GERMAN TRAVEL BOOKS ON THE SOUTH,
1900-1950

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This compilation of 140 books by German-speaking writers who travelled in the South in the first part of the twentieth century is part of a larger, comprehensive bibliography of all travel books on the South in this period, except those in English. The South has been arbitrarily defined to include Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Kentucky, and Missouri. The compiler has previously published bibliographies, with a critical commentary, of all travel books issued between 1900 and 1950 in foreign languages for all of these jurisdictions except Missouri and the District of Columbia. A list of these articles appears at the end of this introduction. The arbitrary inclusion of such essentially midwestern communities as Kansas City and Louisville or of an eastern metropolis such as Baltimore was necessary, not only to bring out the Southern elements in these cities but also to avoid the embarrassment of attempting to define what is or is not Southern. Cincinnati, Evansville, Cairo, and the whole state of West Virginia were excluded for the latter reason, although it might be possible to find much that is defined as "Southern" in all these places.

German-speaking travellers in the South during our period have been both the most numerous and the most articulate. Their comments range from a few sentences on Mount Vernon to a full-blown monograph on the state of Florida. All together, these books represent a significant body of critical literature on all aspects of the South, and at the same time they reveal the trend of thought among German-speaking peoples on a major geographical region of the United States.

In general, Germans (a term henceforth used to include all German-speaking writers) have been eager to discover the true facts of Southern life. Just as in any body of travel literature, we find a wide range of quality, but with the exception of a single group of books the Germans have generally tried to be objective. Prior to 1932 we have only one book (no. 66, 1926) that is definitely anti-American. With the advent of the Nazis, we have a steady stream of vituperation and misrepresentation (always with notable exceptions) until 1943. After a hiatus of five years, in which the compiler found no German travel books dealing with the South, the older tradition was resumed.

The anti-American literature inspired by the Nazis deserves much closer study than this fragmentary evidence can offer, but it is still a fantastic chapter in the history of German thought. (The chronological arrangement of the bibliography was adopted to bring out this and other trends). In World War I not a single anti-American travel book on the South appeared. Between 1932 and 1943 the story is completely different, and some of the results are amazing, contradictory, and ludicrous. The glass-house-dwelling Nazi had no compunctions about condemning the Southerner for oppression of the Negro. He embraced the Confederacy in

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the vain delusion that the Lost Cause was something more than what was defended at the bar of the Piedmont Driving Club on Saturday night. He even contemplated miscegenation with a comely mulatto hairdresser who helped a couple of escaped P. O. W.'s (no. 140)!

The Negro problem commanded the attention of nearly all thoughtful European travellers. The customary reaction, particularly, since the twenties, has been one of disgust at man's inhumanity to man. Some few travellers sought to explore and interpret Negro folkways, but the Southern Negro was more likely to be an enigma to the European. The thorough indoctrination of most Germans and Europeans in general by the usually accurate reports of their travel writers on the race situation has been a major stumbling block in our efforts to convince the rest of the world that American democracy is the crowning glory of human institutions.

The constant attention to racial and national elements has been a distinct contribution of German travellers. The material on the German settlements in Texas is particularly useful; that on the Germans of St. Louis and Kansas City, somewhat less useful, since there are so many other sources.

New Orleans is the favorite city of all European travellers in the South, but among the Germans it is hard-pressed by St. Louis. Florida, the Kentucky Bluegrass, and Mount Vernon are other places that attracted travellers for their history, charm, or color. Texas, especially San Antonio, was also a drawing card. There was some attention to nascent industry in the Piedmont area and along the Ohio River. The Southern Appalachians were all but ignored.

A curious phenomenon was the attraction of the St. Louis World's Fair, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, for so many German travellers. By contrast, there is hardly any mention of the Chicago or New York World's Fairs, and neither seems to have been drawing cards for German travellers. However, it must be remembered that this was in the era of depression and National Socialism.

The travel writers came from all walks of life. There were scholars such as Abel, Pfister, and Francé; belletristic authors such as Ponten, Salten, Polenz, and Frenssen; and hoboes such as Schönauer, Carlé, Heye, Neuner, Spohn, Pferdekamp, and Berghoff. Often the writings of the last group were more interesting than those of the first. There were also labor leaders, diplomats, cement manufacturers, traffic engineers, Catholic priests, agronomists, social workers, sailors, economists, newspapermen, historians, sugar technologists, and astronomers. The variety of the travellers was sufficient to give a broad viewpoint to the travel accounts when taken as a whole.

There are several picture books, and many of the titles are well illustrated. One picture book in particular, the album of photographs by Hoppé (no. 75), is a classic. However, many of the books from the twenties on are well illustrated with competent photography.

All of the 140 titles but three (nos. 103, 108, and 119) described travel that is more or less contemporaneous with the date of publication.

