

Book Reviews

Edited by Jerry Glenn
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Hans Reimer Claussen, 1804-1894: A Sketch of His Life.

By La Vern J. Rippley. Davenport, IA: Hesperian, 1994. 87 pages. \$6.00.

The Sioux Uprising in Minnesota, 1862: Jacob Nix's Eyewitness History.

Edited by Don Heinrich Tolzmann. Indianapolis: Max Kade German-American Center and Indiana German Heritage Society, 1994. 165 pages. \$12.80.

In his classic work, *Refugees of Revolution*, Carl Wittke stated that immigration at all times requires "an extraordinary amount of determination" (52). So it could be said of scholars seeking to make a place for German-Americans in the American historical mainstream. In the books under review here, Tolzmann and Rippley have made welcome contributions to our understanding of nineteenth-century German Americana. Because of their determination to translate German into English, both editors deserve high praise for making their works available to the large English-speaking readership, particularly because of the works' historical relevance.

Through the keen eye of editor and translator Don Tolzmann, the long-forgotten Sioux uprising that occurred in Minnesota in August and September 1862 has been revisited through the eyewitness account of Jacob Nix. Indeed, it was the purpose of Nix and Tolzmann to provide scholars with an accurate account of one of the many sideshows of the Civil War. The Sioux uprising in southwestern Minnesota began 17 August and lasted until 23 September. The Sioux Indians, allegedly facing semistarvation on their reservation revolted against the white settlers who apparently showed little sympathy for their wretched conditions. After murdering settlers near Acton, Minnesota, on 17 August, the depredations continued and federal soldiers were ambushed on 18 August at Redwood Ferry. More troops under former Minnesota

governor Henry Hastings Sibley were excited into action and successfully defended New Ulm and Fort Ridgely and finally defeated the Indians at Wood Lake 23 September. More than one thousand Indians were captured and on 26 December, thirty-eight Sioux were executed at Mankato, Minnesota. Although the number of white casualties during the six-week uprising was unknown, Jacob Nix placed the number around eight hundred men, women, and children.

According to Captain Nix the commandant of New Ulm and former participant in the German Revolution of 1848, the uprising was caused by the breach of contract by the U.S. government which had contracted to pay the Sioux Indians in gold in return for the large tract of land which they had given up. In August, when the U.S. paymaster arrived to pay the Indians, the official had paper money, which the Indians refused to accept fearing the currency had no value. The paymaster left Minnesota with the promise to return with gold but never did. Consequently, when the local merchants refused the Indians credit, the Indians, already enduring terrible living conditions, decided to retaliate. Although Nix embraces the prevailing anti-Indian bias of his time, he places the cause solidly on the shoulders of the officials of the U.S. government Indian agencies, as well as those of the traders. He points to their greed and the generally unscrupulous treatment of the Sioux as the central cause of the uprising.

Aside from his military duties and community activities, Nix found time after the Civil War to write his eyewitness history of the Sioux uprising which appeared in German in 1887. It was clear at the time that he had several intentions for writing such a volume. First, he considered that the lack of monolingual sources on the affair would serve to greatly bias historical accuracy. Thus, he assumed that his German account was as valid as those accounts written in English. Perhaps he was right, though his account is no less sketchy than those American contemporaries who wrote of the massacre. Nix also addresses the question of crime and punishment by arguing for the execution of the Indians in Mankato. Of the two thousand Indians who surrendered, Nix's estimate, nearly five hundred were given a military trial, of whom 306 were sentenced to death and eighteen to imprisonment. President Abraham Lincoln then commuted the death sentences of all but thirty-eight, maintaining that only those who could be proven guilty of murder and rape should be executed. Finally, Nix goes to great pains to record the names of those who played an important role in the various aspects of the uprising. Apparently, as Tolzmann remarks, Nix felt that his own role as New Ulm commandant, as well as that of the New Ulm defenders, had not been appropriately appraised.

Perhaps what is important about Nix's story of the Sioux uprising is not that his account has any more historical accuracy than his American

counterparts, but rather that he realized the need for his story to be told even though his account was in German. In this regard, Nix's account proves useful for historians seeking to place the German-American of the nineteenth century in the context of one who saw himself not as a victim of circumstances, but rather one who could help determine the past. In this way, the importance of Nix's account lies beyond the battlefield and extends to the realm of German-American identity. In the case of Minnesota, where the German-American element is the single largest ethnic group, German-American sources are not only significant and important, they are absolutely essential to Minnesota history.

Edited and introduced by La Vern J. Rippley, *Hans Reimer Claussen: A Sketch of His Life* is a collection of six short essays written in German and English, which analyze the political life and times of Claussen, political refugee of the failed German revolution turned Iowa politician. They were published in conjunction with the 1994 Society of German-American Studies symposium to commemorate the Hans Reimer Claussen Centennial, 1894-1994. Although these essays are different in their approach to analyzing Claussen, they are similar in tone and emphasis. Nikolaus Schmidt depicts Claussen as a man of strong convictions who was neither an idealist nor a pioneer, but rather a man who in the main was more moderate than extreme. He opposed those who possessed power and took the part of those in society who were excluded from influencing political objectives. Freedom of expression, according to Schmidt, was the very heart of his political activity, and by the time he arrived in America in 1851, he had considerable experience in working actively for reforms in politics and the legal system. In the second essay Joachim Reppmann focuses on Claussen's influence as a representative of Schleswig-Holstein in the 1848 parliamentary debate in Frankfurt. Although unsuccessful in swaying the representatives of the need for a liberal democratic central authority for the whole of Germany, Claussen continued his political activity in Schleswig-Holstein energetically supporting establishment of the first political workers' societies. William Roba focuses on Claussen's acculturation in America and his local, state and regional influence in the Midwest's cultural and political interests. He argues that Claussen's influence transcended Davenport, Iowa, and reached thousands of Midwestern German-Americans seeking to fit into the American political mainstream. Richard Lord Acton delineates Claussen's career as an Iowa senator from Scott County, 1869-73, contending that Claussen championed the causes of his German-American constituents. Claussen advocated against temperance laws and women's suffrage. According to Acton, Claussen championed against women's suffrage probably because he "feared that if women received the vote, the temperance movement—long supported by women reformers—would triumph" (51).

In an attempt to lay out the intellectual and political framework in which Claussen's ideological dye was cast, Ernst-Erich Marhencke analyzes the political environment of Claussen's Germany. He concludes that though Claussen was an outstanding fighter for liberalism and democracy in Germany, the transformation of state and society which he hoped for failed in the end largely because in Schleswig-Holstein, for example, the interests of the great powers were infringed upon because of the dynastic and geographical circumstances. In a final essay Joachim Reppmann places Claussen's political activities in the context of larger European political considerations of the 1840s.

Taken as whole these essays are a comprehensive collection of German-American political and intellectual history. Through Hans Reimer Claussen the causes and consequences of the 1848 German Revolution are considered. Rippley is to be commended in bringing together various elements of Claussen's life which provide a framework for not only looking at the events that shaped German and American history, but also looking at those who helped shape those events.

In the final analysis these two works have considerable merit. Not only do these English translations reach a wider audience, they add significantly to the existing literature of nineteenth-century German-American history. They serve as a useful reminder to semibilingual historians, like myself, that bilingualism is an asset not to be considered lightly when considering the enormity of the German-American influence on American history.

Florida Atlantic University

Stephen D. Engle

Dictionary of German Names.

By Hans Bahlow. Translated by Edda Gentry. Madison: Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies, 1993. xxxix + 641 pages. \$22.50.

Dictionary of German Names is an English-language version of the 1967 publication *Deutsches Namenlexikon*, by the noted researcher of meanings and origins of family names, Hans Bahlow. Of Bahlow's publications in this area, *Deutsches Namenlexikon* is recognized as his most comprehensive and authoritative guide to surnames, with some 15,000 German names catalogued, and their etymological meanings clarified. For this and other reasons, the book has served as a desirable reference guide, especially for those interested in genealogy and German-Americana.

During the last three decades, a new and widespread interest in genealogy has furthered interest in Bahlow's work, particularly in the United States, where the German element remains the largest ethnic group. Unfortunately, the usefulness of Bahlow's research has been

limited here by the fact that increasingly fewer Americans have a reading knowledge of German. As a consequence, much valuable information for researchers has been rendered inaccessible.

With this in mind, Edda Gentry has undertaken the task of translating *Deutsches Namenlexikon* into English. *Dictionary of German Names* begins with an introduction to the English translation, in which the need for an English-language edition of the book is explained, acknowledging the exhaustive, though necessarily incomplete, nature of the original work. Further, the introduction offers English-speaking readers several suggestions regarding how best to use the entries, citing the possibility of variant spellings of names due to Anglicization, and the frequency of direct German to English translations of names (such as "Stein" to "Stone"). Also in the introduction, several concrete examples from the book are cited, in order to clarify the format of the work and illustrate some of the many abbreviations used in the entries.

The remainder of *Dictionary of German Names* is a more or less direct translation of the Bahlow original. The translation seldom strays from the German-language original; no substantive additions or changes were made in bringing the text into English. In the author's foreword, faithfully rendered into English by Peter Erspamer, Bahlow explains the premise under which he worked, namely the need for a reference work which would show the original sound structure and regional roots of German names. The author's introduction, also capably translated by Erspamer, further serves to clarify the changing face of German names from the Middle Ages to the present, and the need for a concise reference book to trace their evolution. Here Bahlow discusses in depth the medieval origins of German surnames, and the many factors which contributed to their development. Geographical and occupational factors are given special emphasis in an engaging and informative discussion. Erspamer's translation enhances the Bahlow discussion of language and names; translations of colloquial German names, based on descriptive adjectives and compound nouns, reflect the rapid development of urban community life in the German-speaking area, with surnames seen to develop from prominent physical features ("Hals"), human temperaments ("Brausewetter"), conditions of poverty ("Krumeneter"), and even the tax system ("Dreiheller") (xx-xxi).

Several helpful features precede the body of the text, to assist the reader in understanding the information presented. Abbreviations of terms referring to language areas and dialects, place names, and bibliographic sources, among others, are clearly presented. This is especially helpful for novice researchers who otherwise might be discouraged from using the book; as discussed in the introduction, abbreviations are used with frequency, in the interest of saving space. Also of benefit are maps of the German, Austrian, and Swiss areas, and

of Middle High German literary dialects, which serve well those researchers less familiar with German and German-speaking Europe. The bibliography includes a generous selection of general, regional, and local source materials, among others, and gives researchers a wealth of primary and secondary sources for consultation. Problematic, however, is the placement of the bibliography; located inconspicuously before the maps and body of the text, it is easily overlooked, and calls attention to another flaw: there is no table of contents.

