

## Das Deutsche Alphabet Methodist College Home

The first biography of Christoph Heinrich Friedrich Bialloblotzky (1799-1869) portrays the German Lutheran theologian turned Methodist missionary, a journey which included attempts to locate the well of the river Nile and the organization of an international congress promoting dialogue between natural science and philosophy.

Die Kettner BriefeLulu.com

My Wounded Heart tells the heart-breaking story of a gifted Jewish doctor, the mother of five children, who, after being divorced by her Aryan husband, is arrested on an absurd charge and sent to a corrective labour camp in 1942. Lilli was a prolific letter writer and miraculously almost all her letters to her children and friends, together with a huge number of the to her (smuggled out of the camp at Breitenau before she was sent to Auschwitz), survived the Second World War and only came to light on the death of her son in 1998. In the letters and in Martin Doerry's superb commentary, we see the deterioration of a whole country through the eyes of an ordinary family driven asunder by pressure from the Nazi regime. W Lilli's initial optimism and love of her husband begin to crack. We see her trying to support and run the family home from Breitenau camp, but relying totally on her twelve-year-old daughter, Ilse. And we see the difficulties for the children of living with their father's mistress, now his wife, after a bombing raid destroys the family home. And perhaps most moving of see Ilse's heroic attempts to meet her mother, even though it means going into the labour camp itself, and Lilli's courage in the face of her inevitable end.

Documents from the End of the Wilhelmine Empire to the Rise of National Socialism

A Plantation Society in the Texas Borderlands, 1821--1865

Uncle Tom's Cabins

A Continuing Bibliography with Indexes

The Art of the Woman

Kafka and the Moving Image

British Union--catalogue of Periodicals--Supplement to 1960

*From an endangered species of prickly pear cactus to a daisy and even a snake, the name Lindheimer is tied to the nomenclature of Texas natives in nature. The name originally belonged to Ferdinand Lindheimer, one of the Southwest's first serious scientists, who came to be known as the "Father of Texas Botany." This immigrant from Frankfurt, Germany, spent more than a decade living on a shoestring budget as he searched the wilds of Central and Southeast Texas for new species. His correspondent, friend, fellow botanist, and fellow Frankfurt native was George Engelmann, who also served as Lindheimer's conduit to civilization and to botanic circles worldwide. Like Lindheimer in the tangled prairies, Minetta Altgelt Goyne spent more than a decade on a difficult task: deciphering and translating more than forty of Lindheimer's letters, contained in the Engelmann Papers at the Missouri Botanical Garden archives. Goyne's biographical research and annotations make Lindheimer's letters a fascinating window on his excitement in discovering new species and oddities and his frustrations with immigration politics and frontier life. His comments in his letters to Engelmann about the personalities and practices of the Texas German immigrants and their leaders are at times witty and biting. His wealth of experiences and pointed observations make this a story that will intrigue botanists, Germanists, historians, and Texans everywhere.*

*Historians have long believed that the "frontier" shaped Texas plantation society, but in this detailed examination of Texas's most important plantation region, Sean M. Kelley asserts that the dominant influence was not the frontier but the Mexican Republic. The Lower Brazos River Valley -- the only slave society to take root under Mexican sovereignty -- made replication of eastern plantation culture extremely difficult and complicated. By tracing the synthesis of cultures, races, and politics in the region, Kelley reveals a distinct variant of southern slavery -- a borderland plantation society. Kelley opens by examining the four migration streams that defined the antebellum Brazos community: Anglo-Americans and their African American slaves who constituted the first two groups to immigrate; Germans who came after the Mexican government barred immigrants from the U.S. while encouraging those from Europe; and African-born slaves brought in through Cuba who ultimately made up the largest concentration of enslaved Africans in the antebellum South. Within this multicultural milieu, Kelley shows, the disparity between Mexican law and German practices complicated southern familial relationships and master-slave interaction. Though the Mexican policy on slavery was ambiguous, alternating between toleration and condemnation, Brazos slaves perceived the Rio Grande River as the boundary between white supremacy and racial egalitarianism. As a result, thousands fled across the border, further destabilizing the Brazos plantation society. In the1850s, nonslaveholding Germans also contributed to the upheaval by expressing a sense of ethnic solidarity in politics. In an attempt to undermine Anglo efforts to draw a sharp boundary between black and white, some Germans hid runaway slaves. Ultimately, Kelley demonstrates how the Civil War brought these issues to the fore, eroding the very foundations of Brazos plantation society. With Los Brazos de Dios, Kelley offers the first examination of Texas slavery as a borderland institution and reveals the difficulty with which southern plantation society was transplanted in the West.*

