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Nottingham

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DISCOVER

The University of Nottingham's Manuscripts and Special Collections

ISSUE 16: OCTOBER 2021

Sprechen Sie Deutsch?

German archive
special edition

Delve into the Newscuttings
Archive of the British Military
Government, Berlin

Discover our vast archive of
German materials including
social, cultural and political items

Letter from the Keeper

Welcome to the latest edition of *Discover* which features some of our many German related archives and special collections, many of the latter coming into our holdings as a result of the university hosting the Institute of German, Austrian and Swiss Affairs (INGASA) from 1986-1992.

With the relaxation of Covid regulations we will be gradually returning our services back to 'normal' but also retaining some of the improvements introduced over the last year. Our King's Meadow Campus reading room and the Weston Gallery and Museum of Archaeology at Lakeside Arts are all now open, but currently for reduced hours. Over the last year I have been very proud of how staff have continued to adapt and provide services to our customers.

We first provided an extended enquiry and reprographics service before re-opening the reading room, although on occasions in response to government regulations we had to limit services to staff and students of the university. We have provided enquirers with an increased number of digital copies and more recently we have been piloting a visualiser service to provide remote access to documents, for readers overseas and elsewhere who are unable to travel. We also had to adapt our procedures to sharing the building with an NHS Vaccination Centre, from January - September 2021.

We have adapted to provide online classes to students and virtual talks to our external audience. When our exhibition gallery was closed we provided a virtual version of the Florence Nightingale exhibition and events programme to celebrate her bicentenary and although a year late we are still commemorating the 400th anniversary of the sailing of the Mayflower. Although externally funded and other projects had to be delayed when we were unable to access collections, they are now running to revised project timetables.

Acquisition of new collections had to be paused for a while but the article in this edition on new acquisitions shows that they have now restarted. We are also planning the receipt of several large collections which should have arrived back in spring 2020.

If you would like to find out more about any aspect of our work, please do not hesitate to contact me. Meanwhile I hope that you enjoy reading this edition of *Discover* and that over the next few months we will be able to welcome more of you back to our Reading Room, Gallery and Museum.



Mark Dorrington
Keeper of Manuscripts and Special Collections



Opening dates and times

Both our exhibition gallery and our reading room will continue to operate with revised opening hours for the foreseeable future so please do check our website before planning your visit.
nottingham.ac.uk/manuscriptsandspecialcollections



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Cover image: Original box files housing the newscuttings archive of the British Military Government, Berlin

Editor's letter

Willkommen zu dieser Ausgabe von *Discover*! Sadly despite six years of lessons during high school that is about as advanced as my German gets these days. Happily in our Special Collections Librarian, Ursula Ackrill, we have a native German speaker on staff who has put together this special issue focusing on our German language collections.

Manuscripts and Special Collections holds a wealth of material from the German-speaking world, from schoolbooks used in Germany during the Nazi period, to the stock of an East German public library. One of the questions that we get asked most frequently is how our collections have ended up with us. All archive and special collections items have a life before they reach us, and the provenance of each one can reveal much about the person or organisation who created them and the time in which they were created. In this issue we look at the personal archives of members of the Steinitz and Tugendhat families, Bernard Steinitz and Albert and Christl Tugendhat. The Tugendhats came from Bielitz, Austria-Hungary, today Bielsko-Biala in Poland, but by the turn of the century the family had moved to Vienna. Incidentally, Bernard Steinitz too hailed from Bielitz, where he was born in 1889, and he later moved to Vienna to study. The Steinitzes and the Tugendhats most likely never met in Vienna or in the UK. Steinitz' social-reformist idealism anchors him politically left-of-centre, whilst the industrialists in the Tugendhat circle preferred a liberal state order, having built their livelihoods on free enterprise. It is remarkable that the papers of these two families of Jewish refugees should have been united here at the University of Nottingham, in a foreign archive, where they evoke a time and place that remains forever Austrian.

Whilst I hope that this issue will inspire the German speakers amongst our readers to delve into our collections, for those of you like me whose German is a little rusty, don't worry, all of the articles are in English. And who knows, you might just be inspired to take up a new language, or revisit one that you haven't studied in years.

Hayley Cotterill, Senior Archivist
(Academic and Public Engagement)

The Newscuttings Archive of the British Military Government, Berlin



Picture: The articles have been repackaged maintaining the order in which they were originally organised.

The Collection of the British Military Government, Berlin (BMGB), formerly held by the Institute of German, Austrian and Swiss Affairs (INGASA), was transferred to the University of Nottingham Library in 1995, after the closure of the Institute. Its most important asset, an archive of newscuttings, is held in Manuscripts and Special Collections.

The British Military Government in Berlin was established after the Second World War to run the British sector of Berlin and was wound up after the reunification of East and West Germany in 1990. Its library, however, was given a new lease of life with UK research libraries invited to consider acquiring it. Following the Fall of the Berlin Wall, the outpouring of international goodwill had given a boost to German Studies. The University of Nottingham already enjoyed a strong reputation in the field, thanks to the German Department's scholarship in language and literature. Following the founding in 1985 of INGASA, a privately funded Institute, its reputation grew further, especially with INGASA influencing political debate around unification. INGASA had the capacity and appetite to acquire the

Military Government library. The stars aligned, at least for a short time.

The BMGB newscuttings archive is one of continuous interaction between Britain and the two Germanies, throughout the Cold War. It comprises 2,800 box files, filled with newspaper cuttings taken from German periodicals published, mainly, in the East. Today the main newspapers from which the

“Following the Fall of the Berlin Wall, the outpouring of international goodwill had given a boost to German Studies.”



Picture above: The folders contain hand-labelled card dividers which organise the articles.

Right: Box files from the newscuttings archive of the British Military Government, Berlin.



THE ARCHIVE IN NUMBERS

▶ **1946–1981**

The period of time covered by the archive

▶ **10,955**

workdays timeframe over the 35 year period

▶ **Over 250,000 newscuttings** from German periodicals (mainly East)

▶ **2,800** box files

▶ **100** articles per box

▶ **36** topics

articles were clipped have been digitised and can be searched online. However, the structure of the BMGB archive, its topic headings neatly penned on the spines of the Leitz box files and the further subdivisions written in the folders, are © BMGB. These help researchers to navigate this vast collection of over a quarter of a million newscuttings, documenting new developments in political and economic affairs – but also social policy, law and the administration of justice, education, arts and science, culture, and religious matters. 36 topics were archived. Each topic fills various numbers of dedicated box files over the years 1946-1981. The cuttings in the box files are organised under hand-labelled card dividers that delimit the content by distinct areas of interest to the Military Government. Their in-depth curation at content level is further facilitated by the University of Nottingham's creation of the finding aids which are in use today: guides to the topics, an alphabetical index and a browsable hierarchy are available from our website.