The picture of the twentieth century South that may be derived from these books is far from a complete one, and it is distorted at times. On the other hand, it provides a perspective that we do not always have; and it tells a significant story about the mutual attitudes of two of the world's greatest nations towards one another.
"Foreign Travellers in Maryland, 1900-1950," Maryland Historical Magazine, XLVIII (1953), 337-343.
"Books in Foreign Languages about South Carolina, 1900-1950," South Carolina Historical Magazine, LIV (1953), 70-74.
"Foreign Travellers in Georgia, 1900-1950," Georgia Historical Quarterly, XXXVI (1952), 342-349.
"Books in Foreign Languages about Louisiana, 1900-1950," Louisiana Historical Quarterly, XXXIV (1951), 34-57.
"Travel Books on Texas Published in Foreign Countries, 1900-1950," Southwestern Historical Quarterly, LVII (1953), 202-221.
"Foreign Travellers in Maryland, 1900-1950," Maryland Historical Magazine, XLVIII (1953), 337-343.
"Books in Foreign Languages about South Carolina, 1900-1950," South Carolina Historical Magazine, LIV (1953), 70-74.
"Foreign Travellers in Georgia, 1900-1950," Georgia Historical Quarterly, XXXVI (1952), 342-349.
"Books in Foreign Languages about Louisiana, 1900-1950," Louisiana Historical Quarterly, XXXIV (1951), 34-57.
"Travel Books on Texas Published in Foreign Countries, 1900-1950," Southwestern Historical Quarterly, LVII (1953), 202-221.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY


2. Baumann, Felix, Im dunkelsten Amerika: Sittenschilderungen aus den Vereinigten Staaten. Dresden, Ernst Beutelspacher, 1902. 104 p. This is a detailed account of the maisons de joie of New Orleans, partially based on the Blue Book, partially on personal investigation.


6. Heckmann, Johannes. In Nord-Americka und Asien, 1902-1903; Reise-Eindrücke. Bonn, R. Schade, ca. 1903. 230 p. There is a one-page note on Baltimore, with emphasis on heavy industry; two pages on New Orleans, the French background of Louisiana, and Lake Pontchartrain; three pages on Florida, where the author visited Lake City, St. Augustine, and Miami, with enthusiastic descriptions of the subtropical landscape and some attention to agriculture; and, en route north, a brief description of Richmond with historical notes on the capital of the Confederacy.


St. Louis World's Fair of 1904, praising the German educational exhibits highly, but complaining about the size of the show in general. On p. 517-519 there is an account of the legal and social disabilities of the Negro.


12. Willner, M. *Landwirtschaftliche Gesellschaftsreise durch die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Reisebericht.* Berlin, Deutsche Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft, 1904. 67 p. ("Arbeiten der Deutschen Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft," 89). On p. 10-13 there is a lyrical account of the Bluegrass, including the stud farms and the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. On p. 13-15 there is an account of a St. Louis brewery (probably Anheuser-Busch) and on p. 15-18 notes on Kansas City in general and the slaughter-houses.

13. Zimmerman, Karl. *Onkel Sam: Amerikanische Reise- und Kulturbilder.* Zweite unveränderte Auflage. Stuttgart, Strecker und Schroder, 1904. 251 p. Chapter II (p. 70-108) deals largely with the South, describing in detail the exploitation of Negroes, the hostility toward the relatively few foreigners in the South, the German settlements in Texas, Oklahoma, and the Indian elements of its population, and the economics, demography, and climate of Texas. Zimmerman visited Houston, Fort Worth, San Antonio, and El Paso. He was much annoyed by the nascent prohibition movement.

14. Asmussen, G. *Ein Besuch bei Uncle Sam.* Dresden, C. V. Böhmert, 1905. 144 p. On p. 90-91 there is a colorful account of a trip on the Mississippi from Alton to St. Louis; and on p. 96-104 there is a patronizing account of the foibles and alleged good-natured laziness of Negroes as the author observed them in St. Louis, Norfolk, and Newport News. Racial injustice is treated most casually.

15. Beck, Carl. *Amerikanische Streiflichter.* Berlin, Leonhard Simion Nachfolger, 1905. 246 p. Beck, a German-American physician of New York, devotes one chapter to a medical congress held in conjunction with the St. Louis World's Fair. He has special praise for the exhibits of Johns Hopkins and St. Louis University.

There are brief notes on the latter two communities, but most of the book deals with army life.


22. Zabel, Eugen. *Bunte Briefe aus Amerika.* Berlin, Georg Stilke, 1905. 288 p. On p. 113-256 there is a detailed account of the St. Louis World's Fair, with a few brief impressions of the city as an exuberant and growing community.

23. Bahr, Max. *Reise-Berichte über Amerika.* Landsberg an der Warthe, Fr. Schäffer, 1906. 252 p. There are cursory descriptions of St. Louis (p. 79-85), the countryside between St. Louis and Laredo (p. 86-79), via Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. On p. 227-228 there is a short note on the public schools of St. Louis.


