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"Charles Sealsfield, (Karl Postl):

Materials for a Biography; A Study of his
Style; his Influence upon American Literature."

A

Dissertation=

Presented to the Board of University Studies of the
Johns Hopkins University for the Degree
of Doctor of Philosophy

by

Albert B. Faust.

1892.

Charles Sumner

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Part I.

"Bibliography—"

For a subject so obscure as that of 'Charles Sealsfield', a bibliography becomes the more valuable. The bibliography presented in the following pages aims at approximate completeness.

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} ...
 ...
 his death -

"Die Erbschuld" von Michaelson ... Edited ...
 in Meissner. Leipzig ... 1873 ...

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Part II.

"Biographical Sketch."—

The chief sources for a biography of Charles Sealfield, are the following:

A. Hartmann: "Gartenlaube" 1864 p. 53. *Dr. deutscheramer Emantiker*
" " " 1865 " 94. " *Ein aufgeklärtes Literaturphänomen*

Hartmann, the author of "Biltabund-Geschichten", Hans Ritter vom Staat etc - possessed a large estate in the neighborhood of Sealfield's home "Unter den Tannen". He was one of the very few intimate associates of the author in his old age.

Kertbeny: "Sichreritten und Reliquien" Prag 1863. "Beauche bei Sealfield".
"Erinnerungen an Sealfield" Prinsel u. Leipzig 1864.

A Hungarian Writer, who visited Sealfield at his home "Unter den Tannen" & reported his conversation with the aged author, in the manner of "Lektormann".

Elise Meyer: Said to have written the article: "Dahleim 1865" p. 295" containing letters of Sealfield to her. A young girl, who brightened Sealfield's old age. These letters are valuable.

Alfred Meissner: "Die Grabeschiede nachgelassener Erzählung v. Ch. S." preceded by a biographical sketch of 93 pages. Intimities with S. housekeeper
1873.

if only numerous letters are either lost, or have not yet come to hand.

It is my intention to attempt a complete biography of Dr. Williams, on the basis of the material here offered, together with other material not yet ready for presentation. The present sketch does not measure up to the limits of a brief notice,

[Wien. 1879.]

Hammerger: "Scalfofeld's Post". Apparently a journalist, access to the records of the monastery from which Karl Post fled, throwing light on the cause of his escape; contains also
 1) A letter to H. Brockhaus = autobiograph. Sketch. 2) 13 letters to Frick J.F. v. Cotta. 3) 15 Letters to H. Erlard (J.B. Metzler). —

The biography of Charles Scalfofeld has never been written; the sketches named above are cerebral reminiscences, and reports for journals; ~~scraped~~ ^{scraped} together; a sufficient number of Scalfofeld's letters ^{have} seem not yet to have been discovered, to form a separate publication. What might be called the principal source for a biography, "Scalfofeld's Writings" has been entirely neglected.


(It has reserved the attempt at a complete biography for a future time and shall not only present a short sketch,) which may, however, claim for itself a greater degree of correctness, than any which has preceded it

The life of Charles Sealsfield may be divided into four periods:

- 1) 1793 - 1823 His birth to his flight from the monastery.
- 2) 1823 - 1832 His transatlantic travels and residence in America.
- 3) 1832 - 1848 His greatest literary activity.
- 1848 - 1864 Decline in popularity, seclusion and death.

1. His Birth to his Flight from the Monastery. 1793-1823.

In Moravia, Austria, there is a village 'Popitz', near Znaim, in the center of a wine-growing district. In this place opposite the parish church belonging to the Order of 'Knights of the Cross', ^{there is} a ^{large} ^{stone} ^{table} ^{with} ^{the} ^{name} ^{of} ^{Sealsfeld} ^{from} ¹⁸⁰⁰, that bears a memorial tablet of iron with the following inscription in gold letters:


 dem Dichter
 Charles Sealsfeld
 (Carl Postl)

Bürger von Nordamerika
 geboren am 3. März 1793,
 gestorben am 26. Mai 1864.

and it was possible using this system. Part 2

In this house Karl Postl was born, the son of
 Anton and Juliana Kahl Postl. His father was
 mayor ^(Rathschreiber und Gemeindeobstand)
 magistrate and justice of the town. Of proud aristocratic
 temperament he preferred being feared to being loved, as
 well at home as abroad. Five the eldest child among
 five brothers and two sisters, was sent to the "Gymnasium
 Graunensis Societatis Graui", where he absorbed five
 courses, 1802-1807. In 1805 the school at Graun was
 closed for two months; then he probably witnessed the
 entrance of the Chasseurs, the Garde du Corps of Napoleon,
 into Graun. Such frequent stirring scenes ^{during the} of the revolution
 it was may have early aroused a love for stirring epochs
 of history. The vacations, that the boy spent at home, probably
~~did~~ brought him little pleasure owing to the tyrannical
 sway of the father and an inherited obstinacy in the son.
 According to the testimony of a married sister, he often
 sought consolation in the solitude of nature.

The frequent sensational conflicts with his father, however,
 which, ^{since} newspapers have taken pains to describe in detail,

in his lecture

may be looked upon as entirely untrustworthy, as testified by some of the surviving members of the Postl family.

The numerous myths which have in this case clustered about the name of Sebastian Postl, though very interesting, must be omitted in this sketch.

The 'liber calculorum' of the Gymnasium informs us that Carl Postl was a boy of ordinary ability, stubborn and quarrelsome in his dealings with his companions at school. In 1808 he entered the Psephyherrenschaft as 'Common student' and there completed the philosophical course of studies. He must have eagerly imbibed the new principles which he refers in "Austria as it is" p. 227 foot 23:

"By an imperial decree dated 1808, the Chair of the Religion ~~Prussische~~ was created and attached to the philosophical studies. The most capable men were selected to fill this chair. Its effects were astonishing. The intellectual progress was felt throughout far above what can be imagined. The ^{ecclesiastical} situation, ~~which~~ became, through these lectures, in fact, ~~totally~~ ^{entirely} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~mind~~, though professors of Catholicism. 'I will,' said he

His Majesty, in a cabinet, writing to his Minister of the Interior, Count Sarau, 'that my youth shall believe and not dispute the Articles of Faith?' Accordingly, every one had to regulate himself. Those who did not comply immediately with the new command, were dismissed from their chairs or imprisoned. The students who revolted were sent to the Turkish frontiers as private soldiers."

This new school of philosophy had probably started about 1809, when Post studied as ^{now} 'Erweitertstudent'. He can better understand ~~than~~ his unwillingness to take orders in 1813, under the ^{terrors} of Metternich's system. Being undecided what profession he should choose, he sought counsel of his mother who replies very bitterly:

"Mussst ich glauben dass du jetzt noch zweifelt aus der werden soll. So wird mich ja der Feind reuen, den wir an dich wandten und jede unternehmung, welche wir uns auferlegen ohne Furchen möglich zu machen". "Nun, ihr Willt geschick", her

in a quiet manner, much it grieved him. It was the
 mother's ambition to see her son wear the black sash,
 adorned with a red silk cross on his breast, the insignia
 of the Reichsorden v. St. John. This Order is that of
 the Templar Knights of St. John has been formed for
 the protection of pilgrims to the holy Land, but now had
 become ~~was~~ simply a chapter of monks, sustained by large
 endowments.

Accordingly, he entered the order as a novice in 1813. He
 was soon ordained priest, and in 1815 became adjutant
 secretary. In 1820, on account of his knowledge of languages
 and his qualifications to act as the business interests
 of the brotherhood he was appointed Secretary of the Order,
 which position he held until his flight in 1833.

The life at the monastery was far more than asceticism;
 it was comfortable, even luxurious in ^{some} ~~the~~ times, full of
 trouble. We think the causes for his dissatisfaction ^{must have} ~~are~~
 deeper, than has generally been supposed. ^{His} ~~That~~ visits to
 foreign countries alone could force him to realize the bondage

in which he lived. In Austria as it is ^{correctly} ~~not~~ found the remark:

"Since the fourteen years I last saw this Country (France) and Capital (Paris) etc." The fact was written in '28. and fourteen years back would bring us to 1814, the year, ^{in which} the Allies entered Paris. It would not be surprising to imagine Post-Commissaries by his Order in hospital-service in the Allies Army. His knowledge of the rudiments of medicine is apparent from his works; the descriptions of fever dreams, of the slow stages by which a man is reduced from starvation, point in the same direction.

Again, Morton's Intro. "Ich habe England zu diesen verschiedenen Zeiten, zu verschiedenen malen besucht, und bin damals noch sehr jung, steht mir doch John Bull vom Jahre 1816 und 1817 noch lebhaft vor Augen."

The first passage has never been noticed, the second only by Meisner, who discredits it. The author, he says, wishes to lead us astray; such a theory must be at once rejected for Scabell's.

Assuming such successive periods of travel in France

countries which were authorized by his Emperor, it is
 natural to suppose that upon his return Pösti, now arrived
 at maturity, perceived things in a new light. His eyes
 were open to the abuses at home and his discontent grew
 greater from year to year. ^{From} Austria as it is which may be
 looked upon as the compression of these years, we shall quote
 a passage to illustrate his bitterness against Austrian oppressions
 and oppression. Austria p. 75 "The University of Prague"; p. 111;
 "The only scientific branch allowed a free range is medicine;
 the others in 1822 received a warning which will cut off all
 redundant study during the Emperor's life. Of the members
 of this University a Professor of Philosophy, Schlegel was
 universally admitted to be one of the very first. Several
 works which he published, showed him to be a very liberal
 and eminent thinker. This gentleman was suddenly
 arrested, his writings seized, himself placed before an
 ecclesiastical tribunal, at the head of which was an
 archbishop, to answer the charge of heterodoxy. The
 archbishop succeeded in clearing him of this charge

but all his endeavors, together with those of the nobility to obtain his readmission to the philosophic chair were unsuccessfull. 'Let me alone,' said the Emperor, when the P-ss L-y interceded on his behalf. 'He has dangerous & dangerous principles.'

p. 77. 'The System of Studies at the Univ. of Prague.'

The youth during the time of his studies, is watched with the closest attention. His professors are ex-officio Spies. Six times in a year he has to confess himself to his teachers of religion! - his predilections inclinations his good and bad qualities every movement is observed and registered in their catalogues, one of which is sent to Vienna, the other to the government, the third deposited in the school archives. This observation increases as the youth ^{ascends} into the higher classes but a strict vigilance is paid to his readings: trials are made with classic authors in opinion & elicited about characters such as Brutus, Cato, and the account thereof faithfully inserted. If the youth applies to law, the scrutiny is still more rigorous, and

his principles about the natural rights of man and of government are exerted under a thousand shapes and pretences.

The great barrier hinders his academical course whether he be a lawyer, or a divine, is entirely in the hands of the government. His past life and conduct serve his superiors as a guide. Was he given the least cause of suspicion shown the least penchant towards liberal ideas then he may be sure that the higher his talents the less his capacity to serve the Emperor or to obtain a licence as an attorney. Should he apply to the Government for a commission office his superiors become again his watchmen. An unguarded word is sufficient not only to preclude his advancement, but to deprive him even of his station."

Carl Pott's relations to the brethren of the Order were similar to those with his school-companions in the past: there was mutual dislike. In addition to this, he was much envied, because of the rapid advancement which his superior talents brought him and on account of the

intimacy and intimacy of many noble Austrian families
 in Prague and Vienna. Through his own conduct he
 likewise obtained 'Frosmiester' under the name of the
 Religious Order who had appointed Post secretary. In the
 official report of his flight June Oct. 123. Folter said:
 "Die Ursache dieses ärglichen Schrittes kam nur in der
 Unzufriedenheit mit dem weltlichen der Ordensbrüder
 liegen auch soll er sich darüber auswärts öfters und
 deutlich ausgesprochen haben im Ordenshause selbst
 vor versammeltem und allen Conventmitgliedern hat er
 diese Unzufriedenheit nie, auch nicht durch ein
 einziges Wort geäußert. — Ubrigens muss der Be-
 fertigte der Wahrheit gemäss beifügen, dass er seit
 seinem zwei Jahren mit diesem Ordensbrüder unzu-
 frieden zu sein gerechte Ursache hatte. Ihm sein träge
 Besorgen der Ordensgeschäfte seine Lässigkeit und
 Falte in geistlichen Functionen sein heftiges Eindringen
 in höhere Familieninterese, sein Stolz und Benehmen gegen
 die Brüder, sein anmassendes Urtheil über private

und hundertfache Ingelegenheiten wiederholt im streng
 verwiesener und Letzteres im Monate Febr. mit dem
 Besatze gütlich habe, einem andern Ordensbruder die
 secretariatsgeschäfte anvertrauen zu müssen falls in
 einem Abzuge keine wesentliche Veränderung eintreten
 sollte."

-About the middle of April 1823, because of an illness,
 Poth Stamer was of absence on a few weeks to see
 the healing waters of Carlsbad, accompanied by one
 of the brethren, 'Teischbaum.' The story runs that on
 the evening before leaving he visited his brother Joseph
 who studied law at Prague, and in a high state of
 excitement, described to him the inner struggle which
 he had endured; he said, that he had long ago
 broken with the dogmas of the Catholic Church,
 that he loved a lady of noble birth in Vienna & his love
 was returned; that he had definitely resolved to leave
 the Order, and "If you wish to bid me adieu," he
 continued, "come to the monastery tomorrow morning at

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right there I shall take a carriage to Carlsbad with Fischbaum;
what I shall then do I do not know, but I will never return to
the Elector. Joseph Pötl found things as described the next
morning, the parting was a sad one and seems to be the last
farewell ^{from} to any of his relatives.

On the ^{ninth of} 21st May, Pötl disclosed to his friend Fischbaum that
he had received an appointment as Court secretary in
spiritual affairs through the instrumentality of ^{the} Ministers
of the Interior Graf v. Saurau; that he was to be presented
to his Majesty on the 27th of June and then take the oath of
office. His year of absence had already been prolonged
and Pötl for a some time applied to Grossmüller ^{for}
for an additional Zulassung; he finally explained to
him his chances in Vienna and asked for the use of the
'Ordenskutsche' to convey him thither. Neither of these
petitions seem to have been granted, or if they were, the
announcement came too late. Pötl having been delayed
some time, at last resolved to make the journey to Vienna
on his own responsibility, in spite of contrary orders.

In Vienna he visited a family 'Gimwald' and met the young lady referred to viz: 'Sidonia von Bolhin'. Graf Sarau, to whom Carl Pott had been introduced by his patron Graf Laszanski of Prague, had however by this time heard of Pott's disobedience and gave him a cold reception. He was told that the position was no longer vacant, that he had better return to his monastery and await the next opportunity, when he should surely be remembered. A return, however, was now only to be bought by penance and degradation, and to go back under such conditions was impossible for Pott from spirit. Flight was now the only refuge, and as the name of America at that time was synonymous with Liberty, he chose America as his journey's end.

W. Kauter at Prague, who was one of a whist party to which Pott also belonged, stated when asked, that Carl Pott had in his possession means sufficient to travel comfortably for a year or more. Even if these were untrue, his numerous patrons would have ^{supplied} ~~supplied~~ him with the

necessary point. I shall omit an account of the various
 attacks on his name by certain journals, viz.: that he robbed
 the treasury of the Knights of the Cross, or that he inherited
 an inheritance of 80,000 fl. which he was charged to transfer, —
 all this has long ago been disproved. After some years
 had passed from Tolker reported the signs of the man
 to the Austrian police who ^{indicated} started an inspection search
 traces, ^{him} were found as far as Switzerland. Hence he
 most probably travels through France, taking passage at
 Havre for the United States.