The lexicon of names is remarkable for its scope and breadth, noteworthy for the degree of detail Bahlow incorporates. The entries are translated admirably by Gentry, with precision and a lack of variance from the original, but also with a smooth style which reads well in English. Cross-references for names are provided regularly, to simplify the process of finding a desired name. For example, one looking up the name "Straub" is given not only the origin of that particular name, but also is guided towards the names "Straube," "Sträuble," "Straibl," the Low German "Struve," and even "Strobel" and "Struwelpeter" (546). The exhaustive research undertaken by Bahlow is evident in countless passages; a reference to the name "Hanke" refers to predecessors such as Hanek Randorf, in Randorf, Bohemia, in 1371; and Hanke (Hannus) Cranch, a court judge near Liegnitz (209). Similarly, those interested in the name "Perdöhl" find its origin in Perdöl, in Holstein and Mecklenburg, with a further reference given for the name "Predöhl" (405).

Such examples illustrate the tremendous service *Deutsches Namenlexikon* provides for researchers interested in their German heritage, and for scholars looking to understand better the roots of the German element in America. *Dictionary of German Names* provides no less important a service, by translating an invaluable reference book and making it available for the first time to those without a background in German. In filling this critical gap it will be welcomed as a definitive reference work for those interested in genealogy, German-American studies, and even German history.

San Antonio, Texas

Timothy J. Holian

Branching Out: German-Jewish Immigration to the United States, 1820-1914.

By Avraham Barkai. New York, London: Holmes and Meier, 1994. 269 pages. \$40.00.

Until recent decades, the historiography of nineteenth-century German-Jewish immigration to the United States typically narrated a tale of mostly single and poor German Jewish males fleeing socioeconomic

discrimination who crossed the Atlantic between the 1820s and 1860s in search of enhanced opportunities. These immigrants, the plot continued, eventually brought over family members, Americanized quickly, and acculturated or thoroughly assimilated as they ascended the economic ladder in a veritable rags-to-riches success story. Some among them rose to become the established elite of American Jewry into the twentieth century only to see their numbers overwhelmed and social status eroded by the post-1880 influx of millions of East European Jews, whose intense, varied expressions of Jewishness called into question the presumed tepid Jewish identities of erstwhile German Jews and their descendants.

Thanks to the work of Naomi Cohen, Michael A. Meyer, and Hasia Diner, among others, this simplistic picture has given way to more nuanced and searching analyses of American German-Jewish life, which not only have framed in clearer perspective German-Jewish contributions to American Jewish society, but which have also probed the contours of the American German-Jewish identity and rejected uniform depictions of German Jews as "mere assimilationists." To this list of significant works revising our understanding of German Jews in America one must add Avraham Barkai's excellent study, *Branching Out: German-Jewish Immigration to the United States, 1820-1914*.

Synthesizing existing secondary scholarship while evaluating new archival resources such as memoirs, diaries, autobiographies, as well as the German-Jewish press, Barkai offers a comprehensive, historically sophisticated evaluation of the demographic patterns of German-Jewish immigration to America—where in Germany they came from, when they came, where in America they went to, as well as useful, if often derivative, socioeconomic profiles of the immigrants and their occupational and residential patterns. The book also discusses the immigrant relationships with German non-Jews in the United States and with East European Jews at the turn of the century; Barkai's tracing of the impact of German-Jewish emigrants on German Jews who stayed behind and the ongoing interaction between the new immigrants and the Old World proves especially revealing and refreshing.

Barkai's central thesis is novel and provocative. Contra inherited wisdom which has asserted that German-Jewish immigration essentially ceased when the waves of East European Jews began to arrive in the 1880s, he argues that German-Jewish immigration to America did not stop by the 1870s, that in fact, there were two waves of German-Jewish immigration: the first, consisting primarily of Bavarian Jews and Jews from western and southwestern states like Baden and Württemberg, numbered about 140,000 and lasted from the 1820s to the Civil War; the second, featuring a majority of Jews from Posen, Silesia, and West Prussia, totaled about 70,000 and took place from the 1870s to World War I. Much

of the book delineates the different social features of the two waves of immigration and their historical and cultural consequences.

Barkai contends that the first movement of German-Jewish immigration, although concurrent with the general German immigration to America, was an autonomous Jewish phenomenon motivated by the "push" factors of discriminatory socioeconomic legislation directed specifically at Jews. Immigration, therefore, was a substitute strategy for Jewish emancipation, which in the first half of the nineteenth century had yet to be fully realized. Consisting initially of mostly single young people, more men than women—although already between 1835-70, almost 50 percent of the emigrants were already married—and forbidden by restrictive *Matrikel* laws from marrying and settling families, German Jews emigrated in search of better conditions and opportunities. Again, contra inherited wisdom, Barkai claims that most of these immigrants were not destitute upon arrival, that in fact, many had trades, crafts, and some education. Moreover, their emigration did not result in a profound breach with their families or native lands, as they kept up diligently with personal letters as well as correspondence to the German press. Indeed, the author suggests, German Jewish immigrants in America saw themselves as but a transplanted branch of German Jewry. Once having arrived, the relocated immigrants constituted a "pull" factor for family members, and in some cases, whole communities, to join them.

German-Jewish immigrants in the later Gilded Age, Barkai asserts, left a Germany in which the Jewish socioeconomic and legal situation had dramatically improved. Consequently, whereas push factors had been paramount in motivating the first wave of German Jews to leave, the pull factors of family connections and economic enterprises were more significant for the second wave of immigrants. Hence, this cohort of people had a more equal distribution of men and women, featured more modernized, urban, well-to-do and proud German Jews; almost all knew where they were going—to relatives—when they landed, thus making them less mobile than the first immigrant wave.

I think Barkai has forced us to rethink the issue of scope and extent of German-Jewish immigration, and for that he is heartily commended. The problematic area of his thesis, however, concerns both the numbers and the very concept of a second wave of German-Jewish immigration. As he himself points out, the numbers--extrapolated from a variety of sources--ultimately derive from educated guesses. But more significantly: is it the case that Jews from Posen and Silesia are to be considered German? Or were they really Polish Jews? Who is to say, and based on what criteria? On this point, Barkai does not probe sufficiently; he would have benefited from engaging Hasia Diner's analysis in *A Time for Gathering: The Second Migration, 1820-1880*, which raised the question

about the appropriate characterization of Posen's Jewish immigrants in the 1860s; the question remains relevant for the later period as well.

Notwithstanding this comment, this book represents a first-class piece of scholarship, replete with historical insights and helpful historiographical perspectives on the nature, role and place of German-Jewish immigration to America during the nineteenth century; it is heartily commended to the readership of this journal.

University of Cincinnati

Benny Kraut

The Life and Works of Charles Sealsfield (Karl Postl) 1793-1864.

Edited by Charlotte L. Brancaforte. Madison: Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies. University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1993. xxxix + 302 pages. \$22.50.

Charles Sealsfield, i.e., Karl Postl, has long been regarded as being on the periphery of German language literature. This may be a result of his life which began in Austrian Moravia and then brought him to the emerging United States. His literary works received minimal recognition in German-speaking Europe and even less in English-speaking America. Due to the dedicated work of our late colleague, Karl J. R. Arndt, who brought out the new edition of these works in 1972 (Hildesheim and New York: Olms), Sealsfield has emerged as a major literary figure for German and German-American literature and literary research.

In the autumn of 1988 a major symposium dealing with the life and works of Sealsfield was held at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, which easily and finally establishes Charles Sealsfield as a major German-language author of the nineteenth century. The papers presented at the symposium are extensive and varied and deal with many aspects of Sealsfield's oeuvre. Scholars from Europe and the United States establish the significance of this Austrian-American artist among the major authors of our literature. Even if Sealsfield was often ignored by the mainstream of literary research, one has now come to a new evaluation of his impact on the German-language literature and even on the English-language literature on both sides of the Atlantic.

This volume, consisting of the papers presented at the symposium, deals with the extensive and varied works and views of this most versatile literary giant. The topics are so extensive that it is difficult to enumerate them all. The essays deal with Sealsfield's relation to the nineteenth-century Austrian Empire and the Catholic restoration, to his early experiences in the emerging United States, his personal development as a result of the encounter with the New World, the strong philosophical connection with his European homeland, his stylistic differences from

Central European authors, his contact to contemporary political and social developments in the New World, and most interesting despite all, his close ties to the values of his European homeland. Essays also deal with Sealsfield's views of aesthetics, the position of women in the society of the New World, the influence of Romanticism and the Biedermeier period upon his works, his views on Goethe and others. Sealsfield's fascination for the development of the American political tradition is parallel to that of de Tocqueville in his well-known work on American democracy and his high regard for President Jackson. One also learns of his views on the financial development in the New World. Initially enthusiastic about that which he regarded as an equalitarian society, a developing disillusion sets in as he recognizes the importance of those of wealth who represent, he believes, a new aristocracy in the United States which seemed to correspond to the aristocracy of the Old World.

Sealsfield is also most concerned about the treatment of the American Indians. He does not fall into the cliché of the "noble savage," but one learns he realized what was happening to these proud nations. Having been brought up in the tradition of the Enlightenment and the conservatism of Austrian Catholicism, Sealsfield was a priest in the Church, he was well versed, one reads, in the new liberal ideas as well as in the significance and importance of tradition. As much as he was positively inclined to judge the democratic experiment in the New World, he was also not blind to negative aspects he also experienced. As a result of his extensive travels, partly on the East Coast but more extensively in the South and then West of the United States, he was able to draw a distinction, often to his disappointment, between the capitalistic-oriented society of the East and the "purer" life of the western frontier areas. His tendency, one learns, favors the western areas; the views especially of Texas, although probably never visited, are most enthusiastic. These are only negatively presented through his opinions of the Mexicans. This may, perhaps, be partly due to his growing skepticism of the Roman Church or his unfamiliarity with the lifestyle of Latin countries. The pastoral nature of the new frontier attracts Sealsfield. He finds equality and respect there. These seem to be among his major themes since they parallel his ideals for a better society.

The works of Charles Sealsfield have finally not only been regarded critically by scholars in the United States and Europe, one learns, but also in Africa. Indeed, Sealsfield's reputation is becoming international. The many essays are arranged in a logical manner. Each deals with a specific topic in Sealsfield's works and integrates valuable biographical material as it relates to his perspective of the New World. Each essay also furnishes extensive footnotes and bibliographical references. Perhaps one might note a slight negative comment. Although each essay deals with a single topic, be it political, social, financial, etc., and is easily definable

by titles, it would have been helpful, if difficult, to have added an index to this valuable study. This work will furnish the foundation for future Sealsfield research. One can only congratulate the authors and the editor for this milestone in the research of the works of Charles Sealsfield.

