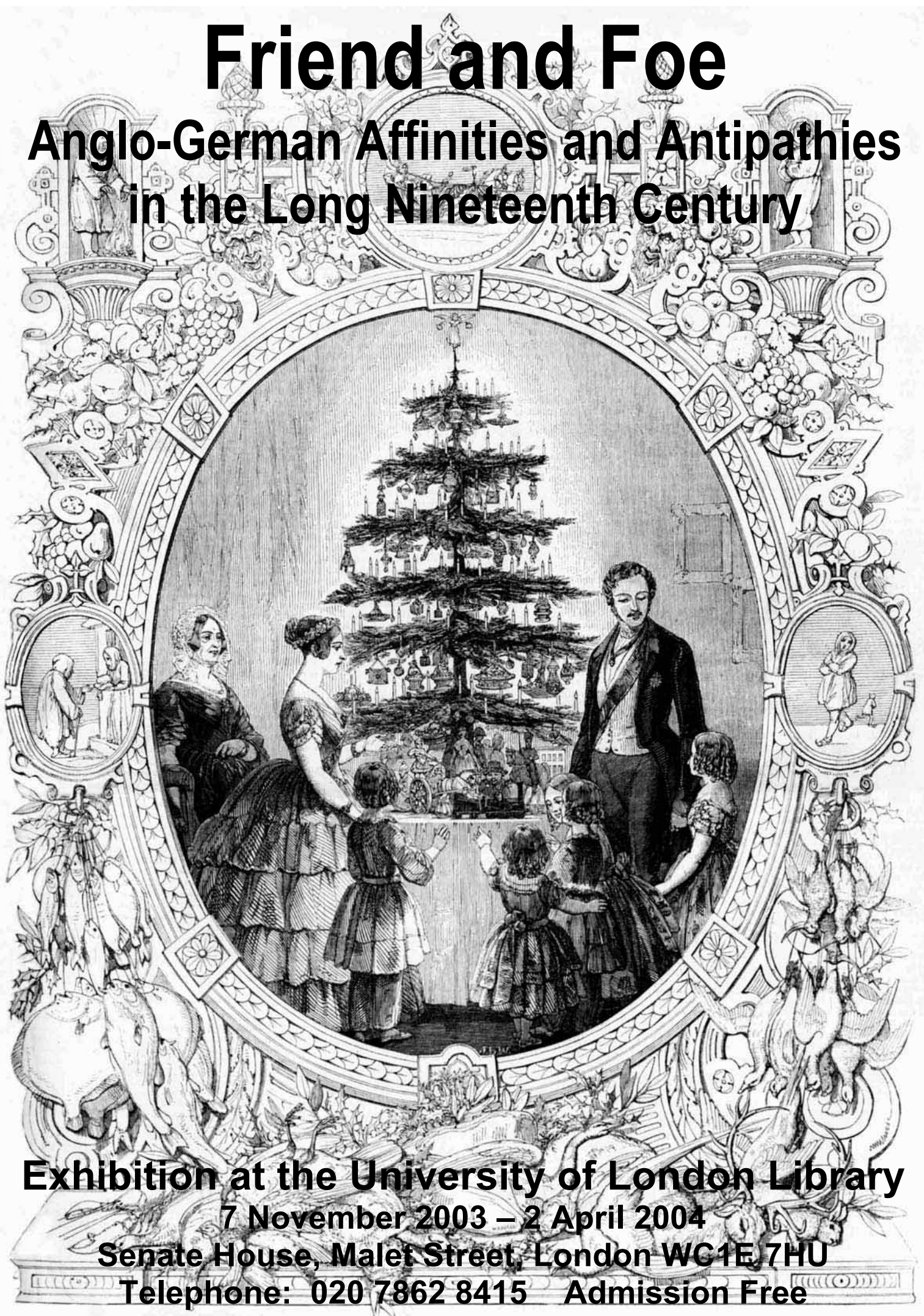


Friend and Foe

Anglo-German Affinities and Antipathies in the Long Nineteenth Century



Exhibition at the University of London Library
7 November 2003 – 2 April 2004
Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU
Telephone: 020 7862 8415 Admission Free

Foreword

“Friend and foe”, the latest in the series of exhibitions in the University of London Library, continues the tradition of highlighting the great research strengths of the Library. This exhibition illustrates the complex and multi-layered relationships between England and Germany in the nineteenth century. In addition, its themes complement the workshop “Anglo-German affinities and antipathies in the 19th century”, held by the Institute of Germanic Studies of the University of London on 7 November 2003. We are also most grateful to our colleagues William Abbey, Librarian of the Institute of Germanic Studies, and Gill Furlong, Head of Special Collections and Archivist at University College London, for their assistance in enabling us to borrow treasures from their collections.

“Friend and foe” was researched by Karen Attar, Rare Books Librarian, and mounted by Roy Moxham, Conservation and Preservation Officer. Technical assistance was provided by Alexandra Bruce and Alison Hunter. Sarah Farthing produced the accompanying promotional materials.

We hope that you find this exhibition thought-provoking and insightful.

Christine Wise
Head of Historic Collections

Introduction

“Friend and foe” examines Anglo-German relations and cross-cultural influences from the beginning of the nineteenth century up to and including the First World War. Much of the material was published in and concerns this period. Some was generated during the nineteenth century and looks backwards; some is more recent. Collectively, the exhibition illustrates the thinking which helped to shape those times.

The long nineteenth century was a period of considerable interaction between England and Germany, both of people (travellers, exiles, royal spouses) and ideas (literature and philosophy). There was a certain antagonism between the English and German peoples: for example, English insular dislike of Prince Albert as a foreigner; German naval development intended to rival the British fleet, with hostility reaching its head in the First World War. More harmoniously, the two countries simultaneously embraced each other’s literature, music and thought. Testimonies of German influence in England remain in features as diverse as memorials to Prince Albert and the presence of kindergartens.

The exhibition divides into the following linking and overlapping themes:

- Literature
- German thought
- Exile
- War
- The Royal Family
- Travel

Literature can reflect philosophy; there may be a fine division between short-term exile and extended travel; the contributions made by the exiles to whom England gave security included literature; the decisions of Queen Victoria's German eldest grandson were among the causes of the First World War.

We hope that you enjoy the selection, and welcome your comments.

Dr Karen Attar
Rare Books Librarian

Collections featured in this exhibition

The University of London Library

The University of London Library was formally opened in 1877 in Burlington Gardens. It moved from its second home, in South Kensington, to its current location in 1937. The Library holds nationally and internationally important collections across the humanities and social sciences. The holdings comprise over 2 million titles and fill the 4th to the 19th floors of the Senate House Tower. The books exhibited here are taken from the Library's research collections and from the following named special collections:

Francis Bacon Society Library: Approximately 1,500 items on deposit from the Francis Bacon Society, mainly works by and about Francis Bacon and his contemporaries.

Durning-Lawrence Library: Approximately 5,750 items bequeathed by Lady Durning-Lawrence in 1929. This was, with some additions, the library of Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence (1837-1914), a protagonist in the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, and is especially strong in works by or relating to Francis Bacon.

Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature: Over 66,000 items covering economic literature very broadly, built upon the first library of Herbert Somerton Foxwell, which the Goldsmiths' Company purchased and presented to the University of London in 1903.

Playne Collection: Over 500 books and 22 boxes of pamphlets and cuttings pertaining to World War I and the psychology of nations, given by Caroline Playne in 1938.

Porteus Library: Approximately 4,000 items covering ecclesiastical affairs and a wide range of other subjects, chiefly published 1750-1809 and from the library of Beilby Porteus (1731-1809), Bishop of London. William Howley (1766-1848) added a later collection, mainly volumes of sermons and charges.

Quick Memorial Library: Approximately 1,000 volumes concerning education, given in 1929 by the Education Guild. The greater part of this collection was previously owned by schoolmaster and author Robert Hebert Quick (1831-91).