According to the National Archive, the British Military Government was headed by a Commandant who was a serving military officer. The impor-

tance of maintaining diplomatic relations with the other occupying powers and the German authorities was recognised in the post of Deputy Commandant, which was filled by a diplomat with the rank of Minister. They oversaw a number of Foreign and Commonwealth Office staff, including economic and financial advisers, legal advisers, political advisers, protocol and information officers as well as generalist diplomats. They are responsible for creating the BMGB newscuttings archive. Papers arrived daily. They were read, then press briefings and reviews communicated. Finally, staff searched for articles to keep on file. The archive covers the years 1946-1981, which, excluding Sundays, sets the timeframe at 10,955 workdays over 35 years. The archive's 2,800 folders contain on average 100 articles each. A rough calculation indicates that 25 articles were selected, cut out and filed by subject every day. A sustained labour, paid by British taxpayers' money, which, in retrospect, might explain why the newscuttings archive was not left behind in Berlin or offered in gift to the German National Library in Leipzig.

Prologue in Nottingham: Magdeburg Public Library Collection

On 21 October 2020 Magdeburg, the capital of Saxony-Anhalt, saw the opening of a new library. The Literaturcafé Bücherkiste attracted much media attention thanks to the high-profile patronage it enjoys. National newspapers, regional TV and radio carried the news about the library of the actor Peter Sodann (born 1936 in Meißen), whose successful career in film and theatre during the GDR era continued seamlessly after Germany's reunification. That was in fact when Sodann's library began. As books from the West flooded in post-1989, they displaced the print collections generated by the GDR's 78 state-licensed publishers. Deemed obsolete and impractical, books from the GDR were discarded en masse. As for public libraries, their new administration closed a number of branch libraries in the course of restructuring. This prompted Sodann to collect books destined for oblivion, impossible to see outside research libraries. He rescued nearly four million volumes and opened a public lending library on his rural estate, Staucha, whose mission statement reads:

Liebe Bücherfreunde,

Im November 2017 wurde die Peter-Sodann-Bibliothek-Genossenschaft - „...wider dem vergehen“ gegründet, um das zweite Lebenswerk von Peter Sodann zu erhalten und fortzuführen.

Unsere gemeinnützige Genossenschaft will ohne Nostalgie, ohne Verklärung den Generationen nach uns die Möglichkeiten geben, sich über die Nachkriegsordnung in Deutschland an Hand der Literatur des Ostens selbst ein Bild zu machen.

<https://www.psb-staucha.de/index.php?action=f33ed9a5efc6d8a1249d0e2cd56011db>

Dear book-friends, in November 2017 the Peter-Sodann-Library-Cooperative was founded “to halt the passing away”, to preserve and continue Peter Sodann's second life's work. Our non-profit cooperative wants to give generations to come the possibility to get an idea, without nostalgia, without glossing-over, of the postwar order in Germany based on the literature of the East.

To bring these books closer to the public, Sodann obtained financial support from private enterprise and encouragement from the Prime Minister of Saxony-Anhalt and the Land's culture minister. They attended the launch of the Literaturcafé Bücherkiste in Magdeburg and mingled with the community - in the socially distanced and mask-wearing manner of late.

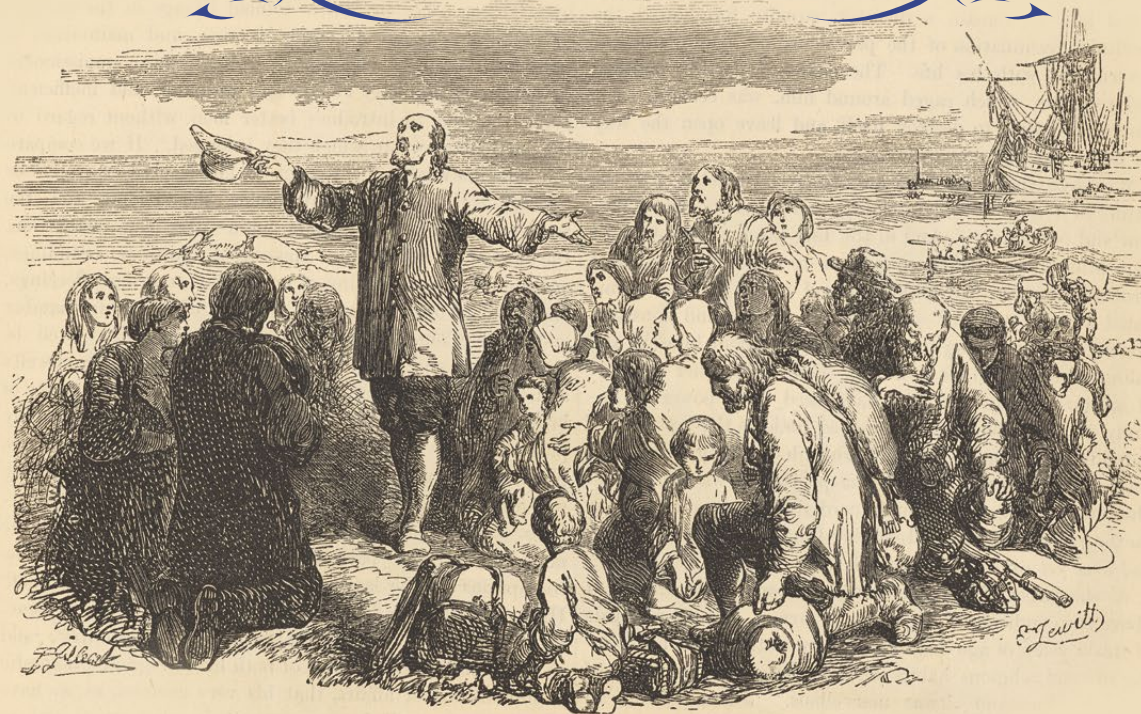
The charming story of Sodann's reconstituted library in Magdeburg has a prologue in Nottingham. In 1993 the library administrators of the branch library Diesdorf in Magdeburg, which was being closed down, exchanged letters with the librarian of the University of Nottingham, Dr Janet Wharton. Letters were followed by a visit to Magdeburg, where Dr Wharton selected stock and organised the rehoming of this library to Nottingham. Our Magdeburg Public Library Collection (MAG) comprises about half the stock of the original library, having excluded duplicates and children's materials. All adult fiction titles were retained. For non-fiction, particular subject areas that represented the GDR viewpoint or claimed large portions of stock, such as history, child psychology, do-it-yourself and car maintenance, were taken in their entirety.

The authenticity of this library collection makes it a unique exemplar of GDR heritage. As the catalogue is available online, the array of titles is discoverable to all, including the people of Magdeburg, should they wish to revisit virtually, or even remake, their original library anew.



Pictured above: Youth dance in Berlin. Right: Schoolchildren, some already pioneers, show off their school reports at the end of the school year 1981. *24 Stunden sind ein Tag: Berlin, Hauptstadt der DDR* by Berlin-Information (1981). Magdeburg Collection Oversize, DD862 .V4, barcode 670012345X.

Beyond the Mayflower



Exiled Nonconformists Landing in America.