Sealsfield = Patl.

When Sealsfield appeared in Germany as a great author,
 his ^{parentage} early life is essentially unknown and his own silence
 on this subject discouraged all efforts to clear up the
 mystery. ^{It was} only through the publication of his will after his
 death in 806 that a clue ^{was} found. His estate, worth more
 than 50,000, he wills to the German Emperor of Austria
 and Juliana Patl his ^{was} between 810 & 821 and after several
 considerable lands estates about Pösching, Bavaria.

misheard item

If this is not translated, the parenthesis should be full. () by
~~_____ ()~~

Schlosser to settle the estate. The autographs of Schlosser
 were found to be very similar to the handwriting of the
 lost Carl Postl. Schlosser's attempt to make out of
 Schlosser an Austrian Jew is ridiculous. The Portrait
 of the author (see Gartenlaub, 1804, p. 53) Shows none of the
 Characteristics of an Oriental type.

The name 'Sealsfield'

The origin of this assumed name seems to be correctly
 explained by Hamburger, 'Sealsfeld - Postl' p. 21.

"Ich glaube, dass Postl sein Sealsfeld aus Seafeld bildete.
 James Earl of Findlater and Seafeld, ein Abkömmling
 der angesehenen schottischen Familie der Gairnes ist
 seit dem Jahre 1790 auf dem Continente, besonders in
 Dresden und im nördlichen Böhmen. Er war ein leiden-
 schaftlicher Liebhaber der Bau- und Gartenkunst und
 sein enormer Reichtum vertheilte ihm überall wo er sich
 aufhielt seiner lebenswürdigen Schwärme in unheim-
 lichem Maße zu rühmen. In Dresden legte er Findlater's
 "Winkberg" an, welcher, seit dem er in den Besitz des

Eugen Albrecht von Ruessen überging, „Albrechtsberg“
 genannt wird. Die Stadt Karlsbad welche er durch Bauten
 und Gartenanlagen verschönerte, widmete ihm einen
 Obelisk. In Teplitz erbaute er mit dem Grafen Cam
 das Armenhaus in Prag wollte er den Eisenmarkt zu
 einem Park auf eigene Kosten umgestalten. Er starb
 1811 und der Titel eines Grafen von Seafeld ging auf
 die Familie Grant über. Post vernahm ihre Familie
 das Lob seines humanen Wirkens u. kannte wie Jedermann
 in der Gegend den Namen und die Tüchtigkeit u. Energie
 seiner Thätigkeit. Als nun Post an die Wahl eines
 falschen Namens denken musste, erinnerte er sich ge-
 wis, da er sonst keine Gelegenheit hatte mit Eng-
 ländern zu verkehren, und daher nur wenig Englische
 Namen kannte, als bald an Seafeld, aus welchem
 er durch Einschreibung des 'Cs' Sealsfeld bildete. "

2 The Period of Transatlantic Travels. Residence in America etc

1823-1832

Carl Pestl, bearing the new name Sealsfield, arrived in New Orleans late in the year 1823. His first frequent ^{statement} confirmation of this, in Sealsfield's book, 'Nordamerika' (1827) ^{note} e.g. Nr. 109: Diese Stadt (New Orleans) hat in den drei Jahren in der ich sie nicht gesehen imgehens zugekommen. This was written in 1826. He did not tarry long in the South, ^{chiefly} ~~principally~~ ~~at least~~ because of his abhorrence for slavery. It is a very interesting fact in Sealsfield's career that during the first years of his residence in America he was a violent abolitionist (see N.A. I pp 66, 112, 113 etc) and gradually as he became acquainted with southern planters, ^{beginning} ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~planters~~ (Feb. 2, 13), he grew more tolerant and finally possessed ^{himself}.

Sealsfield settled in Armstrong Co., Western Pennsylvania, probably as early as 1824. Cf. N.A. I 145: "Ich erinnere mich hier eines Falles bei dessen Verhandlung

in question was. In Jahre 1823 wurde in Indiana Co
(adjacent to Armstrong Co.) in Staate Pennsylvania, ein
gewisser Mann schulden halber, ein Acker Acker 50-
richtlich verkauft, etc (murder case). " His trial could
not have taken place later than 1824.

N.A. I 182. "Vor mehreren Jahren (witten in 1826) be-
suchte mich über A, der früher in Pennsylvania in einem
Stand, und wir suchen zur County von Armstrong Co.
His residence was 'Pittsburg' on the Allegheny, Co. of PA. I
that his occupation was during this period I have not yet
been able to ascertain; his mercantile ability and capa-
bilities for "making money", however, will not be disputed
by any one who has read the thousand points of advice
given on this topic in ^{the book} North America. He mentions a
neighbor B — N.A. II 14. Through the kindness of Mr.
William Cole State Librarian of Pennsylvania I have
ascertained that the person meant was, ^{probably} Capt. E. Brown
a very prominent personage in Pittsburg before 1831.
Dealsville seems to have had a great number of acquaintances

in the neighboring districts. Cf. N.A. II p. 10. "Das Städtchen
 Celinópolis. 3^{te} meilen von meinem Wohnort. Ich stieg
 im Hause meines Freundes P-t ab, dessen Schwiegersvater
 Gründer dieses Städtchens war. Aus dem Namen seiner
 Tochter der gegenwärtigen Mrs. P-t führt."

We have heard from the same source that P-t stands
 for Paranant P.S. His father-in-law Sr. Dietmar
 Pason founder of the town named it Celinópolis after
 his daughter Celia. — This shows how closely we
 can depend upon biographical notes in colonial lists.

In October 1725 Lalasfeld left returning on a
 trip to the South West, for recreation and the settlement
 of some business accounts. See N.A. II p. 1, 2.

His early love, the State of Pennsylvania, Lalasfeld in
 course of time ^{exchanged} for Louisiana his later favorite.

He says N.A. II 160f. "Von Indolenz und Trägheit die
 man dem südlichen Pflanze so häufig vorwirft ist
 hier mehr die Rede. Der Pflanze des Nordens gibt dem
 der Norden an Tätigkeit und Energie wenig oder gar

nichts nach, selbst erwarten kann er zwar nicht er braucht
 nicht dazu auch nicht zu thun und er hat hinlänglich
 Beschäftigung wenn er seine Wirklichkeit richtig
 nachsieht. So sind ich die Verhältnisse daselbst nach
 reifer Prüfung, und man wird mir um so mehr
 danken können da ich, obwohl ein Freund aller
 Freiheiten mich selbst in diesem Lande niederlassen
 werde, das allein Rechte nach das Reich Ägypten
 des Westens zu werden verdient."

In 1820 *Nordamerica* returned to Europe and published
 "Nordamerika nach seinen polit. relig. u. social. Verhältnissen",
 Cotta 1827. Hurst. It was also engaged by G. Cotta
 as American Correspondent for the "Anglo-Ameri-
 kanische Zeitung" and for the "Vorgelicht zur schiedliche
 Hände". One of the patrons of his book in America was
 Prinz Bernhard von Sachsen-Meiningen.

In London *Nordamerica* brought out an English version,
 "Nordamerika" edit. by J. Murray Esq. 1821. also translated
 as it is" by Hurst, Chance & Co 1828. The last is reprinted

bei a reminiscence of Kersting, Erinnerungen, p. 27:

"Eine Tagzettel nachherigen Besuchen, holte er mir plötzlich ein Englisches Buch aus dem geheimnisvollen ersten Stockwerke herauf. Da er mich als gedächtnis-schwachen Bibliographen wusste so belustigte es ihn offenbar mein Erstaunen zu sehen. Es war das nun längst vergessene, einst aber wie eine Brandpfeil verschrieene Buch Austria is it? London 1828. Dies nichtwürdige höchst rücksichtslose und von seltener Kenntnis der Verhältnisse gesehene Werk, war in den dreissig Jahren in allen Europäischen Sprachen übersetzt, — in die Französische bei Bossange und dann kamme ich noch eine Schurdische u. eine Spanische Ausgabe — aber eben so entschieden auch von der Wiener Staatskanzlei verfehmt, demnach sich der ganze deutsche Bund beilte diese Fetzerrei bei Tod von Hentershand zu verbieten.

Erzähllich suchte man nach dem Autor, etc

Selbstfeld erwiderte trösten: "Nun, dies war das Erste Buch das ich je drucken liess." etc.

Schubert was detained in London and was compelled to ask of J. G. Cotta a loan of 40 £ which was granted after much hesitation. The bold and respectful manner in which he makes this demand in his letters to Cotta is very interesting; there is nothing of the poverty-stricken author about it whose certain Hamburger bills to force upon us.

In 1827 Schubert returned to Braunschweig and resided ^{at} in Hildesheim, 230 some street. Here he worked day and night as he declared. For seven years, a correspondent for Cotta's German Journals. Not being properly supported, he journeyed to his old home "determined" where he began to write his historical work "Canada" published in the following year as "Sketch of the White River" Carey Lea Co., Philadelphia 1838.

In 1828-9 Schubert visited America & kept a journal, part of which - the trip through Southern Mexico - was published as "Südru in Nordru" (1832). The literary fruit of the first part the journey through American Cities New York, Guelph, &c., appears in "Der Nordru" (1832).

Jean B. F. Fouché a personal friend of LaSalle's played an
 important rôle in S. A. Norden as Ambassador of the United
 States, ^{at Paris} which appointment he received in 1827. [The Emperor's desire
 to him -]
 LaSalle was no sentimental traveler and no man concerned
 with Messieurs as the immediate object of his expedition to
 Liberia some mercantile project. Almost all the characters
 in S. A. Norden, notably Hardy who tells the story, are
 merchants. The trade in Cochenille is an important ^{element} point in the story.

In 1829, through the aid of his personal
 LaSalle was appointed editor of the Courrier des Etats
 Unis in New York, which had been bought by Joseph Bon-
 parte Comte de Survilliers. He said to Victor Schœlcher
 concerning his work on this journal: "Unser Nutzen gleich,
 schon der geographischen Distanz wegen. Einem Heer von
 Handlungen aus. Die zwanzigtausend Arbeiter von einander
 entfernt waren. Schrieb sie heute ein mögliches Staarzen
 Artikel in dem wir alle ihn schon längst vergessen,
 als 3-4 Monate darnach uns französische Journale mit
 ebenso bestigen Antwort voran. Da schon aus der

42
"Dauer einjährig Der G. einig sah das indlich auch ein."
In 1830, Sealfield gave up his editorship and was for some
time an agent in the interests of Jos. Bonaparte. He
again visited the South West. A. Hartmann relates
Bartmann says that at this time he had determined
to become a planter in Louisiana, on the Red River.

On the purpose of buying slaves he first visited his banker
in New Orleans, where his money was deposited. After
having entertained ^{his banker} very hospitably for three days, the banker
announced his insolvency on the fourth and thus entirely
ruined Sealfield's prospects of becoming a southern planter.

There is also a story of Sealfield's having bought in 1831 an
interest in a cotton farm in Alexandria on the Red River, in
State, Louisiana; this may have been purchased with the
remnants of his wrecked capital.

In 1831 Sealfield once more crossed the Atlantic & visited
England with letters of Jos. Bonaparte to Lord Aberdeen
& Brinsford Palmerston and others.

Whether he had any commissions from France, as the story

of Morton's has led some to suppose, I have not ^{been} able to ascertain. Permission to examine the business accounts of the late Stephen Girard, kept at Girard College, Philadelphia was refused me by the 'Board of City Trustees' of that City.

Scarbath was at the same time correspondent of the leading American newspapers, the 'New York Morning Courier and Enquirer' and also of 'The Englishman', both of which he discontinued in 1832.

In this year he settled in Switzerland, at first in Veveyville near Aremberg, the home of the exiled Queen Hortense & her son Louis Napoleon. He was introduced ^{there} to Mr. Bonaparte & was soon made the confidant of all secret plans of the Bonapartists; he seems to have acted as private secretary to Ex-Duchess Hortense. His memoirs of Aremberg are never published. (M. Gode's "Fortunio" 2. 4.) "wie würdigen die Erinnerungen an Aremberg zu sehen? Diesen Wunsch kann ich ihnen nicht erfüllen. Das Lebensbild datirt vom Jahre 1832, in welchem sie zuerst durch den verstorbenen Ex-König von Spanien — Grafen v. Surobiers —

eingeführt, die Zerknirschung des Königs und seiner
 Mutter macht. Ich wurde freundlich & unangenehm
 aufgenommen und eines Vertrauens würdig, dass sich in
 diesen Umständen ausspricht. Der uneheliche Entzwei
 zwischen den Jahren 1808 - 1824 u. 1832 tritt in diese Aufzeichnungen
 in den Ausserungen des nun verstorbenen Königs hervor
 hervor, dass es ungerath von meiner Seite wäre dieses Bild nach
 30 Jahren wieder aufzuwickeln, - für die aber selbst gefährlich
 werden könnte etc. - Wohlverstanden, das Gemälde enthält
 keine Miß, die unehrenhaft oder geringschätzig von Sohn der
 Mutter spricht. Aber ein Kaiser liebt es höchst wahr-
 schenlich nicht an seine Demüthigkeit, weil es ihm erinnert
 zu werden, u. seiner Mutter gekümmerte Gedanken der Welt
 zu zeigen zu sehen. Mit Recht wird es von Seite Napoleon
 als ungerath, als misrathlich unserer Gastfreundschaft, -
 von Seite meines übrigen Bekannten aber würde es
 sehr leicht als Trübsen der Schmacherei angesehen werden
 und beides wäre nicht wohl passend für den Republikaner
 der die Grundsätze des Republikanismus als sein Haupt

für diesen



sein Leben durch unterstützen!" Kertten's anxiety to get these
"Kertten's probably named Schafels & more than the former.

3. The Period of Schafels's Greatest Literary Activity. 1832-1848.

From 1832-37, Schafels for the most part resided in
Switzerland and devoted his entire attention to literature.
His books were well received in Germany and elsewhere, &
gradually the fame of the anonymous author grew as great
as that of Goethe & even smaller than that of the Virginal of the last
part of Schafels's works in chronological order has been
given in the Bibliography.

In 1837, the author again visited America, as Hartmann
says: "Nicht diesmal als gefeierter Tänzer wie in 1830,
sondern als gereifter Mann, berühmter Schriftsteller; er
war Object der grossen Schlag Schatten in amerikanischen
Staaten. Privatleben. Im Wissenschaften von 'Erkenntnis'
empfangen; die höchsten verschmähten nicht seinen Rath
anzunehmen; er zählte unter seinen persönlichen Bekannten

die Thermometer stammes aus Zeit."

Pres. Jackson was at that time in the White House, but Schlegel's acquaintance, ^{with him} was later even on earlier points.

Q. 18. I The name of Genl. Jackson is always open to every respectable citizen."

Schlegel, ^{on that trip,} made investigations in United States Railroad in & and gathered new material on a story. "Die deutsch-amerikanischen Wahlverwandtschaften, publ., 1839.

Upon his return, he again resided in Switzerland, at first in Cornovien then in Nidch Feuerthalen; from 1847-50 in Schaffhausen. His literary activity continued unabated.

