



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE

Humanities

DIVISION OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Narrative Section of a Successful Application

The attached document contains the grant narrative and selected portions of a previously funded grant application. It is not intended to serve as a model, but to give you a sense of how a successful application may be crafted. Every successful application is different, and each applicant is urged to prepare a proposal that reflects its unique project and aspirations. Prospective applicants should consult the Research Programs application guidelines at <http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/editions.html> for instructions. Applicants are also strongly encouraged to consult with the NEH Division of Research Programs staff well before a grant deadline.

Note: The attachment only contains the grant narrative and selected portions, not the entire funded application. In addition, certain portions may have been redacted to protect the privacy interests of an individual and/or to protect confidential commercial and financial information and/or to protect copyrighted materials.

Project Title: The North American Journals of Prince Maximilian of Wied

Institution: Joslyn Art Museum

Project Director: Marsha V. Gallagher

Grant Program: Scholarly Editions and Translations

The North American Journals of Prince Maximilian of Wied: Statement of Significance and Impact

Prince Maximilian of Wied, German nobleman and scientist, arrived in Boston on July 4, 1832. Already well known in European scientific circles for his 1815–17 expedition to Brazil, Maximilian's goal was to make a firsthand study of the flora, the fauna, and especially the native peoples of the North American interior. Accompanying the prince was a young Swiss artist, Karl Bodmer, whose task was to document the journey with sketches and watercolors. In 1833 they traveled up the Missouri River into present-day Montana, retracing a major portion of the route followed by Lewis and Clark three decades before. The men spent the winter of 1833–34 at Fort Clark, an important fur trade post in present-day North Dakota, and returned to Europe the following summer.

The artistic products of Maximilian's expedition have been famous for years. Bodmer's world-renowned original portraits of Plains Indians and his unexcelled western landscapes, part of the collection of Joslyn Art Museum, have been made accessible to scholars and the general public in major publications. The same cannot be said of an equally significant resource: Maximilian's more than half-million-word, three-volume manuscript journal. Combining the prince's keen eye for the impact of the fur trade and white settlement upon the Indian peoples of the Missouri River valley with his detailed observations of plants and animals, the journal is a priceless record of a critical period in the history of the American West. While Maximilian did publish an account of his North American travels in 1839–41 — *Reise in das innere Nord-Amerika in den Jahren 1832 bis 1834* — the larger, complete journal has never appeared in print. Joslyn Art Museum proposes to produce a fully annotated edition in modern English translation.

Maximilian's journals will be of interest to lay readers as well as to scholars of history, cultural studies, and biological sciences, especially to those concerned with the Great Plains region. The fact that the prince retraced a large portion of the Lewis and Clark route thirty years later is particularly significant because access to Maximilian's observations will facilitate the examination of the myriad ways in which the physical, cultural, ecological, and economic environments of the Missouri River valley changed between the two expeditions. Maximilian's journals are a matchless record of the Mandan cultural heritage in particular, since his visit occurred just prior to the 1837 smallpox epidemic that decimated this Northern Plains people. A number of the animal species the prince encountered are now threatened or endangered, making the journals' scientific descriptions of those species particularly valuable to ecological studies. The Missouri River of Maximilian's day was a constantly evolving phenomenon, seemingly changing its course with every spring flood. The upper Missouri River country Maximilian saw was different from that of Lewis and Clark, just as it is different from that of our own time. The work of the best-trained scholar to observe the Missouri valley in the 1830s deserves to be placed in its entirety before the widest possible contemporary audience.

When it was first published, Maximilian's *Reise* comprised a German narrative illustrated with 81 plates by Bodmer. While based on and similar to the prince's journal, the *Reise* omitted much original journal material. Notably absent were certain remarks on the fur trade (e.g., those concerning the use of alcohol in the Missouri River Indian trade) as well as significant segments of scientific data. A French edition of the *Reise* was published in Paris between 1840 and 1843 and an abridged English translation, *Travels in the Interior of North America*, came out in London in 1843. These publications, expensive to produce and to purchase, were not a commercial success; less than 500 complete sets were sold.

In 1906 Reuben Gold Thwaites reprinted *Travels in the Interior* in his *Early Western Travels* series, but this now out-of-print resource still represents no more than half the content of Maximilian's manuscript journal and it has suffered from the passage of time. The procedures by which editors handle documentary materials have changed drastically since Thwaites' day, and a wealth of historic, ethnographic, and other information that was not available to him now enables a modern editor to more fully aid the reader in understanding Maximilian's cultural and scientific studies. Moreover, Thwaites' text reproduced a mid-nineteenth-century Victorian English translation. Other, more recent publications simply excerpt, in small fragments, Maximilian's published or unpublished writings. The need for a new, complete English edition of Maximilian's journal is readily apparent.

