

D.T. Essay

Obviated by new concept

OBNC

1876

OBNC

* Once in a person's life long enough to influence them in a dream. Often, we never saw them again. The C.O. had better use his or assigned another colleague to the task.

Schicklgruber - a ~~bully~~ - a bully-hole.

D.T. Essay

D.T. The first I knew of the existence of anyone in this country came from a suggestion from the Source to make a call on our Alois Schicklgruber. In his dreams I was to tell him to change his name to course he had been contemplating for some years to Alois Hitler. A routine assignment. Often we appeared *

The first of many strokes of good fortune for Adolf Hitler took place thirteen years before he was born. In 1876, the man who was to become his father changed his name from Alois Schicklgruber to Alois Hitler. Adolf can be believed when he said that nothing his father had done had pleased him so much as to drop the coarsely rustic name of Schicklgruber.¹ Certainly, 'Heil Schicklgruber' would have sounded an unlikely salutation to a national hero.

The Schicklgrubers had for generations been a peasant family, smallholders in the Waldviertel, a picturesque but poor, hilly and (as the name suggests) woody area in the most north-westerly part of Lower Austria, bordering on Bohemia, whose inhabitants had something of a reputation for being dour, hard-nosed, and unwelcoming.² Hitler's father, Alois, had been born there on 7 June 1837, in the village of Strones, as the illegitimate child of Maria Anna Schicklgruber, then forty-two years old and daughter of a poor smallholder, Johann Schicklgruber, and baptized (as Aloys Schicklgruber) in nearby Dollersheim the same day. The baptismal register left a blank in the space allocated to the baby's father.³ The name of Hitler's paternal grandfather was not disclosed and, despite much speculation, has remained unknown ever since.

Five years later, Maria Anna married Johann Georg Hiedler, a fifty-year-old miller's journeyman from Spital, some fifteen miles away. Hiedler's aimless and meandering lifestyle had brought him to Strones, where he had for some time dwelt in the same house as Maria Anna and her father.⁴ The marriage lasted five years. Maria Anna died in 1847, and Hiedler's hand-to-mouth existence was ended by a stroke a decade later.

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1897-99

"The Grimacing, Ugly Face of Marxism"

177

strict neutrality by the usual insistence that national pride was a cloak for class selfishness. It deserted its neutral position, however, when Badeni resorted to a reactionary revision of parliamentary procedure. For the first time in years German Nationalists and Social Democrats were united in action, the former, of course, for the sake of Germanism, the latter for unfettered freedom of speech in the Reichsrat. The target of their invective and near violence was the Polish president of the Lower House, Abrahamowicz, whom Mark Twain described as "a gray-haired, long, slender man with a colorless long face, which in repose suggests a death mask . . . sunk back in the depths of his armchair . . . his chin down."⁴⁰ Before Badeni quit in despair, several Social Democrats had been forcibly ejected from the sessions, along with their odd allies, the German Nationalists.

The German-Czech imbroglio posed inescapable problems for the party's leaders. It was theoretically easy to insist that the worker had no country and that all nationalities were equal in the sight of dialectical materialism. The five Czech Social Democrats who entered the Reichsrat in 1897 caused a sensation, nevertheless, when they refused to join in the traditional claims for a Czech Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. The Party Day of 1897, acutely conscious of the need to hold Czech and other non-German proletarian support, decided to reorganize the party so that its national components would have complete autonomy in local administrative and press affairs.⁴¹

An increasingly large number of Czech laborers showed dissatisfaction with such minimal gestures, and their discontent was given due attention at the important Party Day held at Brünn in September, 1899. To ameliorate national turmoil, the historic crownlands were to be replaced by nationally demarcated self-governing bodies, whose legislation and administration were to be controlled by national chambers. Such chambers would be elected by universal, equal, and direct suffrage. All self-governing areas of the same nationality were to form a nationally unified association, though the party recognized the fact that some regions were so hopelessly mixed in national sentiment that there could be no clear-cut drawing of boundaries. A special act of