Sterling Library: Approximately 7,000 items built upon the 4,200-item strong collection of Sir Louis Sterling (1879-1958), presented to the University of London in 1956. The library comprises primarily early and fine editions of English literature.

Further information about these and other named special collections, archives and manuscripts is available on the Library's website at: <http://www.ucl.ac.uk>.

Institute of Germanic Studies Library

We have borrowed three items from the Library of the Institute of Germanic Studies. The Library is devoted principally to German language and literature from their respective beginnings to the present day. It holds substantial collections of relevant books (65,000 volumes), journals (20,000 volumes), microfiches, theses and archives. Two of the three items shown here are from the collection of Robert Priebsch, Professor of German at the University of London, 1902-31. His books form part of the Priebsch-Closs Collection, which is particularly strong in material from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Institute of Germanic Studies acquired his collection in 1949. Further information about it and other collections at the Institute is available from <http://www.sas.ac.uk/igs>.

University College London

We have also borrowed three items from University College London, whose 1914-18 Collection within Special Collections comprises over 300 books and approximately 1500 pamphlets as well as postcards, posters, broadsheets and maps. It is a collection of contemporary publications relating to the First World War. The Collection was bequeathed in 1925 by Leonard A. Magnus, a student at UCL 1896-1904. Further information about special collections at UCL is available from <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/library/special-coll>.

The Exhibition

Literature

The nineteenth century saw a healthy interaction between English and German literature. English literature was translated into German and essays written about it and vice versa. The translators and critics were often themselves eminent authors. The interest was partly in contemporary or near-contemporary literature, partly in much older material. These cases illustrate the mutual interest.

Case 1

The Nibelungenlied

Trans. by Jonathan Birch

3rd edn

Munich: Ackermann, 1887

XWK N53 887

The writer and translator Jonathan Birch (1783-1847) had already translated both parts of Goethe's *Faust* before tackling the *Nibelungenlied*. Birch's rendering of this Middle High German epic poem, completed in 1846, is the first of several nineteenth-century English translations, some of which would have been rendered to satisfy an interest inspired by Richard Wagner's operatic adaptation, *Der Ring des Nibelungen*. Criticism of the *Nibelungenlied* remained predominantly German throughout the century, although Thomas Carlyle's activity included a 45-page essay on the poem published in the *Westminster Review* in 1831.

Selected Prose Works of G.E. Lessing

Gotthold Ephraim Lessing

London: Bell, 1879

XWN L54E 879

Edward Bell translated and edited the *Nibelungenlied* and some works of Goethe in addition to editing this work. He claims of Lessing in his introduction: "there are few of equal importance who are known in this country in so partial and fragmentary a manner ... while Goethe and Schiller have become duly appreciated in this country, their great precursor has, amongst general readers, been little more than a name to those who were even so far acquainted with him". In the English-speaking world, Lessing is known for having been an early critic to take Shakespeare seriously, in his *Literaturbriefe* (1759) and *Die Hamburgische Dramaturgie* (1768).

Poems and Ballads

Heinrich Heine; trans. by Theodore Martin

3rd edn

Edinburgh: Blackwood, 1894

Bg [Heine]

Both George Eliot and Matthew Arnold wrote essays on Heine. Arnold saw him as Goethe's successor, but wanting moral balance and nobleness of soul and character. Sir Theodore Martin in the translation shown here refers to Heine's genius but thinking that "his name would rank higher in the world of letters if many of his pieces, which are either steeped in grossness or deformed by a revolting cynicism, had never seen the light" (p. vi).

The Piccolomini, or, The First Part of Wallenstein

Friedrich Schiller; trans. by Samuel Taylor Coleridge

London: Longman and Rees, 1800

[S.L.] I [Coleridge – 1800]

Coleridge's translation of Schiller's tragedy *Wallenstein* was initially unpopular. Coleridge described it as falling "dead-born from the Press", and it lost the publisher £250. After John Gibson Lockhart had described Coleridge's work as "by far the best translation of a foreign tragic drama which our English literature possesses" and Sir Walter Scott had cited it, greater interest arose and it gained status as a model translation, perfectly balancing the free and the literal. Coleridge's own explanation of the translation was: "I endeavoured to render my author literally wherever I was not prevented by absolute differences of idiom; but I am conscious, that in two or three short passages I have been guilty of dilating the original; and, from anxiety to give the full meaning, have weakened the force. In the metre I have availed myself of no other liberties than those which Schiller had permitted to himself, except the occasional breaking-up of the line by the substitution of a trochee for an iambic; of which liberty, so frequent in our tragedies, I find no instance in these dramas" (p. i-ii).

German Romance, vol. 2

Thomas Carlyle

Edinburgh: Tait, 1827

XWQ77 Ger

Thomas Carlyle was responsible for much knowledge of German literature in England, as a translator and as a writer of articles and biographies. He himself decided to be the



interpreter of Germany to England, and Matthew Arnold called him “the living writer who has done most to make England acquainted with German authors”. This four-volume translation of selections from romances formed part of Carlyle’s aim, although he simultaneously acknowledged that novels did not constitute the strength of German literature.

The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., vol. 6

Sir Walter Scott

Edinburgh: R. Cadell, [1833-1834]

[D.-L.L.] XIX Bc [Scott]

Sir Walter Scott and some friends formed a class to study German in about 1792; Scott disdained the grammar, but used his knowledge of Anglo-Saxon and Scottish dialects to gain a reading knowledge of German. This volume of Scott’s poetry includes six ballads translated or imitated from the German, of which two are from Gottfried August Bürger (1747-94) and one from Goethe.

Struwwelpeter, or, Merry Stories and Funny Pictures

Heinrich Hoffmann

London: Blackie, n.d.

K10 [Hoffmann]

Children’s books as well as those for older readers travelled between England and Germany. This nursery classic of cautionary tales aimed amusingly to teach pre-school children the dire consequences of disobedience and misconduct. The German original was first published in 1845; the first English translation followed in 1848. The title (“Shock-headed Peter”) comes from the first tale, of a boy who is jeered for refusing to comb his hair, which is consequently untidier than a haystack. The picture shown here is of Suppenkaspar (“Soup Caspar”), an initially plump boy who refuses to eat his soup, becomes progressively thinner, and on the fifth day of his obstinacy dies.

Case 2

Lieder und Balladen des Schotten Robert Burns

Robert Burns, trans. by Heinrich Heintze

Braunschweig: Westermann, 1840

IGS, WE BURN 4.4t 1840 Hei

Germany knew Robert Burns best through the translations of the poet and political exile Ferdinand Freiligrath (1810-76). The editor of this translation calls Burns a star whose brief and gleaming appearance had a beneficial and invigorating influence on all English [sic] poetry. Saying that Germans, too,

consider Burns one of the foremost poets of the eighteenth century, he desires here to make his better acquaintance.

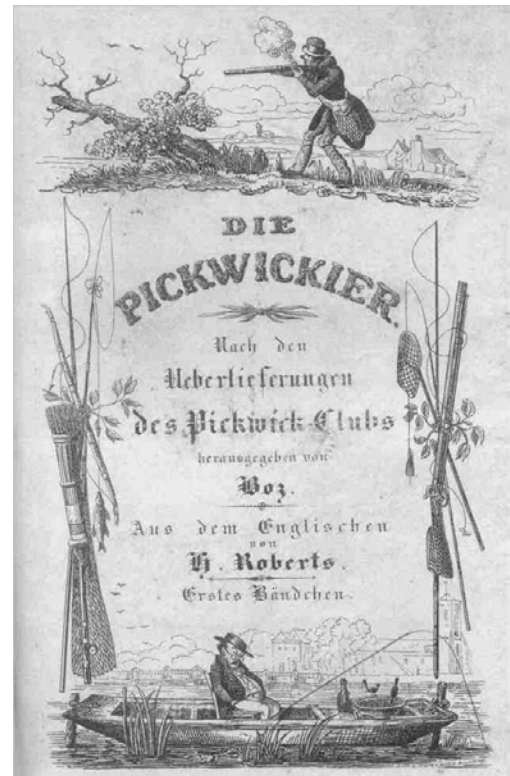
Die Pickwickier

Charles Dickens

Leipzig: Weber, 1837

IGS, WB 108 DIC 4t Rob 1

The works of Charles Dickens had an immediate impact upon Germany. *The Pickwick Papers* was first published in Germany in 1837, the same of year in which it first appeared in English in book form. It was an instant success. A reviewer in *Europa* in 1838 described it as: "Pickwick, der Liebling aller Welt, den man unaufhörlich im Salon, im Comptoir, im Postwagen, auf dem Dampfschiff anführt" ("Pickwick, everybody's favourite, which is cited non-stop in drawing rooms, in offices, in post-chaises, on steamships"), and a whole series of explicit



German imitations soon appeared in German bookshops. This translator recommends reading such novels to become more aware of English social life and dispel inaccurate concepts of England acquired by reading political papers. Linguistically, he notes such limitations of translation as the problems of translating the comedy of a common Englishman's bad English, and especially Cockney. In 1870 the German writer Gustav Freytag ascribed its popularity to a unique capacity to touch the feelings of common people.

