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A CHECKLIST OF GERMAN NEWSPAPERS IN MISSOURI
UP TO 1940

DISSERTATION
Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree Doctor of Philosophy in the Graduate School of The Ohio State University

By
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The Ohio State University
1954

Approved by:
[Signature]
Adviser
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A CHECKLIST OF GERMAN NEWSPAPERS IN MISSOURI

UP TO 1940

by

Alvis Avelino Dunson

INTRODUCTION

Among the contributions made by the Germans to the cultural development of the State of Missouri during the nineteenth century, journalism stands out as one of the most significant. A survey, therefore, of the German-language press in that state, from the beginnings of German journalism in Missouri, up to about 1940 when it practically had come to an end, appeared to be a worth-while undertaking.

The present Checklist resulted from this writer's efforts in assembling the pertinent facts in a form both concise and comprehensive.

A substantial part of its contents derived from such bibliographical aids as American Newspapers, 1821-1936,1 A. W. Ayer and Son's Directory,2 and others; from historical writings pertaining to Missouri, as a whole as well as regionally; and, last but not least, from bound sets of German newspapers collected in the various libraries


throughout the state of Missouri.

Despite a thorough exploitation of these documentary resources, it soon became apparent that not even an approximate degree of completeness could be attained, unless those bibliographical studies were supplemented by "field-work", which, in this case, consisted in the establishing of contacts, both by correspondence and personal interview, with men and women who had either played their part in the editing and publishing of German-language newspapers in Missouri, or at least had been at, or near, the place of action. This Checklist never would have materialized, had it not been for the whole-hearted co-operation of these people who, either privately or as representatives of business firms and other groups, provided indispensable information which could not have been acquired through any other channels.

Among those willing helpers, all of them in Missouri, who from personal memories or from family and business records have supplied a great many invaluable items to this Checklist, the following have earned this writer's heartfelt gratitude: the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph Vogelweid, Jefferson City; Otto Botz, Jefferson City, editor of The Sedalia Journal from 1901 to 1904; Joseph Sailer, Jefferson City, editor of the German newspaper, Jefferson City Post, in 1910; Theodore Stalzer, Jefferson City, editor of the Kansas City Reform, in 1898; John Köster, Jefferson City, editor of the Volksfreund, in Jefferson City; Elmar Schmidt, of Washington,
Missouri, who gave information on the newspaper, Der Spitzbub, a rather frivolous sheet which divulged the unbecoming things that happened. Its author and editor was Karl Weiland of Washington, Missouri; Mrs. Laura D. Graf, at Hermann, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hermanner Volksblatt, gave valuable information on German papers; John H. Boos, of Wentzville, editor of the Saint Louis Wächter, at Clayton, from 1901 to 1909; Mrs. Laurence White, of Boonville, who gave information on the Western Christian Union; the editor of the Concordian, Mr. Lloyd Beissenherz, of Concordia, gave information on Missouri Thalbote; Prof. A. H. Schoede of St. Paul College, Concordia, gave information on the Thalbote; Mr. W. C. Bruening, Higginsville, gave information on the Thalbote. Mr. Bruening is the son of the former editor of the Thalbote when it was published at Higginsville and at Lexington. Attorney L. S. Searing, Kansas City, gave information on the Kansas City Presse and the Missouri Staats-Zeitung; Mr. Charles Botz, Sedalia, gave information on Sedalia Journal; editors of the Cosmos Monitor, Darby R. Tally and Amos C. Weeks, St. Charles, gave information on the Missouri Demokrat and the Republikaner; Mr. Joseph Saali, O'Fallon, gave information on Hausfreund of O'Fallon; Dr. Herbert H. Wernecke of Eden Seminary, Webster Groves, gave information on the disposition of the Abendschule of St. Louis and the Abendstunde, which he is publishing now in Webster Groves; the editor of the
Banner, Mr. Frank Hollmann, Warrenton, gave information on the Warrenton Volksfreund; Mr. Henry Bruthman, Warrenton, gave information on the Warrenton Volksfreund; Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., owner of the Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, donated a copy of the Post-Dispatch of April 6, 1947 which was an issue "commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Joseph Pulitzer, founder of the Post-Dispatch, April 10, 1847-October 29, 1911"; Mr. Bode, St. Charles, provided information on his father, the former editor of the Demokrat; Mr. Joseph Sailer, founder on May 18, 1894, of the Jefferson City Post and present editor of the Helias Booster, Jefferson City, gave information on the Deutsche Zeitung, which was at one time published in California, Missouri, on Die Staats-Zeitung, Democratic, published by John Myers, and on Die Staats-Zeitung, Republican, edited by Mr. Nietzchey; Mr. A. H. Balkenbusch, Westphalia, Missouri, gave information on the Osage County Volksblatt; Rev. Father Haukap, O'Fallon, gave information on the editor of the Hausfreund, Father Brockhagen; Judith Ann Crow, Research and Information Department of Southeast Missourian, Cape Girardeau; and Frank A. Ernst, the Ste. Genevieve Herald, Ste. Genevieve; C. W. Johnson of the Leader and Press and Walter Brunkhorst of the Daily News gave information on the Missouri Presse of Springfield; Marie Geissler gave information on the Die deutsche Wochenschrift; F. O. Fischer gave information on publications printed at the Eden Publishing House; and H. Sylvester, on the
on the output of the Concordia Publishing House. The Eden Publishing House of St. Louis, provided a catalogue containing listings in German. By mail both this Publishing House and the B. Herder Book Company of St. Louis gave valuable information on German publications. In a letter of October 31, 1952, Mr. A. W. Nagel of the Eden Publishing House in St. Louis states that "We discontinued publishing books in German language some fifteen or twenty years ago and the records have been destroyed. We are sorry we cannot give you any information regarding these publications". This Publishing House today handles church and Sunday School literature and supplies. Mr. A. Roesch of the B. Herder Book Company of St. Louis, wrote as follows: "In answer to your letter of the 28th inst. we wish to inform you that even in years past we have published very few books in German besides some catechisms and Bible Histories for Elementary School use. Whatever we published is now out of print and catalogues of those years are no longer at our disposal".

To all these truly cooperative men and women who either privately or in some official capacity have furthered the compilation of this Checklist, this writer expresses his heartfelt thanks.

Especial thanks are likewise due to the Missouri State Historical Society, rated as the best source of information on all Missouri publications. Through its Secretary-Editor, Mr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, the Society made available the titles
of all Missouri German publications whether recorded or not recorded in the Society; and also to the City Library in Jefferson City, for providing a copy of the Book List by Missouri Authors which was exhibited at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1903, compiled by the State Historical society and the Missouri Commission.
Chapter I
EARLY MISSOURI, ITS GROWTH AND PEOPLES

Before the arrival of the white man, Missouri was occupied largely by Shawnee, Osage, and Missouri Indians.\(^1\) It was a part of the territory occupied by the French adventurer and discoverer, La Salle, April 9, 1662, which he named Louisiana in honor of the reigning king, Louis XIV, of France.\(^2\) De Soto, La Salle, Marquette and Joliet were the first explorers to come to eastern Missouri.\(^3\) The French explored the interior and made the first permanent settlements of Ste. Genevieve in 1735, and St. Louis in 1764.\(^4\) These settlements were head-quarters for French fur traders who had their villages across the Mississippi on the Illinois side.\(^5\)

The Spanish regime was established in Missouri in 1771 and left few traces on population, language and customs. During the French and Spanish periods Missouri was ruled as part of Louisiana under a paternalistic system. In 1765 the English took control of Illinois, and in 1796 the immigration of Americans into Missouri was urged to gain strength

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\(^3\) *Collier's Encyclopedia*, vol. 14, 1950, p. 34.
\(^4\) *The World Book Encyclopedia*, vol. 11, p. 4556.
\(^5\) *Encyclopedia Britannica*, vol. 15, p. 612.
against a feared attack from the British from Canada. When the American flag was raised in St. Louis in 1804, 6,000 out of the total population of 10,000 were Americans. ¹

Under American control all land comprising the Louisiana Purchase north of the present state of Louisiana was attached to the Indiana Territory in 1804. In 1805 the Louisiana Purchase was organized as the Louisiana Territory. ² The territory of Mississippi was established December 7, 1812, and had the same limits, government and capitol—St. Louis as the Territory of Louisiana. ³ The state of Missouri was carved out of the Louisiana Territory and took its name from the principal river flowing through its center. The name meant "big muddy" in the language of the Indians. ⁴

Under the act of Congress approved October 31, 1803, President Thomas Jefferson appointed Wm. C. C. Claiborne (who was then governor of the Mississippi Territory) governor, and invested him "with the powers heretofore exercised by the Governor and Intendant of Louisiana". ⁵

In 1812 a legislature with elective lower house was granted and the upper house was made elective in 1816. In

¹ Encyclopaedia Britannica, vol. 15, p. 612.
1818 the legislature applied for statehood which was granted in 1821. Missouri was admitted into the Union as a slave state under the Missouri Compromise—an enabling Act for Missouri by Congress, without any restrictions on slavery, but including the J. B. Thomas Amendment that stated slavery must be excluded from the "Louisiana Purchase" north of 36° 30' (the southern boundary of Missouri), except within the limits of the proposed state of Missouri.¹

The population had a slow increase until the great influx after 1815 to the new sections along the upper Mississippi and the Boonslick country along the Missouri in the central section of the state. The total population in 1820 was 66,586 and almost half of these were in the areas named above.² Until around 1850 the majority of the immigrants were from the south, Kentucky, Tennessee, or the back country of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Carolinas. Although Missouri had a small number of plantations, the slave population however kept proportional pace with that of the whites.³

The substantial immigration from Germany was stimulated in a great measure through Gottfried Duden in the thirty-six letters written by him to friends in Germany.

²Ibid.
³Ibid., p. 613.
Duden who was a highly educated man visited Missouri in 1824-25 to investigate its resources in the interest of his countrymen who were desirous of immigrating. He traveled through St. Charles, Howard, and adjoining counties, in company with Daniel M. Boone and others, whom he took into his employ for that purpose. On his return to Germany he embodied the information he had gathered in an exhaustive volume of 350 pages that met with a large and ready sale.¹

Duden wrote on one occasion:

"If a little city could be founded, for the purpose of making it the center of culture for the Germans in America then there would soon arise a rejuvenated Germania, and the European German would then find in America a second Fatherland, just as the British have it. Would that in Germany a lively interest might develop for this project. No plan of the present time promises so much to the individual and to every one as a plan of founding such a nursery for German culture in western North America, and especially in the lands west of the Mississippi. It would make the new world at once a home to the German, and would add to the gifts of nature those things which must always emanate from man to himself. There is no cause for fear that any kind of political hindrance or envy on the part of the Americans would oppose such an enterprise".²

Therefore, Duden who mingled facts and fiction, experience and imagination, contrasted the social restriction and political chaos of Europe with the freedom of the American

people and their democratic way of life. This political and social utopia as presented to the Germans by Duden caused the German immigration during the thirties and forties.¹ In 1834 the Giessen Society came into the State, five hundred in number. The members of the Society were from all parts of Germany and were men and women with ideals.² In three years, from 1848 to 1850, the German immigrants in Missouri numbered 34,418.³ In 1837 a colony of Germans from Philadelphia bought 11,300 acres of land for $15,612 and founded the little town of Hermann on the south bank of the Missouri River,⁴ which was the most distinctly German town in the State.⁵ Religious freedom was also an inducement to the early German immigration. On the steamboats Rienzi, Clyde, Knickerbocker and Selma there came up from New Orleans seven hundred Lutherans in the Spring of 1839,⁶ under the leadership of Bishop Martin Stephen of Dresden.⁷ Part of the colony settled in Perry

²Ibid., p. 302.
⁴Culmer, F. A. A New History of Missouri, 1938, p. 245.
⁵Missouri Historical Review, vol. 17, 1922-23, p. 53.
⁷A New History of Missouri, p. 245.
county and the other part settled in St. Louis. 1 The most satisfactory colony was that of Bethel, in Shelby County. The founder of this colony was William Keil, of Prussia. This colony numbered about five hundred men, women and children, Germans, or of German descent who came in from Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. In the colony practical co-operation took precedence over religion. It summed up its theology in the phrase: Gott mit uns. 2

Since St. Louis was the center of immigration, it increased very rapidly in persons from other countries. From 1830 to 1850 the population of St. Louis was multiplied by ten. In the latter year, 22,340, one-third of the inhabitants of the city, were of German birth. Ten years later in 1860, St. Louis, city and county had 50,510 persons born in Germany. In 1890 there were 66,000 of German birth. 3 From the above figures it stands to reason that the German immigrants were sufficient in number to maintain publications, which would be means through which the German language could be kept alive for the purpose of keeping in touch with Germany and giving information on all phases of life and activities in the adopted country.

1 Centennial History of Missouri, vol. 1, p. 315.
2 Ibid., p. 323.
3 Ibid., p. 315.
Chapter II
EARLY PUBLICATIONS AND THE
HISTORY OF THE OLDEST GERMAN FAMILY NEWSPAPER

The essential function of German journalism in the United States, from a historical point of view, was to acclimatize the German immigrants to life in America. The German newspapers accelerated the process of assimilation by interesting their foreign-born readers in the politics, history, and social conditions of the United States. Secondly, they have exerted a conservative influence on their patronage by upholding the German language, and increasing their pride in German culture and civilization. The German newspapers were very patriotic in all matters of national and local politics. They were German or conservative only in regard to language and culture. The daily papers published in the German language were not German papers, but American papers printed in German. They represented American interests as fully as the papers printed in English. They educated the Germans who came to this country, to become good and loyal American citizens.

The first attempt to publish a German newspaper in America goes to Benjamin Franklin, the eminent citizen of

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Philadelphia. In 1732 he announced that a German paper, the *Philadelphische Zeitung*, would be published once every two weeks in High Dutch. The first number of that paper, a sample copy, came out on Saturday, May 6, 1732. On June 24, 1732, the first real issue of the paper came out. This paper had only a short period of publication.¹ A reproduction of the *Philadelphische Zeitung* can be seen in the book of Mr. Miller with the title page of the paper printed at the top with this heading: *Samstag, den 6. Mey, 1732.* The person who wrote the first article on the first page signed his name as follows: *Sprechmeister, L. Timothee.*² The honor of laying the permanent foundation of German-American journalism goes to Christoph Sauer who in 1739 established a German paper intitled, *Der Hochdeutsch-Pennsylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber, oder Sammlung Wichtiger Nachrichten aus dem Natur-und Kirchen-Reich.*³

It was ninety-six years later that a German newspaper appeared in St. Louis, on the 31st of October. This paper was the *Anzeiger des Westens* and appeared as a weekly,

²Ibid., p. 16.
founded by Christian Bimpage.\(^1\) This paper was published in St. Louis to combat the native American party,\(^1\) or as it was later called, the Know-Nothingism, the principle of which was America for the Americans. Its chief stimuli in Missouri appeared to have been the fear of foreign born political control, and the rapid development of the Roman Catholic church due to foreign immigration.\(^2\) The efforts of the paper were directed against the so-called Know-Nothing element in the interest of public welfare, for the rights of the citizens of their adopted city and for the preservation of personal liberty.\(^3\) The Palmyra Spectator holds the distinction of being the oldest newspaper in Missouri under continuous management. With the exception of a brief period during the Civil War, the Spectator had never missed a single publication. The files that are bound in substantial covers and stored in one of the fire-proof vaults in the Palmyra court house will substantiate the above assertion. No stock has ever been owned by anyone except Jacob Sosey and Sons. Among the many papers established between 1808 and 1870 there were five that could boast of having a fairly continuous management, with one


\(^2\)A New History of Missouri, 1938, p. 254.

\(^3\)Centennial History of Missouri, vol. 1, 1820-1921, p. 317.
slight exception, and having been owned and edited in Missouri by one family down to the present time. One of those five was the Graf family of Hermann, Missouri, that published the Hermanner Volksblatt. The other families and papers were the Sosey family and the Palmyra Spectator of Palmyra, the Colonel W. B. Rogers family and Trenton Republican of Trenton, the Jesse W. Barrett family and the Canton Press of Canton, and the J. West Goodwin family and the Sedalia Bazoo of Sedalia, Missouri.\footnote{Missouri Historical Review, vol. 17, 1922-23, pp. 167-186.}

The Hermanner Volksblatt deserves more attention than the other German papers because of its long, colorful and eventful career and because it was owned and published through the years only by one family, which is now still in newspaper business at Hermann.

On October 25, 1854, Jacob Graf brought out the first issue of the Hermanner Volksblatt. In 1843 Edward Muehl and Carl Strehly had founded the German paper, the Lichtfreund, a four-page, four-column paper that was devoted mostly to literature and politics. The Lichtfreund was later changed to a weekly under the title Hermanner Wochenblatt and was published until the death of its editor, Mr. Muehl, in 1854, when Jacob Graf bought the plant that consisted of a Washington hand press and a small amount of type.

Jacob Graf was a native of Switzerland and a graduate...
from the University of Berne. He came to America with his parents, who settled at Hermann in 1848. Jacob was then twenty years old and remained in St. Louis where he worked as a compositor on a German paper and later became a writer for a small French publication.

The Volksblatt appeared first as a general newspaper. It was a five-column folio, the body type being Bourgeois, and though the type was old, the paper looked neat.1 The principal feature of the paper was the two or three-column leader on the second page, in which the editor discussed political issues and events. Besides the editorial on the second page, there was a department for foreign news. The last two pages were taken up with local news, ads, and miscellaneous matter.