* D. T. This concept infuriated A. H.
It tore at him because he was caught
in the middle - he could see that
H. D. D. . . . was selfish, and

remainder of the
note? ←



1900

1889
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1919

It would surely be meaningless to draw up a case against Adolf Hitler, the 'poor scholar.' We desire only to know how this strange soul gathered the brutal strength which it later poured forth on the world. All the documents and personal records indicate that during the first thirty years of his life this power lay positively dormant. He took fright at the thought of work, bent aside like a feeble stream in the face of obstacles, hid from any serious responsibility beneath a beggarly existence. If we look into his laziness, it seems to have concealed fear of his fellow men; he feared their judgment and hence shunned doing anything which he would have had to submit to their judgment. Perhaps his childhood furnishes an explanation. The data at our disposal show Adolf Hitler to be a model case for psychoanalysis, one of whose main theories is that every man wants to murder his father and marry his mother. Adolf Hitler hated his father, and not only in his subconscious; by his insidious rebelliousness he may have brought him to his grave a few years before his time; he loved his mother deeply, and himself said that he had been a 'mother's darling.' Constantly humiliated and corrected by his father, receiving no protection against the mistreatment of outsiders, never recognized or appreciated, driven into a lurking silence — thus, as a child, early sharpened by hard treatment, he seems to have grown accustomed to the idea that right is always on the side of the stronger; a dismal conviction from which people often suffer who as children did not find justice in the father who should have been the natural source of justice. It is a conviction for all those who love themselves too much and easily forgive themselves every weakness; never are their own incompetence and laziness responsible for failures, but always the injustice of the others.

In any case the outward circumstances are not responsible. The young Adolf Hitler had sufficient material means for an adequate education, provided he lived modestly. After his father's death, his mother lived with her two children, Adolf and Paula, in simple but comfortable circumstances in the suburb of Urfahr, near Linz. For three years Adolf worried his way through school, sullen and unsuccessful; his tuition was paid regularly by relatives in Spital, no attempt was made to obtain a scholarship. At the age of sixteen,

1919

HE IS BOTH TERRIBLE AND

the young man fell violently ill with a lung was broken off, and the patient sent to Spital village, to recover; there he lived with his aunt peasant woman. He was described at that period youth. A Doctor Karl Keiss, from near-by We said to his Aunt Theresa: 'Adolf will never sickness.' Yet his father, from whom he had disposition, had lived to be sixty-six with the same

Whether it was his sickness or his constant studies — in any case in September, 1905, Adolf school ahead of time without any final examination an episode which — like many others — for unceals in his autobiography: in the fall of the year he went to Germany for a few months, his first attended a private art school in Blütenstrasse professor Gröber, and studied drawing. Photographs have been preserved, showing a sickly figure smallish head; the nose and eyes and even the ears are unmistakable, however. According to accounts he was quiet, reserved, almost shy; but occasional breaks in which he made much noise and fuss with his hands, and the short, angular, brusque features were conspicuous — characteristics which were later by comrades in Vienna.

But he spent most of the time at home, doing his work. In Linz he was often in the house of a comrade a high government official. Here he found a volume discovered Richard Wagner's prose writings thundering accusation against the Jews in his views on *Decay and Regeneration*. Perhaps it was Wagner's picturesque condemnation of meat-eating, his expression on him, and perhaps also his doctrine of history has been a tragedy of the noble race having known anything about anti-Semitism — a daughter in the house; the young man admitted but ventured no utterance. For, he later told her she was the daughter of a high official, and his

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1855-88

10 HITLER 1889-1936

1884-5

child in the 1860s.³⁷ In 1873 he married Anna Glassl, then aged fifty. It is unlikely to have been a love-match. The marriage to a woman fourteen years older than himself had almost certainly a material motive, since Anna was relatively well off, and in addition had connections within the civil service.³⁸ Within a short time, if not from the outset, Anna became ill. Her illness cannot have been helped by knowledge of the affair Alois was conducting by the later 1870s with Franziska (Fanni) Matzelberger, a young maid at the Gasthaus Streif, where the Hitlers lived. By 1880 Anna had finally had enough, and was granted a legal separation.³⁹