Yielding to the demands of his publishers he disclosed his anonymity in 1846. The two large Editions of about 10,000 volumes published in Stuttgart, 1843-46, 1846-47, marks the period of Schlegel's greatest popularity.

In 1848 the attention of the world was drawn away from literature by political events and the demand for scientific ^{soon} works ceased. The author's railing against made it difficult for him to enjoy his favorite pursuit and his disengagement his former efforts - ^{abandoned}.

It became the dearest occupation of this delicate young girl to

Wm. J. Still.

X

4. The Period of Decline in Popularity; the Author's
Isolation and Old Age. 1858-1864.

In 1850 Fairbairn again visited his beloved America, but
returned again in the Fall of the year. During the summer of
1855 he resided in the house of a merchant in Schaffhausen
by the name of Meyer, whose daughter Elise was the
dearest friend of the Author's old age. She was a young
girl delicate in health, but she listened attentively to
the discourses of her paternal friend on social religious
and political topics; and stimulated him to further literary
pursuits.

When in 1853-58 the author visited America for the last
time, he kept up an uninterrupted correspondence with
Elise Meyer. These letters are probably still exist, but are
still inaccessible.

When in New York, an offer was made, by ^{Wm} Appleton & Co. for the
publication of a complete set of his works in English,
parallel to the German Stuttgart Edition for some in-
known reason Sealfield refused. In his old age the

his literary assistant.

thought his works were doomed to die, since they no longer
represented the present time. ^{Since to have} he never appreciated
the historical value of his own work.

He returns to Switzerland with his plans for literary
works and tries to find in his Meyer, the person
to aid him in carrying them out. But his approaching
blindness and bodily weakness, prevented him from
completing a single work. We cite a few ^{extracts from} letters to
Elis Meyer, written at this period (Dahlem 1865):

1. (not dated. 1860?) "Es kam mir vor, als ob Sie schliesslich
noch einmal der Vermittler zwischen mir und dem
Publicum werden sollten — aber es geht, so wie es ist,
nicht an — mir würde es wohl den Gedanken an Schrift-
stellerische Wirksamkeit aufgeben müssen"
2. May 8th, 1862. "Ich bin vielleicht un dankbar gegen die
Vorsehung die mir in meinem Alter verhältnissmässig
ruhige Tage gibt; aber ich bin nicht heiter, ein drückendes
Gefühl, eine Anspannung hat sich meiner bemächtigt,
auch fühle ich dass meine Kräfte zu schwinden

anfangen. Das ist Naturgesetz, werden Sie sagen, müssen
über dieses Naturgesetz sich nicht erheben und müssen
mit schmerzlichen Fleckenwunden den Lebensraden
dünner und dünner werden. Leben und dabei mit
höherem Frohsinn seinen natürlichen Schicksale entgegen
treten, das ist nur sehr grossen Seelen gegeben. Zwischen
sich und nun auch wirklich keine Gedankenflugs
an, aber dann kommen wieder Schatten."

Jan 3. 1862. "Ich bin glücklich wie Sie sagen, Einsiedler
geworden. Ich bin am liebsten allein. Im höheren
Alter — und ich habe dieses nun seit mehreren Jahren
angestanden — im Greisenalter ist es geziemend sich von
der Welt zurückzuziehen und sich der Einsamkeit zuwenden
muss wenn er zum Ruheorte reifen soll. Die Einsamkeit
ist da an ihrem Platz, so drängen sich Fragen auf
die keine Bücher beantworten, die man selbst aber be-
antworten soll und muss. Sie sehen ich bin ganz ernstlich
sinnend in der That. Der letzte Winter hat mich älter
gemacht als die zehn früheren. Nicht dass ich trüblich

1844

Besides frequent visits from friends & acquaintances,
he received here

of his interests

Sehr gealtert hätte — aber wir fühlen dass meine Laugfahnen
 keine Lunge mehr sein wird und bin so ganz zufrieden.
 Ich würde es für kein Glück erachten noch zehn Jahre
 zu leben, obgleich ich immer noch nicht die eigentliche
 Altersschwäche fühle. Der Geist ist noch jung."

These letters were written from Sealfields home
 'North of the Tanager', situated at the base of the Serra mountains
 near Sathum. Here he had ^{purchased} bought for himself an
 old residence, commanding a beautiful view ⁱⁿ surrounded
 in a group of pine-trees. He lived the life of a recluse,
 the fact that he kept the house dark at all times, which was due to
 his insensibility ^{spread} the notion among the people, that the
 man was a que & unctus a 'Tamarin (petatus)'.
 Several Englishmen visited him frequently, as well as
 his German friends. Alfred Hartmann & others, and these
 have praised ^{highly} the old author's hospitality & cordiality.
 The anecdotes relating to his contact with various descent,
 and ^{stories} other, concerning his scientific & daily habits,
 are numerous and interesting. The few outpourings

of his soul on all topics to Bertiney & others reminds us
of Goethe in his old age. Bertiney a 20-22, has described
his personal appearance in his first visit: "Die Form war nicht
grösser als auch nicht klein, nicht mager, nicht fett. Der Kopf
dagegen schien kleiner als die Schultern erwarten liessen. Der Gesicht
zierte sich tiefgedrückt und durch die Augengläser mit Ausstrahlung
scharf erscheinend. Die Stirne sah sich hoch, aber der hintersteil
des Gesichtes breiter. Hart war die Nase aber plump. Der
ganze Mund schien, namentlich durch Linien an Backen-
falten, einige Krümmen, dadurch das Form verstanden. Das
kurze Koffen war noch nicht weiss. Er sah u. geistig u. gew. Charakter
tristlich wie sich der Kopf mit der Jahre zunehmende Schwere.
— Er trug — ein Paar gelbe Brillen! — eine hohe steife ^{schwarze} Leinwandkappe,
von hinten etwas schmaler. Das war ein schlecht gemachtes ~~Handwerk~~
ein schlecht deutsches; einem alten russischen ^{und} russischen
Zweckhinterkleider, auch ehrenwerth ausgeputzten Stiefel... In
ganzen machte er mehr den Eindruck eines alten russischen
militärs, hätten ihm die Brillen nicht — dabinnen silberne, aus-
wärts goldene — das Aussehen eines alten Schreibers gegeben."

In 1862 Sealapilt became the victim of a chronic abdominal disease, which left him no opportunity for active work and finally ended his life on the 20th of May, 1864. Before his death he is said to have turned all his papers and unpublished literary works; his Will was left in the hands of Nathaniel Peck in Chaffinch, his intimate friend whom he designated administrator of his estate.

Sealapilt's Will is a work of art, as well as a monument to his character; his last wish is to endow the sons of his near relatives, with the means to emigrate, ~~as~~ become "gentlemen" to the land of his adoption, ^{and} to make for themselves a name respected, in America.



Part III.

"The Style of Charles Sealsfield."

A short time after the appearance of the two complete editions of Sealfield's works in (Püttgart. 1845-1847), the current of political events swept away all sympathy for literature, and turned into other channels the great interest that had been manifested for the authors' ^{transatlantic} stories. When the flood of revolution which the year 1848 brought with it, had subsided, — Charles Sealfield seemed almost entirely forgotten. The revelations made after the publication of the author's will in 1864, — the discussion that followed in all leading German newspapers as to the identity of Charles Sealfield and Karl Postl, — all this sufficiently revived the interest in his personality, but was unable to reestablish the bygone popularity of his works.

Other writers, such as Gerstäcker, Rappin, Grouard, Nathan, ~~and others~~, who belonged to the same school, that Sealfield

created

available for

discussion

had given existence, the school of the 'Exotic Romances' (*Der Exotische, Culturhistorische oder ethnologische Roman*), soon became the fashion of the day. Though inferior in genius, they wrote romances of more artistic construction, with carefully finished plots; not like those of their predecessors, - broken off in the midst of the narrative. Besides possessing these popular elements the new romances were written in a style that flowed more smoothly, unobstructed by such masses of foreign words and phrases, - by strange sentence constructions, which were incomprehensible and - principally for that reason, - offensive to the great body of German novel readers.

Sealsfield's style has been generally made to excuse the obscurity, which has marred and the author from 1850 to the present day. He has upon his name the stigma of a careless and slovenly writer, who partly owing to his long residence in America and partly through a lack of

Stand in the way of

language) feeling, ^{was} was unable to write even a marketable German prose. Such criticism has heretofore prevented any attempt at a closer investigation of Sealsfield's style. To a German-American reader a large class of Anglo-American expressions will at once appear as masterly touches, which to German readers would seem only tedious & pedantic. Careful study will show that there is 'method' in Sealsfield's style, that there is a conscious art in the use of language spoken by individual characters, and that the author is not unwilling to set up his own German against Classic models and to challenge the test of time.

Max Vilk. Portzinger,

Professor in Schaffhausen 1827-1851, ^{having} with an enthusiasm for good and correct literature, offered Sealsfield his services "das unvollkommene Deutsch der Personen zu corrigiren." "Das ist eben amerikanisch," was Sealsfield's reply. He was not a little provoked

for the proposed advice of

at the frequent advice from reviewers and publishers to have his books revised by some one who could write in 'Standard German'. The following extract from a letter to H. Erhard (J.B. Metzler), dated Schaffhausen Aug. 17, 1847, will illustrate the author's position: "Danke ich für die übersandten Revisen — und würde sehr was sich in dieser Hinsicht machen lässt. Es ist hier in Schaffhausen nämlich ein Professor Fetzinger — den Sie ohne Zweifel kennen und der seine Dienste angebotnen. Ich habe dass mir einen Ansehen, und er gibt mir einige Überlegung dazu, ob man sich entschließt. Schriftlich kann ich mich deshalb nicht wohl erklären, weil diese Erklärung viel zu viel Schwierigkeit verursachen würde. Vielleicht mag sich die Gelegenheit so besser mündlich zu thun".

The only book that Leaskfield submitted to the hand of a corrector was 'Nord-Amerika-ii.' Of this

ⁱⁱ = *fratern*

He says in a letter to J. F. Cotta, dated Frankfurt den 16ten Sept. 1826; "Einige der geschicktesten Kanner in Frankfurt haben die Auspolirung, wenn ich so sagen darf, übernommen, da meine Schreibart etwas ins Englische schlägt, und es wird in reinem Deutsch erscheinen."

Sealsfield's German is not influenced by any German-American dialect. From his long residence in Pennsylvania we might be led to suppose this. But Sealsfield is conscious of his superiority ^{to} ~~the~~ such dialects; he ^{even} imitates Pennsylvania German with a humorous effect See examp. p. 110, also Schweizer-deutsch p. 110-11.

In the preface to 'Der Legitimus und die Republikaner', Vol. p. xx, we find the following apology for Sealsfield's style: "Sollten Sie in dieser meine Verdeutschung Amerikanismen finden, so bitte ich Schmeid umzugehen, da es ohne dies schwer sein dürfte, dem Geiste, der durch

das Englische nicht, vollkommen Gerechtigkeit wider-
 fahren zu lassen, oder dieselben rein dem Leser
 wiederzugeben. Diesem dürfte der Stil anfangs
 auffallen; aber er wird sich um so besser daran
 gewöhnen, als er ihn zugleich mit dem Tone und
der Sprechart der grossen Republik, deren Sitten
nur zum Theil geschildert werden, vertraut macht
und ihn mit ihren Worten Sprechen lehrt."

A Key to
 Scalsfield's Style is to be found in his expressions
 to the Hungarian writer Herthony. He quotes from
 Herthony, 'Erinnerungen an Scalsfield', p. 77: "Ich frage
 S. einmal: 'etwa merkwürdigsten für mich ist
 es, dass Sie, der in frühster Jugend schon
 deutschen Boden somit deutschem Klange ent-
 rückt wurde, solch ein merkwürdig unechtes
 Deutsch schreiben, ja sich schafen, wie es fast
 seit Goethes in deutscher Prosa nicht vorkommt?
 Es ist wahr, Sie gebrauchen Fremdwörter in

hantelsteckigster Art und Fülle wie nur je Pückler-
 Harskall. Aber das sind eben wirklich fremde
 Worte. Dagegen was Sie deutsch sagen, ist in Ihrem
 Style so konzis urdeutsch, in der Konstruktion
 und in den oft willkürlichen Bezügungen, so
 deutlich gezeichnet, wie seit Justus Möler nicht so
 bald ein zweites Beispiel sich aufzutreiben lässt.
 'Sehr einfach' wiederete er, 'das literarische Deutsch
 seit unangenehm zwei Jahrhunderten ging aus latini-
 sirter Bildung hervor, diente des römischen, oder
 gar des Küchenlatins, dann des Französischen
 Densungen nach. Sich dagegen ging aus dem
 Englischen zurück ins Deutsche. Das Englische aber,
 trotz seiner Vermischung mit gallischen Worten,
 ist in seinem Grundbau angelsächsisch, keltisch,
 oder wie es Fall was sonst, aber jedenfalls rein
 germanisch erhalten. Sich machte daher nichts,
als ich schrieb mit deutschen Worten englisch, nach
englischen Constructiionsbedingungen, und sich da

= enthält Küchenlatini.

may be subjected to grouping and definition.

The following is a first attempt at classification:

acquired tendency towards English construction

das war denn deutscher, als das latinisirte
Gelehrtendeutsch. ”

“ The passages quoted, show that
Sealsfield's style is based on well conceived principles.
The author in his old age was pleased to be told
that he ^{had} succeeded so well, in imitating what he
thought was a useful departure for German prose.

The phenomena that appear in Sealsfield's style
are manifold and complex, but are capable of
being grouped and defined. We have attempted
a classification as follows:

Section I -

- The Use of Words and Phrases. -

- A. English & American ^{which have a common} English Words ⁱⁿ Grammar
under; printed with German letters script.
- B. Untranslated English Words & Phrases; many with
a local American coloring; printed in Roman type.
- C. Where the authors ~~speaking for~~ the English language
had led him to usages especially revolting to the German
ear.

D. Verbs & Phrases ~~particulars~~, Scatsfield's.

(Hammerisms; Pet Words; Hybrid Word-forms)

Section II

Praisfield's Sentence. Rhetorical Effects produced by

- a. Accumulation of Verbs and other Parts of Speech.
- b. The Use of Superlatives.
- c. Reiteration.
- d. Antithesis; Turns; Thought; ~~etiquette~~.
- e. The Infinitive.
- f. The Participle.
- g. Adjectives & Adverb Qualifiers.
- h. The Use of Numerals.
- i. *als*, *des-*, *um* etc. . . . , Datives of Possessor.

Section III

"Die Sprache der Personen"

Imitations of Dialects. The Speech of Individuals.

Section IV

General Remarks on Scatsfield's Style.

- 1. Recapitulation.
- 2. Development of Style.
- 3. The Journalist.
- 4. Richness of Scatsfield's Style.

→ Section I ←

"The Use of Words and Phrases."

A.

Anglo-American and English words; characteristic, familiar and technical terms. All words under this head are printed in German type and have been given Grammatical Gender. The object of the author seems to be, if not to force them upon the German language, at least 'to accustom and to teach German readers to speak in the language of the Great Republic.' The large collection of words coming under this head may be subdivided as follows:

1. The Familiar Surroundings & Occupations of Daily Life.

Drawing-room -

"Im Drawing-room Saw Margareth" ---- Feb. 9, 44 *

"Das Drawing room"

. C 13 15. 342

* Citations are made from the most accessible editions of Schalspödl's Works viz. the following:

Sideboard -

"Ein Sideboard (Schreibtisch) ist jedoch überall zu finden." *NA II* 175.
Farm, Farmer -

"Eine Farm" *NA II* 2. "Farmer" *Leb.* 9, 39. *NA II* 163.