Before the completion of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the material for the paper was brought to Hermann by boat from St. Louis, and often in the winter months, when the boats had gone into winter quarters, by wagon. Since Mr. Graf did not have the means to lay in a large supply of newsprint, it often happened that the paper supply was exhausted before another could arrive, and as a result, no Volksblatt could be issued for several weeks. It occurred once that an issue of the paper had to appear to legalize the publication of several legal advertisements. The only

paper that was available was a merchant's stock of wall paper. This paper was used, and a half sheet of the Volksblatt was printed on it. Unfortunately this issue, as well as all other issues of the paper from 1854 to 1860, have been lost.

In 1858 the circulation of the Volksblatt had attained 400 subscribers. The subscription per year was $2.00, payable in advance. This rule however on payment in advance was not strictly observed. The chief source of revenue was the publication of the county tax delinquent list, sheriff sales and other legal advertisements which were printed in English. The local advertising patronage was not liberal, the issues from 1854 to 1864 showing an average of only five columns of advertisements, of which two-thirds were legal or foreign.

The printing office was literally a one-man shop. During the early years Jacob Graf did the newsgathering, writing, printing and mailing without assistance, except on the weekly publication day, when Mrs. Graf handled the ink-roller.

Mr. Graf was a strong opponent of slavery. During the


3Ibid., p. 174.
campaign of 1860, he was an ardent admirer of Lincoln and championed his election, the name of Abraham Lincoln heading the editorial page in bold type. His forcefully expressed abolitionist sentiments, while reaping the plaudits of the majority of his readers, gained for him the enmity and bitter hatred of the slave holders of the neighborhood, who threatened him with vengeance, especially preceding and during the Civil War. Mr. Graf entered the Union service soon after war was declared, and the publication of his paper remained suspended until his return from the army a few months later. During this time, the press and forms were buried and rested securely under four feet of soil in the backyard of the printing office, the pro-slavery element having threatened to destroy the plant.¹

Mr. Graf was a forceful writer, and at times he became caustic, especially during the years from 1860 to 1864, when politics ran rampant and he was continually in danger of bodily harm. He was unafraid to give voice to his convictions. This was not always wise when those convictions concerned the military situation. Because of an article that appeared in the Volksblatt, May 23, 1863, Mr. Graf was arrested by order of Adjutant General Crawford. Under escort of Captain C. D. Eitzen of Hermann, he was taken before General Crawford in Jefferson City, Missouri; the nature

of the charge being war obstruction.¹ At the trial before
General Crawford, who had objected in particular to the
term militia humbug that had been used in the offending
editorial, Mr. Graf stated that he did not think that the
militia was a humbug. Mr. Graf had stated however and
still held that the way the militia was handled would make
that branch of the army inefficient and, in a short time
degrade it to a mere humbug. Mr. Graf was then asked to
state his opinion of Governor Gamble's administration to
which he said that he, Mr. Graf, and the loyal citizens of
Gasconade County had no confidence either in the Governor
or in his administration. After that, "rebellious and
treasonable" answer, Mr. Graf was forced to listen to the
cautioning yet fatherly advice on this text: "Be thou
subservient to authority." General Crawford assured the
editor that the general order of enrollment of the reserves
had come from his office, that the order had to be obeyed
and that Mr. Graf should so write in his next issue of his
paper and mail a copy to the General. The order had been
criticized by Mr. Graf since it had not been given under
the signature of General Crawford, but under the call of
officers of lower rank. The "prisoner of war" was dis-
charged with the assurance that the faulty conditions in

¹Missouri Historical Review, vol. 17, 1922-23, p. 175.
the militia would receive prompt attention.\footnote{Missouri Historical Review, vol. 17, 1922-23, p. 175.}

During the war Mr. Graf was a radical and uncompromising abolitionist. By means of his newspaper he acted in opposition to President Lincoln for his conciliatory attitude toward the South, as well as for his timidity in the prosecution of the war against the Confederacy. From 1866 on, the Volksblatt always supported the Republican Party.

Mr. Graf died in 1870, and his wife, Christina, directed the publication of the paper with Rudolph Hirzel as editor\footnote{Ibid., p. 176.} until her son Theodore Graf, was old enough to take over the position of publisher.\footnote{Hermann Volksblatt, Jahrgang 71, No. 29, (no pages indicated).} In 1873, Charles Everhardt and Hermann Lindermann of St. Louis took over the Volksblatt, during the same year the ownership went back to Mrs. Graf. Joseph Leising from Chillicothe, Ohio, became editor. When Leising retired as editor in 1881, Gert Goebel, former State Senator of Franklin county, became editor. In 1882, Mrs. Graf retired as publisher and turned the paper over to her sons, Theodore and Julius. Under the firm's name of Graf Brothers, they took charge of the business and the publication of the paper. A Cincinnati cylinder press was added and the Volksblatt was enlarged to
seven-column folio. Theodore became editor at twenty-one years of age and enlarged the paper to six-column quarto or eight pages. He became a member of the Missouri Press Association, and in 1882, had the distinction of being the youngest member.

Julius Graf died in 1915 and his share in the firm that had been incorporated in 1905 as the Graf Printing Company, is now owned by his widow, Charlotte Graf and her son, Alfred. Theodore and his son, Leander G. Graf, own the other half interest in the Company. Theodore Graf was editor of the Volksblatt from 1882 to 1918. In 1918 Leander Guy Graf became editor and served until 1950. During his editorship, in 1927, the paper discontinued to be written in German. The causes are stated in the last German language issue:


Schon seit Jahren war die Herausgabe des Blattes nur unter grössten Schwierigkeiten und finanziellen Opfern möglich. Seit Beginn dieses Jahrhunderts war ein stetiges Abnehmen des deutschen Leserkreises zu

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Information given by the present editor, Mr. J. J. Graf, Hermann, Missouri.
bemerken, verursacht durch das Dahinsterben
der älteren Generation und dem Mangel an
Interesse, welches von der jüngeren Generation
der deutschen Sprache entgegen gebracht wird.
Der schwerste Schlag für alle deutsche Zeitungen
war die von Propagandisten während des Weltkrieges
gegen alles Deutsche in's Leben gerufene Antipathie.¹

In addition to the above-mentioned conditions for sup­
pressing the German language, there was a committee of seven
members which was organized in 1918. It had for its only
purpose the suppressing of foreign languages in Franklin
County, Missouri. This Committee presumably had great in­
fluence on the language situation in Hermann. The members
of the Committee were as follows:

Bagby, John Lilburn, Newhaven, Chairman
Booth, James B., Pacific
Brown, Clark, Union
Hundhausen, Julius, Gray Summit
Lane, Meredith B., Sullivan, Secretary
Ming, Eugen D., Boles
Trail, Eldridge B., Newhaven²

After the death of Leander Guy Graf in 1950, Julius J.
Graf became editor and still holds that position.

The present stockholders of the Graf Printing Company,
Incorporated, as presented by Mr. Julius J. Graf are:

Graf, Alfred, Hermann, Missouri, President
Graf, Dr. J. J., Rhineland, Missouri, Vice President
Graf, William, Allendale, Florida
Graf, August, Washington, D. C.

¹Hermanner Volksblatt, Jahrgang 71, No. 29,
Hermann, Missouri.

²Kiel, Herman Gottlieb. The Centennial Bio­
ographical Directory of Franklin County, Missouri, 1925,
pp. 365-76.
The newspaper that is now being published by the Graf Printing Company is the *Advertiser Courier* that was first issued in 1927 under the editorship of Leander Guy Graf. It is almost entirely in English with a very few words in German.
This man's migration today indicates were a tribute did no
This MAP shows where the Germans settled during the immigrations and where they are today. The numbered counties indicate where German papers were either published or distributed, since each editor did not have a press.
TABLE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Foreign Born</th>
<th>British and Irish</th>
<th>England</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>Russia</th>
<th>Sweden</th>
<th>Swiss</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
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<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>211,576</td>
<td>70,147</td>
<td>4,624</td>
<td>106,800</td>
<td>3,174</td>
<td>6,064</td>
<td>7,604</td>
<td>2,168,380</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>234,348</td>
<td>40,966</td>
<td>18,648</td>
<td>4,175</td>
<td>125,461</td>
<td>5,602</td>
<td>7,765</td>
<td>2,679,185</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>216,378</td>
<td>31,829</td>
<td>21,246</td>
<td>110,735</td>
<td>8,339</td>
<td>3,106,665</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>229,779</td>
<td>23,290</td>
<td>18,621</td>
<td>88,224</td>
<td>21,401</td>
<td>3,293,335</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>186,026</td>
<td>15,022</td>
<td>14,272</td>
<td>55,576</td>
<td>18,769</td>
<td>3,404,055</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>155,085</td>
<td>9,869</td>
<td>7,924</td>
<td>42,276</td>
<td>15,689</td>
<td>3,629,367</td>
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2. Ibid., p. 608-11.
Chapter III

CITIES AND TOWNS THAT PUBLISHED GERMAN NEWSPAPERS

At a time when the establishing of towns was considered a very good basis of wealth and prosperity, many towns were founded along the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers, which were inhabited almost exclusively by German immigrants. The towns established near or on the banks of these rivers used them as routes for transporting materials and commodities up or down from St. Louis, because St. Louis was the center and hub of all trade on these water routes. There were a few towns established inland that were distinctly German or the prevailing element was of German descent.

In 1860 the total population of the State of Missouri was 1,182,021, and out of a total foreign born element of 222,267 from 1860 to 1870, 113,618 were Germans; 54,983 were Irish; 14,313 English; 6,597 were Swiss; 6,291 were French. From the above stated population figures, the U. S. Census Bureau and Missouri and Missourians do not present a full picture. The U. S. Census Bureau and Missouri and Missourians list only persons born in Germany, that is, German immigrants. Yet the second generation, even the third generation of the 19th century, can still be counted as German-Americans.

\[1\] Shoemaker, Floyd C., Secretary-Editor. The Missouri Historical Review, vol. 17, July 1923, State Historical Society of Missouri, p. 49.

\[2\] Missouri and Missourians, vol. 2, pp. 608-11.
Most of the Germans were very conscious of their descent, spoke and read, of course, German, took part in all German cultural organizations and other events for promoting German customs and ideals. The table on the preceding page includes the foreign born element with the total population.

The German element is given in the counties and in towns and cities when it is possible, with the total native population and that of the foreign born element.

Many of such towns and cities where Germans had settled, naturally had their local press, be it ever so humble. For the sake of greater clearness of arrangement, these places are here presented in the alphabetical order of their names. In each case, its publication or publications, are mentioned, most of them being newspapers.

**Boonville**

This town is located on the south bank of the Missouri river. It is among the oldest towns of Missouri west of St. Louis and is 187 miles by rail from St. Louis and 230 miles by river.¹ The German population of Cooper county, of which Boonville was the largest town, was 1,241 around 1870, out of a total population of 18,597.² The total foreign

²Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, vol. 1, pp. 361-63
population was 2,095.\(^1\) The German publications of Boonville were the **Wächter am Missouri**, **Western Christian Union**, in English and German, and the **Central Missourier**, a newspaper published weekly. (For further information see Chapter IV).

**California**

The town is the judicial seat of Moniteau county, 25 miles west of Jefferson City. It was founded in 1845, incorporated in 1857. It has one Catholic, one Evangelical and two Lutheran churches.\(^2\) From the map it can be seen that it is situated among settlements with large German populations. Moniteau county had a German population of 728 in 1870 and 1880.\(^3\) It has a total population of 10,203, in 1870.\(^4\) The total foreign born element was 1,172.\(^5\)

The German newspaper that was published there was the **Deutsche Zeitung**. (For further information see Chapter IV).

**Cape Girardeau**

In 1843 the legislature of the State incorporated

\(^1\)Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870, pp. 422-23.


\(^3\)Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, vol. 1, pp. 361-63.

\(^4\)Ibid.

\(^5\)Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870, pp. 422-23.
Cape Girardeau as a city with special charter. Since Cape Girardeau was built on the bank of the Mississippi river, 139 miles below St. Louis, the steamboat made the town prosperous in the early days of its existence. The German population of Cape Girardeau county in 1870 was 2,123 out of a total of 14,721. The total foreign born element was 2,273. The German newspaper, Westliche Presse, was not established until 1871.5 The editor of the paper is not named in History of Southeast Missouri. (See Chapter IV).

Clayton

This town, the county seat of St. Louis county, is nine miles west of St. Louis. This location placed it in close relation with a population of 65,936, the German population of St. Louis and county in 1870. St. Louis had a total population of 310,864, and its German population was 59,040 out of a total foreign population of 112,249. The German

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2Ibid., p. 256.
4Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870, pp. 422-23.
6Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870, pp. 422-23.
7Ibid., p. 448.
newspaper published in Clayton was the St. Louis County Wächter. (Further information in Chapter IV).

Hannibal

The town is situated on the Mississippi River in the southeast corner of Marion county. In 1818 it was platted and in 1845 it was granted a special charter by the Legislature, which made it a city. The town was a railroad center, which caused it to make rapid progress. It has St. Joseph Academy conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Church and an Evangelical Lutheran parochial school, connected with St. John's Church. It also has one Evangelical Lutheran Church and one Catholic.¹ Hannibal is located in Marion county that had a German population of 1,090 in 1870 and 965 in 1880. The total population in 1870 was 21,164 and 22,828 in 1880.² The total foreign born element was 2,616 in 1870.³ On the map can be observed that Hannibal is in reach of Macon, Linn, Chariton, Livingston and Shelby counties where Germans had located in the early sixties and eighties. The Giessen Society came to Shelby county as early as 1834.⁴ The German paper published at

²Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870, pp. 422-23.
³Ibid.
⁴Centennial History of Missouri, vol. 1, p. 305.
Hannibal was the Hannibal Tribune.1 (See Chapter IV for further information).

Hermann

A small colony of Germans settled in the narrow valley of Frain creek in 1837 and began to build a town that was called Hermann.2 This colony of Germans from Philadelphia, sent out by the German Settlement Society,3 bought 13,000 acres of land for $15,612.4 The land was bought from William Hensley. The town of Hermann was the most distinctly German town in the State. It was reported once that there was at one time only one American living in the town and he was Irish.5

The first comers to Hermann were Conrad Baer, George Conrad Riefenstahl, wife and five children, John George Prager, wife and two children, Gottlieb Heinrich Gentner and wife, Daniel Oelschlager, wife and child, seventeen in all.6 The cultivation of grapes was a great source of

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5The Missouri Historical Review, vol. 17, 1923, p. 53.
income for the citizens of the town. Large gardens were planted with grapevines, fruit trees and vegetables of all kinds. A walk through the town in the late spring when the fruit trees were in bloom made the Germans feel as if they had been carried back to their native home.¹ Many of the early settlers of Hermann were free-thinkers in religious matters, which made the German Protestant Church in the city non-denominational.² Many of the early buildings were financed by wealthy Germans. Dr. Eitzen who passed away on January 1, 1894, left in his will $50,000 for the building of a courthouse. He also bequeathed $1,000 to each of the three churches, $5,000 to the school and $500 to the public parks.³

Gasconade county in which Hermann is located had a German population of 2,669 around 1870 out of a total of 6,847.⁴ The total foreign population was 3,246.⁵ It is shown on the map that the Osage, Warren and Franklin counties had a total German population of 9,136. These counties were joined to each other which gives a large German population for the reading of German newspapers.

¹The Missouri Historical Review, vol. 17, 1923, p. 56.
²Ibid.
³Ibid.
⁵Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870, pp. 422-23.
The first newspaper published in Gasconade county was the Lichtfreund, started at Hermann by Edward Muehl and C. P. Strehly, in 1843.\(^1\) There were also the Wochenblatt, Hermanner Volksblatt and Das Calumet. (See Chapter IV for further information).

**Higginsville**

Higginsville is an inland town very close to Kansas City, Missouri, and is not far from Boonville. The German population of Lafayette county in which Higginsville is located was 1,183 in 1870 out of a total of 20,692.\(^2\) The total foreign element was 1,931.\(^3\) From the map can be seen that it lies between two counties that have a German population of 2,906.\(^4\) The only German paper published in the city was the Missouri Thalbote.\(^5\) (See Chapter IV for other information).

**Jackson**

Jackson is among the inland cities and belongs to the fourth class. It is situated ten miles northwest of Cape Girardeau and the Mississippi river and is 163 miles by

\(^3\)Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870, pp. 422-23.
\(^4\)Missouri, the Mother of the West, vol. 2, pp. 406-08.
rail from St. Louis. It is located in Cape Girardeau county that had a German population of 2,123 out of 14,721 in 1870. The total foreign element was 2,873. Since the towns of Cape Girardeau and Jackson are only ten miles apart, it stands to reason that the Germans in the two towns helped to support both papers, Deutscher Volksfreund, Republican, of Jackson, Missouri, printed by Fred Kies and Son, and the Westliche Presse of Cape Girardeau. (Chapter IV contains other information on the German papers).

Jefferson City

Jefferson City is situated on the south bank of the Missouri river, 123 miles from St. Louis and 141 miles from Kansas City. It is 60 miles east of Sedalia, 56 miles west of Hermann, 80 miles west of Washington, 135 miles southeast of Springfield, about 14 miles north of Westphalia.

The city was incorporated November 7, 1825, its territory being defined identically with that of the governmental site. There were substantial public school buildings for white children and one for colored children. The German Evangelical and German Lutheran schools occupied five

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2Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870, pp. 422-23.
4Ibid., p. 426.
buildings, each with an attendance of about fifty pupils. In the suburbs of the city was Lincoln Institute—now Lincoln University—a State Normal School, an academical and training institution for colored people.