Beyond the Mayflower

Dr Ross Wilson

What does the Mayflower mean to you? The question is important. It is 400 years since the sailing of the Mayflower in 1620. A ship that carried men, women and children from Nottinghamshire and other parts of the Midlands to what they hoped would be religious freedom.

This is a history that has been mythologised, becoming part of the origin story of the United States. In *Beyond the Mayflower* we look into the wider context of the history of religious separatists and colonialism and how it reflects the history of Nottinghamshire.

We begin our exhibition by tracing the history of religious dissent in Nottinghamshire. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, Nottinghamshire and the wider country was troubled by religious conflict as people sought new connections with God.

The Reformation, which began in this country with the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII in 1536, saw England sever connections with the Roman Catholic Church. This brought greater state control over religion. Individuals could be imprisoned and executed for heresy. Both Catholics and 'radical' Protestants were subject to persecution. John Lassells from Gateford in Nottinghamshire was burnt at the stake in London in July 1546 as he sought further changes to the Church of England.

The religious settlement during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603) brought only temporary stability. Indeed, in this turbulent era, Protestant groups had emerged that challenged the authority of the state. Groups such as the Dissenters, Separatists and Puritans all sought to establish a different type of religious practice.



Pictured left: 'Exiled Nonconformists landing in America', from *Cassell's illustrated history of England* Vol III. (c.1864). East Midlands Special Collection, Not 1.W8 HOW/W, barcode 600169725X

Pictured above: 'The Sailing of the Mayflower', Detroit Publishing Company postcards, 1898-1931. Wallach Division Picture Collection, The New York Public Library. <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47d9-a232-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99>

In the early seventeenth century Nottinghamshire was alive with religious non-conformity. The county's importance to trade, industry and its situation at the heart of the realm brought scrutiny to any community seeking to depart from the established order.

Church courts were used to police faith and individuals could be accused of departing from the laws on morality and worship set out by the Church of England. Two of the leading members of the Separatists, Thomas Helwys (1575-1615) and Joan Ashmore (c.1575-c.1630), who lived in Broxtowe Hall, Bilborough, were regularly reported for a range of offences. In April 1608, a case was heard against them:

'Mr Thomas Elvishe (Helwys) and Joan(e) his wife, one Mother Cooke (a sojourner there), one Thomas Bate (a sojourner), one Edward, servant to the said Mr Elvishe, and one maidservant whose name is Pigotte, have not come to our parish church nor received the holy communion since Michaelmas last.'

The reason for not receiving communion and not attending church was that they were meeting in private. In places around Nottinghamshire, individuals were practising their religious beliefs beyond the control of the established church.

The Helwys Family had contact with other Separatists, including the Brewsters in Scrooby. In the Brewsters' home, Separatists from Nottinghamshire as well as from Lincolnshire and Yorkshire gathered. In 1607, this 'Scrooby Congregation' faced increasing pressure from the Church of England to conform and therefore departed for the Netherlands. Finding life difficult in their new home, they



'The Mayflower at Sea' by Granville Perkins, 1876. Wallach Division Picture Collection, The New York Public Library. <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47e0-f37e-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99>

committed to sailing on the Mayflower to what they regarded as the 'new world' in 1620.

Sailing from Southampton in September, the Mayflower set anchor at modern-day Cape Cod, Massachusetts, in November. However, these 'pilgrims' had not moved to a 'new world'; they had arrived in a land settled for thousands of years by American Indians. They built a settlement, but their survival was regularly threatened by starvation in the first few years. The leader of the Wampanoag tribe, Massasoit (c.1600-1661), helped them adjust to the environment. Indeed, it was the gifts of food from the Wampanoags that contributed to the famous 'thanksgiving' feast in 1621.

However, within a few decades, the English settlers waged war against American Indians for land, whilst the diseases brought by the colonists caused great destruction. This is part of the Mayflower history and its legacy in the United States.

In England, religious turmoil continued in Nottinghamshire and across the kingdom, fuelling the Civil War of 1642-1651. Whilst some relief for Protestant groups was provided, there remained control over religious practice. Indeed, it was not until the Catholic Emancipation Act was passed in 1829, that Catholics were given civic and political rights. Religious difference, dissent, violence and control are part of the Mayflower story.

This history of the Mayflower and beyond poses important questions about liberty and control, migration and identity. It asks us think about what we do in the present to protect the rights of others and how we respect difference:

What does the Mayflower mean to you?



Beyond the Mayflower

Thursday 23 September 2021 - Sunday 16 January 2022

Tuesday - Sunday
12 noon - 4pm
Closed Mondays

Free entry

Weston Gallery
DH Lawrence Pavilion,
Lakeside Arts, University Park,
Nottingham, NG7 2RD.

Box Office: +44 (0)115 846 777
lakesidearts.org.uk

nottingham.ac.uk/mss



@mssLakeside
@mssUniNott

Exhibition events

Lunchtime talks

A series of talks will be held to accompany the exhibition in the Djanogly Theatre. Talks are £3 (concessions free). All talks start at 1pm and last for approximately 1 hour. Advance booking is recommended.

The Making of a Pilgrim Woman

Thursday 14 October 2021

Artist Rachel Carter will talk about her two year project inspired by her Nottingham ancestors in the textiles industry and the Pilgrims who fled the Midlands in 1620 aboard the Mayflower. The explorations, research and travels have culminated in a new bronze sculpture titled 'Pilgrim Woman' and a major exhibition which opened at Lincoln's The Collection which has toured the Pilgrim Roots Districts across 2020.

Causes of Contemporary Migration

Tuesday 23 November 2021

As the world becomes ever more interconnected, migration becomes ever more fluid and complex and looks set to increase in the coming decades. This lecture by Dr Caleb Bailey will explore how forced

migration has evolved. Migration during the colonial era had its roots in expanding territory, escaping persecution, or seeking greater economic prospects. In today's world, migration now increasingly involves drivers such as conflict, climate change, environmental degradation, and food insecurity.

Religion, Politics and Exile in Early Modern England

Thursday 6 January 2022

Dr David Gehring of the University of Nottingham will provide a setting for understanding religious exile during the early modern period. The decision to leave one's homeland was never taken lightly, but many sought religious freedom and liberty of conscience by making a home elsewhere. In this respect, the puritans of the Mayflower were continuing a tradition firmly identified with the Reformation but predating it by centuries.

Gallery Tour

Wednesday 13 October, 11am - 12 noon

Wednesday 1 December, 2 - 3pm

Weston Gallery

Free, advance booking required

Join us for a guided walk through of the exhibition and learn the stories behind the items on display.

Please do not attend the exhibition if experiencing any symptoms or testing positive for Covid-19

Trading in elegance: Austrian-Jewish correspondence in The Papers of Albert and Christl Tugendhat

Albert Tugendhat was the younger brother of Dr Georg Tugendhat, whose papers relating to his company, Manchester Oil Refinery Limited, are kept in Manuscripts and Special Collections. Georg's papers are in English, but Albert (1901-1983) and his wife Christl (1903-1990) lived half of their lives in Austria and most of their papers are in German. During periods of separation, they exchanged near-daily letters. These open a window on the experience of state persecution, expulsion, loss of culture and immigrant entrepreneurship, as well as the life writing of a modern couple in an equal marriage.

