



## **Some final remarks**

Of course, as the author of a historical novel, I want to picture the time as authentically as possible, and I try to use the facts correctly. Sometimes despite all care, I make mistakes especially when some facts are missing. My main goal is always to please my readers. The story has to be enjoyable even if it means small historical inaccuracies. I know that picturing the time period is a very important part of a historical novel, but this is still a made-up story and a book of fiction, no matter how many facts I based it on. This chapter points out the deliberate inaccuracies.

### **Language:**

Up to the 20th century, Lower German was the everyday language. There were many locally different variants all over Northern-Germany. I kept the use of Lower German to a minimum since only very few people understand and speak it nowadays.

### **Family Ties:**

We thoroughly researched the details of everyday life and the complicated structure of the Waldmann family (see <http://www.die-waldmanns.de>). However, in this novel, we simplified some relations and didn't point out every connection between families there was. At that time, almost everyone of a social class in a village was related to everybody else. Marriages outside the social class were rare and usually led to a loss of social status. In the second half of the 19th century, this changed slowly as the second marriage of Elisabeth Waldmann with the tenant Johann Waldmann born Tiemann proves. This example also illustrates that the name went with the farm. Incoming people like Tiemann changed their name to fit the farm, and even people buying a farm changed their name, like the new Huckeriedes in this novel.

### **Nerve Fever:**

At that time, many diseases with twitching muscles, unexplained fits of rage, or an unusual sensibility of hearing or feeling were gathered under the name of nerve fever. It can be assumed that many illnesses that can be diagnosed today were „lumped together“. We need to remember that doctors were not able to look inside their patients. Important techniques for diagnosis (ultrasound, X-ray) were

developed many decades later. Liesken Brinkmann dies from tetanus, a disease that still claims many lives today (even in Germany) although it is easy to prevent.

### **Changed Facts:**

To tighten the story, I moved the decision to „have a commission of five members in every parish to improve the communication between tenants and Coloni“ from July 1848 to April. With this decision, Schledehausen foreclose part of the „law concerning the situation of tenants“ that was issued October 24th 1848 for Osnabrück and surrounding area.

### **Whereabouts of the People:**

Rieke Waldmann and Heiner Bettinghaus married Thursday October the 26th 1854, and they had to wait nine years before their first son was born.

There is no trace of Wilhelm Greiwe after 1852. It is very likely that he emigrated to America.

The new Huckeriedes were so successful with their farm that even today's descendants didn't know they weren't related to the old Huckeriedes.

Knost's farm that Wilhelm and Rieke had looked at was sold in 1853 to the half-brother of Colon Wilker, Catharine Depenbrock's Colon. Catharina never married. She bore another child, this time from the son of a local family.

### **Fictitious People:**

The old Klara Dorsch, who lived in one of Waldmann's tenancies, didn't exist. However, the bigger farms usually provided for old, disabled, or orphaned people, so called Umlieger. It was a communal duty to take care of those who couldn't provide for themselves.

Also, the merchant from Osnabrück including his daughter Angela and their servant Fritz are only loosely based on existing merchants.

Last but not least, there was a distinguished patrician family named Reichlin in Konstanz in 1848, but the people in this novel are entirely fictitious.

## Glossary

Annunciation	= also Annunciation Day, 25th of March
Armsmauen	= protective sleeves to be worn over the dress
Benignand the Finished	= German play on words: Ferdinand der Gütige (gütig = benign) - Gütinand der Fertige (fertig = finished)
Bramscher Red	= uniforms made from linen that has been dyed red
Bürgerverein	= organization of citizen
Burlü	= construction workers
Bütt	= big, oval bucket made of wood
carbines	= A lighter, shortened, muzzleloader developed for the cavalry, for whom a full-length musket or rifle was too heavy and awkward to fire from horseback.
Coloni	= Plural from Colon, farmer with his own land
Der Mond ist aufgegangen	= The moon has risen; poem by Matthias Claudius (* 15.8.1740, † 21.1.1815), melody by Johann Abraham Peter Schulz (* 31.3.1747, † 10.6.1800)
Dobben and Pinnstöcke	= two different sorts of wooden nails
Erbbegräbnis	= small private cemetery
giant's grave	= megalithic grave
groats	= the hulled grains of various cereals. They include the cereal germ and fiber-rich bran portion of the grain as well as part that gets turned into flour (which is called endosperm)
Hahnenholz	= literal translation: the cock's wood
Heuschüre	= A heap of hay under a roof that can be adjusted up and down on wooden poles
Hiele	= intermediate floor over the cattle barns for storing tools and hay
Iburg	= town south of Osnabrück, since 1967 called Bad Iburg
jettied	= in the front gable every storey projects out over the storey below