*The idea of a visual manifestation of the work of Franz Kafka was denied by many—first and foremost by Kafka himself, who famously urged his publisher to avoid an image of an insect on the cover of Metamorphosis. Be that as it may, it is unlikely that such a central progenitor of twentieth-century art and thought as Kafka can be fully understood without reference to the revolutionary artistic medium of his century: cinema. Mediamorphosis compiles articles by some of today's leading forces in the scholarship of Kafka as well as film studies to provide a thorough investigation of the reciprocal relations between Kafka's work and the cinematic medium. The volume approaches the theoretical integration of Kafka and cinema via such issues as the cinematic qualities in Kafka's prose and the possibility of a visual manifestation of the Kafkaesque. Alongside these debates, the book investigates the capacity of cinema to incorporate and express the unique qualities of a Kafkaesque world through an analysis of cinematic adaptations of Kafka's prose, such as Michael Haneke's The Castle (1997) and Straub-Huillet's Class Relations (1984), as well as films that carry a more subtle relation to Kafka's oeuvre, such as the cinematic works of David Cronenberg, the films of the Coen brothers, Chris Marker's "film-essay," Charlie Chaplin's tramp, and others.*

Resourcing New Testament Studies

Religion, Community, and the New Republic

International Law & American History

The Life of Lilli Jahn, 1900-1944

The Methodist Review

German Pioneers on the American Frontier

The Transnational History of America's Most Mutable Book

*The Art of the Woman explores the life of German-born Elisabeth Ney, a flamboyant sculptor who transfixed the philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer and left the court of the half-mad Ludwig of Bavaria to put down new roots in Texas. Born in 1833, Ney gained notoriety in Europe by sculpting the busts of such figures as Ludwig II, Schopenhauer, Garibaldi, and Bismarck. In 1871 she abruptly emigrated to America and became something of a recluse until resuming her sculpting career two decades later. In Texas, she was known for stormy relationships with officials, patrons, and women's organizations. Her works included sculptures of Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin and are exhibited in the state and US capitols as well as the Smithsonian. Emily Fourmy Cutrer's biography of Ney makes extensive use of primary sources and was the first to appraise both Ney's legend and individual works of art. Cutrer argues that Ney was an accomplished sculptor coming out of a neglected German neoclassical tradition and that, whatever her failures and eccentricities, she was an important catalyst to cultural activity in Texas.*

*"Die Kettner Briefe" consists of 39 letters exchanged between Franz Kettner and his family in Germany from 1850 to 1875. The letters, printed in German with their English translations, read like a good adventure novel with each letter providing a much anticipated new chapter. The story is enhanced by photographs, both old and new, and other supporting documents. Read the "Die Kettner Briefe" to learn of hardships and dangers of frontier life faced by Franz in the Texas Hill Country. Franz was an early farmer and stockman in Comal, Gillespie, and Mason Counties. He participated in several campaigns with the Texas Rangers and later, during the Civil War, was a member of the Minute Men (local militia). He ran a store and post office in Castell. He hauled freight from the Texas coast to Fort Mason. He was a sheriff in both Gillespie and Mason Counties and was the Tax Assessor. Franz held the prestigious position of Cattle and Hide Inspector during the era of large cattle drives from Mason County.*

*Polycarp's Epistle to the Philippians and the Martyrdom of Polycarp remain important and influential texts among the Apostolic Fathers. After investigating and reconstructing an outline of Polycarp's life, Paul Hartog's introductory studies examine his letter and the narrative of his martyrdom. The materials survey the current status of relevant scholarship and contain balanced discussions of controversial issues, including the unity andauthenticity of Philippians and the composition and historicity of the Martyrdom. The volume also provides a new translation of the two texts and a comprehensive commentary upon both of them.*