Lehigh University

Alexander Waldenrath

A Hessian Officer's Diary of the American Revolution.

Translated from an Anonymous Ansbach-Bayreuth Diary as Originally Written by Johann Ernst Prechtel. Translated and edited by Bruce E. Burgoyne. Bowie, MD: Heritage, 1994. 318 pages. \$24.50.

In 1990 Bruce E. Burgoyne (U.S. military, retired) translated and published one of only seven known diaries kept by soldiers serving in the Ansbach-Bayreuth (Hessian) regiments during the Revolutionary War. That diary, by Private Johann Conrad Döhla, offered a refreshingly different perspective on the War for American Independence from that generally found in most standard history books (cf. YGAS 26 [1991]: 295-96). Not only was Döhla a German fighting in the service of an English king; he also had little—save, of course, for his own life—invested in the final outcome of the conflict, and so could write with a certain degree of detachment about the political and military events as they unfolded around him.

Now Burgoyne has brought forth yet another of these diaries, this one by a Lieutenant of the von Voit or First Regiment of Ansbachers, Johann Ernst Prechtel. Little appears to be known about the author of this work; this in sharp contrast to Döhla about whom a great deal of background information was available. He is believed to have been born in 1737, possibly in Ammendorf, and was more than likely a professional soldier, rather than a mere conscript, as was the case for Döhla. What especially sets Prechtel's diary apart from Döhla's, however, is the existence of two complete versions of the text; the first being the actual account kept on a daily basis during the war; the second being an extensively revised and greatly embellished edition, probably intended, so Burgoyne concludes, for public consumption. Both complete diaries appear in translation here.

Prechtel, it must be said, was a keen observer and meticulous chronicler of those events which specifically affected his German comrades. He carefully noted the illnesses, the deaths, the desertions, the mishaps, and even the executions of his fellow soldiers in such detail as to make these events come alive for the reader. For example, on 30 July 1779, while quartered at Newport, Rhode Island, Prechtel wrote as follows:

The deserter, Private Schaeffer, who deserted on 3 June, was arrested on the 26th of this month, in Holms' house on the island, and brought to the regiment at Newport. This morning, at a courtmartial [*sic*] his sentence was pronounced. Schaeffer, because of his disloyal desertion and his intention to go over to the enemy, was to be executed by hanging. After half an hour, he was informed that instead of paying with his life, he must run a gauntlet of two hundred men, 36 times in two days. (162-63)

Clearly, Prechtel understood the seriousness of this poor soldier's actions, and one can only wonder how the cruel punishment that was eventually inflicted affected his subsequent thinking on the subject.

Although Prechtel spent time in a number of strategic locations, New York, Philadelphia, Newport, and Yorktown among them, he, like Döhla, was involved in relatively little combat until October 1781. On the few occasions that he did come under fire, he tended to write about these experiences in the third person as on 27 August 1778: "At one 'clock [*sic*] tonight, 2nd Lieutenant Prechtel, of the von Voit Regiment, at the forward post with 23 men, was attacked by the enemy, who had a strength of about two hundred men" (148).

With the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Prechtel was selected by lot to be one of the officers accompanying the conscripts into what became a prolonged detention, first at Winchester, Virginia, and then at Frederick, Maryland. At no time during this latter period did he appear to be tempted by the frequent offers made to those wishing to remain in America. On the contrary, Prechtel remained with his unit until a general amnesty was declared in May 1783, after which he journeyed back to Ansbach. There his diary abruptly ends on 9 December 1783.

As with Burgoyne's edition of Döhla's writings, his translation of Prechtel's diary is highly readable and appropriately annotated. One could perhaps have wished for a somewhat more polished look to the text itself, which was obviously generated as inexpensively as possible via computer. On the other hand, one easily forgives such shortcomings when engrossed in such a lively and captivating text. Whereas Burgoyne seems to think this work should have a particular appeal to those primarily with genealogical interests (xi), this assessment tends to overlook a potentially wider market of those who just want to know more about the Revolutionary War from an insider's point-of-view (cf. xx). This, it must be said, is the real value of a work such as this, and

Burgoyne should both be congratulated for his past labors, and encouraged in his future endeavors.

Marshall University

Christopher L. Dolmetsch

Nordlichter / Northern Lights.

By Ingeborg Carsten-Miller. Silver Spring, MD: Carmill, 1994. 58 pages. \$9.50.

A brief preface to this collection of fifty-seven poems explains that Carsten-Miller was born in Pomerania and at the age of eleven fled the Russian advance near the end of World War II. While knowing this at the outset is helpful, the attentive reader could just as easily glean this information from the poems. In "Pomerania," which opens the volume, Carsten-Miller wryly proclaims "I / am / a / Pomeranian / who / does / not / bark / or / bite" (1). The columnar arrangement of the words lends the poem visual impact, with the key word "Pomeranian" asserting its dominance and setting the tone for the entire volume. Carsten-Miller reminds the reader that a Pomeranian is not just a breed of dog, but also a native of a land that has been carved up between two political entities. In "Pomerania in 1989" the poet says that her homeland, which once "bloomed / far in the North," is "now a blank void / Pomerania / a land of the past" (3).

Many of the poems in *Northern Lights* represent Carsten-Miller's attempt to fill in the blank void that is now Pomerania. Memories of that land form the basis of poems like "Barther Bodden," "Herthasee," and "The Firestone from the Island of Rügen," while more general recollections of life during wartime Germany inform "Heaven Forbid," "War," and "On the Anniversary of D-Day 1984." The volume also includes a variety of nature poems inspired by the Baltic landscape most closely associated with that part of Europe. For example, sandwiched between poems with specific geographic references, "Winter Wind" and "The Fish Come Singing" can only evoke memories of life in Pomerania, though they make no specific mention of that region. The poems of Pomerania make up only part of the volume, but it is arguably the most effective part and is certainly of greater interest to German-American studies than the more commonplace verse that populates the middle of the book.

Indeed, a number of the poems in this collection fail to make much of an impression if isolated from the others. For example "Friends," which advises "Value / your / friends / they / are / the / evergreens / among / flowers" (30), borders on platitudinous when pulled out of context. Yet that poem, and others like it, is really a fragment of a personality. When those predominantly free verse fragments are read in

quick succession, a distinct world view begins to emerge from the thoughtfully ordered poems. For maximum effect, therefore, *Northern Lights* should be read front to back, from cover to cover.

In her better poems, Carsten-Miller searches for identity by exploring her past. Having fled a land that in many ways has ceased to exist, she is in essence a permanent exile, caught between here and there. She says as much in "From One World to Another": "I am walking / from one world / to another // A chameleon / forever / changing color // I wander / in different worlds / stumble in another language // Accept / adapt to / misunderstandings // How far will I go / before I know / when and where to settle" (18). As proof that the poet straddles cultural boundaries, seven poems are printed in German with English translations. These poems number among the nicer offerings in the volume, leading one to speculate that a liberal application of this approach could prove fruitful for Carsten-Miller.

Those poems which directly address Carsten-Miller's pursuit of her Pomeranian past likely will prove most engaging to SGAS members. Yet many poems that do not explicitly deal with her search for identity still are somehow imbued with the spirit of Pomerania. Thus this entire volume may be of general interest to German-American studies.

Washington and Jefferson College

J. Gregory Redding

Gedichte 1953-1991.

By Richard Exner. Stuttgart: Radius, 1994. 317 pages. DM 38.

The poetry appearing in Exner's *Gedichte 1953-1991* is the first collection spanning all ten of his volumes of poetry, of which nine are no longer in print. Also included in the collection are five poems published between 1963 and 1975, and previously uncollected. From the primarily out-of-print poetry that makes up the collection, Exner selected poems well-suited to being read aloud. "Jeden Text dieses Bandes habe ich (und viele davon mehrmals) laut gelesen. Dadurch eröffnet sich--und der Vorleser muß durchaus nicht der Autor selbst sein--ein weiterer Zugang zum Text" (303). One of my earliest professional memories is hearing Richard Exner read his poem "Dtschld" aloud ("Und die sieben / Lettern so oft hinaus- / geschrien wie / verschwiegen / sind keine / Flügel" (80). Before an assembled group of graduate students and faculty at the University of Texas at Austin, his reading of the poem struck me as intensely personal, yet detachedly political. Now, twenty years later, when I read "Ich bin wie du / zerrissen / und bin nicht mehr / ganz" (79), it is this, Exner's association with Germany that marks his poetry as historically and artistically profound.

Unlike those poets from Germany who sought refuge in America during the thirties and forties, it was Exner who exiled his country rather than the other way around: "es vertrieb mich jetzt keiner und damals stieß mich Glücklichen keiner in das gelobte Land hinein das ich nach vierzig Jahren verlasse" (258). The first lines of "Dtschld" (75) echo this sentiment:

Nein
ich war
nicht dabei
als geschah
weshalb ich dieses Land
ohne dessen Sprache
ich verkomme
von ferne
in der Schrift
verstümmle.

Exner arrived in America in 1950 at age twenty-one, five years after the end of World War II. Just as he is not a poet of German exile literature, it is not even clear whether he is a German-American writer. If it is true, as Jerry Glenn asserts in the fall 1994 issue of *Monatshefte* focused on German-American issues, that real German-American literature communicates primarily a sense of being "at home" in America, Exner's poetry leaves no record of having established a "home" here (352). Wulf Koepke in the same *Monatshefte* number asks, "how German did they feel? How American did they become" (363)? He describes German-American studies as dealing with "immigrants who wanted to come here, who were determined to make this their new home, and who had definite ideas about what they wanted to achieve" (363). I believe that, only in his leaving America, an act that is accentuated by this volume, does Exner present his view of America. That view, while Exner was in America, was often directed either internally, toward his own thoughts and feelings, or externally, back toward Germany and its meaning for the world after Auschwitz.

As Exner writes about his work "Exodus Exodus," "dieser Text thematisiert meine Rücksiedlung aus den USA nach Deutschland nach zweiundvierzig Jahren. Mit wenigen Ausnahmen, die eher die Regel bestätigen, sind meine Texte außerhalb des deutschen Sprachraums entstanden, jedenfalls die in diesem Sammelband vorgelegten" (309). In the lyrical prose passage Exner presents a return to Germany as provoking mixed emotions: "während die kinder mit fingern auf mich zeigen und sagen was soll aus uns werden wenn der vater zurück geht und nicht mehr vorwärts" (258). What, then, is the role that America has

taken in this work of Richard Exner; what force does Germany exert over his writings, his life?