The North American Journals of Prince Maximilian of Wied: List of Participants

Deloria, Philip J.; University of Michigan

DeMallie, Raymond J.; American Indian Studies Research Institute, Indiana University

Gallagher, Marsha V.; Durham Center for Western Studies, Joslyn Art Museum

Karch, Dieter; University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Kaul, Robert B.; University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Moulton, Gary E.; University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Parks, Douglas R.; American Indian Studies Research Institute, Indiana University

Ronda, James P.; University of Tulsa

Viehmeyer, L. Allen; Youngstown State University

Witte, Stephen S.; Durham Center for Western Studies, Joslyn Art Museum

Wood, W. Raymond; University of Missouri-Columbia

The North American Journals of Prince Maximilian of Wied

Substance and Context

Prince Maximilian of Wied (1782–1867), German nobleman and scientist, arrived in Boston on July 4, 1832, after spending 48 days in a small, two-masted vessel on the stormy North Atlantic. Accompanied by Wied family hunter-taxidermist David Dreidoppel and Swiss artist Karl Bodmer (1809–93), Maximilian intended to study the flora, the fauna, and above all, the native peoples of the North American interior.

The prince's interest in ethnography was in part stimulated by his studies at the University of Göttingen in 1811 under Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752–1840), founder of physical anthropology and author of *De generis humani varietate nativa [On the Natural Varieties of Humankind]* (1775). Maximilian had also met with Alexander von Humboldt (1769–1859) in 1804, shortly after von Humboldt's return from his five-year survey of the Spanish American empire. Prince Maximilian had considerable field experience from his own expedition to Brazil in 1815–17 that resulted in the publication of *Reise nach Brasilien in den Jahren 1815 bis 1817 [Journey to Brazil in the Years 1815 to 1817]* (Frankfurt, 1820–21), in which ethnographic accounts of the Botocudos and other native societies in eastern Brazil figure prominently. In the *Reise nach Brasilien*, Maximilian stated his desire “to see the North American Indian tribes for the purpose of comparing them with those of Brazil.”

Delayed by problems in shipping his baggage and by the cholera epidemic that struck the United States in 1832, Maximilian met no North American Indians until his arrival in St. Louis in April 1833. In the meantime, Maximilian and his companions passed through Boston, Providence, New York and Philadelphia, studied the natural environments of western New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, visited Pennsylvania German immigrant communities, traveled

down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to southern Indiana, and spent the winter of 1832–33 at New Harmony, Indiana, in the company of naturalists Thomas Say (1787–1834) and Charles-Alexandre Lesueur (1778–1846). The prince eventually realized his desire to see North American Indians, spending much of 1833 and 1834 on the Missouri River as the guest of the American Fur Company at its various trading posts. Maximilian ascended the Missouri as far as Fort McKenzie in the territory of the Blackfeet, near the mouth of the Marias River in present-day Montana. The prince and his party spent the winter of 1833–34 at Fort Clark, as neighbors of the Mandan and Hidatsa Indians near present-day Bismarck, North Dakota. The return voyage to Europe in 1834 followed the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, canals across Ohio to Lake Erie, and the Erie Canal in New York State to the Hudson. Maximilian boarded a sailing vessel bound for France from New York City in July and arrived at his family's estate in Germany in August 1834.

Throughout the voyage, Maximilian kept careful notes of his observations. After his return to Germany, the prince revised his field notes into a *Tagebuch*, or journal, in three manuscript volumes, now housed in the Durham Center for Western Studies at Joslyn Art Museum as part of the Maximilian-Bodmer Collection.¹ In 2003, Joslyn Art Museum began the current project to publish Prince Maximilian's manuscript journals in a modern, annotated English translation.

The journals are of interest to scholars and the general public alike. Their most profound importance is undoubtedly in the field of Native American cultural and linguistic studies. Maximilian was a trained scientific observer, whose principal purpose for traveling to North America was to document American Indian cultures. He spent an extended period on the northern Great Plains gathering information directly from Indian people wherever possible, and displayed a remarkable talent for recording what he learned with a minimum of cultural

¹ See [History and Duration of the Project](#) for more information on the history of the Maximilian-Bodmer Collection.

condescension. Maximilian collected vocabularies from several Indian languages and compared the sounds of those languages to sounds in German and French. The journals include lengthy essays on the Blackfeet, Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara cultures along with shorter notes and observations on numerous others, such as the Sauk, Mesquakie (Fox), Otoe, Missouria, Omaha, Ponca, Osage, and Assiniboine Indians. The journals' linguistic and cultural material on the Mandan nation is of exceptional significance. Prince Maximilian spent over five months in close proximity to the principal Mandan villages during the winter of 1833–34, affording ample opportunities to collect information directly from the Mandans themselves. Due to the disastrous smallpox epidemic of 1837, the Mandans nearly ceased to exist as a people only three years after Maximilian's visit. The journals are a priceless nineteenth-century record of Mandan culture.

Maximilian's journals are an important primary source for scholars of Indian-white relations in general and the fur trade in particular. While in St. Louis, then the home base for the western fur trade, Maximilian consulted leading traders Kenneth McKenzie (1797–1861) and Pierre Chouteau, Jr. (1789–1865), as well as William Clark (1770–1838), then superintendent of Indian affairs for the trans-Mississippi West. On the basis of their advice, Maximilian decided to ascend the Missouri by American Fur Company steamer rather than travel overland to the Rockies as he had originally intended. Clark invited Maximilian to observe a council at which Sauk and Mesquakie leaders, including Keokuk (c.1780–1848), asked that Black Hawk (1767–1838) be released from his captivity following the Black Hawk War. Since Maximilian relied on the American Fur Company for his transportation, supplies, and housing on the Missouri River for over a year, his journals include numerous observations of the company's operations. While agreeing with his fur company hosts that American Indians were not "civilized," Maximilian deplored their ill treatment at the hands of unscrupulous whites. While at New Harmony, he

wrote the following comment on the U.S. government's plan to remove the Cherokees and Choctaws from their eastern lands:

