle, John Johnston; William Johnston, John Gamble, James Parker, Thomas Frazer, John Connelly, John Egnew; Thomas Armstrong, Andrew Bathford, James Pearson, Spencer Philpot, Andrew Brown, Robert Smith, Charles Wilkes, Thomas Ellison, William Elanfon, Samuel Campbell; Samuel Hill; Peter Mac Vean, George Walker, John Baptist Oliver, John Speyer; Philip Mark, Charles Borman, James Cockcroft, Thomas Alton, John M'Millan; Hugh Cameron; Joseph Seavright; James Cooper, Archibald M'Lean, Terence O. Donnell, Michael Begley, John Andrew, William M'Lymont, Walter M'Intosh, George Brown, William Cumming, Ketheth Chieftain; Fandly M'Donald, Alexander M'Donald, John Cheffan, Archibald Frazer, Alexander M'Donald; Joseph Newlands, James Eafon, Charles M'Glashan, Alexander M'Glashan, Thomas Armstrong, John Dewaier, John Morison, Charles Orangebay; James Eddie, John M'Gellevray, Tobias Hoffman, George Speth, William Coombey, Johan Christopher Ehninger, Dennis Sinnott, Bartholomew Barnewall; John Baptiste Deloefre, Marian Le Bron, Auguste Berthoud, Jean Bond, James Malide, Conrad Bernhard Ghan, Robert White, Albrecht Behrens, Joseph Maud, Samuel Kerr, John Smith; Gilchrist Dickenson, John Becker, Duncan M'Vean, Isaac Ximons, Robert Stewart, James Wilson, Peter M'Vean, John M'Naughton, Duncan M'Martin, James Clear, Peter Fisher; Peter M'Kinley, James Christie, John Taylor, James Morison, Robert Robertson, Peter Robertson, Daniel M'Intyre, Duncan M'Farland; John M'Intyre; John M'Beth, Joseph Newton, Peter Forbes; Daniel Stewart, Thomas Stewart; John Jacob Aftter, Alexander Wamley; Hippolite Penet, Nicholas Mead; John Rittion, Daniel M'Kennon; John Jacob Buth; Angus M'Naughtan, junior; Daniel M'Naughtan, John M'Naughtan, junior, Duncan M'Naughtan, Alexander Robertson, Moses Malloch, Patrick M'Lean, Donald M'Kercher, Finlay M'Callum, James Campbell, Neal M'Gregor, John

New York law gazette of Februaury 28, 1789, with entry of Johan Jacob Astor's naturalization (lower right).

Naturalization certificate of the former Prussian subject Johann (John) Menz, issued on 3 May 1859, after Menz had resided the required five years in the United States.



Public Documents

The name of the ship, the date of arrival, and the original family name of the immigrant can often be clues leading to ascertaining the place of origin, which may be recorded on various public documents. The most important sources of data on immigration are now on file in the *National Archives*, Washington, D.C. 20408. The National Archives and Records Service also maintains eleven Regional Archives Branches in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Fort Worth, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Seattle. Microfilm from the National Archives may also be borrowed through local libraries. Your local public library can offer excellent help by providing books on how to search for your ancestors, and many public libraries in the large cities themselves house extensive genealogical collections.

Passenger Manifests. Beginning in 1820 each master bringing in a vessel to the chief ports in the United States was required on oath to divulge the names of his passengers, their sex, age, occupation, country of nativity and destination. This manifest was kept at the port of entry for many years, but a few years ago these manifests were deposited in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Most of them have been microfilmed and those for New York, Boston, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Baltimore are available in the National Archives. It is also possible to have individual manifests copied at a fixed fee. When writing for information, be sure to include the name of the vessel on which the immigrant came, the port of entry, the approximate date of arrival and the name of the passenger.

Census Records. The Federal Census for the years 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 are available on microfilm. It is possible to consult them in the National Archives or have parts of them copied at a fixed price. The 1850 Census was the first Federal Census to give the birthplace of the persons enumerated. The 1880 Census also lists the nationality of the father and mother of the person enumerated. These lists are an excellent source if one knows the residence of the person sought.

U.S. Naturalization Records. Registers listing foreigners who either took out intentions of becoming U.S. citizens or who finally received their naturalization papers are not to be found in a central depository. They are scattered throughout the country in the courts - municipal district and federal. They often give valuable information about the individual's birthplace, date of arrival in the United States, and sometimes the name of the vessel on which he arrived. The naturalization records for the New England states are now available in the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

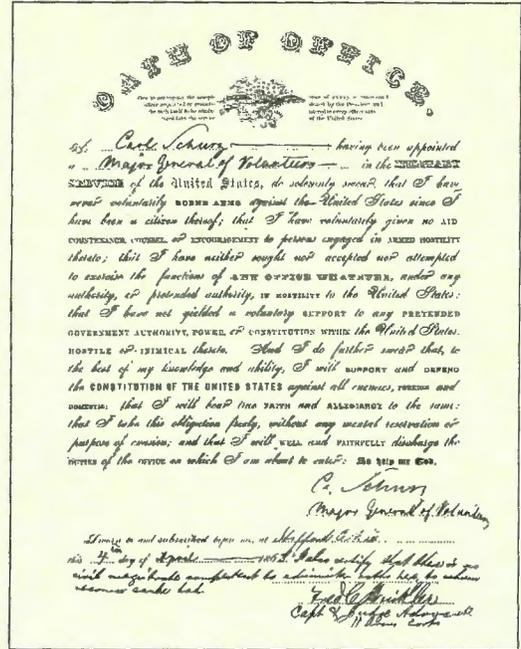
Vital Statistics. While the registration of births, marriages and deaths shows a great unevenness throughout the country – some communities having waited until the beginning of the present century before recording vital statistics – there are a number of communities which have records going back to the 19th century. Death certificates can be very important since they often give birth date and birthplace as well as next of kin. These records are to be found in local city halls or county courthouses. In some states the records have been centralized in the state capital.

Military Records. The National Archives in Washington, D.C. has an excellent collection of military records going back to the Revolutionary War. For determining the country of origin, however, one cannot get much information prior to the Civil War. Beginning with this conflict, the records are more specific as to date of birth and often place of birth. The pension records, also housed in the National Archives, are of course also an excellent source.

Land Deeds. With the opening up of the western lands through the establishment of the Homestead Act in 1862, it became possible for immigrants to purchase land inexpensively from the Federal Government. The records of these transactions may sometimes help in determining the early years of the immigrant's life. It is necessary, however, to have a complete description of the land. The Land Record Office in the National Archives has many records which can be helpful. Otherwise it is best to go to the Registrar of Deeds in the local county courthouse.

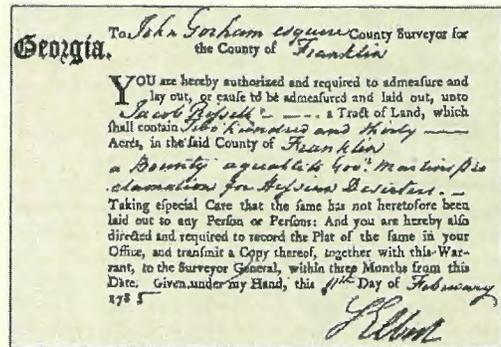
Church Books. Many Lutheran Churches, as well as other immigrant congregations in such denominations as the Evangelical, Methodist, Baptist, and a few Protestant Episcopal Churches, kept fairly good membership records. It is quite often possible to obtain the vital statistics of parishioners from their church books.

City Directories. Directories published by cities and towns throughout the United States can be of great help in locating missing relatives. General collections of U.S. city directories and telephone books are to be found in the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. Each town and city library, however, usually maintains a fairly complete set of the directories of its own community.



Oath of office signed by the emigrant 48er Carl Schurz on his appointment to the rank of major general in the Union Army on 4 April 1863.

A rare document: a land bequest made by the American patriots to reward a Hessian defector who fought alongside in the Revolutionary War. A total of 6000 Hessian mercenaries chose to join the cause of the American Revolution and remain in the new U.S.A.



Germany's History Makes Genealogical Research Fascinating

Before we append a list of German state and town-archives to facilitate further research after your arrival in Europe, we should include an explanation of how the archives evolved – a process integrally bound with the political, religious and sociological history of Germany.

Until 1803, the Holy Roman Empire (originally founded by Charlemagne in the year 800, and re-formed by Emperor Otto the Great in 962) comprised about 300 semi-independent principalities, some of remarkable size, some just petty territories; about one third were ecclesiastic territories. The Emperor, who ruled directly over Bohemia, Austria and the so-called Austrian Netherlands (now Belgium) and “Anterior Austria” (Southern Baden, the Black Forest), was nominal overlord of all these territories. There was a permanent diet with representatives of all these states in Regensburg. Seven (later, nine) electors, three of them ecclesiastic princes, had the right to elect the emperor, in reality a confirmation of the hereditary position of the House of Habsburg since 1440. The electors were a) the elector of Saxony, residing in Dresden, who was also king of Poland from 1697 to 1763; b) the elector of Brandenburg, who was also king of Prussia since 1701; c) the elector of the Palatinate; d) the emperor himself in his capacity as king of Bohemia; e) the archbishop-elect of Mainz (Mayence), who also held the title of “chancellor of Germany”; f) the archbishop-elect of Trier (Trèves); g) the archbishop-elect of Cologne; h) the elector (earlier, duke) of Bavaria since 1623 (as Bavaria inherited the Palatinate in 1777, the electoral positions of Bavaria and the Palatinate were united in that year); i) the elector (formerly, duke) of Hanover or Brunswick-Lüneburg since 1692. He also became king of England in 1714 under the British Protestant succession law of 1701.