Steam-mill -

"Eine am Ohio liegende Steam-mill. (Dampf-mühle) *NA II* 157

Creek -

"Das Gemurmel der Creek." *CPB.* 14, 64.

Street -

"Die Waterstreet" *Abor.* 7, 22.

Lot -

"Ein Lot für ein Haus." *NA II* 35.

Rifle -

"Eine kapitale Rifle" (*capital rifle*) *CPB.* 14, 268. *Leb.* 9, 201.

Inexpressibles, Shaws -

Words: *not commonly*

"Einen neuen Rock oder Inexpressibles" *Leb.* 9, 30 } used in
"Shaws" - - - " " 140 } Germany.

Wife's -

"Alte Mann, schreie die Helf." *Abor.* 7, 134.

Seit -

"Für die Anwesenheit Seitz." 1897 130.

Shopping -

"Ich gab es mir in meinem Shopping nicht aus." Feb. 9, 9.

Bachelor -

"Gleich allen alten bachelors zeichnet er lieber Schatten als Licht Seiten." (Randolph) MA. I 54

Lunches -

Feb. 9, 140.

Jelly -

MA. II 16.

Bücker -

Feb. 9, 140

Punches -

" " 198

Gin, Whisky, Toddy -

" 10, 112 do. 9, 77.

Smoker -

"A small one, ein kleines glas mit gebranntem wasser."

Feb. 9 77. Mar 7, 1897.

Quid -

"Bei den Warten schob er dem Tabaksquid aus seiner linken Backenöhle in die rechte zügel."

C13. 15, 51.

Shake-

(= Engl. should not have thought of bringing)

"Würde mir nicht gedacht haben, wir da Gäste mit der Shake ins Haus zu bringen." Leb. 13, 167.

The words: Gentleman, Gentle, (C.B. 5, 101), Back-woodsmen, Yankee, and many others found in other writers as well, are used by Sealfield as a matter of course.

2. Words used in American Legislation and Politics

Committee-

"Selbst die Schulbücher werden, selbst unser Bibel von der Committee unentgeltlich ausgeteilt." NA. I 88.

"Abgeordnete von der Comitee." Leb. 11, 340

Meeting- (fem. & neut.)

"Stüt uns zum Meeting (neuter gender) zu gehen" C.B. 14, 276

"zum Meeting, neuter, selbst der den" Leb. 11, 51

"Wir müssen zu einer Meeting" (feminine) " " 256.

Assembly-

"Wir liegen immer und ewig mit der Assembly in den Haaren"----- C.B. 14, 242.

Motion -

"Die erste Motion ist eine 'Proposition' entgeg. CS 14, 299.
"Eine Motion amendierte"..... Seite 42, 16.

Deed. (Besitzurkunde)	19. I 164
Lawyer.	" " " 146
Jury.	" " " 146
Registrator, Regulator.	Feb. 13, 27
Stumpflede. (Stump-Speech)	" 11, 182

3. Technical Terms -

Bottom.

"Ein ungelehrter Bottom - glosset: Flussarosekammer,
gibt stets Niedrigung oder Thalweite." Feb. 9, 60.

Upland, Rolling Prairie -	" 9, -
Sawyer -	glosset! " 9, 101.
Aug. out, Canal -	" " 71
Pilot -	" " 101
Stem und Stemm.	" 10, 100
Polkatzen, Feb. 10, 157	Montana. CS 14, 40
=(Bleed)	

Irish-

"Der deutsche Amerikaner haßt die engl. Amerikaner gewöhnlich die Irischen (Irishmen, Dölkänder) wofür der engl. Amerikaner sich wieder mit dem Dutchman (Holländer) rächt." N.A. II 29. Notz.

(Pennsylvania German). "Vorder gnüggsamen Ansicht ausgehend, ja nicht mehr zu lernen, als ihre Väter und ja nicht Irisch zu werden, Sind Sie mit dem deutschen zufriedm---ste". M.A. I 73.

— A technical phrase like "irisch" has a right to existence, cf. the German American "nationalist".

Lynchen-

"Sie wurden so ruhig einig ihn zu lynchen." CFB. 14.

4. Some Old-English American & Plebeian English Phrases, returned with German lettering.

Spunk-

"Sie hatten mehr demokratischen Spunk als ihren Souveränus lieb war." CFB. 14, 182.

"Brauchen Leute die Spunk im Leick haben." CFB. 14, 196.

Capers-

"Da haben Sie nun eine unserer Volks-Souveränen Capers." C13. 15, 62.

Chance-

"Eine Staatsform in der jeder, auch der Ärmste, seine Chance findet." (= eine günstige Gelegenheit) C13. 15, 36

Humburg-

"Ist alles Humburg," *Hanser Dienst. Lu 11. II 212.

Trouble-

"Trouble in eine Versammlung bringen" Leb. 13, 168.

Mushroom - Aristokratie -

"Dieses ist die Art & Weise wie sich unsere Mushroom Aristokratie gestaltet." Leb. 9, 21.

Rough and Tumble.

"Zust zu einem Rough u. Tumble." Leb. 11, 170.

Small Talk-

"Im Small Talk sind sie (Philadelphierinnen) unübertrefflich." Leb. 9, 15.

Notion-

"Jonathan hat eine abscheulich schöne Predigt gehalten, er hat nur die guten Sätze ausgehört. Er hat die Notion (ich bin der Meinung), dass er alle gelehrten

Longheads überhoben kam. K.A. I 132.

Notionen, die wir ihr wisst, nimmt er ihnen für den
Schedel. "Sant most mita la masoningonind." K.A. 13, 119.

"Ehe sie alle ihre Notionen vorgebracht." EB. 14, 273.

Noties und Notions -

"Eure Spitzfindigkeiten und Ideen. Das Wort Noties
wird überhaupt in vielfachen Beziehungen gebraucht.

'I have the Notion' - ich bin der Meinung. 'Jaube
Noties' - unsere Spitzfindigkeiten. ... Lb. 10, 298 Note

Oddities -

"Seltsamkeiten, Unanständigkeiten." Lb. 13, 206.

Fagend.

"Glaubt ihr dass es (Texas) immer Fagend, fünftes
Ras am Elenden mexikanischen Staatsgrenzen
bleiben wird?" EB. 14, 192.

"Fagend nennt man das ausgegrupppte Ende eines Stricks,
das verhalten an jagend einer Sache, die Canada z. B.
werden ganz richtig das Fagend von America genannt,
hier heissen die Steppen von d. Felsengebirge u. Abiesenge-
ragend." Lb. 9, 197 note.

Tantarrum -

"Lasst mir hören Mann! calcedire, ist doch weiter nichts als
einer eurer gewöhnlichen Tantarrums." EB. 14, 188.

Squandary -

"Darum sind wir in einem ewigen Squandary mit
unserem General Congress." EB. 14, 242.

"Durch argmet ein Squandary - ein Teufelchen den
Kopf verwickeln zu lassen." EB. 15, 197.

Frolic -

"Wir waren diesmal zeitlicher, um bei der Clearing
Frolic nicht die letzten zu sein." Eb. 13, 370.

ds. Note: "desin Frolics, Unterhaltungen, Zusammen-
künfte, gibt es mannigfaltiger - 'quitting frolics', wo
^{sich} Mädchen u. Frauen zum Steppen der Bettdecken versammeln;
'hustling frolics' zum Ausräumen des Wälschens u. d. d."

Yamparty -

"Buchstäblich Balkenparties - bekanntlich sitzen im
Winter Enselb. in den in einem Halbkreis um den
Feuerplatz dessen vier Nummerierten 'Vier'

Expressions, idiomatic in English, are translatable in German,
but finding the same sense in German.

genannt wird. Ein langweiliges Gesellschaft, die
dahin den Balken ansieht wird 'Jamparty'
genannt." Leb. 9, 36 Note.

Indian File -

Der Satz bedeutete uns in historischer Ordnung, d.h.
im sogenannten 'Indian File' zu folgen" --- Leb. 13, 20

Palaver -

"Aber wozu das ewige Palaver? (Geschwätz)." E13 14, 258
"Habt immer euren Palaver darein brummt verdrüsslich
Bob." E13. 14, 155.

Old Woman -

= old woman, wife. Leb. 13, 168 where the use of
the word ^{is the starting point for} causes a scene full of humor.

5. Similarly Idiomatic Expressions are transferred,
translated word for word.

"Er stand bloss sechs fuss vier zoll auf seinen
Absätzen." Pull. I, 44.

(He stood but six feet etc on his heels.)
In ein

"Freies Feld und keine Gunst, verstehst du?" Faust II 216.

= a clear stage and no favor! [ist unser Wahlspruch]

"War vergessen in weniger denn keiner Zeit."

= in less than no time.

Alle Tage unseres Lebens - "Haben Locke darn ge-
tragen andmen wir alle Tage unseres Lebens
zu kal fatern haben worden." S. u. II. I 371.

"Alle Tage unseres Lebens" (almost a mannerism) / 4 C13. 14, 86.

B.

Anglo-American and English Words & Phrases retained
without modification; printed in Roman type.

The words treated in the previous division were
without exception printed with German letters,
showing a more conscious effort to make them
part of the German language.

1. Phrases with an American local coloring.

Set to-

"In ich meint, der weisse die Jacke liebte, dass er
'Set to' das Herz vor Freude springen macht?" Lu. II 139

Sparkers-

"Und ich sagte ihr, sie wäre ja auch noch nicht
weiss, wo ich hatte, bei einem Sparkers angelassen.
*Sparkers - liebhaber, von Sparkle, funkeln, mit den Augen
glücken - daher 'Spark', zu nacht besuchen." Lu. 10, 121

"Wahre nacht, wie im alten Kentucky und jungen
Missouri, wenn wir aufs 'Sparking' ausgingen;
keine eurer Transparenzen & Transfigurationen &
gegen Himmel tanzende Geyser & Flüsse." Lu. II 144.

Blue Stockings-

Set was ... nicht schreiben, keine Romane lesen, keine Zeitungen
über Literatur und schöne Künste und fashionable
Wissenschaften u. Rediger u. Comödianten, nicht klappern
wie eure Bluestockings in New England. Aber

Sage Euch, wollt' nicht die's Fehler für die Tugend
eurer Pleistocklinge austauschen." S. u. II, 216.

Petticoat Government - Lib. 10, 238.

Petticoats -

"Woher kommt es, dass wir Männer vor den Petticoats einen
so gewaltig mächtigen Respekt haben." Lib. 10, 145.

Locafocos - Wahl. II 345 Note.

Blue Laws- "In die Klauen ihrer Blue Laws bringen." C.B. 14, 207

Spleen and Blue Devils-

"Spleen and Blue Devils gedenken wenigstens da nicht; selbst
John Bull müsste aus der Lat schlagen." S. u. I 197.

Care the Devil-

"Sticht recht Kentuckischer 'Care the devil' meinen." C.B. 14, 203

Translated Lib. 11, 263: "Sticht ihren 'Kümmere mich den Teufel' meinen."

Sawder-

"Wenn es ihm denn keine! Lachen zu thun ist,
winn' seine Freunde Sawder' in die Augen
zu streuen." C.B. 15, 254.

2. Idiomatic Phrases.

The Whole Hog - (American)

"Jefferson brach ihre Apostel die Hamiltons & Adams, ging 'the whole hog' mit ihnen." EB. 14, 179.

"Let's go the whole hog!" eine etwas vulgäre Hauptwörterphrase; wills vilsagen als 'zur Hauptsache!' Leb. 9, 92.

Der whole hog = ad hominem, anzugreifen! schwab. Fuch II 17.

By a long Chalk - (American)

"Überbietet, sag' ich, den Sea Islands (cotton) by a long chalk." EB. 15.

"Eins Sprache übertraf alles, was ich der Art gehört, 'by a long chalk', wie wir zu sagen pflegen." EB. 14, 219.

Hand and Glove - (American)

"To show how 'hand and glove' they were with the Imperial Interest." [Austin p. 32.]

"Er schmit bereits 'h. and gl.' mit dem ganzen Pöbel." Lu. II, 284.

"Nur ja noch gestern 'hand & glove'!" - - - Wahl. II 307

Take it Cooly - (for coolly)

"Take it cooly!" - sagte der Präsident." EB. 15, 168.

Scatter of Fact -

"Sten ihr seid Sonderbare 'scatter of fact' Leute." Leb. 9, 80.

Bless of Human Kindness-

"Sein unsägliches Glück, den unendlichen Reichtum
ihrer Güte und was wir 'milt o. h. n.' nennen." CB. 15, 379.

Moises in ihren Teins -

"Wir stehen u. schutzen wie Moises in ihren Teins." S. u. II. III 382

Love at First Sight -

"Aber bei euch Soldaten ist ja 'Love at f. s.' herkömmlich." CB. 15, 285

I want -

"Sie sprach dann lachend u. mit ihrem kleinen fester
Stammpfand, ein 'I want.'" Feb. 10, 107.

With a Vengeance -

"Gastfreundschaft with a vengeance." Fe. II. I 138.

Would-be -

"Auch uns fehlt es nicht an 'would-be' Caesars." Feb. 9, 189.

Sometimes an English clause is inserted as follows:

— "Charakter, wie die des Calig, der Anglesse, des Gay Stammung,

der Antiquary, finden Sie 'with due allowance for the
difference of the times'. noch heutigen Tages in England und
S. I. III. I." 18. u. 2. und 15

"Und die Flagge der Republik (liberale) wälzte schützend über 'Brandy, Whisky und Accomodation for Man & Beast' herab." CPB. 14, 27.

B. A Great Variety of other words has been retained untranslated; Some are technical terms, some idiomatic, others eminently characteristic:

Go between -

"die Go between (accusato)" Seite 80
" " 115
" " 152

Airs -

"Wir erlauben nicht leicht, oder vielmehr nie, Fremden sich in unserem Lande 'Airs' zu geben" Leb. 9, 259.

Leading Character -

"Der erste Tante ist ein Leading Character" Leb. 9, 81.

Escapes -

(= unrecalced escapes)
"Seine haarbreiten Escapes." M. I, 185

Second Thoughts -

'Kein Verdacht, kein Second thoughts, wie wir Sie zu nennen pflegen' Seite I 369.
"Second Thought - suis Arrière pensée." CPB. 14, 38.

Second Sight -

"Eine Art Second Sight." *Schwäbisch der Hochschotten. S. 106 III, 157.

Circulating Medium -

"Und dass sie nicht überflüssig mit dem 'Circulating medium' gränet, auch ohne Scrips kamen; übrigens nicht unangenehm empfindsam & reichlich." Cl. 11, 20.

Simpleton -

"nicht nur einen ganz Simpletonen nehmen etc. Cl. 11, 22

Godsend -

"Wir wurden wie eine Art 'Godsends' (Gottgaben) begrüßt." Lust. I. 1. 1.

Sneer -

"Um die schlaff herab hängenden Lippen zuckt ein überrest des britischen Sneer." Wahl. II, 24.

Shrewd -

(Honey, Clay)

"Ein Hattenmarken Fracht grade ich karischschottene Augen voll türkischem Feuer, bezeichnen den 'Shrewd' verschlagener in der Auswahl seiner mittel nichts weniger als delikaten Mann." III, 26.

