

Max Kade Institute

FRIENDS NEWSLETTER

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Gemütlichkeit at the Gasthaus: Friends Hold Annual Meeting and Dinner

by Eric Platt



Friends President Fran Luebke introduces Helmut Schmahl at the Friends Dinner. Photo by Charles James.

The Friends who attended the Annual Meeting and Dinner on May 9 had the opportunity to catch up with old friends, meet new ones, eat good German food, and learn more about Wisconsin's German heritage.

The evening opened with the annual meeting. At the meeting, members of the Friends board and the Max Kade Institute staff reviewed the Institute's activities during the past year. They also had the opportunity to meet the MKI's acting director for next year, Mark Loudon.

During the meeting, the Friends also elected new members to its board. Robert Bolz and Carol Rommelfanger were re-elected to new terms on the board while Rosemarie Barber and Jeanne Schueller were appointed as new members. The Friends also voted to re-elect the same slate of officers to the board with Fran Luebke as president, Bolz as vice president, Sue Stoddard as secretary, and Bob Leuning as Treasurer.

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MKI to Host Upcoming Conference: Sounds of Two Worlds

by Antje Petty

On September 13–14, the Max Kade Institute, with generous support from the Friends, the Wisconsin Arts Board, and the Wisconsin Humanities Council will bring you a unique event: *Sounds of Two Worlds: Music as a Mirror of Migration to and from Germany*. This two-day conference will feature presentations, a workshop for teachers, an exclusive exhibit by the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Mills Music Library, and special evening concerts. Scholars, musicians, and the public will jointly explore the role of music in the migration experience

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MKI Hosts Conference on German Dialects in the Midwest

by Thor Templin

The Max Kade Institute held its Fifth Annual Conference on German Dialects in the Midwest on Saturday, April 20, at The Pyle Center. Unlike previous conferences, this year focused on one particular dialect: Dane County Kölsch.

Dane County Kölsch, or DCK, is the language spoken by immigrants and many descendants of immigrants from the city of Cologne (*Köln* in German) and surrounding areas who came to western Dane County beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. Once widely spoken in communities such as Berry, Ashton, and Cross Plains, it has been recorded and studied for well over half a century, beginning with Lester “Smoky” Seifert in the mid 1940s. Today only a few people still know the dialect and even fewer use it, but the amount known about it and the recordings dating back as far as they do make it a unique American German dialect.

In 1973 Peter McGraw completed his Ph.D. dissertation at the UW–Madison on the dialect, utilizing recordings that he made in the late 1960s. He predicted at that time that the dialect would not exist in another fifteen to twenty years. While McGraw’s prediction has not come true, the dialect is near extinction today. The study of DCK was revived in 1999 with a field recording done by Thor Templin, Steve Geiger, and Mary Devitt, followed by recordings in 2000 by Thor Templin and in 2001 by Peter Wagener.

The conference aimed to present an overview of the dialect from Peter McGraw’s research through the present with reference to Seifert’s work. McGraw, now at Linfield College in Oregon, started the day with a review of some of the vowel anomalies and interesting points that he discovered in his research some thirty years ago.

Peter Wagener, head of the German Language Archive (Deutsches Spracharchiv) at the Institute for German Language (Institut für Deutsche Sprache) in Mannheim and a visiting scholar to the MKI in the spring of 2000, then discussed the changes in and loss of language ability and competence in DCK from 1947 through 2001.

Suzanne Townley, a dissertator in the German Department at UW–Madison, presented information on the settlement and cultural contact situation that she developed as part of the MKI’s “Germans and The Land” project.

Thor Templin, who is currently finishing his Master’s thesis on changes in DCK morphology (the study of the form of words and their inflections), discussed changes in the case system.

The final paper was given by Steve Geiger, also in the German Department, who’s about to begin a dissertation on Wisconsin German. Geiger focused on DCK speakers and the non-DCK-speaking children of speakers. While his work is just starting, he’s finding phonetic effects of DCK on English: In DCK, the sound ‘t’ at the beginning of words is not heavily aspirated (that is, it sounds more like a ‘d.’) Younger people in the area may be carrying on this trait of DCK in their English.

Next year’s conference will be held in late April or early May.

MAX KADE INSTITUTE

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World Wide Web at:**

<http://www.wisc.edu/mki>

Update on the Digitization of German Dialects

by Steve Geiger and Rita Morandi

In the past few years, the MKI has been striving to develop a strong program dealing with German dialects in America. The initial impetus for this development, as reported in the Fall 1999 Newsletter (“MKI Bounds into the 21st Century”), was the acquisition of large collections of American German field recordings by Professors Wolfgang Moelleken and Lester Seifert. In the past few months, however, new materials have been donated to the Institute. These include recordings of Texas, Nebraska and Kansas German done by Glenn Gilbert of the Southern Illinois University at Carbondale; recordings by Peter McGraw of Linfield College, Oregon, who wrote his dissertation at UW–Madison in the early 1970s on Dane County *Kölsch*; and recordings of German dialects spoken in northern Italy made by Silvia Dal Negro of the University of Vercelli, Italy.