World Guide to Special Libraries

Ferdinand Lindheimer's Letters to George Engelmann

A Cross-Cultural Comparison

Introduction, Text, and Commentary

Lone Star Vistas

Law and War

Civil War Letters of a German-Texas Family

Bicultural individuals often articulate the themes of rootlessness, identity formation, cultural dissolution, and “home”, and reframe them into theological questions. Bicultural individuals who have spent their formative childhood years living in, and interacting with, two or more cultures can be found in immigrant, refugee, transnational, missionary, borderland, and hybrid communities. This book challenges the traditional understanding of human development. In particular, Portable Roots: Transplanting the Bicultural Child underscores the contextual and religious nature of development. By focusing on identity formation in children and adolescents who have grown up in more than one culture, the parameters of stage theorists such as Erik Erikson are expanded. Three samples of children of missionaries formed the initial research population. The children were raised in boarding schools, mission schools, and international schools – settings which have been likened to a hybrid or third culture or interstitial space. These original three samples first articulated a phenomenon of “rootlessness” that sent the author on an investigative journey spanning three decades. After interviewing many persons with portable roots, the study’s last sampling in Princeton, New Jersey, in 2012, articulated what was needed for the end of this quest: how transplanted roots thrive in terra firma.

Jerome's Commentary on Galatians is presented here in English translation in its entirety.

A chronicle of the experiences and perceptions of a German Lutheran pastor called to serve a struggling community in the American South soon after the Revolutionary War.

The Enigmatic Memoir of Herman Ehrenberg

A Life Among the Texas Flora

German Expressionism

Southern Methodist University Studies

Immigrant Farmers in Nineteenth-Century Texas

Polycarp's Epistle to the Philippians and the Martyrdom of Polycarp

Women Writers and Fascism

Herman Ehrenberg wrote the longest, most complete, and most vivid memoir of any soldier in the Texan revolutionary army. His narrative was published in Germany in 1843, but it was little used by Texas historians until the twentieth century, when the first—and very problematic—attempts at translation into English were made. Inside the Texas Revolution: The Enigmatic Memoir of Herman Ehrenberg is a product of the translation skills of the late Louis E. Brister with the assistance of James C. Kearney, both noted specialists on Germans in Texas. The volume's editor, James E. Crisp, has spent much of the last 27 years solving many of the mysteries that still surrounded Ehrenberg's life. It was Crisp who discovered that Ehrenberg lived in the Texas Republic until at least 1840, and spent the spring of that year as ranger on the frontier. Ehrenberg was not a historian, but an ordinary citizen whose narrative of the Texas Revolution contains both spectacular eyewitness accounts of action and almost mythologized versions of major events that he did not witness himself. This volume points out where Ehrenberg is lying or embellishing, explains why he is doing so, and narrates the actual relevant facts as far as they can be determined. Ehrenberg's book is both a testament by a young Texan “everyman” who presents a laudatory paeen to the Texan cause, and a German's explanation of Texas and its “fight for freedom” against Mexico to his fellow Germans—with a powerful subtext that patriotic Germans should aspire to a similar struggle, and a similar outcome: a free, democratic republic.

Every place is a product of the stories we tell about it—stories that do not merely describe but in fact shape geographic, social, and cultural spaces. Lone Star Vistas analyzes travelogues that created the idea of Texas. Focusing on the forty-year period between Mexico's independence from Spain (1821) and the beginning of the US Civil War, Astrid Haas explores accounts by Anglo-American, Mexican, and German authors—members of the region's three major settler populations—who recorded their journeys through Texas. They were missionaries, scientists, journalists, emigrants, emigration agents, and military officers and their spouses. They all contributed to the public image of Texas and to debates about the future of the region during a time of political and social transformation. Drawing on sources and scholarship in English, Spanish, and German, Lone Star Vistas is the first comparative study of transnational travel writing on Texas. Haas illuminates continuities and differences across the global encounter with Texas, while also highlighting how individual writers' particular backgrounds affected their views on nature, white settlement, military engagement, Indigenous resistance, African American slavery, and Christian mission.

