

PERSPEKTIVEN

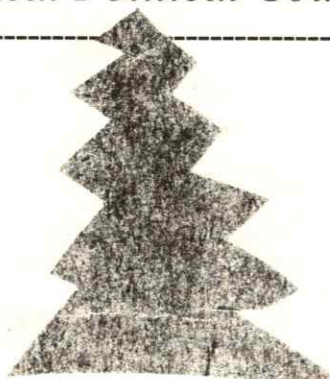
PERSPEKTIVEN Volume 2, No. 1

Winter 2002-2003

Economic Road Ahead for Germany is Bumpy

Real Political Courage, Real Political Leadership Required

By Crister S. Garrett



"O Tannenbaum, o Tannenbaum,
wie treu sind deine Blätter!
Du grünst nicht nur zur Sommerzeit,
nein auch im Winter, wenn es schneit."

Text: Ernst Anschütz, Leipzig, 1824, set to a traditional tune.
Various "Tannenbaum" songs and ballads date from 1550

The German Way Christmas

The German religious reformer Martin Luther is often credited with starting the Christmas tree custom, but the first appearance of a Tannenbaum was recorded in Germany years after Luther's death in 1546. It was in 1605 in Strasbourg in Alsace, then in Germany, that a chronicler wrote in old German: "Auff Weißenachten richette man Dahnnebaum zu Strasburg in den Stuben auff..." (At Christmas they set up Christmas trees in their rooms...). But it is likely that the custom dates back at least to around 1550, since the first of several "Tannenbaum"

[Please turn to Christmas, Page 5]

Increasing reports that Germany is becoming "the Japan of Europe" are not a good sign for the country known until recently as "the motor of Europe" when it came to economic prosperity and political agenda-setting. During the 1980s, when everyone sought to emulate Japan, this new title would have been read as a weighty compliment. Japanese economic anemia and political drift for the last decade make the designation today a form of praise to avoid.

What has gone so wrong? Both Japan and Germany have, indeed, faced and are facing similar problems that come down to an essential challenge: how to adjust socio-economic models put into place after World War II that stressed consensus (to avoid the domestic strife of prewar years and ultimate dictatorships that resulted) and that ultimately served these countries so well. Both countries have taken measures to free up their economic and social systems to make them better able to adapt to a world economy stressing speed and flexibility. Both countries still have a long way to go.

Chancellor Gerhard Schröder did not talk much about the economy in the most recent election, to no one's great surprise. The very controversial social democratic strategy to solidifying electoral support by speaking out so strongly against military intervention in Iraq underscored that the Schröder government had little or nothing positive to say about the economy, a traditionally key variable to election success. That foreign policy could trump the economy underlines still how deep is the German fear, especially in the east, of

[Please turn to Germany, Page 4]



GOETHE INSTITUT
INTER NATIONES

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Goethe House of Wisconsin is a non-profit German-American cultural institute serving Wisconsin since 1958. Our mission is to serve as a statewide resource for information about the past and present culture of all German-speaking people - especially those in the Federal Republic of Germany. Goethe House of Wisconsin invites the financial support of individuals, companies and organizations who share our mission and recognize the value of this important cultural exchange. Goethe House of Wisconsin is a not-for-profit (501)(c)(3) organization. Donations are tax deductible as the law allows.

IN THIS ISSUE ...

- **Kinderklasse success, Page 3**
- **Early German artists in state, Page 8**
- **PERSPEKTIVEN Sponsor plan, Page 11**

**“Ist die Weihnacht hell and klar,
hofft man auf ein fruchtbar Jahr.
Steckt die Krähe zu Weihnacht im Klee,
sitzt sie zu Ostern oft im Schnee.”**

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From the President

So many good things have occurred at Goethe House since we circulated our first edition of PERSPEKTIVEN one year ago. We cannot overlook the hard work and success of our executive director, Katharina Hren, and her able assistant, Gabriella Jung. Likewise, we would be remiss if mention was not made of the generous support of our board of directors. Equally we are grateful for the excellent work of our regular teaching duo, Sabina Connerton and Beno Treu. Let us also not forget the volunteer-members who from time to time have pitched in to perform all types of seemingly inconspicuous but nevertheless significant and important work. Of special mention this year is the Grollmann Foundation; the Bradley Foundation; the good people of the Hegarty Art Museum at Marquette University; the United Senior Citizens of Wisconsin; the Technische Verein; and, of course, Regis Marketing and Sundance Photo Inc. This has been a good year for Goethe House: the appearance of Professor Umlaut, the creation of PERSPEKTIVEN, the assemblage of its enthusiastic staff - Bob Wiesian, Dan Hanley, Carl Ruppert and Helga Nikolic - and the installation of our satellite equipment to enable us to receive German language programs on a 24-hour basis. EIN PROSIT! ALLES GUTE,

ALLES GOETHE

Ted E. Wedemeyer Jr.