The first and last poems, positioned like bookends for these, his many volumes, embrace and illuminate the themes central to this work. The first poem describes a reunion, a time and place where one's identity is recognized (7):

begegnung

wen
du verläßt
oder begräbst oder
verrätst:

erst wenn
das weizenkorn stirbt
bringt es
frucht:

dann
kommt vielleicht
einer auf dich zu
und ihr erkennt euch
in den augen und
gesteht aus
einem
mund:

ich bin's

(1991)

The last poem speaks of waiting, perhaps to close the circle, as one waits for the promised one, the Messiah (295):

LEBENSLAUF

warten

auf den augen-
blick ohne stimmen
ohne wörter zwischen
dir und mir

nur mit
dem atem

auf den
augenblick
zwischen uns

wie
auf den
messias

warten

Both poems echo the sense of such phrases from "Exodus Exodus" as "und gehe ja wohin denn wieder nach Hause" (258) and "jetzt schließt sich endlich der Kreis" (259). Such verse leads one to view Exner as a writer linking his historic and artistic identity to that of his rejected homeland. Those personal questions surfacing so often in his verse are also directed toward Germany, questions of existence, of guilt, of judgment.

The last work of the volume, also in lyrical prose, the story "Wem die Amsel schlägt (Ein Stück Leben)," leaves a strong impression that the writer is fated to return to this homeland toward which his feelings are so ambivalent. The blackbird, whose song he attaches to the death of an aunt, is not associated with America, but Germany. "Am Pazifik habe ich sie, glaube ich, nie gehört. Aber sollt ich wieder nach Deutschland, ins Land der Ur-Szene, zurückkehren, wird sie am ersten Abend schlagen. . . . Und ich werde wieder das Zimmer sehen, und wer weiß, wessen Sterben sie dann gerade übertönt" (300). Only now, in this collection of his complete works, does a profile of Exner emerge as a poet who would not ever call America home, a poet drawn to return to Germany, the homeland he exiled so many years before: "Flog ich zu früh / davon und komm ich / jetzt zu spät" (79)?

Northern Arizona University

Suzanne Shipley

John Lewis Krimmel: Genre Artist of the Early Republic.

By Anneliese Harding. Winterthur, DE: Winterthur Publications, 1994. 268 pages. \$60.00.

John Lewis Krimmel (1789-1821) was America's first major genre painter. Born Johann Ludwig Krimmel in Ebingen, Württemberg, he emigrated to the United States in 1809 and settled in Philadelphia, where an older brother was already established in business. Determined to

become an artist, the young German immigrant trained himself by such means as were at hand, particularly from English drawing manuals and from association with local artists. These were not wanting, as Philadelphia was then the largest city in the infant American republic and also its principal cultural center. Among the colony of artists in Philadelphia at that time were such eminent figures as Thomas Sully, the Peale family, Thomas Birch, and the German immigrant painter Alexander Rider.

During his brief career, Krimmel stood apart from other American artists in his determination to create works containing a realistic narrative depiction of everyday life as he experienced it. Although handicapped by a lack of access to models on which to base his work, he found inspiration in the English master William Hogarth and the contemporary Scotch genre artist David Wilkie. In draftsmanship he was initially under the spell of the French neoclassical school, but this later gave way to influences emanating from German Romantic painting. After a two-year visit in Germany in 1818 and 1819, Krimmel's painting was characterized by a new feeling for depth and by a willingness to include large masses of vivid color in his work. The subject matter of his painting also underwent a change, the early absorption in scenes of urban life yielding to a greater interest in rustic subjects such as sleighing parties and country dances. As Harding suggests, Krimmel's awakened interest in such material may have been stimulated by exposure in Europe to the works of such Dutch and Flemish masters as Pieter Breughel the Elder and Jan Steen, while a general interest in rural folk life is also one of the facets of German Romanticism. In any event, Krimmel's interest in this type of material was to exert a strong influence on the generation of American artists which followed him. Harding convincingly demonstrates that William Sydney Mount and George Caleb Bingham were consciously influenced by Krimmel's example, as was the repertoire of subjects depicted in the color lithographs produced by the New York firm Currier and Ives.

The body of Krimmel's major works is not extensive, though it is augmented by many small watercolors, often of topographical subjects, and by a number of sketchbooks filled with drawings. To support himself as an artist he sometimes accepted portrait commissions and had to satisfy his clients' demand for copies of works by celebrity artists. Harding has rendered invaluable service by her careful study and analysis of Krimmel's sketchbooks and other minor works.

The Philadelphia that Krimmel knew had an important German-American component, and there is evidence that he had some contacts with this part of the community, partly on account of the close contact he maintained with his brother's family and partly because of his association with a local German Lutheran church. He also evidently had contacts

among the Moravian Brethren, as his works include a portrait of the Moravian missionary John Gottlieb Erastus Heckewelder and a genre scene depicting a Moravian wedding.

Harding's book is in 8¼ x 11½ inch format and is handsomely illustrated with 146 figures, many of which are in color. It can be recommended to both the casual reader and the art historian looking for a serious assessment of Krimmel's work.

Florida Atlantic University

Peter C. Merrill

Stones from the River.

By Ursula Hegi. New York: Poseidon, 1994. 507 pages. \$23.00.

The award-winning fiction writer Ursula Hegi spent the first eighteen years of her life in Germany. Now associate professor of creative writing at Eastern Washington University, Hegi proves herself once again to be master of both the English language and modern German-American fiction.

A literary treat, *Stones from the River* is simultaneously fascinating and disturbing as Hegi transports the reader to Germany's troubled past--as seen through the eyes of a dwarf. Trude Montag, born in 1915 in the middle of the First World War, witnesses and chronicles the rise of Nazism as it slowly and insidiously eats away at her village's moral fabric. Along with Trude, the reader experiences and survives the uncertainties of the Great Inflation of the early 1920s, the terror of totalitarianism which slowly and almost imperceptibly seeps into everyday German life, the devastation of the Second World War and its debilitating effects on a small Rhineland town and its inhabitants, and the hard questions of personal responsibility toward others.

The author's premise of a dwarf's experiences of the Third Reich is fresh and original. Trude Montag is not just another run-of-the-mill heroine, but a hoarder and dispenser of secrets who sees into the souls of others. Complex, sometimes tender, sometimes cruel, Trude sees through all pretensions. Although the character of Trude is far too wise and insightful during childhood, Hegi nevertheless has spun a highly imaginative yarn that will reward those who appreciate fine fiction.

Stones from the River is a companion book to Hegi's previous novel, *Floating in My Mother's Palm*, a charming series of vignettes which captures life after the Third Reich in a small Rhineland town and picks up where *Stones* leaves off.

San Antonio, Texas

Paula Weber

Seasons of Plenty: Amana Communal Cooking.

By Emilie Hoppe. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1994. 248 pages. \$21.95.

It is nice to see a university press paying attention not only to German-American studies in general, but also more specifically to the neglected subdiscipline of foodlore and cookery, in this case within the relatively small "Community of Inspirationists" of the Amana townships in eastern Iowa.

Seasons of Plenty is broken down into six major sections which, in turn, are divided into chapters. In the first section the author gives a brief introduction to the history and structure of the group, telling how the seven Amana villages came to be established by members of the Community of True Inspiration, which had been founded in Germany in 1714. This is followed by a general overview of work division according to gender and age and brief descriptions of several aspects of daily life and labor in the early Amana Colonies.

Here, also, Hoppe describes the communal kitchen system that was so central to life in the Amanas. Although families did live in their own homes, the houses did not include cooking facilities. Instead, all cooking and serving of meals was done in communal kitchens, which were run by a *Küchebaas* ("kitchen boss," the German-English title assigned to the woman in charge of a "kitchen house"). Almost all of the fresh produce for the kitchens was supplied by the big garden assigned to each kitchen house. The author records that when communal life was at its peak, there were ninety-five communal kitchens serving thirty to forty-five residents each. Even after 1900, when the structure of the religious community began to change, the kitchen houses still did the cooking, although members of each family now picked up the meals at the assigned kitchen and carried them home to eat.

This primarily historical information introduces the true heart of the book: the four seasonal sections of recipes and foodlore. "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," and "Winter" comprise a total of fifteen chapters, most of which cover a single food category (such as soups, salad, canned or pickled foods, meats, and so forth) and include not only representative recipes and instructions but also narrative background information as well. The seasonal grouping serves mostly to give a picture of life and work in the Amanas throughout the year; there are few instances of association of specific recipes with a particular season, although there are interesting reminders (for those of us spoiled by the age of refrigeration and long-distance trucking) that meal preparation in those days depended very much on the time of year. In the winter, for example, one ate potatoes and other root-cellar vegetables, or things that had been canned or pickled, while fresh salads and vegetables were a welcome luxury of the spring and summer months.

One interesting aspect of Hoppe's book is the devotion of four full chapters to what most readers will consider to be desserts: two chapters of hearty cooked or baked "desserts" that were usually eaten as a meatless main-meal dish on particular days of the week (as was—and is—common among many German-American groups and can still be seen in many areas of Germany today); and two chapters devoted to cakes, reflecting the prestige associated with fine baked goods in this community. Again, this is found among other German-American groups as well, and would make for an interesting comparison.

The final section, "The Great Change," briefly (too briefly for interested readers!) discusses the end of the communal era. This involved, among other things, the change from communal to private ownership and, therefore, from communal kitchen houses to private kitchens: a change which necessitated the installation of kitchens in each house—no small undertaking.

Although *Seasons of Plenty* is, on the whole, a fine book, some weaknesses should be mentioned. Stylistically, while it is understandable that the author is nostalgic about her group's cultural past, the reader may feel that she occasionally waxes too poetic when describing the simplicity of communal life. In addition, Hoppe's presentation would have benefited from a brief introductory clarification of methods, procedure during interviewing, and so forth. Finally, some mention should be made of the Amanas' idiosyncratic bilinguality and particularly of the guidelines—if any—used by the author in the spelling of German recipe titles: even to the German-speaking reader, it is impossible to differentiate between dialectical variations and simple mistakes in transcription.

Seasons of Plenty is, then, much more than a cookbook, but less than a fully elaborated scholarly study—which, indeed, it does not claim to be. It provides a simple, interesting introduction to the Amana Germans and their food ways, bedding a solid collection of recipes in an entertaining mixture of history, narrative, statistics, and anecdotes.

Wendlingen, Germany

Rebecca S. Rodgers

Hermann Broch und die Demokratie.

By Monika Klinger. *Tübinger Schriften zum Staats- und Verwaltungsrecht*, vol. 24. Berlin: Duncker und Humblot, 1994. 179 pages. DM 78.