In 1870 Cole county, in which Jefferson City is located had a German population of 1,420\(^1\) in 1870 and 1,572 in 1880. The total population in 1880 was 13,366.\(^2\) The total foreign born was 2,058 in 1870.\(^3\) In 1833 a large colony of Germans settled along the Maries and Little rivers, which helped to found the town of Westphalia that became the headquarters for Germans.\(^4\) By 1835 a number of German families had settled on the Osage and Maries rivers near Westphalia.\(^5\)

The first German family came to Jefferson City in 1834. The St. Peters Catholic Church (established in 1846) had a membership of 1,085 Germans in 1889; the German Lutheran Church (established in 1858) had a membership of 43 Germans; the Evangelical Lutheran Church (established in 1871) had 15 members; the German Methodist Episcopal Church (established in 1873) had 14 members; the German Y.M.C.A. (established on

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\(^1\)Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, vol. 1, pp. 361-63.
\(^2\)Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, pp. 516-17.
\(^3\)Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870, pp. 422-23.
\(^4\)The Missouri Historical Review, vol. 17, 1923, p. 53.
\(^5\)Schultz, Gerard. The Early History of the Northern Ozarks, pp. 75-76.
November 2, 1881) had a membership of 22 Germans. It can be said without much contradiction that the city had sufficient number of Germans to support the publication of German newspapers. In the advertisement of the Jefferson City Volksfreund in the Osage County Directory in 1915, is seen how the paper served Jefferson City and the other towns and communities in acquiring and maintaining subscribers:

Hier ist der leibhaftige Volksfreund-Mann von Jefferson City.


The writer saw a copy of a 1911 edition of the Osage County Volksblatt in Westphalia, Missouri, which contained a poem written in Low German. The paper was owned by a Mr. Lübbert, tavern owner, and the poem was written in honor of his wife, as was stated by Mr. Lübbert. There were six German papers published in Jefferson City. They were the Post, weekly; the Missouri Volksfreund, weekly; the Fortschritt;¹


the West-Chronik\(^1\) and the two Staats-Zeitungen.\(^2\)

On June 14, 1853, the announcement of the publication of the Jefferson City Democrat (German) appeared in the Jefferson Inquirer. It was to be published by A. Meyers and Company.\(^3\) (See Chapter IV for further information).

**Kansas City**

Kansas City is the second city in population in Missouri. Its history is long and varied and would fill volumes. I shall state some of the facts in its history. It was and is the gateway between the East and the Far West. Kansas City is also located on the right bank of the Missouri river.

The town of Kansas City was first officially organized in part, May 3, 1847. In 1853 the town was incorporated into a city of Kansas by the Legislature. In 1860 the population was 4,418 of which 2,310 were German immigrants.\(^4\) In 1870 the population was 32,286.\(^5\) The total native population of Jackson county was 45,916 in 1870. It had a total

\(^1\)The Early History of the Northern Ozarks, p. 187.

\(^2\)History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, Benton, Miller, Maries and Osage Counties, Missouri, pp. 275, 290-93.

\(^3\)The Early History of the Northern Ozarks, p. 188.

\(^4\)Missouri, the Mother of the West, vol. 2, pp. 406-10.

\(^5\)The Early History of the Northern Ozarks, pp. 486-87.
foreign born element of 9,125 of which 2,310 were Germans.¹

The history of journalism in Kansas City is a record of heroic effort, noble achievement, and failure. Missouri did not secede from the Union but being both a slave and a border state, its inhabitants were divided on the question of slavery. The strive for supremacy between the free-soilers and advocates of slavery began soon after the town obtained a legal existence, and presses were established in the interest of both elements. On January 1, 1859, the first German newspaper, The Missouri Post, was published, advocating extreme abolition views. In 1860 it was moved to Wyandotte, Kansas, returning to Kansas City in 1861. It became a daily in 1865. In 1872 it was consolidated with the Tägliche Tribüne, established by Edward Waren, Jr. and became the Post und Tribüne.²

According to American Newspapers, 1821-1936,³ the Official Manual of the State of Missouri and the Tenth Census of the United States, volume eight, the following German newspapers were published in Kansas City: Die Missouri Post, Die Kansas City Tribüne, Die Post und Tribüne, Die Tägliche Post und Tribüne, Der Herold, Die Kansas City Presse, Die Reform, Die deutsche Jugendzeitung, Vorwärts, Die Missouri

¹Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870, pp. 422-23.
Staats-Zeitung and Die Neue Kansas Staats-Zeitung. (Other information in Chapter IV).

O'Fallon

O'Fallon was a hamlet in St. Charles county on the Wabash Railway, 13 miles west of St. Charles. It was platted in 1857, and has Catholic and Methodist churches. 1 O'Fallon is located in St. Charles county that had a German population of 4,255 in 1870 out of a total of 15,783. 2 The total foreign born element was 5,521. 3 According to J. H. Boos of Wentzville, Missouri, the German paper, Der Hausfreund, was published there.

St. Charles

It was the oldest settlement and was founded in 1780 on the north bank of the Missouri river, twenty miles above its mouth. 4 For a time it was known officially at New Orleans as San Fernando, however before the Louisiana Purchase it was officially San Carlos del Missouri or St. Charles of the Missouri. 5 During the early days, St. Charles was the place through which German immigrants passed

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3 Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870, pp. 422-23.
5 Ibid.
towards the western fur trade, the rich soil of the plains, and the California gold.\(^1\)

The great wave of German immigrants left a deep impression upon St. Charles. The early German immigrants numbered eight in 1830 and in 1834 a small colony from Hesse arrived.\(^2\) In 1833 began the large German influx into the county and they came until 1870. In 1870 there were 4,255 Germans out of a total of 15,783.\(^3\) They expanded St. Charles economically and physically, transforming it into a freighting and shipping center for a rich farming area.\(^4\) The total foreign born was 5,521.\(^5\)

The German newspapers of St. Charles were the Demokrat, weekly, the Republikaner,\(^6\) Die Zeitung and Der Friedens Bote.\(^7\) (See Chapter IV for further information on these papers).

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\(^3\)Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, vol. 1, pp. 361-63.


\(^5\)Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870, pp. 422-23.


Ste. Genevieve

Ste. Genevieve is located on the west bank of the Mississippi river, sixty miles below St. Louis.

In 1772, the settlement had a free population of 264 males, 140 females, and 287 slaves. At that time Ste. Genevieve was larger than St. Louis.¹

The original town was not located where Ste. Genevieve is today, but in a large field about three miles south of the present town. The site on which it first was built was swept away by the river, and in 1785 this old place was abandoned because of the unprecedented rise of the river which deluged the entire town.²

The Germans began to come near the middle of the century and they cultivated the gardens that had been established by the Creoles.³ By 1870 Ste. Genevieve county had a German population of 926 out of a total of 7,208.⁴ The total foreign-born element was 1,176.⁵ On May 11, 1867, the German Lutheran Evangelical Church was incorporated with a membership of eight Germans.⁶ The German papers were the Freie

⁵Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870, pp. 422-23.
⁶History of Southeast Missouri, vol. 1, p. 480.
Fresse and Freie Blätter, edited by Frank Kleine in 1872; the Herald, printed in German and English, established in 1882 by its founder Joseph A. Ernst. This paper was independent, popular and influential. (See Chapter IV for further information).

St. Joseph

This town began as a trading post and its population consisted of Americans, French Creoles, Irish, and German settlers who built 350 houses, two churches, a city hall, and a jail. St. Joseph was incorporated as a city by Act of the Legislature in 1851. By 1860 St. Joseph had a German population of 2,286. The town had a total population of 8,932 in 1860. In 1870 Buchanan county had a total foreign born element of 6,313 of which 2,286 were Germans.

The German newspaper established in St. Joseph was The Volksblatt, started by Leopold Marder, in 1856, as a

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2 History of Southeast Missouri, vol. 1, p. 542.
4 Ibid., p. 284.
5 Missouri, the Mother of the West, vol. 2, p. 407.
7 Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870, pp. 422-23.
Republican paper. It changed ownership several times, but it was steadily improved.\footnote{Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri vol. 5,} (See Chapter IV for further information).

**St. Louis**

It is obvious that volumes could be written on St. Louis as a city that has contributed greatly to the development and progress of the United States in its early history. In my discourse I shall treat St. Louis in its relation to the subject under consideration.

In 1808 St. Louis was incorporated as a village with 1,400 inhabitants. In 1822 it received its charter.\footnote{Missouri. Guide to Show Me State, p. 301.} The population in 1831 was 5,963.\footnote{Reavis, L. V. and Barns, C. R. Saint Louis. The Future City of the World. St. Louis: 216 Pine St., p. 7.} The German element was strong on the south side of the town. The German groups had athletic and singing societies, and kept many of the old-country customs; the older people spoke German at home and many of the churches offered services in the German language. Almost all of St. Louis's foreign born element were Germans.\footnote{Missouri. Guide to Show Me State, p. 297.}

The city had several German libraries: The library of the German Free Community of North St. Louis with 2,500 volumes; the Northwest Turnverein Library with 1,034 volumes; the
Deutsche Schule Verein Library with 3,200 volumes; the St. Louis Socialer Turnverein Library with 700 volumes; and the German Turnverein Library with 3,483. Besides these German Libraries it has a statue of the German poet, Schiller, an exact copy of the one in Marbach, Germany, where the poet was born, in St. Louis Place presented to the city by Colonel Charles G. Stifel. Among the charitable institutions there were the German Evangelical Orphan Asylum and the German Protestant Orphan Asylum.¹

At the declaration of the Civil War, St. Louis was divided in its feeling in regard to slavery. The old French families from Kentucky and Virginia with whom they had intermarried, were somewhat pro-slavery. Slavery was not profitable in an urban economy, and many of these families had commercial bonds in the East. Therefore, it was to their interest that St. Louis remain neutral. Later they were forced to make a decision in the matter, and they threw their strength and efforts to the South, the slaveholding section of the country. The Germans, accused by the Americans of new social ideals from Europe, and at the same time forced to compete with the cheap slave labor, were strong Union sympathizers.²

By 1860 the city of St. Louis and St. Louis county had a German population of 65,936. The foreign born grew from 160,541 to 222,267 between 1860 and 1870. This was the largest increase between 1860 and 1926.

German journalism began in St. Louis in 1835 with the publication of Der Anzeiger des Westens. This publication was followed by many others throughout the century and far into the next. (See Chapter IV for other information).

Sedalia

Sedalia was an inland town, the largest central one in Missouri. It is 80 miles southeast of Kansas City and 61 miles from Jefferson City. It is the county seat of Pettis county and was incorporated as a town in 1864. On July 16, 1823, Daniel Klein, a German, made the first land entry. In 1831 a German settlement was located on Lake Creek. By 1870 Pettis county had 586 Germans and in 1880 there were 734 German immigrants. The total population was 25,403. The total foreign born element was 1,550.

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1Missouri, the Mother of the West, vol. 2, p. 407.
2Ibid.
4Campbell's Gazetteer of Missouri, p. 427.
6Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870, pp. 422-23.
The Sedalia Journal, German, was established in 1877.1 (See further information in Chapter IV).

Springfield

This town was a large commercial center, 202 miles from Kansas City and 238 miles southwest of St. Louis. The city was founded in 1833 and on February 19, 1838, the town was incorporated.

It was not until 1882 that the Missouri Presse, weekly, the only German paper published in southwest Missouri, appeared.2 (See Chapter IV for other information).

Warrenton

This town is 85 miles west from St. Louis and is located between St. Joseph and St. Louis.3 Since 1835 it has been the county seat of Warren county which had a German population of 2,157 in 1870 out of a total of 7,182.4 The total foreign born was 2,491.5 Gottfried Duden bought a farm at Dutzow in Warren county in 1824.6 In 1834 under the leadership of Frederick Münch, a colony of Germans known as

2Ibid., vol. 6, pp. 47-48.
3Ibid., vol. 6, p. 380.
5Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870, pp. 422-23.
6Early History of the Northern Ozarks, pp. 75-76.
the Giessen Society settled in eastern Warren county and western St. Charles county. On February 15, 1864, it was incorporated, and was a city of the fourth class. The city supported one German newspaper, the Volksfreund, Republican in politics. (See Chapter IV for other information).

Washington

Washington was the first town west of St. Louis located on the bank of the Missouri river. It was considered a distinctly German town, because its commerce and mechanical trades were in German hands. German was spoken on the streets. The town was a river port from 1836 to 1850. The first German settlers came October, 1833, by chance. Twelve families from Hanover, Germany, arrived in St. Louis, and finding no boat leaving for the Illinois country, their promised destination, they decided to go up the Missouri river in search for a suitable place for a home. Some one in the group who had read Duden's book that described the region around Marthasville, Warren county, suggested that they make that place their home. They landed at Washington which was only a ferry crossing and a tavern. Washington is fifty miles west of St. Louis. In 1840 it was incorporated.

2 Ibid., p. 380.
3 The Missouri Historical Review, vol. 17, p. 51.
as a town and in 1873 the town was incorporated as a city. In 1878 it was incorporated as a city of the fourth class.¹

The streets of this town had the names of heroes and statesmen of the Revolutionary War, and of various trees. The street called St. John was extended to a distance of two miles from east to west, and was settled almost exclusively by Germans. In addition to its official name, it had a few more peculiar names. The West End of the street was called Der lustige Strumpf, which meant the "merry stocking", and the East End of St. John was called Der lange Jammer, meaning "the long misery". The part of the town planted with grapevines was named Nierstein, in honor of the famous winegrowing town on the banks of the Rhein.²

The leading social organization of Washington was the Turn-Verein, organized in 1859 by Francis Wilhelm, Robert Reichard and others.³

The town was located in Franklin county that had a German population of 5,272 in 1870 out of a total of 23,383.⁴ The total foreign born was 6,715.⁵

¹Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri, vol. 6, pp. 385-86.
²Missouri Historical Review, vol. 17, pp. 50-52.
³Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri, vol. 6, pp. 385-86.
⁵Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870, pp. 422-23.
There were five German newspapers published in Washington: Die Freie Presse, Die Deutsche Welt, Der Courier, Der Spitzbub and the Washingtoner Post.¹ (See Chapter IV for further information).

Westphalia

In 1835, thirty-five German immigrants, in their search for a place to homestead, located near the site where Westphalia was to be established. Among those thirty-five settlers were the Hesse, Schröder, Huber, Dr. Bruns Grammatica, Nacke and Höcker families.

In April 1838, a Jesuit Missionary, P. Helias, who had been sent out to establish a central mission, came up the Missouri river. He found this mode of traveling too slow and tedious and exchanged it for a horse on which he rode into the interior of the country. In May he arrived at the little settlement of the German immigrants where a log cabin had already been erected for worship. Still determined to found a central mission, Mr. Helias contracted with F. Geisberg for a forty-acre tract of land that had been homesteaded by Geisberg. He acquired the land and founded the mission, which he named Westphalia, in honor of the province in Germany many from where most of the immigrants had come.²


Westphalia was and still is a village about 14 miles from Jefferson City. The only German paper published in Osage county was published in Westphalia, the Osage County Volksblatt. Osage county German population was 1,707 in 1870. The total population was 8,392. The total foreign element was 2,401.

\[1\] Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri, vol. 6, p. 449.
\[3\] Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870, pp. 422-23.
Chapter IV
LIST OF GERMAN NEWSPAPERS FROM 1835 TO 1940

LIST A
NEWSPAPERS

The list contains the newspapers as listed in the Union List of American Newspapers supplemented by other sources. The Union List of American Newspapers does not include the names of publishers, managers, editors, etc. These and other pertinent material have been added to complete the record of each paper, whenever material was available. The listing of titles of newspapers and periodicals is chronological, or at least chronological to the degree to which the writer has been able to establish a chronological arrangement.

KEY: bm—bi-monthly; d—daily; dw—daily and weekly; m—monthly; q—quarterly; sm—semi-monthly; sw—semi-weekly; w—weekly; /—to date; ||—publication ended.

Boonville

Wächter am Missouri  (See Central Missourier)
Founder: L. Joachimi, 1867-1874

Central Missourier
Editor: F. W. Ludwig, 1874-1877
Publisher and Editor: Eugene J. Haller, 1877-1906
Business Manager: A. H. Sauter, 1887

In 1867, L. Joachimi founded the Wächter am Missouri.
The Wächter am Missouri was purchased by F. W. Ludwig in

-52-
1874 and he changed its name to Central Missourier. The paper was published every Thursday morning by the F. W. Ludwig and Company. The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, has eighteen volumes. The paper served several counties. On Thursday, December 27, 1906, Jahrg 39. No. 52, was published the following:

Der Central Missourier (gegründet 1868) ist das älteste, deutsche, republikanische Blatt in Central Missouri; er wird in den meisten deutschen Familien in Cooper und in vielen Familien in Howard County gelesen und empfiehlt er sich den Geschäftleuten als Anzeiger-Medium, durch das sie eine Klasse Kunden erreichen, die keine englische Zeitung halten.

The Beilage to the Central Missourier was the Erzähler as of March 1876. At first it contained one sheet. It was increased to four pages on January 7, 1886, Jahrgang 19, Number 1. In the issue of August 26, 1896, Jahrgang 19, Number 34, appeared the following announcement:

In Übereinstimmung mit einem, namentlich auf republikanischer Seite allgemein geäußerten Wünsche werden wir vom 2 ten September an den "Central Missouri Republican" wieder erscheinen lassen, und zwar von da an regelmässig. Herr Ed. H. Redman wird wieder die Redaktion übernehmen.

