

THE HORST KLIEMANN HERMANN-HESS-ARCHIV AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IN BERKELEY

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In the course of the past decade, the University of California in Berkeley has managed to acquire a number of special collections which have increased the prestige of its library considerably. The Mark Twain Papers represent the most outstanding Twain collection in the world. The D. H. Lawrence collection is one of the best in the country. The Julien Hawthorne collection is quite unique, and the Robert Frost and the Horace collections rank among the best. The Horst Kliemann Hermann-Hesse-Archiv was added to this impressive list in the summer of 1959.

Before describing and commenting upon this latest acquisition, I should like to make a few remarks about the man from whom this private collection was purchased.

Horst Kliemann's interest in Hermann Hesse has almost been that of a lifetime. He, too, lived in Calw as a youngster, played where Hesse had played, and attended the very school which Hesse had attended before him. Calw, the Gerbersau of Hesse's early stories, left the same indelible impression upon Kliemann that it had upon Hesse. Little wonder that Hesse became his favorite author. It was in 1913, while still in his teens, that Kliemann began his Hesse collection. What began as a fascination, soon became a dedication. After the First World War and for the next forty years, Kliemann devoted most of his spare time to his pursuit of Hesseana.

In the Second World War, Kliemann's collection, which had already assumed impressive proportions, almost went the unfortunate way of many German libraries. During the bombing of München, incendiary bombs dropped in Kliemann's garden. The area was burned out, but the collection, buried deep in the ground, escaped damage.

As early as 1937, and again in 1942, Kliemann was prepared to publish a Hesse bibliography based upon his collection. The times, however, were not auspicious, and it was not until 1947 that his various compilations finally began to appear in print. His first two publications¹ were of minor character, hardly intended to be more than advance notice for a more comprehensive bibliography about to be published by Kliemann and his friend and fellow collector of Hesseana, Karl H. Silomon. This major opus (*Hermann Hesse. Eine Bibliographische Studie* [1947], 95pp.) appeared soon thereafter upon the occasion of Hesse's seventieth birthday. This was then followed by a slight supplement in 1948, again privately published (*Verbesserungen and Ergänzungen*, 12pp.).

¹ "Das Werk Hermann Hesses. Eine bibliographische Übersicht," *Europa-Archiv*, 1 (May 1947), 604-609.

"Hermann Hesse and das Buch," *Deutsche Beiträge*, 1, No. 4 (1947), 353-360.

Kliemann's *Hermann Hesse. Eine Bibliographische Studie* did not represent a comprehensive listing of his Archiv. His hundreds of newspaper and periodical items by and about Hesse, title and first line indexes of all of Hesse's prose and poetry, another index of the names which occur in Hesse's works, a bibliography of book reviews by Hesse, a bibliography of musical compositions based on Hesse's poetry, a compilation of translations, and Hesse's water colors and even the illustrations in his books were to comprise a second volume which he intended to assemble with the help of Dr. Hans Joachim Bock. Kliemann was determined that his Archiv should become the center of Hesse studies, and that his bibliographical account of his collection should represent something unique in the field of bibliography, or as Kliemann himself expressed it: "Erst dann wäre damit zum ersten Male für einen modernen Dichter die gesamte Breiten- und Tiefenwirkung seines Werkes erfaßt."²

Kliemann's plan never materialized. By the middle of 1951, when he published a very brief outline of his collection³, he began to realize that his undertaking was too ambitious. His collection was growing more rapidly than he had anticipated. As the harried business manager of the Oldenburg Verlag, he was no longer able to find the time necessary to organize his Hesseana for any further publication. Nevertheless, Kliemann did continue to gather all new Hesse materials until the summer of 1959. Now, evidently, no longer able to cope with his collection, he decided to part with it. The University of California was fortunate enough to acquire it.