30. Zagel, Hermann H. *Reisebilder aus den Vereinigten Staaten.* St. Louis, Missouri, Louis Lange, ca. 1907. 359 p. Zagel, a German-American of St. Louis had a remarkably keen sense for scenery and folkways in the Mississippi Valley from St. Louis to New Orleans (p. 181-268). In the course of a trip on a river steamer he made stops at various points in all the river states and visited Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.


32. Hesse-Wartegg, Ernst von. *Amerika als neuste Weltmacht der Industrie; neue Bilder aus Handel, Industrie und Verkehr in den Vereinigten Staaten.* Stuttgart, Union deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, 1908. 416 p. Chapter XXXIII (p. 374-382) deals with the cultivation of cotton and outlines the process by which the cotton processing industry was gradually moving south. Specific places visited by von Hesse-Wartegg are not mentioned.

33. Skal, Georg von. *Das amerikanische Volk.* Berlin, Egon Fleischel, 1908. 336 p. The author does not mention the places he visited, but Chapter XV (p. 265-296) has statistical, historical, and sociological data on the race question. He says that more heat than light has been shed on this issue.


and Jacksonville), the countryside and the people, the phosphate industry, the language, hunting stories, and the Negro. Observations are dull, descriptions poor.


37. Carlé, Erwin Rosen. *Der deutsche Lausbub in Amerika: Erinnerungen und Eindrücke.* Zweite Auflage. Stuttgart, Robert Lutz, 1911. 3 vols. This is the rollicking tale of a picaro in Florida, Texas, Oklahoma, and St. Louis. During his stay in Texas (vol. I, p. 69-157) he devoted much attention to studying the eccentricities of Texas character and the peculiarities of the Texan way of life. Carle saw only those aspects of the South which were as picturesque and flamboyant as his own mercurial personality and ignored the more serious sides of Southern life.

38. Lenk, Margarete (Klee). *Fünfzehn Jahre in Amerika.* Dritte Auflage. Zwickau, Johannes Herrmann, 1911. 144 p. This is a pedestrian account of a German-American housewife’s life in St. Louis.


42. Marcks, Erich. *Historische and akademische Eindrücke aus Nord-Amerika. Eine hamburgische Abschiedsrede.* Leipzig, Quell und Meyer, 1913. 55 p. Marcks, a German history professor who spent some time at Cornell, visited Mount Vernon (p. 18) and Richmond, Virginia (p. 18-21), and recorded a few historical notes on each place.


44. Legien, Carl R. *Aus Amerikas Arbeiterbewegung.* Berlin, Verlag der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschland, 1914. 203 p. Legien, a prominent socialist and trade union official, found considerable strength on the part of organized labor in St. Louis (p. 63-66). In Kansas City (p. 67-68) he found very poor living conditions for Armour workers, especially the Negroes.

45. Ravenschlag, G. *Bei Uncle Sam auf Besuch: Bilder einer Amerika-
reise. Witten/Ruhr, Westdeutscher Lutherverlag, 1914. 171 p. On the basis of his visit in St. Louis, Ravenschlag generalizes on social, educational, political, religious, and economic conditions in the United States in the last hundred pages of his book. On p. 78-79 he comments on the race problem and urges mutual tolerance. On p. 128-136 there is a particularly informative chapter on the farm life of a rural German-American somewhere south of St. Louis.


52. Zurbuchen, R. Kreuz und quer durch Nordamerika in den Jahren 1915-1919. Zweite Auflage. Bern, Paul Haupt, 1923. 284 p. Zurbuchen travelled extensively in the South. He has detailed accounts of social and economic life as well as on history and picturesque folkways (e.g., feuding and moonshining in the Kentucky mountains) in Kansas City, St. Louis, Kentucky, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Orlando, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Indian River, Palm Beach, the Everglades, Miami, southern Alabama and Mississipp, New Orleans, Birmingham, and Memphis. He has an indignant description of the "beheading" of a Negro in Memphis.


54. Roda Roda, Alexander. Ein Frühling in Amerika. München, Günther Langes, 1924. 173 p. There is a short chapter on Baltimore (p. 121-125), with notes on the national elements in the population, the
numerous historical monuments, Zion Church founded in 1755, and Henry Louis Mencken.

55. Feuchtinger, Max, and Neumann, Erwin. *Benefit über eine Studienreise in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika.* Charlottenburg, Studiengesellschaft für Automobilstrassenbau, 1925. 74 p. The authors studied the problems of highways and city streets in various cities of the east and in Atlanta, Raleigh, and other parts of North Carolina.


57. Kemper, Alfred. *Yankee-Land. Eine Reise.* Von Alfred Kerr (pseud.). Berlin, Rudolf Mosse, 1925. 206 p. There are momentary glimpses of twenty-three places in the United States, including Mount Vernon (p. 28-29), New Orleans (p. 31-39); and the plains of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona (p. 40-49). The book has little value as a travel account.