Kinderklasse an Exercise in Vocabulary, Games and Creativity

By Katharina Hren
Executive Director

The Goethe House of Wisconsin has seen some lively traffic in recent months! Every Saturday begins with the running, singing and chattering of our Kinderklasse. Twenty-eight children are enrolled in the fall session, but since most families come every other week, things don't get too boisterous.

We have done a number of vocabulary exercises, games and creative activities (Bastein) which will culminate in our Christmas party on December 14th. We welcome Omas and Opas who would like to read or tell stories in German to our little ones.

Recently I had the special opportunity to address almost 30 geography students from Trier University in former East Germany. What I thought would be a brief introduction to Goethe House turned into a highly engaging 90 minute discussion of cultural differences! The students were on a tour of Canada and the United States for four weeks. The students were so taken with our efforts that they took up a spontaneous collection and donated \$44 to Goethe House!

We at Goethe House have had the great fortune to host two interns this year. Andreas Kecker, a Politics student from Berlin, worked with us for six weeks at the beginning of this year, thereby affording me the time to travel to Germany with my family. Many of our newest videos and books were purchased in Germany during my vacation. Andreas graciously answered a great many questions about current events in Germany for our patrons. Andreas currently is studying for a semester in Budapest.

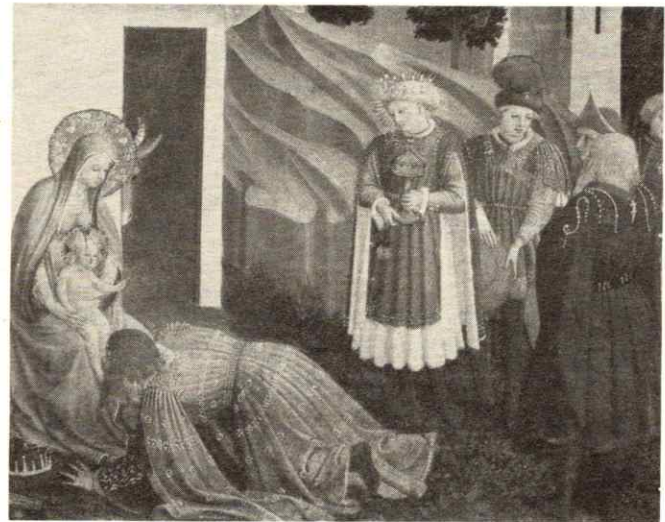
Nicole Pfeffer, a young Austrian woman who resides and studies in Munich, came to us at the beginning of June and left just recently at the end of October to return to her studies. We benefitted from Nicole's significant organizational skills, but mostly were graced by her calm and friendly demeanor, which was truly unflappable. Her good nature will be greatly missed! Nicole is currently writing her masters thesis on children's films. She stays in touch with Goethe House and sends holiday greetings to all.

We now have two volunteers from Marquette University, Sara Schaufele and Jennifer Vosters. They are helpful and intelligent young women who have helped us with our Kinderklasse and our reception desk. We may also have a Wauwatosa East

High School student help us on Saturday afternoons. If you are interested in becoming a volunteer, please write me an e-mail at goethe@execpc.com.

Froehliche Weihnachten und einen guten Rutsch ins neue Jahr 2003!

Tradition and the Three Kings



Adoration of the Magi - Fra Angelico

The date of the celebration of Christ's birth has fluctuated. Until the Roman church adopted December 25 in the 4th century, January 6 was the day of celebration - today's Epiphany or Heilige Drei Könige (the "Wise Men," "Three Kings," the Magi) in German. To this day, the initials of the Three Kings - C+M+B (Caspar/Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthasar) - plus the year are inscribed in chalk over doorways in German-speaking countries on the eve of January 6 to protect house and home. (Although historically the three letters are supposed to come from the Latin phrase for "Christ bless this house" - *Christus mansionem benedicat* - few of the people practicing this custom are aware of this fact.)

In many parts of Europe, including Austria, Germany and Switzerland, the Christmas celebration does not end until this date, now considered the arrival of the three kings of Orient in Bethlehem - and the end of the "12 days of Christmas" between Christmas and January 6.