Hermann Broch (1886-1951), the Austrian-born Jew who lived as an exile on the East Coast of the United States from 1938 to his death in 1951, owed his fame to novels such as *Die Schlafwandler* (1931), *Der Tod des Vergil* (1945), and *Die Schuldlosen* (1949). But a curious kind of ingratitude caused him to belittle his fiction and to set great store by his theoretical

work, a considerable amount of which is political in nature. Klinger's monograph, originally presented as a dissertation to the faculty of law at Tübingen, is the first devoted to Broch's political writings. The work is not as clearly focused on Broch as the title and the introduction would lead us to believe. Though written in a vigorous, if academic style, it strikes one as a mix of heterogeneous elements which do cohere, but loosely. The main divisions of the text's body derive from the issues on which Broch wrote, and the author does present Broch's basic views, but produces no thorough critical treatment of those views. Since this was a legal dissertation, one might have expected a critique of Broch's legal terminology, the weakness of which is mentioned in the introduction, but all we have are brief asides regarding the "pathos" of Broch's diction. Moreover, it is well and good for the author to place Broch's work in its historical and legal context, but what disappoints is that the context receives more attention than Broch. Furthermore, I found the choice of secondary literature a bit puzzling: the bibliography abounds with more recent contributions to legal theory (those of Carl Schmitt being a prominent exception), while classic statements of political theory and even statements by major contemporaries of Broch are lacking. The latter two could have allowed her to situate Broch's thinking within the contexts of the tradition of political theory and of the political theory of his day, respectively.

In spite of the work's heterogeneity, it does present Broch's basic political contributions. The author indicates a break in Broch's political writings between the early articles, which respond to the specific political situation of post-WWI Austria, and the later writings of exile, which address questions of world order through the League of Nations and the UN. This division might well confirm the thesis that the state of exile has a definite effect on authors' productions.

With the end of the Hapsburg monarchy, Austria found itself in the position of having to create a viable form of government. Some proposed a soviet-style republic, as was being attempted in Bavaria. The worker's soviets were to have extensive powers, yet not all classes of citizens would be represented by them. Broch rejected the soviet system because it placed the citizens not represented at risk. This form of government violated Broch's first principle: that a state must preserve the human dignity (*Menschenwürde*) of all. Neither was Broch satisfied with the parliamentary system: parliament was too divided, the parties seeking only their own interests, neglecting the interest of the Austrian people at large. Herein Broch showed himself to be, as Elias Canetti once described him, a "Hund seiner Zeit": like many of his contemporaries, he was in a sense apolitical and disliked partisan politics. As a corrective to parliament's divisiveness, Broch proposed the establishment of a second

chamber, charged with fostering cooperation between government and economic forces.

In the late 1930s, Broch's attention turned to international relations. He proposed measures to buttress the power of the League of Nations: the formation of a propaganda department to promote democratic ideals; that actions which would violate human dignity should not receive protection under the guise of "internal affairs," and should be under the jurisdiction of the League of Nations; and that a catalogue of punishable actions which violate human dignity should be drawn up. All these initiatives, however, ran into the stumbling block of national sovereignty, which states participating in the League of Nations did not want to relinquish. The same problem faced Broch's proposal for the United Nations. Broch recommended the United Nations adopt a bill of rights and responsibilities, of which the section on responsibilities would provide for punishment of human rights violations. Finally, in his national-economic contribution to the "City of Man" manifesto, published in 1939 by a group of intellectuals including Thomas Mann, Broch emerged as a supporter of a "third way" between capitalism and socialism, of a marriage of government and business that would be able to forestall the economic crises to which capitalism has been subject.

Klinger's Broch is a staunch defender of democracy, for him the only form of government firmly committed to the principle of human dignity. But a lasting democracy must be *wehrhaft*: it must possess the legal means of defending itself from its enemies. Thus, the protective cloak of freedom may not extend to activities which would endanger the democracy. Finally, Broch approved of investing international organizations with the power to intervene in the affairs of countries where human rights are being violated. Broch placed his faith in just government: a faith which, like numerous others, has since lost many adherents.

University of Cincinnati

Jeffrey Todd

Intellectuals in Exile: Refugee Scholars and the New School for Social Research.

By Claus-Dieter Krohn. Translated by Rita and Robert Kimber. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1993. 255 pages. \$15.95.

Dorothy Thompson once called the New School for Social Research an "outpost of free and independent scholarship" manned by the most significant group of German émigré scholars. Claus-Dieter Krohn's book, published in 1987 under the German title *Wissenschaft im Exil*, is now available in English in an excellent translation. It offers the first

thoroughly competent account of the development between the years of 1933 and 1945 of a very unusual academic institution which grew out of desperate times when Nazi policies depleted Central Europe's intelligentsia so thoroughly that it can be argued that the consequences are felt up to this day, both in impoverished Europe and in America which was enriched by this exodus. Two previous attempts at dealing with this topic, by Lewis Coser and the team of Peter M. Rutkoff and William B. Scott, respectively, left much to be desired.

This review of immigration of one particular group of people to the United States gains much by its narrow focus upon not only the "University in Exile," quickly renamed "The Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science" by the first group of its émigré professors, but also by using as its center not all of the subjects taught at the Graduate Faculty. This would have widened the scope of the book to unmanageable proportions. Instead, Krohn pays attention primarily to the New School's economists who formed the largest coherent group within the school.

An appendix listing the 183 scholars and artists helped by the New School from the beginning to the end of the Hitler period shows that ninety of them came directly from Germany and Austria, the rest from France, Italy, and countries occupied by Hitler's troops. They were brought here through the untiring efforts of the New School's cofounder and director who realized that this was his chance to broaden his experimental adult education institution into a university, albeit primarily devoted to the social sciences. Alvin Johnson ran it on a shoestring with donations from various sources, first among them the Rockefeller Foundation whose policies during those years Krohn discusses in a separate chapter.

What makes this book particularly valuable is its author's familiarity with the political and intellectual climate both in Europe and during the years of the New Deal in America. This enables him to sketch not only American economics during the New Deal but to discuss as well the intellectual origins and the theories espoused by the newcomers. In other words, he puts into context their work and is also able to explain how it contrasted or added to ideas which were already current in this country.

There has been a tendency in previous literature to dismiss the Graduate Faculty as the oddity it certainly was, a European enclave destined to last only for a short time. But Krohn points out that, in contrast to Horkheimer's Frankfurt Institute for Social Research at nearby Columbia University, these scholars in downtown Manhattan had frequently had practical experience in government or business which showed up in their work and that they did, in many cases, contribute to American fiscal and general economic policies and to American economic theory. That many of them are not mentioned today, he explains with the general return to conservatism in American economics since the death of

Franklin D. Roosevelt which tends to suppress a more liberal orientation in the field at universities as well.

Bolstering his thesis that the impact of the Graduate Faculty was much more intense and far-reaching than is often assumed, he mentions in passing the introduction of gestalt psychology by Max Wertheimer and his students Rudolf Arnheim and Solomon Asch, Arnold Brecht's many publications in the field of political science, including his book *Political Theory*, still a standard work today, Albert Salomon's work on the French origins of sociology, and Alfred Schutz's introduction of phenomenology into social theory, to mention just a few.

One chapter is devoted not only to the founding of the Graduate Faculty but to the difficulties encountered by Alvin Johnson in bringing these immigrants to America. He confirms what is known primarily to historians of that period that far from being the accessible haven for the persecuted, the United States was hostile to these newcomers and academic institutions less than welcoming.

The methodology employed in this monograph is derived from Karl Mannheim's sociology of knowledge, something the old New School professors would have approved of. A most useful foreword by the American sociologist Arthur J. Vidich further illuminates the book's central thesis, and an index of names and key concepts helps readers interested in particular topics orient themselves.

This well-written book is a definite contribution to our knowledge of German immigration in this century and should be of interest to anyone studying the history of ideas, economics, recent political history here and in Central Europe, and the development of the social sciences in this country. I recommend it warmly and without reservation.

Ft. Collins, Colorado

Sabine D. Jordan

From Knights to Pioneers: One German Family in Westphalia and Missouri.

By Anita M. Mallinckrodt. Carbondale and Edwardsville: Southern Illinois University Press, 1994. 516 pages. \$45.00.

The cousins Julius and Emil Mallinckrodt of Dortmund in the Ruhr Basin were among the first Latin Farmers to come to the Missouri Rhineland, immigrating in 1831, only two years after the publication in Germany of Gottfried Duden's famous book lauding the Missouri frontier. Each had been educated at Dortmund's *Gymnasium*. Julius's brother Conrad, who settled along the Missouri River beside his brother in 1836, was even more a Latin Farmer, having attained a degree in philology from the University of Munich.

The author, a descendant of Conrad, has written not just an account of her immigrant ancestors, but a life and times of the Mallinckrodt family from thirteenth-century Germany to Missouri in the 1890s. While thousands of genealogically-minded Americans of German descent search in vain for noble ancestors, Anita Mallinckrodt has all one could wish, extending back to knight Ludwig in 1241. Just before 1500, some members of the family left their estate on the Ruhr near Wetter for the town of Dortmund. There they were transformed into patricians of the cloth merchants' guild. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, they were especially active as councilmen and mayors of Dortmund.

Emil Mallinckrodt came to America because his father, a civil servant and reforming journalist censored by both the French and the Prussians, left him with only a debt-ridden estate. After a short time in rural Missouri, he moved near St. Louis to become a farmer and real estate developer. His sons, trained in analytical chemistry at German universities, founded the Mallinckrodt Chemical Company. In the 1940s, that company purified the uranium for America's first atomic bomb.

Julius settled on a river bluff near the future town of Augusta. His efforts to found a town failed, but he became a successful nurseryman and farmer. Conrad married his patrician cousin Sophie Mallinckrodt before immigrating, and they planned to operate an advanced school on the frontier. Sophie, remarkably well educated for a German woman of her time, divorced Conrad in Missouri after only seventeen months of marriage. The author reconstructs a fascinating tale of immaturity and disappointment from early Missouri court records.

Although none of the Mallinckrodt's played a major role in the Civil War or in their adopted state's Radical Republican regime, the author devotes over one hundred well-researched pages to slavery, the Civil War, and reconstruction in Missouri. As did most Germans in Missouri, a slave state, the Mallinckrodt's opposed slavery in principle. But Julius, his brother Hermann, and cousin Emil all purchased slaves in the 1830s and 1840s as the only feasible way to obtain workers. In 1860, Julius, like a surprising number of Anglo-Missourians, was a slave-owning or formerly slave-owning Union man who supported John Bell's Constitutional Union Party. Given this fact, the author devotes a surprising amount of attention to the more radical German Republicans, led, as they were, by a later immigrant generation.

This very ambitious book uses a wide variety of primary and secondary sources in both German and English, but most importantly, 208 Mallinckrodt letters written on both continents between 1809 and 1900. The book is beautifully produced with ample illustrations and full scholarly apparatus.