Unfortunately, during my entire North American journey I have not yet seen one native Indian or any of their descendants. Now one already has to cross the Mississippi to find them. During the course of this winter they even want to drive across the Mississippi the last settled remnants of these nations, the Cherokee, Choctaw, and other peoples — an act of sheer brutality! Such is the vaunted liberty of America! [entry for Nov. 30, 1832]

Although Maximilian's interest in North America focused on the American Indian cultures of the trans-Mississippi West, the prince's meticulous record of his travels in the East is also of value. Scholars of nineteenth-century travel literature will be interested in Maximilian's descriptions of tourist attractions such as Boston Common, New York's Bloomingdale Asylum, Philadelphia's Fairmount Waterworks, Niagara Falls, and the Erie Canal. Students of manners and morals in Jacksonian America will relish the prince's trenchant descriptions of American "gentlemen" in all their tobacco-spitting glory, complete with references to Frances Trollope's *Domestic Manners of the Americans*. Maximilian's network of contacts with German immigrants in New York, Philadelphia, and the region around Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, will be of interest to historians of immigration. Scholars of utopian movements will find an important resource in Maximilian's descriptions of the Rappite community at Economy, Pennsylvania, as well as the Owenite experiment at New Harmony, Indiana.

Maximilian's secondary purpose for his voyage was to study the natural environment of the North American continent. A practitioner of the Enlightenment scientific method, the prince carefully recorded the plant and animal species he encountered throughout his voyage, complete with then-current Linnaean nomenclature. He gathered specimens of flora and fauna, wrote

detailed descriptions in his scientific diary, and packed the specimens for shipment to Germany for further study. He recorded weather data, including temperature readings on the now-obscure Réaumur scale. He used an oscillating magnetic needle in an attempt to measure the local strength of the Earth's magnetic field. He took mineral samples. He acquired copies of William Clark's maps of the Missouri River and noted how the river's course had changed from the days of the Lewis and Clark expedition. In short, Prince Maximilian's journals present a portrait of an Enlightenment scientist interested in all fields of "natural history." As such, the journals constitute an important resource for historians of scientific methods and scholars of environmental studies.

While Prince Maximilian's journals are of great value for scholars in a number of humanities fields, their appeal to a broad general public should not be overlooked. Modern descendants of the American Indian nations Maximilian visited will be keenly interested in this publication, as it will provide an important tool to help recover and/or preserve aspects of their valued cultural inheritance. There is also a direct link to the well-documented public enthusiasm for the Lewis and Clark expedition. Since Maximilian retraced a major portion of the Lewis and Clark route some thirty years later, his journals give interested laypersons as well as scholars an opportunity to examine how the physical, biological, and cultural landscapes of the Missouri Valley changed in the intervening three decades. Until the channelization and dam construction of the twentieth century, the Missouri River was a constantly evolving phenomenon, seemingly changing course with every spring flood. The Missouri River of Maximilian's day was different from the Missouri of Lewis and Clark, just as it is different from the Missouri of our own time. Local historians in cities and towns along Maximilian's route will welcome the addition of a new

chapter in their communities' stories. Prince Maximilian's work remains relevant and deserves to be placed before the widest possible audience.

The need for a new annotated English translation

After his return to Germany, Maximilian composed *Reise in das innere Nord-Amerika in den Jahren 1832 bis 1834* (Koblenz, 1839–41). This narrative, illustrated with 81 plates by Karl Bodmer, was based on, but not identical to, the manuscript journals. Notably absent were certain of Maximilian's journal comments on the fur trade (e.g., those concerning the use of alcohol to facilitate negotiations with Missouri River Indians), as well as some natural history observations. A French translation of the *Reise* appeared in Paris between 1840 and 1843. Hannibal Evans Lloyd (1771–1847) abridged and translated the *Reise* into English for Ackermann and Co.'s London edition of 1843, entitled *Travels in the Interior of North America*. Lloyd's translation omitted Maximilian's Indian vocabularies, weather tables, measurements of animal specimens, and lists of bird species observed, among other matter. The early publications, lavishly illustrated with Bodmer's plates, were expensive and not a commercial success. Less than 500 complete sets were sold. In 1906, Reuben Gold Thwaites (1853–1913) reprinted Lloyd's translation as volumes XXII through XXIV of his *Early Western Travels* series, published by the Arthur H. Clark Company of Cleveland. Black-and-white reproductions of the Bodmer plates were printed as volume XXV. This was a substantial improvement over the London edition. Thwaites' colleague Asa Currier Tilton translated the Indian vocabularies and scientific matter that Lloyd had declined to include in his abridged translation. It should be noted, however, that Thwaites and Tilton used the *Reise*, not the manuscript journal, as the source text for these additions; volumes XXII–XXIV of *Early Western Travels* contain about 316,000 words, while the English translation of the manuscript journals at Joslyn Art Museum exceeds 625,000 words.