58. Otto, Heinz, *Mein "Bummelleben" in Amerika: Die Beichte eines Toren.* Hamburg, Weltbund-Verlag, 1925. 146 p. Heinz envisioned the South as the land of "Maultiere, Niggers, und Wassermelonen," but he was able only to visit St. Louis and find there a bustling, modern industrial city (p. 34-38).


60. Abel, Othenio. *Amerikafahrt; Eindrücke, Beobachtungen und Studien eines Naturforschers auf einer Reise nach Nordamerika und Westindien.* Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1926. 462 p. Abel, a professor of palaeobiology at Vienna, went to Vero in St. Lucie County, Florida, to study reported pleistocene remains. In two chapters (58-85) he describes the flora of a typical Florida landscape and the fossils found at Vero.

61. Busch, Karl August. *Quer durch Amerika: ein Reisetagebuch.* Dresden, Verlags-Buchhandlung, 1926. 331 p. Busch gives impressions of Missouri landscape in Indian summer from a train window (p. 188-190), of a trip down the Potomac to Mount Vernon (p. 308-312), and of Baltimore's importance as a great city (p. 312).

62. Dietrich, Bruno. *U.S.A.: Das Heutige Gesicht.* Breslau, Ferdinand Hirt, 1926. 150 p. There is a detailed account of the role of cotton in the South's economy as the author observed it around El Paso and Galveston (117-126). On p. 127-133 there are notes on subtropical agriculture and the tourist industry in Florida. On p. 25-29 there is a statistical and economic account of the Negro with little reference to his social position.


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Rundt, Arthur. *Amerika ist anders*. Berlin, Volksverband der Bücherfreunde, Wegweiser-Verlag, 1926. 152 p. Rundt surveys the Negro problem on p. 71-78 and has high praise for Tuskegee Institute. He condemns the Ku Klux Klan roundly (p. 61-64), but he recognizes it as a national, not a specifically Southern organization.


Hensel, Rudolf. *Amerika; aus Tagebuchblättern einer Reise*. Stuttgart, Allianz-Zeitung, 1928. 277 p. Hensel has an uncomplimentary report on Georgia agriculture, a few notes on Atlanta (p. 119-120), a description of New Orleans in which he catches much of the color of the old city (p. 120-124), impressions of the Texan countryside and Houston (p. 124-125), notes on Kansas City (p. 204-206) and St. Louis (p. 206-208).


Timpe, Georg. *Durch U.S.A. und Kanada; von See- und Landfahrten*. Hamburg, Anton Lettenbauer, 1928. 201 p. Timpe was in Kansas City at Christmas, 1927 (p. 85-89), and he reports briefly on the flour mills, stockyards, and thriving residential sections.

Goldschmidt, Alfons. *Die dritte Eroberung Amerikas; Bericht von einer Panamerikareise*. Berlin, Ernst Rowohlt, 1929. 257 p. Goldschmidt commented on San Antonio as a progressive and beautiful city which gave refuge to Mexican liberals (p. 65). He is saddened by the oppression of the Negro in the South.

Hensel, Rudolf. *Die neue Welt; ein Amerikabuch*. Hellerau, Jakob Hegner, 1929. 288 p. Hensel had rather unfavorable impressions of Atlanta and the Southern landscape from a Pullman window (p. 123-124). There are a few kaleidoscopic views of New Orleans, with special emphasis on Latin elements (p. 124-128), some notes on the plains of Texas and San Antonio (p. 129-130), and on the industries, history, buildings, and population of St. Louis and Kansas City (p. 213-217).

Bonn, M. J. *Die Kultur der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika*. Berlin, Volksverband der Bücherfreunde, Wegweiser-Verlag, 1930. 304 p. Bonn provides the historical background for the race problem and gives an objective report on the present situation, noting both
Indians and Negroes (p. 41-47). He describes the Ku Klux Klan (p. 68-70) but does not consider it strictly a Southern movement.


75. Hoppé, Emil Otto. *Die Vereinigten Staaten; das romantische Amerika, Baukunst, Landschaft und Volksleben.* Berlin, Atlantis, 1930. 304 p. This is a collection of 304 photographs by a master camera-man. There are scenes from Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Maryland, and Washington, D. C.


77. Moeschlin, Felix. *Amerika vom Auto aus: 20,000 Km. U.S.A.* Erlenbach-Zürich, Eugen Rentsch, 1930. 188 p. Moeschlin toured Virginia, including Mount Vernon and the Shenandoah Valley; Tennessee (Athens and Chattanooga); Georgia; Alabama (Tuscaloosa, with notes on Negro life there); Mississippi, where he is pleased with the tropical landscape; Louisiana, where he is charmed by New Orleans but prefers the scenery and the Negroes; and Texas (Beaumont, Weimar, San Antonio, and El Paso). His account (p. 43-79) contains numerous historical references.