Given its breadth of time, place, and culture, one is not surprised to find small errors of fact and interpretation in this work. The author often

refers to the Hapsburg *Kaiser* in his relationship to Dortmund prior to 1803 as "king" rather than "emperor." She refers to Bismarck as Chancellor of Prussia when he was Chancellor of the Second Empire and Minister-President of Prussia. In writing about Arnold Mallinckrodt's efforts on behalf of the Prussian peasantry during the Napoleonic Era, the author often uses the term "serf." It is misleading not to explain that the condition of the peasants under *Grundherrschaft* in the Prussian County of Mark surrounding Dortmund was much better than the condition of those peasants who had to cope with *Gutsherrschaft* in the East Elbian provinces of Prussia. The author is misled by an unreliable source to say that over half of all African slaves were taken to English colonies in English ships. James Rawley, working with Philip Curtin's figures, estimated that about 30 percent of Africans were taken in English ships and 22 percent were taken to English colonies, the vast majority of these to Jamaica and Bermuda.

Although the author goes astray on these and other minor points, the book remains a tour de force. One of its best sections is an analysis of how Germans so liberal in the pre-Civil War context could oppose suffrage for Blacks in 1868 and later. The author opens a window through which we watch while in Missouri, the country Mallinckrodt and the St. Louis city Mallinckrodt diverge over the decades after immigration, partly because of differing economic opportunities. We see the family, as German rationalists, having to come to terms with an increasingly religious German-American community. We grimace at the sour editorials which Emil wrote late in his life for the *Westliche Post*. Forty years earlier when he immigrated, he had been so optimistic! Yet when we read of Emil's consternation at the James Gang's use of revolvers, we wonder if he is speaking to our present problems with guns and lawlessness.

This truly important piece of German-American scholarship proudly takes its place beside two other excellent but quite different studies of Westphalian immigration to Missouri published in the last decade, Walter Kamphoefner's *The Westfalians* (Princeton, NJ, 1987), and Jette Bruns's collected letters, *Hold Dear As Always* (Columbia, MO, 1988).

Hendrix College

Robert W. Frizzell

"Freiheit, Bildung und Wohlstand für Alle!": Schleswig-Holsteinische "Achtundvierziger" in den USA 1847-1860.

By Joachim Reppmann. *Schriften zur schleswig-holsteinischen Amerikaauswanderung. Wyk auf Föhr: Verlag für Amerikanistik D. Kuegler, 1994. 266 pages.*

Participants in the unsuccessful revolutions of 1848 fleeing Central Europe became known as "Forty-Eighters." Associated with the failure of these upheavals, this expression long implied that many people departing Europe at midcentury left for political reasons. Then almost seventy years ago M. L. Hansen argued in a revisionist article that political motivations among German emigrants had been vastly exaggerated. According to Hansen, Germans emigrating to the United States in the middle of the nineteenth century went for economic reasons; at most a "few thousand" were political refugees or defeated revolutionaries.¹

Adolf E. Zucker and Carl Wittke published books in the early 1950s that implicitly qualified Hansen's revisionism, but neither work discussed at length the issue of the numbers of political refugees.² Since the 1950s Hansen's position has held sway.³ His thesis has seldom been attacked frontally, although the late Günter Moltmann and a few other historians made oblique criticisms. Describing German emigration during the nineteenth century as a "social protest movement,"⁴ Moltmann implicitly downgraded Hansen's emphasis on economic distress as a "push" factor in emigration. Moltmann depicted many of the emigrants as resisting conservative and reactionary governments in the only effective way they could: by walking away--legally if possible, illegally if necessary--from the problems of their societies and taking up life anew in America.

A recent book by Bruce Levine seeks at last to refute Hansen's thesis. Levine suggests that Germans were highly politicized during the 1840s partly along class lines and that many more people than simply a small number of intellectuals became politically disaffected: the political émigrés came from a broad spectrum of German society that included large numbers of craftsmen prompted by both political and economic grievances to attempt to build a new social order in both Europe and America.⁵

Joachim Reppmann's "shortened and slightly revised" (7) version of his Kiel University doctoral dissertation cites all of the works mentioned above and contains much data incompatible with Hansen's position. Reppmann insists that by 1846 emigrants from the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, two largely German possessions of the Danish crown, departed for political, not economic reasons. Yet rather than dismantling Hansen's thesis, he contends that the duchies constitute a special case.

Of course it is not difficult to demonstrate the peculiarities of Schleswig-Holstein. Attempts under the Danish Kings Christian VIII

(1839-48) and Frederick VII (1848-63) to incorporate the Duchy of Schleswig into their kingdom, as well as the Danification policy pursued by Copenhagen in Schleswig and Holstein, provoked much opposition in both conservative and liberal circles in the duchies, and led Prussia and Austria to wage war against Denmark in 1864. The two major Central European powers acted officially as agents of the Diet of the German Federation on behalf of Holstein, which, unlike Schleswig, belonged to the federation.

Was the situation in the duchies truly unparalleled? No, many Germans not under foreign rule also opposed their governments at mid-century. Reppmann might have used his material to question seriously the Hansen thesis rather than suggesting its modification merely for Schleswig and Holstein.

Focusing on two German settlements in the Midwest, Reppmann examines the role of Schleswig-Holsteiner in Davenport, Iowa, and New Holstein, Wisconsin. Both areas had large proportions of emigrants from the duchies. Plausibly attributing these concentrations to chain migration, he claims that recruitment by American immigration agencies, such as those established by individual U.S. states, had little success. Reppmann gives far more credit as a determinant of immigration to letters sent back home by Schleswig-Holsteiner already in the United States.

Much of his book is taken up by accounts of the experiences and activities of Schleswig-Holsteiner in America. He argues that despite some endeavors characteristic of the midcentury era to create "New Germanies" abroad, German immigrants accommodated themselves rapidly to their new environment. Provocatively he describes their acculturation as an inevitable process, the tempo of which was not retarded by their presence in compact German settlements. His controversial conclusions about acculturation and assimilation should not cause us to lose sight of the thrust of his argument: that almost all emigrants came or decided to remain in America.

German doctoral dissertations in the field of history these days tend to be poorly written and are directed to a very narrow audience, even among scholars. Reppmann's work stands up well by comparison, but many minor blemishes are disconcerting. There are numerous typos including frequent misnumberings of footnotes; apparently many of the notes were not converted from a system of numbering consecutively by chapter to a system of numbering by page. One compensation is that we find the notes at the bottom of the page where they belong. On the other hand, Reppmann quotes excessively. He closes his book with a mammoth quotation sprawling over the equivalent of two full pages. This quotation is, in accordance with German practice, enclosed in a single set of quotation marks, and neither indented nor set in special type. Many a casual reader will assume that Reppmann himself wrote the concluding

paragraph of his monograph. The book contains a good index of names, but neither places nor concepts are indexed. A bolder use of his findings on the Forty-Eighters might have helped Reppmann's work to transcend its flaws.

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Walter Struve

Notes

¹ M. L. Hansen, "The Revolutions of 1848 and German Emigration," *Journal of Economic and Business History* 2 (1929-30): 630-58.

² Adolf E. Zucker, ed., *The Eighteen Forty Eighters: Political Refugees of the German Revolution of 1848* (New York, 1950); Carl Wittke, *Refugees of Revolution: The German Forty-Eighters* (Philadelphia, 1952).

³ See, for example, the essays by James F. Harris and Theodore S. Hamerow in Charlotte L. Brancaforte, ed., *The German Forty-Eighters in the United States* (New York, 1989).

⁴ Günter Moltmann, "German Emigration to the U.S. during the First Half of the Nineteenth Century" in Hans L. Trefousse, ed., *Germany and America: Essays on Problems of International Relations and Immigration* (New York, 1980).

⁵ Bruce Levine, *The Spirit of 1848: German Immigration, Labor Conflict, and the Coming of the Civil War* (Urbana and Chicago, 1992), 6-7.

Der Wanderer: Aufsätze zu Leben und Werk von Walter Bauer.

Edited by Walter Riedel and Rodney Symington. Canadian Studies in German Language and Literature, vol. 41. Bern: Lang, 1994. 234 pages. \$45.95.

Most evident upon reading this collection of essays is that the life and work of Walter Bauer are virtually inseparable. Therefore this review will begin with a biographical sketch of one of Canada's most significant immigrant writers.

Born in the Saxon town of Merseburg in 1904, Bauer made his literary debut in the late twenties. With the publication of the poetry volume *Stimme aus dem Leunawerk* (1930) and the novel *Ein Mann zog in die Stadt* (1931) Bauer established himself as a gifted young writer with a deep compassion for the plight of the proletariat. Although his early works were banned after Hitler came to power, he remained in Germany and persevered as a writer. Nazi authorities considered Bauer's writing after 1933 too apolitical to warrant censorship, and his essays, stories, and portraits appeared regularly in journals and newspapers. After being drafted in 1940, he achieved popular success with his *Tagebuchblätter aus Frankreich* (1941). By war's end he had reached the rank of officer; nevertheless he bitterly detested the cause for which he had been fighting. In fact, his complicity with the Third Reich would trouble him for the rest of his life. Disillusioned with postwar West German society as well as the growing commercialism of the book market, Bauer emigrated to Canada in 1952. At the age of fifty he enrolled as a student at the University of

Toronto where he eventually became associate professor of German. Continuing to write in his native tongue, the prolific Bauer published an average of one book for each of his twenty-four years of voluntary exile. Among the more celebrated titles are *Die langen Reisen*, his biography of the Norwegian explorer Fridtjof Nansen which earned the Albert Schweitzer Prize for Literature in 1956, a group of autobiographical short stories, *Fremd in Toronto* (1963), the diary *Ein Jahr: Tagebuchblätter aus Kanada* (1967), and a retrospective collection of poems *Lebenslauf: Gedichte 1929-1974*, published one year before his death in 1976.

The eight authors of this volume examine the various facets of Bauer's versatile literary career. Günter Hess contributes three essays surveying Bauer's professional life as a teacher, his literary and personal relationship with Stefan Zweig, and the special burden of his European "luggage" during the immigrant years in Canada. Coeditor Walter Riedel provides four essays, two of which are insightful studies of Bauer's biographies and artist portraits demonstrating how the assorted subjects served as models for Bauer's personal life and his literary pursuits. In a third essay Riedel regards Bauer's amazing production as a diarist not only as a key for understanding specific literary works but also as confirmation of the autobiographical nature of nearly everything he wrote. Finally Riedel offers an analysis of the myth of the arctic in Bauer's writing, a parallel piece to Johannes Maczewski's convincing essay revealing the undeniable European heritage at work in Bauer's Canada poems. The humanistic strain of Bauer's writing is a common theme throughout this book, especially in Hans-Martin Plesske's study of Bauer's prose works and Joachim Bielert's review of his dramas, in particular the postwar radio plays. Jürgen Jankofsky presents an engaging sidelight with his report on Bauer's "underground reputation" among selected young writers in the German Democratic Republic during the 1980s. Henry Beissel, Bauer's personal friend and English translator, adds an investigative touch with his look into Bauer's unpublished poetry manuscripts. Coeditor Rodney Symington closes the collection with a penetrating look at the problems of the writer in exile. As might be expected in essays written by friends and admirers of Bauer, an objective detachment and critical edge at times may seem wanting to the outside reader. Thus the concluding essay by Symington is noteworthy for its more impartial assessment of Bauer's place in German letters.