The Hesse-Archiv is housed in the stacks of the Rare Books Department in the University Library. It consists of approximately nine hundred volumes, forty-two folders of classified materials dealing with Hesse and the *Archiv* itself, twenty thick *Sammelbände* of more Hesseana and Kliemann's correspondence, two massive accordion-like folders of articles, speeches, and radio programs commemorating Hesse's seventy-fifth birthday, eight open boxes of about five thousand newspaper clippings by and about Hesse from 1948 to 1959, and six large closed boxes containing periodical articles by and about Hesse, miscellaneous materials of interest to the bibliographer, letters and postcards by Hesse (originals and copies), and a large number of photographs of Hesse, his family and of his friends.

About four hundred of the nine hundred volumes are Hesse's own works or books edited by him. Except for a few minor items, all the publications which Kliemann lists under "Bücher and Broschüren" in his *Hermann Hesse. Eine Bibliographische Studie* are present. None of the rare first editions and none of the important and at times equally rare private printings which Kliemann lists are missing, and almost every major publication is represented in all of its different editions. Hesse's book publications from 1947 to 1959 are equally well represented. Only twelve of the items listed by Kliemann under "Hesse als Herausgeber" are not in the *Archiv*.

² "Bemerkungen zu einer Hesse-Bibliographie," *Deutsche Beiträge*, 1, No. 4 (1947), 384.

³ "Gliederung des Hesse-Archivs," *Das Antiquariat*, 7 (1951), 43-44.

Of the remaining five hundred volumes, about three hundred contain contributions by Hesse, twenty or so are books about Hesse, and the rest either contain articles based on Hesse or make briefer references to him. Even in 1947, Kliemann's listing of these categories in his *Bibliographische Studie* represented only a small segment of his actual holdings.

Kliemann's forty-two folders and twenty Sammelbände are just as indispensable to the serious student of Hesse as these nine hundred volumes. They represent an enormous amount of material collected over many years and carefully classified. The only comparable collections of similarly organized Hesseana are to be found in the private Hesse archives of Reinhold Pfau of Stuttgart and Georg Alter of Mainz, two fellow collectors with whom Kliemann maintained close contact over the years. Material such as this can be of invaluable aid to the interpreter, the biographer, the bibliographer, and eventually to the editors of the critical historical edition of Hesse's works.

Since these folders and Sammelbände will never be catalogued, and may never find their way into a bibliography, a brief description of their contents is in order. Folder No. 1 contains copies of many poems which do not appear in Hesse's collected *Gedichte* of 1942. No. 2 contains a number of stray book reviews by Hesse. Portraits, family pictures, and photographs of the various homes in which Hesse has lived were brought together in No. 3 and No. 4. No. 5 includes Kliemann's own published and unpublished lectures and articles dealing with Hesse, and a letter sent to him by Hesse in 1952. No. 6 contains copies of poems and prose dedicated to Hesse. No. 7, "Verlagsprospekte and Anzeigen der Bücher," is self-explanatory. No. 8 draws attention to the many public lectures, book exhibitions, and musical programs presented in Hesse's honor since the Second World War. No. 9, "Antiquariat- and Autographen-Kataloge," needs no explanation. No. 10, "Parodien and Satiren auf Hesse," has only one item.

In No. 11 Kliemann gathered together a number of stray items dealing with his collaborator Karl H. Silomon. No. 12, "Anschriften von Sammlern," needs no comment. No. 13 contains a portion of Kliemann's very revealing and voluminous correspondence with other collectors of Hesseana and should be of particular interest to the bibliographer. No. 14, "Übersetzungen," should also be of considerable interest to the bibliographer. Many of Hesse's stray essays and short stories which cannot always be located very easily are made readily available in typewritten form in No. 15. More of Kliemann's correspondence with Reinhold Pfau can be found in No. 16. No. 17 contains copies of more poems not included in the *Gedichte* of 1942, and a long list of prose items by Hesse which have appeared only in newspapers or in periodicals. No. 18 is of limited bibliographical value. No. 19 comprises carbon copies of almost all of Georg Alter's unpublished bibliographical compilations: title and first line indexes of Hesse's prose; a title index of Hesse's poetry in print; a list of books reviewed or mentioned by Hesse; a list of unpublished letters and poems; and a bibliography of articles about Hesse. Even though this material is not up-to-date, it is of prime importance to the bibliographer.