Economic Road Ahead for Germany is Bumpy

[Germany, from Page 1]

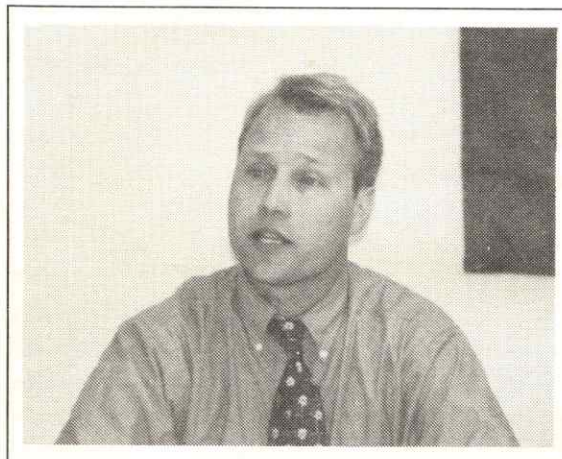
war, and that German voters still think very much of economic issues in the broader picture of peace and social stability.

The economic road ahead for Germany will be bumpy, indeed. Real political courage will need to be summoned to push forward an agenda calling for broad and deep labor market reform. This is one key area where the government in Berlin can still make far-reaching macroeconomic policy changes. Monetary policy is in the heads of the European Central Bank and the euro, where Germany has a voice, but just that, one voice (out of 15 member states). Fiscal policy is largely hemmed in by the Stability Pact, the European Union's policy package that strives to keep the euro strong by obligating participating countries to follow a conservative and tight fiscal policy (low inflation, low debts). That leaves labor market or market liberalization policy changes to encourage new economic activity.

"The dire economic news can be countered somewhat by the cautiously encouraging thaw in German-American ties. - Christer S. Garrett

Initial steps by the Schröder team since election day do not seem encouraging on the face of matters. Confronting a huge budget deficit that is clearly not allowed by the Stability Pact, the chancellor has okayed a series of new taxes that will only further discourage already cautious consumer spending. Latest estimates put the economy picking up not before the end of 2003.

The dire economic news can be countered somewhat by the cautiously encouraging thaw in German-American ties. How the worst tensions since World War II in this key transatlantic relationship came to be are known by all who are able to follow the news headlines. Opinions on how relations could take such a turn so rapidly for the worse are divided, with some placing the entire blame squarely on Schröder and his campaign tactics, and some arguing that President Bush made a universally acknowledged regrettable situation (supposed Hitler comparison) even worse by personalizing it, something no president can afford to do in international politics. Enough water has flown under the bridge to allow President Bush to accept a phone call from Chancellor Schröder (8 November) and high level visits of the German Defence Minister (Peter Struck) and the Foreign Minister (Joschka Fischer) to their American counterparts all signal working



Christer S. Garrett

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relations are either on the mend or intact. The top leaders will never have a personally warm relationship again, but they will have a professionally constructive one. That is all that we need.

And in the war against terrorism and in the effort to build countries capable of sustaining democratic and capitalist institutions, few countries enjoy Germany's prestige for professionalism and sustained effort. No other country beside the United States has more "boots on the ground" in Afghanistan than Germany, and along with the Dutch, the German military will be taking over American special forces operations in Afghanistan very soon, releasing these critical troops for likely service in the Middle East. From Kosovo to Kabul, German development specialists and troops receive highest marks for not just building critical infrastructure, but having the foresight to teach local populations how to maintain it and build it elsewhere in the country.

All this global engagement requires, of course, a tremendous amount of money, a resource preciously low in most capitals, whether one is a regional power like Germany or a global power like the United States. And so we come full circle: Japan has had to curtail substantially its global presence because its sickly economy can no longer sustain such ambitions.

[Please turn to Germany, Page 5]

Economic Road Ahead for Germany is Bumpy

The economic road ahead for Germany will be bumpy indeed. -

Christer S. Garrett

[Germany, from Page 4]

Germany faces such tough decisions now as well. All the more reason to press ahead with the needed economic reforms, especially in the labor market area.

What is the likelihood of this happening? Cynics might quip that the unions will never allow it to happen, but the cynics would be getting ahead of themselves. German unions have, in fact, shown a good deal of ability to work out new models of employment that meet the demands of the global economy. And it is just not the unions that will need to make sacrifices. The noted German Model is based on several different constituencies enjoying a relatively stable economic regime that minimizes uncertainty and maximizes a sense of security in an industrial society: employers have been able to use the state to protect their interests as much as unions have been able to do so.