Resourcing New Testament Studies includes fifteen essays, contributed by twenty, internationally known scholars, including representatives from North America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. These colleagues joined together to honor David Laird Dungan, Emeritus Professor of New Testament and Early Christianity, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, whose impressive teaching, research, and publishing career has now spanned over four decades. Opening 'Part I. In Honor of David L. Dungan,' is a lively and revealing 'Cooperative Essay on a Collaborative Scholar,' composed by five of Dungan's colleagues; three, from the University of Tennessee; a fourth, from the editorial team with Dungan for The International Bible Commentary; and the fifth, Dungan's friend from childhood and co-author of their popular Sourcebook for the Study of the Gospels. Part I concludes with a full bibliography of Dungan's published work. Subsequent Parts of the volume focus on three themes, each reflecting some aspect of Dungan's own work, 'Part II. The Synoptic Problem;' 'Part III. Jesus, the Gospels and Acts' and 'Part IV. Canon, Theology and Ethics.' Contributors to this Festschrift include David R. Cartlidge, Robert A. Derrenbacker, Jr., William R. Farmer, David Noel Freedman with Henry Innes MacAdam, Albert Fuchs, Birger Gerhardsson, Jan Lambrecht, Adrian Leske, David E. Linge, Sean McEventue, Ralph V. Norman, Samuel Oyin Obogunrin, Charles H. Reynolds, Hans-Hartmut Schroeder, Joseph B. Tyson, William O. Walker, Jr., and the three co-editors, Allan J. McNicol, David B. Peabody and J. Samuel Subramanian.

The Wagners in Texas and Illinois

Los Brazos de Dios

A Global Perspective

Lone Star and Double Eagle

Literary, Historical, and Theological Essays in Honor of David L. Dungan

Portable Roots

Transplanting the Bicultural Child

The World Guide to Special Libraries lists about 35,000 libraries world wide categorized by more than 800 key words - including libraries of departments, institutes, hospitals, schools, companies, administrative bodies, foundations, associations and religious communities. It provides complete details of the libraries and their holdings, and alphabetical indexes of subjects and institutions.

"This is a revised edition of Law and war : an American story [published in 2000]."--T.p. verso.

Wilhelm Wagner (1803-1877), son of Peter Wagner, was born in D ü rkheim, Germany. He married Friedericke Odenwald (1812-1893). They had nine children. They emigrated and settled in Illinois. His brother, Julius Wagner (1816-1903) married Emilie M. Schneider (1820-1896). They had seven children. They emigrated and settled in Texas.

Folk Behavior in Modern Culture

Reconstructing History

My Wounded Heart

The Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory

Harvard University Bulletin

The Saturday Review

"[This book] concentrates upon a strongly bonded family during a period of separation that is necessarily preserved in much greater detail than their happier moments spent in one another's company. Being based to a large extent on letters that surely were never intended for the eyes of anyone outside the family and an intimate circle of friends, it also gives a more spontaneous view than most journals offer. These letters, preserved for more than eleven decades, are the record of years during which the Ernst Coreth family began really to enter into the affairs of its new homeland. No wish to magnify the importance of these people, no intent to dramatize their fate motivated the accompanying study, for much of what the Coreths experienced other immigrants experienced also"--Preface.

In current debates about coming to terms with individual and collective wrongdoing, the concept of forgiveness has played an important but controversial role. For a long time, the idea was widespread that a forgiving attitude — overcoming feelings of resentment and the desire for revenge — was always virtuous. Recently, however, this idea has been questioned. The contributors to this volume do not take sides for or against forgiveness but rather

examine its meaning and function against the backdrop of a more complex understanding of moral repair in a variety of social, circumstantial, and cultural contexts. The book aims to gain a differentiated understanding of the European traditions regarding forgiveness, revenge, and moral repair that have shaped our moral intuitions today whilst also examining examples from other cultural contexts (Asia and Africa, in particular) to explore how different cultural traditions deal with the need for moral repair after wrongdoing.

Terry Jordan explores how German immigrants in the nineteenth century influenced and were influenced by the agricultural life in the areas of Texas where they settled. His findings both support the notion of ethnic distinctiveness and reveal the extent to which German Texans adopted the farming techniques of their Southern Anglo neighbors.