Although part of the newly acquired material is recorded on CD, a great proportion of the material donated to the Institute is captured on aging reel-to-reel or audiocassette tapes, a medium that degrades badly over time. In an effort to preserve these important collections of dialect speech, the MKI has continued to transfer older recordings onto digital format. Over the past years, various project assistants have had a hand in achieving this transfer, producing an extensive collection of audio CDs. At present, the Max Kade Sound Archive includes 240 CDs of the Moelleken collection (resulting from the recordings of about 132 speakers) and the Seifert collection, which has been fully digitized and is now contained on 105 CDs. Sample CDs have also been made from the other collections.

This progress marks the realization of an important goal, since Professor Seifert recorded his interviews with

a Sound Scriber recorder on small records during the late 1940s and early 1950s, and it is becoming increasingly difficult (and expensive) to find equipment that can play such records. This complication serves as the driving force behind the project’s next step, which will be to digitize the reel-to-reel tapes, especially the older ones recorded by Gilbert. As with the pages of old books, the reel-to-reel tapes become more brittle as they age, making them difficult if not impossible to play. In order to address this issue, the tapes are being transferred onto computer in a process similiar to that which was used for the Sound Scriber records. These tapes will also be saved on audio CD, making them more accessible than they are in their current format.



*Rita and Steve examine a few of the MKI’s dialect recordings.
Photo by Felecia Lucht.*

The digitization project is far from being concluded. The highest priority at this point is to save from deterioration the reel-to-reel recordings done by Professor Gilbert. This represents a large collection, which—possibly in the course of next year—will also be available on CD. Further digitization of the Moelleken collection will occur simultaneously. After this, several dozen recordings on audiotape will become part of the digital sound archive of the Max Kade Institute.

Even as the MKI sound archive grows by digitization, recordings that are being made currently are also leaving their mark. In the last few years, graduate students have been recording dialects of German still spoken in Wisconsin. This work fills out the archive to represent the latest stages of the history of German in Wisconsin, providing a great deal of breadth, time, and depth to the collection. Not only does the sound archive represent many regional varieties of German, but these modern recordings also add the youngest speakers to the collection, speakers born as early as 1867 into the 1940s, making it possible to hear over 135 years of German in Wisconsin with audio recordings of its actual speakers.

Low German in Wisconsin

by **Alexandra Jacob**

Today, a considerable number of German place names and family names can be found in Wisconsin. Place names like Hanover (Rock Co.), Wittenberg (Shawano Co.), Hamburg (Marathon Co.), Rhinelander (Oneida Co.), and New Holstein (Calumet Co.) refer to settlement from German-speaking areas. Family names such as Beckermeyer, Steinbrink, and Niekamp sound especially familiar to visitors from Westphalia and may indicate descendants of German origin.

In the nineteenth and early twentieth century about six million immigrants left Germany for economic and social reasons and came to the United States, and by 1900, 710,000 Germans lived in Wisconsin (about 34 percent of the state's population).

Due to the fact that people from the north of Germany generally did not come from the bilingual elite, a vast majority of settlers only spoke the Low German language. (The "*Platt*" refers to the low country, as opposed to the higher or hilly areas of the south of Germany. It does not refer to a lower form of "High German.")

Through following generations, Low German in the New World was steadily abandoned in favor of English. People wanted to assimilate to America's

mainstream culture; they needed English at work and for other purposes. Many parents did not raise their children in Low German any longer, being afraid of possible disadvantages in school and for their future careers. Eventually, a significant reason why other descendants dropped their Low (or Modern Standard) German command was its stigmatization during the Nazi period, in particular during World War II.

Today, only a few speakers of Low German varieties are left in Wisconsin. However, there are a number of people left in Wisconsin who still have a rather fluent command of a Low German dialect, such as North Low German, Westphalian, or Pomeranian.

In Germany there are still between five and six million people today who speak Low German as their first or second language. Most of them live in the northern parts of the Low-German area, and it can be said that more speakers live in villages and small towns than in cities. Compared with that, Low German dialects in Wisconsin – as in other states where *Plattdeutsch* is spoken – are extremely threatened by extinction. For this reason, the local vernaculars need to be preserved for following generations.

In my research project made possible by the DAAD (German Academic Exchange Service), I am focusing



Low German Quiz

Test your knowledge of Low German by translating the following words and phrases into English. Answers are provided on page 15.

1. Alln's kloor? _____
2. Ik wünsch di watt. _____
3. Wo geht? _____
4. Giff me noch een Beer. _____
5. Övertrecker _____
6. Kantüffeln _____

on the documentation of Low German as spoken in the state of Wisconsin. The documentation includes a collection of different kinds of data. First of all, there will be a series of interviews with Low German speakers in the near future. The interviews will be recorded on tape and later digitized on CD. Each interview consists of three different parts: a speaker's biography presented in Low German, a translation of a number of test sentences from English into Low German (concentrating on linguistic issues), and the documentation of demographic data of each respondent on questionnaires.

The documentation of the Low German language in Wisconsin also concentrates on both the history of emigration from the Low-German area (especially Westphalia) and the history of places where they settled in the nineteenth century (e.g., Sheboygan County).

Furthermore, a collection of photographs documenting the German heritage and immigrant letters, which can be found at the Max Kade Institute and the State Historical Society Archives, will be collected and analyzed in my doctoral thesis, which is to be published at the University of Bielefeld with Prof. Dr. Jan Wirrer as supervisor.