Build a New Consensus

The deeper issue is to what extent can Germany build a new consensus like the one after World War II that permitted the German Model to emerge that will allow Germany to introduce a New German Model better equipped for an emerging global economy and system of politics. The original model was meant to maximize stability in an industrial society. The new one will need to emphasize freedom and flexibility for an information society.

"Motor of Europe" Title at Stake

The task can be achieved, but requires real political courage and real political leadership. Chancellor Schröder has shown he can possess the former and exercise the latter. If he can muster both in sufficient amounts, Germany can once again be seen as "the motor of Europe." If not, it may well have to console itself with the moniker of "the Japan of Europe." With the stakes so high, it is clear that the task at hand represents the key challenge for this generation of German political leadership.

The German Way Christmas

[Christmas, from Page 1]

ballads was circulating in print at that time. By the 19th century this custom had spread across most of Germany and beyond. Several royal Germans are credited with helping extend the tree decorating custom beyond Germany's borders. The Duchess of Orleans (from Mecklenburg) brought it to Paris, while other Germanic royals brought the Christmas tree to England and other European countries. But it was commoners - emigrants from Germany - who brought the Weihnachtsbaum to America.

The Austrians, Germans and Swiss are slowly using more "electric candles" for tree decoration, but many a Germanic Christbaum continues to glow with the warm light of real wax candles. (Germans use special candle holders and have learned how to do this safely; the candles are not left to burn for a long time or without someone in the room.)

The use of evergreens as a Christmas symbol of everlasting life goes back much further than even 1550s, but still with a Germanic connection. St. Boniface is said to have introduced the use of evergreens in connection with his efforts to Christianize the Germanic tribes in the 8th century. He dedicated the fir tree (Tannenbaum) to the Christ Child, displacing the pagan oak tree of Odin.

A more recent "old" Bavarian tradition is the so-called "Bride's Tree," upon which a dozen special ornaments are hung to help ensure a better life for a married couple. The 12 ornaments and their symbolic significance are: angel (God's guidance), bird (joy), fish (Christ's blessing), flower basket (good wishes), fruit basket (generosity), heart (true love), house (protection), pine cone (fruitfulness), rabbit (hope), rose (affection), Santa (goodwill), and teapot (hospitality). Special hand-blown glass ornaments in these forms are still produced in Bavaria.

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Concordia University Wisconsin - Steeped in German Heritage

By Gus Azinger

Today's Concordia University Wisconsin occupies an exquisite 155-acre campus in Mequon, high on a bluff overlooking Lake Michigan.

On its rolls are nearly 5,000 students, including those in traditional four-year programs, many in post graduate studies, and a large number in adult education disciplines. These students are found not only on the school's Mequon campus, but on nine satellite campuses across the United States.

Concordia University Wisconsin is now the largest Lutheran university in the United States. What a far cry from the humble origins of this institution in 1881. No one in the Lutheran community at that time could have envisioned the growth - and the blessings - which would come to the school over the next nearly century and a quarter. Nor could anyone have known the impact Concordia was going to have on the world around it.

Dedication, Tenacity Prevail

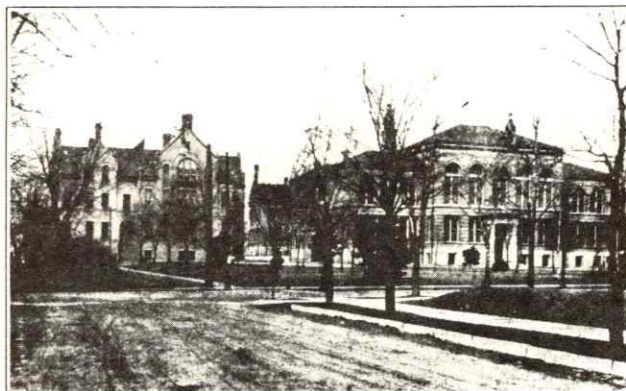
But none of this would have happened had it not been for the dedication, indeed tenacity, of a few solid Milwaukeeans who valued their German heritage and culture, who had great trust in their provident Lord.

In the late 1830s, perhaps 1,000 German Lutherans left Prussia to avoid being forced to join with some Reformed Protestants in a state church. About 500 took up residence in Buffalo, New York, while the remainder pushed on to the "frontier." Of that group a large number settled in what is now called Freistadt, a small community located just northwest of Milwaukee.