Alois now lived openly with Fanni, one of whose first acts was to insist that Klara Pölzl, a year older than she was and evidently regarded as a potential rival for Alois's favours, should leave the Hitler household. In 1882 Fanni gave birth to a son, baptized Alois Matzelberger but legitimized as soon as Anna Hitler's death in 1883 cleared the way for the marriage, six weeks later, between Alois and Franziska. A second child, Angela, was born less than two months after the wedding. But in 1884 Fanni developed tuberculosis, and she died in August that year aged only twenty-three.⁴⁰

During her illness, Fanni had been moved to the fresh air of the countryside outside Braunau. For someone to look after his two young children, Alois turned straight away to Klara Pölzl, and brought her back to Braunau. While Fanni was dying, Klara became pregnant. Since they were officially second cousins, a marriage between Alois and Klara needed the dispensation of the Church. After a wait of four months, in which Klara's condition became all the more evident, the dispensation finally arrived from Rome in late 1884, and the couple were married on 7 January 1885. The wedding ceremony took place at six o'clock in the morning. Soon after a perfunctory celebration, Alois was back at his work at the customs post.⁴¹

The first of the children of Alois's third marriage, Gustav, was born in May 1885, to be followed in September the following year by a second child, Ida, and, with scarcely a respite, by another son, Otto, who died only days after his birth. Further tragedy for Klara came soon afterwards, as both Gustav and Ida contracted diphtheria and died within weeks of each other in December 1887 and January 1888.⁴² By the summer of 1888 Klara was pregnant again. At half-past six in the evening on 20 April 1889, an overcast and chilly Easter Saturday,⁴³ she gave birth in her home in the 'Gasthof zum Pommer', Vorstadt Nr. 219, to her fourth child, the first to survive infancy: this was Adolf.⁴⁴

In the very first sentences of *Mein Kampf*, Adolf was to emphasize - what became a Nazi stock-in-trade - how providential it was that he had been

Adolf's quieting by Peter Buelton (Polish) a former inmate of the prison for the meat.

At Fanni's: "He does it and he does it. Does he know what curdles his is laying over everything?"

born in Braunau am Inn, on the border his life's task to unite.⁴⁵ He remembered Braunau, since in 1892 his father was Collector of Customs - the highest elementary school education behind him in Bavaria, before he was three years German side of the border.⁴⁶ It was which the young Hitler was to experience

The historical record of Adolf's account in *Mein Kampf* is inaccurate: Post-war recollections of family and care, and are at times as dubious as itself to glorify the childhood of the first so important to psychologists and I faced that there is little to go on which

In material terms, the Hitler family once. In addition to Alois, Klara, the two Alois Jr (before he left home in 1896 brother Edmund (born in 1894, but died 1896), the household also ran to a addition, there was Adolf's aunt Johanna a bad-tempered, hunchbacked woman a good help for Klara around the house purchase in 1889, Alois was a man of no one - rather more than that of an elder

Family life was, however, less than an archetypal provincial civil servant humourless, frugal, pedantically precise regarded with respect by the local community home, he had a bad temper which consumed like a chimney, and enjoyed a around the beer table more than going in bringing up his family, and was his family home.⁵⁰ His passion was bee-keeping and from his bees from his Passau way back doubtless marked a peaceful of young children. His aim of owning his beehives was realized in 1889 when him to buy a property near his birth

Kenshaw *Onkel Alois - 1900*
redundant *Onkel*
 Though he sold this three years later, he went on to buy two further plots.⁵¹ At home, Alois was an authoritarian, overbearing, domineering husband and a stern, distant, masterful, and often irritable father. For long after their marriage, Klara could not get out of the habit of calling him 'Uncle'.⁵² And even after his death, she kept a rack of his pipes in the kitchen and would point to them on occasion when he was referred to, as if to invoke his authority.⁵³