Gleichzeitig sehen wir uns veranlasst, mit dem "Central Missourier," wenigstens vorläufig, eine Veränderung vorzunehmen.

Der aufmerksame Beobachter kann nicht leugnen, dass das Deutschtum in Central Missouri im Abnehmen begriffen ist, die alten Einwanderer sterben, ihre Nachkommenschaft identifiziert sich mehr und mehr mit dem Amerikanerthum, und an neuer Einwanderung fehlt es ganz und gar. Erfahrung hat uns gelehrt, dass ein englisches Blatt nur auf Kosten des deutschen geführt werden kann mit anderen Worten, dass:
In the above statement is seen the general cause for the approaching discontinuation of German newspapers, which was based on financial failure brought on through the lack of German subscribers.

Western Christian Union  m  Non-sectarian  1907-1921
Founder: E. W. Pfaffenberger, 1907-1921
Editor - Publisher (the same)

The paper was printed in German and English. A Methodist preacher, Rev. E. W. Pfaffenberger, founded the paper, which was a non-sectarian monthly. Rev. Pfaffenberger published the paper as a livelihood after he suffered a sun-stroke, which caused him to lose his memory for memorizing his sermons. When he had recovered sufficiently to begin writing, he published the paper until his death in 1921.2


2Information supplied by Mrs. L. White, daughter of Rev. Pfaffenberger, Boonville, Missouri.
California

Deutsche Zeitung
Publisher: Charles J. Botz, 1881

The paper was published at California in 1881. In 1882, Mr. Botz went to Sedalia and became one of the owners of the Sedalia Journal of which he was editor from 1882 to 1917.1

Cape Girardeau

Westliche Presse
Founder: Charles Weidt
Editor: Charles Weidt, 1871-1876

It was the first German paper in Cape Girardeau county.3 About two years after Mr. Charles Weidt had begun publishing the Westliche Presse in Cape Girardeau, he began an English edition, which he called the Western Press. He published both papers until 1876 when he suffered a financial failure.4

A Mr. Lohman came to Cape Girardeau from Litchfield, Illinois, in 1884 and founded the German paper, Cape Girardeau Anzeiger. The first issue of the paper was such a success that Mr. Lohman celebrated it with convival friends. Due to some infringement of the law, he was put into the

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1History of Jefferson City, Missouri State Capital and Cole County, p. 388.

2History of Southeast Missouri, vol. 1, p. 530.

3Ibid.

4Information supplied by Judith Ann Crow, Research and Information Department, Southeast Missourian, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.
hoosegow, and he terminated his stay in the town several days later.

Ben F. Luig, a St. Louis contractor and a former resident of Cape Girardeau, and Henry Rölker, a bookkeeper in the Dempsey Store, bought Mr. Lohman's paper business and kept the paper in publication from April, 1884 until August, 1885. It appeared from the action of Mr. Luig that he grew tired of the paper business in that he gave it up and returned to his trade as a carpenter. The business was sold to the Rev. Fred Kies, and he moved it to Jackson to use it to publish the Deutscher Volksfreund.¹

Clayton

Saint Louis County Wächter w (Republican) 1876-1910

Founder and Publisher: William Raine, 1876-1878
Proprietors: C. W. Eck, 1878-1884
F. W. Rauchenstein, 1881-1900
J. H. Boos, 1900-1909
Thomas B. Miller
Publisher: Wächter Publishing Company, 1907-1910

State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia 1903²

The paper was established by William Raine in 1876 in St. Louis, and he published the paper for two years. It was then purchased by C. W. Eck who moved the office of the paper to Clayton, Missouri, in 1880.

In the spring of 1881, F. W. Rauchenstein became joint

¹ Information supplied by Judith Ann Crow, Research and Information Department, Southeast Missourian, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

² Union List of Newspapers, p. 354.
proprietor, and they, Eck and Rauchenstein, began the publication of a St. Louis County Watchman in English. In 1884 Rauchenstein purchased Eck's share in the paper and became the sole owner until his death in 1900.

The rapid growth of the county and the great demand for a first class English newspaper induced Rauchenstein to publish the County Watchman in conjunction with the German paper. Both papers were purchased by Frederick Essen who had bought the People's Advocate, founded in 1896, from R. B. Crossmann, and were consolidated into the paper under the title of Watchman-Advocate. The paper is still in publication. The paper was published every Friday. The Missouri Historical Society has one paper, that of January 16, 1903.

Hannibal

Hannibal Tribune (Independent) 1889-1892

Editor and Publisher: G. Klingebiel

The paper was printed in Quincy, Illinois, where the


3Ibid., pp. 116-117.

German paper, Germania, daily, was published in 1874.  

**Hermann**

**Lichtfreund**
1840-1842  
Four page, four column paper devoted to literature and politics  
Founders: Carl Strehly  
Edward Mühl  

The Lichtfreund was a philosophical paper that advocated the abolition of slavery and was published from 1840 to 1842. It short life was due to the fact that the people were not interested in philosophical questions or the abolition of slavery. A single copy of this paper is now being kept by the Graf Printing Company at Hermann, Missouri. Frederick Münch was a contributor. The paper was an organ of freethinkers.

**Hermanner Wochenblatt**
Editor: Edward Mühl  1854  

**Gasconade Zeitung**
Editor: Karl Eberhardt, 1855-1872  

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Hermann Volksblatt w 1854-Apr. 18 1927

Publisher: Jacob Graf, 1854-1870
Editors: Rudolph Hirzel, 1870-1873
Joseph Leising, 1873-1881
Charles Everhardt, 1875
Hermann Lindermann
Gert Göbel, 1881-1882
Managers: Theodore Graf, 1882-1918
Julius Graf
Editors: Leander Guy Graf, 1918-1950
Julius J. Graf, 1950-53 (See Chapter II on the Graf family)

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester Jan. 6 1866;
Aug. 23 1876
Southeast State Teachers College, Cape Girardeau 1917-
Aug. 2 1918
Advertiser-Courier, Hermann Complete
State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia Nov. 14
1890; Dec. 1904-1927
New York Public Library, N. Y. May 18 1861

The Missouri Historical Society has twelve bound volumes
of the paper from 1905 to 1926. It also has some microfilmed
volumes of the same paper.

Das Calumet w Nov. 25 1869-

State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia

Higginsville

Missouri Thalbote w Apr. 1871-1918 (Ein
Editors: R. P. Sevin
Brüning
1880-92 published in Concordia, Missouri
1886-88 published in Lexington, Missouri

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester Aug. 26 (supp)
1876
State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia 1903

The Thalbote was started by Mr. Althoff and first

1Union List of Newspapers, p. 358.
2Ibid.
published in Concordia, Missouri, in the early seventies. Mr. Brüning began working with Mr. Althoff. In 1886 the paper was moved to Lexington, Missouri, and Mr. Brüning moved there with the paper. Since there were more Germans around Concordia, Higginsville and the surrounding country, the paper was moved back to Higginsville in 1888; however, Mr. Brüning did not return with the paper. At this time Henry Schwartz and R. P. Sevin became owners. Mr. Brüning began working for the Advance, a local paper in Higginsville.

In 1902 Mr. Brüning bought out the half interest of Mr. Schwartz and the paper then belonged to Sevin and Brüning. The paper was discontinued due to prejudice.

Mr. Brüning was born in Cape Girardeau. When he was a young man, he came up the Mississippi river to St. Louis where he obtained work in the craft department of the Westliche Post, where the old Thalbote used to be printed. He was working there at the same time as Mr. Pulitzer.

The building where the Thalbote used to be published is now used by the American Legion.¹

¹Information supplied by the son of Mr. Brüning, Mr. W. C. Brüning, Higginsville, Missouri.
Deutscher Volksfreund w 1886-1918 (See Cape County Post)  
Founder and Editor: Fred Kies and Sons

The Deutscher Volksfreund was established March 11, 1886, by Rev. Fred Kies of Jackson, and continued until during the first World War. Before the World War had begun Rev. Kies's sons, Fred and Gottfried, had charge of the publication of the paper, and when it was discontinued Fred Kies was in sole charge. There was so much antagonism against the Volksfreund that a group of Jackson men assembled before the office of the Volksfreund, threatening to blow it up with dynamite, because Fred Kies had refused previously to suspend publication of the paper. The sheriff, Mr. Hutson, held back the mob until Mr. Kies came out of his office and appeared before the men, saying "Now, men let's not have any violence over this. We will suspend publication", or in words to that effect.2 The Deutscher Volksfreund, 1886 to 1918, had a large circulation among the Germans of Cape Girardeau and surrounding counties.3

Jefferson City

Die West-Chronik  
Publisher: Moritz Schöffler  
Nov. 1843

1Union List of Newspapers, p. 359.

2Information supplied by Judith Ann Crow, Research and Information Department, Southeast Missourian, Cape Girardeau, Missouri

3History of Southeast Missouri, vol. 1, p. 530.
This paper was printed only for a short time.¹

**Staats-Zeitung** w (Democrat) 1866-1883

Editor: John Myers, 1866-1869

In 1866 John Myers established the **Staats-Zeitung**. Ernst Schierenberg succeeded him as editor, and he changed the name of the paper from **Staats-Zeitung** to **Fortschritt** and its politics from Democrat to Republican. It continued until 1883.²

**Der Fortschritt** w (Republican) 1866-1883

Editor: Ernst Schierenberg, 1869-1883

Publishers: Nitzchey and Schiller

State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia June 9, 1869

**Missouri Volksfreund** w 1876-1927

Editors: Albert Krüger, 1889-1902
F. H. Lutkewitte, 1903
J. F. Köster, 1903-1926

State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia Oct. 29, 1890; 1913-Mar. 1917

The **Missouri Volksfreund** was founded by Krüger and Wagner in 1876, Krüger acquiring control later.⁴ According to Mr. J. F. Köster who is now living in Jefferson City, at 114 Jackson Street, he bought the paper from its founder, Mr. Albert Krüger. Three bound volumes are located in the

¹History of Southeast Missouri, vol. 1, p. 530.
³*Union List of Newspapers*, pp. 359-60.
⁴*History of Jefferson City, Missouri State Capital and Cole County*, pp. 293-94.
State Historical Society—1914 to 1917.

Staats-Zeitung (Republican) 1878-1883 (Not the same paper on the preceding page)
Editor: Charles Nitzchey

This paper was printed by Burch of the Weekly State Journal. Burch and Meredith founded the Weekly State Journal in 1872 and did job printing.

Die Post w (Republican) 1894-1921
Editor: Joseph Sailer, 1894-1921 (Changed to English in 1908)

Joseph Sailer founded the Jefferson City Post on May 18, 1894, its politics, Republican. Around 1908 the paper was changed to the Daily Post printed in English and its politics remained Republican.

Kansas City

Die Missouri Post w (Republican) Jan. 1, 1859-1872
Founder and Publisher: August Würz, 1859-1872

Die Missouri Post was the first German newspaper published in Kansas City, Missouri. It was founded on January 1, 1859. The Civil War forced Mr. August Würz, because of his ardent anti-slavery attitude, to flee by night with his wife and paper to Wyandotte, Kansas, where he continued to publish the paper under the name of Kansas Post. After nine

1History of Jefferson City, Missouri State Capital and Cole County, p. 293.
2Union List of Newspapers, p. 359.
3History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, Benton, Miller, Maries and Osage Counties, Missouri, p. 275.
months he returned to Kansas City, Missouri, and continued to publish the paper under the name of *Kansas City Post*.¹

**Die Kansas City Tribune** w (Democratic) 1865-1872
Founder: Colonel Ed. Waren, Jr., 1865

*Die Kansas City Tribune* united with the *Kansas City Post* in 1872 to form *Die Post und Tribune*. This paper was published by August Würz and Henry J. Lampe as a daily morning paper.²

*Die Post und Tribune* d (morning) 1872-1897

Early years as: *Die Missouri Post* (See *Missouri Post*)
*Die Kansas City Tribune* (See *Kansas City Tribune*)

*Die Post und Tribune* is not in the Kansas City Library.

Publishers: August Würz, 1872-1882
Henry J. Lampe, 1872-1882

Editors: F. Gehring, 1893-1896
August Würz, " "
Hugo Becker, 1893-


When Würz died in 1882, his sons, Hugo and Moritz, took over the business and changed the name to the German Publishing Company.⁴

*Die Tägliche Post und Tribune* d 1872-1897

1858?–1871 as *Tägliche Post* (See *Post und Tribune*)

*Die Tägliche Post und Tribune* is not in the Kansas City Library.

²Ibid.
³Union List of Newspapers, pp. 360-61.
⁴*History of Kansas City*, p. 399.
Der Herold w 1872-? d (evening) 1880-?

Der Herold contained news and politics.²

Die Kansas City Presse d sw w 1882-1940 Since 1924 this paper has a section called St. Joseph Volksblatt.

(See St. Joseph Volksblatt)

Founder: A Corporation; Henry Zurn and Henry Stubenrauch were the most active stockholders.

Editors: Curt Thierisch, 1883-1894
       John Folz, 1896-1899
       Henry J. Lampe, 1896-?

President and Manager: Philip Dietzgen, 1901
Publisher: United Press, 1899-1900

Kansas Historical Society, Topeka July 18 1918;
State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia Nov. 18 1890; Jan.-Mar. 1914; Oct. 1915-21
Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, Missouri 1898-
June 1917; Feb. 1918-27

In 1896 the Kansas City Presse was bought by Philip Dietzgen of Little Rock, Arkansas, and in 1897 the Post und Tribüne and Kansas City Presse were united and published as an evening paper under the name of Kansas City Presse, vereint mit der Post und Tribüne. The publisher was Philip Dietzgen, and Henry J. Lampe was editor.³ The proprietor was Val J. Peters, 1915-1940; business manager was Henry Schmitz, 1918.

¹Union List of Newspapers, pp. 360-61.
²Tenth Census of the United States, Newspapers, 1880, vol. 8, p. 280.
³History of Kansas City, vol. 1, p. 399.
The Kansas City Presse united with the Reform on
October 1, 1915

In the issue of May 16, 1918 appeared the following
printed in English on the front page:

The death of the Brooklyner Freie Presse
deserves attention. Founded half a century
ago by Col. Roehr, a Union soldier, and
consistently loyal ever since, it suspends
publication because the enterprise is no
longer profitable. It is probably written in the book of fate
that in due time all of our newspapers other
than those using the English language must
eventually disappear, but it is regrettable
that German publications should perish for
the simple reason that they are German.
The crusade now in progress against German-
language newspapers is foolish and ought to
be stopped, for it is without discrimination
or intelligence. Every decent publication
that is killed is a distinct loss to the
country.


The Missouri Historical Society has thirteen bound
volumes of the paper from 1914 to 1921. The N. W. Ayer's
Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals of 1939 states
that the paper had a circulation of 17,681 in that year.

The library in Kansas City has seventy-seven volumes.
The paper was published up to 1940 when the editor, Mr. Val
J. Peters moved to Omaha, Nebraska.1 No volumes were found
in the library beyond the year 1929.

The Kansas City Presse and St. Joseph Volksblatt was

1Information supplied by Attorney Lawrence S. Searing,
20 West Ninth Street, Kansas City, Missouri, through the
courtesy of Dr. Hans F. Schweigmann, German Consul,
Kansas City, Missouri.
published under the following headings:

Kansas City Presse
und
St. Joseph Volksblatt

Volksblatt, with St. Joseph on one page and Kansas City Presse on the next three.¹

Deutsche Jugendzeitung 1889-1892 (Not found in Kansas City Library)
Editor: Joseph Hampel, 1889-1892

Die Reform d w 1890-1915 || (Not in Kansas City Library—see Kansas City Presse)
Owner: Theodore Stalzer, 1898-1903. Stalzer sold the press and paper and moved to Jefferson City where he is living at the present time.
Business Manager: Julius Speyer, 1893-1908

State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia Sept. 4-Dec. 9 1899; Mar. 17 1900-07; Jan.-June 1909
State Historical Society of Madison, Wisconsin Nov. 30 1895²

The paper was founded in 1890. It contained a Beilage, Der Sonntags gast. The paper was a Familienblatt. The State Historical Society has nine volumes from 1900 to 1907. The editor during these years was Julius Speyer.

Vorwärts (Social) 1891-1892 (Not found in Kansas City Library)
Editor: W. Kurtz, 1891-1892

Die Missouri Staats-Zeitung w 1894-1918 (Not in Kansas City Library)

¹Titles taken from St. Joseph Volksblatt and Kansas City Presse of May 1, 1929 and the Sunday and Wednesday edition of 1928.

²Union List of Newspapers, pp. 360-61.
Carl Gleeser became manager after the death of Friederich Gehring, who founded the paper in 1894. Mr. Gehring was editor until 1909, the year in which he died as was stated in the Staats-Zeitung of October 15, 1909, Jahrgang 15, Number 47. Carl Gleeser remained manager until 1914, according to the Staats-Zeitung of 1914, June 2. The motto: Kämpfer für personliche Freiheit, December 25, 1914.

There are five volumes of the paper in the State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914. There are nine bound volumes from 1899 to 1907.

Die Neue Kansas Staats-Zeitung w 1894-Feb. 8 1918
(Not found in Kansas City Library)
Editor: Carl Gleeser
Kansas Historical Society, Topeka 1917 Feb. 8 1918
State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia Dec. 4 1908; 14-Feb. 8 1918

On February 8, 1918, Carl Gleeser issued the following information to the readers of the paper:

An unsere Leser und Anzeigen-Kunden.