The Tugendhat family came to Vienna from Silesia, Austria-Hungary and established a strong brand in silk manufacturing. The children, Georg, Berta and Albert, grew up in Vienna. In the exiled Albert's leather wallet, found among his papers from the 1940s, were a number of photographs of Christl, sporting 1920s Vienna fashions, alongside several photos of himself as a child, with his siblings, outdoors, at play. The Tugendhat boys wear lederhosen and Tyrolean hats. Berta wears dirndl.

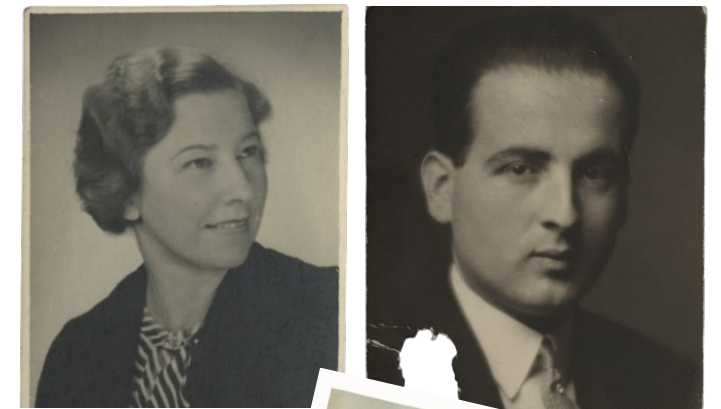
By 1940 Albert's Austrian childhood had been wiped off the map, but for his memories. Loss of homeland had affected Austrians since the Great War. As director of his father's business Albert managed six factories - in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary - from his Vienna office; production was effectively offshored by new national borders. He spent his worktime travelling between factories, coordinating business, chasing demand abroad. Mail reached Christl from Europe's great textile-manufacturing centres, including Nottingham: a postcard shows the Castle and Albert tells her he was glad to have visited the city and got a "beautiful order" to boot.

After Austria's Anschluss in 1938 Albert transferred to the Prague office; Christl stayed on in Vienna. When Hitler's troops marched into Prague a year later, Christl counselled Albert not to return home to her, to Vienna. They managed to flee to England. Christl took the reins of the family's fortunes, setting up as a glovemaker within months of arriving. The artisanship of Madame Crystal gloves stood out amidst mass-produced wares.

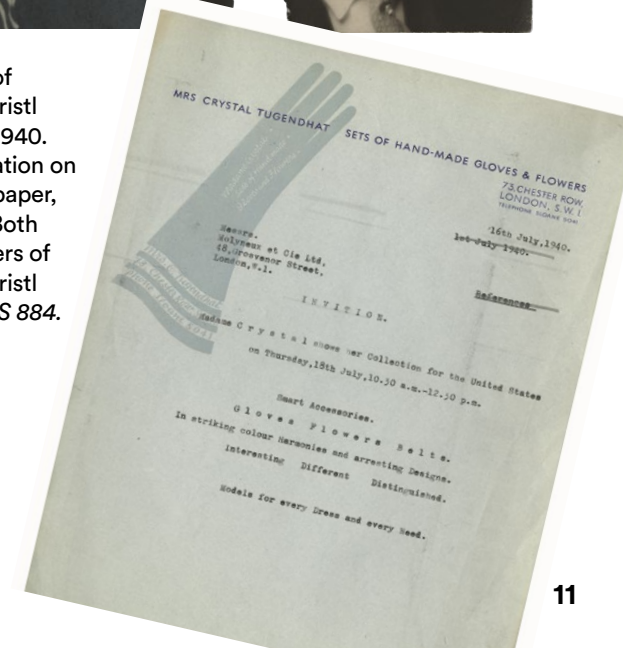
Glove making had been partly a hobby, connecting Christl to her mother's family's leather-manufacturing past, partly diversional therapy in mourning the death of her father in 1930, partly a deliberate

plan to succeed in business. She completed a course for making handsewn gloves within months of the Wall Street Crash. In London it was her turn to secure beautiful orders; she supplied Fortnum & Mason, Harvey Nichols and House of Worth. On 16 August 1940 Christl wrote to Albert: "For Worth I am making the most phantastic combinations of colour, it is rather amusing." In the same letter she adds: "In the meantime I have got to make a pair of gloves for the Queen. What a thrill!"

The collection comprises six boxes of material. Cataloguing work is currently underway on this collection and entries will be available on our catalogue <https://mss-cat.nottingham.ac.uk/Calmview/> in due course under reference number MS 884. In the meantime if you wish to access material from the collection please contact us at mss-library@nottingham.ac.uk



Photographs of Albert and Christl Tugendhat, c.1940. Letter of invitation on letterheaded paper, 16 July 1940. Both from The Papers of Albert and Christl Tugendhat, MS 884.



Five minutes with... Anna Roscales

Biography

“My name is Anna Roscales and since my childhood I had the dream of becoming this mystic ‘Stadtarchivar’ (archivist) I had once heard of in a documentary. So after studying German and history, I completed an apprenticeship in the archival sector and have happily worked in the small community archive of Lippstadt, Germany since.”

What brought you to Nottingham and why did you want to volunteer with us?

I had the chance of the work placement via the Erasmus scheme, so I started looking for archives in the UK and wrote a few applications, and Nottingham was one of the very few places to reply. I have always been fascinated by the Robin Hood legend, and I always wanted to visit the area. So my choice was made pretty quickly. I was interested in all the collections at Nottingham and the connection to the university. I also liked that it was an archive and library cross-over, which we don't have in Germany.

How did the placement help with your career and what did you gain from the placement?

That's a difficult question to answer. My boss and co-workers were very impressed by my experience and my courage to go abroad to a country with a different language and a completely different archival system, so everything was new for me. I could use some of my knowledge at work or at least give others some inspiration concerning catalogue standards for example. The UK standards are very high and the whole system is a lot more developed than in Germany. My greatest gain from the placement was self-esteem. I was able to gain a lot of organisational skills, handling things on my own, planning the whole trip on my own. I also enjoyed the professional exchange, the views and perspectives on my profession, the expertise, and of course new friends.



How did you find Nottingham as a place to live?

Overall, Nottingham and the whole area was lovely. I enjoyed my stay so very much. The city is very green, there are so many recreation areas, I did something different every day after work and at the weekends. I enjoyed the mixture of modernity and history. Nottingham has amazing museums and galleries, historical buildings, cosy little pubs and restaurants, and vintage stores. The public transport was great. The people in Nottingham are most kind, friendly and open-minded.

What is your current job?