These larger territories had, generally, a rather good administration and formed their own state archives in the 16th and 17th centuries. Many of the smaller principalities also had state archives. When the French occupied all territories west of the Rhine in the wars of the French Revolution, the more powerful princes demanded recompensation for their lost territories. This led to the decision of the Regensburg diet of 1803. All ecclesiastic territories were dissolved, the spiritual princes (archbishop-electors, prince-bishops, abbots and so on) had to abdicate and their territories were given to “temporal” princes, mainly to the dukes and landgraves of Württemberg and Hesse, the margrave of Baden, the elector of Bavaria. The duke of Württemberg, the margrave of Baden and the landgrave of Hesse-Kassel became electors. Two years later, in December of 1805, Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France since 1804, defeated the Austrian army at Austerlitz, Bavaria; Württemberg and Baden declared their independence, and Napoleon formed the Rhenish Confederation. The last Holy Roman Emperor, Francis II, who had already taken the title of “Emperor of Austria”, abdicated on 6 August 1806, and the old Empire came to its end.

Between 1803 and 1806, all Free Imperial Cities (some of which had encompassed rather large territories) except Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck and Frankfurt, were annexed by the greater neighboring states; this was also the case with about a hundred petty principalities. The deposed princes, called the “mediatized”, got bountiful recompense; often a good deal of their former little country became their private property. They remained owners of their castles and often of their state archives. A part of these archives came into the state archives between 1930 and 1940, and they suffered the same losses in the war as the greater state archives. But a

part of these archives is still in the castles of these princes, i.e., their descendants, and in East Germany these archives entered the state archives in Saxony in 1946 as the "great Schönburg archives".

In 1806 Bavaria, Württemberg and Saxony were raised to the status of kingdoms; Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt became grand-dukedoms. The defeat of Napoleon led to the formation of the German Confederation in 1815, a new union comprising 39 "surviving" German states. In the course of the time this number of states diminished. The princes of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and of Hohenzollern-Hechingen abdicated in 1849 in favor of their cousin, the king of Prussia. The House of Saxe-Gotha became extinct, as well as branches of the ducal family of Anhalt, so that three units became one. The House of Hesse-Homburg also died out. The Austro-Prussian War of 1866 led to the dissolution of the German Confederation; Austria ceased to be a part of Germany, Prussia annexed the kingdom of Hanover, the electorate of Hesse-Kassel, the dukedom of Nassau and the Free City of Frankfurt. When the German Empire was formed under Prussia's leadership in 1871, there remained 22 princely states and the three republics of Hamburg, Bremen and Lübeck. All these twenty-five ultimately surviving German states had their archives, and these archives survive. Prussia took over the archives of the states incorporated in 1866: the Hessian archives in Marburg, the Hanoverian archives in Hanover, the Nassavian archives in Wiesbaden, and the Frankfurt archives in Frankfurt.

German Civil Registers

As Germany was divided into so many semi-independent states (which continued to exist in imperial times after 1871 under their kings, grand-dukes, dukes and princes until 1918) it is not very easy to find all possible sources and archival notes.

Civil registration was introduced in the country on the left (western) side of the Rhine by the French in 1798, in the grand-duchy of Baden in 1810, in the Free City of Frankfurt in 1850, in the kingdom of Prussia on 1 October 1874, and in all countries of the former German Empire on 1 January 1876. Before, in each case the church registers are the primary source - they begin in countries as Saxony soon after 1550, in other parts of Germany not until the 17th or even 18th century.

The oldest civil registers in the country on the western side of the Rhine, which was incorporated into the Napoleonic French Empire for a few years until 1814, were accordingly written in the French language, but in 1814 French was replaced by the German language. The civil registers of the times prior to 1876 are often kept in the town hall, occasionally in the archives of the district. The modern civil registers since 1876 are always kept in the office of the civil registrar ("Standesamt"). A part of the church and civil registers of the areas which came under Soviet and Polish rule in 1945 are kept in West Berlin or in West Germany. Nearly all church and a part of the civil registers of former East Prussia are kept in the West Berlin State Archives in Berlin-Dahlem.

Church Registers

If the emigration took place before 1875 from some German country (except the country left of the Rhine, or Baden, Württemberg, Hesse and Frankfurt), primary sources are in all cases almost nothing but the church registers. These registers began some time between 1530 and 1750, and the reason of introduction was never genealogical interest but a purely ecclesiastical one: to have records of baptisms, marriages and burials of persons living within a certain parish. Therefore in many cases until about 1800 only the date of an infant's baptism is given, not the day of birth. It was left up to the individual minister whether or not to include the birth date - all-important was the baptism. Some burial registers gave long biographies; others gave only the day of the burial without further details. Catholic church registers were written in Latin until the early 19th century according to a prescription of the Council of Trent of 1563.

Early church registers in most Protestant communities are due to ordinances by the princes ruling the country. They begin therefore in countries with an advanced administrative system (as Saxony and parts of Thuringia or the old dukedom of Württemberg) in the middle of the 16th century; in other parts of Protestant Germany, about a century later. Considering these church registers, we must carefully observe the religious situation of a place. Sometimes a part of the population belonged to the Lutheran, another part to the Presbyterian (Calvinist) church. Naturally these religious communities had different church registers. In Prussia within its borders of 1817, in Nassau and in the Rhenish

part of the grand-dukedom of Hesse, the Lutherans and Calvinists were united in 1818, and since then only combined "Protestant" ("Evangelical") church registers exist, and not separate registers for the various denominations. Nearly all Protestant church registers were written in German; only the French, Dutch and Czech Protestants had - until the 19th century - church registers in their own language. In East Frisia and northern Schleswig, older church registers were occasionally written in the Frisian or Danish languages respectively.

Small denominations such as the Mennonites and the Moravian Brethren (called "Herrnhuter" in Germany) often had their own church registers. The registers of the oldest Moravian settlement in Germany, Herrnhut in Saxony, begin in 1739. This little town was founded in 1722, but the baptisms, marriages and deaths of the first 17 years were registered in the church registers of the nearby parish of Berthelsdorf until the church of Herrnhut was completed.

Most of the church registers in Germany are kept in the archives of the parish; occasionally - especially (as in Speyer) in the formerly French communities on the western side of the Rhine - some are still to be found in the local mayor's office, in compliance with a French decree of May 1798. Some are kept in certain special archives, as in Brühl near Cologne, or in Detmold.

Copies of extracts of church registers are available to the general public for a small fee. Sometimes military church registers and registers for court officials can also be located.

Other German Records and Archives

Primary sources of great importance are also the Burgher Rolls or the register of citizenship introduced by the larger towns, some starting as long ago as in the late Middle Ages. We have such books in Leipzig, for instance, beginning with the 16th century, and in most cases the birthplace of a new citizen is mentioned. New immigrants applying for citizenship in a larger town had to produce a birth or baptism certificate with the names and the profession of the parents, and if possible, the grandparents. Some towns, as for instance Löbau in Saxony, kept hundreds of such - sometimes centuries-old - birth certificates, and also some marriage certificates. In some cases such documents preserve valuable details whilst the original church registers were destroyed at a later date.

Very valuable are also the old registers of deeds, mortgages, and so on. Such registers are often older than the church registers and they can also replace church registers which were destroyed - for instance, all Dresden church registers (excepting those in the Neustadt section) were destroyed in the Seven Years' War in October 1760, when the Prussian King Frederick the Great attacked Dresden. In this case, the printed weekly announcements of births, marriages and burials as of 1634 replace the lost church registers.

Research on Jewish Genealogy in Germany

Some additional remarks must be made for emigrants of Jewish origin, as research here is often very difficult. Although there were Jews living in Germany since early medieval times, they held a singular position. Starting around 1400 they were not permitted to acquire citizenship in German towns and, under the influence of the Black Friars (Dominicans, or Friar Preachers), the heads of the Inquisition of the Catholic Church and responsible for the "purity of faith", the Jews were ultimately forced to live on certain streets or in a Ghetto; for example Frankfurt's "Jews' Lane" was built in 1462 at the instigation of the Friars. Outside of the cities, the Jews lived as "protected Jews" in the villages of the numerous German princes, and had to pay a "protection tax" every three years. They had no official family names until 1808, but were named after the father or paternal grandfather, or took the name of the house where they lived. As of 1808 they had to assume official family names; many took the name of the town their ancestors had come from, others translated their Jewish names or even invented names. Sometimes the next generation was baptized and changed the family name again. After the "emancipation" in the early 19th century, which gave Jews the full rights of a citizen, special civil registers were introduced for the Jews, which existed until general civil registration became law in Germany on 1 January 1876. The comparatively easiest situation exists in the countries on the west side of the Rhine. Here the French, as mentioned above, had introduced general civil registration in May 1798, and therefore, all Jews living in this area were registered starting in that year. In that region, family names were usually adopted with the beginning of registration. In the new kingdom of Württemberg (a dukedom until 1803, an electorate for the next three years, and a kingdom starting in 1806), Jewish family registers were introduced

around 1810, and enlarged in 1828. These registers were based on the older memorial books and contained the new family names in a special and beautiful calligraphic form. For instance, if a Jewish citizen was named Elias ben Hesekiel (Elijah, son of Ezekiel) and in 1808 assumed the family name of "Heidenheimer", this latter name was written in special lettering under all entries dealing with members of this family back till about 1750. The registers of 209 of the 213 Jewish communities in Württemberg still exist, and for that reason, Jewish research in Württemberg has a fair chance of being successful back to about 1750 or even 1730 - but this is an exceptional situation, and in other parts of Germany the situation is much more difficult. The Jewish registers of Württemberg even contain remarks on when members of a Jewish family emigrated to the United States in the 19th century!