Shakespeares dramatische Werke

William Shakespeare; trans. by August Wilhelm von Schlegel and Ludwig Tieck

Berlin: G. Reimer, 1854

YHCK 853

German interest in Shakespeare began in the eighteenth century. August Wilhelm von Schlegel (1767-1845) and Ludwig Tieck (1773-1853) were foremost figures in sustaining the interest during the romantic movement. Their nine-volume Shakespeare, first published 1825-33 and including translations by Dorothea Tieck and Wolf Heinrich Baudissin, was the first German verse translation of genius. It secured Shakespeare's position on the German stage.

Der Kaufmann von Venedig

William Shakespeare; trans. by F.A. Kraus
Stuttgart: Hoffmann, 1868
YHCK 868

F.A. Kraus, who translated several Shakespearean plays, justifies his efforts in the introduction to his translation here of *The Merchant of Venice*: “Shakespeare will have to be translated many more times until he has moved fully into our possession, i.e. until his works seem to have been composed in our language.”

Studien und Copien nach Shakespeare

Franz Dingelstedt
Pesth: Hartleben, 1858
YHCK 858

Franz Dingelstedt (1814-1881) was a German theatre manager and artistic director, whose productions included a Shakespeare cycle in 1875. Dingelstedt believed that it was essential to unite form and content. He considered this task unachieved in even the best of the nine different extant German editions of Shakespeare's complete works, Schröder reproducing only Shakespeare's content, Schlegel and Tieck only his form. Dingelstedt described the free verse versions of *The Tempest* and *Macbeth* shown here as adaptations rather than translations. Whereas the translator works with a view to the reader, Dingelstedt adapted with the theatre audience in mind.

Lord Byrons Gedichte

George Gordon Byron; trans. by Franz Kottenkamp
Stuttgart: Scheible, Rieger and Sattler, 1845
IGS, WB 108 BYR 4t

Lord Byron's contemporary fame was even greater on the Continent than in England. In Germany he was for a long time the most famous English poet after Shakespeare. Byron and Goethe respected each other, and Goethe provided Byron with a memorial in the character of Euphorion in the second part of his *Faust*. Franz Kottenkamp (1806-58) was an historian and a philologist, whose other translations include *Paradise Lost*, *Gulliver's Travels*, and Edward Bulwer Lytton's *Ernest Maltravers*.

Das Shakespeare-Geheimnis

Edwin Bormann
Leipzig: E. Bormann, 1894

[DLL] XVII Bc [Shakespeare – Appendix – Shakespeare-Bacon controversy – Bormann]

As Germany had promoted Shakespeare's dramas and produced some of the first Shakespeare criticism, it is hardly surprising that German critics threw themselves into the question of suggested Baconian authorship for Shakespeare's plays which raged widely between approximately 1860 and 1930. This particular book is one of several by Edwin Bormann (1851-1912) arguing for Baconian authorship. It appeared in English translation in 1895, and portions of it have been made available on the Internet.

Shakspeares Mädchen und Frauen

Heinrich Heine

Paris: Delloye, 1839

XVII Bc [Shakespeare – Appendix – Criticism – Heine]

This work about female characters in Shakespeare is an example of German critical attention in the first half of the nineteenth century by a significant German poet. Heine in his preface terms Shakespeare's plays "das weltliche Evangelium" – "the secular Gospel" - and felt when visiting London that everywhere reminded him of Shakespeare.

Literature and Thought

Thomas Carlyle, whose translations and essays made Johann Wolfgang von Goethe well known to the English in the nineteenth century, in *Sartor Resartus* termed Goethe "the Wisest of our Time". Poet, dramatist, novelist and essayist, Goethe was a thinker as well as an author, who has earned an entry in dictionaries of philosophy as well as literature. He was deeply interested in philosophical ideas: Spinoza's pantheism, Leibniz's pan-psychism, and especially Kant's ethics. Himself influenced by post-Kantian idealism, he exerted an influence over philosophers. *Faust*, his best-known work, shows a philosophical bent. Whereas earlier versions of the story of the scholar who sold his soul to the devil in exchange for a rich life, were strictly moral, Goethe's reworking of the legend was criticised in England in the 1820s for its immorality. It symbolically embraces human life and presents striving with unceasing activity as the basic human virtue.

Case 3

Memoirs of Goethe

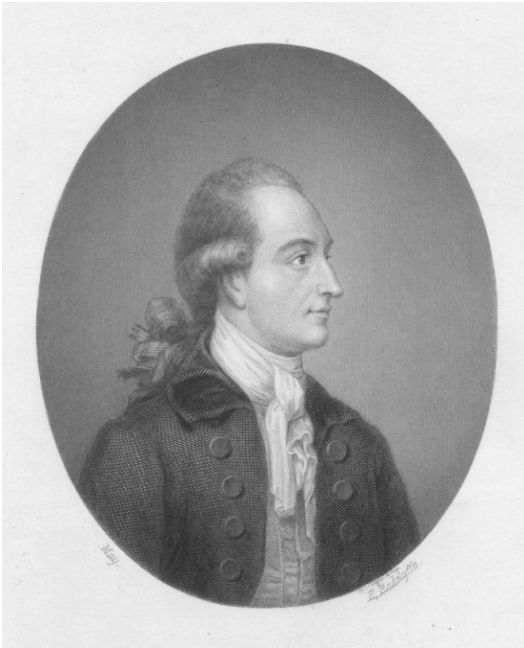
Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

London: H. Colburn, 1824

XWP GD 824

Goethe's autobiography, *Aus meinem Leben, Dichtung und Wahrheit* was first published in German in four parts between 1811 and 1833. This

translation of the first two parts describes the work as “highly interesting, inasmuch as it shews how he has been influenced by the authors and the literature of his country, as well as by the events and opinions of his time; and, on the other hand, how his own powerful talents have reacted on the literature of Germany, and on its writers, of whom he may now be regarded as the Prince and Patriarch” (p. iii).



The Life and Works of Goethe

G.H. Lewes

London: Nutt, 1855

* XWP ab Lew

G.H. Lewes's biography of Goethe is significant as the first biography of Goethe to have been written in any language. It met with immediate acclaim in Germany, where Julius Frese's translation appeared in 1857 and in 1875 reached its tenth edition. Lewes researched it in Weimar in 1854, with the help of George Eliot. 150 years later, it remains one of the best introductions to Goethe for English readers. The former

owner of this copy was George Grote, whose books form one of the two founding collections of the University of London Library.

Faust: a Tragedy

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe; trans. by Bayard Taylor

London: Warne, 1886

XWP JA 886

The preface of this edition describes Bayard Taylor (1825-78) as being “a Poet of some repute, who was a master of English and German, and who had long studied Goethe's masterpiece”. Over 20 translations already existed of part I of *Faust*, and 5 of Part II. Taylor wanted to translate Faust in the original metres. His translation remains among the better known ones.