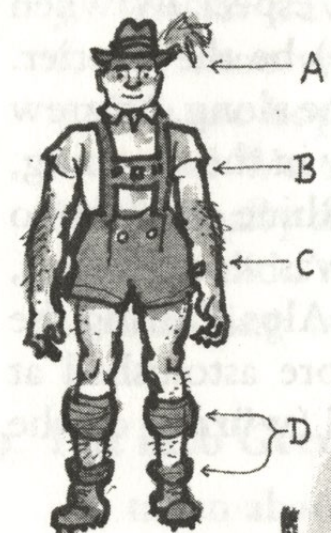
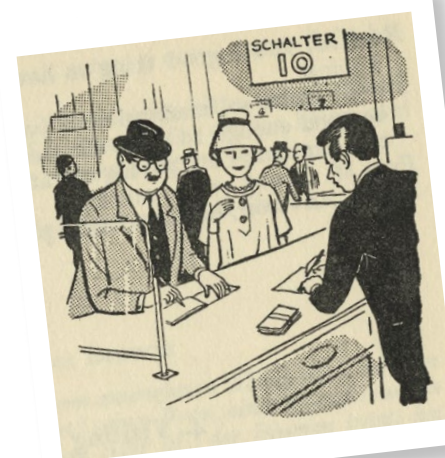
I am an archives assistant. You have a lot of diverse tasks, doing a little bit of everything. I am doing a bit of cataloguing, answering enquiries – this can be quite a lot of work sometimes depending on the depth of the enquiry, supervising readers, and sometimes trainees. I do lots of transcriptions of old German manuscripts because the handwriting is very different and not everybody can read that. I've also been responsible for small exhibitions.

What advice do you have for anyone considering a career in archives?

In Germany it's very hard to gain a foothold in the archival sector, it might take a few years. I myself tried 3 to 4 years and I am still developing and learning more, but if you really want it then you shouldn't give up because it's an amazing job. You learn so much about history, about people. I know it's not a job for everybody but it is my passion and I'm very proud to work in an archive.

Sprechen Sie Deutsch'

Nicola McLelland, Professor in German and History of Linguistics, University of Nottingham



Textbooks help chart the history of what we tell our young people about ourselves and of others, leaving impressions that stay with us for decades. Pictured: *Brush up your German* by JBC Grundy (1961) and (1931). *Language Learning Textbooks*, PF3121.G7, barcode 1007711663 and PF3121.G7, barcode 100771616X. Bavarian dress in *Sprich mal Deutsch!* 2 by W. Rowlinson (1968). *Language Learning Textbooks*, PF3112.R6, barcode 1007690877.

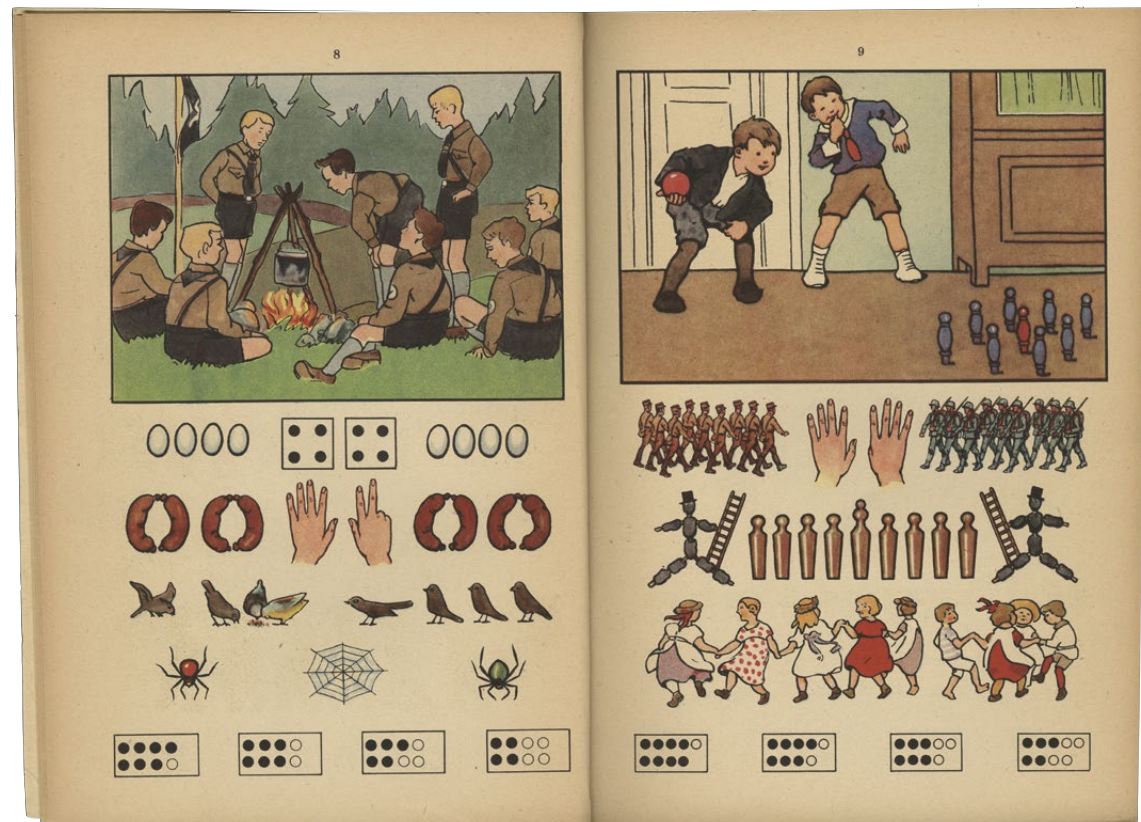
“I have just found the best book in the whole world. It is a German grammar book from 1913. Stick with me ...”

Thus begins a Twitter thread that went viral in September 2020 by Miranda Jewess, Senior Commissioning Editor at Viper Books. As Miranda and her readers discovered, textbooks of bygone eras are a treasure-trove of insights into assumptions and beliefs about our own and others' cultures and societies, and how they have changed over time. It was with just such a vision that my first research project on the history of language learning began several years ago. I contacted schools and asked for their “old textbooks” but soon learned that schools throw out old textbooks as fast as they can, to make space for the new ones. I had better luck with Radio 4's *Making History* listeners, many of whom alerted me to books that they had used themselves and, in many cases, also donated copies that they had held on to for decades. These books, since supplemented by judicious purchases to fill gaps, were the humble beginnings of what is now the Language Learning Textbooks Collection (LLT). The collection is an important witness to the history of language learning, filling a gap between the treasured rare books of the eighteenth century and today's readily accessible digital tools of Duolingo, Rosetta Stone and the like.

Given the very turbulent history of Anglo-German relations during the twentieth century, German textbooks for English learners are an eloquent case study. Even sport can be seriously ideological – a 1955 textbook, whose author was himself a Jewish exile from Germany, looked back on previous decades, when, ominously, “Under the leadership of narrow-minded nationalists, the German sportsman had lost the art of being able to lose with a smile”. I never cease to be shocked by an early twentieth-century reading passage which has one colonist tell another that Indian labourers “get lazier the better one treats them; elephants make better workers than do the Indians”. There is also much to say about gender – analysing a typical 1960s German reading anthology revealed that women featured in only about 20% of 140 passages, and in nearly all of those they appear as subjugated to a man, as silly, or both.