The valuable memorial books of the larger Jewish communities, such as those of Frankfurt am Main, are now in most cases in Jerusalem. The Frankfurt memorial book was

begun in 1711 after the destruction of an older one in a great fire. But the early part of this book contains a painstaking reconstruction of the older book, going back to 1634 and based on notes which survived the fire of 1711.

Jewish cemeteries must be left unaltered for religious reasons, and quite a number of very old Jewish cemeteries still exist, the most famous in Europe probably being the old Jewish cemetery of Prague, dating back to the Middle Ages. In some cases the inscriptions on tombstones have survived many centuries. Some of these cemeteries, where Jews of thirty to fifty communities were buried, are really impressive, such as the cemetery of Hähnlein-Alsbach in southern Hesse, which served 29 Jewish communities, or the still larger cemetery of Berlichingen. All older inscriptions are written in Hebrew, and only the dates of the Jewish calendar are used. The state archives and the archives of some formerly ruling princes also contain special material dealing with the Jewish population.

List of German Archives

State Archives:

Baden:

Generallandesarchiv
D 7500 Karlsruhe,
Nördliche Hilda-Promenade 2
Staatsarchiv,
D 7800 Freiburg,
Colombistr. 4

Bayern (Bavaria):

Hauptstaatsarchiv I,
D 8000 München,
Arcisstr. 12
Staatsarchiv für Coburg:
D 8630 Coburg,
Schloß
Staatsarchiv für Mittelfranken:
D 8500 Nürnberg,
Archivstr. 17
Staatsarchiv für Niederbayern:
D 8300 Landshut,
Burg Trausnitz
Staatsarchiv für Oberbayern:
Hauptstaatsarchiv V,
D 8000 München,
Schönfeldstr. 3
Staatsarchiv für Oberfranken:
D 8600 Bamberg,
Hainstr. 39
Staatsarchiv für Oberpfalz:
D 8450 Amberg,
Archivstr. 3
Staatsarchiv für Schwaben:
D 8858 Neuburg a.d.D.,
Schloß
Staatsarchiv für Unterfranken:
D 8700 Würzburg,
Residenz

Berlin:

Staatsarchiv,
D 1000 Berlin 33,
Archivstr. 12-14
Landesarchiv,
D 1000 Berlin 12,
Straße d. 17. Juni

Brandenburg:

Deutsches Zentralarchiv,
DDR 15 Potsdam,
Berliner Str. 98-101
Staatsarchiv,
DDR 15 Potsdam,
Sanssouci-Orangerie

Bremen:

Staatsarchiv,
D 2800 Bremen,
Präsident-Kennedy-Platz 2

Hamburg:

Staatsarchiv,
D 2000 Hamburg,
Rathaus

Hessen:

Hauptstaatsarchiv (für Nassau):
D 6200 Wiesbaden,
Mainzer Str. 80
Staatsarchiv für Hessen-Darmstadt:
D 6100 Darmstadt,
Schloß
Staatsarchiv für Hessen-Kassel:
D 3550 Marburg,
Friedrichsplatz 15

Mecklenburg:

Staatsarchiv,
DDR 27 Schwerin,
Graf-Schack-Allee 2

Niedersachsen (Lower Saxony):

Staatsarchiv für Hannover:
D 3000 Hannover,
Am Archive 1
Staatsarchiv für Braunschweig:
D 3340 Wolfenbüttel,
Forstweg 2
Staatsarchiv für Bückeburg:
D 4967 Bückeburg,
Schloß
Staatsarchiv für Niedersachsen:
D 2160 Stade,
Sand
Staatsarchiv für Oldenburg:
D 2900 Oldenburg
Damm 43
Staatsarchiv für Osnabrück:
D 4500 Osnabrück,
Schloßstr. 29
Staatsarchiv für Ostfriesland:
D 2960 Aurich,
Georgstr. 50

Pommern (Pommerania):

Staatsarchiv,
DDR 22 Greifswald,
Kreishaus

Pfalz (Palatinate):

Staatsarchiv,
D 6720 Speyer,
Domplatz 6

Rheinland (Rhenania):

Personenstandsarchiv
für Kirchenbücher
und Zivilstandsregister,
D 5040 Brühl,
Schloß
Hauptstaatsarchiv
(für das nördliche Rheinland),
D 4000 Düsseldorf,
Prinz-Georg-Str. 78
Staatsarchiv
(für das südliche Rheinland),
D 5400 Koblenz,
Karmeliterstr. 1-3

Sauerland:

Landesarchiv,
D 6600 Saarbrücken,
Am Ludwigsplatz 7

Sachsen (Saxony):

Staatsarchiv,
DDR 806 Dresden,
Archivstr. 14
Staatsarchiv,
DDR 701 Leipzig,
Georgi-Dimitroff-Platz 1
Staatsarchiv,
DDR 86 Bautzen,
Ortenburg

Sachsen-Anhalt:

Staatsarchiv,
DDR 30 Magdeburg,
Hegelstr. 25
Staatsarchiv,
DDR 37 Wernigerode (Harz)

Schleswig-Holstein:

Landesarchiv,
D 2380 Schleswig,
Schloß Gottorf

Thüringen (Thuringia):

Staatsarchiv,
DDR 58 Gotha,
Schloß
Staatsarchiv,
DDR 66 Greiz,
Oberes Schloß
Staatsarchiv,
DDR 61 Meiningen,
Schloß Bibrabau
Staatsarchiv,
DDR 682 Rudolstadt,
Schloß Heidecksburg
Staatsarchiv,
DDR 53 Weimar,
Beethovenplatz 3

Westfalen:

Personenstandsarchiv
für Kirchenbücher
und Zivilstandsregister,
D 4930 Detmold,
Willi-Hofmann-Str. 2
Staatsarchiv,
D 4400 Münster,
Bohlweg 2
Staatsarchiv,
D 4930 Detmold,
Willi-Hofmann-Str. 2

Württemberg:

Hauptstaatsarchiv,
D 7000 Stuttgart,
Gutenbergstr. 109
Staatsarchiv,
D 7140 Ludwigsburg,
Schloß
Staatsarchiv,
D 7480 Sigmaringen,
Karlstr. 3

List of Genealogical Societies

General:

Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft genealogischer Verbände,
D 4500 Osnabrück,
Schloßstr. 29
Zentralstelle für Personen- und Familiengeschichte,
D 6000 Frankfurt 50,
Dehnhardstr. 32
Der Herold, Verein für Heraldik und Genealogie,
D 1000 Berlin 33,
Archivstr. 12-14
Bund der Familienverbände,
D 6000 Frankfurt 50,
Dehnhardstr. 32

Baden-Württemberg:

Verein für Familien- und Wappenkunde,
D 7000 Stuttgart,
Hasenbergstr. 18

Bayern:

Bayerischer Landesverein für Familienkunde,
D 8000 München 13,
Winzerer Str. 68

Berlin:

Verein zur Förderung der Zentralstelle für Personen- und Familiengeschichte,
D 1000 Berlin 33,
Archivstr. 12-14

Bremen:

„Die Maus“,
Gesellschaft für Familienforschung,
D 2800 Bremen 1,
Präsident-Kennedy-Platz 2
(Staatsarchiv)

Franken:

Gesellschaft für Familienkunde in Franken,
D 8500 Nürnberg, Archivstr. 17

Hamburg:

Genealogische Gesellschaft,
D 2000 Hamburg 36
Postfach 239

Hessen:

Hessische Familiengeschichtliche Vereinigung,
D 6100 Darmstadt, Schloß
Gesellschaft für Familienkunde in Kurhessen und Waldeck,
D 3500 Kassel,
Wilhelmshöher Allee 306 1/2
Familienkundliche Gesellschaft für Nassau und Frankfurt,
D 6370 Oberursel,
Hopfengarten 19
Vereinigung für Familien- und Wappenkunde zu Fulda,
D 6400 Fulda, Beethovenstr. 27

Mitteldeutschland:

(Sachsen, Thüringen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg):
Arbeitsgemeinschaft für mitteldeutsche Familienforschung,
D 3500 Kassel,
Emilienstr. 1

Niedersachsen:

Niedersächsischer Landesverein für Familienkunde,
D 3000 Hannover,
Köbelinger Str. 59
Genealogisch-Heraldische Gesellschaft,
D 3400 Göttingen,
Theaterplatz 5

Oldenburg:

Oldenburgische Gesellschaft für Familienkunde,
D 2900 Oldenburg,
Stargardter Weg 6

Ostdeutschland:

(Pommern, Ost- und Westpreußen, Schlesien, Sudetenland, deutsche Sprachgebiete außerhalb der alten Reichsgrenzen):
Arbeitsgemeinschaft ostdeutscher Familienforscher,
D 4330 Mühlheim a. d. Ruhr-Saarn,
Eibenkamp 23/25

Ostfriesland:

Ostfriesische Landschaft, Arbeitsgruppe Familienkunde und Heraldik,
D 2690 Aurich,
Bürgermeister-Müller-Platz 2

Ost- und Westpreußen:

Verein für Familienforschung in Ost- und Westpreußen,
D 2000 Hamburg 62,
Postfach 126

Pfalz:

Arbeitsgemeinschaft für pfälzische Familien- und Wappenkunde,
D 6700 Ludwigshafen,
Carl-Bosch-Str. 195

Rheinland:

Westdeutsche Gesellschaft für Familienkunde,
D 5302 Beuel,
Rheinallee 34

Saarland:

Arbeitsgemeinschaft für saarländische Familienkunde,
D 6600 Saarbrücken 2,
Neunkircher Str. 98

Schleswig-Holstein:

Schleswig-Holsteinische Gesellschaft für Familienkunde,
D 2300 Kiel 1,
Gartenstr. 12

Westfalen:

Westfälische Gesellschaft für Genealogie und Familienforschung,
D 4400 Münster,
Warendorfer Str. 25

Württemberg:

see under Baden.