More Germans Head to Milwaukee

By the 1840s the floodgates were opened and thousands more joined the *Auswanderung*. So many Germans, including many Lutherans, came to Milwaukee that visitors remarked that they had heard so much of the *Deutsche Muttersprache* they were sure they had revisited the Old World! Butcher shops featured specials written in two languages. Policemen were also bilingual. When Solomon Juneau became mayor in 1846, 1,000 copies of his inaugural address were printed - 500 in English and 500 in German. And all the Lutheran churches conducted their services in German.

It wasn't until 1894 that a Lutheran service was rendered entirely in English when the Mount Olive congregation was formed in a building located at North 4th and West Walnut Streets.



Concordia In 1901

Early on the Lutheran community, growing steadily into several large congregations, felt the need for a Lutheran educational institution which would help train teachers and pastors. The first steps in that direction were initially hesitant and, often, aborted.

In 1852, a "Lehrerseminar" was founded to train teachers for the many Lutheran schools which were cropping up through out the Midwest. Sixteen years later the "High School" was begun as a preparatory school for ministerial students.

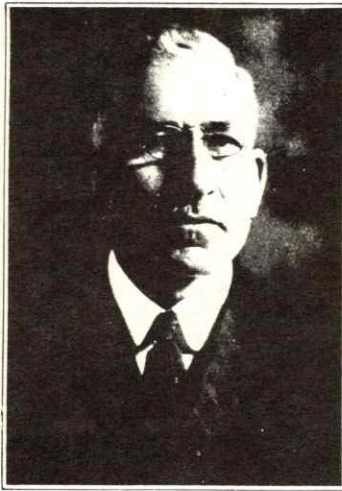
Local German Lutherans even made a bid to transfer the practical department of the Missouri Synod's St. Louis Seminary to Milwaukee. All these attempts faltered - and failed.

But hopes and dreams persisted and prevailed. The Synod had only one pre-theological school, Concordia, which was located in Fort Wayne, Indiana. That school simply could not take all its applicants. The need was clear, the call was clarion. The 1870s had seen an even greater influx of German Lutherans and the Synod, in its 1881 convention, gave Milwaukee its opportunity.

Delegates from Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois won the right to commence a pre-ministerial school in Milwaukee. Even before the convention was over a board of supervisors was elected to operate the new school. Listen to the names. Pastors Loeber, Wunder and Strasen. Laymen Eissfeldt and Pritzlaff. A recent graduate from the Seminary was called as the first teacher. His name: C.F. Huth. Do you suppose these men played *schafkopf*? Perhaps. Were they conversant in German? Bet on it and be assured of winning. They all

[Please turn to Concordia, Page 7]

Concordia University Wisconsin - Steeped in German Heritage



Professor Carl Huth, D. D.

[Concordia, from Page 6]

were born in the Vaterland.

On September 1, 1881, an opening service was held in the basement of the school at Trinity Lutheran Church, North 9th Street and West Highland Boulevard. Classes started the next day with 13 students attending.

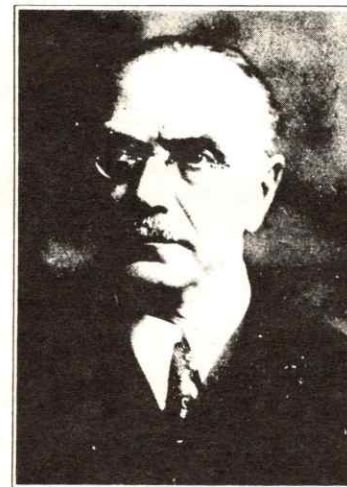
Take a moment and imagine the sights that met the eye of a 13-year-old boy from a farm in upstate Wisconsin when he disembarked from the train at Milwaukee's downtown depot in the last days of August 1881. His first suit which he had been given on the occasion of his confirmation on Palm Sunday that previous Spring was already becoming too small for the sprouting teenager. Add to that the late summer day was sweltering and his nervousness didn't enhance the situation. A man he had never met before introduced himself to the novice traveler. "Gruess Gott!, I am Professor Carl Huth. I will be instructing you at the new Concordia. Willkommen in Milwaukee."

The two made their way to the east end of a broad street called Grand Avenue, the widest our student had ever seen, and got on a horse-drawn street car which plied its way up the thoroughfare. The horse labored up the hill at 6th Street and they hopped off at 9th Street and walked north to Trinity Lutheran Church with its soaring steeple. That evening he would spend his first night at the home of a friendly family, members of Trinity, with whom he would be boarded during his first year at the new school.

By the end of the first year (1881-1882), six new students had been added. In the Fall of 1882 newcomers added up to 27 students. A second class had been added

and when a third class was added in 1883 there was a total of 73 boys enrolled.