Readers unfamiliar with Walter Bauer will find this volume an excellent introduction to his life and work. Supplementing the first-rate scholarship found in these thirteen essays are autobiographical prose pieces by Bauer, numerous samples of his poetry, plus an extensive bibliography. As an immigrant writer Bauer suffered a dual alienation: nearly forgotten in his homeland and with limited readership in Canada as he continued to write in German. Such somber facts notwithstanding,

this aptly titled text, *Der Wanderer*, confirms Walter Bauer as a pre-eminent voice in German-Canadian literature.

St. Louis, Missouri

Greg Divers

German-Bohemians: The Quiet Immigrants.

By La Vern J. Rippley, with Robert Paulson. Northfield, MN: St. Olaf College Press, 1995. 279 pages.

What exactly is so German about Minnesota's most German city, New Ulm, where as late as 1970 over four of ten inhabitants claimed German as their mother tongue? This book demonstrates that, more than previously assumed, it is the German-Bohemian element--the "quiet immigrants"--that gives this region its teutonic character.

German-Bohemians succeeds in constructing an ethnic history which has remained largely unwritten and, until recent efforts by the German-Bohemian Heritage Society of New Ulm, had been rapidly slipping into forgotten past. The book's subtitle implies the author's central theme that the German-Bohemian immigrants of Brown County, Minnesota, were relatively uneducated, rustic, and hard-working people who loved the land and cherished family and tradition. Unfortunately for present and future historians, these "quiet immigrants" were not given to written reflection on their culture or experiences. The book constructs, in nine chapters, the history of this ethnic group's settlement during the previous century and its development to the present.

The book's introduction details how the German-Bohemian settlement in Minnesota was a phenomenon of chain immigration, i.e., people followed friends and family who had gone before them. Contrary to frequent assumption, their immigration was propelled not by religious persecution, but rather economics, and America appealed to the opportunistically minded.

Chapter one provides a context for understanding the hybridized nature of this people as "German-Bohemians." Rippley offers a splendid historical overview of Western Bohemia and demonstrates how the rise in Czech nationalism during the nineteenth century fostered tensions in Bohemia between Czechs and the Germans whose presence had previously been welcome in the region. Migrating to America soon became an appealing alternative.

With careful documentation, the remaining chapters recount the settlement of these immigrants, how and where they worked, and what shaped their culture and everyday lives. Initially they made their homes on the outskirts of town, urbanizing only later as economics necessitated. Various cottage industries, such as lace making—which is still practiced

today—thrived, but never rivaled hard manual labor as their main source of income.

Chapter five clearly traces a notable irony of Brown County, with respect to the German-Bohemians and the Forty-Eighter Germans—many of them turners—who had initially settled the region. Aside from the linguistic similarities of these two groups, they were, in many respects, diametrically opposed. Turners were politically and civically involved. German-Bohemians avoided these aspirations and clung to the familial sphere. The former were vocally anticlerical, while the latter practiced a pious and devout Catholicism. The irony of this dynamic is that while the Forty-Eighters initially shaped the culture of New Ulm, it is primarily the German-Bohemian element which has survived in the region. Turners, because of their utopian political vision, sought to infiltrate the local culture, and actually worked as a force for Americanization. In addition, educated turners soon became professionals in a region that could not support such occupations; thus they moved away. German-Bohemians, by contrast, remained and perpetuated their language and customs.

Roughly the second half of the study examines German-Bohemian folklore, their world of work, their music, and their relation to national politics. Two of these sections call for attention here. Chapter six typifies the scholarly clarity marking this book. After opening with a discussion on the term "folklore" and its subgroups (such as folk life, folk customs, and folk arts) the author systematically surveys the gamut of German-Bohemian folklore. Evidence shows that the community maintained traditions such as those of weddings and funerals, while discarding much of the folklore that had revolved around the old country's close communal living.

The musicality of the German-Bohemians in Europe not only carried over to the new country, but thrived to the point that Brown County, in the 1950s, became a national capital for "old time music." Chapter eight traces this phenomenon with an overview of many notable groups such as the "Whoopie John Band" and "Six Fat Dutchmen." The section convincingly illustrates that the German-Bohemians played an unparalleled role in this musical genre.

German-Bohemians is a well-written and handsome book accompanied by scores of archival photographs. Only the absence of a map of Brown County, such as those of Bohemia provided, is unfortunate. Interesting to the general audience and penetrating for the scholar, this book is sure to satisfy its readers.

University of Cincinnati

Herman J. De Vries, Jr.

The German Language in America, 1683-1991.

Edited by Joseph C. Salmons. Madison, WI: Max Kade Institute, 1993. viii + 337 pages. \$22.50.

This work is a compilation of seventeen revised and expanded papers originally presented at the symposium "The German Language in America, 1683-1991" held in October 1991 in Madison by the Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies. The editor states that the conference as well as the book reflects changes in German-American linguistics and represents the various branches of research being done on the German language in North America (vii). The book is divided into five sections, each dealing with a different area of linguistic research.

The two articles in the first section, "Historical Studies," concentrate on the written discourse of early German-Americans. The second, "Problems in Language Maintenance and Shifts," contains four papers focusing on the difficulties of maintaining the integrity of a minority language. The constant encroachment of English and the "outside world" on various German dialects in the United States and Canada is the subject of three of these papers. Each author observes that finding fluent speakers of these dialects is becoming more difficult. One author, Manfred Prokop, even predicts the death of German in Alberta, Canada. The papers of the third group, "Problems in Linguistic Description," are all descriptively oriented works, chiefly addressing the morpho-syntactic characteristics of the *Fuldisch* dialect in Wisconsin and Illinois, the *Plautdietsch* dialect of the Russian-German settlement in South Central Kansas, and the Volga-German dialect of Schoenchen, Kansas.

In the fourth section the emphasis is no longer placed on German and how it has been affected by English, but rather the impact of German on English. Two of the articles concentrate on regional variants of English and the influences of German on syntax, semantics, and lexical items of English in various areas of the United States. One paper goes beyond the regional impact and analyses how commercial America has been influenced by the use of German in advertising. The articles of the final section take a theoretical approach in investigating German dialects in the United States. The authors of these final five papers not only describe the linguistic information of the dialects, but go beyond this and suggest reasons for their findings by employing different theories and methodologies. For example, in "The Matched-Guise Technique in Practice: Measuring Language Attitude within the Pennsylvania German Speech Community," Achim Kopp studies the attitudes of German speakers in Pennsylvania towards other speakers of German in their region by applying the matched-guise technique, and Mark Loudon's "Patterns of Sociolinguistic Variation in Pennsylvania" investigates the distinct patterns of variation in the Pennsylvania German dialect by

examining various sociolinguistic elements of the communities, such as plain versus nonplain, diglossia, and Amish/Mennonite differences.

Each of the contributions is thoroughly researched, clearly written, and, insofar as possible, arranged within the thematic categories, thus giving the reader a sense of cohesion. I think in particular of sections II and V, where a rather general, broader-scoped paper is first presented ("Sprachinselsoziolinguistik: Beobachtungen und Überlegungen an deutschsprachigen Sprachinseln" by Klaus Mattheier in section II and "Dying by Convergence? Pennsylvania German and Syntactic Change" by Marion Lois Huffines in section V), to be followed by articles that are more specific and narrower in concentration but, nevertheless, deal with a related subject. Although not every paper has a direct relationship to others in its section, the general thematic cohesion of each section remains a strong unifying factor throughout the collection.

Universität Hamburg

Michael H. Rice

31 x Klee.

31 Bilder von Paul Klee mit Gedichten von Margot Scharpenberg und einem Vorwort von Sabine Fehleemann. Kunst- und Museumsverein Wuppertal, 1995. 87 S.

Die Affinität der Lyrikerin Margot Scharpenberg zur Bildenden Kunst ist ihren Lesern hinreichend bekannt, denn acht ihrer zweiundzwanzig Gedichtbände befassen sich mit Themen über Kunstwerke. Es seien hier nur *Spuren* (1974), *Neue Spuren* (1975), *Bildgespräche in Aachen* (1979), *Fundort Köln* (1979) und *Augenzeugnisse* (1991) erwähnt. Paul Klee ist ihr Lieblingsmaler.

Im Vorwort von Sabine Fehleemann erfährt der Leser, wie die Sammlung dieser einunddreißig Werke Klees zustande kam. Es sind Arbeiten in Öl Tempera, Aquarell, Federzeichnungen und Radierungen. Da Klee eine intensive Beziehung zur Literatur hatte, kann man bei diesem Band von einer seltenen Komplementierung der Lyrikerin und dem Maler sprechen, vielleicht von einer spirituellen Verwandtschaft. Klee war der Poetik sehr zugetan, hatte schon in jungen Jahren Voltaires *Candide* illustriert und auch in seinen Tagebüchern poetische Fragmente notiert. Sein Sohn Felix hat nach dem Tode des Vaters dessen Gedichte 1960 in Zürich veröffentlicht. Wie Fehleemann erwähnt, war sich Paul Klee "lange nicht im klaren, ob er mehr zur Musik, zur Malerei oder zur Dichtkunst tendierte" (7). Dieses intime transzendierende Verständnis zwischen Dichterin und Maler überrascht und besticht den Leser.

Linien, Farben, Kompositionen, Perspektiven werden kongenial in Sprache übersetzt, sodaß auch die Originalität, der Humor, die Kühnheit

des Künstlers ihre Korrespondenz im Ausdruck der Lyrikerin finden. Bei dem Feder-Aquarell "Im Circus" (34) arbeitet Scharpenberg mit Versatzstücken von Sprichwörtern wie "frisch vom Fleck", "auf Treu und Glauben", "ich . . . / . . . weiß den Clown zu spielen", "auf hohem Roß" und "was wäre / ob Krieg ob Zirkus / ginge keiner hin". Solche knappen einfallsreichen, oft witzigen Teile von Redensarten und Sprichwörtern werden stückweise in viele Gedichte gebaut.