78. Oeri, Albert. *Europäische Briefe über Amerika.* Basel, Buchdruckerei zum Basier Berichthaus, 1930. 131 p. "Durch die Südstaaten" (p. 12-22) records a trip to Atlanta, which Oeri praises as a progressive commercial and industrial center; New Orleans, where he finds old world charm combined with greatness as a commercial city; and Galveston, where he has an opportunity to observe the cotton trade and the rivalry of Galveston and Houston.


80. Reichwein, Adolf. *Blitzlicht über Amerika.* Jena, Urania, 1930. 79 p. on p. 30 Reichwein gives a general impression of the South, explaining the agrarian civilization of this region in terms of demographic and economic forces.

81. Weyers, Fritz. *Siebzehn Tage in Amerika; Reisseeindrücke eines Lloyd-passagiers.* Aachen, Echo der Gegenwart, 1930. 10 unnumbered leaves, printed in four columns. Weyers, editor and publisher of the Aachen *Echo der Gegenwart*, spent several days in Washington, to which he devotes seven columns, two of which contain a description of the National Cemetery in Arlington.

267 p. Hauser, a German physician and writer, travelled from Galves- 
ton to Hannibal, Missouri, mainly by automobile, but also by bus 
steamer (p. 17-131). He visited New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Natchez, 
Vicksburg, Arkansas. Memphis, Carruthersville, Cape Girardeau, St. 
Louis, Hannibal, and Dubuque. He is unusually sensitive to scenery 
and people and gives some extraordinarily fine descriptions of the 
people around the river in particular. He pays special attention to 
New Orleans and St. Louis.

83. Prossinagg, Ernst. Das Antlitz Amerikas: drei Jahre diplomatischer 
Mission in den U.S.A. Zürich, Amalthea, 1931. 282 p. The author, 
an Austrian diplomat, travelled widely in Maryland and Virginia 
(p. 137-147 and 225-233). He visited Baltimore ("eine der wenigen 
Aristokratinnen unter den Städten Amerikas"), Annapolis, Richmond 
(with reverence for memories of the Confederacy), Norfolk, Newport 
News, Williamsburg, Charlottesville, Monticello, and Mount Vernon. 
He gave special attention to Virginia's domestic architecture.

255 p. Salten visited Mount Vernon (p. 49-51) and Atlanta, Tuskegee 
(because of the Institute), New Orleans, Houston, and Galveston 
(p. 59-61). On p. 76-88 there is an account of countryside from Gal-
veston westward, as seen from a train window. The sketches are 
somewhat superficial, but always with a clever turn.

85. Steiner, Lajos. Unter Palmen, Bohrtürmen, Wolkenkratzern . . . Ein-
drücke aus Nord- und Latein-Amerika. Stuttgart, Strecker und 
Schröder, 1931. 169 p. This sketchy account contains a general 
description of New Orleans (p. 85-90) with its almost inevitable 
appeal for the European and the account of a rail trip from New 
Orleans to San Francisco with miscellaneous notes on the landscape 
(p. 90-100).

86. Witt, Cornelius. Benefit über die "Carl Schurz-Reise nach den Ver-
einigten Staaten 1927." Berlin, Vereinigung Carl Schurz, 1931. 48 p. 
(Also contains Hermann Wätjen, Die Entwicklung der Vereinigten 
Staaten von 1783 bis 1914). On p. 21 Witte reports briefly a visit 
to Mount Vernon and having passed by "many historic Civil War 
scenes" on the way.

87. Francé, Roual Heinrich. Lebender Braunkohlwald. Eine Reise 
durch die heutige Urwelt. Stuttgart, Kosmos, Gesellschaft der Natur-
freunde, 1932. 79 p. ("Kosmos-Bändchen," 127) This volume is 
devoted to a study of the flora of the swamps and backwoods of 
Georgia and Florida, which permit even in this century a study of 
the origins of peat deposits. Francé gives detailed and accurate, but 
inspired, accounts of Okefenokee and similar regions.

Schöneberg, Peter J. Östergaard, 1932. 239 p. This volume is a de-
tailed description of Florida in twenty-three chapters. Special sections 
are devoted to rivers, swamps, phosphate deposits, Silver Springs, the 
Keys, turpentine forests, Indians, hurricanes, the tourist business, 
orchards, truck farms, and the cities (St. Augustine, Tampa, Orlando, 
Jacksonville, and small Negro communities). The descriptive material 
is based on sound information, contains a multitude of details, and 
reflects a genuine affection for the subject.

89. Hausmann, Manfred. Kleine Liebe zu Amerika; ein junger Mann 
schleundert durch die Staaten. Berlin, S. Fischer, 1932. 345 p. From 
p. 207 to p. 299 Hausmann, a well known writer and journalist, gives
a humorous account of his travels from Miami to St. Louis, visiting the Florida countryside, Jacksonville, and Atlanta. Hausmann pokes gentle fun at the Southern way of life but is well-nigh totally blind to social and economic problems.