Irish Glee

"Wir waren alle, wie wir sagen, in 'high glee'" Ed. 10, 91.

Sparanichness -

Eine gewisse 'Sparanichness' Geschmacklosigkeit, Ermattung,
[aus dem] aber nicht zu vermeiden. Ep. II, 70

"Beim ersten Antritt der 'Sparanichness' wird gebocken, mit dem
Neptun die jünigern hinzuzucken pflegt, die seiner Herrschaft Spottbude,
Ceres & Bacchus allzu freigütig opfern." Wahl II 25.

Fastidiosness -

"Frei von aller Fastidiosness" etc. Lab. 10, 237. Wahl II 280

Chuckling, Cowering -

Lu. II, II 85

Treachery -

"Treachery, wie wir zu sagen pflegen, unpfidlich." Lu. I 53.

Flirt - "Dass er früher für einen harmlosen Vogel, - ein desperaten
'Flirt' nennen wir diese Geschöpfe, gegolten." Wahl II, 161.

Styflight -

Notz. Wahl I, 233.

Berths -

"Sich mit Händen und Füßen an die Wände

seiner Berths anzuklammern & zu krühen, um nicht von einem

Durch - aus dem Bette heraus in die mitte der Cajüte dem
Schachteln etc nackt befördert zu werden."

Wahl II 3.

Matrimony -

"u. dachte: 'ei die Käte, die lacht auch und wohl mag
 sie, denn hat Grund und Fundament zum Lachen -
 frisches Blut u. reiches Gut rather was zum Leben sein
 und Lebenen seht. Und sage auch, so ich sage
 ich, wo Money ist, da gibt es nie gutes
 Matrimony und ist Matrimony, rather Money
 das am leichtesten u. angenehmsten erworben. Su. II 210.

4. Terms of Address, Exclamations, etc.

Boys - "Überraschungen, Boys (Zementtopf) CB. 15, 165

Surely - "Der auch du, auch ich, jetztlicher oder vielbuck
 griechischer Surety? (Zinnhüt) CB. 15, 165.

Chuckies - Das Chuckies. Aber. 7, 35.

Ronies - Hochachtbare, Ehrenhafte, tapfere, grossmächtige
 Ronies, Ronies! CB. 15, 119.

Bei Jingo!

Su. II. 208.

"Bei Jingo! War das ein Ritt! Su. II 244.

By Jove! "Das gehört, by Jove, in den Kalender! CB. 2, 298.

... (unintelligible) ...
(unintelligible). He learned more and more about English
expression and idioms, and this seems to have helped his
pronunciation.

Bless us! rief sie und setz auf ihren Ehemann zurücksprallend. Lb. 10, 65.

Bless me! Welche Unvorsichtigkeit CB. 2-

Well, well!

MA. II 14

Pon, honour,

CB. 171. Frequently in 1677. cf. pp.

"Hör! Hör! Oberst Bracker, mahnten mehrere. CB. 15-

"By the bye! ich bin so frei von eurer Meinung abzuweichen" CB. 35.

"By the bye, haltet eure Jagdmesser in Bereitschaft." S. 11. 87.

C.

Dealsfield's long residence among English speaking people
 somewhat in vain a speech-making (Sprachgehilf) for the
 English language, which seems to have weakened his
 consciousness of the capabilities of the German language.

The result is that ^{our} the author avails himself of modes
 of expression that are foreign and revolting to the
 German ear. These usage in most cases convey

no definite meaning to a German reader, but appear bombastic and often ridiculous; sometimes the word in Classic German Prose has an entirely different meaning from that which Sealsfield attaches to it.

The arrangement may be made as follows: (The words under this head of course appear in German type)

- 1. Words whose ^{signific}seriousness has abused the author into their use; again such as have 'no exact equivalents in German.'

Respectabel- = respectable

"Ihr seid gerade so respectabel, je nachdem ihr schwarz seht."

Feb. 10, 85.

Considerabel- = considerable, very great. (ironical)

"Die Ruhe des Mannes war, um mich eines unserer Lieblingsausdrücke zu bedienen, in der That considerabel." Eb. 15, 214.

"Ein considerabler Mörder, Bob."

Eb. 14, 268.

What belongs under 2.

Imperturbabel-

"Imperturbable Gleichmuth." C/B. 15, 197.

"Kein 'unerschütterlicher' Kapitän" C/B. 15, 225. How much better ^{than} ^{himself!}

Fashionabel- = fashionable.

Es hängt ganz allein vom Prediger ab, ob die Englische oder
d. Presbyterians (d. d. Methodists) Tricke die 'Fash.' des O. S. sein soll.
N.A. - I 129.

Desperat- = desperate.

"Amicus und Amicus erachium desperat." C/B. 14, 97.

"Sehe ich so desperat aus?" " " 97.

"Ihr habt einen desperaten casus zur hand." Geb. 11, 239.

Momentan- = momentary (occasional)

"Bin für mich momentan. Ausgesprochen." Geb. 11, 357.

Glorios- = glorious.

"Funckeln und glänzen so glorios ----" Wahl I, 89.

"Wahrlich ein glorios (armial) Volk dieses Mexikanische etc. - S. II 15.

Transparent- = transparent.

"Die ungläublich transparente Atmosphäre. S. III 199.

"schimmernd in der transparenten Atmosphäre"

C/B. 14, 139

Infieirt - = infect. *infier*

"Denn alle seine Sinne sind so affieirt und infieirt...." Wahl. II 3.

Stolid - = stolid.

"Ihre Stoliden Blicke, wie Sie in den Westen blicken, erschauern die neue Freiheit — die auch sein St. III haben dürfte." Wahl. I, 203.

Vacuum - = vacuum.

"Ein leger Raum, ein vacuum, wären' besser, als nicht selbst." Wahl. II 189

"Mit einem gutmüthigen Vacuum im Gesicht."

Wahl. II 332.

Dezent - = decent.

"Ich halte dein Tanz nichts weniger als dezent" Leb. 12, 355.

"Einen respectabel u. dezent aussehenden Mann." CS. 14, 276.

Sensibel - = sensible.

"Sehmit ein sensibler Mann zu sein." Leb. 13, 126

Präsumptiv - = presumpt; here whom in presumed to be a judge.

"Evidente der präsumptiv Vorker." (=vermuthet) Leb. 9, 54.

Pretios - "Aber wo ist nur unser pretiose Theater." (=precious, derogatory sense) CS. 15, 1.

"Wie kosit dieser pretiose Kapitän?" CS. 15, 296.

"Ein pretiosum Lande", "pret. Regierung." " " 281.

Famös - = famos cf "A Famous Time".

"Vergessen Tage nach unserer famösen Nacht." Leb. 9, 99.

Luffen - = to luff, ^{here} to run away (Sachs's word)

"Kunstel uohlin wenig luffen, seht das Weiberwort kommt." Leb. 11, 221.

Doppeln - = to double (a cap.)

"Doppelten das Cap." Leb. 7, 33.

2 Words whose meaning in Modern German differ from Schafpelt's use.

Quer - = English 'queer'. (very frequent)

"Quer u. calculaire würde unseren Mädchen quer an-
stehen wenn sie mit nichts als ihren Augen redeten." S. u. II. 253.

"Es kam uns gar so quer vor." S. u. II. I 24.

"Dass das, auf alle Fälle " " " 93.

"Soll übrigens ein queres Kaug sein" " " " 104.

The correct use of quer = Not. Germ. (crossed,
'crosswise') is found CB. 14, 93: "Gots liebzig
Abelien quer über die Prairie."

Just like the first one, my first one, a beautiful
young woman in a white and red dress.

Palme - = the palm of the hand; in German, always *in the hand*.

"Der Hiko wird die Palme seiner Hand *öffnen*.
(stretch out his palm in friendship) Leg. 1, 194.

"Tokeah, sprach er, hat die Palme seiner Hand
vergeblich ausgestreckt.

Leg. 2, 118.

Fact -

"Und ein Fact ist mehr werth, als tausend argumente." Leb. 12, 133.

"Nill nicht, das ist ein Fact." S. u. 2, 316.

"Ei, ^(engl. 290) ist ein fact, laßt es erathen." Leb. 13, 21.

Flucht von Treppen -

= flight of stairs. Leb. 11, 322.

Seebriese - = Seabreeze.

"Von jedem Hauche der Seebriese gefächelt." CB. 14, 20.

3 Jsm - = German-ismus, ^(plur.-mum) -ism, in Modern
German is used only in words like "Anglicanism"
indicating "language or dialect, peculiarity. (Länder)
et Americanism"

Fanatism - Su. N. III 465.

Absolutism - " " " " 153.

Despotism - " " " I 37.

Republicanism - " " " I 52.

Yankeeism - "des Calcuttiansitz!" Feb. 9, 30

Quäckerism - "des Philadelphians 2" " "

Amerikanism -

"Er war durch und durch Amerikaner, - Amerikanerism' der
 Brennpunkt, der alle seine Geistes-Strahlen aufzog." 213, 14, 297.

Utilitarianism, Materialism, Pantheism.

"Das krasseste Merkmal ist eine Bekehrung zum
 in Utilitarianismus, Mat., Panth. und noch
 Dilettanten, in einem Dutzend Journ., die alle in
 Beziehung mit den französischen Encyclopädisten
 und dem Edinbur Review in ihre 'Rum gekörtes'
 Haupt gefahren, und Sie nun nicht wenig
 perplex machen." Wahl. II 24, 25.

precious to Sealfield, or used by him to excess.

D.

- Words and Phrases particularly: Lealsfeldian. -

1. Mannerisms; expressions current in good German
 prose, that through too frequent use become objectionable.

[The citations made under each rubric might well be multiplied.]

Hielt inne -

"Dann schiedt er sich an den Rat zu verlassen, hielt aber
 wieder inne." Abw. 7, 53.

"Und nachdem der Alte so gesprochen, hielt er wieder inne." Abw. 7, 55.

"Der Graf hielt inne, suchte nach einer Pause wieder fort." Leb. 127.

"Hält inne" is a mannerism especially objectionable in
 'Martin' and 'Verey'; it is also spread over the whole of 'Götterdämmerung'.

In later works e.g. 'Calvin Brot' its use is not objectionable.

In seinen Grundfesten erschüttert -

"Das die Balken des Stammhauses in S.G. erschüttert." Leb. 9, 95

"Und so tief in seinen Grundfesten erschüttert etc." N.A. I. 18.

Eigen -

This word has two meanings in Lealsfeld = 1) eigenthümlich,
 sonderbar, peculiar:

"Cockley war in diesem Tagen wieder etwas eigen." =
eigentümlich, peculiar. Pu.N. III 386.

sgem: "Din ich doch eigen, mich zu Thränen
hinweisen zu lassen. CB. 15, 364.

= 2) Sui generis, unique. eg.: "Es ist aber dieses unser
volksgeist ein ganz eigener Geist." CB. 14, 83.

"Dass wir Amerikaner eigene Leute sind." Lu.N. III 300.

Both of these meanings are used too often in ^{the} earlier Wks.

Nichts Weniger als - is used to excess " " " "

"Nichts weniger als hässlich" Lu.N. I, 74.

" " " angenehm Leg. 2, 82.

" " " comfortabel M. I, 13.

" " " ungewöhnlich Leg. 2, 145.

" " " zu würdigen " 3, 113.

Schnellen-

"Bei ... kommt man keine ...
physiöchem, so wie in der moralischen Welt, schnellst aller, wie
von einer Federkraft geschneilt, impor- zurück, keine
Dämmerung, kein Zwielicht." Leb. 11, 66.

"Und immer schmelzt. Löffel den Topf" --- Leb. II, 41.

"Seine Hände begannen auf = niederzuschmelzen" --- Leb. 10, 14.

Prallen -

"Prallten sie an dem Verwandten heran." Sull. III, 32.

"Der Sitzende war bei seinem Eintritts aufgeprallt" " " III 103.

"Als wenn Dämonen in ihnen hausten, trieben, prallten." Sull.

"An uns heranprallte ---" Sull. I 356.

Bohren - = stare.

"Aber wie sie schauend in die fernem Wasser & Himmel hinein bohren, werden ihre Blicke zu eifelhaft" --- Wahl, II 99.

"Wie Sie jetzt in die Faltungen hinein-bohren." Wahl. II 104

"- aber diese Witten, in diese bohren sie mit einem Verlangen, eines Sehnsucht hinein." Wahl. II 107.

Quirlen -

"Alles bleibt anfänglich ruhig, aber aus dem Fehrspitzen Schein es in die Fieder hinauf zu quirlen ---" Sull. II 175

"Eine tanzende quirlende Bewegung" Sull. II 175.

Alles zuckt an ihnen - Sull. II 175. Also Leb. II etc.

Silberglöckchen stimmen - (H. 10) - Sull. I 205, 200; II 15. also Leb. 13, 13.

Zwanzig = Engl. a score; used like the German: "hundert"

"Deso las manos a ustedes, los pies de ustedes! riefen
zwanzig Stimmen entgegen und andere zwanzig ließen die
Säume unserer Kleider und wieder zwanzig knieten sich
bis zur Erde dreimal zwanzig hoben uns wie im triumph
auf ihre Rücken." S. u. II, 273.

"Simms knietten zwanzig Winterwälder." Feb. 10, 36.

"Abistificados - ütrogen - marmelten zwanzig Stimmen." Ver. S., 217.

"Und wie gang es auch weiter? fragten zwanzig." Sep. 3, 36.

Vermüthen, kalkuliren, rechnen -

"Die Schnellste Weise, auf welche sich der Amerikanische
Bürger der verschiedenen Staaten zu erkennen gibt, ist
durch den Begriff, ich denke ich vermüthen. Der
Ohioländer vermüthet, guesses, der Virginier und
Pennsylvanier thinks, denkt; der Kentuckier kalkulirt,
calculates; der Alabamer rechnet, berechnet, reckons." [Feb. 9, 53-1855.]

Sealsfield uses these terms consistently as explained
in the note.

2. Teil Worts.

-ehen — (ironical)

"Habt ihr je ein Meisterehen von Equinoctialstürmen erlebt?" Lu II 424

Nicht- —

Wohin Sein und Nicht-Sein. (Leben u. Tod) CB. 14, 96.

"Ein Nichtamerikaner" Leb. 10, 88.

"Zwei und vierzig Tage herumgeschleudert, Ein Spiel der Wogen und Winde & Nichtwinde." Wahl. II 98.

Eisenwasser-

"So kamen wir mit einem tüchtigen Rade und einem Eisenwasser-raucher davon." CB. 11, 24.

"Das Eisenwasser" begegnet in Markovs of Mark. 7, 26.

Schachzahn-

schachzahn

"Und die Wildzahn (Mustangs) wurden Schachzahn. CB. 14, 41.

Provincialisms.

[German - base, low.

Niederträchtig - = humble, herablassend seit Mod.

"In der Art, wie Sie sich dem Satrapen naherten, lag etwas von niederträchtigem Gemüthe vor." Lu II 424

See also Mark. 7, 54.

From all the ...

Hydro's forms

1000 ...

-ung für German-en. (in the verbal noun)

"Die Kunst ~~zu~~ deutschen ~~en~~" W. 1. 206

"Weil diese Erklärung viel zu viel Schreibung verursachen würde" Leaf. Lett. to Erhart. Aug 17, 1847

bleich = bleich bleich. (W. 1. 206 W. 1. 206 W. 1. 206)

"Der Schwärze bleicht vor Freude die Ziethen" Leb. 11, 350.