More copies of poems not included in the *Gedichte* of 1942, and earlier versions of poems which do appear in the *Gedichte* are brought together in No. 20 and in No. 21. No. 22 consists of more of Kliemann's correspondence with students, scholars, and collectors. No. 23 contains copies of five unpublished letters by Hesse and of two unpublished letters by his sister Adele. No. 24 has references to books in which Hesse is mentioned or discussed. Copies of many poems dedicated to Hesse are gathered together in No. 25. No. 26 contains some rather minor but scarce private publications by Hesse. Offprints and reprints of articles about Hesse comprise No. 27. No. 28 consists largely of newspaper clippings reviewing books about Hesse. No. 29 and No. 30 are made up of shorter prose items published by Hesse in periodicals and new papers; but for this collection, much of this material would no longer be readily available.

No. 31 contains correspondence concerning translations of Hesse's works. No. 32 consists of some random notes about Hesse's poetry. Newspaper reviews of Hesse's publications comprise No. 33. No. 34 and No. 35 contain a confusion of relatively scarce articles by and about Hesse and an unpublished letter sent by Hesse to Kliemann. Periodical and newspaper articles about Hesse make up Nos. 36-38. More of Hesse's newspaper publications are brought together in No. 39 and No. 40. Typed copies of a few of Hesse's early short stories which appeared in little known periodicals are included in No. 41. The last of the folders, No. 42, is a confusion of important correspondence and bibliographical material which Kliemann never did manage to organize.

In his twenty massive *Sammelbände*, Kliemann assembled an even greater profusion of Hesseana than in his folders. No. 1 is devoted to Hesse the reviewer and No. 2 to Hesse's own reviewers. In both instances the material is fully documented and carefully indexed. No. 3 consists of miscellanea under such headings as radio, musical compositions, bibliographical references, and birthdays. No. 4 contains almost one hundred typewritten poems, most of which are not included in the *Gedichte* of 1942. These poems are alphabetically arranged according to first lines. Unfortunately many of them are inadequately documented. No. 5 is the bibliographer's delight. It includes lists of musical compositions, of poems, of Hesse's prose in periodicals, of his prefaces, and of articles about Hesse. Articles commemorating Hesse's receipt of the Keller, Goethe, and of the Nobel Prize for literature, and recollections of and conversations with Hesse comprise No. 6. More of Kliemann's correspondence with his fellow collectors appears in No. 7. No. 8 has a vast array of articles about Hesse, and each of the *Sammelbände* from No. 9 to No. 12 contains an almost equally large number of newspaper and periodical articles by Hesse; but for Kliemann's labor of love, many of these articles, particularly those about Hesse, would no longer be readily available.

Most of Kliemann's extensive and profuse correspondence with Hesse's friends and with his publishers, with collectors of Hesseana, professors, students, bookdealers, librarians, editors of journals, and with publishing houses is bound in *Sammelbände* Nos. 13 - 18. These letters are arranged alphabetically according to the names of Kliemann's correspondents. Since inquiries and replies, in turn, follow chronologically, choice bits of bibliographical information can be culled from this correspondence with very little effort.

The bibliographer cannot afford to bypass these tomes. The last of the *Sammelbände*, No. 20, contains copies of some ninety poems dedicated to Hesse.