Even if it is assumed that the (now out-of-print) Thwaites edition reflects the content of the German *Reise* faithfully, and taking into account the few excerpts that have been published from the manuscript journals, little more than half of Maximilian's journal material has ever been available in English.² In addition, documentary editing methods have changed significantly from Thwaites' day. A wealth of information that was not available to Thwaites — on topics ranging from American Indian cultures to the historic habitats of bird species — now enables a modern editor to aid the reader more fully. By contrast, Thwaites' annotation serves mainly to identify certain persons and places and does little to explicate Prince Maximilian's scientific and cultural studies. No published version of Maximilian's North American travels has yet included the entire corpus of approximately 420 of the prince's own drawings from the manuscript journals. These drawings are not to be confused with Karl Bodmer's artwork, which has already been made available to the public in numerous publications. While perhaps not possessing the same artistic grace as Bodmer's work, Maximilian's drawings do serve admirably as an aid to understanding his text and therefore deserve to be made available to the public.

History and Duration of the Project

The art and archival materials known as the Maximilian-Bodmer Collection, associated with Prince Maximilian's North American expedition and his subsequent publication, *Reise in das innere Nord-Amerika in den Jahren 1832 bis 1834*, were kept in storage at the Wied family estate for nearly a century after Maximilian's death in 1867.³ The Maximilian-Bodmer Collection was sold in 1959 to M. Knoedler and Company in New York, from whom it was

² See [History and Duration of the Project](#) for a discussion of research publications that have made use of excerpts from the manuscript journal subsequent to its arrival at Joslyn Art Museum.

³ The majority of what remains of the Prince's North American zoological and ethnographic collections may be found in the American Museum of Natural History (New York City), the Museum für Völkerkunde (Berlin), and the Linden-Museum (Stuttgart).

purchased in 1962 by Northern Natural Gas Company in Omaha, who placed it on long-term loan at Joslyn Art Museum. In 1986 Enron, the corporate successor of Northern Natural Gas, generously gave the collection outright to the Museum. The corporation had previously provided initial grant funding to establish a Center for Western Studies at Joslyn, dedicated to the interdisciplinary study of the art, history and ethnography of the trans-Mississippi West. The Museum continued support of the Center, which was named for a major patron in 1998, becoming the Margre H. Durham Center for Western Studies. An NEH Challenge Grant established an endowment for partial support of the Center in the early 1990s.

The Center organized or hosted 35 exhibitions between 1984 and 2004. The most significant of these focused on or included artworks, and occasionally ephemera, from the Maximilian-Bodmer Collection, from *Views of a Vanishing Frontier* (commemorating the 150th anniversary of the expedition in 1984–85) and *Karl Bodmer's North American Prints* (in anticipation of the catalogue raisonné of the same title, 2002–03) to shows from sister institutions to which the Center lent artworks, such as *Visions of the People: A Pictorial History of Plains Indian Life* (Minneapolis Institute of Arts, 1993). The Center's publications to date have also focused largely on Bodmer's art, including the just-referenced catalogue raisonné (2004), the earlier watercolor compendium, *Karl Bodmer's America* (1984; reprinted 1993), and *Karl Bodmer's Eastern Views* (1996).

While the archival materials in the Maximilian-Bodmer Collection have been an important resource for the research that produced the art history publications, they are significant in their own right and deserve scholarly and public attention.⁴ Arguably the most important documents

⁴ *People of the First Man: Life Among the Plains Indians in Their Final Days of Glory* by Davis Thomas and Karen Ronnefeldt, was published in 1976 by E. P. Dutton with the permission of Northern Natural Gas. Now out of print, it featured Bodmer watercolors and text excerpted primarily from the 1843 Lloyd translation of the *Reise* together with limited quotations from latter portions of what the editors erroneously referred to as "the field journal."

in the archive are the three manuscript journals recording the Prince's 1832–34 sojourn in North America. These are not field notes, which evidently no longer exist, nor are they the exact text from which Maximilian's later published account was printed. They are in-between these two, representing a subsequent compilation of field observations, including ethnographic essays and several hundred of the Prince's own drawings; some of the former and most of the latter did not appear in his 1839-43 publication. A serviceable but unpolished English translation of the journals and other selected documents was undertaken in the 1970s by Emery C. Szmercsanyi, a multi-lingual Omaha resident. This has been sufficient for internal research purposes but is rough and incomplete and not of publication quality. The journals are written in a German script (generally referred to as *Sütterlinschrift*) long obsolete and familiar now only to a relatively small, select group of scholars. Three such scholars have worked with the texts since the 1980s: Drs. William J. Orr and Paul Schach (both now deceased) and, most recently, Dieter Karch, who serves as the German language advisor to the current Maximilian journals project. A newly complete contemporary translation of all three journals has become the basis for the editing process. As the final translator, Dr. Karch is working with the Editorial Coordinator and other project advisors to insure that the edited journals can be understood and read smoothly by a modern audience yet faithfully reflect Maximilian's original scientific content and intent.