At the moment I am also planning to construct my own homepage on the Internet where my project and work on German-American immigration and on Low German will be presented. Westphalia (and especially my homeland Lippe-Detmold in East-Westphalia) will be the focus. For more information on the Lippe-Detmolder settlement in Wisconsin as seen from a late nineteenth-century perspective, please visit <http://www.geocities.com/clarkcountygenealogy/clark/Lippe.html> and read Jerome C. Arpke's descriptions.

Jan Wirrer visits the MKI

by Thor Templin

A professor at the University of Bielefeld, Germany, Jan Wirrer specializes in Low German dialects and Saterfrisian, a dialect of the Frisian language spoken in the Saterland in northwestern Germany. He is also the doctoral adviser of Alexandra Jacob, visiting scholar at the Max Kade Institute.

Among his other activities here, Prof. Dr. Wirrer presented two talks at the UW–Madison. The first was held in German on April 30: “*Saterfrisianisch: Eine bedrohte Sprache im nordwesten Deutchlands*” (Saterfrisian: An Endangered Language in Northwest Germany.) The presentation focused on Saterfrisian language, its declining population of speakers, and how and why it is threatened. Despite

efforts to revive its use and expand the number of speakers, numbers remain small and the mean age of speakers is middle-aged.

His second talk, sponsored by the MKI, was “‘*Min Wief, de glieket düütsche Wurst.*’ (My wife, she likes German sausage”) Stability and Instability of a Vernacular Immigrant Language: American Low German in Illinois and Missouri.” This talk, held in English, discussed Low-German dialects in west-central Illinois and northern Missouri. Low Germans make up a large share of the population there and language use



Jan Wirrer poses for a picture in front of some of the MKI's library collection of German language books printed in North America. Photo by Felecia Lucht.

still exists in small pockets. The ILMO Project, as it is called, sought to examine the stability and language maintenance of Low German in those areas.

MKI Releases Two New Books

by Eric Platt

The Max Kade Institute is proud to announce the release of two of its books—Land without Nightingales: Music in the Making of German-America and the second English edition of the Dictionary of German Names. Both books are currently at the printers and should be available for purchase by mid-summer.

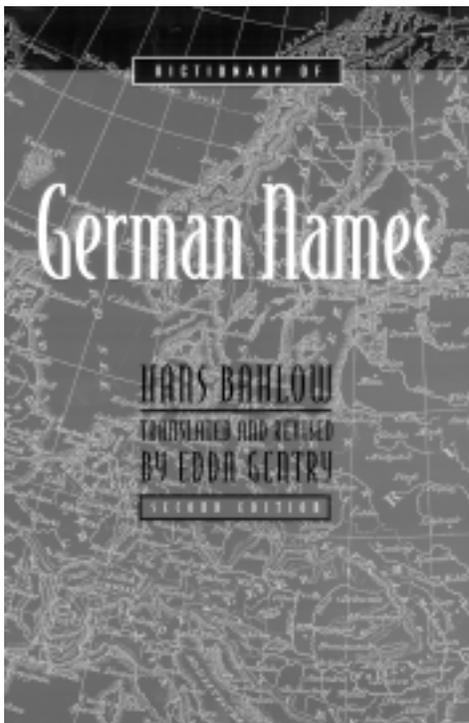
Land without Nightingales, edited by Philip V. Bohlman and Otto Holzapfel, traces the importance of music for German Americans throughout North American history.

Despite the laments of some nineteenth-century German immigrants that America was a land bereft of poetry and song, a “land without nightingales,” the history of German-American music is a rich one.

This book explores the varied musical expression among German-speaking immigrants to America and their descendants, from the eighteenth century to the present. Topics range from Moravian music in colonial America to musical life among twenty-first century Canadian Hutterites, from Polka music to German singing societies, from Lutheran hymns to the songs of German-speaking Jewish immigrants.

The book comes with a companion CD that contains musical selections that complement and expand on this theme.

The *Dictionary of German Names*, which was originally written by Hans Bahlow and has been translated and significantly revised by Edda Gentry, is a boon for genealogical researchers and anyone interested in learning more about their German ancestry. It is an English-language reference for more than 15,000 German family names, including variant spellings as well as the meaning and origin of each name. Some entries will provide a chuckle, others a bit of embarrassment,



The cover of the Dictionary of German Names.

still others a sense of wonder and pride.

This second edition of an already popular resource has been expanded throughout and includes many corrections and enhancements.

Jan Wirrer, a professor of German at the University of Bielefeld in Germany, says that the book can be an effective tool for a wide range of people. “Hans Bahlow’s dictionary conveys detailed information on many common and less common German first and last names,” he says. “[It is a] useful book for historians, genealogists, and linguists . . . as well as the layman.”