The *Archiv* also includes a number of rare stray items to which attention ought to be drawn. When Silomon died in 1950, he left to Kliemann a homemade booklet of water colors by Hesse. To these prints he had added three letters received from Hesse, on each of which Hesse had also painted a little water color. "Gedichte aus dem Sommer 1933," a pamphlet of thirteen typewritten poems, contains four more original water colors. This is one of many similar manuscripts which Hesse has sent to close friends over the years. Manuscripts such as these are of particular importance since they frequently contain poems which have never been published and variants of others which had been or were subsequently published. Eleven of the thirteen poems in this pamphlet differ from their later (?) versions in the *Gedichte* of 1942.

In the autumn of 1900, irked somewhat by the "Geschwätz der Presse" and by the "Spekulation des Handels," as he himself put it,⁴ Hesse embarked upon a little business venture of his own. Some twenty copies of a manuscript of ten new poems, entitled "Notturmi" (allegedly prepared by a close friend and fellow poet, but actually handwritten by Hesse himself), were to be sold privately to friends and well-wishers for ten marks apiece. On October 12, 1900, one of these copies was sent to a Frau Cornelia Goltermann of Frankfurt a.M. with whom Hesse had become acquainted in Reutlingen. An excellent actual size photographic reproduction of this copy, together with a copy of Hesse's letter to Fran Golteimann managed to find its way into Kliemann's *Archiv*. Only two of these ten poems appear without any changes in the *Gedichte* of 1942; two bear new titles; the text of one is slightly different; another has a new title and shows significant textual changes; and four do not appear in the *Gedichte*. In June 1902, Hesse sent Frau Goltermann a second manuscript of handwritten poems, again entitled "Notturmi." The *Archiv* also has an actual size photocopy of this collection. Six of these seventeen poems were published unchanged in the *Gedichte*; four show changes in their text; two others are slightly altered and have new titles; and five do not appear in the *Gedichte*.

Upon the occasion of his fiftieth birthday, Hesse sent "Neue Gedichte," a typewritten collection of poems, to a number of close friends. Kliemann also managed to acquire one of these rare manuscripts for his *Archiv*. Eight of the eleven poems appear in the *Gedichte* of 1942 with no changes; the middle stanza of one is omitted entirely in Hesse's collected poems; one has a new title; and another has a new title and shows textual changes.

These collections of poetry and the hundreds of other poems in the *Archiv* which either do not appear in the *Gedichte* of 1942 or which show textual changes in their later publications should be of paramount interest to the student of poetry. With the exception of a few collectors, no one has yet taken cognizance of these omissions and variants. This field of Hesse research still lies fallow.

⁴ Letter to Frau Cornelia Coltermann, Oct. 12, 1900.

Of the many other important stray items in the *Archiv*, I might mention Hesse's radio recording of "Über das Glück" (Süddeutscher Rundfunk, Stuttgart, 1954), a massive box of musical compositions based on Hesse's poetry, four bookshaped cassettes full of private Hesse publications, and last but certainly not least, Kliemann's own impressive series of card indexes.

These card indexes witness Kliemann's dedication as nothing else could. To help unravel the tangle of Hesse's prose publications, many items of which have appeared under several different titles over the years, Kliemann made both a title index and an index of first lines. Each item is carefully documented and cross-references immediately disclose the various titles under which any item may have been published. These major indexes are supplemented by an index of prose published only in periodicals and newspapers, a list of books to which Hesse contributed a *Vorwort* or a *Nachwort*, a list of articles by Hesse in which he discusses or reviews books, and another list of translations of Hesse's works. Unfortunately, Kliemann was able little more than to begin similar indexes of Hesse's poetry. Indexes such as these will be quite indispensable when the critical historical edition of Hesse's works is undertaken.