Kalkriese	= A small town north of Schleddehausen, now famous for a Roman battlefield.
Kinners	= Lower German: children, kids - here referring to the people present
Kötter	= small farmer, often living outside the village
landau	= open pleasure coach (still in use in Vienna for driving around tourists)
Legge	= office that bought linen and sold it in bulk
Leibzuchtskotten	= A retirement-home for the old Colon and his wife when the heir took over the farm on his wedding day.
Lousewort	= <i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>
Luchtbalken	= bressummer beam that carries the weight of the house and reaches from the Flett to the main gate.
mangel	= <i>Beta vulgaris</i>
Maria Theresa Taler	= silver coin, valid currency in world trade since 1741, named after Empress Maria Theresa of Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia (1740 to 1780)
Mietpfennig	= symbol for a contract between farmer and farm hand, demanding it back means, he fired the boy
Mumme	= beer
Ne, ne, Herr Düvel, ik fret keen Füer	= No, no, Mister devil, I don't eat fire.
Nißkamm	= a very fine comb to get rid of nits and lice
None	= midday break during summer
None	= two hour midday-break during summer
Pielepoggen	= tadpoles
postillion	= mail coach driver
sacrificial boulder	= The word Opferstein (sacrificial boulder) is mainly used in Northern Germany. It means a big, more or less flat stone that might have been used to sacrifice to the gods during the stone-ages.
Sägenschnier	= Lower German for sawyer
Schlaf mein liebes Kind	= sleep dear child; unknown artist

Schöwe	= Lower German: wisps of two sheaves of rye straw
schu-et	= Germanized: chouette = amazing (some French words remained from the time of the Napoleonic occupation)
Sechskantsichter	= The literal translation would be „Six-sided-viewer.“ It's called that because the sieves inside are mounted to a six-sided wooden frame.
serum	= used for all kinds of watery animal fluid, in this context it means amniotic fluid
Sichurje	= Lower German for chicory ( <i>Cichorium intybus</i> )
So Kinner, nu smieten wi noch einmal, un dann gah wi all na Hus!	= Now, kids, everyone will throw once more, and then we'll all go home.
Spieköl	= lavender oil
Stutensoppen	= warm blancmange with pieces of white bread
tenons	= wooden pegs
Umlieger	= lodger; usually a widow(er) who lives with one family but walks the farms of the neighborhood for work and food.
Untervögte	= Sub-reeves
Vogt	= reeve
Wat de Bur nich kennt fret he nich	= The things a farmer doesn't know, he won't eat.
Whitsun	= also called Pentecost, religious festival celebrated seven weeks after Easter Sunday
Wiembänder	= brace from upright to tie-beam
Wocken	= vertical stick to hold wool or flax

## Notices

Geh aus mein Herz und suche Freud = Go Forth My Heart And Seek Delight by  
Paul Gerhardt, translation by J. Kelly 1867

If people ask, if people ask, Is Hecker still alive? = The so called „Hecker’s song,“  
full lyrics and translation are in the appendix

The Dead Bride = from Ludwig Bechstein, Deutsches Sagenbuch (German book  
of legends), Leipzig 1853

To the courageous fighter for personal freedom, Schatzrat Stüve in Osnabrück,  
from the grateful bonded farmers in the principality of Osnabrück =  
Original: Dem mutigen Kämpfer für persönliche Freiheit, Herrn  
Schatzrat Stüve in Osnabrück, die dankbaren Pflichtigen Hofbesitzer  
im Fürstentum Osnabrück.

fifth commandment = „Thou shalt not kill.“; it’s the sixth commandment for  
Anglicans, Reformists, Jews, und Orthodox

sixth commandment = for Roman Catholics and Lutherans, for all other  
confessions it’s the seventh commandment

ninth commandment = for Roman Catholics and Lutherans, for all other  
confessions it’s the tenth commandment

Tribute to whom tribute is due = Romans 13:7

Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord = Deuteronomy 32:35 and Romans  
12:19

## Overview of the characters in this novel and their relations

Note: I deliberately left out people not important to the novel or who were not yet or no longer alive. Otherwise, the families would have been even more confusing. The most important characters are printed in bold.