2Union List of Newspapers, p. 361.

3Ibid.
Herr Val J. Peters, Eigentümer der Kansas City Presse hat "Missouri Staatszeitung" und die "Neue Kansas Staatszeitung" gekauft und wird dieselben mit seiner "Tägliche Kansas City Presse" vereinigen, vom 1, Februar des Jahres an gehen alle Anzeigen-Kunden an die Kansas City Presse über.

The State Historical Society of Missouri has three volumes of the paper, 1915, 1916 and 1916-1917.

**Lexington**

*Der Lafayette Pioneer* 1860
Publisher: Philip Reichter, 1860

The paper was published during the year of 1860.

**O'Fallon**

*Der Hausfreund* w 1891-1909
Publisher and Editor: Father H. Brockhagen

The Father Brockhagen was a priest of the Assumption Catholic Church in O'Fallon, Missouri. According to the present priest, Father Haukap, of the Assumption Catholic Church, Father Brockhagen ceased publishing the paper when he became ill in 1910, the year of his death. The typesetter, Joseph Saali, of Father Brockhagen, stated that the paper was first published in 1891. It was a weekly paper, being published every Thursday.

**St. Charles**

*Der Demokrat* w Jan. 1 1852 - Dec. 28 1916

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Editors and Publishers: J. H. and W. A. Bode, 1890

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester Oct. 19, 1890
State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia Oct. 30, 1890; Feb. 4, 1909
Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis Complete

The paper was started in 1852 by Jacob Kibler and O. C. Crear. Arnold Krekel was editor. It continued until 1916. According to the information given by the son of the last editor who was John H. Bode, his father became owner and editor in 1990 and published the paper up to the year 1916, when he gave the files of the paper to the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis.

Republikaner 1881-1902 1901 Aug. 23; Dec. 13, 27
Single copy in the State Historical Society
Editor and Proprietor: Charles W. Gratzweiler

On December 31, 1881, Charles W. Gratzweiler, Henry Sanford and Dr. J. W. Davis began publication of the Cosmos and the German paper, Republikaner; later both papers were brought under the control of the St. Charles Publishing Company.

Die Zeitung
Der Friedensbote (Printed in St. Charles for St. Louis)

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1Union List of Newspapers, p. 368.
2Information supplied by the present Editor of the St. Charles Cosmos, Darby R. Tally.
3St. Louis. The Future Great City, p. 320.
Ste. Genevieve

**News and Advertiser**
(English and German) 1867-1872
Publisher: G. M. Cetto

State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia Mar. 11 1869

**Freie Presse**
Editor: Frank Kleine, 1872-?

**Freie Blätter**
Editor: Frank Kleine, 1872-?

**Ste. Genevieve Herald** (Republican) (German and English to 1912)
Founder: Joseph A. Ernst, May 6, 1882
Editor: Joseph A. Ernst, 1882-1912

Southeast State Teachers College, Cape Girardeau 1907/
State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia Jan. 10 1907-Jan. 14, Sept. 1905-06; 09

The paper has never been suspended during its existence and has always been owned and operated by the same family, handed down from father to son for three generations. The successive owners and editors: Joseph A. Ernst, Frank J. A. Ernst and Frank A. Ernst, present editor and owner.

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5. Information supplied by the present Editor and owner, Frank A. Ernst.
7. Information supplied by Frank A. Ernst, present Editor.
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St. Joseph

Das Westliche Volksblatt dw (Republican) 1858-79
Proprietors: C. Eichler and Company
Editor: H. W. Castor

St. Joseph Volksblatt d (Independent) 1858-1924
1858-1879 as Das Westliche Volksblatt

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester Aug. 26 1876

Since 1924 the St. Joseph Volksblatt was printed as a part of the Kansas City Press.

St. Joseph Volksblatt w 1858-1924
Founder: Leopold Marder, 1858
Editors: Castor and Muche, 1891-1892
H. W. Castor, 1892-1896
M. Heckel, 1893-1894
G. H. L. Muche, 1897-1901
Adolph R. Schröder, 1901-1902
Publisher: Volksblatt Publishing Company, 1892-1893
1905-1920
President: Mathias Heckel, 1906

Kansas Historical Society, Topeka Oct. 19-Dec. 21 1924
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester Feb. 10 1866
State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia Feb. 3 1906

Der Friedens Bote
Publishers: J. H. and W. A. Bode

Die Zeitung
Publisher: Die Zeitung Company

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1Campbell's Gazetteer of Missouri, p. 79.
2Union List of Newspapers, p. 369.
3State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri
4Ibid.
5Union List of Newspapers, p. 369.
6Campbell's Gazetteer of Missouri, p. 489.
Anzeiger des Westens (Democratic and Liberal) 1835-1898

Founder: Christian Bimpage
Editor: William Weber, 1836-1850
Proprietor: Arthur Olshausen, 1844
Editor: Henry Börnstein, 1850-1851
Carl Dänzer, 1851-1857; 1873-1898
Charles L. Bernays, 1857-?
City Editor: E. D. Kargau, 1863-1883

The State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois Dec. 11 1847; May 13 1848
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester Oct. 17-Nov. 21 1860 Apr. 13 1862
Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis Dec. 8 1848; July 13 1850-51; Apr. 21, Dec. 22-23 1857; Jan. 16, 18, 20, 1863
Free Library of Philadelphia Feb. 7 1851
State Historical Society of Madison, Wisconsin Oct. 25 1860

Anzeiger des Westens: Abend Blatt (See Abend Anzeiger)

Anzeiger des Westens: Sonntagsblatt w 1835-June 1898
1835-June 1898 ? 1835-60 ? as Westliche Blätter. It merged with Westliche Post in 1912.

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester Oct. 21 1860; Apr. 13 1862
Public Library of the City of St. Louis July 24 1864-June 5 1898
Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis Dec. 2 1860

Anzeiger des Westens: Wochenblatt w 1835-June 1898

Public Library of the City of St. Louis Oct. 19 1844-Oct. 17 1846; 68-June 5 1898
Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis Oct. 16 1847-Feb. 17 1849
Library Company of Philadelphia Feb. 8 1851

1Union List of American Newspapers, p. 369.
Anzeiger des Westens (Three times per week) 1842-1845

This paper appeared as a daily as early as 1846.

University of Illinois, Urbana Nov. 12, Dec. 8-10, 15, 20, 24-29 1842; Jan. 5, 10, 21, Feb. 9, 21, Aug. 17, Oct. 26 1843

Abend-Anzeiger | d 1898-1912
Publisher: German American Press Association
President: Emil Preetorius
Vice President: Karl Dänzer

The Anzeiger des Westens was established on October 20, 1835. During that year there were published only 500 copies of the paper.2

The first publishers of the paper, an organ of German freethinkers, were Christian Bimpage and B. J. Festen. Festen withdrew in less than a month's time. From 1842 to 1846 the paper was issued three times per week.3 In February 1836, William Weber became editor. Weber was a law student from Jena and had a desire to fight for the freedom of the Polish people. When in 1830 the Polish rebellion broke out, he set out for the front to join the Polish people in the conflict. The police did not allow him to cross the frontier and sent him home. He then attempted to return to his law studies at Jena. His continued pronounced views on liberty and freedom tended to excite sedition, which

1Abend-Anzeiger, den 7, October 1899 in St. Louis Public Library.


3History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, p. 933.
caused him to be put in prison in Leipzig. He escaped and came to America, settling in St. Louis. He acquired the services of Münch and Körner to instill new vigor into the Anzeiger des Westens. In 1844 Arthur Olshausen became proprietor and freed Weber from many of his business cares. Olshausen's money kept the paper alive and in circulation. In 1846 the Anzeiger des Westens became a daily. In 1847 Olshausen became sole owner. In 1850 Weber withdrew from the paper and Henry Börnstein became his successor.

While at Highland, Illinois, Börnstein's abilities became known through his correspondence and he was offered the editorship of the Anzeiger des Westens at St. Louis. He accepted the position and took over his duties in March, 1850. Soon thereafter he became the publisher and proprietor of the paper.

Börnstein, a Forty-eighter and a lawyer from Munich, was one of the most colorful persons in German-American journalism. Aside from his position as an editor of the Anzeiger des Westens and its owner, he had various business establishments, a theatre, hotel, brewery and several saloons.

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1 History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, p. 932.
3 History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, p. 933.
4 The Great West, p. 559.
When Bornstein began to assail people with little judgment and to show a marked tendency toward sensationalism, Olshausen withdrew from the paper. In 1848 Charles L. Bernays became editor-in-chief of the paper and was the saving element of the Bornstein regime.

When the Civil War broke out, the German newspapers were faced with the problem of being suspended or upholding the North or South. It favored the Union, which caused some damage to the prosperity of the paper, and its publication was suspended in 1863, when Bornstein went to war. The paper remained suspended for five or six months. Karl Dänzer withdrew from the Westliche Post, founded by him in 1857, to revive the Anzeiger des Westens and became associate editor in 1854. He reorganized the paper and became editor and President of the Company. The Westliche Post was a rival to the Anzeiger des Westens.

On July 19, 1863 the Anzeiger des Westens was reissued under the title of Der Neue Anzeiger des Westens, and was

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1History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, pp. 933-34.
2Ibid.
4Ibid., p. 222.
published by the "Independent Press Association" with Karl Dänzer editor and manager. The word "new" was soon dropped from the title and the paper was considered as the successor of the old Anzeiger des Westens. After a few years the "Independent Press Association" was succeeded by the "Anzeiger Association", which had the following officers:

- President: Karl Dänzer
- Directors: Karl Dänzer
  - Hon. E. C. Kehr
  - Judge Charles Speck
- City Editor: E. D. Kargau

On June 1, 1899, the Westliche Post and the Anzeiger des Westens were consolidated, the Westliche Post becoming the morning paper and the Anzeiger des Westens the evening. Both papers were then published by the German American Press Association (changed to the American Press Association in 1918). The Sunday edition of the Anzeiger des Westens was the Westliche Blätter, edited by Otto Ruppius who filled it with selections from modern and historical German novels. The Anzeiger des Westens was discontinued in 1912 because of the lack of finance.

The Public Library of the City of St. Louis now has the following volumes of the paper from 1853 to 1912:

- Abend-Blatt 1 volume, 1853
- Sonntagsblatt 34 volumes, 1853-93; 1895-98
- Wochenblatt 31 volumes, 1844-58, 67-71; 1873-98
- Abend-Anzeiger 39 volumes, 1901-12
- Total 105 volumes

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Die Deutsche Tribüne (The first paper under this title)  
July 11, 1838  
Editor: Prederich Kretschmar

The Whig Party wanted a campaign paper and sought the services of the very talented and capable Prederich Kretschmar. They promised him money and support which he did not get. After the election was over, the publication of the paper ceased and Kretschmar had to pay the cost of publication. The paper was printed in German and English.

Antipaff  
Editor: Heinrich Koch

It was an organ and journal that attacked the Lutherans and the Catholics; a freethinking paper of the German freethinking society. It was merged later with Vorwärts, which succeeded in existing only about one year.

Vorwärts  
(See Antipaff)

Missouri Demokrat  
Editor: Edward Warren, 1843-1845

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2History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, pp. 934-35.  
3Ibid., p. 939.  
5History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, p. 939.  
7History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, p. 939.
Edward Warren published the paper because the Anzeiger des Westens, to which he had contributed pieces of poetry, was not radical enough in its support of the Van Buren administration. The paper existed two years, because Mr. Warren obtained the position of consulate at Trieste and never returned to America.¹

Die deutsche Tribüne w (The second paper under this title)
July 25 1844-?  
Editors: Charles Jucksch  
O. Benckendorf

Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis Sept. 20 1848-Feb. 1849  
Capital University, Columbus, Ohio July-Sept. 12, Oct. 3-17, 31 1844-Mar. 20 1845²

Tägliche deutsche Tribüne d (See Die deutsche Tribüne)  
July 15? 1844-52?  
Editors: Charles Jucksch, 1844-52  
Oswald Benckendorf, 1845  
Publisher: N. R. Cormany

University of Illinois, Urbana Feb. 17 1848  
Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis July 15 1844-Mar. 1852³

Demokratische Tribüne⁴ (See Die Neue Tribüne)  
Editors: J. G. Wörner  
Christian Kribben⁵

Die Waage  
Editor: Follemens⁶ 1844

¹History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, p. 939.  
²Union List of Newspapers, p. 370.  
³Ibid.  
⁵Ibid.  
⁶History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, p. 939.
The paper went through with only three issues, and had only a few readers and subscribers. The people were not yet ready for the editor's method of dealing with the questions of slavery and abolition.¹

**Der Reformer** (Communistic) (Unclassified)
Publisher: Society of Communists, 1847

Der Reformer consisted of a small sheet and had a circulation of a few hundred copies.²

**Die St. Louis Zeitung** sw. 1848-1849 (Unclassified)
Editor: Anton Eickhoff³

This paper was first published in 1848 and was suspended in 1849,⁴ which was caused by the cholera epidemic and the generally hard times.⁵

**Die Neue Tribüne**: das erste Tagesblatt
Publishers: N. R. Cormany
O. Benckendorf

It became the Demokratische Tribüne under Gabriel Wörner, and to a great extent was published almost in German. It was issued every day except on Mondays. Oswald Benckendorf became editor in 1845. Under the management of Cormany and Benckendorf the paper continued until it was

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¹History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, p. 939.
³History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, p. 944.
⁵History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, p. 939.
merged with the Demokratische Tribüne, under the management of J. G. Wörner. In 1852 the Tribune passed into the hands of Christian Kribben, and afterwards it was discontinued.\(^1\)

**St. Louis Tages-Chronik**

**Editor:** Anton Bückling

**Publishers and Owners:** Franz Saler, 1851-1863
Adelbert Löhr\(^3\)

It was a German two-cent morning newspaper with a strong Catholic bias. E. D. Kargau was in charge of the editorials.

It was merged with the Anzeiger des Westens in 1863 after twelve years of existence and ceased to be published.\(^4\) Franz Saler sold the advertising patronage to Karl Dänzer and disposed of his type.\(^5\)

**Die Missouri Staats-Zeitung** (St. Louis's fourth German paper)

**Editor:** Louis Didier, 1854-? Former Assistant editor of the Anzeiger des Westens.\(^6\)

**Saloon**

(Sunday paper) 1854

**Publishers and Editors:** The publishers and editors of the Anzeiger des Westens.\(^7\)

The author of the book listed the paper with German

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\(^1\)Das deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika, p. 323.

\(^2\)Union List of Newspapers, p. 373.

\(^3\)St. Louis Tages-Chronik, den 5, Januar 1858 (Jan.-June). St. Louis: Public Library.


\(^5\)History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, p. 936.

\(^6\)Ibid., pp. 958-59

\(^7\)The Great West, p. 168.
newspapers. His lack of knowledge of German could account
for the strange spelling of the word, because he spelled
Herold des Glaubens as Herold des Glaubins.¹

Die Mississippi Handelszeitung
Founder: R. M. Widmar, 1857
Publisher: R. M. Widmar

It was a weekly sheet under the editorial charge of
Robert M. Widmar, Dr. Koch and Joseph Bauer.² The Mississippi Handelszeitung became the English Journal of Commerce
in 1861, because the office of the editor was purposely de­
stroyed by fire during that year.³ It became the property
of Wolcott and Hume in 1878, and was changed to the Age of
Steel in 1880.⁴

Die Westliche Post, d (Republican) 1857-1938
Founder: Karl Dänzer, 1857
Proprietor: Karl Dänzer
Associate Editor: Dr. Wenzell
Publisher: Theodore Plate, 1864-?
Editor-in-Chief: Emil Preetorius, 1864-?
Proprietor: Arthur Olshausen, 1867
Associate Editor: Carl Schurz, 1867-69, 1875-81
Reporter: Joseph Pulitzer, 1868-?
Editor: Joseph Pulitzer
Part Proprietor: Joseph Pulitzer, 1871-?

University of Illinois, Urbana Dec. 2 1906; Sept. 1917/ 
Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis Oct. 26 1861;
Sept. 29, 1881; Jan. 30 1899; Feb. 26, Apr. 24 1900;
Dec. 13 1915 Jan. 1 1918
State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia Sept.

¹The Great West, p. 182.
²Ibid., pp. 165-66.
³History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, p. 955.
The paper was founded on September 27, or August 5 (?), 1857 by Carl Dänzer. He and Dr. F. Wenzell issued the first number of the *Westliche Post*.³

In April 1864, Theodore Plate became publisher and Dr. Emil Preetorius editor-in-chief, with Carl Schurz as associate editor, 1867-1869, 1875-1881. In 1867 Arthur Olshausen gained an interest in the paper. The publishing firm consisted of Plate, Preetorius, Olshausen and Schurz. Plate and Olshausen

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1. *Union List of Newspapers*, p. 373.
2. Ibid., p. 370.
disposed of much of their interest, and Messrs. Preetorius and Schurz became the principal owners. The paper was now published by the Westliche Post Association with Emil Preetorius as President and Felix Coste as Secretary and Treasurer.¹

Joseph Pulitzer, an Hungarian Jew with a classical education from Budapest, came to America in 1863 and entered the Federal Army in 1865. After the war he came to St. Louis and became a reporter on the Westliche Post, then edited by Carl Schurz.² He was so eager for news for the Westliche Post that he often obtained news that the English editors did not get. The result of this situation caused George W. Gilson, city editor of the Missouri Democrat, to post an order on the bulletin board directing his reporters to give less time in trying to delude German reporters and use more time in working to compete with them. Mr. Pulitzer was so industrious as a reporter that he became a positive annoyance to others who felt less inclined to work around him. As a result of his resourcefulness, Mr. Pulitzer became one of the editors,³ and in 1871 he became a part proprietor of the Westliche Post. It was with the Westliche Post that Mr. Pulitzer learned his first and best lessons in journalism,

¹History of St. Louis City and County, vol. 1, pp. 941-43.
³Ibid., pp. 225, 235.
which were to become so profitable afterwards in making him one of the greatest men in Missouri journalism.