The acquisition of collections such as Kliemann's is of course only the beginning of one of the many functions of a university library. Every effort will now have to be made to develop the *Archiv* in the manner in which Kliemann intended it to be expanded. Existing gaps have to be filled, and as many of the future publications as possible, both by and about Hesse, will be added as they become available. The University Library already subscribes to most of the periodicals and weeklies in which items by Hesse have been appearing since the end of the Second World War. Those that are missing have been ordered. Unfortunately, two of the periodicals in which Hesse published most frequently earlier in life were never acquired as sets either by Kliemann or the University Library (*Die Rheinlande*, 1900 –; *Propyläen, Beilage zur Münchener Ztg.*, 1903 –). These will probably have to be procured on microfilm. Kliemann's slightly incomplete set of the periodical *März*, which Hesse helped to found and edit (1907 to 1912), will be completed, and microfilm copies of his missing volumes of *Vivos Voco*, of which Hesse was co-editor (Oct. 1919 to December 1921), have already been supplied.

Within the past decade, Hesse has become a most popular figure in Japan, more widely read than any other German author including Goethe. Most of his works have been translated into Japanese, and more literature about Hesse has appeared in Japanese than in any language other than German. Kliemann managed to collect many of these translations⁵ but little of the critical material. My own bibliography of this critical material numbers eighty-five periodical articles and two books. English abstracts of twenty-five of the articles have already been made and will be deposited in the *Archiv* along with the original Japanese items. An English translation of Kenji Takahashi's series of Hesse studies which first appeared in the periodical *Kokoro* from July 1955 to December 1956 and was subsequently published as a book (*A Study of Hermann Hesse*, 1957, 296 pp.) will also be

⁵ See Joseph Mileck, *Hermann Hesse and his Critics* (Chapel Hill, 1958), pp. 243-244.

deposited in the Archiv, as too will English abstracts of the many Japanese articles in *Hermann Hesse: Studies* (324 pp.) edited by Morio Sagara and published in 1958, commemorating Hesse's eightieth birthday.⁶ The University's East Asiatic Library now also subscribes to five Japanese periodicals which have been featuring articles about Hesse: *Doitsu Bungaku*; *Dokufutsu bungaku Kenkyu*; *Kokoro*; *Osaka furitsu daigaku Kiyo*; *Kanazawa Daigaku*.

Microfilm copies of more than thirty unpublished dissertations have already been ordered. When these arrive, the Archiv will include close to fifty of the better theses that have been written about Hesse. A clipping bureau will keep Kliemann's newspaper collection up to date. Musical compositions, water colors, and private publications will continue to be collected. The University Library is definitely interested in Hesse manuscripts. More documentation is necessary for Hesse's unpublished poems and those which do not appear in the *Gedichte* of 1942. An index of names in the works of Hesse is in progress. Work on Kliemann's many indexes will be continued, and the detailed bibliographical account of the *Archiv* which Kliemann never managed to carry out will now be undertaken in Berkeley.

The *Hesse-Archiv* at the University of California is probably the most encompassing of the many Hesse collections scattered about in Germany and Switzerland.⁷ If the above outlined program for expansion is carried out intelligently, this collection should become the Mecca of Hesse studies Kliemann intended it to be.

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⁶ These abstracts and translations are the work of Misao Yoshida, wife of Professor Michael S. Batts, German Department, University of British Columbia, and formerly of the University of California in Berkeley.

⁷ The most important of the private collections are those of Reinhold Pfau (Stuttgart N., Rathenaustraße 19), Georg Alter (Mainz, Boppstraße 23, IIIr), and Eleonore Vondenhoff (Frankfurt a.M., Fontanestraße 27).

In September 1957, Erich Weiss of Cologne sold his *Westdeutsches Hermann-Hesse-Archiv* to the *Schiller National-Museum* in Marbach. The Museum's Hesse holdings are now quite impressive.

The Hesse-Archiv in the *Schweizerische Landesbibliothek* in Bern promises to become a good collection.

The extensive Hesse collection of Fritz and Alice Leuthold-Sprecher, deceased friends and patrons of Hesse, was given to the *Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule* of Zürich, in December 1958.

For more detailed information concerning some of these collections see "Hesse Archives in Europe," *Hermann Hesse and his Critics*, pp. 203-207.