### Family Waldmann

Catharina = Catharina Waldmann, neé Voß (\* 23.5.1751, † 27.2.1823)  
married in second marriage to (old) Adam = Johann Adam neé Averbeck  
(\* 11.3.1770, † 7.4.1839)

children from her first marriage:

Engel = Colona Anna Engel Wesseler neé Waldmann (\* 6.2.1785,  
† 12.9.1836), Klara's best friend

Grete Greiwe, neé Waldmann, mother of Annemi Greiwe

Marie Volbert, neé Waldmann (8 1814, † 1846)

**Victor** = Colon Johann Daniel Carl Victor (\* 12.12.1791, † 16.2.1847)  
married to Liesken = Marie Elisabeth neé Brinkmann (\* 1.3.1798,  
† 26.11.1819)

married to Elisabeth = Marie Elisabeth neé Averbeck (\* 23.02.1803,  
8 20.10.1820)

their children:

(Lütt) Adam = Johann Adam Heinrich (\* 9.8.1823)

**Rieke** = Anna Maria (\* 6.6.1830)

another sister and

Christoph = Christoph Heinrich (\* 22.12.1842)

### Family Greiwe

Old Colon Greiwe = Johann Herrmann Greiwe (\* 3.9.1780, † 14.1.1863)  
married to Grete = Margarete neé Waldmann († 24.2.1820)

Victor's sister

married to Else = Marie Elisabeth neé Erk (\* 28.02.1792)

three children from his first marriage died early, only

Annemi = Anna Maria (\* 14.1.1817) survived to adulthood

married to Colon Henner = Johann Heinrich neé Höckmann (\* 1.2.1815)  
and their three children (\*1844, \* 1846, \*1848)

children from his second marriage:

**Willem** = Johann Heinrich Wilhelm (\* 28.1.1823)

one son who died early and one younger son



## Family Müller-Bettinghaus

Clamor Wilhelm Tepe (\* 16.6.1772, † 14.3.1831) with his daughter  
Katharine Bettinghaus, neé Tepe  
married to the miller Balthasar Bettinghaus and their children  
Claus = Claus Wilhelm (\* 19.9.1822) emigrated  
**Heiner** = Johann Hermann (\* 23.10.1824)  
Catharine Engel (\* 28.11.1832)  
two more younger siblings

## Family Huckeriede

Angela Huckeriede = sister of Colona Catharina Waldmann  
married to Colon Henrich Huckeriede and their children  
Johann Adam (\* 1788), from a first marriage  
Johann Henrich (\* 1792)  
Adam Henrich (\* 1802), mentally handicapped  
Elsbeth = Marie Elisabeth (\* 1799, † 14.8.1830), Victor's cousin  
engaged to Joes = Johann Wilhelm Westerhus, farm hand, their children:  
Hannes = Johann Heinrich (\* 3.10.1826)  
Willi = Johann Wilhelm (\* 02.08.1830)

## Family Averbeck

Ex-Colon († 1834) with second wife († 1840); their children  
one son († 1823)  
two daughters (marriage 1834 and 1839)  
three sons (emigration 1834 - 1844)  
one son (emigration 1849)  
one son with wife and 2 children (emigration 1852 with then 4 children)  
Christoph Heinrich (becomes Colon in 1829)  
married to Marie Elisabeth neé Meinberg  
four children (\* 1830, \*† 1834, \* 1836, \*† 1843)

## Family Wilker

Colon Wilker and wife and their children  
Caroline (\* 1843)  
four more children (\* 1832, 1834, 1839, 1848)  
Kati = Catharine Depenbrock, unmarried maidservant  
with son (\* 1848)