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MKI News Briefs

Planned Gifts Help You Give More Than You Thought Possible

Membership dues and additional gifts have seen the MKI through difficult financial times; your continued support makes possible every aspect of our operation, including the production of this newsletter. Your support is greatly appreciated. If you are considering a way to increase your support of the MKI, you may be interested in the various forms of deferred or planned giving. Through gift planning, individuals are often able to make a much larger contribution than they ever thought possible, while at the same time maximizing economic benefits. Your will, living trust, or other estate planning tools may include charitable dispositions. Some methods can provide current tax benefits as well as life income for the donor and/or a beneficiary. If you would like to learn more about such plans, please contact MKI's representative at the UW Foundation, Anne Lucke, at (608) 262-6242 or anne.lucke@uwfoundation.wisc.edu. *K.K.*

Czech-German Ethnic Festival

Agricultural Heritage & Resources, Inc., a nonprofit organization for heritage and agricultural tourism, is spon-

soring a Czech-German Ethnic Festival on July 10 starting at 4:45 p.m. with music by the Wisconsin Czech Choraliers followed by the Jerry Schneider Band from 6:00-10:00 p.m. The festival will take place at Heritage Farm, located five miles south of Kewaunee on State Road 42 or a quarter of a mile north of County Road J on State Road 42. In addition to live music and dancing, there will also be Czech and German displays, as well as food and beverages. There is no charge for admission and parking is free. Bring a lawn chair and enjoy the

Updates for Ethnic Organization Directory

The MKI is updating the Directory of Wisconsin's Ethnic Organizations, available online at <http://wiscinfo.doit.wisc.edu/mkilibrary/ethnic.htm>. Members of German-American organizations interested in including or updating their organization's information in the directory should use the online form at <http://www.wisc.edu/mki/ethnform.html> or write librarian Kevin Kurdylo at: The Max Kade Institute, 901 University Bay Drive, Madison, WI 53705. *F.L.*



Sun., July 14: The Beaver Dam Lake Days Festival (July 11-14) will include a German festival on Sunday, featuring German food and music. Come visit the MKI tent on the fairgrounds.

Tue., July 16-Thu., August 8: The University Summer Forum "Recent Immigrants to the Upper Midwest" will feature presentations by artists and academics on African, Bosnian, Chinese, Indian, Mexican and Tibetan immigrants to the Upper Midwest. The presentations will be held from 7-9 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1100 Grainger Hall, 975 University Avenue, Madison, WI. More information can be obtained online at: <http://www.dcs.wisc.edu/summer/forum2.htm> or by e-mailing Ruth Olson at reolson3@facstaff.wisc.edu. All presentations are free to the public and no registration is required.

Fri., July 26-Sun., July 28: This year is the 22nd anniversary of the Milwaukee German Fest, the largest of its kind in the United States. The festival will be held at Maier Festival Park. For more information, visit their Web site at: <http://www.germanfest.com> or call (414) 464-9444.



Geese congregate around a log shed used for storing farm equipment on the Reckelberg farm in Kewaunee County. Old horse collars and harnesses used to hang from the shed, but were stolen. A common feature of nineteenth-century barns, the shed has a log structure under the wooden siding. Photo by Ruth Olson.

Traveling Exhibit and Programs Explore Barns in the United States

by Felecia Lucht

Photos featured in this article are part of Ruth Olson's presentation, "What Barns Tell Us."

Visit the CSUMC Web site for exact times and locations.

The Smithsonian Institute is sponsoring a traveling exhibit entitled "Barn Again! Celebrating an American Icon" that is scheduled to be in Wisconsin in 2003. The exhibit will examine the role that barns have played and continue to play in American agricultural life. While in Wisconsin from January through October, the exhibit will be accompanied by "Barnstorm Wisconsin," a project organized by the Wisconsin Humanities Council (WHC) that includes other activities such as photo and writing contests, dances, and oral history projects.

Working with the WHC, the Center for the Study of Upper Midwestern Cultures has been actively involved with the project. A number of volunteers are currently in Rusk County to conduct barn surveys, documenting the histories of barns in the area. The project will culminate in the creation of an online database.

In the fall, CSUMC Associate Director Ruth Olson will be traveling to several communities to give a PowerPoint presentation entitled "What Barns Tell Us" as part of the WHC's Speakers Bureau. Her scheduled stops include:

Sept. 17: Neosha/Rubicon Historical Society,

Rubicon

Sept. 24: Lake Geneva

Oct. 1: Vernon County



The Pagenkopf family is one of the featured farm families in the Chippewa exhibit "Country Places." A freestall barn has been attached to the original barn. Photo by Ruth Olson.



This modern freestall barn is home to 430 Holstein cows on the Pagenkopf farm in Chippewa County. Freestall barns allow cows to move freely and are popular with large dairy operations. Photo by Jeanne Nyre, exhibit designer for the Chippewa Valley Museum.

Geneva Public Library, Lake Geneva
County Historical Society, Viroqua

Oct. 12: Dartford Historical Society,
Green Lake

Oct. 21: Sauk County Arts, Humanities
and Historic Preservation Committee,
Reedsburg

Nov. 9: Cedar Lake Campus Historical
Center, West Bend

The presentations are free and open to the general public. More specific information on exact times and locations of the presentations will be posted in the near future on the CSUMC Web site at <http://csumc.wisc.edu/>.

For more general information on the exhibits and programs, visit the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service Web site at: http://www.sites.si.edu/exhibitions/exhibit_main.asp?id=33 and the "Barnstorm Wisconsin" Web site: <http://danenet.wicip.org/whc/BarnStorm/barnstormwi.htm>.