90. Leitner, Maria. *Eine Frau reist durch die Welt*. Berlin, Agis, 1932. 200 p. The fourth chapter (p. 99-112) records Miss Leitner's experiences as a worker in a Tampa tobacco factory and as a waitress at Palm Beach. The following chapter contains brief glimpses of scenery en route north, noting Columbia, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Richmond, and Chapel Hill.


92. Lüthi, Gottlieb. *Wanderjahre in Amerika; Reiseerlebnisse schweizerischer Jungbauern aus Kanada und den Vereinigten Staaten*. Bern, Selbstverlag des Verfassers, 1932. 159 p. Lüthi, an adventurous young Swiss, visited El Paso and was appropriately impressed with the geographical magnitude of Texas (p. 139-142). On p. 142-143 there is a note on the geography, economy, and population of Oklahoma.

93. Wollschläger, Alfred. *América: Untergang am Überfluss*, von A. E. Johann (pseud.). Berlin, Ullstein, 1932. 256 p. There are reports, both from personal observation and printed sources, on the "oil war" in Texas and Oklahoma (p. 83-90), the cotton situation with special attention to the small farmer, the sharecropper (p. 91-104), and the Negro (p. 116-140). The account of the race problem is somewhat sensational but not basically untruthful. The motive seems to be an attempt to discredit American democracy for this basic fault.


95. Geist, Margarethe. *Mit dem Eselwagen durch U. S. A.*, herausgegeben von Adelgunde Gruner, Stuttgart, K. Thienemann, 1933. 108 p. This is a children's book describing a trip across the continent. Miss Geist's journey from Madison, Virginia, to El Paso (p. 27-177 takes her through Richmond, Greensboro (North Carolina), Asheville, Chattanooga, Tuscumbia (Tennessee), Memphis, Arkansas, Fulton (Texas), Honey Grove (Texas), Dallas, and Del Rio (Texas). Her account of the little things in American life is accurate and enthusiastic, and at the same time she catches the real spirit of the country.


98. Hagenbach, Arnold. *Intimes Amerika*. Bern, A. Franke, 1934. 288 p. On p. 191-196 there is an account of the demographic composition of the interior parts of the United States, with special reference to the Negro. On p. 197-204 there is a dispassionate analysis of the race problem, pointing out the relatively little material progress made by the Negro but emphasizing the injustices against him.


100. Spethmann-Essen, Hans. *Auf fremden Pfaden in U.S.A.* Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1934. 176 p. Spethmann-Essen studied the geology and the productivity of Texas oil wells in detail (p. 16-32), and he also devoted much attention to the economic importance of Houston, especially as a cotton-exporting center (p. 107-120).

101. Belart, Urs. *Amerika von Heute*. Olten, Otto Walter, 1935. 231 p. In the chapter entitled "Die schwarze Gefahr" (p. 102-114) Belart sees the Negro as a danger only insofar as the white man's persecution makes him dangerous. The remainder of the book is devoted to a discussion of lynching, which Belart condemns without compromise.

102. Deutsch, Julius. *Kontinent in Gärung; amerikanische Reisebilder*. Pressburg, Eugen Prager, 1935. 174 p. Deutsch, who refers to "Ford-sklen" and was entertained by American Communists, visited Richmond, where he was mainly interested in the social and political condition of the Negroes. He was charmed by the beauty of Kentucky scenery (p. 83-90), although he was annoyed by a reactionary Baptist preacher who opposed integration. Still, he found a more liberal spirit in Kentucky than in Virginia. He commented casually on the landscape of Missouri (p. 112-120); and at the University of Missouri he was disturbed by the ignorance of American intellectuals concerning conditions in Europe.


104. Ross, Colin. *Schicksalsstunde; die Vereinigten Staaten zwischen Demokratie und Diktatur*. Leipzig, Brockhaus, 1935. 312 p. This is the record of an extensive tour of the United States, much of which is in the South (p. 117-166). He makes keen observations on the topography and economic situation of the South, noting social and economic problems such as the race issue, the T. V. A. vs. private power, sharecropping, and the collapse of the Florida real estate boom. He visited Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Texas. In general he has a sympathetic and intelligent attitude towards the South.

105. Kiderlen, Hans Ferdinand. *Fahrt ins neue Amerika*. Hamburg, Hamburger Verlaganstalt, 1936. 140 p. This volume contains critical observations of an educated man who attempted to interpret the political, industrial, and social problems of the United States in the light of history. He visited rural areas in Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana as well as such cities as Memphis, Natchez,
There are valuable notes on German settlements in Louisiana and Texas.

106. Weiser, Franz. _Amerikanisches Tagebuch_. Regensburg, Josef Habbel, ca. 1936. 128 p. Weiser, a Jesuit priest, visited St. Louis University and other Catholic institutions in the same city (p. 71-84). He took a trip through the Missouri countryside and reminisced on the exploits of pioneer Jesuit missionaries such as Father De Smet and Father Franz Xaver Weninger.