The Westliche Post began its great career under Emil Freestrius and Carl Schurz. It became a paper of great national force after the Civil War. While Schurz was Senator, he retained his interest in the paper.¹

The Westliche Post circulated in every State and territory of the Great West and South, from Ohio to the Pacific shore, and from the far Northwest to the Gulf. It had a circulation larger than any other German daily paper published west of New York and as a medium of advertisement it was excelled by none. In 1876 it had a daily circulation of 3,993.²

On June 1, 1898, the Westliche Post and the Anzeiger des Westens were consolidated, the Westliche Post becoming the morning paper and the Anzeiger the evening. These papers were published by the German American Press Association (changed to the American Press Association in 1918). The Sunday edition of the Westliche Post was called the Mississippi Blätter.³ The Westliche Post was edited by Forty-eighters.⁴

¹St. Louis. The Fourth City, p. 222.
²Centennial Newspaper Exhibition, 1876. Philadelphia: George P. Rowell Co., 1876, pp. 91-98.
The Abend-Anzeiger of April 30, 1912 published the following information to its readers:

An unsere Leser!

Die Herausgeber.

As the paper was not published under that title, Westliche Post und Anzeiger, the Anzeiger was drawing closer to the end of an eventful career, for it was discontinued in 1912. The Westliche Post managed to survive until September 17, 1938, when it went bankrupt.1

The discontinuation of the Abend-Anzeiger was due primarily to a financial condition, which was revealed on record in the City Hall in Corporation Record Book 45, pages 428-429. The record shows the following:

Be it known, that on the 8th day of October, 1912, a meeting of the stockholders of the German American Press Association . . . .

1Missouri and Missourians, pp. 729-30.
That said meeting was organized by choosing Edward L. Preetorius, a director, in said Association, Chairman, and Oscar E. Buder, Secretary thereof.

The stock was increased from one million to one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The one million dollars were the total sum of money belonging to the Westliche Post and the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars belonging to the Abend-Anzeiger.

In the State Historical Society in Columbia, Missouri, are twenty-nine volumes, from 1914 to 1920. The Public Library of St. Louis has the following various volumes:

1) Daily edition . . . . . 279 volumes, 1857-1859; 1898-1938
2) Halbwöchentliche Ausg. 3 " 1899-1901
4) Mississippi Blätter 49 " 1909-1911; 1912-1932

Total 338

The Public Library has Jahrg. 1-3, September 27, 1857-December 31, 1859; Jahrg. 41 No. 335, December 1, 1898-Jahrg. 81, September 11, 1938. The following single copies are in the library: Jahrg. 3, No. 297, September 18, 1860; Jahrg. 4, No. 56, December 13, 1860.

The following are wanting: 1860-November 1898; July 1914; October 1916; March 1917; May 1918.

Die Westliche Post (Country edition) d


-----Semi-weekly 1899-1901
The following persons were connected with the *Westliche Post*:

1912-1918
President: Edw. L. Preetorius

1918-1925
President and Editor-in-chief: Hans Hackel
Vice President: Theodore F. Lange
Secretary and Manager der Expedition: Otto E. Schuricht
Treasurer: Arthur Sieb

1925-1927
President: A. W. Wenger
Vice President and Editor-in-chief: Rich. Einsiedler
Business Manager: A. J. Fertig

1930-1936 (Daily and Sunday edition from 1935 to 1938)
President: Edmond Mortini
Vice President and Editor: J. O. Pfeiffer
Secretary, Treasurer and Business Manager: A. E. Sieb

The following excerpts indicate the price and other information on the *Westliche Post* and the news it published. The paper was one of the most popular and most important in the German language:

Die *Westliche Post* erscheint täglich und wöchentlich; am Sonntage in einer besonderen Ausgabe unter dem Titel: *Mississippi Blätter*.

Subscriptions-Bedingungen.

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1. *The Union List of Newspapers*, p. 375.

2. Information taken from papers of corresponding dates in the St. Louis Public Library.
Das Tageblatt der Westlichen Post wird den Herrn Abonnenten für $8 jährlich oder 15 Cts. die Woche von den Trägern in das Haus gebracht.

Auswärtige Abonnenten erhalten das Tageblatt für $6 jährlich.

Die Abonnenten des Tageblattes erhalten die Mississippi Blätter unentgeltlich.

Das Wochenblatt der Westlichen Post kostet $2 jährlich, in halbjährlicher Vorausbezahlung.

Preise der Anzeigen.

Eine Anzeige von 8 Teilen oder weniger

1 mal $ 0.50
" 2 " 0.75
" 3 " 1.00
" 4 " 1.25
" 5 " 1.40

eine Woche 1.50
" 2 " 2.00
" 3 " 2.50
" 1 Monat 3.00

Für jeden folgenden Monat wird für Fortsetzung derselben Anzeige $1.00 bezahlt. — Längere Anzeigen werden mit billiger Reduktion nach Uebereinkommen berechnet.

Alle Anzeigen, die auf der zweiten Seite stehen bleiben sollen, kosten das Doppelte des obigen Preises; — Anzeigen, die auf der dritten Seite stehen bleiben sollen, werden um fünfzig Prozent höher berechnet, als der obige einfache Preis ausmacht.

Anzeigen für Vereine werden für die Hälfte der obigen Preise aufgenommen.

The paper on this particular day consisted of four pages. The contents of the paper were news out of Europe and on the war in Italy. There were American market and bank reports.

1Die Westliche Post, Sonnabend, den 2 Juli, 1859. 2 Jahrgang, Nummer 232.
In the following excerpt the Southern States stated their decision in the matter of who should be the next President of the United States:

Tag für Tag verkündete der Süden durch den Mund seiner Staatsmänner über den ganzen Norden, dass er sich trennen werde von der Union, wenn ein republikanischer Sprecher, oder wenn ein republikanischer Präsident erwählt würde und noch hat dieses tole Geschrei nicht aufgehört; der Norden nimmt den Faustschlag ins Gesicht ruhig hin, ja lässt sich selbst noch als Verbrecher auf die Anklagebank setzen und entschuldigte sich sogar durch den Mund einiger weichherzigen Mitglieder des Nordens.

Es wäre jetzt wohl an der Zeit, dass der Norden etwas mehr auf seine Ehre sähe und nicht wie ein furchtbares Kind sich immer duckte und krümmte unter den Pusstritten des Südens. Will der Süden die Union trennen, wenn ein republikanischer Präsident, ein Präsident der Majority der Stimmen gewählt wird; gut, so mag er es versuchen--der Norden aber und besonders die nördlichen Republikaner müssen streng an ihre Pflicht sich halten und gerade im Angesicht dieses südlichen Trotzes, dieser Unverschämtheiten und Drohungen mit Rebellion einen Mann auf den Schild heben, der scharf ausgeprägt ihre grossen Grundsätze repräsentiert.1

The Gazette (English and German)
The paper was started on December 28, 1861.2

Wochen-Chronik
Editor: August Krueger, 18613
Owners and Publishers: Franz Saler and A. Lohr

1Die Westliche Post, Dienstag den 20, December 1859.
A copy of this paper was found through chance.

Die Neue Zeit  
Founder: Emil Preetorius

Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis  Dec. 2, 9, 11 1863; Mar. 31 1864

The paper was merged with the Westliche Post in 1864, when Preetorius took the position of editor-in-chief from Theodore Olshausen.

Der Missouri Journal  d  1865

It was the successor to the Missouri Radical and suspended in February, 1867.

Tägliche Volkszeitung  d (Even. paper) 1865-68
Editor: Heeman, 1866-1868

State Historical Society of Madison, Wisconsin  Mar. 21-July 13 1866

The paper was established by Mr. Heeman. In November, 1868, it was merged with the Neue Welt, a morning paper, started by a stock company composed of stockholders of the German bank.

Die Neue Welt  d  1868-71
Editors: Heinrich Binder, 1868-?  Carl Rösser  
Business Manager: A. Willhartilz

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1. Union List of Newspapers, p. 371.
3. Ibid., p. 939.
4. Ibid., p. 939.
The paper was published as a morning paper. St. Louis library has one volume in two, 1868-1869. The paper lost much money for its stockholders and was absorbed into the Staats-Zeitung, a paper established by Gustav Bruere, then Business Manager of the Anzeiger des Westens.²

**Die Central Post**

Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis Oct. 22 1870³

**St. Louis Courier** 1874-?

President: Gambs

Editor: Dr. E. H. Makk

Business Manager and Vice President: David Skutch

----Sunday edition: Missouri Blätter⁴

The paper was published by the Courier Company in 1874.⁵ It was an evening paper. Dr. E. H. Makk left the Courier to establish a competitive newspaper, Das Volksblatt, and was succeeded at the Courier by Mr. Harssen of the Westliche Post. Das Volksblatt succeeded in its efforts to destroy the Courier, but as a result it was forced to discontinue

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¹*Union List of Newspapers*, pp. 370-71.

²*History of Saint Louis City and County*, vol. 1, p. 939.

³*Union List of Newspapers*, p. 370.

⁴*Gazetteer of Missouri*, p. 559.

⁵*History of Saint Louis City and County*, vol. 1, pp. 958-59.
publication. In 1875 Dr. E. H. Makk became editor and proprietor of the *St. Louis Volksblatt*, a weekly and Sunday paper.¹

Staats-Zeitung 1874-1874
Editor: Gustav Bruere
Ernst Schierenberg²

The paper was established by Gustav Bruere. Ernst Schierenberg became editor of the paper and held the position until it was suspended in 1874. As the paper was not a financial success, it was sold at public auction to Joseph Pulitzer on January 6, 1874, who published it for one day and sold the telegraphic franchise to the *St. Louis Daily Globe* for $20,000 and disposed of the machinery of the press to a German group that used it to publish the short-lived *Courier*. Mr. Pulitzer had no intention of reviving the paper but a killing for news rights.³ The paper exhausted itself in an effort to break down the *Westliche Post*.

*St. Louis Volksblatt* (Belletristic journal)
Editor: E. H. Makk, 1875-?⁴

The paper was a weekly and Sunday journal. The paper was started by Dr. E. H. Makk to oppose the *Courier*. It succeeded in destroying the *Courier*, but it caused its own suspension in the struggle.⁵

¹*History of Saint Louis City and County*, vol. 1, p. 943.
²Ibid.
⁴*History of Saint Louis City and County*, vol. 1, p. 943.
⁵Ibid.
Das Beiblatt 1876-?

The name indicates that the paper was a supplement to some German newspaper, which was not found by the writer. The author probably, not knowing German, thought it was a German paper in itself. This supplement, according to the author, had a circulation of 4,008. The paper was not found recorded in the Gould Directory of St. Louis of 1875-76.

Volksstimme des Westens (Socialist) d 1877-1880?

Editor: Dr. Walster, 1877-1880
Motto: Gerechtigkeit für Alle!
Herausgegeben von der Arbeiter Presse, St. Louis
Ridigirt unter der hiesigen deutschen Section der sozialistischen Arbeiter-Partei.

September 1878, February 1879; September to November 1877.

Public Library of the City of St. Louis Sept. 1 1877-June 19 1880
New York Public Library, New York Sept. 21, Oct. 4-5, Dec. 14 1877; Feb. 20, Sept. 9 1878
State Historical Society of Madison, Wisconsin Sept. 1 1877-783

The St. Louis Library has seven volumes from 1877 to June 19, 1880.

St. Louis Tribune (Fourth paper under this title) d (Republican) 1880-1897?

Founder and Proprietor: William Kaufmann
Editors: Ferdinand Harsen, September 6-December, 1880
Fritz Glogauer

1Centennial Newspaper Exhibition, 1876, pp. 91-98.
2History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, p. 944.
3Union List of Newspapers, p. 373.
4Volksstimme des Westens. St. Louis: Public Library.
The paper was established on September 6, 1880 by William Kaufmann, Emil Pätow and Otto Hilpert. It was incorporated August 14, 1882 and published every evening, Sunday morning. It was a Republican paper. The paper was established on September 6, 1880 by William Kaufmann, Emil Pätow and Otto Hilpert. It was incorporated August 14, 1882 and published every evening, Sunday morning. It was a Republican paper.

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2. Union List of Newspapers, p. 373.
5. Ibid. p. 373.
1888-June 1897.

Krieger's Zeitung 1891-1893
Publisher: Krieger's Zeitung (508 Elm Street, St. Louis)

Die Woche 1891-1894
Publisher: Krieger's Zeitung (508 Elm Street, St. Louis)

St. Louis Tageblatt (See Abend Post und Tageblatt) 1891-1894
Publisher: The St. Louis Workingmen's Publishing Association
Dem Interesse des arbeitenden Volkes gewidmet.
Editor: Adolf Hepner

The only German "Penny Paper" in the city. The paper appeared in the afternoon and on Sunday, ten cents per week.

Arbeiter-Zeitung 1898-1931 Followed Abend Post und Tageblatt
Editor: G. A. Höhn, 1903-1931

The John Crerar Library, Chicago (1903-Nov. 4 1916; Nov. 1917-Apr. 10 1931)
University of Illinois, Urbana (May 4 July 20 1901; Oct. 3-Aug. 1905)
State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia (Apr. 18 1903)
Public Library of the City of St. Louis (1903 12-15; 17/ G. A. Höhn, St. Louis Complete)
Columbia University, New York (1903-1931)
State Historical Society of Madison, Wisconsin (1898-Nov. 4 1916)

The front page of this paper of 1903 has Karl Marx in

1 Gould's Directory of St. Louis, 1891-1894.
2 Union List of Newspapers, p. 373.
3 St. Louis Tageblatt of Apr.-1888. St. Louis: Public Library.
4 Union List of Newspapers, p. 370.
the center at the top. The word *Socialism* is printed beneath Karl Marx; beneath *Socialism* is *Humanität*. *Arbeiter-Zeitung* Volks Anwalt stands next.

The word *Engels* stands over the phrase: *MANN DER ARBEIT, AUFGEWACHT*.

On the right side are the following sentences and names:

BRECHT DAS DOPPELJOCH ENTZWEI.
BRECHT DIE NOTH DER SKLAVEREI.
BRECHT DIE SKLAVEREI DER NOTH.
BROT IST FREIHEIT, FREIHEIT BROT.
SCHILLER
GOETHE
LIBKNECHT
NEWTON
HUMBOLDT

In the center of the page stand sixteen boys and girls who represent the following: Education, Fraternity, Hope, Love, Freedom, Labor, Justice, Light, Equality, Knowledge, and Science.

The paper was published by the Co-operative Commonwealth Association, January 3, 1903, nine volumes, 1926-27.

The paper was also published by the Labor Publishing House of St. Louis. It was changed into the *St. Louis Arbeiter-Zeitung* 1927. St. Louis: Public Library.

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1St. Louis Arbeiter-Zeitung 1927. St. Louis: Public Library.
Labor in 1930. The library of St. Louis has twenty volumes, dating from August 27, 1898-August 20, 1910 and January, 1912-November 8, 1930.

National Zeitung

Walter Foster states in his recent publication—Zion on the Mississippi, 1953, that a National Zeitung was in existence in St. Louis. He did not give any date on the paper or where it could be found. The writer did not find a paper recorded under that exact title, but one called the Foreign Language Newspaper, recorded in the Gould's Directories from 1926 to 1933. It was located at 923-105 North Seventh Street. It was issued weekly. There is nothing in evidence to prevent them from being the same paper.

Der Volksanwalt 1902-1903 (Socialist) w
Publisher: Arbeiter-Zeitung (22 North Fourth Street, St. Louis)

Die deutsche Wochenschrift 1938-1953 w
Editor: Eugen Geissler, 1938-1953
Manager: Marie Geissler, 1938-1953
Publisher: Schreiner C. Printing Company, 1938-1939
Druck und Verlag: Deutsche Wochenschrift, 510 Elm Street, St. Louis

Special mention is made on the latest established German newspaper in St. Louis, Die deutsche Wochenschrift. Its first location in 1938-1939 was 2008 South Eighth Street, St. Louis. It was then printed as today at 510 Elm Street.¹

At the top of the paper is written: "An American Newspaper printed in the German language". The paper contains

¹Information supplied by Marie Geissler of 510 Elm Street, St. Louis, Missouri.
seven pages and appears every Thursday. The price per issue is ten cents. It has a mixture of German and English, as is seen in the Ads department:

Frau u. Mann fuer Kochen und Hausarbeit,
Mann muss erfahren sein in Yardwork...

24 Stiftungsfest
Kolping Society of St. Louis
(Katholischer Gesellenverein ..., Eintritt frei. Unterhaltung fuer Jung und Alt. Bar-B-Q Samstag ab 4, Sonntag 2 Uhr.