Dramatic works of Goethe

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe; trans. by Anna Swanwick and Sir Walter Scott

London: Bohn, 1850

[D.-L.L.] Bg [Goethe]

Like Bayard Taylor, Anna Swanwick attempted a metrical translation of *Faust*. She begins her preface: “Notwithstanding the numerous versions of Faust which are already before the public, and the ability with which fragments of

this great poem have been rendered into English verse, it is, I believe, admitted, that no translator has yet succeeded in embodying its entire spirit in a metrical form” (p. v). Anna Swanwick (1813-99) had studied German in Berlin. Her translations were reprinted frequently and were widely regarded as authoritative.

Faust: a Dramatic Poem

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe; trans. by Theodore Martin

4th edn

Edinburgh and London: Blackwood, 1872

Bg [Goethe – Faust – Thl. 1 – English]

Sir Theodore Martin (1816-1909) studied German as a young man and translated many works from German, Latin, Danish and Italian. His translation of *Faust* first appeared in 1865.

Goethe's Faust

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe; trans. by John Anster

London: Routledge, 1886

B.S. 430

John Anster (1793-1867) first translated some passages from *Faust* in *Blackwood's Magazine* in 1820, the first rendering of any part of Faust into English. His complete translation of Part I first appeared, in a book with other translations from Goethe, in 1835, and received instant acclaim in the *Edinburgh Review*. Later verdicts of his version are “a brilliant paraphrase” (Craigmyle’s edition, shown here) and “throughout the translation of a poet by a poet” (*Dictionary of National Biography*). Anster’s translation of Part II first appeared in 1864.

Goethe's Faust, with Some of the Minor Poems

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe; ed. by Elizabeth Craigmyle

London: Walter Scott, [1889]

Bg [Goethe – Faust – Thl. 1 – English]

This is another edition of Bayard Taylor’s translation of *Faust*, which Elizabeth Craigmyle admired: “Metrically, there is no version to compare with that of Bayard Taylor’s. It represents the German with admirable truth. He is the only one of the translators who has seriously attempted to reproduce the feminine and dactylic rhymes of the original.” (p. xxxi). The text is open at the famous prologue in heaven, where God and Mephistopholes both claim possession of Faust, and Mephistopholes speaks of Faust’s insatiable striving.

Case 4

Kritik der reinen Vernunft

Immanuel Kant

7. Aufl.

Leipzig: J.F. Hartknoch, 1828

86.f.3

This is the most famous work by Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), one of the most important modern European philosophers. Kant views knowledge as the outcome of two factors, the senses and the understanding. In nineteenth-century England, Coleridge absorbed Kant's work and owed much to Kant for his own critical formulations. Thomas Carlyle's knowledge and understanding of Kant were slight (which frustrated him when he had to struggle with Kant's influence on Schiller), but he took ideas and aphorisms from him.

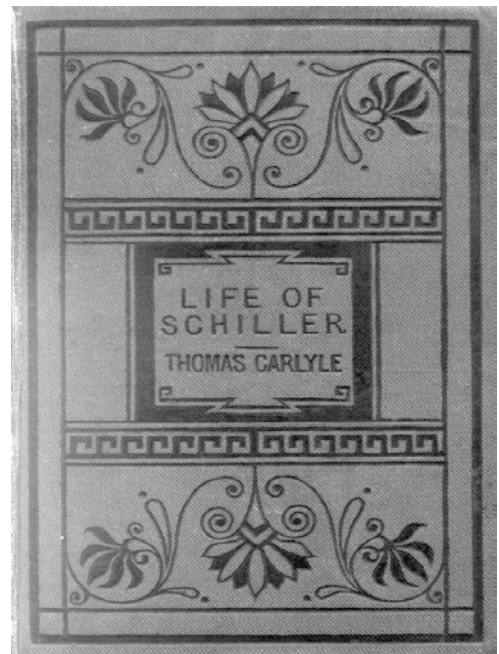
The Life of Friedrich Schiller

Thomas Carlyle

London: Chapman and Hall, 1873

[S.L.] I [Carlyle – 1873]

This biography, originally published in 1825, is a landmark as the first English biography of any great German writer. Carlyle, who described the work as "this somewhat insignificant Book" and "very imperfect", has inscribed this copy to Lady Henrietta Stanley (1807-95; a prominent promoter of female education), terming himself "one of her oldest friends".



Richard Wagner

Houston Stewart Chamberlain

London: Dent, 1897

ML fol. 780.92 [Wagner. Chamberlain]

Richard Wagner (1813-83) was influenced by the philosophy of Schopenhauer. He himself exerted an influence on music, literature and the visual arts far beyond Germany. Although most English literary reception of Wagner dates from the twentieth century, Swinburne wrote about him in *A Century of Roundels* (1883). Houston Stewart Chamberlain (1855-1927), Wagner's son-in-law, was an Englishman who became naturalised as a German in 1916. Chamberlain's most notorious admirer was Hitler, who learned to expound Wagner, and also derived views of race theory at least partly from him.

The Perfect Wagnerite

Bernard Shaw

London: Grant Richards, 1898

ML Locked Cupboard [Wagner. Shaw]

Bernard Shaw was Wagner's first champion in England. His preface focuses on Wagner's ideas: "I offer it [this book] to those enthusiastic admirers of Wagner who are unable to follow his ideas ... Unfortunately, the ideas of the revolutionary Wagner of 1848 are taught neither by the education nor the experience of English and American gentleman-amateurs, who are almost always political mugwumps, and hardly ever associate with revolutionists." (p. v). He describes previous translations of Wagner as "ludicrous mixtures of pure nonsense with the absurdest distortions of his ideas into the ideas of the translators", and praises Ashton Ellis's translation of Wagner as a masterpiece of interpretation, not because of the translator's linguistic knowledge, but for his understanding of Wagner's ideas.

The Life of Jesus, Critically Examined

David Friedrich Strauss, trans. by George Eliot

6th edn

London: G. Allen, 1913

PNBC Str

The German original of Strauss's *Life of Jesus* was first published in 1835-6. It marked an epoch in the history of theology. Strauss put forward the view that the Gospel accounts of Christ's life were based on myth generated by man rather than historical fact and truths revealed by God. His views caused a furore in England as much as in Germany. George Eliot's translation of the fourth German edition, first published in 1846, was the first English translation of the work and also her first published work.

Life in Exile

Upheavals in Germany in 1848 caused a large number of German political exiles to flee to England, which remained immune from the revolutions experienced on the Continent and did not expel refugees. Some later returned home; others, of whom the most famous were Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, stayed. Although they scattered throughout the country, many were based in London. The refugees belonged to all levels of society and contributed to many walks of English life. The cases here emphasise politics and culture (including education). Other examples of German contributions to English society abound. For example, Julius Althaus founded a hospital for nervous diseases in Maida Vale and wrote over fifty books on

medical subjects; Rudolf Lehmann (the great-uncle of John, Rosamond and Beatrix) painted society and literary portraits; the architect Gottfried Semper designed Wellington's hearse. George Grote, a founder of the University of London who was its Vice-Chancellor 1862-71, was the grandson of a German immigrant.

Case 5

Das Kapital

Karl Marx

2. verb. Aufl.

Hamburg: Meissner, 1872

Inscription copy to Peter Imandt

[G.L.] A.872 Strong Room

This mammoth analysis of capitalism argues that the laws of capitalism would bring about its destruction and advocates equality through class war and the abolition of private property. It transformed the study of political economy. Karl Marx researched it in the British Museum as a German political exile, writing in German but using English reports and writing of English social conditions. This copy was presented by Marx to his fellow political émigré Peter Imandt (1823-1897), a founding father of the Sozialdemokratische Partei [Social Democratic Party] and a German teacher in Dundee. One of few former friends to whom Marx gave a copy of *Das Kapital*, Imandt complained that it was difficult to get to grips with the work.