107. Ponten, Josef. _Besinnliche Fahrten im Wilden Westen_. Leipzig, Reclam, 1937. 76 p. "Universalbibliothek," 7350) This is an account of a study tour undertaken by the author to secure background for his series of novels entitled "Volk auf dem Wege." He went from St. Augustine, Florida, via automobile through the Deep South to Arizona (p. 5-18, 70-76), visiting Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. He was more interested in scenery than in society.

108. Scheffel, Fritz. _Deutschen suchen den Garten der Welt; das Schicksal deutscher Auswanderer in Texas vor 100 Jahren; nach Berichten erzählt von Fritz Scheffel_. Stuttgart, Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, 1937. 304 p. Scheffel uses contemporary documents (e. g., newspapers from New Braunfels, Texas) to describe the beginnings of the German settlements in New Braunfels, Fredericksburg, and other communities in the same region of Texas in the early 1840s. The narrative he has put together is a remarkable tale of human endurance and perseverance.


112. Krainz, Othmar. _Juda entdeckt Amerika_. Bad Furth bei München, Deutscher Hort-Verlag, ca. 1938. 224 p. On p. 191-200 there is a discussion of the Negro in America, pointing out that oppression leads to Bolshevism. On p. 200-205 there is the same theory applied to the Southern farmer. Krainz' main theme is that the Jew has America in his grasp and is ready to deliver the country to the Bolsheviks.


114. Rokos, Louis. _20,000 Kilometer amerikanisches Allerlei: eine Auto-
At the end of the book (p. 26-271) Rokos has a short chapter on Texas, in which he reports his delight in Texas' colorful past, varied landscape, great ranches, cotton fields, Galveston harbor installations, and Dallas skyscrapers.

115. Schönauer, Georg. *Tramp und Farmer in USA: fünf Jahre kreuz und quer durch die Staaten*. Berlin, Im Deutschen Verlag, ca. 1938. Schönauer's adventures as a hobo in Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Orleans are related on p. 78-229. The book is a vivid account of tramp life during the depression, but the viewpoint is a personal one, with relatively little attention to people and places.


117. Faber, Kurt. *Rund um die Erde; Irrfahrten und Abenteuer eines Grünhorns*. Berlin, Globus, ca. 1939. 329 p. Faber was an itinerant worker in Texas and visited Galveston, Austin, San Antonio, El Paso, and unidentified rural communities. He was deeply impressed by the problems of job-hunting in the 1930s and by the rigid enforcement of the color line in the South.

118. Decken, Ernst von der. *Grosse Welt—kleine Welt. Auf Schienenstrang und Autobahn durch U.S.A.* Leipzig, Paul List, 1940. 273 p. Von der Decken describe a motor tour from New York to New Orleans and return (p. 46-186). He makes many keen observations on the daily life of the South, as he observed it in Atlanta, the Mississippi Delta, Mobile, Jacksonville, New Orleans, Savannah, and Charleston, but he makes almost no observations on political, industrial, and cultural conditions.

119. Heye, Artur. *In Freiheit dressiert. Zweite Auflage*. Zürich, Albert Müller, 1940. 159 p. This German hobo visited America in the early part of the century and travelled through Tennessee, Maryland, Arkansas, Florida, Texas, and Oklahoma (p. 52-126). While Heye sheds some light on social and economic conditions in the lower strata of Southern society, the narrative is primarily autobiographical and subjective.


121. Scheffer, Paul; Clauss, Max; and Krauss, Julius. *USA 1940: Roosevelt-Amerika im Entscheidungsjahr*. Berlin, Deutscher Verlag, ca. 1940. 206 p. This is an account of a trip from Washington to Texas (p. 56-82). There are accurate notes on Williamsburg, Asheville (North Carolina), Richmond, Charleston, Palm Beach, Miami, Key West, New Orleans, Houston, and San Antonio. The authors catch much of the color of the South in the descriptions of such places as the T. V. A. country, Magnolia Gardens, and New Orleans. There is an objective account of Southern economic problems and the race issue that one would hardly expect from good Nazis in 1940.
122. Sell, Manfred. *Die schwarze Völkerwanderung: der Einbruch des Negers in die Kulturwelt.* Wien, Wilhelm Frick, 1940. 315 p. On p. 256-274 there is an accurate account of the Negro problem in the South and elsewhere, supported by historical and statistical notes. While Selis is aware of the oppression of the Negro, he also sees a "black peril" to which there can be no answer.


124. Ross, Ralph Colin. *Von Chicago nach Chungking: einem jungen Deutschen erschliesst sich die Welt.* Mit einem Vorwort von Colin Ross. Berlin, Die Heimbücherei, John Jahr, ca. 1941. 252 p. Ross, a young German who fell in Russia in 1941, visited Richmond, Williamsburg, Norfolk, North Carolina, Charleston, Miami, the Everglades, and Fredericksburg (Texas). His account (p. 68-99) is full of geographical and historical detail, colored by youthful enthusiasm. His descriptions of rural Negroes, the Seminoles, and Texans of German origin are especially valuable parts of his narrative.