The letter "D" preceding a place-name indicates an address within the Federal Republic of Germany ("West Germany"); the abbreviation "DDR" denotes a location in East Germany ("German Democratic Republic").

Our Surnames – What They Reveal and Conceal

Our surnames are among the oldest evidence of family history that we have at our disposal. Passed on from generation to generation, they often reach back to times from which no documents have survived. It should therefore come as no surprise that interpreting them to gain information about one's origin almost always proves to be an exceedingly difficult task. For those emigrants who carried their names to a foreign country where they were more or less exposed to the pressures of change and conformity exerted by the new language, the possibility of misinterpretation is even greater. The following brief journey through the history of German surnames in the Old and the New World does not intend to awaken exaggerated hopes for practical application, but it does hope to arouse the interest which this fascinating branch of genealogical research most certainly deserves.

Today's surnames of European origin first appeared in Northern Italy around the end of the first millennium A.D. Reaching Germany, they spread from south to north and by the year 1500 were in common use everywhere. This development has been attributed to the growth of cities and to the gradual emergence of writing in municipal administration. Cologne, for instance – at that time the largest German city – already had between ten and fifteen thousand inhabitants around the year 1200. One can just imagine how many Johanns, Ludwigs or Heinrichs must have been bumping into one another there! If one wanted to distinguish these given names from one another by adding a cognomen, the most immediate solution was to add the name of one's father – thus the son of Peter acquired the German cognomen *Petersohn*, which in the course of time was shortened to *Peterson*, *Petersen*, *Peters* or even the original form of the given name *Peter*. In those cities where crafts were flourishing, cognomens derived from the designations for the various trades soon acquired even greater significance. If Peter was the village miller (in German *Müller*), then in the church register and in the tax records he would first be

entered under the name *Peter the Miller* (*Peter der Müller*). And in cases where a son took over his father's profession, as was common practice, the cognomen would simply pass over to him. Thus began the custom of inheriting names. Once the name *Miller* (*Müller*) lost its article – facilitating pronunciation – and began to be passed down within the family, it was ultimately retained even for those descendants who chose to pursue a different profession. Other examples of names originally serving as occupational designations include *Färber* (dyer), *Bäcker* (baker), as well as *Eisenhauer* (ironcutter), the German name of a family which emigrated from the Oden Forest near Heidelberg to America in 1741 and of which former President Dwight D. Eisenhower is a direct descendant. *Schmidt*, the most frequent of all surnames in both German and English (*Smith*), owes its prominence to the fact that originally it represented a collective term for all metalworking trades (*Hufschmied* – blacksmith, *Zeugschmied* – toolsmith, *Silberschmied* – silversmith, *Zirkelschmied* – maker of compasses, etc.). Likewise, the notoriously abundant German *Meiers* (from the Latin *maior*) and *Schulzes* (from *Schultheiss* – “der die Schuld zu bezahlen heisst” – Engl.: “the one who orders that a debt be paid”) were in the very first generation feudal functionaries employed to supervise vassals and collect duties. The manager of a feudal estate (a “hide” of land – Ger: a “*Hufe*” or “*Hube*”) took on the name *Huber* – which leads us to the name of another American president, Herbert Hoover, whose ancestor, Andreas Huber, also emigrated from Germany to North America in the 18th century. The next significant group of surnames are derived from the original bearer's place of origin or residence. A person from Silesia obtained the cognomen *Schlesinger*, not to mention those immigrants pausing in Silesia on their way elsewhere or even the merchant who specialized in Silesian goods. The original Kissinger, early ancestor of the Fürth-born Henry Kissinger, probably had some connection to the Franconian city of Kissingen with its famous spas – but the name doesn't

tell us precisely what the relationship might have been. Another surname probably indicating a place of residence is *Bamberger*, which may well refer to the city Bamberg, thousand-year-old seat of German bishops and emperors on the Regnitz. But it may just as well represent merely a modified form of *Baumberger*, a cognomen which would have seemed obvious for anyone whose house was located near a wooded hill (Baum – tree; *Berg* – mountain, hill). If a farmer's yard bordered on a rye field (Ger: *Roggenfeld*), then perhaps he adopted the name *Roggenfelder*, whence the famous American *Rockefeller* family might have its origins. And if a person's property was located near a church or a chapel, his name became *Kappelhoff*, which is the original surname of actress Doris Day.

Finally we come to that altogether vast group of appellations which, for want of a better term, we shall call "nicknames." These are surnames which refer to peculiar characteristics or idiosyncrasies of their original bearers. Some immediate and common examples are such names as *Lang* (long) and *Weiss* (white), which may be traced back respectively to especially tall persons and those whose hair was either blond or prematurely gray. However, *Weiss* could also be interpreted as an occupational designation carried over from such trades as launderer, dyer or house-painter ("*Weisswäscher*" – Engl: "white-washer"). Finally an extreme example of just how misleading nicknames can be – and this should serve as a warning to all those with serious ambitions in the field of genealogy. Some members of the *Förster* family succeeded in tracing the name back to its very first owner who, much to their surprise, revealed himself not to be a forester, as the name would indicate, but rather a notorious firewood thief!

Most genealogists of course would consider it impossible to go back to the period when names first began to emerge. So far as the European origin of North American names is concerned, it is hardly sensible to do so. For one thing, most names originated many centuries before the period when Europeans began emigrating from the Old World. For another, inasmuch as a name doesn't in fact lead one totally astray, it often immortalizes merely a brief and incidental episode within a lengthy family history. The unequivocal connection of names to specific territories is present only in the case of nobility; otherwise one has to rely upon supposition, as indicated by the example of *Schlesinger* cited above. Nevertheless, the linguistic form of a name is capable of saying a great deal about the region in which it is distributed, if

less about its meaning. Thus the cognomens formed by adding *-sen* to various Christian names (*Petersen*, *Jansen*, *Hansen*, etc.) are characteristic for the northern German coastal region as well as Scandinavia. Similarly, the avoidance of diphthongs normally present in standard German (*Hinrich* for *Heinrich*, *Burmeester* for *Bauermeister*, *Suhrbier* for *Sauerbier*) and the writing of *p* for *f* (*Koopmann* instead of *Kaufmann*, *Scheper* instead of *Schäfer*) are indicative of Northern Germany, whereas the vast multitude of *Meiers* spelling their names with *ai* or *ay* are probably of Southern German origin. If particular terms are associated only with specific regions of Germany, then the same can be assumed for names derived from these terms. Such is the case for the occupational names *Fleischhauer* (in the Southeast), *Metzger* (Southwest), *Schlachter* (Northwest) and *Fleischer* (Northeast), all of which mean butcher. The German name *Miller*, a variant spelling of the more frequently occurring occupational name *Müller*, suggests an origin from the region around Swabia and Alemannia.

Admittedly, such orthographical nuances can only be considered by those able to use original documents containing information about the names of European ancestors prior to emigration. Of course not all American *Millers* hail from the land of the Swabian noodle, that is, between Lake Constance and the Danube. Many came from England, where similar names developed – which is not surprising, considering the linguistic closeness of German and English. And most of those stemming from Germany were more than likely *Müllers* whose names either were translated after arriving in America or were changed in the course of time to adapt to the English pronunciation. Names of occupational origin were literally translated especially when there existed an analogous term in English. A German *Zimmermann* became Mr. *Carpenter* in America, a *Koch* – unpronounceable for English tongues – became *Cook* and *Schuhmacher* was changed to *Shoemaker*. According to estimates, only a third of English surnames in the U.S.A. can actually be traced back to English ancestry; the other two-thirds are translations which actually conceal ethnic background. Thus it is no longer possible to determine just from the name alone whether an American *Smith* descended from English *Smiths*, German *Schmidts*, Portuguese *Ferreiras*, Polish *Kowalczyks* or Czech *Kovářs*. To be sure, immigrants were often less opposed to a name-change when they found an immediate English analog awaiting them; especially when translating from German to English, this was

quite frequently the case because of the etymological affinity between the two languages. The emigrant *Blumenthal* actually didn't even need to translate his name in America; like the *Müllers* and *Schmidts*, he often came upon the linguistically and tonally similar form *Bloomington* ready for use. Gustav *Weisskopf*, who in 1901 is supposed to have successfully piloted the first motorized aircraft in aviation history, made a similar discovery when he disembarked at Boston in 1895 and immediately adopted the name of Gustave *Whitehead*. If however there arose discrepancies between the German name and the corresponding word or translation in English, then many immigrants preferred a kind of hybrid or partial translation of their names. Thus, the name *Wannenmacher*, which literally means *tubmaker*, was transformed into the German-American combination *Wanamaker*; instead of choosing *Stoneway*, the piano-maker Heinrich Engelhard *Steinweg* changed his name to *Steinway* when he came to America in 1851. The *Wistinghausens* from Westphalia went down in technological history under the name of *Westinghouse*, and the *Stutenbeckers* from the Palatinate became the *Studebakers* of Detroit. General Nicholas *Herkimer*, who fell in the Revolutionary War, descended from a Herr *Herchheimer* who was born near Heidelberg in the year 1700.