## Other people

- Baron Eduard von Schele, son of Baron Georg von Schele, minister of King Ernst August I. of Hanover till 1848
- Colon-Bettinghaus, nephew of miller Bettinghaus and driving force for the discussion of the tenant's problems
- Heini = Hermann Heinrich Wefel (\* 1842), emigrated 1857  
Christoph's friend
- Evert = Eberhard Sundermann, son of a tenant
- Frieder = Friedrich Holtgreve, son of a tenant

## Fictitious People

- Klara** = Klara Dorsch (\* 1784), best friend of Rieke's aunt Engel, lived in Waldmann's tenancy, married to Hermann († 1821)
- Fritz = Friedrich Wilhelm Knoop
- Familie Reichlin from Konstanz: Josef Reichlin (\* 1806) and Luise (\* 1812) and their children
- Peter (\* 1840)
  - Jacob (\* 1842)
  - Ursula (\* 1845)

## Time Table of Events

The events of the German revolution of 1848/49 are difficult to list chronologically because many things happened at once in different places. Although many countries were relatively peaceful with only minor protests, the citizens of the German countries were surprisingly violence-prone during this time.

For many people, crop failures and difficult economic conditions due to industrialization had led to poverty (e.g. cheap British cloth of industrial weaving caused high financial losses for the people living in the area around Osnabrück. Cultivation and processing of flax became unprofitable). For many people emigration was the last chance in a desperate situation. These people had high hopes in any sort of change. Also, citizens were more interested in politics than in the years before. Especially the well-off bourgeoisie (middle-class, Coloni with big farms and rich townspeople) was much interested in dabbling in politics. They no longer wanted to leave it to the nobles.

This time-table tries to give an overview of part of the German revolution and some other facts used in this story.

September 18th 1814 Congress of Vienna. After the defeat of Napoleon the territories of the German countries are newly arranged, and a congress of envoys (Bundestag) is installed that is in charge of all German countries. Decisions are obligatory for all member states, but the states are solely responsible for their execution. Member states also maintain administrative sovereignty over customs, police, and military.

The Bundestag is entirely an instrument of the German nobles. In the years 1835/36 for example, it issues censorship-laws prohibiting anything written by Heinrich Heine.

September 7th 1820 Annular eclipse of the sun (that means full eclipse with corona) with the center over Wissingen near Osnabrück; Duration of the deepest shadow (umbra) of the eclipse: 5 min 49 sec.

1825 Hanover is the first town in Europe with gas streetlights

- 1824 Johann Carl Bertram Stüve becomes delegate of the Ständeversammlung (assembly of estates) in Hanover where he gains his first big political success with an abatement of debt for his hometown. At this time, adscript farmers around Osnabrück still belong to their liegeland with body and life. Only a hard to get charter allows them to become independent. Stüve, a moderated reformer, works on an edict that brings freedom to the farmers (Ablösungsverordnung).
- Juli 22nd 1833 Stüves Ablösungsverordnung is ratified, and he works with others on a constitution for the Kingdom of Hanover.
- 1833 After long negotiations, the king agrees to a fairly liberal constitution, the Staatsgrundgesetz.
- December 7th 1835 Grand opening of the first German railway line from Nürnberg to Fürth with the steam engine Adler (Eagle).
- June 20th 1837 Death of King Wilhelm IV. of Great Britain and Hanover. Since Queen Victoria cannot inherit the throne due to Hanoverian laws, his brother Ernst August follows him to the throne.
- November 1st 1837 King Ernst August I. abolishes the constitution.
- November 18th 1837 The Göttingen Seven hand in a notice of protest. Hundreds of students copy it several thousand times in a few days and distribute it in many of the German countries. In the name of the town Osnabrück, Johann Carl Bertram Stüve (still a member of the Landtag = state parliament), files a complaint with the German Confederation against the violation of the constitution but achieves nothing. From 1841 on, the Hanoverian government hinders his participation in the Landtag by not allowing him to leave Osnabrück for more than three consecutive days.
- December 4th 1837 The seven professors are interrogated by the court of Göttingen university.
- December 14th 1837 Dahlmann, Gervinus und Jacob Grimm are expelled from the country for distribution of the letter outside the Kingdom of Hanover. They are forced to leave Göttingen in three days. The others are suspended. The professors had great backing with the citizens who donate to pay the salary of the expelled professors. This point makes it clear

that liberalism as a mass movement can no longer be suppressed politically.