One hundred years later Concordia was to move to its new suburban location in Mequon. But moving to the suburbs was nothing new. In 1882 the school made its first move. The city's western limits at the time were along 27th Street. Land between West Wells and West Highland and west of 27th Street was platted former farm land, but relatively undeveloped. Several generous laymen bought a large piece of that area and resold it to the Lutherans districts which were supporting the school at one-half cost.



Professor Carl Ross, D. D.

A building program included housing and class buildings, and faculty was added. In the fall of 1884, a total of 149 students was on the rolls.

In 1885 the administrative load at the new school had increased sufficiently that a "president" was required and Professor Christian H. Loeber was appointed to that post. He served until retiring due to old age in 1893.

His successor was another faculty man, Professor Max J. F. Albrecht, who would lead the school for the next 28 years and through two armed conflicts - the Spanish-American War and the difficult years of World War I.

It is worth noting that every president Concordia has had from its inception until 1997 has been from German stock.

[To Be Continued]

Early German Artists Paint Lasting Pictures of Wisconsin

By Thomas D. Lidtke

Most people who are aware of Wisconsin's settlement history know that the state experienced an explosion of European immigration during the entire last quarter of the 19th century and that the majority of the new European Wisconsinites were from German-speaking countries.

While this tide of humanity filled the vastness of Wisconsin's unsettled and sparsely populated lands with farmers, it was tradesmen, skilled laborers and professionals who settled Wisconsin's towns and cities. Included in the urban wave of immigration was a fairly large number of artists, artisans and craftsmen.

These early European artists were not the first artists in Wisconsin. To be sure, rock art was being produced here by Woodland Indians as early as 800 AD and likely much earlier; in fact, the earth art we know as Indian mounds are dated between 800 BC and 1200 AD.

British Isle Artists Set Up Shop

Also, preceding the artists from German-speaking countries were British and Scottish artists who set up shop in Milwaukee during the early and mid 19th century. Included in the small number of British Isle artists was Samuel Maesden Brooks who later became a famous California painter.

Another group of early artists who visited Wisconsin to paint was loosely known as itinerant artists. The earliest of these likely included French explorers. The traveling artists who came to Wisconsin included the likes of the famed Native American chronicler, George Catlin. He, however, was not the first nor in the opinion of the author, the best itinerant artist to record the life and nature of the region's early territory.

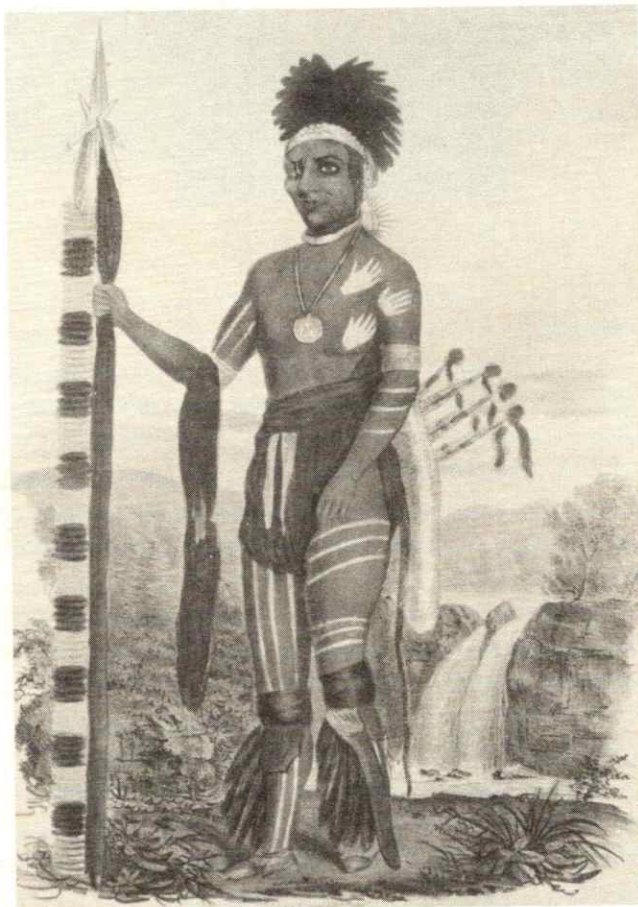
That distinction goes to James Otto Lewis, the son of a German immigrant who anglicized his family name Ludwig in 1784 when he arrived in Philadelphia from Crailsheim.

