## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I have incurred serious debts, from the financial to the intellectual to those of friendship, while working on *Novel Translations*. A generous grant from the Fritz Thyssen Foundation enabled me to carry out research in the Herzog Ernst Bibliothek in Gotha, Germany, especially for chapter 1. A similarly generous grant for junior faculty from the Trustees' Council of Penn Women provided additional research support and paid for many reproductions, some of which I have happily been able to include in the following pages. A research leave for junior faculty supported by my home (German) department and granted by the University of Pennsylvania came late, but was then all the more welcome.

Librarians in the Special Collections at Penn, at the Beinecke Collection at Yale, at the Herzog August Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel, and at the Herzog Ernst Bibliothek in Gotha offered indefatigable assistance. I would like particularly to thank Frau Röhrig and Frau Paasch in Gotha, who helped me understand the finer points of the collection's catalogue and thereby find materials that would otherwise have eluded my grasp. Herr Hogrefe in Wolfenbüttel again insured that my requests for reproductions were filled.

Various audiences allowed me to try out arguments subsequently refined in the following explorations of things historically new and novel. Countless questions and provocative comments have, fittingly, made this study of the dialogic genre a genuine conversation. I am particularly grateful to members of the History of

Material Texts seminar at the University of Pennsylvania and to Peter Stallybrass for the generous invitation to present there early versions of what became the book's final two chapters. Audiences in the German departments at Penn State and Princeton also helped shape its conclusions. Fellow panelists and audience members at the Modern Languages Association and Eighteeenth-Century Studies conferences proved engaging interlocutors. In particular, Glenn Ehrstine, Lynne Tatlock, and Mara Wade led me to distill thinking that later found expression in chapters 1 and 2.

Many members of the rich intellectual community at Penn provided all manner of support in the writing of this book. Joan DeJean scoured early drafts of two chapters, and Jerry Singerman read the early, and very long, version of the entire first half, never failing also to supply encouragement. The members of the German Department deserve special thanks. Students in graduate seminars on authority and authorship in the German baroque and on the theory and practice of the novel encouraged me to develop the sudden flash of inspiration into cogent arguments. My colleagues Catriona MacLeod, Simon Richter, and Liliane Weissberg in particular were especially helpful as I began to consider how and where to place this book. Also at Penn, Toni Bowers supplied lunch and the proof that people in the English and German departments can, and maybe should, learn more from one another.

Elsewhere, generous readers came to my aid at several critical junctures. Jane Newman and Ulrike Strasser pushed me to sharpen the book's pitch, while Gerhild Scholz Williams helped me see that I was writing a book about translation. Daniel Purdy, Kathryn Hellerstein, and Barbara Fuchs offered trenchant commentary on large sections of the prose. Good friends, I am convinced, also shape good writing. Two graduate students require my special thanks: Claire (C.J.) Jones helped gather unusually ornery materials for the bibliography, and Kristen Sincavage formatted large sections of text and introduced me to easier systems of file sharing.

The editors of *Signale* and at Cornell University Press have also offered help of many kinds, from Peter Uwe Hohendahl's early support of my project to Kizer Walker's shepherding of the review process to Marian Rogers's expert copyediting to Peter Potter's willingness to include more images in the final product. Most importantly, they also insured the manuscript received a knowledgeable review. The anonymous readers' comments strengthened this book considerably. I would particularly like to thank the reader who has become the legend known in my household simply as "Reader Number 2." Without her or his marvelously thorough and richly detailed comments and suggestions, this book would have languished in an originally byzantine chapter structure. Despite all this extensive help from expert friends and anonymous readers, the book doubtlessly contains its flaws. Needless to say, any errors are my own.

A last word of thanks is owed to those at home. Karina Garcia Passman and then Lauren Zapata insured I had the peace of mind to keep working on this paper baby while the real baby was in their good hands. And, most especially, David Parker Helgerson and Theodore Wiggin Helgerson patiently supported work that doubtlessly seemed to take on Sisyphean dimensions while lacking a writer with the eponymous king's fabled craftiness. In their different ways, they both helped me keep rolling the stone up the hill, and both imagine and then find happiness, too.

Finally, a brief note on orthography and translations. Readers unfamiliar with early modern German materials may wonder at apparent orthographical and even grammatical idiosyncrasies. All quotations have been given exactly as in the original—except that I have used u/U, v/V, i/I, and i/I in accordance with modern norms, and  $\ddot{a}$  etc. are substituted for  $\ddot{a}$  etc. I have also expanded abbreviations. The early German printers' convention of setting a forward slash (/) where we use a comma today has been retained. Similarly, printers' use of roman letters in texts otherwise in German Fraktur (Gothic or blackface) letters is indicated here with italic. Thus a "foreign" word, such as "Roman" (romance and novel), was carefully set by German printers in roman letters and provided visual evidence distinguishing it from its Germanic neighbors, set in blackface. In a study of cultural translation, it seemed important to retain such evidence of acculturation on the printed page. Other "foreign" words thus appear here as, for example, Memoiren, mimicking printers' common practice. To capture printers' mix of the foreign and domestic within a single word to pluralize or to decline words from abroad, I have combined boldface and roman type. And to make Novel Translations' materials—many popular in their day but now obscure, even to specialist readers—accessible to a transnational readership, I have translated all original German and French texts into today's lingua franca, modern English. Unless otherwise noted, all translations are my own. No doubt they sometimes make English sound quite foreign, perhaps appropriately in a book that insists upon the sometimes strange, often unheimlich, and frequently innovative work of translation.

## Novel Translations