- During the 40th      Crop failures lead to hunger riots in cities and poor districts, and the beginning industrialization increases social and economical friction.
- March 16th 1842      Warship HMS Driver, the first steamboat that circles the earth, leaves England to fulfill military and administrative duties.
- 1843      After long resistance, King Ernst August I. allows the connection of Hanover to the railway lines.
- October 10th 1847      18 liberal delegates of different South and West German states meet in Heppenheim an der Bergstraße to debate about their collective petitions for a united Germany.
- January 1848      Italian revolutionaries rise against the Austrian King in the North of the Apennines-peninsula and against the Spanish Bourbon in the South.
- February 1848      Revolutionaries in France overthrow Roi Citoyen Louis Philippe I. and proclaim the Second Republic. In many European states, resistance against the restorative politic of the regnant nobles increases and leads to riots.
- February 27th 1848      Inspired by the revolution in France, the Mannheimer Volksversammlung (gathering of all people with influence of the town Mannheim) writes a petition to the king in Karlsruhe and thus becomes the beacon of the revolution in the states of the German Confederation.
- March 6th 1848      Begin of the revolution in Prussia with riots in Berlin. In some states of the German Confederation, like the kingdoms of Württemberg and Hanover or the town Hesse-Darmstadt, the rulers give in soon. They allow liberal ministers, the so called March-ministers, which partially implement the demands of the revolutionaries. They form jury courts, abolish censorship of the press, and free the farmers. In these states, the revolution remains relatively peaceful because of the early concessions, even though many March-ministers achieve hardly more than weak promises.

In Hanover, King Ernst August tries to limit the impact of the revolution by appointing Johan Carl Bertram Stüve

Minister of the Interior. During the next two years, Stüve abolishes censorship and privileges, separates justice and administration, and reforms municipalities and their administration. His reforms are not revoked even after his resignation at the end of the revolution in Oct. 1850.

- March 13th 1848 In Vienna the masses storm the Ständehaus (house of the estates); State Chancellor Fürst Metternich resigns and emigrates to England.
- March 18th 1848 During the reading of a royal decree concerning reforms in Prussia, riots start in Berlin. Armed citizens fight on barricades against the military. At the last count, 303 people die.
- March 19th 1848 King Friedrich Wilhelm IV. is forced to allow laying out the dead of the riots in the palace's yard, and he has to honor the dead.
- March 31st to April 3rd The Pre-Parliament meets in Frankfurt am Main.
- April 1848 Start of the first Prussian Danish War.
- April 12th to April 20th The radical republican Heckerzug in Baden is put down violently in the battle of Kandern in the Black Forest on April 20th.
- May 18th 1848 Opening of the national assembly in St. Paul's church in Frankfurt (Main). It is the first parliament of freely elected delegates from all German states. Its main goal is the creation of a united Germany with a new Constitution. Members of the parliament are, amongst others, Robert Blum and several members of the Göttingen Seven.
- July 1848 The Bundestag (s.o.) declares that all authority now lies with the national assembly.
- August 26th 1848 Ceasefire between Prussia and Denmark. The national assembly is forced to ratify the peace-treaty on September 16th thus baring its powerlessness. The crisis leads to new riots in Frankfurt (September revolution) and other German cities.
- September 18th 1848 In Frankfurt, revolutionaries fight Prussian and Austrian military on the barricades.