But even families who wanted to retain their German names after immigrating had to accept certain adjustments in spelling and pronunciation. Often changes were made when first registering with the immigration authorities but they nearly always developed in the course of subsequent generations. The modified vowels ("umlauts") *ö*, *ü* and *ä* which occur in German but not in English, were either reduced to their original forms or spelled out as *oe*, *ue* and *ae*. Thus a *Sänger* who didn't want to become a *Singer*, ended up as *Sanger* or *Saenger*; the lumber merchant Wilhelm *Böing* from Hohenlimburg in Westphalia had already transformed himself into a *Boeing* by the time his son William began constructing airplanes. Actually, the adaptation of the German name to the English pronunciation and spelling usually went a great deal further. For example, the name *Köster* wended its way from *Koster* ultimately to *Custer*; the *Pfoerschin* family which emigrated in 1749 smoothed out its name to *Pfirsching* and finally then to *Pershing*; the rather common name *Klein*, which originally meant "small of stature" or "young in years," disappeared behind the spellings *Kline* or *Cline*; *Schulz* was changed to *Shultz*; and many a *Weiss*, the prosaic interpretation of which has already been

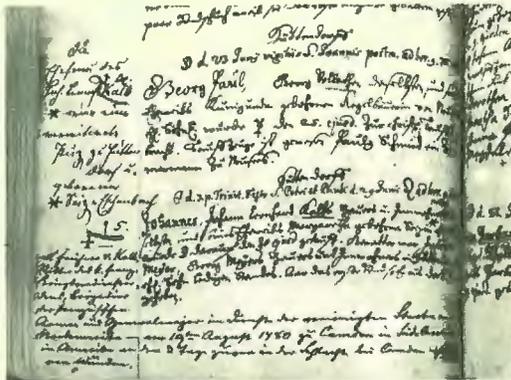
discussed above, was conferred with the sagaciously sounding title of *Wise*. *Schlesinger*, whether he came from Silesia or not, may go under the name of *Slazenger* today. And while the 57 varieties of *Heinz* may still exist in the original form, in most other cases the name has been transformed into *Hines*.

It is of course obvious that such adaptation to the English language, stemming from the need to facilitate spelling and pronunciation, can lead to misinterpretations in the meaning of names. *Bowman* for example, a common American spelling for the German name *Baumann*, calls to mind a maritime or military origin, while the old German name refers to a landlubbing trade that could not be further from the military: farming. And the name *Cooper*, for which the earlier German spellings *Kuper*, *Küpper*, *Küper* or *Küfer* are all documented, certainly can be traced back to the cask-maker (which the English name also indicates), but also to a *Küpenfärber* (tub dyer), whose name is derived from the tools of his trade, the dying vat ("Küpe").

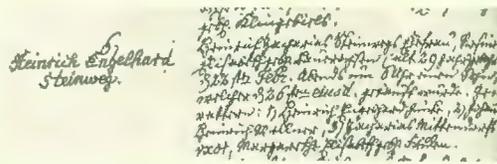
To wind up our exploration of the genealogical mysteries hidden within family names, some improbable occurrences should be cited which, however unlikely they may seem, actually did take place – and some rather frequently. For example, there is the case of a German immigrant family which – within a single generation in America – split up into three branches, each with a different name. United under the name of *Schneider*, the family set foot on American soil. One son retained the name and the original spelling unchanged; a second translated his name to *Taylor*; and a third adapted the spelling to the English pronunciation and became a *Snyder*! It wouldn't be difficult to imagine, at least in an earlier century, that a fourth scion of this fickle clan might have adopted a totally new name, whether it be to visibly "begin a new life" or, for whatever reasons, to cover up his trail. Such radical changes of names were, incidentally, a common occurrence among Eastern European Jewish immigrants who, having experienced anti-Semitism in their homeland, thereby wished to conceal their religious affiliation. They probably found the changes all the easier to accept since, as a rule, their surnames had been forced upon them by the authorities as late as the 18th and early 19th centuries, and those names had, after all, remained relatively foreign to them.

Finally, an exceptional case of linguistic caper-cutting was immortalized by H.L. Mencken – himself a German-American – in his monumental standard work, *The American*

The birth entry of Johann Leonhard Kalb, later a general in the Revolutionary war, in the parish register of Hüttendorf near Erlangen.



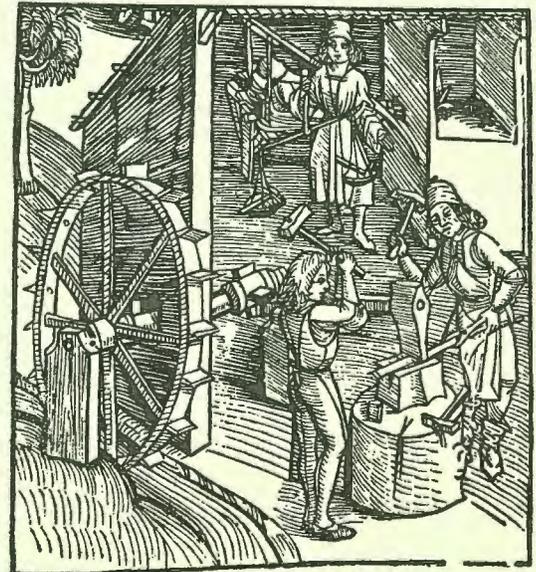
The birth entry of Heinrich Engelhard Steinweg, later renowned as Henry Steinway, in the parish register of Wolfshagen.



Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890–1969), Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe in 1944/45 and 34th president of the United States (from 1953–1961). A descendant of one Hans Nikolaus Eisenhauer from the Odenwald on his father's side, Eisenhower's mother stemmed from a Mennonite family which emigrated in order to avoid military service in Europe.



Herbert Hoover (1874–1964), President of the United States from 1929 to 1931; his ancestors bore the name Huber when they emigrated from Germany in the 18th century.



Water-driven forge-hammer in the Odenwald, from a wood engraving dated 1495. Even at that time the name "Eisenhauer" (Ysenhauer, Eisenhauer, Ysenhäuer, Eyssenhauer), designating a profession associated with iron mining, is on the records in Hans Nikolaus Eisenhauer's area of origin.

Language. A man from Portugal by the name of *Soares* emigrates to America and lands up there in a "Little Germany," a quarter of an American city where German immigrants have settled down. He soon discovers that no one in his new environment is able to correctly write or pronounce

his name. Finally, in resignation, he adopts the vaguely similar sounding German name *Schwarz!* Some of this man's descendants, assuming they don't bear the name *Black* by this time, are probably convinced today that their roots lie somewhere between the Alps and the North Sea coast...



The carpenter...



the blacksmith...



... and the weaver: three trades which became surnames.

**Special Museums:
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in Former Times**

If you want to see how your ancestors lived, worked and dwelled, you will find a diverse variety of museums in every part of the Federal Republic of Germany which vividly recreate scenes of the historic past.

Today there are approximately 1,400 museums of various kinds in the Federal Republic and they present an immense range of different examples of how over the course of history man has studied and shaped the world he lives in. From the great museums of science and technology and the world-famous art galleries to the smallest folk-museum and narrowly delimited specialized collections, they all help to make the achievements of our scientific and cultural heritage accessible to both the scholar and the layman.

In the regional and specialized museums, we can see how our ancestors cooked and baked bread, the kind of furniture they used, how they clothed themselves, and how textiles were made. There are museums devoted to the history of the hunt, of beer brewing and viticulture, of musical instruments, and collections displaying armor and weaponry of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Besides gaining an insight into times long past, we can follow step by step the cultural, social and technological developments and changes which led to our present-day world.

Schleswig Holsteinisches Freilichtmuseum (open air museum), Kiel



Open-Air Museums

Among the many different forms of museums a special position is occupied by the open-air museum. Since the foundation of the first museum of this kind, the "Skansen", near Stockholm, in 1891, approximately 160 open-air museums have been opened all over Europe. They enjoy a great deal of public interest and support, and in many cases they receive more visitors annually than several much more famous museums. (For example the "Skansen" sells more admission tickets than the Louvre.) Today attempts are made, within the frame of reference of the preservation of buildings of historical interest, to maintain churches, castles, palaces, city gates, old townhalls etc., and authorities have come to recognize that it is not only large-scale formal architecture that is worth preserving, but that simple houses, barns, mills etc. are valuable relics of past ways of life.