The Maximilian journals project began in 2003 with the completion of the translation and an agreement with Gary E. Moulton to serve as editing Senior Advisor. Dr. Moulton, Sorensen Professor of American History Emeritus at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, brings his experience as editor of the multi-year, multi-volume Lewis and Clark journals to this endeavor. A full discussion of project personnel may be found in the Staff section of this proposal. Research for and writing of the annotations is being conducted in the offices of the Durham

Center for Western Studies at Joslyn Art Museum. This 1,000-square-foot study and storage space houses the Maximilian-Bodmer Collection, which includes nearly 400 watercolors and drawings by Bodmer and multiple examples of prints from the *Reise* atlas. Original archival resources include the three manuscript journals; correspondence to Maximilian prior to and after the expedition; letters from Maximilian to his family during the expedition; Maximilian's personal library related to North America; Native American vocabularies compiled by Maximilian; his "scientific journals" (lists of plant and animal species observed on the expedition); bound and unbound copies of the *Reise*; and extensive expedition-related ephemera, from hotel bills to broadsides and newspapers. All of these are unique resources for the annotation of the journals. Most of the German manuscript documents have been completely or summarily transcribed and/or translated and are accessible in typescript form. The journals and correspondence have been microfilmed; there are also photostatic enlargements of each journal page. Joslyn Art Museum's Abrahams Library contains 32,000 volumes on subjects related to the Museum's art collection and is particularly strong in references on American Western art, history and native cultures. Staff members also have access to large academic libraries at nearby Creighton University and the University of Nebraska's Omaha and Lincoln campuses.

Financial support for the Maximilian journals project has been provided to date by a grant from a single benefactor, who donated funding for the translation of Volume III of the manuscript journals in 2003–04 (and also contributed funding for the translation of Volumes I and II in the 1980s and 90s), and by the Bodmer Society, a patron group whose annual dues support projects and publications of the Durham Center for Western Studies. These funds have been used principally for the Editorial Coordinator's salary and expenses as well as consultant fees. The remainder of the project's annual budgets for 2004-05-06 (the Project Director's

salary, library acquisitions, and other research expenses) has been carried as part of Joslyn's general operating expenses. NEH funding would help support the Maximilian journals project from approximately July 2006 through June 2009. Additional funds for the final phases of the project (July 2009 through December 2010) will be secured from private sources, including individual donors and Bodmer Society dues.

Staff

The goal of the Maximilian journals project is publication of a fully annotated modern English translation of the three-volume manuscript account of Prince Maximilian's North American expedition, thus making his observations fully accessible for the first time to English-speaking readers. The translation is now essentially complete.⁵ The editing and publication process, which began in November 2004 and is expected to be complete in 2010 (see Work Plan), is the subject of this proposal. The key editorial personnel are the Editorial Coordinator, Stephen S. Witte, and the Senior Advisor, Gary E. Moulton. Dr. Witte's full-time position carries the primary responsibility for identifying subjects for annotation; researching and writing annotations for historic personages and geographic places; and working with consultants as necessary for the annotation of natural history, history of science, foreign language, and other specialized subjects. He does this in accord with the editorial principles for the project (which he developed with the approval of the project's Advisory Board) and under the guidance of the Senior Advisor. Dr. Witte attended the Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents (offered by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission) in June 2005. As Senior Advisor, Dr. Moulton brings twenty years of Lewis and Clark documentary editorial experience

⁵ It is expected that the editorial work will occasionally engender discussions with the translator on specific nuances of meaning that may result in text modifications; i.e., the final translation will be the annotated manuscripts sent to the publisher.

to the Maximilian journals project. His familiarity, not only with contemporary editorial issues and practical matters such as scheduling and budgeting, but with the geographical and intellectual territory explored by Maximilian just three decades after Lewis and Clark, is invaluable to this endeavor. Dr. Witte, a former research assistant on the Lewis and Clark journals, was specifically recommended by Dr. Moulton for the Maximilian undertaking. Dr. Moulton's advisory and oversight role is expected to be strongest in the first three years of the Maximilian journals project; as the Editorial Coordinator gains experience, the preeminence of the Senior Advisor will lessen but will always be a significant factor in the editing process.

The Project Director for the Maximilian journals project is Marsha V. Gallagher. A curator for Joslyn and the Center for Western Studies since 1981, she has organized numerous exhibitions relating to and has authored several publications on Karl Bodmer and the Maximilian-Bodmer expedition. In the course of that research, she has become thoroughly conversant with the art and archival holdings in the Maximilian-Bodmer Collection. She is identifying and annotating Bodmer images referred to in Maximilian's journals and advises the Editorial Coordinator on resources within the archive. Ms. Gallagher administers schedules and budgets for the journals project and is the principal liaison to the publisher, freeing the Editorial Coordinator from managerial concerns and allowing him to focus on research and writing; this is seen as crucial to accomplishing the ambitious publishing timetable established for the journals project by Joslyn's governing board.⁶

Members of the Advisory Board for the Maximilian journals project (see list in Appendix I) were specifically invited for their expertise in fields related to the varied subject matter of the Prince's manuscript. Drs. Moulton and Witte are specialists in American history; their roles are

⁶ The Museum's Board of Governors has directed that Volume I be published within Joslyn's 75th anniversary year; that is why Fall 2007 has been targeted for the initial volume

described above. Additional knowledge of American Western history is represented by James P. Ronda and Philip J. Deloria. Dr. Ronda has published widely on the nineteenth-century trans-Mississippi West; both he and Dr. Deloria are especially noted for observations on Indian-White relations, for which Maximilian's journals are an important early primary source. Raymond J. DeMallie, a noted Plains ethnologist, is the editor of Volume 13 of *The Handbook of North American Indians*; W. Raymond Wood is the dean of northern Plains archaeology and ethnohistory. Robert B. Kaul brings his experience in Plains biology and as a consultant to the Lewis and Clark journals to the extensive natural history content of Maximilian's writing. Dieter Karch's command of historical German dialects and usage is crucial in his role as Translator and offers insights into Maximilian as a scientist and person. Advisory Board members are available to the Editorial Coordinator both for general consultation and for specific written contributions. The former is collegial, while the latter will be financially compensated according to the magnitude of the contribution.