Capital

Karl Marx

London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1887

[G.L.] A.887

Parts of Marx's *Kapital* were made available in English before a translation of the entire book appeared. For example, Ernest Belford Bax translated several long extracts in his account of Marx's work in *Modern Thought* in 1881, and H.M. Hyndman quoted wholesale from *Das Kapital* in his popularising *Text-book of Democracy: England for All* (1881), thereby bringing Marx's ideas to a wide public. This text, published four years after Marx's death, is the first English translation of *Das Kapital*. Engels begins his preface with the paragraph: "The publication of an English version of 'Das Kapital' needs no apology. On the contrary, an explanation might be expected why this English version has been delayed until now, seeing that for some years past the theories advocated in this book have been constantly referred to, attacked and defended, interpreted and misinterpreted, in the

periodical press and the current literature of both England and America” (p. ix). Critical response to the book was mixed.

Die Lage der arbeitenden Klasse in England

Friedrich Engels

Leipzig: Wigand, 1845

[G.L.] A.845

Friedrich Engels first came to England in 1842 to represent his father's business interests. This is his first book on England. It was inspired by poverty in Manchester, with which Engels became acquainted by pacing the streets of its slum areas in the evenings of 1842, and by Thomas Carlyle's *Past and Present* (1843), diagnosing the ills of industrial England. The book, a classic in its field, was the first public assessment of nineteenth-century capitalist conditions in England by a German communist. Himself wealthy, Engels gave the royalties from the publication to Karl Marx. An English translation, *The Condition of the Working Class in England*, appeared in 1887.

Utopias, or, Schemes of Social Improvement

Moritz Kaufmann

London: Kegan Paul, 1879

[G.L.] CA.879

Mauritz Kaufmann (1839-1920) was a German clergyman and academic living in England. This is the second of 16 books or pamphlets he wrote, several of which concern socialism. Not only is Marx mentioned in the subtitle, 'from Sir Thomas More to Karl Marx', but Kaufmann devotes two of the 14 chapters to him, beginning: "Karl Marx is a star of the first magnitude among the constellations of modern Socialism" (p. 224).

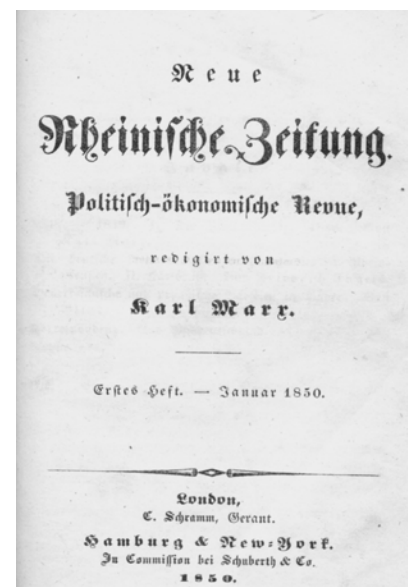
Neue rheinische Zeitung, I

Ed. by Karl Marx

London: Schramm, 1850

[G.L.] A.850

The *Neue rheinische Zeitung* was a continuation of the daily political radical paper of the same name which Marx had founded, with Engels and some other friends, in Cologne in 1848, and of which he had been chief editor. The London paper could scarcely be called a success, only six monthly numbers being issued. Its contributions included one of Marx's first reviews on English topics, a



severe criticism of Thomas Carlyle's *Latter Day Pamphlets* (1850) and Marx's articles published in 1895 as *Die Klassenkämpfe in Frankreich*.

Eines Arbeiters Widerlegung der national-ökonomischen Lehren John Stuart Mill's

J. Georg Eccarius

Berlin: Eichhoff, 1869

[G.L.] 1869

Johann Georg Eccarius (d. 1889) was a poor German tailor in London, whose wider significance in England was as a founding member and a mainstay of the International Working Men's Association, otherwise known as the First International. He arrived in England in 1846, and was one of the most prominent workers to come under Marx's influence in the 1850s. The book shown here ("A Worker's Refutation of John Stuart Mill's Doctrine of Political Economy"), is a reworking of essays previously published in the International's journal, *The Commonwealth*, of which he was the first editor, providing the worker's viewpoint of Mills's *Principles of Political Economy*. It argues that Mills failed to see things from the worker's position.

Case 6

Englishwoman's Journal, 2

Jan 1859

Periodicals reserve

Johanna Kinkel (1810-58) stands out among the women of the emigration. She came to London in 1850 as the result of the political exile of her husband, Gottfried. Here she taught music and singing, composed music (her "Soldier's Farewell" became a favourite Victorian song), and wrote articles about musical life in London. She also wrote the only novel of the exile, *Hans Ibeles in London* (1860), concerning the history of a German refugee family in England. Together with her letters, this thinly disguised autobiographical novel provides one of the fullest records by exiles of life in England in the 1850s. The article here details Johanna's life and provides extracts, in English translation, from letters she wrote to the German authoress Fanny Lewald, e.g.: "I am delighted with England, the style of living, and the manners of those people with whom I have as yet come in contact"; "We are also treated by them with a kindness and friendliness which we had never before dreamed of. It is sometimes, indeed, quite ludicrous to observe how our German ideas are turned topsy-turvy"; "English society is exactly as you described it to me. There are some splendid women here, who are truly an ornament to their sex. English life is pleasant to me, etc."

Memoiren einer Idealistin

Malwida von Meysenbug

9. Aufl.

Berlin: Schuster & Loeffler, 1905

XWR M596G

Malwida von Meysenbug (1816-1903) came to London in 1852. She remained in England until 1862, working as a governess. Her memoirs, which first appeared in 1877, provide many details of social life in England and the exiles' response to it. A freethinker herself, Malwida von Meysenbug found it particularly difficult to come to terms with the strict English observance of the Sabbath.



Gavotte in C major

Francesco Geminiani; arr. by Charles Hallé

London: Forsyth, n.d.

ML M 786.4 P.C.

The pianist and conductor Sir Charles Hallé (1819-95) was a non-political refugee who was living in Paris in 1848, lost his pupils there because of the revolution, and went to England as the only peaceful country in Europe. He settled in Manchester because of its influential, music-loving German colony. There Hallé conducted the first performance in England of Berlioz's *Faust* (5 Feb. 1880) and an orchestra at the Festival of 1857 which as "Hallé's orchestra" remains Manchester's most famous orchestra today. Hallé furthermore conducted throughout the country. He gave many pianoforte recitals in London and also taught the pianoforte, his pupils including Queen Alexandra. In 1880 the University of Edinburgh awarded Hallé an honorary doctorate, and in 1888 he was knighted for his services to music, particularly in Manchester.

A Practical Guide to the English Kindergarten

Johannes and Bertha Ronge

3rd edn

London: Myers, 1865

[Q.M.L.] K10 [Ronge]

Johannes Ronge (1813-87) came to England in 1849 and stayed for eleven years. He and his wife Bertha founded the first kindergarten in England in

September 1851, based on Froebel's system of the harmonious development of children's abilities through play. By September 1858, the Ronges had trained about 50 teachers, mothers and nurses, and knew of about 30 schools in various towns of England. Ronge's impact continued well after his return to Germany: the Froebel Society was founded in 1874, and the system continues to flourish today.

This book was first published in 1855. A sense of mission is evident: "The teacher is ... a spiritual mother, who has to take the pure and innocent being, fresh from the hand of God, and to train it that it may return, through a world of conflict, to His paternal arms ... The teacher's character must be strengthened by a continual culture of her intellectual and moral powers, that, by kindness, gentleness and patience, she may be worthy of the high position to which she has devoted her life" (p. xii).