*Chippewa Valley Museum
original arched-roof*

Friends Present at National Genealogy Society's Annual Conference

by Antje Petty

From May 15-18, the National Genealogy Society (NGS) held its annual conference in Milwaukee. It was a rare occasion to have the biggest of all genealogy events so close to home, and the Friends, thanks to Bob and Dottie Luening, were able to take advantage of this unique opportunity. The Friends had a table in the exhibitor hall, presenting a display on German immigration to Wisconsin and the Max Kade Institute's most recent activities and publications. MKI's research and programming generated quite a bit of interest among visitors from all over the nation.

Highlights of the conference were two talks given by visiting Max Kade Professor Helmut Schmahl, University of Mainz, Germany. On Thursday, Schmahl talked about nineteenth-century immigrants from Hesse-Darmstadt in Wisconsin and on Saturday he gave the keynote address at the Palatines to America luncheon. Over two hundred people attended his presentation, "Top Ten List for Successful Family Research in Germany." His scholarship was met with great interest and many a listener showed enthusiasm for the activities of the MKI. Schmahl's talks and MKI's presence at the conference showed how mutually enriching family history and MKI's work can be.

Friends Dinner from page 1

Following the meeting, the Friends had the opportunity to catch up with other members during a brief cocktail hour and talk with Loudon and visiting scholars at the MKI such as Alexandra Jacobs, Helmut Schmahl, and Jan Wierer.

Next came dinner. Although the Gasthaus, where the meeting was held, gave attendees the choice of chicken marsala, vegetarian paella, and sauerbraten as entrées, it should probably come as no surprise that most of the Friends chose the sauerbraten with spaetzle.

While people enjoyed their dessert, the next part of the evening began as Schmahl, a professor of history at University of Mainz, regaled the Friends with informative stories and information about the relationship of Wisconsin's original German settlers with individuals from other ethnic groups.

Director's Corner: A Time of Transition

After slightly over five years as Director of the Max Kade Institute, the time has come for me to step down from this job. I'm starting a sabbatical year to catch up on research projects that have been languishing for too long, and as that sabbatical begins, Mark Louden will step in as director.

This half-decade has been filled with challenges, some seemingly insurmountable, but I fully expected those coming in. What I did not expect back in 1997 was how much real support the MKI could draw on. These years have been a time of growth at the Institute – from the size of our staff to the holdings of our archives, all ultimately progress toward fulfilling our dual missions of outreach and research. That we have been able to make such progress is a direct result of hard work and contributions by many people and institutions, beginning with our extremely competent and dedicated staff. But even this amazing crew couldn't have pulled this off without outside help. Let me note only the two most critical examples. First, the challenge grant made by you, the Friends of the MKI, two years ago came at a moment when the Institute stood on the verge of flourishing and it has made all the difference in the world. That challenge brought far more than the 200% match the Friends required and it has put us in the strongest position the Institute has ever been in structurally, institutionally, and financially. Second, the deans of the College of Letters & Science have consistently stepped up to help us even under the most difficult of budgetary constraints. In fact, after I had begun drafting this piece, we learned that the MKI, together with our sister institution, the Center for the Study of Upper Midwestern Cultures, and the Folklore Program, has been given a permanent clerical position by the College. This



Joe and Mark enjoy a beer at the Friends Annual Dinner in Waukesha. Photo by Charles James.

New Acting Director of the MKI

by Felecia Lucht

On July 15 Mark Louden will become the new acting director of the Max Kade Institute. Not new to the MKI, Mark has served on the Executive Committee for two years and is also the editor of its monograph series.

As acting director, Mark's immediate goals involve "keeping up with the momentum that Joe and Antje have begun" and continuing the diversity of projects that have already been started. One such project is the digitization of dialect recordings, and Mark notes that the MKI has one of the best sound labs in North America. In accordance with the principles of "The Wisconsin Idea," Mark is also looking forward to participating in more community outreach programs. Maintaining financial stability is a priority, and he credits the Friends for their generous financial support of the MKI. "I'm very much looking forward to working with the Friends and appreciate the support they've shown to the MKI," he says.

An associate professor in German at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Mark's interests in German-American studies include Pennsylvania German (often referred to as "Pennsylvania Dutch") and Anabaptist studies. In addition to his published research relating to German-American studies, Mark is currently working on a reference grammar of German as well as a book about Kaspar Hauser, a feral child discovered in Nuremberg, Germany, in 1828.

Having recently settled in Watertown, Mark is also planning on "taking advantage of what's at my doorstep" and hopes to do some fieldwork and recording in the area.

At present Mark is teaching two summer courses in the English Department at the Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, one on English syntax and the other on the history of linguistics.

Continued on page 14

A History of the Keystone House

by Emily Engel

Squire William J. Petherick, English barrister and gentleman farmer, built the house where the MKI is now located after living on Johnson Street and in Sun Prairie. Petherick chose the site because he believed that State Street would be extended straight west and pass by his front door. To symbolize his loyalty to the royal family, Petherick placed a crown on the veranda roof that was later removed.

The exact date of erection is unknown. The Dane County Historical Society plaque, which hangs on the front of the house, dates the house back to 1853 while a 1948 *Capital Times* and a 1934 *Milwaukee Journal* articles cite 1836. The discrepancy remains important, for if the 1836 date is correct, the Keystone House is the oldest building on campus, thirteen years senior to North Hall, which is currently recognized as the first built.