Many additional specialists are and will be contributors of information to the editorial process. German language scholar L. Allen Viehmeyer, for example, offers additional insight into Maximilian's German usage, while Douglas Parks, an authority on several Northern Plains languages, will comment on Maximilian's extensive native vocabularies. Like Advisory Board members, these consultants will be compensated in accord with the extent of their assistance.

Methods

The project goal is to produce and publish a complete, annotated English translation of Prince Maximilian's journals that is accessible to the interested general reader, yet adheres to a high standard of scholarship. It is important to present the text in a clear, accurate, and readable

format. Annotation must supply necessary information, but care should be taken to prevent the editor's notes from overwhelming the main text. The Moulton edition of the *Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition* serves as a model of this philosophy: "The primary goal . . . is to present users with a reliable text that is largely uncluttered with editorial interference."⁷ While the Maximilian journals project will not duplicate Moulton's exact methodology, the intended goal is similar.

The editing will use the "expanded transcription" method described by Michael E. Stevens and Steven B. Burg: "standardize accidentals, datelines, and signatures; mark paragraphs with indentations; and . . . not attempt to reproduce the excessive spacing and physical layout of the text of documents."⁸ Editors using expanded transcription must inform readers of the principles guiding their emendations of the source text. Remarks on the nature of the text and the guiding principles for text presentation and annotation are below.

The three manuscript volumes are chiefly in a daily-entry format, organized into twenty-nine chapters, most of which correspond to segments of Prince Maximilian's journey. There are some exceptions to the daily-entry format in manuscript volumes II and III, in which several chapters are extended ethnographic essays on Native American nations with no direct connection to a specific daily entry. Following the final chapters of volumes II and III, Maximilian added a sizable body of what he called "supplements and addenda," which include tables of weather observations, packing lists, tables of distances along the Missouri River, a list of major streams mentioned in the daily narrative, copies of treaties between the United States government and several Native nations, vocabularies of Native languages, notes on the history of the fur trade,

⁷ Gary E. Moulton, ed. *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition* (13 vols., Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983–2001), 2: 49.

⁸ Michael E. Stevens and Steven B. Burg, *Editing Historical Documents: A Handbook of Practice* (Walnut Creek, Calif.: Alta Mira Press, 1997), 76.

and similar matter. Maximilian's daily entries will remain as the edition's basic format. The edition will respect Maximilian's own chapter and volume organization as far as possible, but it may be desirable to separate the supplements and addenda from the narrative chapters and present them as appendices instead.

Prince Maximilian's journal text contains a large number of footnotes and marginal notes. All of the prince's footnotes will be retained. The marginalia falls into two classes. The first might best be described as "finding aids." These are words or phrases in the margin that serve simply to indicate the subjects treated in the corresponding main text. The second class, or "substantive" marginalia, significantly expands on or modifies the corresponding main text. Substantive marginalia will be retained, while "finding aids" will be silently deleted. The Translator, Dieter Karch, and the Editorial Coordinator, Stephen Witte (see [Staff](#)), are responsible for classifying the marginalia. It is vital to distinguish clearly between modern editorial notes and Prince Maximilian's own footnotes and marginalia, which must be treated as part of the source document. An effective method of doing so is suggested by the recent University of Oklahoma Press publication *Exploring with Lewis and Clark: The 1804 Journal of Charles Floyd* (Norman, 2004), edited by James J. Holmberg. Holmberg's editorial notes are placed in a shaded margin, providing visual separation from Charles Floyd's journal text. Building on this concept for the Maximilian journals, the prince's own footnotes and marginalia can be placed at the bottom of the main text area with editorial notes in the shaded margin.

While the great bulk of the material in the journals is in German, Maximilian did use other languages on occasion. The prince adopted English "loan-words" in a number of cases, commonly found blended into German sentences. Some of the supplemental material in manuscript volume II is also in English. Maximilian was fluent in French and used the language

when he encountered French speakers in North America. References to certain sounds in French were helpful to the prince for recording the pronunciations of words in several American Indian languages. French vocabulary makes a number of appearances in the journals, especially in the form of fur-trade jargon. Latin scientific terms appear frequently, as Prince Maximilian used Linnaean nomenclature for the plant and animal species he observed. Editorial policy is to identify all instances where Maximilian used languages other than German. Identification of these cases is facilitated by Maximilian's practice of using the Roman alphabet rather than *Sütterlinschrift* for writing in English, French, or Latin. Individual English words from the original will be either underlined or italicized, as the project publisher advises. Extended passages in English will appear in normal type, with appropriate notes identifying the beginning and end of each such passage. In cases where Maximilian spelled an English word incorrectly in the original, the editors will silently correct it. Due to Maximilian's fluency in French, misspellings in that language are rare. French words will remain in the text unaltered, with footnotes providing translations where needed. Words from American Indian languages will also appear as Maximilian wrote them, with footnotes providing translations and/or corrections where needed. Dieter Karch and Stephen Witte bear principal responsibility in this area, to be assisted by qualified consultants in American Indian languages where needed.