A Compendious German Grammar

Adolphus Bernays

2nd edn

London: Treuttel, Wurtz and Richter, 1833

Ag [Bernays A]

Adolphus Bernays (1794-1864) settled in England in 1816. The reason for his immigration is unknown. He was the professor of German at King's College London from its opening in 1831 until 1863. He was the second professor of German in England, following the 1821 political exile Ludwig von Mühlentfels, who received a Chair at University College London in 1828. As von Mühlentfels returned to Germany in 1831, Bernays was the first professor to set the study of German on a firm foundation in Great Britain. King's College recognised his achievements by electing him an honorary Fellow upon his retirement. This is one of several teaching aids for German which he wrote; the others include literary anthologies of prose and verse for English speakers.

The Theory and Practice of Teaching Modern Languages in Schools

Carl Heinrich Schaible

London: Trübner, 1863

[QML] B.P. 24

Carl Heinrich Schaible (1824-99) arrived in London in 1853 and worked there as a teacher and journalist, although he was in fact a trained medical practitioner. This work urges the importance of learning foreign languages, discusses teaching methods and stresses the importance of the teacher being well qualified. It is one of twenty books by him, some in English, some

in German, on subjects ranging widely from his autobiography to medicine and from history (including a history of German settlement in England from the first Germanic settlements to the end of the eighteenth century) to the question of Shakespearean authorship.

War

Germany declared war on France on 3 August 1914. On the next day, German troops entered neutral Belgium in accordance with the Schlieffen Plan, with the intention of reaching France and defeating it speedily before turning their attention to Russia. Widespread German opinion had been that Britain would remain neutral in the event of a continental European conflict; the German Foreign Minister 1913-16, Gottlieb von Jagow, was almost alone in expressing concerns that this might not be the case. On 4 August 1914, Great Britain, which had promised to defend Belgium, declared war on Germany.

Case 7

Despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin Respecting the Rupture of Diplomatic Relations with the German Government

London: H.M.S.O., 1914

[Playne Collection] Ck [European War – England]

This despatch from Sir William Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador in Berlin 1908-1914, to the British Prime Minister, Sir Edward Grey, describes Goschen's contact with the German Foreign Minister, Gottlieb von Jagow. In it Goschen describes the regret expressed by both von Jagow and Theobald von Bethamnn Hollweg, the German Chancellor, at the outbreak of war. Goschen quotes Kaiser Wilhelm's message via an aide-de-camp through him to King George V, intimating German indignation at Britain's action "in joining with other nations against her old allies of Waterloo" and immediately divesting himself of the titles of British Field-Marshal and British Admiral. While Goschen criticises the Kaiser's message for its acerbity and the manner of its delivery, he also states: "On the other hand, I should like to state that I received all through this trying time nothing but courtesy at the hands of Herrn von Jagow and the officials of the Imperial Foreign Office".

Germany's Latest Crime: the Enslavement of Belgians

[1917]

UCL Library Collections, Special Collections, 1914-1918 Collection

Because the war for Britain began as a result of Germany's breach of Belgium's neutrality, much propaganda concerned German treatment of the

Belgians. Text on the back of this poster concerns the deportation of Belgians to enforced slave labour in Germany. It describes the brutal treatment and poor conditions of Belgians there, as well as Belgian resistance to working in Germany and thereby abetting the German war effort against their own country. The paragraph which contextualises the picture reads: "And as, in spite of the most odious pressure, the Germans cannot obtain signatures [of Belgians to work 'voluntarily' in Germany] ... they seize our workmen by force, your brothers and ours; they arrest them by thousands every day, they tear them away from their wives and children; surrounded by bayonets, they drag them to cattle trucks, and in them they take them away to the front and to Germany".

An English Girl's Adventures in Hostile Germany

Mary Littlefair

London: Long, 1915

[Playne Collection] Ck [European War – Littlefair]

This account by an ordinary English girl who happened to be in Germany in 1914 provides an insight into largely benevolent German attitudes to the English concerning and during the First World War. For example, when war is rumoured: "‘You look anxious, Misschen,’ said Frau von Fichtenwald to me one lunch-time when first the horrible rumours were beginning to assume something of reality; ‘but you need not fear for England, for she will not fight. She will sit and look on till the war is over, and then she will walk in and seize the plums as usual!’" (p. 10). Concerning the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which Littlefair describes as "a scurrilous rag, and as venomous as it was untruthful" (p. 88): "From its pages we learnt that England had originated the war and had been preparing for years. ...England was quite hysterical with her absurd spy-scare, and actually cast honest, harmless Germans into East End prisons, where they were lodged in the same foul cells as common criminals ... Think only of the horror of a German girl, too, when, on looking through a number of *Punch* during her sojourn in England, insulting pictures of their dear Kaiser forced themselves before her shocked young eyes, depicted not only as Emperor, but caricatured in the shape of an obscene bird!" (pp. 88-9). The kindness of peasants and working-class Germans towards the English stranded in Nauheim also emerges, and the view of a German woman on a train: "‘Of course, we don’t hold the English people responsible for the war,’ she said, ‘but we think that England has behaved very shabbily. It is very grieving, though, that the two countries should be at war’ (p. 124).

The International Review, I

Zurich: Füssli, 1915

[Playne Collection] I23 [International Review]

The *International Review*, which began in 1915 and ceased in 1918, appeared in English and German. Its aim was “to be a debating place for the elect of all nations. We combat lies and the stirring up of the peoples. We are convinced that every nation has not only its ‘atrocities’ but also noble deeds even towards the foe’. It urged understanding of the enemy with a view to permanent peace.

The Men Who Dared

Stanley B. James

London: Daniel, [1917]

[Playne Collection] I23 [James]

Conscription was introduced in Britain with the Military Service Act of 1916. Conscientious objectors were generally considered unpatriotic and could be punished and imprisoned. This book concerns their courage: “Who is the great adventurer – he who goes against the enemy with swords and guns, or he who goes with naked hands?” (p. 5).

Case 8

Aesop’s Fables Up To Date

[London]: Raphael Tuck and Sons, [between 1914 and 1918]

UCL Library Collections, Special Collections, 1914-1918 Collection

The five surviving postcards of a set of six illustrated by F. Sancha and printed by Raphael Tuck & Sons, prolific printers of cards and publishers to the King and Queen. The legends and interpretations are printed on the back of each card, as follows:

1. The hen that laid the golden eggs

A greedy farmer, hoping for quicker profit, killed a hen that had laid golden eggs and cut it open, to find that he had merely lost his source of income.

German overseas commerce, which had made Germany so wealthy, has been utterly destroyed by the mad greed that impelled her to force war on Europe.

2. The wolf and the stork

A wolf begged a stork to take out a bone that was stuck in his throat; the stork pulled it out with his beak and asked for his reward. “Reward enough”, said the wolf, “that I did not bite off your head!”

It seems that Turkey, and the other friends of Germany, have to be content with very little gratitude for the help they have given.

3. **The tortoise and the eagle**

A tortoise begged an eagle to teach him to fly, but when the eagle lifted him up into the air and let him go, he fell to the ground and was killed.

Bulgaria, having let herself be dragged into the war by Germany, will have to pay the penalty for her own rash ambition.



4. **The dog and the shadow**

A dog, carrying a piece of meat in his mouth, saw the reflection of it in the water; and snatch at the shadow lost the meat itself.

Germany has lost the property she had so laboriously acquired, in the vain endeavour to obtain the mastery of the world.

5. **The hare and the tortoise**

A hare and a tortoise ran a race; the hare at first despised her contemptible little opponent, but it was the plodding tortoise that won the race.

Germany, after years of deliberate preparation for war, had the advantage over the Allies as first, but now that they are steadily surpassing her in the supply of munitions, it is they who are in sight of victory.



Rhymes for Fighting Times

Elphinstone Thorpe

London: Everett, [1915]

UCL Library Collections, Special Collections, 1914-1918 Collection

Elphinstone Thorpe explains the rationale of this book in the dedication: "At times of great national stress, a little nonsense may occasionally prove an excellent tonic". Some of the twenty rhymes in this book concern German destructiveness; many concern British superiority. Kaiser Wilhelm II features. Examples of other rhymes in the book are:

Ding-dong-dell! France was in
the well;
Who put her in? William of Berlin
Who pulled her out? Britons with
a shout!
Oh what a naughty German boy
Our friends in Paris to annoy!

and:

Bill, Bill the Kaiser Hun,
Built some Battleships just for fun,
They chanced to meet the British
Fleet,
And soon went howling in retreat.