The Schleswig-Holstein Open-Air Museum, which has been in the process of development just outside Kiel since 1961, is intended to give an impression of the wide variety of different types of farmhouse in that particular area of Germany. It also seeks to include the various trades and crafts which today are increasingly falling victim to industrialization. For example visitors have an opportunity here of seeing a blacksmith at work in an authentic village smithy. In a basketwork-workshop, a pottery or a weaver's workshop visitors can see how the techniques of these ancient crafts were practiced, and sometimes even see a woodcarver at work carving a traditional model sailing-ship. The purpose of open-air museums is not, of course, by any means confined to preserving sentimental memories of the past, but rather to conveying to the public in as clear and direct a fashion as possible an accurate impression of now superseded conditions of life and work.

The following are a selection of the 15 open-air museums in the Federal Republic:

Bielefeld, Bauernhaus-Freilichtmuseum, Dornbergerstraße 82.

Bremerhaven, Deutsches Schifffahrtsmuseum, Van-Ronzelen-Straße: Three-masted barque "Seute Deern"¹.

Detmold, Westfälisches Freilichtmuseum, Krummes Haus: Emergency store², 1950.

Hamburg, Museumsdorf Volksdorf, Im Alten Dorfe 46: Vollhufner-Haus³, c. 1800.

Illerbeuren, Bauernhof-Museum, Haus Nummer 11: Allgäu farm-houses and Parson's Barn⁴.

Kiel, Schleswig-Holsteinisches Freilichtmuseum.

Kommern, Rheinisches Freilichtmuseum, Auf dem Kahlenbusch: Room in Rhineland peasant's cottage⁵.

Oerlinghausen, Freilichtmuseum Germanengehöft Oerlinghausen, Barkhauser Berg.

Schwarzenaher, Römisches Freilichtmuseum.

Unteruhldingen, Freilichtmuseum Deutscher Vorzeit, Strandpromenade 6 Lake dwellings⁶, 2200-1000 B.C. (reconstruction).



Museums of Local Topography

As a consequence of the comprehensive stock-taking then being carried out of living organisms to be found throughout the world, during the course of the late nineteenth century a large number of museums and collections were founded devoted to the study and documentation of natural history. Their purpose, like that of the somewhat older institutions of this kind, was to undertake a worldwide program of collecting and investigating natural phenomena, but this proved only partially successful, and as a result it became necessary to divide the areas of research into smaller sections. The outcome of this was the development of museums of local topography, whose task it was to collect, preserve, and study items not only of geographical and ecological interest but also items illustrating the cultural development and traditions of the region, and to make them accessible to the general public. The collections of these museums of local topography thus include minerals, prehistoric remains, local costume, examples of local living conditions, trade and transport, specimens of arts and crafts, objects testifying to local popular superstitions and local customs. In many cases these items are of more than purely local ecological and historical interest, as for example in the Siegerland Museum which includes 8 paintings by Rembrandt in its collection, or other museums of this type which accommodate specimens of older civilizations – not to mention the many other possible spheres of interest. One of the important functions of these museums is in the field of education. Their collections offer invaluable raw materials for school studies in geography, history, sociology, local topography and ethnography. For the people who live in the area they often serve as perpetual reminders of local traditions and facilitate research into the nature of local conditions past and present. Preservationists and conservationists often find in these museums information and evidence to support claims for the preservation of buildings or conservation of the environment. The following are a selection of the approximately 60 regional museums of this kind in the Federal Republic:

Arnsberg, Sauerland-Museum, Alter Markt 26: Model of a page and a maid-in-waiting.¹ 18th century, oil wood, height 42½" x 40¾".

Essen, Ruhrlandmuseum, Bismarckstraße 62: pointed helmet² from Luristan, 8th century B.C., bronze height 13".

Fladungen, Rhönmuseum: Rhön chest³, 1786, painted wood.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Werdenfelser Museum, Ludwigstraße 47: traditional Werdenfels kitchen⁴.

Koblenz, Mittelrhein-Museum, Festung Ehrenbreitstein.

Lohr, Heimat- und Spessartmuseum, Rathaus.

Lossburg, Schwarzwaldmuseum.

Meldorf, Dithmarscher Landesmuseum, Bütjestraße 4: living-room of Marcus Swin⁵, 1568.

Michelstadt, Odenwaldmuseum, Braunstraße 7: traditional Odenwald kitchen⁶.

Säckingen, Hochrheinmuseum, Schloß.



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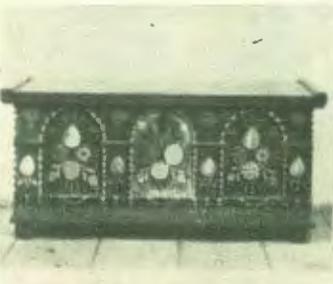
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Museums of Nutrition, Agriculture and Forestry

In the majority of cases these museums represent a combination of natural science and cultural history. They illustrate the natural conditions of the various branches of agriculture and the technical aids employed in production. Climatic and geological conditions, the results of plant and animal breeding, the protection of plants and animals against disease and natural enemies, the possibilities of processing identical raw materials into different products, regional differences in the distribution and consumption of foodstuffs, the statistical evaluation of their use, methods of increasing agricultural yield and the influence of particular foodstuffs and methods of nutrition - all these are demonstrated and illustrated in museums of nutrition, agriculture and forestry. In addition visitors learn something about old traditions of craftsmanship and food supply, and perhaps even to recognize the simple but practical impliments and processes of food-production, and are introduced to the most modern technological achievements in this field. Museums of this type have a role which is very relevant to the present day: in an age of a world population explosion during which the majority of the world suffer at least to some extent from malnutrition, they have a very important part to play in educating people into a more responsible attitude to the complex problems of food supplies throughout the world.

There are approximately 25 museums of this kind in the Federal Republic, of which those listed below are a selection:

Berchtesgaden, Salzmuseum, Bergwerkstraße (salt): "Slide" in the salt-mine¹.

Berlin, Zucker-Museum, Amrumerstraße 32 (sugar): Franz Karl Achard, father of the beet-sugar industry², copper engraving, 1799.

Boppard, Wald- und Holzmuseum, Burgstraße (forestry and wood).

Goslar, Mönchehaus Jagd- und Forstmuseum, Mönchstraße (hunting and forestry): Diorama with African animals³.

Hamburg, Heimatmuseum Wilhelmsburg und Milchmuseum, Kirchdorferstraße 163 (folk museum, milk): Milk-cart⁴, 1850.

Lemkenhafen, Windmühlen- und Landwirtschaftsmuseum (windmills and agriculture).

Mollenfelde, Europäisches Brotmuseum, Altes Forsthaus (bread): Women Buying Bread⁵, c. 1800, copper engraving, 8½" x 11".

Munich, Deutsches Brauerei-Museum, St.-Jakobs-Polatzl (brewing).

Munich, Jagdmuseum, Neuhauserstraße 53 (hunting).

Rüdesheim, Rheingau- und Wein-Museum, Rheinstraße 2(wine): Putti Gathering Grapes⁶, South German, 18th century, painted wood.



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Municipal Museums

Municipal museums are collections of exhibits of local historical interest, and in almost all cases these have been established only since the end of the nineteenth century. Their frame of reference is, as their function indicates, somewhat more limited than that of the supra-regional museums.

The central feature of their collections is of course the history of the municipality as evidenced in original documents, coins, seals, coats-of-arms, plans, official publications, etc. Large-scale models give a clear impression of the historical layout and development of the town and the pattern of its fortifications. On the basis of this knowledge of local history attempts are made to show how the forms of urban life have changed. This is done in particular through the use of original or reconstructed houses and workshops of previous centuries and the corresponding furnishings and equipment. Other sections of these museums contain examples and documentary evidence of the typical crafts and trades practiced in the town or city, of the various municipal services, and of the artists and craftsmen who worked there.

Municipal museums enjoy a steadily increasing popularity, not least because of their widely varied assortments of items which are familiar to the majority of the public in their daily life, and because of their importance as places where local traditions are preserved and maintained. Evidence of this popularity is given by the fact the Munich Municipal Museum (Stadtmuseum) receives almost as many visitors annually as the world-famous art gallery, the Alte Pinakothek. These municipal museums are maintained by the local communities and their purchases are financed by them. In many cases they receive additional funds from donations by local firms and private donors.

There are well over a hundred municipal museums in the Federal Republic, of which the following are a selection:

Berlin, Berlin-Museum, Lindenstraße 14: Julius Jacob the Younger, Der Wilhelmsplatz¹, 1886 (detail), oil on wood, 19" x 23¾".

Cologne, Stadtmuseum, Zeughausstraße 1-3: Set of three suits of armor⁴, German, 16th century.

Flensburg, Städtisches Museum, Lutherplatz 1: Schleswiger Fayence-Manufaktur, Punchbowl in the form of a Danis warship², 1785.

Göttingen, Städtisches Museum, Ritterplan 7: The Blessed Virgin Enthroned, from Bilshausen³, c. 1150, height 44".

Munich, Stadtmuseum, St.-Jakobs-Platz 1.

Nördlingen, Stadtmuseum, Vordere Gerbergasse 1: Nördlingen master-singer insignia⁵, c. 1515, silver, partly gilt, 9½", detail.