With funding from the Arts and Humanities Research Council, we are now using the collection to help train today's language teachers. Looking at how past generations have taught and learned a language helps teachers to reflect critically on what is expected of them today.

There are just over 200 items in the Language Learning Textbooks Collection, with the vast majority of them being for English-speaking learners of German. A small number of the textbooks deal with the learning of other languages such as Chinese and French. There are also a few textbooks for learning English as a second language for German speakers.



Schoolbooks from the Nazi Era

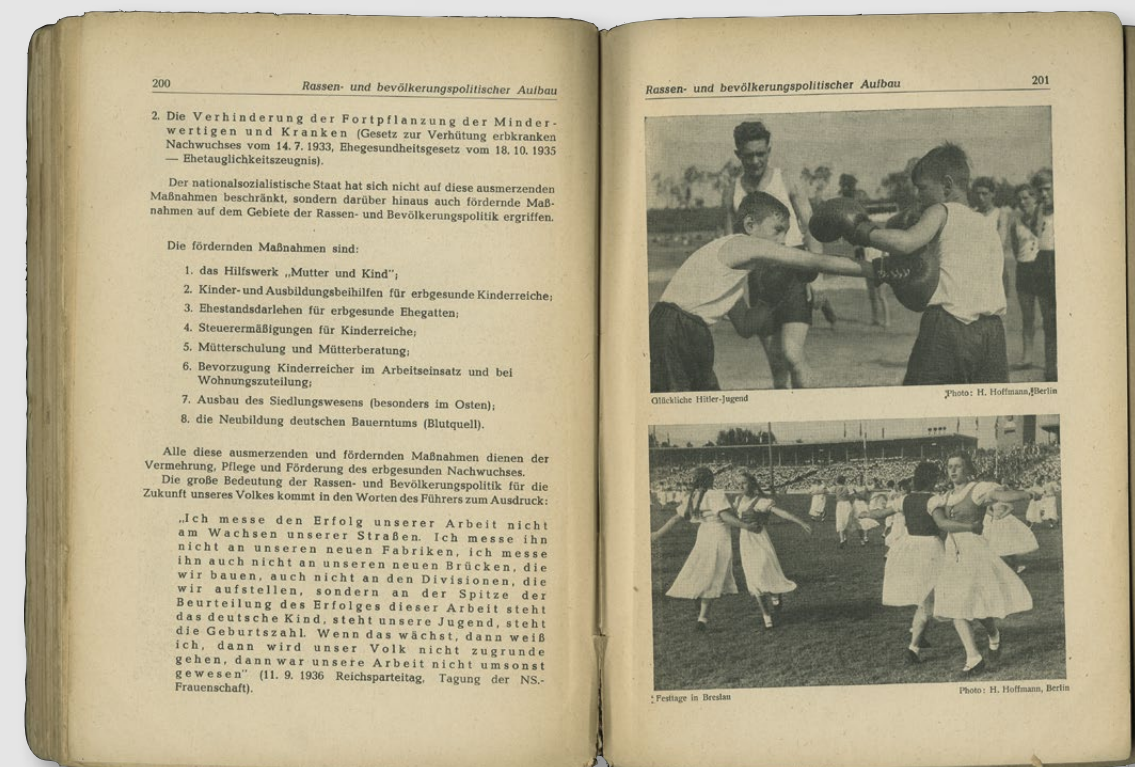
The German Schoolbooks Collection contains examples of textbooks used in German schools from the 1920s to the 1980s, covering education under very different political regimes. A hundred titles held here were published under Nazi rule. These 1930s and 40s volumes seem like familiar school textbooks at first glance, despite titles printed in the “Gothic” Fraktur typeface popular in Germany at the time. They cover all subjects taught from primary to high school.

Some volumes endearingly demonstrate their provenance as well-thumbed schoolbooks, with doodles, pressed leaves and forgotten bookmarks lost within the pages. In 1935’s *Deutsches Lesebuch für Volksschulen* (German primer for elementary schools) the endpaper was once decorated with pictorial postage stamps, and the owner has written his name carefully in ink. Over the page is a reminder of the time and place: a printed dedication ending “Heil Hitler!”

Even the wartime schoolbooks include positive depictions of England. *Englisches Unterrichtswerk für Oberschulen* (English textbook for high schools) from 1940 was designed to teach English to German children. The stories within depict an idyllic English life full of swimming lessons and egg-and-spoon races between boys called Jim and Teddy, with puns and useful English proverbs such as “It is not the gay coat that makes the gentleman”. There is respect for Britain and its flag: “As we Germans work and fight for our swastika flag so do the English for their Union Jack. Even boys and girls are not too small to serve the flag in times of peace and at war.” As it features many traditional English songs I will avoid reading too much into the inclusion of *London’s Burning*.

The veneration of Adolf Hitler is commonplace within the schoolbooks, including frontispiece portraits, and stories from his youth before becoming the creator of the Third Reich. *Reichskunde für junge*

Rechenbuch für Volksschulen: Gaue Westfalen-Nord u. Süd, Ausgabe A & B Heft 1, (194-). German Schoolbooks Collection, QA135.R4, barcode 6001746350
Reichskunde für junge Deutsche by Wilhelm Schumann, Heinrich Heun, Wilhelm Heun, (1943). German Schoolbooks Collection, DD90.S3, barcode 6001441162



Deutsche (Study of the Reich for young Germans) from 1943 details to the young reader the history and ideology of the National Socialists, including the main opponents of their worldview: Liberalism, Marxism, Judaism, and Freemasonry. Towards the end of the book is a section dedicated to Germany’s race and population, which matter-of-factly quotes passages from *Mein Kampf* about the importance of

the German people retaining blood purity, with instructions to the young reader to keep the genetic material inherited from their ancestors healthy and pure. Opposite are photos of boys and girls engaging in boxing and traditional dance, blurring the line between innocence and indoctrination in the classroom.



My memorandum on an International History Book was entirely drawn up from a universal and not from a Jewish point of view. Nevertheless, I ^{hope} ~~think~~ the World Jewish Congress ^{will} ~~might~~ be interested in it and submit it to Unesco, ~~not only because~~ ^{a world-history} ~~also because only such a universal approach to history, as I suggest it,~~ ^{and} ~~in my memorandum, can do justice to the great contributions Jewish thought and the religious life of Jewry have offered to the 'common cause of mankind'.~~ ^{must full} ~~First~~ Almost all great world-histories, all compilations by

Left: Bernard Steinitz' Austrian State Railpass, 1930-1938. Papers of Dr Bernard and Mrs Irene Steinitz, Sz F 3. The railpass classes him as 'Professor'. Much of the manuscript collection is in German, comprising essays, diaries, official and private and family correspondence.

Above: Memoranda on an International History Book and on the comparative study of history textbooks, n.d. Papers of Dr Bernard and Mrs Irene Steinitz, Sz P 62/1.

Right: Das Parlament des Geistes, 1940-1945. Papers of Dr Bernard and Mrs Irene Steinitz, Sz P 45/3.