In einer Reihe von Gedichten verwendet sie geschickt Lautmalerei der Vokale, z.B. "in voller Fülle / Sprühen und Blühn" (60) oder "wie kichernde Kinder / im Flimmerlicht" (60) oder "gehen die Blüten auf // üppig wie Farben / die Düfte, eine / labyrinthische Lockung" (42).

Es ist nahezu unmöglich, bei der Fülle der Themen ein Lieblingsbild, ein Lieblingsgedicht zu bestimmen, da so viele den Beschauer und den Leser bezaubern. Aber es sei gewagt, eines zum Abschluß auszuwählen:

Figurine des bunten Teufels

Bunt ist wie Singen
im dunklen Wald
Bunt macht aus Ängsten
ein Lachen

du Teufel im bunten
Flickenkleid
was treibt dich um
du spielst doch nur
die Rollen die
sonst keiner mochte

und was da früher war
der Part des himmlischen
Rebellen
dein Engelspart
den hast du längst vergessen

wie kannst du da
ein echter Satan sein
zum abgestürzten Licht
das Gegenbild
aus Höllenschwärze

du bist nicht Fisch noch Fleisch
du Tölpelkobold
Kaspar und Hanswurst

statt Angst zu machen
hast du selber Angst

mir tust du leid
im Grunde bist du nämlich
menschenähnlich
nur ein armer Teufel (68).

Klees vieldeutige poetische Bilder werden einer interessanten Interpretation von Scharpenberg unterworfen, einer Deutung, die überzeugt, oft schmunzeln läßt, zuweilen nachdenklich stimmt. Der kleine Band ist eine Augen- und Ohrenweide.

Houston, Texas

Lisa Kahn

The Iskenius Letters from Germany to New York, 1726-1737.

Edited and translated by F. J. Sypher. Camden, ME: Picton Press, 1994. 119 pages. \$19.95.

This carefully edited and well-produced work contains thirteen letters, three of them extant in full, the others as fragments, which are reproduced in their original German spelling and in smooth English translation. Eight of the documents were written by Görg (George) Thomas Iskenius (d. 1739), two by his brother Peter (d. 1735), both then living in Orfgen, and three by their sisters Elsa, married to a Demuth, and Maria Catharina. They were the offspring of Ludwig Ernst Iskenius (1638-99), the Reformed pastor of Flammersfeld, a town located south of Orfgen and some eighteen miles southeast of Bonn. The letters were addressed to their sister Catharina Elisabetha Clements, born Iskenius, who had lost her husband in 1709, and to her two sons Johannes Peter (1702-80/81) and Moritz Ernst (1700-70). Johannes Peter had moved with a group of emigrants from the Flammersfeld region to New York Province, settled at Philips Manor (now Tarrytown) located on the Hudson, and joined its Reformed Church on 25 April 1726. Two years later his mother and brother followed him and joined the same parish on 15 October 1726. The book's informative introduction (1-10) sketches the writers' background, the emigrants' likely journey, and the documents' significance for an understanding of the background world of the emigrants. Useful annotations (91-98), three maps, well-reproduced photographs as well as two letter pages in facsimile (101-12), and two name indices of places and persons conclude the work.

The letters are significant from various perspectives. They reveal the otherworldly orientation of the Reformed spirituality with its keen sense for the transitoriness of life, its biblical and Christocentric outlook, and its stress on strict morals. Görg Iskenius's texts also show that a potential emigration decision was decisively dependent on the consent of his wife and mother-in-law, and all the letters reflect the tightly knit communal organization of village life with its mutual support system and its form of social control by the means of reputational pressure. Görg Iskenius also fondly refers to his little daughter's special letter he had enclosed and, later, the nine-year-old child's desire to receive an echo to her parents' unanswered letters. In his serious consideration of emigration, the documents show, he tried to balance the burdens of war, such as the quartering of Danish soldiers in his village and much requisitioning, with the uncertainty of a transfer of the value of his property, his age, and the possibility of his and his wife's death on the journey. The well-being of his children appeared to be paramount in his deliberations and finally convinced him to drop considering the move.

The difficult to decipher texts of the German originals are given in their original spelling and orthography. This is most welcome since it allows one to compare the translation with the German sources, although it makes their reading quite difficult. An additional rendition in modern German would have helped immeasurably those not conversant with early eighteenth-century textual forms. The translation, although smooth and generally ingenious, is at times insufficiently accurate and misleading. Three examples may illustrate this: In Letter 1 Görg Iskenius wishes "daß sie als Reben ahn dem wahren wein stock Jesu Christi in Einem gross . . . anwachsen." This should read: "that they as vines at the true vinestem Jesus Christ may grow large," not: "that they like the stem of the grapevine Jesus Christ grow large" (13/15). In Letter 2 "aber sie haben nichtß Eigentlicheß können Erfahren" should read: "but they have been able to find out nothing substantial," not: "but they have been able to discover nothing on their own" (19/21). In Letter 7 "all die weilen sie noch alle tag dar von singdt, sie wolte noch dortt hin sobald Eß wieter gelegen heit gäbe" means: "all the while she [Elsa in the Palatinate, not Catharina in New York] sings of it every day, [that] she would [go] there as soon as there would be an opportunity," not: "she [Catharina] sang out all day that she would tell [about how the trip went] as soon as an opportunity arose" (43/45). Despite such occasional limitations, however, this work is most welcome. It offers rare and difficult to come by documents in usable form. Scholars of history and linguistics are well served by this work which reflects genuine expertise and the high quality characteristic of the publications of Picton Press.

Louisiana's German Heritage: Louis Voss' Introductory History.

Edited by Don Heinrich Tolzmann. Bowie, MD: Heritage, 1994. 122 pages. \$14.50.

Just what are *Germans* doing in the land of Cajuns, tabasco sauce, and jazz? Every school child knows that Louisiana was settled and colonized by France and Spain. But there's more to the story. Although the population of the state of Louisiana is predominantly French (nearly one out of every four Louisianians claims French or French-Canadian ancestry), the German element is also sizeable at nearly 12 percent (1990 U.S. Census). Nevertheless, traditional historians have paid scant attention to the socioeconomic, political, and cultural contributions that German-Americans have made in Louisiana, particularly in the greater New Orleans area, where German settlers arrived as early as 1718. It will come as a surprise to many that up until the anti-German hysteria of the First World War, German-Americans were a respected, admired, and integral minority who contributed much to the rich cultural life associated with the South's largest port city. Until recently, when interest in exploration of ethnic heritage gained popularity, even scholars all but ignored the flourishing German-American community that molded New Orleans into the thriving commercial, industrial, cultural, and educational center it is today. Indeed, in the nineteenth century so many of the city's movers and shakers were German that a new Creole saying evolved: "It takes German people to do that!"

Don Heinrich Tolzmann's introduction to Louis Voss's history of Louisiana's German past ties this important 1927 ethnic study neatly together and brings the reader up to date on the status of German culture and heritage in Louisiana today. Appendices and notes provide further sources of information for a more in-depth study. The Voss history itself is an all-inclusive compendium of the *Who's Who* of Louisiana's German past, a fascinating glimpse into the life of turn-of-the-century New Orleans, and a study of German immigration and contributions to the United States in general. Voss and other essayists of yesteryear spotlight famous German-Americans now considered to be the heroes of history for all Americans: General von Steuben, Mollie Pitcher, Carl Schurz, and Union General Franz Sigel. Finally, the book highlights the pivotal roles played by the port of New Orleans, the state of Louisiana, and the Mississippi River in the German settlement of America's heartland.

Recommended especially for Louisianians who want to explore their German heritage, this book is also ideal for anyone with an interest in Southern or Trans-Mississippian studies and history. Residents of and

visitors to New Orleans will take a whole new look at the Crescent City after reading Voss's excellent little history.

San Antonio, Texas

Paula Weber

The German-Language Press in Indiana: A Bibliography.

Compiled by James P. Ziegler. Max Kade German-American Center, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis, and Indiana German Heritage Society, vol. 6. Indianapolis: Max Kade German-American Center, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis, and Indiana German Heritage Society, 1994. vii + 61 pages. \$12.80.

In his "Foreword" Ziegler makes an important point. The Indiana-German press (and we might add, like the German-American press of other states) is hardly known by today's public. Ziegler notes: "Papers contained religious or political articles, installments of novellas, local, state, national, and international news, advertisements, poems, jokes, and cartoons. There were papers for children, for voters, for workers, for club members, and even for missionaries attempting to convert Indians" (v). In spite of the fact that these newspapers and periodicals contain a remarkable amount of information that is useful for research in many areas, they are often overlooked as sources of information by scholars.

Ziegler first combined the information on the Indiana-German press found in the three major bibliographic listings: Arndt and Olson's *German-American Newspapers and Periodicals, 1732-1955*; Oscar L. Bockstahler's "The German Press in Indiana"; and John W. Miller's *Indiana Newspaper Bibliography*. Ziegler then did additional research (38 items are listed in his bibliography) and finally he has checked the previously reported holdings by visiting or writing the libraries. Checking the holdings of libraries, he has discovered that some that had been reported have disappeared, some have moved to new locations, and he has also discovered new holdings, and new periodicals not previously listed. Thus this volume is the most up-to-date listing of sources of Indiana-German newspapers and periodicals.

Ziegler's bibliographic citations are arranged alphabetically by county of publication, subdivided alphabetically by city, then subdivided alphabetically by title of periodical. When a periodical undergoes a major change, a new entry is made for the new title with reference notes leading from the old to the new title and vice versa. Information contained in the citations include: dates of publication, frequency of publication, the usual number of pages in an issue, the subtitle, notes on former or subsequent titles, title variations, variant places of publication if some issues were published in another place, circulation numbers when available, names of

editors, and the dates they were active. There are also other notes about the newspaper where research has turned up information such as its possible audience, or the sponsoring organization if it is an organ of a group. Finally, the entries inform us what libraries have copies of the newspapers or periodicals and what issues or years they have. Ziegler has also noted whether the available issues are originals or microfilm copies.

Ziegler provides title and personal name indexes to the bibliography and a city index to counties. The volume includes a map which indicates by shading which counties had German-language newspapers and periodicals. It also contains facsimile examples of mastheads and title pages, as well as examples of editors' inaugural statements and farewell statements (with English translations). These last items would seem to be useful for the classroom teacher.

Now that we have an up-to-date bibliography of the Indiana-German press, perhaps a next project might be a subject analysis and index of the contents of each newspaper/periodical. Ziegler's book should be valuable for persons engaged in research in many areas not just topics relating to Indiana, or German-American studies. Of course it will be very useful for genealogists with German-American lines in Indiana. This bibliography is a basic research tool for libraries, and especially for libraries of Indiana. The only criticism I would have of the book is the poor quality of the binding.

University of Cincinnati

Frances C. Ott