Nuremberg, Stadtmuseum, Fembohaus, Burgstr. 15.

Offenbach, Stadtmuseum, Parkstraße 60: Museum showcase .

Regensburg, Museum der Stadt Regensburg, Dachauplatz 2-4.

Rothenburg ob der Tauber. Reichsstadtmuseum.



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Folk-Museums

One of the first people in the Germany of his time to advocate the founding and development of folk-museums was Goethe. He suggested that art-lovers and private collectors of like mind should form societies which would throughout Germany be able to create museums, however small, in which the cultural heritage of the past could be carefully assembled, preserved and maintained. Goethe's purpose was directed towards developing people's interest in the art and way of life of their home area, and he proposed that town and city authorities should be willing to take over the collections of private citizens and so make it possible for the valuable items assembled in them to be kept together and preserved for posterity. However, it took nearly a hundred years before Goethe's ideas came to fruition.

The foundation of many folk-museums is the result of the enthusiasm and enterprise of individual citizens and collectors interested in studying the art and activities of their immediate neighborhood. In many cases these have been teachers who maintain, arrange and document these collections in a purely honorary capacity. In addition to examples of local craftsmanship and folk-art these museums also often contain archeological specimens discovered or excavated locally. Some museums are housed in buildings of considerable historical interest and constitute the local cultural center, where poetry readings and concerts are held.

The following are just ten of the over 400 folk-museums in the Federal Republic:

Calw, Heimatmuseum und Hermann-Hesse-Gedenkstätte, Bischofsstraße 48: Johann Castolus Hunn, pewter plate in honour of Duke Eberhard of Wurtemberg¹, c. 1650.

Gross-Gerau, Heimatmuseum: Historic Town-hall and Museum², 16th century.

Hamelin, Heimatmuseum, Osterstraße 9: Leist's house³.

Leer, Heimatmuseum, Neue Straße 14: Dresser from an East Frisian kitchen⁴, 1714, painted.

Möln, Heimatmuseum, Am Markt 2.

Norderney, Fischerhaus-Museum: Fisherman's workshop⁵.

Ravensburg, Heimatmuseum „Vogthaus“, Rathaus: Gothic room⁶.

St. Goar, Heimatkundliche Sammlung, Burg Rheinfels.

Tegernsee, Heimatmuseum, Rosenstraße 24.

Veringenstadt, Heimatmuseum, Hauptstraße.



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Special Museums

The existence of this category of special museums is another reminder of the immense range of interests covered in the attempt to preserve and exhibit systematically the maximum possible range of human activities. An internationally celebrated example of a special museum is the Gutenberg Museum at Mainz. It was founded in 1900, in the middle of the old part of the city, and not far from the place where the first books in the world were printed. Its function is not simply to commemorate the invention of printing with movable type, but also to give a survey of the whole field of printing and publishing. The pre-Gutenberg period is illustrated with tablets bearing Babylonian cuneiform, Egyptian papyrus and medieval parchment manuscripts. The reconstruction of the kind of workshop in which Gutenberg worked makes it possible to recall in actual practice several of the original methods and techniques of printing. Our illustrations show demonstrations by a "printer" dressed in the costume of Gutenberg's time of the casting of type, the preparation of a printing block, and the completion of a proof-sheet on a reconstruction of an old press.

Comprehensive collections also illustrate the spread of printing all over the world, the development of international printing and publishing, the development of such graphic techniques as xylography, copper-engraving and lithography, and the history of bookbinding. The museum is also a center of research on Gutenberg and the art of printing.

The following are a selection of the approximately 60 special museums in the Federal Republic:

Bonn, Deutsches Briefmarkenmuseum, Adenauerallee 81 (Philately).

Bünde, Deutsches Tabak- und Zigarrenmuseum, Fünfhausenstraße 10-12 (Tobacco and Cigars).

Essen, Deutsches Plakatmuseum, Steeler Straße 29 (Posters): Herbert Leupin, Poster for a Wrestling Contest¹, 50" x 35 1/2".

Hamburg, Wappen- und Siegelsammlung, Staatsarchiv Hamburg, Rathaus (Coats-of-arms and seals).

Heidelberg, Deutsches Apotheken-Museum, Schloss (Pharmacy): View of the Dispensary², 18th century.

Kitzingen, Deutsches Fastnachtsmuseum (Carnivalmuseum): Mask³.

Kulmbach, Deutsches Zinnfigurenmuseum Kulmbach, Plassenburg, Bauergasse 2 (Metal figures, lead soldiers etc.): Foxhunt in England⁴.

Leinfelden, Museum der Vereinigten Altenburger und Stralsunder Spielkarten-Fabriken AG (playing cards).

Offenbach, Klingspor-Museum, Herrnstraße 80: André Derain, coloured woodcut for Rabelais's "Pantagruel"⁵, 1943, 8" x 7".

Stuttgart, Privilegierte Württembergische Bibelanstalt, Hauptstätterstraße 5 (Bibles): Martin Luther's Translation of the Bible⁶, printed by Friedrich Luft, 1541.



*Berlin:
Charlottenburg
Palace
with the
monument
of the
Great Elector.*

On German Highways and Byways

While this does not aim at being a guidebook for travel in Germany, we wish to include a few pointers for the general tourist in light of the fact that millions of travellers without German background come to Germany to enjoy the scenic landscape, the festivals, the food, and many other attractions.

The cities of over one million population are West Berlin, Hamburg, Munich and Cologne. While Berlin is located within East Germany, it is easy to reach from all points of the Federal Republic by air, rail and motor travel. In the twelve districts of Free Berlin, anyone from an American metropolis will feel very much at home. The Berliners, cosmopolitan and accessible, are noted for their sharp but light-handed wit - the opposite of what we think of as "Prussian". Berlin hosts an annual film festival, theater and concert festival, and jazz festival, as well as the famous biannual trade fair of the radio, television and hi-fi industries. In addition to its many hotels, restaurants, cafes and department stores, downtown West Berlin has over two hundred nightclubs. The official Tourist Office will provide information on the Philharmonic programs, the Deutsche Oper, or how to get to Charlottenburg Palace, the museums, the zoo, the Brandenburg Gate, or to see the infamous Wall.

The rotating restaurant high up on Hamburg's TV-tower provides a dazzling view over the city and Germany's major harbor, on the Elbe River. At the docks one can take a steamship ride to the quaint suburb of Blankenese or to the island of Helgoland. A stroll through the Planten un Blumen Park or through Hagenbeck's zoo offers a sharp contrast to the sleazy nightlife on the Reeperbahn, where the Beatles played before becoming world famous.

Bordering on Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein is the northernmost state of the Federal Republic. Touring the "Little Switzerland" lake region, you not only see herds of authentic Holstein cattle, but only a few miles apart you pass from impressive brick Gothic architecture to modern city life,

from delightful fishing villages to the bustle of seaside resorts. And everywhere you go - land, sea and open sky... Lübeck. A walk through the impressive Old Town with its opulent brick Gothic buildings reveals the past tradition of this former Free Hanseatic city. Notable features include the massive Holsten Gate (1477), the symbol of this "marzipan metropolis"; the medieval Town Hall with its Renaissance frontage; St. Mary's Church; and at No. 4 Mengstrasse the restored Buddenbrook-Haus, the scene of Thomas Mann's family saga of that name.



Hamburg's noble city hall - a Rathaus par excellence.



Old crane and baroque façade in Lüneburg.

The resort of Travemünde on the Baltic Sea has a splendid beach, always popular with families and children; there is also a casino with its nightclub, the picturesque Old Town and the fishing harbor. The former training sailing-ship "Passat" is berthed here.

The old university town and regional capital, Kiel, is modern in appearance. Kiel Fjord is regarded as the best natural harbor on the east coast. One end of the Kiel Canal is here, with two huge double locks. Also here is the Schilksee Olympic Center. There are international sailing events ("Kiel Regatta Week") and regular boat services to Scandinavia.

The town of Schleswig itself is a fascinating place for visitors by virtue of its charming location at the far end of the Schlei, a river-like Baltic bay. Notable features include the Bordes-holm altar in the ornate Gothic Cathedral, Gottorf Palace with regional museums and the fishermen's quarter on the Holm.

Flensburg, Germany's northernmost port, is delightfully situated in the innermost recess of the hills and forests surrounding the Flensburg Fjord. Notable buildings in the Old Town include the Gothic churches of St. Nicholas (14th century) on the Südermarkt and St. Mary (13th century) on the Nordermarkt and the Kompagnietor and Nordertor gates. The municipal museum has a wonderful display of regional culture, life and art.

A trip west of Hamburg to the resort islands off the coast of the North Sea takes you through an amazing variety of scenery: dark forests contrast with open plains, mysterious moorlands with colourful beaches, stout farmsteads with light summer chalets. Well-known, historical cities line your route as well as romantic fishing villages or secluded farm hamlets.

The Old Town of the venerable Hanseatic City of Bremen is well-preserved and it is worth spending some time looking around. The marketplace with the Town Hall, cathedral and the Roland statue symbolizes the centuries-old civic pride of the Bremens. The Böttcherstrasse (converted from a former craftsmen's street into a museum) and Schnoorviertel (artist's quarter and the oldest residential part of Bremen) are attractions that must not be missed. Bremen is Germany's second largest seaport and center of overseas trade. For art-lovers the art gallery is well worth a visit!