“In his exile writings humanism lights the way out of fascism to a saner future.”

Es ist kaum glaublich, wenn man sich die heutigen Lehrbücher der Geschichte betrachtet mit welcher gedankenlosen Selbstverständlichkeit, mit welchem scheinheiligen Pathos der Hass hier grossgezogen werden kann und die Unglaublichkeit wird umso erschütternder, wenn man bedenkt wie gewohnheitsträg und anpassungsfähig der Mensch ist, wie zäh er an allen Verurteilen festhält und wie leicht und selbstverständlich es sein müsste, gerade aus der Geschichte den Weg zum gegenseitigen Verständnis zu weisen. Es wäre ein Werk, so leicht das es kaum dei Mitteln eines einzigen Verlages überstiege, ein internationales Geschichtslehrbuch zu schaffen aus dem aller Selbstbetrug der Nationen und alle Verunglimpfung der anderen verschwunden wäre. Und wenn auch die Staaten die übliche Spekulation auf die patriotische Erziehung nicht aufgeben wollten so könnte doch keiner von ihnen, ein solches Lehrbuch von seinen Schulen fernhalten und wäre selbst das Urteil in diesem Buche nicht objektiv, der Versuch zur Objektivität wäre dauernd und unverlierbar.

[Transcription of fragment in photo above] “It is barely believable when one looks at today’s history manuals with what mindless implicitness, with what hypocritical pathos they can nurture hatred, and the sense of disbelief is all the more shocking when one minds how lazy and adaptable man is, how tenaciously he latches onto all that is condemned, and how easy and self-evident it should be to show the way to mutual understanding, using history itself. It would be a feat so easy that it would hardly exceed the means of a publisher to create an international history book from which all self-deception of nations and all revilement of the other were disappeared. And even if states did not want to abandon their usual scheming for a patriotic education, not one of them could keep such a manual out of their schools and even if the book’s judgement were not [completely] objective, the attempt at objectivity would be lasting and irreversible.”

Bernhard Steinitz (1888-1959): the time-lagged humanist

Our German language holdings are not confined to our printed, or special, collections with a number of our manuscript collections being wholly or partly in German. The Papers of Dr Bernard Steinitz (Sz) is one such collection. At the time of the Anschluss in 1938 Bernard Steinitz taught History and Philosophy at a Viennese High School but found himself placed on the school’s retired list as Austria adopted Germany’s anti-Jewish legislation. He and his immediate family went into exile and found refuge in Britain.

Humanism was fundamental to Bernard Steinitz’ thinking. In his exile writings humanism lights the way out of fascism to a saner future. Politically, the Federal Union, precursor of the European Union, was Steinitz’ ideal solution to ensure peace, binding nations together by economic ties combined with a partial sharing of sovereignty. His arguments align neatly with contemporary support of supranational government.

Essays with titles such as *Die Idee der Humanität* (The idea of humanity) and *Sollten wir Humanisten politisch sein?* (Should we humanists be political?) form part of a large corpus of over 400 German and English manuscripts, mainly essays, book pro-

posals and short fiction. Only two works were edited and published as monographs: *Helden der Menschlichkeit* (Zürich, 1950) and *Albert Schweitzer* (Vienna, 1955) but, judging from the number of unrealised book proposals, Steinitz had tried valiantly to sell more of his work.

Steinitz’ writings about humanism are aimed at a general readership. He favoured biographies of people who inspired hope. They are – predictably – philosophers such as Plato, humanitarians such as Albert Schweitzer and educationalists, such as Pestalozzi. Steinitz also took an interest in education for blind people. He wrote a book proposal, *Victory over Darkness. Synopsis for a book on the history of the education of the blind*, and an essay in German: *Valentin Haüy, der Vater der Blindenerziehung*, on the founder of the first school for the blind in Paris.

Steinitz returned repeatedly to the idea of an international manual for history, international meaning not just global but also underrepresented, such as the history of the Jews and Black History.

The closest Steinitz came to realising this project was a book proposal, *Menschen zwischen Kulturen* (People in between cultures), written c.1945-46. He picks out culture clashes and champions personali-

ties that flourished in times of unresolved plurality. Figures explored include the pharaoh Akhenaten, the Jewish philosopher Philo of Alexandria, and Henri Christophe, a key leader of the Haitian Revolution, later monarch of Haiti. His outline for his last chapter was: “The emigres of the year 48 in London. The traditional world and the upheaval caused by the emergence of large-scale industry. Old and new ideals in a curious mix in this world of the exiles; former rulers, barricade fighters, writers etc.”

Thus Steinitz entered himself, as a writer in exile, into his ultimate international history, linking Egyptian and Jewish antiquity through to the modern age. From this he chose the revolution in Haiti and his own present, when Central-European intellectuals fleeing Nazism arrived in London and merged with Britain’s elite.

Steinitz’ preoccupation with Black History is elaborated in a number of essays including biographic writing from c.1952-55 about Booker T. Washington and Frederick Douglass, an 1956 essay about the English abolitionist Thomas Clarkson and the 1955 publication about Albert Schweitzer which focuses particularly on the latter’s hospital in Lambaréné. Here Steinitz’ humanism is multiculturalist,

however, colonial paternalism and use of colonial vocabulary date his essays. It is nevertheless remarkable for a Jewish German scholar from Central Europe to connect the Shoah to Black History and to project a view of the world that aims at reversing not just nation-centrism but Eurocentrism.

In his writings on Black History, from slavery to twentieth century colonial rule, Steinitz’ focus is distinctly backward-looking. These writings are likely to have been born obsolete when Steinitz produced them in the 1950s. Whilst Steinitz was catching up with history century by century, the Windrush generation of immigrants from Caribbean countries had been settling in the UK since 1948. Regarding the US, racial segregation upheld there under the Jim Crow laws must have interested Steinitz, particularly segregated schooling. However, both the UK’s social transformation and the US’ civil liberty struggle are worlds away from Steinitz’ focus. Whilst they happened, he wrote his German essays about Black History, the time-lag itself exposing and explaining more about his own history than Steinitz himself could say.

Pictured: Recently purchased material for the DH Lawrence collection, *La*, including a fragment of an early manuscript of *The White Peacock* by DH Lawrence, c.1906-1910. *La L 34*



New accessions and cataloguing

With the continued re-opening of our services, we have been able to bring in two large acquisitions of archive and printed material, as well as a number of smaller collections.

DH Lawrence

Nine boxes of material have been transferred from Nottingham Central Library to join the DH Lawrence manuscript collection (*La*) and the DH Lawrence Special Collection (DHLIC). The material includes local unpublished work (plays, radio and TV scripts) inspired by DH Lawrence; typescripts of speeches delivered at commemorative events; promotional material and photographs from exhibitions; and magazine articles and literary journals containing content about DH Lawrence from the 1960s-1980s.