3 Mangel Word-formation.

Arrogant -

"Die arroganten Dichter hatten etwas Herrigkeitsendes." Leb. I 235.

Allenfalsig -

"Unsere hundert tausend Soldaten die unsere nach dem ersten Sechste

"Wir unser allenfalsigen Freiheitsketzeln zu bewahren." Leb. 2, 133.

Indeterminat -

"Johnny schiller mit einem indefiniten Platz nach dem Beutel hin" Leb. 14, 113.

Portion -

"Aber ein Portion Geist, die unser alles vergroessern macht." 11A. I 54.

Ebbens -

"Trotz des Ebbens meiner Lehrer geistes." Leb. 14, 111.

Quäckend- (with a Quaker's peculiarities)

"Die Quäckendheit war ein wenig stark in dem
Freunde." Jull. I 131.

Rindschnitt, Butterschnitt -

"Eine solche Wollust war mir der Genuss dieses Rindschnitts." 183. 14, 124.
"Er rollte Rindfleischschnitt in die Butterschnitte zu Sand-
wiche's zusammen, würzte diese mit 'präservirtin'
(preserv.) Pflaumen und Birnen, und ass und trank
ganz behaglich." Wahl. II 336.

Emphase- = Emphasis.

"Oberst Snorton!" nimmt wieder der Wirtmann mit
Emphase das Wort." Wahl. 1, 211.

Stoa -

"Ein grüner Stoa hat sich von sich selbst mit
mit sich fortgerissen etc" Wahl I, 218.

Rosslache - = Horse-laugh.

"Und trakt welcher Autorität, brüllte der Jüngling
mit einer Rosslache. Nov. 7, 62.

Washington,

new and strange

among the most important are the following:

A heaping up

Section II.

"Seaiskilds Sentence"

Carefulness, exactness or even consistency in sentence structure, can not be claimed for our author. Therefore, in searching for the principles that underlie Sealfield's style, it will be of less ^{value} importance to dwell on points of syntax. All rules of construction are violated to produce constant rhetorical effects. The methods employed are characteristic; we have attempted to enumerate some of the most important as follows:

a.

Accumulation of Verbs and other Parts of Speech to heighten the impression given. A climax which we should always expect, is not always ^{apparent} present.

"Es verschnidelt in solchen Momenten alles niebtoge, je-
waise (tautology) so gänglich, die Edelsten, die hochherz-
igsten (tautology) jenelle treten so stark gewaltig
 hervor, treten können alles unmittelbar so tief in
 den Hintergrund zurück." CB. 15, 235

"Die Männer mit ihren sumblösten Kratzfüßen,
die Weiber knirschend, alle 'God bless Massa, Maam
Schreissend, zellend, knallend. Feb 11 48.

"Grade wie Schulknaben, die ihrem Pädagogyn einen
Streich gepiekt haben. wie Affen herum schuappen,
tänzeln, klüngeln." Feb. 11, 200

...ter den drein die Brut der weissen ...
Herde handloser kleiner Neger, - Wechselläger beiderlei
Gockbecktes, Hunde, Katzen, alle knallend, Schreissend
knallend, die Reiter mit ihren Peitschen knallend."
(Does 'knallend' have the same subject as the other verb?)
Feb. 13, 180.

"Die Glieder scheinen ihm den Dienst zu versagen, aus
einander stoben - wissen zu ...
schauend, launelnd u. ..."

In this example the clause is so inconsiderable that the construction
may be considered tautological.

The verbs presenting a picture

The Antithesis in the foll. is interesting, there is a climax in the verbs

"Inschmamt Kopf, fümt u. at, drückt u. stößt
u. Wies, strecken sich mit dem Halsen über die verdeckte
Seiten hinaus, drängen, treiben, stossen, zerwingen,
um Land zu schauren." Wehl. II 99.

b.

The Use of Superlatives. The author Keulowey's
exaggeration, already noticed in the Use of Words, Sec. I C. 1,
appears more clearly here.

"Finsten zähmt auch die höchsten als Mildheit" CB. 14, 13

"Etwas majestätischeres, stolzest züchteten die höchsten
nicht denken." (Der Patriarch) CB. 14, 13f

"Nichts wider lieber Mann, als auch zeigen dass dies
Asmannen dies absolutest, quältest, mächtigst,
heillosesten Quellen waren, die je existierten." CB. 14, 215

"Wir sind dies nächstenste, reelste, am Schärfsten
weisende u. stärksten u. stärksten u. stärksten u. stärksten"

"- die treuen Seelenpiegel (Augen) der gehasseten,

größtsten, gefürchtetsten, bewundernswürdigsten, vereinstet-
sten, geschichteten Pöbel unserer Manhattanstadt."

(Notice the Antithesis also) Wahl II 153.
(between the successive superlatives.)

Exaggeration is further seen in such expressions as:

"Liederd heißes Wasser" Feb. 10, 30.

"In einer Stunde hatte er die Bruderstadt zwanzig Meilen
hinter sich." (on horseback!) Nov. 7, 38.

C.

Reiteration (of our Word.)

"Wir hatten damals vorausgesehen, dass gewisse vereinigten
Kolonisten einige zwanzig Jahre später ein Reich gründen
würden, dass in einigen dem Sechzig Stolz des Menschenge-
schlechts würden, das dem mächtigen Mutterlande die
Spitze bieten, siegreich gewinnend bieten würde, wenn dem
mächtigsten Nationen gewaltig bieten ..."

"Ah haben die Briten ^{her} ab geschlossen! haben, haben, -
meinte der Kapitän." Oct. 15, 220.

"Nun, soll unser neuer Liebesroman Stoff liefern.
 faktische Poesie liefern. Wollen, wollen, wollen thun, was
 die Abnormen thaten — wollen, sag' ich auch, — nicht
 gerade auf dieselbe Weis, aber doch etwas ähnliches." CB. 14, 200

"Würdet ihn frei haben ziehen lassen? Würde, denn
 können, dürfen ihm nicht freit setzen." CB. 14, 230.

A

Antithesis is the most frequent of all ^{sentences} figures of Speech. A
 sudden turn of thought is very often met with, usually
^{marked} accompanied by Asyndeton, the omission of connecting
 particles. (~~Words~~ ^{supplement} ~~fall~~ ^{examples} ~~of~~ ^{them} already given)

"Die Anwandlungen von Ohnmacht ^{mildsten} ~~wurden~~ häufiger,
 stärker." CB. 14, 78.

"Ich schaute auf, um mich." CB 14, 87.

"Es lag etwas so grässlich in der 'heimlichen und wider
 unheimlichen' Weis in der er die Worte heraus-schaltte." CB 14, 136.

"Ich wandte mich bald schaudernd von, wider-mitleidig
 zu ihm" CB. 14, 130.

"Wie ein Federball prallte Sie an mich an, ab, wieder an,
u. schaute mich an so unschuldig, u. ihre feurigen
Augen ruhten so schelmisch auf mir." Leb. 12, 272.

"Auf einmal schaut er auf - mich, scharf an." EP. 14, 221.

"Und auf der Höhe angekommen, warfen die jungen
Leute nochmals harschlos die Köpfe auf, schiessen in
zehn Richtungen hin - her - vor - zurück - drehen sich,
- nur Litgarde war stumm am Abhang stehen ge-
blieben." etc. Wahl. I 63.

E.

The Use of the Infinitive in Elliptical Sentences, as before,
is common in English. It is an English construction.

"Die Männer, mich zu erschau'n, Oberst! James! zu schreien,
was hier zu sehen ist, was ihnen viel besser; das war
eins." Leb. 13, 407.

"Facalle mich zu erschauen u. mit dem lauten Rufe: Vive le Roi!
le Roi ne meurt pas! - vom pferde auf die Pösch zu springen, mit seinem
zweiten Satze durch das Fenster etc. --- continues für 11 lines ----
- das alles war schneller gethan, als gesagt." Leb. 13, 208.

cf. note, p. 62.

f.

The Participle, present and past, is very flexible.

"Der ich sein willende oder wollende Schenkepage schreit aus,
 will seine Verluste mit mancher Baummilch wieder
 ausgleichen" Leb. 9, 20.

"Ameriko — diese sein wollende Republik." Leb. 9, 204.

sein mühsam errafftes u. so gleichsam "seine Existenz ver-
schonen — oder auch begründen wollende ^[ER. 14308] Lebensmittel"

"Es war die Frage ob es ein Streifen, oder ein regelmäßiger
 jeden Abend zu Hause sich einsetzende, Öffnungsstunde
 sich sei." Leb. 9, 109.

Es war aber auch in dem Bruchstücke etwas so eigenthümlich
 irisch wildes, die Phantasie keissblütigen ^[ER. 15. 146] Satthrus ergreifende.

"Die einzig umherkriechenden gerissenen mit sich selbst
zerfallenen Affen." Leb. II. 196.

g.

Adjectives and Adverb Qualifiers.

"Es war ein wild schöner, schauerlicher Antiker." Leb. 3, 90.

"Sein funde in deiner Leb etwas unlichs in undelikativ." ER. 15, 207

aimed at is not realized,

"Ein Gesicht, das considerabel, ja remarquabel schön ist." Sull. III 377.

"Ein essential, probles Sprechwort." Sull. II 39
 und considerabel, hierabel, de Commiss (Num 2) Sull. II, 261.

h.

The Use of a Series of Numerals, — apparently to mark
 successive stages of development; the realistic effect is a failure.

"Kamen zwei weibliche Gestalten über die Hüschschwelle
 herein geflogen, dann eins oder drei oder sechs oder
zwölf — ein Kranz von Gestalten." Sull. I 260.

"Zum erstenmale liessen sich auch Stimmen hören,
eins — zwei — drei Stimmen." Sull. I 201.

"Ein neger erschlagen! brüllte es nach einander aus
zwei, fünf, zehn, zwanzig und endlich hundert Kehlen
 u. darauf ein Laufen ein Rennen, ein Stoppel,
Getrampel" etc. — — — Leb. 10, 15.

i.

— Certain peculiar Modes of Expression. —

"The Dates of Possession." (This ^{is} only found in ^{the} early works)

"Rosa ihr Gesicht mit ihrem Tuche verhüllt." Leg. 1. 74.

Not so infrequent in German.

Als- = Engl. as Conjunction.

"Selbst im Abdruck der Götter hatten sich Klöße verhalten?
Das die Schmeißer gegen uns und die spandigen Abt. H. L. u.
als Befremden- u. Stammen erregte." CB. 14, 36.

"Was die Sache aus einem Gesichtspunkt darzustellen ist
hald unserem Stolz als Patriotismus aufstachelte CB. 14, 37.

Diese- (used in ² patriarchal explanatory tone. See Sect. IV)

"Und hätten wir nicht gegen dies ihre Abneigung" Leb. 13, 147.

"Er begumte sich jedoch - zu diesem seinen Loos". Wahl. II 164.

Von Wegen- (used as 'dies' above)

"Willen es aber nicht so genau nehmen, von wegen, calculire
sich, weil ihre Fremdlings Seel." Leb. 13, 348.

Um- (used as above)

"Es ist ein schiere Feigheit unser Creditball" Leb. 12, 354.

"Es ist doch einzig um die Religion; Sie ist doch das Band,
das uns und Wonn aneinander verknüpft." Leb. 3, 368.

An- (incorrectly placed at end of sentence)

"Erst dann feig etwas wie Distinkt zu zeigen an."
Leb. 13, 387.

Section III.

"Die Sprache der Personen".

Seabfield says of his own art in the introduction to *Abertin & Lebensbilder* Vol. 7, p. 17: "Ich halte überhaupt wenig von Nachahmung. Nach meiner Ansicht muss die Natur des Gegenstands, den wir behandeln, auch die Form und Weise der Behandlung bedingen, die Darstellung muss naturgemäss, so viel als möglich natürlich sein.

Vord nach diesem Grundsatz bin ich mein eigenem Weg gegangen."

Their efforts at realistic representation were not confined to the general plan and development of his work, - they are also apparent in the author's language. American dialects are represented by an artificial German dialect; characteristic individuals among Seabfield's heroes speak in a language peculiarly adapted to them. Since they always talk in their own manner, they are at once brought before our minds more vividly than if the author had attempted to write - uniformly 'good German'. In the eyes

So many formal promises are undesirable.

of contemporaries such 'dialect of individuals' was a serious defect of style; and to this Leasinger referred when he wished to correct 'die Sprache des Prosens'.

We consider this artistic product however, the most original and interesting feature of Leasinger's style, and as such ^{it} will require ~~our~~ special attention. We shall treat the most important examples of these artificial German dialects in order:

1. Negro Speech—

The following comment on the speech of the American negro is found at Leb. 12, 272: "Es ist ihm vielleicht nicht unbekannt, dass der Negor selbst, bei Festhalten, deren Platt mehrere Male mit dem europäischen gesprochen ist, unserer Sprache selten mächtig sind und das Geistesart nie gehörig anzubringen wissen. Ihre Sprache ist in der That mehr abgebrochenes Kindesgeplauder und klingt unangenehm in den Ohren."—

This 'children's scolding' Leasinger uniformly reproduces by ^{bad Grammar, wrong Gender} short and broken sentences and by the use of our mod. vig: the infinitive for all verbs. E.g.

Plantation scene. Pyrochus, responsive to Venus, having strayed
away 'sparking', instead of going to prayer, ~~is~~
begs Venus to admit him to the hut.

"Was, klein Gentleman nicht artig gewesen sein! Fig!
 der Schande! ruft Taty "klein Gentleman doch sonst
 artig sein". 'Jio Maum,' versichert - Dinal mit
 aller, möglichen Affektation, 'sonst ganz gentleman-ly
 in so artig sein, aber ich ihm heute sagen: Viti, Viti!
 heute nicht mit Sulla (the dog) spielen - Er sagen,
 Ich Maum, Ich ihm die neuen Hosn anziehen, und
 ihm' — die Regar haben lauter ihm — 'in einer
 halben Stunde darauf sich mit Marius in Koth
 herum balgen. Ich ihm sagen, Viti sein Gentleman
 sein er sagen. Same your up, Maum! ... nicht
 mit Sulla, Viti mit Marius (the dog) spielen'. Feb. 11. 16.

Feb 11. 50 ~~Handwritten text~~, ~~... to Venus ...~~
 genigti. the prayer meeting had gone 'sparkling', ~~... entrance at~~
 his lady's Chamber, but she refused to open the door of the ~~...~~
 "O Süess, liebr gute Venus! Pyrrhus nimmermehr ^{Spät} aus-
 bleiben — Venus um Jesus willen! Venus Barmherzig-
 keit haben — aufmachen — es pyrrhus sein. Pyrrhus

Schönes Leidentuch zum Präsent bringen, er alles bringen.
O Venus! Mistress Venus! Lady Venus! War diesmal
verzeihen, dass Abassa, Abaam nicht hören!

'Venus, Venus,' gellte er in der Hitze, 'nicht von Pyrrhus
veruziert seyn wollen, sie nichts mit ihm zu
thun haben wollen, das nicht Pyrrhus seyn, das ein
iederlicher Negr seyn. Er sagen er in der predigt
gewesen der hei' Emmus gewesen' "Antonia very much
une."