- Sept. 21st to 25th The second rebellion in Baden, starting in Lörrach with the proclamation of a German Republic on September 21st, is put down.
- Oct. 6th to 31st 1848 After four weeks of fighting, the riots of October in Vienna are put down violently by troops of the emperor.
- November 9th 1848 As a warning, Robert Blum, delegate of the national assembly in Frankfurt who supported the Austrian revolutionaries in Vienna and fought with them, is executed (shot) despite his parliamentary immunity.
- December 2nd 1848 The Austrian Emperor Ferdinand I. abdicates and is followed by his nephew Franz Joseph I.
- December 27th 1848 The national assembly in Frankfurt passes a Charter of Fundamental Rights.
- March 28th 1849 After many controversial debates, the national assembly passes the so called Paulskirchen-Constitution.
- April 3rd 1849 The Prussian King Friedrich Wilhelm IV. declines the imperial crown the national assembly presents to him. Thus, the German Union and the constitution are futile, but the most important parts of this constitution become a model for the 1919 constitution in Weimar and for the Basic Constitutional Law of the Federal Republic of Germany of 1949.
- April 14th 1849 Hungary declares its independence from Austria and proclaims a republic. This is followed by the Hungarian War of Independence against Austria.
- May 1849 With riots, revolutionaries try to assert the constitution in some states and regions of the German Confederation. The confrontation of revolution and reactionism leads to civil-war-like fights in some states. Centers of riots are, amongst others, Sachsen and Baden, as well as some Prussian and Bavarian provinces (like Westfalia and Rheinpfalz).
- May 31st 1849 Closure of the national assembly in Frankfurt
- June 1st 1849 Baden proclaims a republic
- June 6th to 18th 1849 The rump parliament (the rest of the national assembly) meets in Stuttgart. It is closed down on June 18th by troops from Württemberg.

July 23rd 1849	Rastatt is conquered by Prussian troops. End of the revolution in Baden and symbolic end of the German Revolution.
September 1850	After the failure of the revolution, the Bundestag is reestablished. It is dissolved in 1866 when the German Confederation splits up during another war, and when Frankfurt is annexed by Prussia.
October 1850	Discharge or resignation of the last Marchministers (like Johann C. B. Stüve in Hanover)

### **Side Note on General Friedrich Freiherr von Gagern**

Friedrich von Gagern, a General from the Netherlands with German roots, was commanding general of the troops of the Deutscher Bund (German Confederation). Notwithstanding the depiction in this book, the battle of Kandern did not start with an ambush.

On the 20th of April troops of Baden and Hesse met Hecker's franc tireurs. When negotiations with Hecker on the bridge of Kandern didn't yield any results, the two armies met half an hour later at the so called Scheideck near Kandern to fight. The revolutionaries called out the general, and von Gagern went for a last try to convince the insurgents to give up and hand in their weapons. His request was met with a counter to von Gagern's troops to put down their weapons instead. When he mounted his horse to start the attack, a fusillade from the revolutionary army killed him on the spot. Thus, von Gagern became the first victim of the battle of Kandern.

(Quelle: Wikipedia.de)



## Traditional Costume

in the area of Schledehausen

The traditional costume of the women in the area of Schledehausen varied a little from village to village. It was worn on Sundays only. Basically, it was a black dress (1) with a black apron (2), a shoulder cloth (3), and a bonnet (4). For Sunday services, the cloth was white. In the afternoons, it was black or dark brown.



Mädchen

The costume of a young girl was very similar to that of a married woman but the maiden bonnet was different. For Sunday services, the maiden bonnet and its ribbons were made of white tulle. On Sunday afternoons, it was changed for one of embroidered silk.

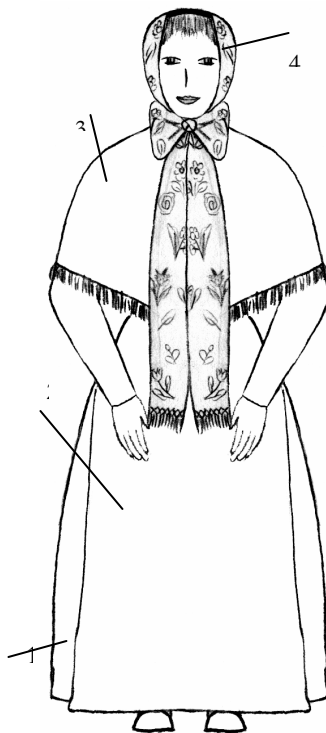
A married woman had three bonnets of the same built: one with golden, one with silver, and one with black embroidery. Every bonnet had a rim of lace and long ribbons.