The annotation will be extensive, but not exhaustive. The importance that Maximilian himself attached to a particular event, person, place, or other concept will be a factor affecting the editorial treatment of that concept. For example, there will not be biographical notes on steamboat captains, lesser American Fur Company employees such as keelboat crewmen and general laborers, or other persons Maximilian mentions only in passing unless the person has historical importance in his or her own right.

American Indian nations will be annotated with the following minimum information: tribal names (standardized in accordance with the *Handbook of American Indians*), linguistic affiliations, location, and basis of subsistence in Maximilian's time. In cases where Maximilian made extended observations of a particular culture, further annotation is necessary to provide context to the reader. This extended annotation will treat subjects including religious beliefs, culturally significant ceremonies, oral traditions, material culture, language, or other topics as appropriate to each case. Philip Deloria of the Program in American Culture at the University of Michigan and Raymond DeMallie of the American Indian Studies Research Institute at Indiana University (see Staff) will be the principal expert advisors in this field. Douglas Parks will provide assistance with Plains languages.

Significant persons encountered by Prince Maximilian in his travels will be noted briefly. Examples include William Clark, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Black Hawk, Keokuk, and Four Bears. These will not be extensive biographical essays; readers will be referred instead to other published sources. Maximilian's viewpoint (see above) will be considered in editorial decisions on the annotation of individual persons. Stephen Witte has principal responsibility for researching and writing the annotation of historic persons. The Senior Adviser, Gary E. Moulton (see Staff) will provide support as needed.

In a large number of instances, the journals refer to sketches or other works of art by Karl Bodmer. Whenever a particular Bodmer piece can be identified with reasonable certainty, the editorial notes will so indicate. In cases where the image has been published, a citation will be provided. Unpublished Bodmer works held in the Maximilian-Bodmer Collection at Joslyn Art Museum will be identified as such. The annotation will also identify Bodmer works known to be

held in other collections. Marsha Gallagher of Joslyn Art Museum (see Staff) has principal responsibility for this area of research.

Significant archaeological sites mentioned by Maximilian or known to lie on his route will be identified in the editorial notes. W. Raymond Wood of the University of Missouri (see Staff) is providing expert advice to the editorial staff in this area.

Important landmarks and geographic features will be noted in cases where they can be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty. When the modern name of a feature differs from Maximilian's name, the notes will alert the reader to that fact. The state and county in which a named terrain feature, city, town, or place is located will be identified, with the exception of well-known cities such as New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. If a named geographic feature lies within the corporate boundaries of a modern town or city, that information will be noted. Because Maximilian did not record detailed daily "course and distance" information such as that found in Lewis and Clark's journals, it will not be possible to give exact locations and names of all streams mentioned in Maximilian's narrative. Stephen Witte has principal responsibility for researching and writing the annotations in this area, with Gary Moulton providing support as needed.

Plant and animal species to which Maximilian refers will be identified by the generally accepted common name and currently accepted scientific nomenclature in the editorial notes. Maximilian often identified the species he encountered with Linnaean binomials. As conventional naming practices in biology have changed since Maximilian's day, there are a number of instances in which Maximilian's designation is not the currently accepted nomenclature. These will be explicated in the notes. In order to avoid unnecessary duplication, each species will be identified in the notes only for the daily entry in which Maximilian first

mentions the species in question. Robert Kaul of the University of Nebraska State Museum (see Staff) provides expert advice to the editorial staff in this area.

The introduction to the first published volume will comprise several specialized essays. Stephen Witte will write a biographical sketch of Prince Maximilian that includes the essential context of his work and a statement of editorial methods. Dieter Karch will be responsible for a statement of translation methods. Marsha Gallagher will write on the provenance and physical description of the manuscript journals.

Final Product and Dissemination

Five university presses having reputations for publishing major works on American Western history and indicating interest in the Maximilian journals project were sent a proposal for publication; see a proposal draft, outlining expectations for the book, in Appendix II. At the time of this writing it appears that the University of Oklahoma Press will be the publishing partner for the project; a letter of support from their Editor-in-Chief is attached as Appendix III.

Three translated and annotated volumes will be published as printed books, each corresponding to one of Maximilian's three manuscript journals. Although there is no intent, for practical concerns, to produce a genuine facsimile edition,⁹ the printed volumes will be designed to both reflect Maximilian's original format and to accommodate modern annotations. All of Maximilian's drawings, over 420 images, will be reproduced in context and as they were drawn, in black-and-white or color. The three volumes will be hardcover, produced in a projected run of

⁹ Each page of the densely handwritten journal can equate to several translated typescript sheets, presenting facsimile format difficulties. Equally or more importantly, the average German speaker today cannot read Maximilian's antique *Sütterlinschrift* script. As noted earlier, the largest audience for the Journals are English readers who have had limited access to Maximilian's work for decades in the abridged, out-of-print *Travels*. A new German language edition may follow this Project; more than one contemporary German scholar has expressed interest in undertaking and seeking funding for such a publication in the future.