Cf. also Cl. 14, 140. Leb. 10, 244f5. -- etc. etc. --

2. Creole Dialect. -

The speech of the Creoles, which is a mixture of French
and English with a combination of French & German
similar to the jargon of Piccaut de la Marbiniere in
Abenna v. Bamkilon.

"Ah, Herrliche Donsche, wir waren ein festes Government haben
wir haben; Put au Dieu! Dasolts aber haben gesagt viele
vordem und doch haben wir nicht gehabt, werden nicht haben
ein festes Government." Leb. 11, 251-4.

It might explain words in I's words?

Group 1 and class of literature?

3. The Pennsylvania-German Dialect.

The conscious imitation of this dialect shows that Latsfeldt
is a

"Und hab' ich gekausidert, dass wenn ich zur Law
geh, ich für die 'Feer' zwei andere Lots 'part schessen'
kann und derofern hab ich mit Mr. L. geschwätzt,
er soll den Lot ganz haben. Ich hab wohl die 'Notion'
gehabt, er wird ihn nicht unersost 'hintrecken', und
so war es auch 'Well.' Mr. L. gab mir nun 50 dollar
freiswillig heraus, und der Lawger wollte for 'Bile'
aus der Haut fahren; das 'trubelte' mich aber nicht."

Vol. II 20.

4. Swiss German.

"Ihr Stralch und Dandershageln ihr! Glaubt schies
gar, ihr hänt ruck s' Fischli vom See Schnecke lo! Ihr
Dandershageln ihr! Aber zu den Schönen Maidlis sagten sie
schön anders; denn sagten sie: 'Seyd ja a gar schön maill'
ihr!' Sagten die Maidlis darauf: 'Dah mit so gar wichtig'."

Vol. I 20.

See also Wahl I 67, 68 etc. (Frequent in first Chapter.)

5. The Stump's Speech.

The characteristics of the American Stump Speech are preserved, it is bombastic, colloquial, abounding ⁱⁿ bold figures, asserations & "coincident sentences, in imitation of 'Jack' in English."

"Ei, brauchen Männer — die sich nicht von der Ministration unsern klauen Dienst vor Augen machen lassen, sondern unsere angeborenen Souveränitätsrechte verteidigen. Abg ich erschrocken sein, wenn ich mein Zoll breit mache, ^(England) _{ei} nicht kein Brot zu bekommen; vorausgesetzt ungern. Ihr bedient mich mit Eurem Vertrauen und — ja eben das müsst Ihr, Sonst — Feb. 9, 91

"Da haben Sie einen General Tariff* angesetzt, der einer der tollsten Aristokraten ist, der je lebte. Und der hat ein Gesetz passiert, in Folge dessen wir nicht mehr mit dem Brot zu Handel treiben sollen. Jeden Stumpf, jeden ⁱⁿ _{Stück} hat der unverschämte Aristokrat mit einem Einfuhrzoll belegt. Wo sollen wir nun Flanellen hernehmen?" Feb. 9, 93.

[*The 'General Tariff' the speaker takes to be a 'General' by the name of 'Tariff' and a terrible aristocrat. — See also Feb. 11. Chapter IV 'Der Stumpf-Redner!'

6. The Speech of Individual Characters.

Nathan der Quater, Regulator.

His language is characterized ^{ed} ^{by} its extreme simplicity and earnestness; it explains, repeats, narrows & gives emphasis in simple, unadorned sentences; it is a patricial archaism. (For technique, see Sec. II i; ^[also often changed] the normal word reberis.)

"Habt ihr nie das Saatkorn beobachtet, wenn ihr es ausgehärt in die befruchtende Erde? nie Licht gegeben, wie dieses Saatkorn, das, mehrere Foll tief in die Erde geworfen, mit einer Schicht überdeckt wird, die, hundert Mal schwerer als das winzige Saatkorn, es mit ihm. Gewicht überdecken sollte? Hört, aber dies? Ist es im Stande das winzige Saatkorn zu kräticken, zu indrücken? So wenig, dass das winzige Ding ruhig, gemächlich seine Weine hervorschleust, sich Bahn brüet durch die Erdschollen, und hervor dringt ans Tageslicht, die Saat wegschleibt, und die tiefer in die Scholle heraufwächst und das todte Gewicht. Habt ihr das nie bemerkt? — — — wie das Wälballorn

"Den Klumpen so Spielend zerreisst, und sich auf
 allen Seiten durchzwängt, und die schwere Last
 vertheilt? Will nicht sagen sind wir bei Wälsch-
 kömmer, und ist Louisiana die befruchtende Erde,
 und eine gewisse Reservation, der 14 Klumpen,
 die Last, die über der kommenden Saat liegt, und wir
 gern am Wachsen verhindern würde, ununterschied-
 lich." Feb. 13, 294.

"Wohl Mann! und wenn der allmächtig Uebel Abis-
 sippi oben unser Land weggeführt, und wie der
 Bär die Sau verzehrt, und darüber dick und
 schmutzig gemacht, weil diese Schinken wieder
 ausgeworfen — So wie der Bär auswirft, was
 stinkt und schmutzig ist, wenn gehört der Auswurf
 Aa, sage mir das! Sage ich — wenn anders, als dem,
 dem der Bär gehört, und der Bär, gehört der nicht
 dem, in dessen Lande er ist? Sage mir das, Aa,
 sag' ich, gehört der Bär, der Abississippi, nicht mir?"

"Das behaupt' ich auch, sagt Aa, und wollte

struggles and sufferings of the primeers,

ihm sehen, der da anders sagt. Wollte ihm die
fünf Knöchel in die Weichen drücken, dass ihm die
Lust verginge.' Und wenn der Missis-
sippi unser ist, und unser Land verzehret, gehört nicht
sein Auswurf auch uns, und haben wir nicht das Recht
auf diesen Auswurf? Sage ich; ein so gutes Recht aus-
zuwerfen Recht, als die Frenchen u. Spanier haben, sage ich." Leb. 13, 75

In Leb. 13, Chap. III "Die Geschichte
des Bictors in Dickmanns". the story — the inner struggle
between Nathan and Rachel (the most typical of Seal-
field's women) is told in the same sentimental tone and
the tone is ^{that of} almost like a story of the Old Testament.

Whenever Sealfield desires to produce by means
of language, the effect is Excitement or passion,
the omission of the subject of a verb, or of pronouns
becomes more frequent; Verbs are placed at the
beginning of ^{the} sentence; the normal word order is
set aside; ~~that is to say~~ ^{the} sentences with present
repetition: when.

Distinguish between the speech of the two 'georgians': the Abbot's
and Nathan

The Healde. CB. 14. -

... und didactic - cf. CB. 14, 183: "Leiden artet auch das Beste aus; das herrlichste, frischeste Wasser geräth in Faulnis wenn es lange in Trübe bleibt stagnirt." etc'

Compare with this, a passage on the following page p. 184 where the Healde is expressed: "Er sprach mit entschuldener beinahe strenger Stimme: 'Bin ein Abam, — ein Abam, versteht ihr?' und ist der erste Herzog u. Lord u. Pair auch nicht mehr, und der russische Kaiser auch nicht mehr; — und ist Alles, was er seyn kann, wenn er ein Abam ist. Bin ein Abam und ... ein Prinzipmann. Und war Napoleon, so lange er ein Abam, ein Prinzipmann blieb, Herr der halben Welt, und hörte auf Herr zu sein, wie er aufhörte ein Abam zu seyn, ein grundsatzloser Schwächling, ein falsches Weib wurde'."

Further example of its change into the impassioned mode of expression is found CB. 15, 286 It is a dialogue

between the women General Moore and his uncle, who tries to persuade his nephew into the hopelessness of his love for Alexandrine. The uncle is at first cool & collected, his sentences correct & witty; but when he finds what little effect they are taking, he becomes excited and enraged. The technique above mentioned is employed.

Ralph D. roughly ^{to} and the Pontiacian Cockney (see), who are "hot words" & "there." Speak "abundantly in that 'impassioned tone'."

"Pah, sag' ich, es ist nichts, wollen nicht wittrennen mit dem George Washington — wollen blos sehen, welches Schiff schneller geht. 'Das darf nicht sein, ich protestire die Sicherheit unserer Mitbürger, unsere eigene — wenn deressel springt?' Pah Sicherheit unserer Mitbürger sag' ich, unsere Mitbürger sind in Sicherheit. Wollen kein Wittwamm, Abster Narren, sag' ich, wollen blos einen Augenblick sehen welches Schiff schneller geht."

Similarly the ^{mode of} speech of Feb. 10, 147.

Bob. the Murderer, cf. CB. 14, 129 is to represent his terrible pang of conscience.

Encloses the details of Seal's field's return

Section IV.

"General Remarks on Sealsfield's Trick."

1. Recapitulation.

In Sec. I A "English Words given grammatically and pointed in German type;" — ~~we have seen how Sealsfield carried out his plan:~~ "To accustom his German Readers to the utterances of the Citizens of the Great Republic."

Sec. I C and Sec. II r, f, g, — illustrated Sealsfield's method of 'Writing English with German Words' ["ich schrieb mit deutschen Worten englisch"] ^{unhappy} and what ^{wholly} ~~results~~ ^{to} were in this way often brought about.

Sec. III "Die Sprache der Peranen" ^{has to do with} ~~is~~ ^{one of} the author's greatest artistic effort. His object was to give to his original characters a language as near as possible to their natural mode of expression. Here as well as in the divisions just cited, all serves to produce the greatest possible Realistic Effect.

Sec. II a b c d e f g h illustrates ^{Sealsfield's} ~~the author's~~ ^{striving} ~~at~~ ^{to} ~~bring~~ ^{about}

after Rhetorical Effects. The goals of this tendency
are to be accomplished.

It appears from ~~my~~ ^{the present} Study that two
principles are most prominent in their operation
upon Sealofield's Style; they are his efforts,
1) at Realistic and 2) at Rhetorical Effect. —
The maxims of Common Prose restrain the operation
of these laws — The capabilities and grains of
the English Language alone are taken as a guide.

Sec I II "^{new} Maxims & Word-formations" and Sec II i
might be used as criteria to determine from internal
evidence whether or not a given work of unknown
authorship was written by Sealofield.
There may ^{be} need of such aids in future investigations.

2 The Government. - Ledepild's Poëse.

one great example with which the author seems to have
sketches ^{lots of} ^{his words out of} ~~the~~ ~~text~~ ~~it~~ ~~down~~ ~~without~~ ~~subse-~~ ~~quent~~
revision, has brought about frequent errors in the con-
struction & the order of sentences, e.g.

"Jek fand in emir Tassir Schwarzem Pfeffer, morgens ge-
messen, em in ~~Erumerellenen~~ ~~enden~~, em in em
Erumerellenen, em hütete mich sorgfältig Wasser zu
trinken, das mir verdächtig schien." III 43.

"Sie denken also er sollte mir haben ein Zimmerchen
in der Nähe der Cathedrale etc. anzuweisen lassen." ^(für hätte mir sollen) Leg. 3, 44.

Such examples might be multiplied; some will be found
in passages already quoted. It is important to notice,
however, that the number of such errors steadily
decreases as the author advances in his art during the
twenty years of his authorship; ~~what~~ ~~appear~~ to be
errors in later works have been ~~shown~~ ^{to be} part of Ledepild's design.

Again, inelegancies so frequent
in earlier works occur less frequently at later periods.

"im Damm, sein ganzes Gesicht in eine
 tolle verdammt." Feb. 9, 41.

Der Jüngling schlug eine entsetzliche Lache auf, eine
 kurze, aber empörende Lache;" etc. Abor. 61.

"Und kraft welcher Autorität brüllte der Jüngling mit
 einer Rosslache." Abor. 7, 62.

'The laughing hero' is banished from the latest books of J.

From the examples cited in Section I, it
 is evident that the percentage of eccentric word-images
 is greater for Sealsfield's earlier works. The abasements
 under II Section I disappear largely, though not altogether,
 at later periods.

The early works are: Madamerita, Legitimä, Vorey, Abortion.
 The highest development of Sealsfield's style is to be found in
 'Capitänbuch' and 'Wahlverwandtschaften'. The great two
 volumes of Lebensbilder belong to the early period, the last
 three mark the transition from ^{the} early to ^{the} late type.
 Siedens Norden though ^{published} appearing entirely ⁱⁿ the late type
 does not rank so high. Its style is that of a journal, revised for
 publication. Sealsf. 'Mexican Tagesbuch' dates back to 1838.

3 The Journalist. —

The earliest works of Sealsfield, "Nordamerika ---" and "Austria as it is" ^{have} ~~show~~ ^{no} ~~less~~ ^{ambition}, but a journalist of the highest standing would not have ~~set himself to have written them~~ ^{of such performances}. They give us news and facts that ~~had~~ ^{are} ~~not~~ ^{a vast amount} ~~would~~ ^{cost} ~~no~~ ^{of} ~~labor~~ ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{expense} to collect, and present them in a simple, intelligible style. "Austria as it is" lays bare the schemes of Metternich and intricacies of court scandals apparently unknown before. The book is a wonderful journalistic feat.

Sealsfield says of Randolph N.H. 54: "Seine Charakter-Schilderungen sind treffend und er zeigt hierbei weder Schonung noch Delikatessen." This may be applied to Sealsfield as well as socially to the two books under consideration. Eg. Austria p. 112 ^{concerns them till of Austria} "Empress Franziska." Let your eyes descend on a frame most loosely hung together, legs in which four concerts have scarcely left an ounce of flesh ^{to} ~~you~~ ^{your} dangling about a pair of equally ill-provided feet, —

and you have the descendant of miniature emperors and the present sovereign of Austria.

"Unser Ideal im Norden ist Jacob, der Isaac um das Recht der Erstgeburt, und Laban um seine Schafzucht betrog, und doch ein frommer Mann war. — Und in dieser Ähnlichkeit, etc., finden wir den Schlüssel zur einzigen ~~Anhänglichkeit~~ ^{un} ~~ein~~ ^{so} vollkommenen Charakter, als Adams." MA I 51/2.

"(On the political parties in America)

"Der Teufel hole die eine Partei und seine Grossmutter die andere." (Shakspeare) Leb. 11, 215.

Such characterizations ^{are} probably due to his work as a journalist

4. Richness of Scatchfield's Style.

The charm of Scatchfield's style consists in his similes and comparisons. They flow naturally from the mouth of the speaker; they add to our knowledge of his daily habits, surroundings or the locality from which he comes. e.g.

"Hätte er aber einmal einen Entschluss gefasst, dann folgte die That so unaufhaltsam sicher, wie der Schall der Hammer aus dem Schre seiner Siedler." Leb. 13, 350.

"Um welche (Acacia & Cedron) sie sich aber so wenig kümmern, wie er das Summen der Mosquitos im letzten Octoberviiertel." Leb. 12, 303.

"Was will nun dieser alte Graf, der sich wie ein alter vermoderter Cottonbaum von der frischen Weinranke umfangen lässt." Leb. 13, 379.

"Als wir in Trinity wieder einsteigen, merkte ich wohl, dass der Abis Emilie meine Gesellschaft schier so ungenüch war, wie unseren Gäulen die Polkatzen, oder unsern Negern die Hatzpeitsch." Leb. 10, 157.

"Erlaubt mir auch ^{h. So waechter} Empfindungen aufzuführen, als je in seinem eignen Schicksal stand u. der wahrlich mehr Blut in seinem Finger hat, als ein Pferd schwarzen Hinte." Leb. 3, 244.