The Petherick family lived at the residence until William's death in 1873. Between Petherick and Winterble, from whom the University purchased the house, the succession of owners remains uncertain. The *Capital Times* article cites Bill Jarvis as the next owner, who resided there only a short time before selling it to John Wall. Wall rented the house and its surrounding 40 acres to "Captain" Staines, who made Scotch bitters from "boneset," a plant that grew in profusion in the marsh north of the house. He brewed his bitters in two large vats housed in the a one-story shed behind the house known as the "bitters house."

According to the *Milwaukee Journal*, Staines owned the house rather than rented it and sold the house and its then 172 acres to Thomas Isom in 1882. After a

long occupancy, Isom rented the house to Prof. and Mrs. Burleigh. (Sources actually disagree as to whether the Burleighs rented or owned the house.)

Freda Keyes Winterble bought the house in 1943 from Isom or Burleigh. Another discrepancy is whether architect Frank Riley or Arthur McLeod helped Winterble restore the home to its original style. A prominent citizen, Winterble often offered her house for public gatherings, such as concerts by the Pro Arte Quartet.

Winterble first approached the University about purchasing the property in 1960 but funds were unavailable. Again in 1965 she suggested that the University procure the property since it would be needed for the proposed development of the new medical center. Because funds were still not readily available, the University asked the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF) to buy the property. In October 1965, WARF purchased the Keystone house for \$110,000 and donated the property to the Regents in 1968.

Although intended to be used as a president's or chancellor's house, in 1970 it was transformed into offices and small conference rooms. The first tenant in a succession of programs was the Wisconsin Arts Council. The Max Kade Institute has resided in the Keystone house since 1983; joined by CSUMC in 2000.

In 1972, the Dane County Historical Society designated the Keystone House, named by Winterble after her family name Keys, as a historical landmark. Mrs. James Woodburn, president of the DCHS, presented Chancellor Edwin Young and Professor Fannie Taylor the commemorative plaque that hangs outside.

Continued on page 15



A nineteenth-century (left) and modern look at the Keystone House, home of the Max Kade Institute

Highlights of Recent Library Acquisitions

by Kevin Kurdylo, MKI Librarian

Donations to the MKI Library have been significant over the past few months, with over one hundred items being added to our Published in North America, Subject, and Family Archive collections. Since one hundred bibliographic entries would make for dry reading, we've decided to simply highlight a few new items on this page. A complete list of recent acquisitions will be available on our Web site at: <http://www.wisc.edu/mki/NewAcqsSp2002.htm>. Any of these titles may be viewed at the Max Kade Institute, Monday-Friday, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm. Contact the MKI Librarian at 262-7546 or by e-mail at kkurdylo@facstaff.wisc.edu.

Published in the United States

Below are listed two volumes in an interesting “Kriminal Roman” series. All of these books are rather fragile paperback novels without covers published by Press Publishing in Lincoln, Nebraska, dates of publication unknown. Several of the novels include an advertisement asking people to subscribe to the *Freie Presse* newspaper (only 85 cents *pro Jahr*). The novels themselves are priced at 5 cents each. MKI only has volumes 3, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 27, and 29. If you have any other titles in this series, we'd appreciate seeing them!

Berner, Friedrich. *Im Hause des Todes*. Kriminal-Roman, Band 3. Lincoln, Neb.: Press Publishing Company, n.d. 62 pp.

Temme, J. D. H. *Mörder oder Ermordeter?* Kriminal-Roman, Band 12. Lincoln, Neb.: Press Publishing Company, n.d. 64 pp.

Subject Collection

Below are two items dealing with how America was described to Germans still living in Germany.

Durnbaugh, Donald F. “Advice to Prospective Immigrants: Two Communications to Germany From Pennsylvania in the 1730s.” *Yearbook of German-American Studies*, vol. 35 (2000): pp. 57-71.

Two letters—one written in 1736 by Andreas Bohni, a religious dissenter in Pennsylvania, to a cousin in Europe; the other an “open letter” published in Frankfurt am Main in 1739 and signed by leading German-Americans from the Philadelphia area—“provide useful insights into the motivations, procedures, practical problems, and, especially, hazards of emigration from German-speaking areas to North America in the mid-eighteenth century.”

Ficker, Christian Traugott. “Documents: Christian Traugott Ficker’s Advice to Emigrants.” *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, vol. 25 (1941-1942): 217-36, 331-55, 456-75.

[Photocopy of “Documents” sections for issues December 1941, March 1942, and June 1942.]

“Some while back Dr. Schafer, the late superintendent of the State historical society, Englished the little German volume entitled, ‘Friendly Adviser for All Who Would Emigrate to America and Particularly to Wisconsin,’ by Christian Traugott Ficker, which was published at Leipzig in 1853.”

Family Histories and Archives

[*Letters to Emil Ingwerson*]. Wisconsin: 1865.

Includes copies of original letters, translations, and transcriptions.

Four letters to Emil Ingwerson, who was serving in the army during the Civil War. The letters are from C. Henry Joseph, (husband of Amelia Endlich, Emil’s sister) written from New Hope, Portage Co., Wis. and dated Sept. 13, 1865; from Amelia Endlich (Emil’s sister); from Wilhelm Ingwerson (Emil and Amelia’s brother), written from Mount Pleasant [Nebraska?] and dated Sept. 5, 1865; and one addressed to “Lieber Bruder” and signed only “Deine dich liebende Schwester” (from Amelia?), written from Keeping Water and dated Aug. 7, 1880.