Commentary on Galatians

New Currents Through John

The Letters of Johann Ernst Bergmann, Ebenezer, Georgia, 1786–1824

Energy: a Continuing Bibliography with Indexes

Monatshefte für deutsche Sprache und Pädagogik

Methodist Review

Transnational Evangelicalism

"The best written, most insightful and convincing study of the relationship between gender and fascism that I have read. . . . Analytically astute."--Ursula R. Mahlendorf, University of California, Santa Barbara "An important new view of German fascism under Hitler and after. . . . Makes a convincing argument that the division of gender in our Western society (including democracies) constitutes fascist practice. . . . Rejects the idea that fascist practice could thrive only in a totalitarian government."--Helga W. Kraft, University of Florida "Superbly designed to draw in readers. . . . Instrumental in shaping and reshaping the way we go about assessing the complex relationship of women and the texts of literature and history."--Patricia Herminghouse, University of Rochester In this critical women's history, Marie-Luise Gttens focuses on the intersecting of gender and fascism and on the problems of feminist historiography. Virginia Woolf's Three Guineas (written in Britain in the 1930s) argues that fascism depends on a patriarchal notion of gender and provides a European framework for the four contemporary German women writers that Gttens studies. Ruth Rehmann (Der Mann auf der Kanzel: Fragen an einen Vater) describes a daughter who attempts to understand why her father, a Protestant pastor, refused to perceive the criminal nature of National Socialism. Christa Wolf's autobiographical novel (Patterns of Childhood) reconstructs the way that practices under National Socialism created "the German girl" who is in opposition to men as well as to all non-German women. Helga Schubert (Judasfrauen) confronts women's collaboration with National Socialism, as she retraces the cases of ten women who informed for the Secret Security Police (Gestapo). Finally, Monika Maron (Silent Clove 6) , writing after the fall of the Berlin Wall, stages a struggle between a female historian and a high functionary of the German Democratic Republic in the late 1980s. In each of the works, "making sense of the past" is explicitly treated as a complicated interpretive process. Gttens writes from the premise that our understanding of the past is written overwhelmingly in terms of men's historical experience and that studying women's accounts will deepen our understanding of National Socialism. She shows, however, that feminist history does not offer pat answers for a nonfascist society. This study draws on recent work of feminist theoreticians who work within the framework of semiotics, Marxism, and "the poststructural discussion of the subject," as well as Michel Foucault's notion of the disciplines. Marie-Luise Gttens is associate professor of German at Southern Methodist University.

She is the author of articles and book chapters in English and German that deal with feminist theory, women's history, and German and contemporary women's literature.

Why do humans hold onto traditions? Many pundits predicted that modernization and the rise of a mass culture would displace traditions, especially in America, but cultural practices still bear out the importance of rituals and customs in the development of identity, heritage, and community. In Explaining Traditions: Folk Behavior in Modern Culture, Simon J. Bronner discusses the underlying reasons for the continuing significance of traditions, delving into their social and psychological roles in everyday life, from old-time crafts to folk creativity on the Internet. Challenging prevailling notions of tradition as a relic of the past, Explaining Traditions provides deep insight into the nuances and purposes of living traditions in relation to modernity. Bronner's work forces readers to examine their own traditions and imparts a better understanding of raging controversies over the sustainability of traditions in the modern world.

"An indispensable anthology that immediately renders its predecessors obsolete. With its gathering of public and private documents, it carries us through the rise and fall of one of the great upheavals of modern art."—Robert Rosenblum, New York University "These essays, including many previously unavailable in English, are rich with startling new insights into the German Expressionist psyche. Elucidating the artists' view of government, the role of women in modern society, and their own ambivalence about the effectiveness of abstract art, this anthology is essential reading for all scholars and students of twentieth-century art."—Joan Marter, author of Alexander Calder

Travel Writing on Texas, 1821-1861

Everyone is Amazed: Sigfrid and Katharina Karg-Elert's letters from North America, January to March 1932

Mediamorphosis

Energy

Guilt, Forgiveness, and Moral Repair

Inside the Texas Revolution

The Life and Work of Elisabet Ney

*As Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel Uncle Tom's Cabin traveled around the world, it was molded by the imaginations and needs of international audiences. For over 150 years it has been coopted for a dazzling array of causes far from what its author envisioned. This book tells thirteen variants of Uncle Tom's journey, explicating the novel's significance for Canadian abolitionists and the Liberian political elite that constituted the runaway characters' landing points; nineteenth-century French theatergoers; liberal Cuban, Romanian, and Spanish intellectuals and social reformers; Dutch colonizers and Filipino nationalists in Southeast Asia; Eastern European Cold War communists; Muslim readers and spectators in the Middle East; Brazilian television audiences; and twentieth-century German holidaymakers. Throughout these encounters, Stowe's story of American slavery serves as a paradigm for understanding oppression, selectively and strategically refracting the African American slave onto other iconic victims and freedom fighters. The book brings together performance historians, literary critics, and media theorists to demonstrate how the myriad cultural and political effects of Stowe's enduring story has transformed it into a global metanarrative with national, regional, and local specificity.*

A Dictionary of American Authors

Die Kettner Briefe

The Case of Friedrich Bialloblotzky (1799-1869)

Saturday Review

Explaining Traditions

The Methodist Quarterly Review

German Seed in Texas Soil