- American Proverbs & Idioms are frequent in Seal's field.
- A special chapter must at a future time be devoted to the author's frequent allusions to "National Characteristics". The justice with which he criticizes, ^{in his own} draly not praise Voltaire has won him the name of "The Critic".

A separate chapter should likewise be given to Seal-
 fields' numerous and interesting 'American Local Hist.'.
 His personal sympathy with American life has
 enabled him to produce touches that would seem
 beyond the reach of a foreigner. e.g. ~~Mr. G. G. G.~~

CRB 15, 206. "Ich schaute ihn erstarrt an — Der Mann
 war auf einmal so ausser sich gerathen. Es fehlte
 nicht weit, dass er es unverfassungsmässig in Gott
 gefunden hätte, Bob nicht zu begradigen."

The American law-abiding citizen in Wahl II 347.

"Du bist es das nicht die Stadt, um der in meinem
 Buche steht, wirst du, dass Remulus den Romus
 erschlug, seinen Bruder, um allein König zu sein?
 Was für eine Gottlosigkeit, seinen eigenen Bruder!
 Wundere so denn das Gesetz, aber müssen kein
Gesetz haben, dies Katholiken, wirst, ist ja der
 Papst der Katholiken darinnen in Rom."

Part IV.

"Seulsofid's Influence
upon
American Literature."

It is the aim of the present considerations to render the opposite
statement highly probable — which a ~~future~~ fuller investigation
may be able to establish as an axiom —

This investigation owes its origin to the frequent allusions by American men of letters to a certain German writer Treubfeld, who borrowed copiously from our American authors and gained justly a deserved epithet of 'the pirate'

~~It would amuse to set up as an axiom, that~~
 Treubfeld never borrowed. His historical novels are based on scientific research; his tales of the present give us the fruits of his own observation and personal experience, beyond which the author had no time to go. His fragments here and there show that he has ~~possessed~~
 a great deal that he could ^{have} told. A stronger basis for

these arguments would be furnished by a comparison of ^{of fiction,} ^{scarcely} his ^{biographical notes, etc.} Treubfeld's work with their sources. This work has for the most part been done, but cannot be presented within the limits of this dissertation. Treubfeld was too self-enclosed ⁱⁿ his own method of looking upon the world (Metanschauung), - he was too little an artist -

to disagree.

owing to the fact that

expressed his opinion of the

Though the belief is widespread, that Seal-
field owes a debt to American Literature, the truth
is, that American Literature is indebted to Seal-field.

Since he for many years published his works anonymo-
usly, the ~~name~~ ^{plagiarists} in the
literature. In a letter to H. Erhard (J.B. Metzler) dated,
New York April 25, 1854 (See Hamburger p 143) Seal-field
speaks a word about American publishers of that time:

"Appletons waren übrigens bereits gewissal bei mir,
um mir Besuche zu machen ich habe sie aber eben
aus dem Grunde nicht erwidert, um die Jankees ein
Bischen mehr zu machen. — Sie lachen über dein miss-
willall, meine pauvre Diplomatie einigen hochberühmten
Collegen so mir nichts dir nichts mitzuthellen. — Wohl
ich weiß, dass man in Europa alles verschwindet was Europa an Buchhändlern hat. —
Sie sind die durchtriebsten, systematischsten Blut-
sauger und Plünder aller Schriftsteller, und solchen Leuten die Steu-
ermuschraube anzusetzen würde ich für eine Genossenschaft halten."

The following instances of 'borrowing' by American authors
the subject, but are given here as prominent and characteristic
instances of plagiarism from Scalapino by American authors.

Exact date of publication?

an account of it was

~~Without having given the subject the attention~~
~~we hope yet to give it, two obvious cases of plagiarism in~~
 by American authors have come within our notice.

1.

in the *Wild Life* by Capt. Mayne Reid,
 published by Putnam, 16. Dr. Mill, New York 1856, —
 Chapters XVIII — XXVII (the end of the book) have been stolen
 outright from Sealsfield's *Cabin Book* Vol. I. Chapters II — XI
 'Die Prairie im Jacinto' & Vol. II Chap. XIII & XIV (in part) "Der Krieg".
 This plagiarism was discovered by Mr. Edward Lych,
 Editor of *Die Deutsche Correspondent*, Baltimore, —
 and published in the "Washington Sentinel", 1857.

It has never been noticed, however,
 that Mayne Reid drew not directly from Sealsfield as a source
 but from *Die Prairie im Jacinto* & *Der Krieg*. As seen in
 the 'Bibliography', that *Magazin* published in its December
 number 1843, acknowledged extracts from Sealsfield's
 German works (translated probably by F. Hardman) as follows:
Adventures in Texas No 1. 'The Prairie of Jacinto'. Vol. II 551-564.

Delaware & Ches. Canal.

Harroving Gate

Vol. **LII** 77-79. 2.
 " " " " 3. "The Struggle" **LIV** 18-33.

These Selection are copied word for word
 by Moynie Reid and become pp 186-227 of his book. Even
 the division into paragraphs has been left unchanged. He
^{arranges} divides the material into short chapters and only in two
 cases inserts at the beginning of a new chapter a sentence
 of his own; these, ^{as} being very characteristic, we shall quote.
 Chapter **IX** p. 210: "Reader, had you ever seen your best
 hopes crushed at one pit moment? Had your grandest
 aspirations ever blighted at one unlooked for disaster?
 If not, you can but feebly imagine my feelings in
 realizing the dreadful fact announced at the close of
 the last chapter."

Chapter **XXIII** p. 236. "But having taken a long draught of
 water — a beverage somewhat new to his palate —
 commenced the narration of his own crimes as follows:—
 The Story 'Wild Life' ^{previously to} before p. 186 is
 a 'Hunt-Hunter' story of an entirely different character

and Sealfield's and the two in no way harmonize; the only effort made, on pp 287-288, to combine the two is ridiculous. The reason for Mayne Reid's discontinuation of the story at this point, was the fact that there was no more ^{of it} to steal in the Edinburgh Magazine.

The Cabin Book has been also pirated in France by the French writer Xavier de Montepin in his "Adventures de William Whyte", which is merely a translation of Sealfield's work.

2.

From "Guy Rivers" by William Gilmore Simms.

Chapter I, [#] we quote the following passages:

A pedlar is brought to trial for having sold specious goods:

"Now, Bunce is that your name?"

"Why lawyer I can't deny that I'm gone by that

² The Chapter is in the (Code and Practice of the Regulators.)

name and I guess it's the right name for me to go by, seeing that I was christened Jared after old Jared Wilbur, that lives down at Dedham in the State of Massachusetts; he did promise to do something for me, seeing I was named after him, but he hadn't ^{done} done nothing yet, not now. Then the name of Bance, you see Lawyer, I got from my father, his name being Bance too I guess." —

"You are again charged Bance, with having said to Col. Blundell a coffee-pot and tin-cups, all of which went to pieces, the solder melting off at the very sight of hot water." "Well, Lawyer, it stands to reason I can't answer for that, the tin-ware I sell stand well enough in a northern climate; there may be some difference in yours that I can't account for and I guess pretty much there is. Now your people are a mighty hot-tempered people and take a fight for breakfast and make three meals a day out of it; now we in the North have no stomach for such fare, so here now so far as I can see your climate takes pretty much

after the people and if so, it is no wonder that Solder
 can't stand it. Iko knows again, but you boil your water
 quite too hot, now I guess there's just as much harm in
 boiling water too hot, as in not boiling it hot enough.
 Iko knows — all I can say is that the lot of wares I bring
 to this market next season shall be calculated on purpose
 to suit the climate."

Compare with this Leatsfield: *Lebens-
 bilder* Vol. 2 Chap. 1. ^{is} ~~is~~ quite ^{from} a translation[#], to make
 the correspondence more apparent. (A mock trial on a
 Mississippi Steamboat of a Yankee pedlar charged ^{with} the same crime)

"The Teapots!" roared several voices from below,
 "Hurrah! for the teapots of Jared Bunde! Look here!
 the teapots of Jared Bunde!"

And a procession of backwoodsmen, six or seven strong,
 the steward in their midst, who carried the coffee pot
 which the rascally Yankee had just sold for waterproof
 to the Abissinian, came laughing and cheering up the
 stairs by the light of torches. The hot water leaves!

[#] *Lebensbilder* by Maltray. New York 1844. p. 64, 5.

freely and in all corners and directions from the pot. For a moment the whole crowd stood staring and gazing, but the Yankee trick soon began to excite the visible faculties of all.

"Yare! Bundle! What do you now say to your teapots? Yare! Bundle's teapots! A cheer for the Yankee teapots!"

The man sat not in the least. Calmly, and without a motion in his features, he looked at the pot on all sides, all around, inside and outside, shook his head, and finally began:

"Ladies and gentlemen — a rather ladies and gentlemen! Who would refuse, in this happy land — this enlightened country of freedom, the most enlightened country in this world — to receive information of the strange occurrence, which just took place before your eyes? Who would not desire this explanation? I'll give it, ladies and gentlemen, this explanation, in which I have only to regret I am obliged to tell you that there are gentlemen who sell teapots, and sell them for the South, when they are only

fit for the North; and again sell teapots for the North, which are only fit for the South, as is the case with those which came from the Store of the very respectable Messieurs Knuckdown. These teapots, you must understand, have been made for the North, gentlemen, there is no doubt; for you know that many teapots could stand the cold of the North, but not the heat of the South. And I presume the cause of it is, that the gentlemen of the South are a very hot-tempered people, who eat their gougings for breakfast, just as we eat a mackerel. Now, we of the North have not so hot a temper, and the climate, mark me, grows us men, and the tea or coffee-pots made for the North cannot possibly stand the heat of the South. I also wish to assert, that your boiling water is too hot, and this northern custom is a great deal more than a little ^{hot} "blinking!" roared turnsty backknuckdown, &c

The similarity, though most apparent in these passages, extends over the whole of the Chapter in question.

by attraction

more gives the humorous side of the life he is describing better than Simms does, but the latter work is less sketchy and more comprehensive." [This judgment is evidently not based upon a thorough acquaintance with Sealfield's works, — the author would otherwise be obliged to acknowledge Sealfield's superiority in more points, indeed, than in 'humor'.] Trent p. 88 Note:

"Sealfield is said to have copied whole pages from *Guy Rivers* in one of his stories. This is an exaggeration.

Ch. The Courtship of Ralph Doughty in Chap. 1. with *Transatlantic* Chap. 11."

The truth is, that Sealfield copied neither little nor much — he copied nothing. This is proved by the fact that Sealfield's book appeared earlier than *Guy Rivers*. *Transatlantic* 'Reise-Skizzen' 2 Vols. was published in Jülich 1833, and contained "George Howard's & Ralph Doughty's Courtship" entire, and with it the Chapter under consideration.

Guy Rivers appeared in the following year 1834.

This fact has been entirely overlooked,

not in any way remove the possibility,
 that Simms might have committed the plagiarism.
 This is undoubtedly the state of the case.

It is not likely that Simms read the German
 work ^{as?} published in JERICHO, although there is evidence
 that he often read translations from German cf.
 Brent p. 115. A translation of "Transatlantische
 Reise-skizzen" could not have appeared, however, between
 1833-1834.

But we have Sealsfield's
 own statement to prove that he published in English,
 various almost the whole of the "Transatl. Reise-skizzen"
 in American newspapers ^{during} 1827-1828, ^{long} before
 the German book appeared; and it was in this
 way that Simms had access to the Chapter, which
 being one of the most characteristic
 was undoubtedly among those published in English.

We quote Sealsfield's introduction, piece
 sketch sent to Heinrich Brockhaus for the tenth
 Edition of his 'Conversations-Lexikon':

"Die 'Transatlantischen Reise-skizzen', die nach

unser neuen Plan verfasst; als ein Versuch
 herausgegeben wurden, der bereits in den Vereinigten
 Staaten angestellt, da nicht gelungen, in Deutsch-
 land zu gewinnen verspricht." —

Er hatte dieses Buch wie gesagt in den Vereinigten
 Staaten bereits 1827 angefangen, im Jahre 1828
 vollendet, einige Skizzen veröffentlicht, sie hatten
 aber nicht besondern Anklang gefunden. So war
 es auch zurifelhaft geworden, war es selbst noch
 als die ersten zwei Bändchen "Transatlantische
 Reise-Skizzen" betitelt, eine sehr günstige Aufnahme
 gefunden hatten. Diese Zweifel bewegten ihn, noch
 einige Zeit zuwarten, das Publicum gleichsam
 an diese neue Art Roman zu gewöhnen."

chain of ?

It is ~~in~~ the ~~paper~~, Sealfield's English-
 must yet be found in a contemporary American
 newspaper; the evidence thus far brought forward, however,
 is sufficient to disclose a plagiarism by Simms.

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Tokeah, or the White Rose - (1833)

[The title in German under the title "Der Letzte und der Republikaner" Zürich 1833.] though never a popular novel in America, seems to have been a book for authors

9 We have discovered certain similarities in the plots of some American Indian-stories, which though by no means plagiarisms, ^{point towards} seem to indicate an influence of Sealfield's pioneer work, 'Tokeah.'

I.

The Indian novel "Ramona" by Mrs. Helen Jackson. (Roberts Bros. Boston 1884).

Tokeah has been called "the Tragedy of the Indian Race", East of the Mississippi (Grosvenor); ^{similar} So Ramona represents the "Decline of the Red Man around the Mississippi."

Both Tokeah and Alessandro, the last of a noble race, are by slow but inevitable stages, driven to despair and death by the incursions of the White Race. The ^{aged} father of Alessandro speaks prophetically, like

St. Petersburg, May 10, 1884

Dear Mr. [Name]

the same character, Tokah.

If we look upon 'Ramona' as a sequel to 'Tokah,' it really
seems as if ^{through the young man's} El Tol — the last promising hope of his
race, who founded a new kingdom for the Red Man
in the West, — had reappeared many ages after as
Alexandros, only to meet the same fate as Tokah
in the past. The historical setting ^{naturally} differs.

Ramona seems to combine characteristics
of Canndah and of the 'White Rose.' Her Ramona's
life of self-sacrifice in the Indian village, ~~reminds me~~
of Canndah the model of Indian women, who with her
numberless acts of cookery and household usefulness, is a
goddess to
the Indian warriors of her tribe.*

2.

— Ramona: "The Vigil of Faith", A legend of the
intermountain mts. by Chas. Francis Hoffman. N. Y. 1882.
The Indian lover is about to be united with his betrothed,
when an unsuccessful rival, burning with rage

and envy, slays the girl, who has been deaf to his entreaties. The assassin hopes to be rewarded with death, by which means he might be ^{deemed} ~~enable~~ to make the long pilgrimage in company with the soul of the dead Indian girl. But the bridegroom penetrates this scheme at the critical moment, and punishes him with wife and life in ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~way~~. A similar case, El Sol operates in a chapter of *Tahiti*. Lapitte, the pirate & unsuccessful rival, searches the Indian camp where El Sol is celebrating his nuptials. Canndah is shot, ^{with the} ~~in~~ ^{the} ~~arms~~ ^{arms} of El Sol. The pirate is captured, but is allowed to ^{depart} ~~go off~~ with his life. His soul is deemed too base to wander with the soul of Canndah.

The results thus far obtained, give promise that a more comprehensive study, will reveal a more ~~marked~~ ^{marked} influence of Charles Scalfofield upon American Literature, than these few pages have been able to disclose.

Vita.

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