Lewis Lived on Edge

James Otto Lewis always seemed to live life on the edge even during his childhood. As a 12-year-old boy, James was involved in erecting fortifications against British advancement in the War of 1812. It was here that he became acquainted with General Lewis Cass. He later followed Cass to Detroit where he was employed as a copper engraver, a draftsman and portrait painter.

Lewis was in the Midwest at a moment in history when it was on the edge of the western frontier and passing from the hands of the British to the United States. Outposts

The West Bend Art Museum is located downtown at 300 South 6th Avenue. Public hours are Wednesday-Saturday 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and Sunday 1 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission and tours are free.

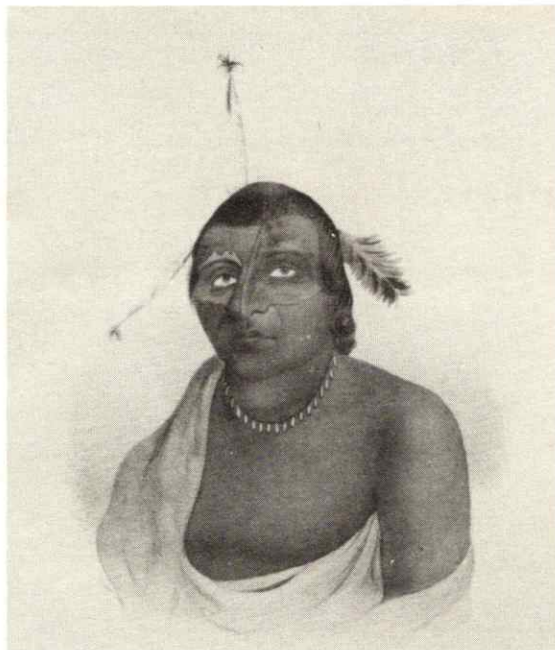


Kee-O-Kuck, Sauk Tribe Chief
By James Otto Lewis (1799-1858)

in Wisconsin included Portage, Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, all of which were to become part of Lewis' travel itinerary from 1819-1829. It was during this time that the United States government was issuing treaties with tribal settlements of the Chippewa, Ho-Chunk (then called Winnebago), Sioux, Sauk and Potawatamie people. From 1823-1834, Lewis was employed by the Indian Department to make portraits of the Indians, following a general plan of the Honorable J. A. Barbour,

[Please turn to Artists, Page 9]

Early German Artists Paint Lasting Pictures of Wisconsin



PE-A-JICK, a Chippewa Chief
Treaty of Prairie du Chien
From Original Oil 1825
By James Otto Lewis

[Artists, From Page 8]

Secretary of War.

Maximilian of Weid Neuwied came to America to explore the shores of the upper Mississippi River around the same time and those in his party illustrated the scenes they witnessed.

Most Accurate Depictions

Due to Lewis' early arrival in the Wisconsin territory (then called the Michigan Territory), it is believed that his portraits are among the most accurate depictions of the native tribal society. Most of Lewis's work is labeled as "on-the-spot." These include a series of 20 portraits and a view of the fort, tribes and soldiers at the Prairie du Chien treaty in 1825. The treaty, effected by Governors Lewis Cass of Michigan and William Clark of Missouri, was an agreement with nine area tribes, which opened this area to Euro-American settlers. Two years after this treaty, a supplementary council was held at Fond du lac and once again Lewis was present to immortalize nine individuals from the various tribes.

His work continued at Green Bay and at Fort Wayne and Missenewa, Indiana. In 1833, he concluded his painting career with a portrait of the famous Chief Blackhawk at Detroit as a commission for General Cass.

Over the next 10-15 years, several different publishing houses in Philadelphia, New York and London issued Lithograph portfolios of Lewis' work of which the West Bend Art Museum owns five.

Works Lost in Fire

Lewis' original works were tragically lost while in storage at the Smithsonian in 1865 when fire destroyed the building. Lewis died in New York state financially ruined and in obscurity. His prints remain as some of the earliest images of this area and people.

Lewis left an important visual and historical record of Native American life in Wisconsin during the first quarter of the 19th century. His work reveals the gradual assimilation of western culture among these people.

While Lewis was an occasional visitor to Wisconsin, the first significant artist to remain in the state was Henirich Vianden, who later took the name Henry.

Living on the edge of the frontier, Vianden built his own German-style home and maintained a farm (now Forest Home Cemetery in Milwaukee) while regularly traveling to Milwaukee to conduct his art business and to teach classes at Peter Engelmann's German and English Academy. The hardships of being self sufficient while pursuing his profession paled in comparison to the personal tragedy that he experienced when all his young children died of disease within a relatively short time. Shortly after that, fraught with heartbreak and longing for the more civilized and cosmopolitan life she was accustomed to in Dusseldorf, his wife left him and returned to Germany.