Collection Feature: Songbooks

by Kevin Kurdylo, MKI Librarian

Anticipating September's conference on music [See article, p. 1], I've chosen to feature some of the songbooks from the MKI's collection of books published in North America. This is necessarily a small selection, as well over two hundred of the records in the library's database have the subject heading "songs."

While the majority of the songbooks are strictly religious in nature, there are several collections of secular material. *Die alte und die neue Heimath*, for example, claims to be a collection of the best-known German folk, hunting, love, soldier, student, drinking, travel, opera, club, and patriotic songs. It also includes a small section of well-known songs in English. The *Kleiner Liederschatz*, edited by J. H. Brockmann, is a collection of both secular and religious songs and hymns, including holiday songs, nursery songs, and some patriotic verses. Within its pages the reader will find the German origins of such songs as "Silent Night" and "Oh Christmas Tree," along with a few others that have been adopted by American culture. Of interest also is the version of "Das A B C" song from the *Liederbüchlein für untere Classen und gemischte Schulen*, which ends perhaps ironically with "O weh! kann's ja nicht lernen das A B C." ("Oh dear, I cannot learn my ABC's.")

A few songbooks, such as *Die alte und die neue Heimath*, do include songs in the English language. The second edition of *Perlen und Blüthen* (1892) includes a sixty-two page addenda with songs solely in English, while the *Chor-Buch für Deutsch Amerikanische Chor-Sänger* (also from 1892) presents most lyrics in both German and English. Of particular interest are the songs originally in English that have been translated into German, such as "Das Sternenbanner" ("The Star-spangled Banner") in *Jubeltöne* and the German translation of the University of Wisconsin's "On Wisconsin" song, believed to be a salesman's handout to German customers in Dubuque County, Iowa.

Other items of interest from the MKI collection include the music book/800-year calendar distributed by Mueller's Drug Store in Reedsburg, Wisconsin, *Das Cardui Lieder-Buch*, and Heinrich Rattermann's book of poems about North-American birds. *Das Cardui Lieder-Buch* includes illustrated advertisements in German for the "McElree's Cardui-Wein (The Woman's Tonic)" and "Thedford's Black-Draught für die Leber," both produced in Chattanooga, Tennessee. While the calendar is in English, the songs are staunchly German, divided into three themes: *Religiöse Lieder*, *Vaterlandslieder*, and *Volkslieder*.

Finally, although some nineteenth-century German immigrants lamented that America was a land bereft of poetry and song, a "land without nightingales" as it was called, it is comforting to see the number of poems Rattermann created and compiled about birds native to his new homeland. To view any of the items discussed in this feature, please contact Kevin Kurdylo at (608) 262-7546 or kkurdylo@facstaff.wisc.edu.

Die alte und die neue Heimath: Ein Volksliederbuch. Eine Sammlung der bekanntesten deutschen Volks-, Jäger-, Liebes-, Soldaten-, Studenten-, Trink, Wander-, Opern-, Gesellschafts- und National-Lieder, sowie der bekanntesten englischen Lieder, wie "America," "Girls I left behind me," "Hail Columbia," "Home, Sweet Home," "Nearer my God to thee," "Star spangled Banner," "Suanne [sic] River," and viele andere mit Musik-Begleitung. Chicago, Ill.: Laird & Lee, 1894. 200 pp.

Brockmann, J. H., ed. *Kleiner Liederschatz für Jung und Alt.* Milwaukee, Wis.: Northwestern, 1881. 96 pp.

Das Cardui Lieder-Buch. Chattanooga, Tenn.: Chattanooga Medicine Co., 1912. 32 pp., ill.

Chor-Buch für Deutsch Amerikanische Chor-Sänger. Knoxville, Tennessee: Amerikanische Chor-Sänger, n.d. 300 pp.

Deutscher Volkslieder-Schatz. New York, N.Y.: New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, n.d. 189 pp.



Ehrlich, Godfrey, trans. "On Wisconsin: Festlied der Universität Wisconsin." [1910-1920?].

Gems of German Song: A Collection of the Most Beautiful Vocal Compositions, with Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Boston, Mass.: Oliver Ditson & Co., 1865. 216 pp.

Germania Heimathsklänge. Illustriertes Volksliederbuch für die Deutschen Amerika's. Milwaukee, Wis.: Brumder, 1883. x, 216 pp.

Germanistische Gesellschaft der Staats-Universität von Wisconsin, ed. *Deutsches Liederbuch für amerikanische Studenten. Texte und Melodien nebst erklärenden und biographischen Anmerkungen.* Boston, Mass.: Heath & Co., 1906. vi, 157 pp.

Jubeltöne: Eine Sammlung von Liedern und Melodien aus deutschen und englischen Quellen. 37th ed. Cleveland, Ohio: Lauer & Mattill, 1889. 176 pp.

Lauritzen, Johannes Rudolph, ed. *Chor-Buch für Deutsch Amerikanische Chor-Sänger.* Knoxville, Tenn.: Amer. Chorsänger, [1892]. 300 pp.