J'Accuse

Richard Grelling

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1915

[Playne Collection] Ck [European War – Grelling]

This book was first published in Lausanne, in French and German. The author, a Berliner by birth, left his homeland in 1900 and began a fight against the Kaiser's militarism and diplomatic methods. His stated aim in *J'Accuse* was to enlighten the German people, in his role as a German who loved his fatherland. In it he attacks Germany for causing the war. Large numbers of the work were smuggled into Germany and served the British cause.

Behind the Prison Bars in Germany

H. Cimino

London: Newnes, [1915]

[Playne Collection] Ck [European War – Cimino]

An account of imprisonment as a British alien in Germany. Six months of captivity radically changed the affection the author had previously felt for the German people as a student in Freiburg im Breisgau for five years.

Centre Case

The Royal Family

Anglo-German union on a personal level in the Victorian era is revealed most spectacularly in the royal weddings. The most notable of these were the weddings between Queen Victoria and Prince Albert on 10 February 1840 and between their eldest daughter, Victoria, with Frederick of Germany, Crown Prince of Prussia, on 25 January 1858. The oldest child of Victoria and Frederick was Wilhelm, later Kaiser Wilhelm II, who was responsible for building up a German army and navy, the latter of which was intended to challenge British naval supremacy, for pursuing anti-English foreign policy, and who headed Germany against Britain in the Great War.

Half of the pictures in this case are taken from *The Illustrated London News*. First published on 14 May 1842, this important and comprehensive document of social history was the leading illustrated paper throughout the 19th century. The pictures are facsimiles; should you wish to see the original volumes, please ask in the Periodicals Reading Room.

The Royal Family around a Christmas Tree

Illustrated London News

Dec. 1848

Periodicals Room Lobby Cupboard

The Christmas tree was a German custom imported into England and popularised here by Prince Albert. By 1848 it was an established practice in the Royal Family. This issue of the *Illustrated London News* includes a story to illustrate the festive purposes for which Christmas trees were employed in Germany, as an introduction to English readers.

The Wedding of Princess Victoria and Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia, 1858

Illustrated London News

30 Jan. 1858

Periodicals Room Lobby Cupboard

The *Illustrated London News* emphasises the Anglo-German nature of the union, an Englishwoman born and bred about to become a naturalised German, praising the Princess's youth for this purpose: "In the instance of the Princess Royal let us hope that the circumstance of her early marriage will enable her, without forgetting that she was born in England, to accommodate her mind and feelings more thoroughly to those of her adopted country than, perhaps, they could had she been wooed and won at a later age".

proceeded to Osborne.” Despite his anti-British political policies, the Kaiser retained personal affection for his English grandmother to the end of her life. *The Illustrated London News’s* account of his departure after Queen Victoria’s funeral reads: “No more favourable augury for the future of Anglo-Teutonic peoples could be found than the kindly relations existing between King Edward VII and his imperial nephew William II, relations which have found expression in the present time of national sorrow. That the Kaiser’s sympathy has made a deep impression on the public mind was manifest from the enthusiastic reception which thousands of loyal Londoners accorded him when he drove through the Metropolis last Tuesday, Feb. 5, on his departure for Germany. His Imperial Majesty, as he rode by the side of our King on the great day of mourning, received the silent thanks of the nation. On Tuesday outward expression of feeling was not out of place, and King and Kaiser were both assured that the heart of the British people is with them.” (9 Feb. 1901).

The Wedding of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, 1840

The Spectator

15 Feb. 1840

Periodicals PS Folio

Here *The Spectator* describes the wedding between Queen Victoria and her first cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, on 10 February 1840. From his marriage until his death in 1861, Prince Albert worked hard for England; indeed, the typhoid which killed him is generally attributed to overwork. He was interested in social problems; he helped to avert political crises; he was responsible for imposing Victorian morality after Georgian licentiousness; and he masterminded the Great Exhibition of 1851, a resounding success which demonstrated British scientific and industrial supremacy. Yet during his lifetime Albert never really won the favour of the British public. Insular dislike of a foreign consort prevented the title of Prince Consort from being bestowed on him until 1857.

Provision for Prince Albert

Joseph Hume et al.

London: W.E. Painter, [1840]

[G.L.] 1839

To Victoria’s indignation, Parliament made difficulties over voting a suitable allowance for Prince Albert. Radical journalists and ballad writers jeered at the ‘pauper prince’ who had come begging to England and had married the Queen instead of being sent to the workhouse, e.g.: “He comes to take, ‘for better or for worse’ / England’s fat queen and England’s fatter purse”. Here the speeches made before the wedding concerning Albert’s allowance are recounted. The sum usually awarded to Royal consorts was £50,000 per annum. Only 158

Members of Parliament supported Lord John Russell's motion of granting Albert this amount, while 262 Members voted for Col. Sibthorp's amendment to give Albert £30,000 per annum.

The Mourning of the Land, and the Mourning of its Families

Charles John Vaughan

2nd edn

Cambridge: Macmillan, 1862

Porteus PS B.P. 27

Unappreciated as he was during his lifetime, Albert's worth was acknowledged in numerous commemorations after his death. England experienced grief, remorse, and belated gratitude for his services to the nation. Praise of Albert in the special number of the *Illustrated London News* following Queen Victoria's death in 1901 says that he "stood most high in the love of Englishmen" and includes the words: "And truly a great patriot was laid to death at Frogmore, one not of us, yet altogether for us; by blood a stranger, yet by heart a kinsman ...". The sermon here, one of many preached upon Prince Albert's death, speaks partly of the Queen's grief, and partly of the morality, diligence and other virtues of her German husband: "The family life of England owes much to the departed Prince – and the national life of England owes much to the departed Prince ... How did he labour to make England the first of the nations in her knowledge and use of the resources of her soil! How did everything interest him, which bore even remotely upon the agriculture or upon the commerce, upon the sciences or upon the arts, upon the sanitary or upon the intellectual condition, of the land of his adoption!" (pp. 10; 13-14).

Wall case

Travel

This case features accounts of Englishmen travelling to Germany and Germans travelling to England for various reasons, professional, connected with a hobby, or recreational, and with diverse interests. Other exhibits include guide books and, for the armchair traveller, copiously illustrated books.

German Life and Manners as Seen in Saxony at the Present Day

Henry Mayhew

London, 1864

[G.L.] B.864

The author Henry Mayhew (1812-87) spent some years abroad, writing *The Rhine* in 1856 and *The Upper Rhine* in 1858 as a result of his travels. *German Life and Manners* is the result of a sojourn in Germany, principally in Eisenach

and Jena, in 1862, to enquire into the early life of Martin Luther. Mayhew's biographer in the *Dictionary of National Biography* describes it as "full of detailed and practical information".

Belgium and Western Germany in 1833

Frances Trollope

Paris: Baudry's European Library, 1834

MIQ Tro

Before writing about Germany, Frances Trollope (1780-1863), mother of novelist Anthony Trollope, had already gained fame with her *Domestic Manners of the Americans* (1832). She travelled and wrote further travel books to earn money to support her family. Richard Garnett, her biographer in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, provides the lasting verdict of this book: "good reading for the day, but of little permanent value".

The Country of the Passion-Play

L.G. Seguin

London: Strahan, [1880]

MIL3 Seg

A description of the highlands of Bavaria. The author, Lisbeth Gooch Seguin (later Lisbeth Gooch Strahan; d. 1890?) had already written three travel books, including one about the people and legends of the Black Forest. The purpose in writing this volume was to persuade some of the visitors to Ober-Ammergau for the Passion Play "to continue their explorations into the very attractive district of which the Ammergau is but the gate or outpost" (p. vii), "amid scenes as beautiful as poet ever rhymed of, or artist painted" (p. ix).