A "Stormy Landscape"

Vianden expresses the trials of his life in an allegorical painting known as "Traveler in a Stormy Landscape," an oil on canvas in the West Bend Art Museum collection. In this dark, frozen and stormy black and white Wisconsin landscape, he reveals the emotional impact from the struggles and disappointments in his life as well as resolved and fortitude. Here we see the artist himself struggling through the storm to reach the security of his cabin in the distance.

On this, his journey of life, he passes under an old oak tree, a metaphor for life. While the tree is old and has several broken limbs, it is still a majestic, alive and significant part of the composition. Just as Vianden survived his trials, the tree as a metaphor also clings to

[Please turn to Artists, Page 10]

Early German Artists Paint Lasting Pictures of Wisconsin



Henry Vianden's "Traveler in a Stormy Landscape"
-Oil on canvas 1865

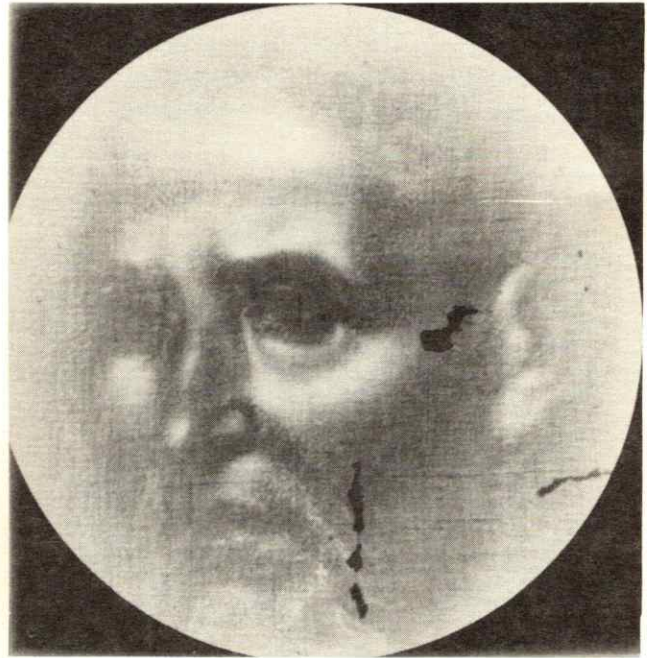
[Artists, From Page 9]

life as represented by the small cluster of green leaves in an otherwise colorless landscape. The green leaves cling to the tree just above the artist's head.

In a spiritual way, the artist has also included a facial portrait (presumed to be a self-portrait) within the atmosphere of the storm. The West Bend Art Museum has had the painting x-rayed to better reveal the facial features of the portrait that is hidden behind the storm. A teenager visiting the museum first discovered the hidden portrait.

Vianden came to America in 1849 and arrived in New York on the Fourth of July. Just a few weeks after his arrival, he set off for Wisconsin and eventually settled in Milwaukee. It is possible that Vianden was one of the over 4,000 intellectuals who left Germany and arrived in Wisconsin after the failed German revolution of 1848. While continuing his painting in Milwaukee, Vianden also taught at Peter Engelmann's German and English Academy and Mathilde Franziska Anneke's German, French and English Academy, both of Milwaukee.

At the age of 14, Vianden became a goldsmith's apprentice. He started his formal studies in art at the Dusseldorf Academy. By the time he was 22, he had entered the Royal Academy of Art in Munich where he remained until 1836. Much later Vianden would encourage promising Milwaukee artists to study at the art academy in



X-rays of hidden face of Henry Vianden

Munich. Vianden continued his education in Antwerp, Belgium and then set off to become an artist in Cologne, Germany. Although he was a painter, he also did lithography and copper plate etching.

Vianden was fondly called "the bear" by his friends and was known as the "oak tree" painter. He said that trees were God's noble creatures. "When you paint a tree, you have a king sitting for you."

Vianden was a private tutor to many of Wisconsin's leading artists such as Robert Schade, Robert Koehler, Frank Enders and his most famous student, Carl von Marr.

Vianden was born in Poppelsdorf in 1814 and died in Milwaukee in 1899. The work he created during his 50 years in Milwaukee is highly prized by Wisconsin art collectors.

The West Bend Art Museum's collection has numerous examples of the artist's work and two are currently on display in its Early Wisconsin Art Collection.

Tom Lidtke is director of the West Bend Art Museum and recently celebrated his 20th year at the museum.