A moorland tour through the Lüneburg Heath is an unforgettable experience, particularly in summer, when the purple heather is in bloom. A short stop and a pleasant walk through the quiet villages is a sure way of forgetting the stresses and strains of everyday life.

Lüneburg: historic old Hanseatic town and center of the salt trade; picturesque town houses, Gothic churches (St. John's, with valuable mural paintings, baroque organ and carved choir stalls; St. Nicholas', with altar dating from 1460 and bronze font from c. 1300) and a notable Town Hall (brick Gothic with baroque façade). Lüne lay convent contains valuable art treasures.

Bremen's historic marketplace.





Cologne and its famous cathedral, with the Rhine in foreground.

The beautiful old ducal town of Celle, on the southern edge of the Lüneburg Heath, has many 16th and 17th-century half-timbered houses, a palace with magnificent state-rooms, and Germany's oldest royal theater.

Heading southeast to the scenic region of the Harz mountains, we first come to Hanover, the state capital of Lower Saxony with its historic Town Hall, Market Church and magnificent Herrenhausen Gardens; then we arrive at Braunschweig (Brunswick), the earliest center of power of the Guelphs, with the restored Dankwarderode palace, originally built by Henry the Lion around 1175. Still farther south is the famous university city of Göttingen.

Traversing the country to the west through the densely forested hills, secluded villages and towns on idyllic rivers and streams of Westphalia, we now enter the Rhineland with its capital Köln (Cologne). The Romans gave it the name "Colonia Agrippinensis"; Charlemagne made it the seat of an archbishopric; in the Middle Ages it had grown to be the most populous city in Germany. Its world-famous cathedral is a masterpiece of High Gothic architecture and one of Europe's mightiest cathedrals. Relics from the city's early days are on display in the Roman-Germanic museum next door.

Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), near the Belgian border, is where Charlemagne died in the year 814. From Otto (936) to Ferdinand I (1531) it was the place of coronation of 32 German kings.

If you appreciate good wine and enchanting scenery, then you must certainly visit Germany's greatest vineyards. And there is no better way of exploring this countryside than by following the "wine route" from the meandering Moselle across the Hunsrück Hills through the dense Palatinate Forest and along the Nahe to "Father Rhine". Stout castles, secluded wine townships, medieval fortresses and magnificent scenery will provide unforgettable memories.

The old Roman city of Koblenz, magnificently situated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, is not only a major center of communications; it is also the headquarters of many official authorities and, above all, the main wine-trading center on the Rhine.

Trier, Germany's oldest city, was founded by the Roman Emperor Augustus around 15 B.C. Magnificent Roman buildings, the ruins of the Imperial Baths, the Amphitheater and the Roman Bridge testify to the glories of bygone ages.

Idar-Oberstein is a famous gem town with its agate-cutting workshops and the German Museum of Precious Stones. In Worms we can find relics of the Celts, Romans, Nibelungen and Martin Luther. There is also much to be seen in "golden Mainz", the capital of the Rhineland-Palatinate: the Gutenberg Museum of Printing, the former Electors' Palace, the Old Town's crooked streets with their half-timbered houses, and several Gothic churches.

"House of the Roman Kaiser" (1653-64) in Mainz, home of the Gutenberg museum, world-renowned museum for the history of printing.

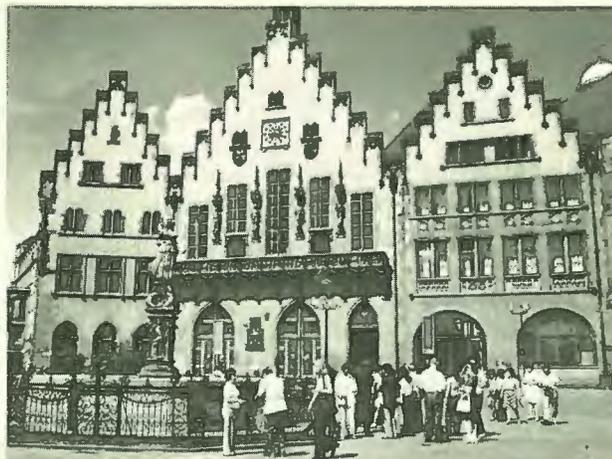


There is more to the Saarland than smoking factory chimneys: if you avoid the main highways, you will find the scenic charms of a region not yet overrun by tourism. Heading northeast to the state of Hesse, we reach Frankfurt am Main, the Federal Republic's commercial and banking center. Amidst the modern, functional-style high-rise buildings, we find preserved or lovingly restored buildings from the imperial city's resplendent past, such as the "Römer", the city's old Town Hall, the Gothic cathedral, and the Paulskirche (Church of St. Paul), where the German Constituent National Assembly met following the Revolution of 1848. A quotation from a book on Frankfurt which appeared in 1835 reads, "Frankfurt is the town in which Goethe was born and where fried sausages are made; these are as famous as he is".

Traveling south through the romantic Neckar valley on the holiday route known as the "Castle Road", we pass through Mannheim with its parks and palace, and come to the romantic university town of Heidelberg, whose famous castle was already a historic ruin when Thomas Jefferson visited it.

Continuing south to the Black Forest, we find picturesquely situated resorts, the most famous of which is the spa of Baden-Baden. The cuisine of this region and of neighboring Swabia is as superb as their scenic beauties.

If we approach the Bavarian Alps from the west, we first reach Lake Constance and have a chance to visit charming lakeside towns such as Konstanz or, on an island on the opposite shore, Lindau.



Frankfurt-am-Main's best landmark is the "Römer" with its "Kaisersaal" ("Emperor's Hall").

Panorama of Heidelberg's old city, castle and the lovely Neckar.





On a clear day Munich's city center almost appears nestled majestically amongst the Alps.

The alpine region of Upper Bavaria with its many glacial lakes, resort towns and noted monasteries is a favorite vacation area not only for American tourists and military personnel but for many native Germans as well. Noteworthy are Mittenwald with its violin makers, Oberammergau with its woodcarvers and the Passion Play, the 8th-century Benedictine abbey and Baroque monastery church of Benediktbeuren, and Garmisch-Partenkirchen at the foot of Germany's highest peak, the Zugspitze, accessible by rack railway or cableway. Three of King Ludwig II's magnificent palaces are among southern Bavaria's main tourist attractions. Munich, Germany's third largest city and capital of Bavaria, located on the River Isar by the Alpine foothills, owes its soubriquet as the "lovable metropolis" to its atmosphere which is both international yet homey. Notable features of

this center of art and culture: the Church of Our Lady, Old Residence, Marienplatz, Alte Pinakothek, National Museum, Königsplatz, Nymphenburg, English Garden. World-famous also are the German Museum (masterpieces of nature and technology) and - in another way! - the legendary Hofbräuhaus. On the city outskirts is the Olympic Stadium. Two Bavarian cities on the Danube are Ulm, in the west, noted for its cathedral with the world's highest spire, and Regensburg in the east, the only German city preserved from medieval times with 1,400 historic old buildings. The ancient bishopric of Passau at the Austrian border is magnificently situated at the confluence of the Danube, Inn and Ilz rivers. St. Stephan's Cathedral there houses the world's largest church organ with 17,000 pipes.

North of Passau begins the quiet and peaceful Bavarian Forest which contains the first National Park to be created in Germany. It is still a region of pristine villages, high mountain peaks, and secluded lakes surrounded by fir, beech and spruce woods.

Northwest of the forest area, past the Upper Palatinate with its excellent wines, past Bayreuth and Nürnberg, past the section where hops is grown for the famous Bavarian beers, we come to romantic Franconia and the Main river. The cultural center of this part of Bavaria is the historic bishopric and university city of Würzburg.

The character of the city is marked by its many churches and the splendid baroque architecture of the former prince bishops, most notably the "Residenz", one of the finest pieces of German secular baroque architecture (1720-44 by Balthasar Neumann). Other worthy sights include the Romanesque cathedral, the Romanesque New Minster basilica, the Late Gothic St. Mary's Chapel, the house "zum Falken" (splendid rococo façade!) and the Town Hall, the Marienberg fortress and the Käppele pilgrims' church.



Passau, historic town located between the Danube and the Inn. The city hall is in the foreground with the Cathedral of St. Stephan and the prince bishop's residence also visible.



View of historic Nürnberg, with its steep rooftops clustered beneath the protective Kaiserburg fortress - all destroyed in 1945 and since rebuilt.



As an international attraction during summers in Heidelberg, the castle is illuminated periodically while fireworks burst over the old Neckar bridge.



Decorated cows on the way down to their winter quarters in Upper Bavaria. Animals are only decorated though if they have got through the summer months without any trouble.



The Munich Beer Festival in October originated as a horse race in 1810, marking the marriage of Crown-Prince Ludwig I to Princess Therese of Sachsen-Hildburghausen. Today it is an attraction for millions of visitors from all over the world. The photo shows the interior of one of the festive beer halls with a band in traditional costume.



The "1475 Landshut Wedding" is one of Europe's greatest historical pageants. During the festival weeks every four years, Landshut's inhabitants act out scenes from the Middle Ages, bringing to life once again the resplendent wedding of Hedwig (Jadwiga), daughter of the Polish King, and Georg, son of the Duke of Bavaria. The photo shows a knightly tournament.

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