A widow in deep mourning wore the black bonnet for half a year. The silver bonnet was used more regularly. If it was worn with blue ribbons, half of the year of mourning was over. The golden bonnet was worn for the high services (Easter, Christmas, or as a godmother at a christening).



Nebelhaube

The fog bonnet was used when the weather was wet (fog, rain) to stop the rim from sagging. The rim was folded back under the fog bonnet.



verheiratete

## Technology of Mills around 1848



Sechskantsichter of the mill in Berlin-Britz, photo by Gerald Bost

Through its own weight, the flour ran through the slightly tilted, turning sieve. The different qualities of flour fell in boxes that were fastened underneath the sieve. Spiral conveyors transported the flour to the packing area.

Other tasks were still done manually even after a lot of the machinery was steam-driven. For example, the regular sharpening of the millstones had to be done by hand. With the help of a giant tong (picture right), the upper millstone (runner or runner stone) was lifted from the unmoving lower millstone, moved to the side, and turned upside down. Then, each furrow of both millstones was sharpened with hammer and chisel.



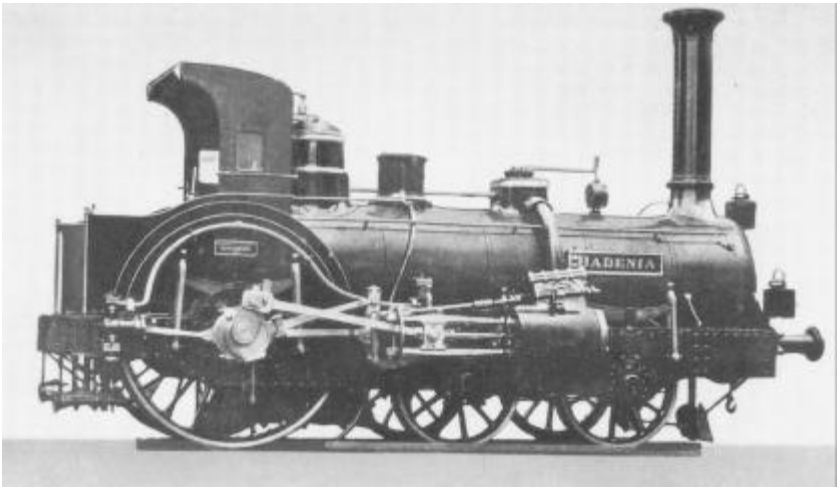
Giant tong, mill museum Suhlendorf,

photo by Katharina Gerlach

## Crampton Steam-Engine

Crampton steam-engines, constructed by Thomas Russel Crampton, were the first steam-engines that managed top speeds up to 120 km/h. The low lying boiler and the giant wheel with the drive shaft, located behind the fire-box, provided a low center of gravity, thus allowing high speeds.

Considering that in 1835, on the first German railway from Nürnberg to Fürth, the traveling speed of the „Adler“ was roughly 35 km/h (top speed roughly 65 km/h) this was a rapid technical development. In addition, there was a change in the public opinion of steam-engine trains. When the railway in Nürnberg opened, the newspapers warned travelers the high speed would be dangerous for a human body. In 1848 all over Germany, new railway tracks were planned and build. Many train companies used Crampton steam-engines.



Crampton Steam-Engine „Badenia“ from the Großherzoglich Badische Railway

Crampton steam-engines were the first that had a weather shield for the engine driver. For the brakemen that were needed for every Wagon, weather protected stalls were first built in 1850 after several deaths due to harsh weather conditions.

Since the giant drive wheel often slipped when the train began to move, Crampton steam-engines were later changed for locomotives with more than one drive axle. A Crampton steam-engine called „Pfalz“, still fully functional today, can be seen at the railway museum in Neustadt/Weinstraße. ([www.eisenbahnmuseum-neustadt.de](http://www.eisenbahnmuseum-neustadt.de))

## Friedrich Hecker

The revolution in February 1848 in France raised hopes in Hecker and like-minded people. First, the charismatic speaker was very successful. Hecker took part in the Frankfurter Vorparlament (Pre-Parliament) but he couldn't convince the others of his radical ideas. He was neither elected into the most important board, nor did his radical points of view elate many of the other representatives. His plan to establish a revolutionary executive board and to take over political power failed.