125. Spohn, Emil. *Abenteuer Amerika.* München, Deutscher Verlag, 1941. 344 p. Although this is a novel, it is clearly autobiographical. A young German worker, Eckhart, gives vivid tramp's-eye views of St. Louis and rural Missouri (p. 205-228). Elsewhere, in an unidentified Southern city, Eckhart witnessed the incarceration of two Negro "rapists" (p. 259-260).

126. Bang, Paul. *Amerika.* Herausgegeben von Luftwaffenführungsstab I/c VIII. Stuttgart, Alemannen Verlag, after 1941. 112 p. This is a book written to prove that the United States bore most of the war guilt. On p. 18-22 there is a discussion of the Negro, based in part on personal observation, in part on such doubtful sources as Theodore G. Bilbo.


130. Ross, Colin. *Die "Westliche Hemisphäre" als Programm und Phantom des amerikanischen Imperialismus.* Leipzig, Brockhaus, 1942. 228 p. "Amerikas Problem Numero 1" (p. 82-86) is a general view of the South's troubles, from historical, political, and economic viewpoints. On p. 86-90 there are casual notes on the Negro problem and a brief but accurate analysis of the failure of the cotton economy.

BERGHAUS, Erwin, ed. USA—Nacht! Bilddokumente aus Gottes eigenem Land. Berlin, Brunnen-Verlag, Willi Bischoff, 1943. 62 un-numbered leaves. This is a photographic picture book designed to prove that the United States is degenerate and culturally barren. There are two full-page photographs of lynchees hanging from trees and another picture of a corpse that a healer in Key West was attempting to revive.


136. Eckener, Hugo. Im Zeppelin über Länder und Meere. Erlebnisse und Erinnerungen. Flensburg, Christian Wolff, 1949. 565 p. During the course of a global circumnavigation in a Zeppelin in 1929, Eckener stopped at El Paso (p. 273-274) and noted the city briefly. There is also a description of farms in the area from El Paso to Kansas City, including much of Oklahoma. On another trip, in 1933, Eckener made a brief stopover in Miami (p. 466-467). He has little to say about the communities he visited.

137. Herbert Weichmann. Alltag in USA. Hamburg, Dr. Ernst Hauswedell, 1949. 156 p. This is a sort of a manual for immigrants, explaining the American way of life and the problems of the foreigner in adapting to it. Weichmann urges newcomers to go to the South, where the element of tradition in Southern society will provide something familiar to the European (references to the South on p. 11, 137, 141, and 146).

138. Hauser, Heinrich. Meine Farm am Mississippi. Berlin, Safari, ca. 1950. 208 p. Hauser, a Chicago German, settled with his wife on a little farm on the river near Wittenberg, Missouri, soon after the war. There are many details on the daily life and the struggles of a Missouri farmer.

139. Winkler, Ernst, and Popper, Ferdinanda. 2 X Amerika; zwei Augen-zeugen berichten über U.S.A. Wien, ISB, Verlag Neue Welt, 1950. 95 p. The first half of the book is by Winkler, a middle-aged Austrian, who had lived in this country for many years. He has nothing to say about the South. The second part (from p. 64) is by Miss Popper, a seventeen-year-old Viennese student who was a delegate to the International Youth Congress, and her narrative is a counterpart to Winkler's. She visited Nashville and Dallas, but she observed only the Southern society that one might find at a reception for foreign students.
Wollsächler, Alfred. *Schneesturm, Heiweh und nächtlicher Bambus; Roman einer Flucht nach Hause*, von A. E. Johann (pseud.). Gütersloh, C. Bertelsmann, 1950. 487 p. The first seventy-five pages of this novel deal with the adventures in Kentucky of Peter Bolt and Paul Knapsack, escaped P. O. W.’s. Their striking descriptions of the Kentucky River valley, Boonesborough, the Licking, Blue Licks, and historic spots around Lexington are clearly from Wollsächler’s own experience. Somewhat less realistic is the fiction that they were aided in their escape by an amiable colored operator of a beauty and hair-straightening establishment in Lexington.
"The 1900 House" was a reality television programme in Britain. It took people back a hundred years to the time of Queen Victoria, when there were no computers, mobile phones or the Internet. The idea of the show was to give people an experience of living in the past. The main dishes on the table were meat and fish, and the day usually started with a cup of tea and porridge. The father of the family, Paul Bowler, still went to work but in an old-fashioned uniform. He couldn't read newspapers or use a computer. The mother, Joyce, became a housewife and stayed home. She did all the cleaning, washing and cooking. The children still went to school, but they changed their clothes on the way to and from school so their classmates wouldn't know anything about this unusual project.