The Rhine from Rotterdam to Constance

Karl Baedeker

11th ed.

Coblenz: Baedeker, 1873

Dg [Baedeker]

Southern Germany (Wurtemberg and Bavaria)

Karl Baedeker

11th ed.

Leipzig: Baedeker, 1910

MIK Bae

The Baedeker firm began issuing guide books with a German-language guide to Koblenz in 1829. It issued its first guides in other languages in 1846. These

guides contain the information familiar to us today such as transport detail, hotels, restaurants, places to visit, and maps.

Travels in the North of Germany

Thomas Hodgskin

Edinburgh: Constable, 1820

[G.L.] Lg [Hodgskin]

The economist, political theorist and journalist Thomas Hodgskin (1787-1869) made a lengthy visit to north Germany 1817-19 in order to learn German and to gain some knowledge of German literature. His book “describing the present state of the social and political institutions, the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, education, arts and manners in that country, particularly in the kingdom of Hannover”, as the sub-title details, arose from the suggestion of friends that he collect information on the present state of the country. He decided in it that Britain was better governed than Germany because of its greater freedom of expression and the further progress in the education of its working classes.

England in 1835

Friedrich von Raumer

London: John Murray, 1836

[G.L.] Lc [Raumer]

Friedrich von Raumer (1781-1873) was a professor of history at the University of Berlin. Sarah Austin (1793-1867), who was responsible for several factual and literary translations and also wrote about Germany, translated the work shown here at the author’s request. His work covers politics as well as society. The tone, according to the translator in her preface, is one of “good will, respect and gratitude towards England and Englishmen” (vol. 1, p. xii). Raumer himself ends his preface with the words: “I wrote under the influence of the deepest and warmest feelings, and I shall esteem myself lavishly rewarded if I shall have succeeded in removing any prejudices, or correcting any errors concerning Great Britain; and in showing that the bond of a common origin, and the amity of fourteen centuries, which have bound together Englishmen and Germans, are still in force, and ought never to be broken” (p. xxxvi).

Official Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations

London: Spicer, 1851

[G.L.] 1851 fol

The Great Exhibition of 1851 in London was conceived to symbolise Great Britain’s industrial, military and economic superiority, but invitations were

extended to most of the colonised world in order to include many of the technological achievements pioneered by the British in its colonies and protectorates. The official catalogue includes exhibits from throughout Germany. The 6,200,000 visitors to the Great Exhibition included people from all over Europe.

Bilderbuch aus England

Theodor Fontane

Berlin, 1938

Bg [Fontane]

The writer Theodor Fontane (1819-98) spent more time in Great Britain than any other comparable German author. He visited England briefly in 1844, and was a London correspondent for German newspapers in the summer of 1852 and again 1854-9, with a tour of Scotland in 1858. In 1854 he published his experiences of 1852 as *Ein Sommer in London* ("A Summer in London"). *Bilderbuch aus England* is a compilation of miscellaneous writings by Fontane about England.

An Illustrated Record of Important Events in the Annals of Europe During the Years 1812, 1813, 1814, & 1815

London: Bowyer, 1815

[S.L.] IV [Anon – Horne] fol.

This book includes views of the major cities which featured in the recent Napoleonic wars. Contemporary views of German cities include Berlin, Hamburg, Dresden and Leipzig. The text which accompanies the picture of Hanau (near Frankfurt) shown here is primarily a description of the battle which took place there between the Austro-Bavarian army and the French army in 1813.

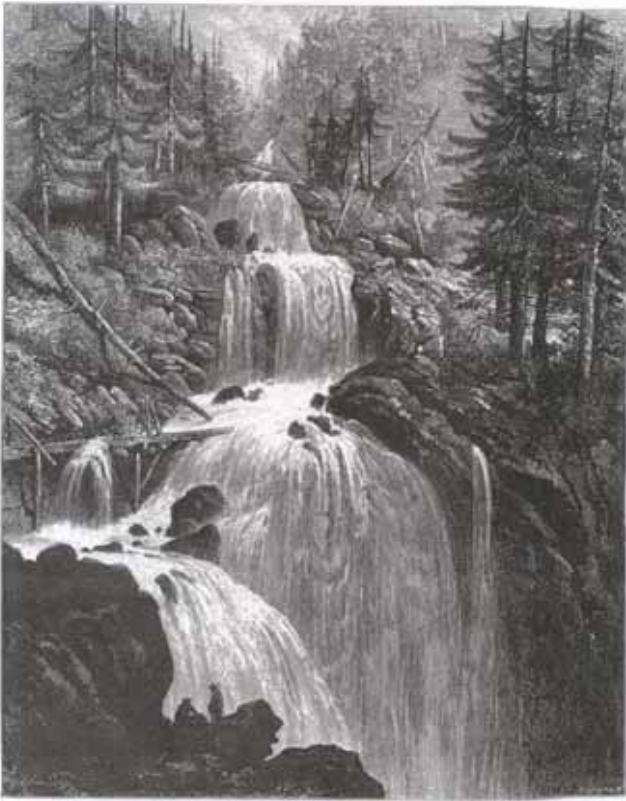
Picturesque Tour Along the Rhine, from Mentz to Cologne

J.J. von Gerning; trans. by John Black

London: R. Ackermann, 1820

[S.L.] IV [Ackermann – 1820] fol.

The sub-title of this work reads: "with illustrations of the scenes of remarkable events, and of popular traditions". This is one of many handsome coloured-plate books published by Rudolph Ackermann (1764-1834), a German lithographer who settled in London, opened a print shop in the Strand in 1795, and was instrumental in establishing lithography as a fine art.



Picturesque Europe

London: Cassell, Petter, Galpin,
[between 1876 and 1879]
[D.L.-L.] Dk [Europe] fol

This compilation of essays by several authors comprises chiefly descriptions of scenery. The chapters on Germany were contributed by the historian Oscar Browning (“Old German towns”; “North and central Germany”) and George Adam Smith (“The Black Forest”).

A Bibliographical, Antiquarian and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany

Thomas Frognall Dibdin
London: T. Dibdin, 1829
[S] 010 [Dibdin]

Thomas Frognall Dibdin (1776-1847) was a renowned bibliographer and librarian to Lord Spencer at Althorp. This work was first published in 1821. The emphasis of Dibdin’s travels on the Continent was books and libraries. His opinions can be blunt, for example, “As a whole, *Stuttgart* is a thoroughly dull place” (p. 118). He was well-disposed towards the natives, writing from Canstadt: “I begin already to have rather an attachment towards the Germans.” (p. 179).



The English Journey

Karl Friedrich Schinkel
New Haven: Yale University Press, 1993
MU3 Sch

Karl Friedrich Schinkel (1781-1841) was a Privy Counsellor for Public Works and Professor of Architecture who was sent to England by the Prussian

government in 1826 to visit the British Museum, with a view to the future erection of the Museum am Lustgarten in Berlin. At this time Germany took an increasing interest in British political and cultural life, and the influence of English architecture was already evident in Germany, including in some of Schinkel's own work. The journey of over two months' duration then expanded in scope to include various places of industrial and technological interest. The text of Schinkel's diary and letters from the trip was first published as part of a three-volume compilation, *Aus Schinkels Nachlass*, 1862-3. This translation includes Schinkel's own drawings of places visited, as shown here, and is intended to be more of a facsimile of the original manuscript.

Tagebuch einer im Jahr 1814 gemachten Reise über Paris nach London und einigen Fabrikstädten Englands vorzüglich in technologischer Hinsicht

Johann Conrad Fischer

Arau: Sauerländer, 1816

[G.L.] Lc [Fischer]

This book, "Diary of a trip in 1814 via Paris to London and to some factory towns in England primarily from a technical viewpoint" is the result of a brief visit made by Lieutenant Johann Conrad Fischer (1773-1854) to London and several English factory towns in 1816 to view progress made in the iron and steel factories in the twenty years since his previous visit.



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