Disappointed by the democrats in Frankfurt, Hecker and his comrade-in-arms started an armed revolutionary march towards the royal residence in Karlsruhe on April the 13th 1848 from Konstanz, the so called „Heckerzug“. Hecker overestimated the willingness of the populace to participate. His band of initially 30 to 50 men grew to roughly 800 participants in a week, but troops of the Deutscher Bund (German Confederation) cornered them near Kandern at the foot of the southern Black Forest and defeated them.



### Death of General Friedrich von Gagern

Lithograph. Rastatt, Military History Museum.

„Revolt of the German Democrats in Baden“, Karlsruhe. Kat.- Nr. 297

Hecker is the man with white trousers, beard, and wide-brimmed hat

The fight of Kandern cost many lives including that of General Friedrich Freiherr von Gagern. After his defeat, Hecker fled to Swizerland. He considered the German revolution failed. He emigrated to Amerika on September the 20th

1848 from Le Havre, France. In Mai 1849, he returned to Europe for a short while. But the revolution in Baden he had meant to support was put down by Prussian troupes shortly after his arrival. Hecker left again for America and turned his back on Germany for good.

Like many of his fellow revolutionary immigrants the so called „Forty-Eighters“, Hecker campaigned in Illinois for the abolition of slavery and the election of Abraham Lincoln for president from 1856 on. From 1861 to 1864, he fought in the American Civil War.

He died 1881 aged 69 on his farm in Illinois.

## Heckerlied - Heckersong

Wenn die Leute fragen (3x):

„Lebt der Hecker noch?“

Könnt ihr ihnen sagen (3x):

„Ja er lebet noch.“

Refrain:

|: Er hängt an keinem Baum  
Und er hängt an keinem Strick,  
Er hängt an seinem Traum  
Von der freien Republik :|

Fürstenblut muss fließen knüppelgeldick.  
Es lebe hoch die freie, die deutsche  
Republik.

Ja 33 Jahre währt die Knechtschaft schon  
Nieder mit den Hunden von der Reaktion.

Schmiert die Guillotine mit Tyrannenfett!  
Schmeißt die Konkubine aus des Fürsten  
Bett!

Ja 33 Jahre währt die Knechtschaft schon  
Nieder mit den Hunden von der Reaktion.

Gebet nun, ihr Großen, euren Purpur her!  
Das gibt rote Hosen für der Freiheit Heer,  
Für der Freiheit Rechte, für der Freiheit  
Reich!

Wir sind keine Knechte, wir sind alle gleich!

Wenn in Flammen stehen Kirche, Schul  
und Staat,  
Kasernen untergehen, dann blüht unsre  
Saat.

Ja 33 Jahre währt die Knechtschaft schon  
Nieder mit den Hunden von der Reaktion.

An den Darm der Pfaffen hängt den  
Edelmann

Lasst ihn dran erschlaffen, hängt ihn drauf  
und dran.

Ja 33 Jahre währt die Knechtschaft schon  
Nieder mit den Hunden von der Reaktion!

If people are asking (3x)

„Is Hecker still alive?“

You can tell them (3x)

„Yes, he still strives.“

Refrain:

|: He's not hanging on a tree,  
and he's not hanging on a rope,  
he's hanging onto his dream  
of a free republic :|

Royal blood must run in rivulets.  
Long live a free, German republic.

33 years of servitude  
down with those reactionistic dogs.

Lubricate the Guillotine with tyrants' fat!  
Throw the concubine from the ruler's  
bed!

33 years of servitude  
down with those reactionistic dogs.

Now big ones, hand over your Purple!  
It'll make red trousers for freedom  
fighters, for freedom rights, and  
freedom's country!

We're no more servants, we are all equal!

When church, school, and state are  
burning,  
caserns perish, then our seed flowers.

33 years of servitude  
down with those reactionistic dogs.

Hang the noble from the priest's  
intestines

let him flag there,  
hang him up for good.

33 years of servitude  
down with those reactionistic dogs.