Aside from many editorials, which German papers generally have, it contains foreign and local news.¹

HUMOROUS PAPERS:

Die Vehme 1869-1871
Editor: Heinrich Binder
Illustrator: Joseph Keppler

The paper was in circulation for less than two years.²

Puck (Illustrirte Wochenschrift) Mar. 1871, June 5 1875
Editors: F. Herold
Louis Willich
Publisher: R. P. Studley and Company
Illustrator and Founder: Joseph Keppler

Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis

The paper contained political comments, local national and international. There were poems; its value lay in its cartoons by Joseph Keppler. It became a financial failure

¹Die deutsche Wochenschrift of June 18, 1953, in the Reading Room of the Public Library of St. Louis.

and was discontinued after four years.\textsuperscript{1} It was moved to
New York in 1875.\textsuperscript{2} The St. Louis Public Library has one
volume.

**Unser Blatt**

- **Editor:** W. Stängel, 1872-1873
- **Illustrator:** Joseph Keppler
- **Editor:** Geo. H. Thoussen, 1901-1902
- **Publisher:** Theodore Schrader and Company\textsuperscript{3}

Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis

The paper contained fiction, political comment and
cartoons.

**Die Laterne**

- **Founder:** L. Süssmann, 1876
- **Editors:** Louis Willich, 1892
  - Carl Unger, 1901-1902
- **Cartoonist:** Frederick Welcker
- **Proprietors:** G. Brückner and Company, 1882
- **Publisher:** Laterne Publishing Company, 1879-1882\textsuperscript{4}

The paper was established in 1876 by L. Süssmann, was
a humorous and satirical illustrated paper. In 1879 it pass-
ed into the hands of the Laterne Publishing Company, the
President of which was Louis Willich and the Secretary was
G. Brückner. In April 1882, G. Brückner and Company became
proprietors. In July 1882, an edition in English was start-
ed, but after two issues it was discontinued. The paper was
suspended in the summer of 1882 and was resumed in December

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\textsuperscript{1}Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri, vol. 4, p. 405.

\textsuperscript{2}Joseph Pulitzer, His Life and Letters, p. 3.

\textsuperscript{3}Unser Blatt. Columbia: State Historical Society.

\textsuperscript{4}Die Laterne. Columbia: State Historical Society.
of the same year by Louis Willich.\textsuperscript{1}

The St. Louis Library possesses eighteen volumes from 1876 to 1894.

\textbf{Vorwärts} (Social) 1891-1892

\textbf{RELIGIOUS PAPERS:}

\textbf{Der Freisinnige} \textsuperscript{w} 1846-1847

\begin{itemize}
\item Publisher: L. F. Bolland
\item Editor: G. Scho, 1846-1847
\end{itemize}

The paper was irreligious, rationalistic in tone and did not last long.\textsuperscript{2} It was the organ of a club of free-thinkers. The first issue was in 1846 and the last one in 1847.\textsuperscript{3}

\textbf{Der Friedensbote} \textsuperscript{sm} 1849-1933

\begin{itemize}
\item Publisher: Eden Publishing Company
\item Editor: C. A. Witte
\end{itemize}

The \textbf{Der Friedensbote} was founded in 1849 by the Rev. M. Mull and appeared fortnightly. It was once published in Marthasville, Missouri.\textsuperscript{4} It was conducted as an advocate of the Evangelical (Lutheran) Protestants. The editor was C. A. Witte.\textsuperscript{5} Afterwards when in 1850 the United Evangelicals organized and in 1850 organized the Evangelical Synod of

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{1}History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. I, p. 948.
\item \textsuperscript{2}Ibid., p. 939.
\item \textsuperscript{3}Missouri Historical Society, Jefferson Memorial, St. Louis.
\item \textsuperscript{4}The Great West, p. 182.
\item \textsuperscript{5}History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. I, p. 947.
\end{itemize}
of North America, and when the Eden Publishing Company was formed in 1850 in St. Louis, it came into possession of the paper. The editor was the Rev. R. John, D.D. The next editor was the Rev. Th. Jungt. The publication was and is the organ of the Synod and a paper of great influence. It is still being published by the Eden Publishing House, and the present editor is Pastor Otto Press. The Eden Publishing House has 137 volumes.

Das katholische Sonntagsblatt  
Founder: E. Kessel  
1850-1851

Herold des Glaubens (Catholic)  
Publisher: Franz Saler  
First Editor: Rev. Father Seisl, S. J., 1850-61  
Second Editor: Dr. Baumstark, 1861-1863  
Third Editor: J. B. Müller, 1863-1875  
Fourth Editor: H. Cramer, 1875-1881  
Fifth Editor: William Schwarz, 1881-?  
Business Manager: L. Blankemeier, 1878-?  
Publishers: Rev. C. Wachter, 1878-?  
German Printing and Publishing Association, under the editorial charge of Rev. Vincent.

On December 1, 1850, E. Kessel established the Katholisches Sonntagsblatt, a Sunday paper, which was changed to the Herold des Glaubens in the following year. This date and author are according to the Rev. John Rothensteiner who wrote

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2Ibid., p. 1903.
3The Great West, p. 182.
the History of the Archdiocese of St. Louis, 1928,¹ but Carl Wittke, in his book Refugees of the Revolution. The German Forty-eighters in America, claims the founder was a Jesuit, Father Martin Seidel, who issued the weekly Katholisches Sonntagsblatt later known as Herold des Glaubens to to counteract Börnstein's radical Anzeiger des Westens.²

The Herold des Glaubens was a pioneer Catholic paper. The publisher was Franz Saler, a dealer in church goods and publisher of Catholic books. In 1861, a convert to the Catholic faith, Dr. Baumstark, became editor and served until the Civil War. J. B. Müller succeeded him and served until 1875, when the publisher went bankrupt. The Rev. C. Wachter volunteered to take over the paper and publish it for a short time. During this time the German Printing and Publishing Association was founded, and it took over the paper and continued to publish it. Mr. H. Cramer became editor. He gave up his professorship at St. Francis, Wisconsin, to accept the position. In 1881 he was succeeded by William Schwarz as editor. L. Blankemeier became Business Manager in 1878. The Board of Directors included the Rev. Monseignor H. Mühlstiepen, Vicar-general of the archdiocese of St. Louis; President of the German Printing and

The Herold des Glaubens was circulated throughout the West and Southwest. In 1876 it had a circulation of 4,005, and reached a circulation over thirteen thousand around 1883.

The St. Louis Public Library has seventeen volumes, Jahrgang 49 No. 9-71, No. 16, No. 30, 1898-Dec. 23, 1920.

The reason for the publication of the paper was the large immigration of Catholic Germans from Europe, and the necessity for a German Catholic paper to counteract the influence of the liberal, free-thinking press and orators representing the radical German revolutionists of 1848. It was the official organ of several dioceses and had the endorsement of numerous important church officials.

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2. Centennial Newspaper Exhibition, 1876, pp. 19-98.
3. History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, p. 945.
5. History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, p. 945.
Commercial Editor: Charles H. Elker  
Business Manager: William Reinert  
Secretary: Anthony Röslein  

University of Illinois, Urbana July 1917-July 8 Oct. 2-Nov. 1924  
State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia July 1914-20  
Public Library of St. Louis 1903-June 1914; 21-24  
Central Bureau Library, St. Louis 1872-Apr. 1921  
Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis May 20 June 24 1906; June 4 1916; Apr. 16 1922  

For the weekly, semi-weekly editions see Amerika und Herold des Glaubens.  
The purpose of establishing the paper is expressed in the issue of October 23, 1872:  
The weekly paper was published on Tuesdays. The State Historical Society of Columbia has 47 volumes from 1872 to 1920. In the Public Library in St. Louis there are 83 volumes in all, the weekly edition from 1873-1874, in one volume.  
When Anthony Hellmich retired, Edward Preuss became editor. With this change in editorship, the Amerika was published mornings and on Sundays. The officers were:  
President: William Druhe  
Vice President: Joseph Gummersbach  
Business Manager: John Peitzmeier  
Secretary: Edward Preuss  

Among its editors were Edward Preuss, Arthur Preuss, the son, and F. P. Kenkel.¹  

St. Louis Amerika (The Amerika became the St. Louis Amerika in 1910)

President: J. D. Flynn
Editor: J. Otto Pfeiffer

Amerika und Herold des Glaubens (Merged in 1921) w sw
Nov. 1924]

The Amerika discontinued publication in 1924.

--------1872-1921 as Amerika w 1872-1902

Kansas Historical Society, Topeka Aug. 1 1888
Conception College, Conception 1921-23
Central Bureau Library, St. Louis Oct. 23 1872- Oct. 23 1921-June 1924

Daily edition, see Amerika Beilage

Kansas Historical Society, Topeka Aug. 1888-Mar. 20 1889

Das Wort w 1894-1931 (Word 1924-1931)

Editor: H. H. Schroeder
Publisher: Missouri College of Divine Science

Volumes one to twenty-nine were published in English and German. It was also religious and metaphysical.

State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia

Das freie Wort 1895-?

Publisher and Editor: Max Hempel

This small publication was non-sectarian and contained articles on religion.

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1The Amerika (April-June) of 1924 in St. Louis Library.
2Union List of Newspapers, p. 369.
3From Record, State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri.
4Ibid.
The Sedalia Journal was started by Wenzell and Rauch. In 1880, Charles and August Schneider bought the paper from Wenzell and Rauch. In 1882, Botz bought Charles Schneider's share. In 1900, August Schneider died and Botz Brothers took it over and published the paper until 1917, when the list of the subscribers was turned over to the Westliche Post in St. Louis during the first World War. The paper was published every Wednesday morning. It was circulated and read in Pettis, Benton and Morgan counties and throughout central Missouri. It was a Deutsches Familienblatt. Botz and Sons were owners and editors in 1910. The Missouri Historical Society has eight bound volumes located among the English papers that were published in Sedalia.

Springfield
Missouri Presse
Editor: Bruno Trömel, 1882-1902

1Union List of Newspapers, p. 373.
2Information supplied by Otto Botz, Jefferson City.
3Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri, vol. 6, pp. 48-49.
C. W. Johnson of the Leader Press (Eve.) and Walter Brunkhorst of the Daily News (Morn.) stated that the date was 1882, and the paper was printed in or near Kansas City.

Warrenton

Der Bürger (First German paper) 1865-1869
Warrenton Citizen 1869-1881
Editor: Frank T. William, 1869-1875
Publisher: Magnard and Company, 1875-1881
Die Union w Aug. 31 1875-1876
Publisher: G. Bartholomäus
State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia Aug. 31 1876
Warrenton Volksfreund w 1880-1918
Editors: G. Bartholomäus, 1880-?
George, Jr. and John Bartholomäus for a few years.
John Bartholomäus, until 1918.
State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia Feb. 1902-Apr. 1918

In 1869, the Warrenton Chronicle was established by A. Ackermann. The title of the paper was changed to the Warrenton Citizen when a German department was added to the paper and the editorship transferred to Frank T. William. In 1875, Magnard and Company bought the press and continued the paper until 1881 when it was discontinued. The first German paper was Der Bürger, established immediately after the Civil War. In 1869, the German edition of the Warrenton Citizen took the place of Der Bürger, and in 1875, Die Union

1Union List of Newspapers, p. 376.
2Ibid.
was started and continued publication for four years. In 
1880, Die Union was replaced by the Warrenton Volksfreund 
under the management of George Bartholamäus and P. A. Böhmer.¹ 

Henry Bruthmann, who is now living in Warrenton and 
assisted in the publication on the Warrenton Volksfreund 
under Bartholamäus, said that the paper went out of business 
and ceased publication during the days of the first World 
War (1918). The paper was established and carried to suc­
cess by George Bartholamäus. When he died, his two sons, 
George, Jr. and John, published it together for a few years. 
When dissension rose between them, John took over the paper 
and published it until 1918. 

According to the editor of the Banner News, Mr. Frank 
Hollmann, his paper took over the files of the Warrenton 
Volksfreund and kept them for a while and sold them to Mr. 
H. P. S. Smith of Edwardville, Illinois.

The paper served Warren, Lincoln and Montgomery counties. 
The State Historical Society of Columbia, Missouri, has ten 
volumes from 1902 to 1918.

Washington

Der Courier
Publishers: A. Baudissin, 1858
August Krumsick, 1858²

¹History of Northeast Missouri, vol. 1, p. 678.
²The Centennial Biographical Directory of Franklin 
County, Missouri, p. 106.
Die Freie Presse 1865-1868
Publisher: John Pohlmann, 1865-1868 (No copy was seen)

Washington Post w (Republican) 1869-1912
Founder: Henry Hahn, 1869
Publishers: Otto Brix, 1869 to February 8, 1883
William Brix, 1869-1912
Alexander Kramer, 1884
Anton Kramolosky, May 24, 1888 to Aug. 9, 1888
Albert C. Krog, Aug. 9, 1888 to Nov. 11, 1898

State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia Oct. 24 1890

William Brix, the son of Otto Brix, took over the publishing of the paper after the death of his father in 1883 and continued it until 1912.

There was mention made of another paper that had German sections, which was published at New Haven, Missouri. Conjecture leads me to believe that the paper was the Mail, published by Mr. F. L. Wenzel in 1883.

Die deutsche Welt w 1889-1890
Publisher: Bernard Mense, 1890

State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia Apr. 26 1889

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1The Centennial Biographical Directory of Franklin County, Missouri, p. 106.
2Union List of Newspapers, p. 376.
3The Centennial Biographical Directory of Franklin County, Missouri, pp. 105-106.
4Ibid., p. 104.
5Ibid., pp. 104-107.
6Union List of Newspapers, p. 376.
Der Spitzbub

Publisher: Karl Weiland

It was a smutty paper that printed all the unbecoming things that happened in the town.¹ (No copy was seen).

Westphalia

Osage County Volksblatt (In English and German) 1896-1917

Founder: J. H. Boos, 1894
Editor: J. H. Boos, 1894-1895
Captain Henry Castrop, 1896-1917

State Historical Society of Missouri, Volumbia Aug. 13-Dec. 1903; 05-11; 11-13-July 1917² 1905, 1906-July 1917 (Paper is located in the Missouri Historical Society, where there are eight volumes from 1903 to 1917).

The Westphalia Leader was established by John H. Boos in 1894. Captain Henry Castrop acquired the paper later and became the editor, who changed its name from Westphalia Leader to Osage County Volksblatt. He remained editor until the paper was discontinued.³ It was the only German paper published in Osage county.

¹Information supplied by the Jeweler, Mr. Elmar Schmidt, Washington, Missouri.
²Union List of Newspapers, p. 377.
³Osage County Directory and Statistical Compendium, pp. 18-20.
LIST B
PERIODICALS

Das Westland: Nordamerikanische Zeitschrift für Deutschland 1837-1838
Publishers: Dr. George Engelmann Karl Neyfeld
Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis 1837

This journal was established to inform the German immigrants about Missouri, its soil, climate etc. The journal had only three issues. Frederich Münch, Gustav Körner, Theodore Hilgard, Jr., Dr. von König and Wilhelm were its contributors. Difficulties of communication between the editors and printers compelled the suspension of the journal.

Der Landwirth m (Agriculture) 1891-1892
Editor: W. Wernich

Der monatliche Anzeiger m (For Y.M.C.A.) 1891-1910
Editors: J. G. Kessler, 1899-1902
Ad. E. Meier, 1903-1906

Brauer's Zeitung w (Labor magazine) 1894-1902
Editors: K. Kurzenknabe, 1897-1898
Chas. F. Bechtold, 1899-1902

Bücherfreund* bm 1899-1902
Editor: Dette

3History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, p. 939.
*The periodicals not with footnotes were taken from Gould's Directory of the years indicated.

-112-
Der Sonnenschein 1899-1900
Editor: Otto König

Die Wolfsaugen 1901-?
Publisher: The printer, Phillip Morlang
(722 South Fourth Street, St. Louis)

Das deutsche Lied m (Educational) 1902
Publisher: German Musical and Literary Publishing Co.
Editor: Adam Sink

Die Turner-Fackel 1903-1906
Publisher: Suburban Home Journal

Der Vorsteher (Yiddish) 1907-1913
Publisher: The Vorsteher Publishing Company,
1017 North Eleventh Street, St. Louis

Verein deutscher Ärzte
Issued at 3818 Olive Street, St. Louis

PERIODICALS (WOMEN):

Die Abendschule w Feb. 1854-Dec. 1946
Publisher: Louis Lange Publishing Company
Editors: Diepelmann, 1854-1864
E. F. Fick, 1864-1867
W. Dümling and Lange, 1892
Theo. Lange, 1904-1912
August Lange, 1940

Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis vols. 30-31,
42-43
Public Library of the City of St. Louis
G. A. Höhn, St. Louis vols. 10-21, 43, 50, 52
State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, vols.
49 [54-72] 74-81

The contents in German included illustrated travel
articles, fiction, puzzles, poetry, and pages for children.
Later issues included also advertisements, needle work,

2Die Abendschule. Columbia: State Historical
Society.
patterns and other items of feminine interest. It was probably the only German illustrated family and literary monthly journal published in Missouri. It belongs to the popular literature class and had a large circulation.\(^1\) The library in St. Louis has Jahrg. 1-10 title: *Illustrirte Abendschule*.

*Die Abendstunde* took the place of the *Abendschule* in 1946. *Die Abendstunde* is now edited by the Professor of Biblical Interpretation, Dr. Herbert H. Wernecke, of the Eden Seminary of Webster Groves, Missouri. According to Dr. Wernecke, he took over the mailing list of the *Abendschule* and filled its place with *Die Abendstunde*, which is a private undertaking of his own.