2,250 each. After Volume III is printed, a condensation of all three volumes will be published as a single book in hard and soft cover.

Each volume will be thoroughly indexed. A fully searchable digital version of all three volumes will be produced as a CD or DVD and included with Volume III.

The size of the printing run was determined by consideration of the market, which will be both scholarly and lay. Joslyn, known as the repository for the Maximilian-Bodmer Collection, will be a major sales outlet, on-site in its Museum Shop and on its web e-market; the Museum receives many inquiries annually about this publication possibility. The publisher will mount a promotional campaign preceding the publication of each volume, including advertising, direct mail, reviews, catalogue listings, listings with on-line sales outlets such as Amazon.com, and marketing to independent bookstores as well as major retailers like Barnes and Noble.

Work Plan

- 2003** Initial telephone consultations with potential Senior Advisor and other Advisory Board members; Advisory Board established and convened. Translator and Translation Review Consultant for Volume III sought and contracted (Drs. Karch and Viehmeyer, respectively); translation begun. Proposal for monetary support for Volume III translation submitted to potential donors; funding secured. Editorial Principles draft produced and approved.
- 2004** Translation of Volume III completed. Preliminary proposal for journal project prepared; funding secured for 2004–05 project expenses. Editorial Coordinator selected; editorial work begun with a general review of Maximilian's published and unpublished accounts of his North American expedition. Translator's review and reformatting of previous translation of Volume I initiated.
- 2005** Translator's review and reformatting of previous translation of Volume I completed. Editorial Coordinator identifies subjects to be annotated in Volume I; seeks advisors' editorial contributions in specialized areas (natural history, archaeology, ethnography, Bodmer's illustrations); begins and completes annotations for Volume I, Chapters 1–6. Drafts begun of introductory essays for Volume I (contextual overview of Maximilian and the expedition; journal provenance and description; editorial principles; translator's statement). Editorial Coordinator attends NHPRC Institute for the Editing of Historical

Documents (Camp Edit). Project prospectus sent to potential publishers; publisher selected.

- 2006** *January–June.* Complete drafts of Volume I, Chapters 5–6, addenda, and introductory essays; circulate annotated manuscript to Advisory Board for review; revise after receiving comments. Translator reviews and revises Volume I in response to questions raised by editorial staff and advisors. Add acknowledgements to front matter; digitize illustration photographs for Volume I. Submit Volume I to publisher. Translator reviews and reformats existing translation of Volume II. Editorial Coordinator identifies subjects to be annotated in Volume II; seek advisors' editorial contributions in specialized areas (natural history, archaeology, ethnography, linguistics, Bodmer's illustrations); begins annotations for Volume II, Chapters 7–10.

July–December. Format/design of Volumes I–III determined in consultation with publisher. Copy-editing of Volume I completed by publisher and reviewed by editorial staff. Continue annotations for Volume II, Chapters 7–10.

- 2007** *January–June.* Volume I page proofs reviewed and returned to publisher. Volume I indexed. Complete draft annotations for Volume II, Chapters 7–10; circulate annotated manuscript to Advisory Board for review; revise after receiving comments. Begin annotations for Volume II, Chapters 11–12.

July–December. Volume I published. Complete draft of annotations for Volume II, Chapters 11–12; circulate annotated manuscript to Advisory Board for review; revise after receiving comments. Begin and complete annotations for Volume II, Chapters 13–14; circulate annotated manuscript to Advisory Board for review; revise after receiving comments. Review and revision of Volume II by Translator in response to questions raised by editorial staff and advisors. Draft introductory essay for Volume II. Digitize illustration photographs for Volume II. Submit Volume II to publisher. Identify subjects to be annotated in Volume III; seek advisors' editorial contributions in specialized areas (natural history, archaeology, ethnology, linguistics, Bodmer's illustrations); begin annotations for Volume III, Chapters 15–18.

- 2008** *January–June.* Complete annotations for Volume III, Chapters 15–18; circulate annotated manuscript to Advisory Board for review; revise after receiving comments. Copy-editing of Volume II completed by publisher and reviewed by editorial staff.

July–December. Review Volume II page proofs and return to publisher. Volume II indexed. Volume II published. Begin and complete annotation of Volume III, Chapters 19–29; circulate annotated manuscript to Advisory Board for review; revise after receiving comments.

- 2009** *January–June.* Translator reviews and revises Volume III in response to questions raised by editorial staff and advisors. Draft introductory essay for Volume III and circulate to Advisory Board for comment. Prepare project appendices (master species register;

linguistic tables; etc.). Digitize illustration photographs for Volume III. Volume III submitted to publisher.

July–December. Copy-editing of Volume III completed by publisher and reviewed by editorial staff. Begin condensation of Volumes I–II–III for popular publication.

2010 *January–June.* Review Volume III page proofs and return to publisher. Volume III indexed. Volume III published. Draft of condensed popular version of Volumes I–II–III completed; illustrations selected; manuscript submitted to publisher.

July–December. Copy-editing of condensed book completed; page proofs completed; reviewed by editorial staff. Project completed with publication of condensed version.