We have also purchased three manuscript collections. *La C 115-117* contains correspondence from DH Lawrence to his sisters Ada and Emily, and niece Margaret, written during the last three years of his life, 1927-1930, and concerning his travels and health. This acquisition was purchased with support from the Arts Council England/V&A Purchase Grant Fund and the Friends of the National Libraries. *La C 118* contains two postcards written

by Lawrence in 1922 to his sister Ada and his mother-in-law Baroness Anna von Richthofen. Finally, *La L 34* is a half-page fragment of an early manuscript of *The White Peacock* by DH Lawrence, with an annotation by Helen Corke.

Further important additions have been made to our Lawrence holdings through purchases made from a private collection. We were able to add Louie Burrows' own copy, with her annotations, of Lawrence's *Collected Letters* edition published by Heinemann in 1962 - the year Burrows died. We have also added Helen Corke's copy of *The Lost Girl*, a first edition that has her handwritten annotations to many leaves. A memento of the entangled origins of some of Lawrence's publications came to us in the shape of a "dummy copy", bound in vellum, of a book which Heinemann decided not to publish in 1929: *The Man Who Loved Islands*. As it was inspired by Lawrence's acquaintance with the actor and writer Compton Mackenzie, the latter threatened libel action and the intended book remained a one-off sample of boards, gold-lettered spine and blank pages, prefaced by two pages of handwritten notes on the legal circumstances which led to its non-publication at that time.

Feminist Archive Midlands (East)

We recently collected around 30 boxes of archival material to form the Feminist Archive Midlands (East). Once catalogued, this archive will be available under the reference number FME. The archive consists of material collected by second-wave feminist activists in Nottingham. It reflects individuals and organisations involved in the women's movement, and in campaigns in Nottingham and the East Midlands. It dates largely from the 1960s to the 1980s and includes personal and organisational papers, conference proceedings, posters, newsletters and magazines. It covers a variety of topics including family, health, employment, social policy issues, women's aid, militarism and peace, the politics of the Women's Liberation movement, lesbianism, and the arts and media.

Connie Ford

Connie Ford (1912-1998) was a poet, biographer, traveller, sailor, supporter of the arts, political activist, and one of the first professionally qualified veterinarians. Full descriptions of her personal papers (CF) have recently been opened on our Manuscripts Online Catalogue. A series of blog posts on our website (<https://blogs.nottingham.ac.uk/manuscripts/>) provide an illustrated introduction to her fascinating life.

University of Nottingham

We continue to acquire collections relating to the history of the University, its staff and students. A recent accession of ephemera collected by alumna and Land Army girl Helen Young during her time at the Midlands Agricultural College (now Sutton Bon-



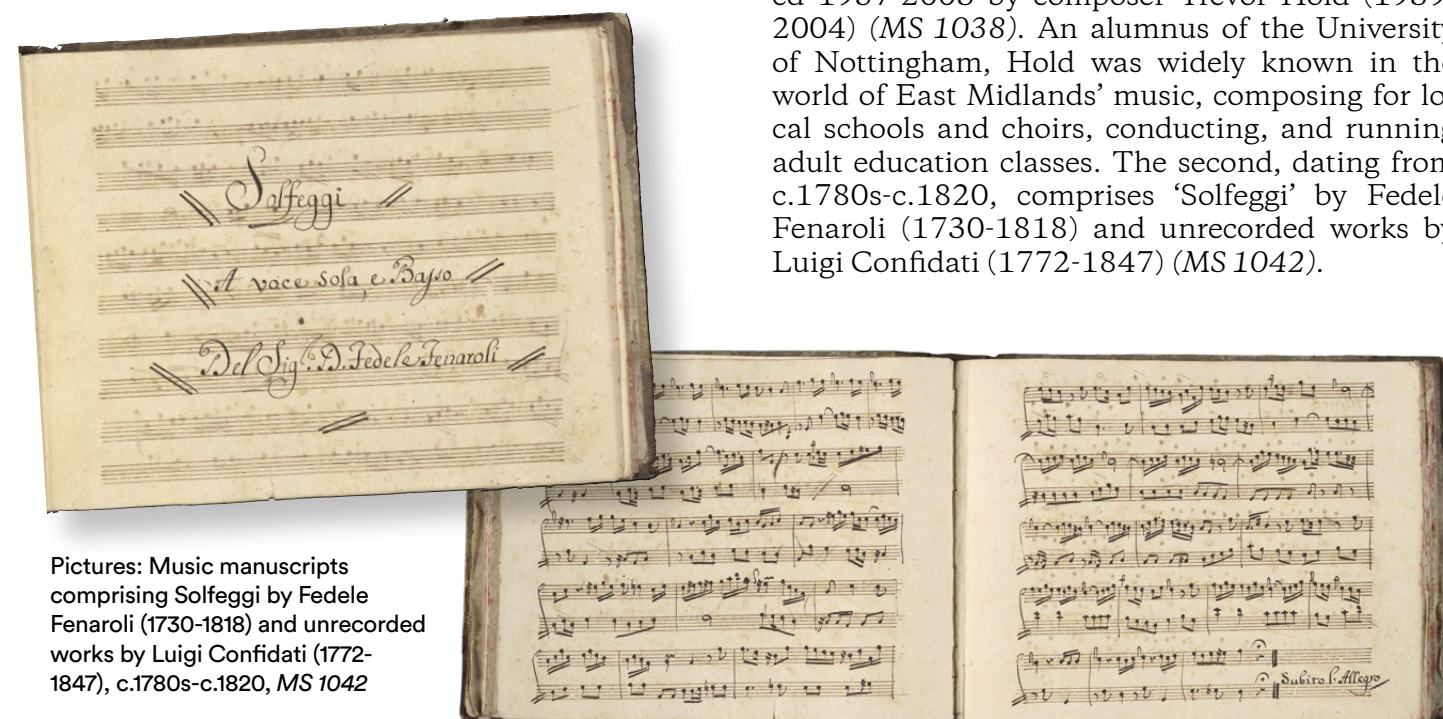
Picture: Newspaper cutting from the collection of ephemera belonging to alumna Helen Young, ALUM/MS 1040

ington campus) from 1937-1940 includes newspaper cuttings and programmes for MAC Dramatic Society productions (ALUM/MS 1040).

The establishment of the Medical School in its earliest years is the theme of one chapter in *The Life of Robert Graham*, an autobiography of its former Deputy Registrar. The book has been added to the Medical School papers (UAF1).

Music manuscripts

We have received two contrasting collections of music manuscripts. The first contains works dated 1957-2003 by composer Trevor Hold (1939-2004) (MS 1038). An alumnus of the University of Nottingham, Hold was widely known in the world of East Midlands' music, composing for local schools and choirs, conducting, and running adult education classes. The second, dating from c.1780s-c.1820, comprises 'Solfeggi' by Fedele Fenaroli (1730-1818) and unrecorded works by Luigi Confidati (1772-1847) (MS 1042).



Pictures: Music manuscripts comprising Solfeggi by Fedele Fenaroli (1730-1818) and unrecorded works by Luigi Confidati (1772-1847), c.1780s-c.1820, MS 1042



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