Frauenfleis, ein Beiblatt der Abendschule

The journal contained chiefly needle work, patterns and household items. Number of volumes published not known.\(^2\)

**RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS:**

**Der Lutheraner**

*Der Lutheraner* **bm** 1844-1953

Founder: Carl Ferdinand Wilhelm Walther, 1844

Printers: Weber and Olshausen

Editor: Prof. F. Fuerbringer, 1903

Publisher: Concordia Publishing Company, St. Louis

At the beginning the expense of the publication of the journal was defrayed largely by contributions of the congregation in St. Louis. It became bi-weekly in 1927. It is still in publication. It was the organ of the German

\(^1\) *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis*, vol. 4, p. 398.

\(^2\) *Frauenfleis*, Columbia: State Historical Society.
Evangelical Synod of Missouri. In 1876 it had a circulation of 4,032. The Concordia Archives have on record 75 volumes of the journal.

Freie Blätter: ein Organ für religiöse Aufklärung m Mai. 1851 Mai. 1853?
Editor: Franz Schmidt von Lowenberg, veteran of the Frankfurt Parliament, leader of a rationalist movement among the German Catholics of St. Louis.

Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis vol. nos. 2, 4, -52
Public Library of the City of St. Louis vols. -2 1851- Mar. 5 1853

This periodical attacked Catholics and Lutherans. It was written by free-thinkers. Henry Börnstein published the journal to air his religious views since he was an infidel.

Gott's Freund (Protestant) 1852-?
Editor: Bessel

Bote der Neuen Kirche m 1855-?

This journal was founded in Baltimore, Maryland, in September 1855, as an exponent of the doctrine of the New Jerusalem Church, Swedenborgian. The editor of this monthly

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2Centennial Newspaper Exhibition, 1876, pp. 91-98.
5The Great West, p. 182.
journal was Rev. Arthur O. Brickmann, who served until death, in 1886. In 1886 the journal passed into the hands of the Rev. Adolph Röder, of Vineland, New Jersey, who continued its publication in Baltimore until 1895, when he resigned due to pressure of other duties. The journal thereafter became the property and official organ of the German Synod of the New Jerusalem Church, and was removed to St. Louis and placed under the editorial management of the Rev. Charles August Nussbaum.¹

Christliche Kinder-Zeitung sm 1866 vol. 37 (German-Evangelical)
Publisher: Evangelical Synod of North America²
Editor: C. A. Nussbaum, 1897

It was an illustrated journal for young people and discontinued in 1929.

Das Evangelisch Lutherische Schulblatt 1866-1920
Publisher: Concordia Publishing Company, vol. 38³

It was changed to the Lutheran School Journal in 1921.⁴

Die Evangelisch-Lutherische Freikirche bm (German-Evang.)
Publisher: Concordia Publishing Company⁵

Pastoral-Blatt m Sept. 1866-1925
Herausgegeben von mehreren katholischer Geistlichen Nord-Amerikas.

²History of Saint Louis City and County, p. 947.
⁴Information supplied by Mr. H. Sylvester of the archives of the Concordia Publishing Co., St. Louis.
This periodical published decrees of the Cardinals, documents of the Church, and any religious items of interest.\(^1\) The periodical was primarily for priests of the archdiocese.\(^2\)

Die Wahrheit „Zeitschrift für freie Menschen." m  
January 6–June 30 1871  
Publisher: Friedrich Röslein  
Editor: S. Sonnenschein

It was a very anti-Catholic journal that contains articles, fiction, book reviews and poetry.

Schulblatt: Evang. und Luth. Theologische Zeitschrift m  
(Uncatalogued material, Missouri Historical Society, Columbia)

The magazine was founded in 1872 by the Evangelical Synod of North America. It was printed for ministers and

\(^1\)Pastoral-Blatt and Record. Columbia: State Historical Society.  
\(^3\)Record. Columbia: State Historical Society.
and students. It ceased publication in 1917.

Zum Feierabend vol. 7-8; 1876-1877 St. Charles

Der Protestant
Editor: L. F. Walther (Organ der Altlutheraner)

Das Protestantische Familien-Blatt

This publication was started in 1877, and soon was merged with the Die Protestantischen Zeitblätter of Cincinnati, Ohio, which in turn was taken over by Die Union, and was afterward suspended. On July 1, 1882, publication of Das Protestantische Familien-Blatt was resumed by Rev. J. G. Eberhard and Rev. J. F. Jonas.

Magazin für Evang. Lutherische Homeletik und Pastoraltheologie (Uncatalogued material, State Historical Society, Columbia) vol. 27 1877-1929
Publisher: Concordia Publishing Company
Editor: Prof G. Mezger

It was suspended in 1929.

Evangelisches Gemeindeblatt m 1878-? vol. 25 (Organ of the Evangelical Pastor's Union of St. Louis)
Publishers: J. Baltzer, 1899-1903 H. Walz, 1903-1904

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1History of Saint Louis City and County, vol. 1, p. 947.
2Record, Columbia: State Historical Society.
3Book List by Missouri Authors. Jefferson City: Public Library.
5Book List by Missouri Authors. Jefferson City: Public Library.
It was established in 1878.

**Der Christliche Bundes-Bote** m 1882 (German-Evang.)
Publisher: A. Wiebusch and Sons
Editor: Rev. David Görz, Halstead, Kansas, under the auspices of the General Conferences of the Mennonites of North America. It was the organ of the General Conference.

The paper was removed to Berne, Indiana, some years later.¹

**Lehre und Wehre** m 1885-1929
Founder: C. F. Walther
Publisher: Concordia Publishing Company²

The periodical was published to disseminate the pure doctrine of the Divine Word.³ It began in 1885 and became a weekly in 1927. It ceased publication in 1929 and its total volumes amount to seventy-five.⁴

**Lutherisches Kinderblatt** m 1889-1895
Publisher: Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis

**Lutherisches Kinder und Jugendblatt** m 1895-1938 vols. 29-31, 1901-1903³ (Uncatalogued in the State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri)
Publisher: Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis
Editor: Prof. Louis Dorn

The earlier title of the journal was Lutherisches Kinderblatt, which was published from 1889 to 1895. Its

¹*Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis*, vol. 3, pp. 1902-03.
²Ibid., vol. 3, p. 1902.
⁴Information supplied by H. Sylvester of the archives of the Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis.
⁵*Book List of Missouri Authors*. Jefferson City: Public Library.
name was changed to *Kinder und Jugendblatt* which was published up to 1938.\(^1\) It was a Sunday School magazine.

**Für die Kleinen** m 1896-1927 (Juvenile Sunday School literature).
Publisher: Concordia Publishing House
Editor: Hy. F. Hölter

**Lutherischer Zionsbote** sm 1896
Publisher: German Literary Board
Editors: Rev. W. Rosenstengel
Prof. J. L. Neve of Atchison, Kansas\(^2\)

**Der Wächter** m 1897-1898
Publisher and Editor: M. F. Tomridge

The journal became a weekly in 1898, but after four issues it passed out of existence in September 1898. It was published in the interest of the German Catholic Society.\(^3\)

**Der gemeinde Bote** 1899-1940 (A periodical for the various German churches)\(^4\)

**Der Sabbath Schul Freund** 1899-1900
Editor: John F. Miller, 1899-1900

**Deutscher Missionsfreund** m 1900-1916 (Illustrated)\(^5\)
Publisher: Eden Publishing House, St. Louis
Editor: Dr. Rudolph Behrendt

There are twenty-three volumes located in the Eden Publishing House. It was a Mission periodical for the

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\(^1\)Information from Concordia archives of the Concordia Publishing Company.


\(^3\)Ibid., p. 1903.

\(^4\)Information supplied by F. C. Fischer of the Eden Publishing House.

Mission Society.\(^1\)

**Unsere Kleinen** 1899-1928
Editor: Aug. Berens, 1901-1907
Publisher: Eden Publishing House, St. Louis

**Das homiletische Magazin** 1901-1906
Publisher: Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis

**Das Lektionsblatt** 1901-1918 (Bible lessons for Sunday School)
Publisher: Eden Publishing House, St. Louis
Editor: Rev. Aug. Jenrich

**Das Lektionsheft zur biblischen Geschichten** 1901-1928
Publisher: Eden Publishing House, St. Louis

**Der lutherische Kranken und Waisenfreund** m 1901-1904
(Uncatalogued material in the State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri)
Publishers: F. Dette, 1899-1903
F. S. Bünzer, 1903-1904

**Freie Gemeinden und Freidenker Vereine von Nord Amerika**
Publisher: Verlag des Bundes-Vorstandes 1902

**St. Louis biblische Geschichten** 1902-1928 (St. Louis)\(^3\)
Publisher: Eden Publishing House, St. Louis

**Der Jugendbote** 1903-1906 (Evangelical Lutheran Sunday School journal)
Editor: Rev. R. Neumarker

**Die biblischen Geschichten**
Editor: K. Kissling, 1903-1906

**Die Katholische Mission** m 1903-1906 (Mission)
Publisher: B. Herder

\(^1\)Information supplied by F. C. Fischer of the Eden Publishing House.

\(^2\)Record. Columbia: State Historical Society.

\(^3\)Ibid.

*Periodicals without footnotes are from Gould's Directory.*
Lektionsblatt für evangelische Sonntagschulen 1903-1920
(Uncatalogued in the State Historical Society, Columbia)
Publisher: Eden Publishing House, St. Louis

Magazin für evang. Teologie und Kirche m 1903-1928
(Deutsche Evang. Luth. Synod von Missouri und Ohio).
(Uncatalogued material, State Historical Society, Columbia)
Editor: Rev. L. J. Haas

Missionstaube m (Uncatalogued material, State Historical Society, Columbia)
Editor: Rev. Richard Kretschmar, 1903
Publisher: Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis


It ceased publication in 1929.

Das theologische Magazin 1904-1906
Publisher: Eden Publishing House, St. Louis

It treated theology and the Christian doctrine and was printed for the theologians.

Die gemeinden Blätter 1905-

Die St. Louis Altenheim Nachrichten 1906
Publisher: Suburban Home Journal

Die fliegenden Mission Blätter 1907
Publisher: Eden Publishing House, St. Louis

Der Bote aus Emmaus 1907-1911
Publisher: Eden Publishing House, St. Louis

Deutsch-Amerikanischer Jugend Freund m (For young people)

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1 Record. Columbia: State Historical Society.
3 Information supplied by F. C. Fischer of the Eden Publishing House, St. Louis.
The journal was started in 1908 and ceased publication in 1922.

**Der evangelische Diakonissenfreund** 1908-1916
Publisher: Eden Publishing House, St. Louis

It was a periodical of the Deaconess Hospital, which was formerly located at 4225 West Belle Place, St. Louis, Missouri.¹

**Der evangelische Waisenfreund** 1908-1916
Publisher: Eden Publishing House, St. Louis

The periodical was printed at the Eden Publishing House for the Orphan Home on St. Charles Rock Road, St. Louis.²

**Frank und Frei** (Single copy)³

**Die Hilfe** 1908-1916
Publisher: Eden Publishing House, St. Louis

**Concordia Sonntagschullektionen Mittelklassen** 1911-1918
Publisher: Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis

It was changed into English in 1918.

**Concordia Sonntagschullektionen Oberklassen** 1911-1918
Publisher: Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis

**Concordia Blättchen** 1912-1918
Publisher: Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis

The publication was changed into English in 1919. It was established in 1912.

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¹ Information supplied by F. C. Fischer, Eden Publishing House.
² Ibid.
Der evangelische Wohltätigkeitsfreund 1913-1926
Publisher: Eden Publishing House, St. Louis

Heilige Geist Gemeinde 1913-1934
Pfarrbote Der Hl. Geist Gemeinde, vol. 1-8, 10-22
St. Louis Library has seventeen volumes, Jahrg. 1-10, 12-16, 21-22, 1913-1922-1924-1928, 1933-1934

Die biblischen Geschichten q (For Sunday School) 1917-1920 (Erklärt für die Heim Abteilung)
Publisher: Eden Publishing House, St. Louis

Die biblischen Geschichten Bildersaal 1919-1920
Publisher: Eden Publishing House, St. Louis

Das evangelische Heim q 1922-1940
Publisher: Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis

It was for the old German people of the Old Home Department.

Die Feierstunden 1923-1930?
Publisher: Eden Publishing House, St. Louis

Die Katholische Rundschau w 1928-?
Publisher: American Consolidated Press Association, 214 North Sixth Street, St. Louis

Der Schweitzer sm 1931-1938
Publisher: Louis Lange Publishing Company, St. Louis

2State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri.
3Information supplied by H. Sylvester of the Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis.
LIST C

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

Der Familien Freund 1851-1920

The magazine was issued as a premium with the Herold des Glaubens.¹

Haus-Bibliothek (des Anzeiger des Westens)
Editor: Henry Bornstein, 1855-1857, St. Louis²

Illustrierter Hausfreund (für das katholische Volk) 1873-
Publisher: German Printing and Publishing Association

State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri

Das deutsche Organ der Sanveur-Schulen  Jan.-July 1884³

Das Harugari Amtsblatt 1887-1891
(Deutsche Orden Harugari, Grosse Loge des Staates Missouri)

This journal is shelved with Association-Fraternal under Harugari in an envelope.⁴

Das Central-Blatt 1908-1938
(Uncatalogued Journal, State Historical Society, Columbia)
Publisher: Catholic Central Verein, St. Louis

The journal was started in 1908 as Das Central-Blatt and the name was changed to Social Justice Review in 1938.

²Missouri Historical Society, Jefferson Memorial, St. Louis.
³Record. Columbia: State Historical Society.
⁵Record. Columbia: State Historical Society.
Für Geist Und Gemüth
Editor: Pedro Ilgen
Mar.-Apr. 1910

It was a German-American monthly journal.¹

Ausgabe 0
Bearb. von Lehrern der Öffentlichen Schulen in St. Louis
Editor: C. Witte, 1912²

Sängerbote (Lyrical quarterly) 1-5 Jahrg.; 15 Feb. 1913-1915 Nov. 1917
Publisher: Sängerbote-Gesellschaft (1913-1917)
Editor: F. W. Herzberger

The library has Jahrg. n. v. 8; Nov. 1914. The quarterly included music and advertising material. It is not published any more.³

Die pädagogische Zeitschrift
Publisher: Eden Publishing House, St. Louis

¹Record. Columbia: State Historical Society.
²Ibid.
³Ibid.
CONCLUSION

A brief statistical remark may well conclude this study. From the preceding Checklist it appears that, during the period of 105 years which it covers, 187 German-language newspapers and periodicals were published in Missouri. Of this total, 106 were newspapers, and eighty-one were periodicals.

Because of its location and importance, St. Louis took the lion's share; over the same period of 105 years, between 1835 and 1940, there appeared in St. Louis forty-nine newspapers, seven of which were religious; and all eighty-one of the periodicals listed above for the state of Missouri. The fact that fifty-eight of these were religious, reflects the serious bend of mind, throughout most of that period, of the Missouri German public in general, and that of St. Louis in particular.

Kansas City took second place, with eleven German newspapers; while in Jefferson City and Washington six newspapers were founded and published for German readers in either community.

The Checklist shows that from one to five papers were printed, within those 105 years, in each of the remaining sixteen Missouri communities, where a German news press existed. For the convenience of the reader, their names are here listed as follows: Boonville, California, Cape Girardeau, Clayton, Hannibal, Hermann, Higginsville, Jackson, O'Fallon, Sedalia, Springfield, St. Charles, St. Genevieve, St. Joseph, Warrenton, and Westphalia.

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In summing up, it may be emphasized once more that *Die Westliche Post*, the most prominent St. Louis German paper during that period of 105 years, temporarily attained national attention and political significance, due to the efforts, on its staff, of such great newspaper men as Carl Schurz, Emil Preetorius, and Joseph Pulitzer. In the years immediately following the Civil War, the *Westliche Post*, which in 1876 was to reach a daily circulation of 3,993 copies, was read from Ohio to the Pacific Coast, and from the far Northwest to the Gulf. It was by far the most important German newspaper published west of New York.

Today, the German-language press in Missouri, with the exception of a very few local papers, mainly religious, has ceased to exist. Due to the gradual dwindling away of the German-speaking older population, and to the lack of interest which the young showed to the language of their forefathers, the publishing of German papers was no longer a paying proposition; they either were discontinued or went into bankruptcy. Those that still operated at the time that America entered into the First World War, received the death-blow at the hands of anti-German propaganda mongers.

Although primarily, of course, the German-language papers in Missouri were edited and published by Germans for Germans, it has never been denied that they have played an important role in the development of journalism in Missouri.
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AUTOBIOGRAPHY

I, Alvis Avelino Dunson, was born in Blackmon, Mississippi, April 15, 1903. I received my elementary education in the Valley Hill public school, and secondary education in the High School at Alcorn A. and M. College, Lorman, Mississippi. My undergraduate training was obtained at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, from which I received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1929. From Columbia University, New York City, I received the degree of Master of Arts in German, in 1934. In 1935, I obtained a teaching position at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri. I still hold that position. During the summer of 1937, I was in residence at the University of Berlin, Germany, in compliance with the requirements for the Ph. D. degree in the field of German at Columbia University. From the University of Berlin I received a certificate of excellent work. The year 1942-1943 I spent in residence at the University of Chicago, where I was a charter member of the German Club. In 1946-1947, I was a Graduate Student at The Ohio State University, continuing to specialize in the field of German. I returned to The Ohio State University in 1951 for another year of study in fulfillment of the requirements for the Ph. D. degree. During the year of 1953, until Spring 1954, I have been enrolled at The Ohio State University for off-campus research work which I carried out in the state of Missouri assembling the materials for my doctoral dissertation.