Liederbüchlein für untere Classen und gemischte Schulen. 3rd ed. St. Louis, Mo.: Deutsche Evang.-luth. Synode von Missouri, Ohio, u.a. Staaten, 1880. 64 pp.

Münch'ner Hofbräuhaus-Keller Liederbuch: Sammlung bekannter alter und neuer Liedertexte. [Milwaukee, Wis.: Deutsch-Österreich Ungar. Hilfs Fond, 1916. 30 pp.]

Rattermann, Heinrich Armin. *Nord-Amerikanische Vögel in Liedern. Für Familien- und Schulgebrauch.* Cincinnati, Ohio: Selbstverlag, 1904. 136 pp.

Reffelt, Hermann, ed. *Deutsch-Englisches Liederbuch für deutsche Schulen in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.* 16th ed. New York, N.Y.: Steiger, 1871. 116 pp.

Der Sänger am Grabe: Eine Auswahl Lieder zum Gebrauch bei Leichen-Begängnissen, wie auch Trost-Lieder für solche, die um geliebte Todte trauern. Philadelphia, Pa.: Kohler, n.d. 240 pp.

Weiss, C. A., and Geo F. Rosche, eds. *Deutsch-Amerikanische Chor-Lieder, zum Gebrauch in den deutschen Protestantischen Kirchen von Amerika, in Stadt und Land.* Chicago, Ill.: Rosche, 1888. 191 pp.

———, eds. *Perlen und Blüthen: Liederbuch zum Gebrauch in Sonntags-Schulen, christlichen Jugend-Vereinen, etc., etc.* 2nd ed. Chicago, Ill.: Rosche, 1892. 192 + [62] pp.

Time of Transition from page 10

solidifies our staff and creates needed continuity and stability for the Institute.

Looking to the future, Mark Loudon will be a great director. He brings a formidable scholarly reputation, as a leading expert in Germanic linguistics, especially in the languages of Old Order Amish and Mennonites. He has worked closely with the Institute since coming to the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 2000, first as a member of our Executive Committee and more recently as editor of our monograph series. Most importantly, I can attest to his ability to get things done

and work well with people – although the latter is pretty easy with the excellent team of staff and students we now have.

I'll be around – even during my sabbatical – as co-director of the Center for the Study of Upper Midwestern Cultures. For now, thank you for all the help in bringing the MKI forward.

Onward!

Joseph Salmons

Sounds of Two Worlds from page 1

and the shaping of ethnic identity by looking at the music of Germans who immigrated to America, as well as the music of immigrants and minorities who live in Germany today.

German-speaking Europeans migrated to the American Midwest mostly in the second half of the nineteenth century. To this day, there are many music groups, bands, and choirs that identify themselves with German-speaking regions of Europe. From Pomeranian dancing groups and singing societies to polka bands and Swiss alphorn players, music societies have preserved and created ethnic identities.

A hundred years later, Germany itself has turned from a country of emigration to one sought out by immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, Asia, and Africa. Now it is these immigrants who bring their music to Germany, influence German music, and in return are influenced by their new environment.

The conference will include presentations by world-renowned scholars. On Friday, September 13, find out about *Music of Minorities in Austria* (Ursula Hemetek, University of Vienna), *Yiddish Music in Contemporary Germany: Two Perspectives* (Joel Rubin, Los Angeles), *Turkish Music in Germany* (Venkat Mani, UW-Madison), and *The Influence of German Music on the American Classical Music Scene* (Pamela Potter, UW-Madison)

On Saturday, September 14, hear about *Dutchmen and Dialect Songs* (James Leary, UW-Madison), *A German-American Singing Society in the Early 21st Century* (Alan Burdette, Indiana University),

Old World Hillbillies-Alpine Music Entertainers on Tour through the US in the 1920s (Christoph Wagner, Yorkshire, England), *Integrating Euro-Ethnic Music into American Mainstream Radio* (Scott Lopas, WTKM2, Milwaukee), *German-American Music Societies and Nationalistic Sentiment During the Late Nineteenth Century* (Ann Reagan, U.S. Air Force Academy), and *America non cantat? German views of 19th-century Music in America* (Helmut Schmahl, University of Mainz).

Talks and discussions will be supplemented by two evening concerts. Friday night, UW musicians will perform music in the classic-romantic tradition of nineteenth century German-American composers who were very popular during their day, but now have been all but forgotten. On Saturday, the evening will include music from German-speaking Europe. Come and enjoy the Monroe Swiss Singers, the Madison *Männerchor*, and the Jerry Schneider Band.

The whole event will be accompanied by an exhibit of German-American music and music culture held at the UW Mills Music library. This exhibit will officially be opened on September 13, but can be visited through the rest of the year. Furthermore, on Saturday afternoon, a special workshop for teachers will provide music, social studies, and German teachers with resources and ideas on how to include immigrant music in the K-12 curriculum.

Mark your calendars and join us for this unique Max Kade event. **All sessions are open and free to the public and can be attended in combination or individually.** For additional information, visit the MKI Web site or call Antje Petty at (608) 262-7546.

Answer Key for Low German Quiz (p. 8)

1. Everything all right?
2. Good luck!
3. How are you?
4. Give me another beer.
5. coat
6. potatoes

Keystone House from page 11

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