1902?
 What affection the young children missed in their father was more than recompensed by their mother. According to the description given much later by her Jewish doctor, Eduard Bloch, after his own forced emigration from Nazi Germany, Klara Hitler was 'a simple, modest, kindly woman. She was tall, had brownish hair which she kept neatly plaited, and a long, oval face with beautifully expressive grey-blue eyes.'⁵⁴ In personality, she was submissive, retiring, quiet, a pious churchgoer, taken up in the running of the household, and above all absorbed in the care of her children and stepchildren. The deaths within weeks of each other of her first three children in infancy in 1887-8, and the subsequent death of her fifth child, Edmund, under the age of six in 1900, must have been hammer blows for her.⁵⁵ Her sorrows can only have been compounded by living with an irascible, unfeeling, overbearing husband. It is scarcely surprising that she made an impression of a saddened, careworn woman. Nor is it any wonder that she bestowed a smothering, protective love and devotion on her two surviving children, Adolf and Paula.⁵⁶ Klara was in turn held in love and affection by her children and stepchildren, by Adolf quite especially. 'Outwardly, his love for his mother was his most striking feature,' Dr Bloch later wrote. 'While he was not a "mother's boy" in the usual sense,' he added, 'I have never witnessed a closer attachment.' In one of the few signs of human affection recorded in *Mein Kampf*, Adolf wrote 'I had honoured my father, but loved my mother.'⁵⁸ He carried her picture with him down to the last days in the bunker. Her portrait stood in his rooms in Munich, Berlin, and at the Obersalzberg (his alpine residence near Berchtesgaden).⁵⁹ His mother may well, in fact, have been the only person he genuinely loved in his entire life.

1944-19
 Adolf's early years were spent, then, under the smothering protectiveness of an over-anxious mother in a household dominated by the threatening presence of a disciplinarian father, against whose wrath the submissive Klara was helpless to protect her offspring. Adolf's younger sister, Paula, spoke after the war of her mother as 'a very soft and tender person, the compensatory element between the almost too harsh father and the very

1914-18

(175)
 lively children who were perhaps ever quarrel[s] or differences of op 'it was always on account of the cl who challenged my father to ex thrashing every day. How ofte him and try to obtain with her ki (in obtaining) with harshness!'⁶⁰ H monologues in the 1940s, often re of temper and would then immed he said, but instead feared him al used to remark, to whom he wa about the beatings he had to take he was thrashed.⁶¹

Quite possibly, Alois's violence in *Mein Kampf*, in which Hitler workers' family where the childr their mother by their father, ma childhood experiences.⁶² What the character developed must remain a was profound is hard to doubt.

Beneath the surface, the later I Speculation though it must remai patronizing contempt for the subm nance (and imagery of the Lead the inability to form deep person brutality towards humankind, and profound that it must have refle self-hatred concealed in the extre must surely have had roots in the si family circumstances. But assumpti traces of Adolf's early life, so far a of what would emerge. Attempts te within the murderous dictator' ha our knowledge of what was to co the most part sympathy for the ch

* Perhaps a see too afraid to act while he is l

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ately aroused interest in

it did not spring entirely to his portrait. Rather, he was overwhelmed by a bent on muddying still family. When, in 1942, for him in the village of transformed his ancestors cupation, changing him ly repulsed the relatives ger sister Paula ran his e another name. After i Liebenfels to publish; man, the eccentric ex- was his onetime chum usch murdered. He in- dge had come to him idence and out of his no one's son. The pic- outlines from the auto- and only to the extent

y the fact that he came naries and conquerors n, he was a foreigner ological link between s to employ a whole s, even to the point of war, during one of the was called to the tre- cers, he replied with young men are there

n, His feeling for or- ce with his rather un- sense of the distance His own past always ose that his enemies ound, Hitler appeared o find out who I am. y family is."

family came from a archy, the Waldvier-

1930

BACKGROUND AND DEPARTURE

Pre-b

Pre-birth in 1891

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tel between the Danube and the Bohemian border. A wholly peasant population, with involved kinship ties resulting from generations of in-breeding, occupied the villages whose names repeatedly recur in Hitler's ancestral history: Döllersheim, Strones, Weitra, Spital, Walterschlag. These are all small, scattered settlements in a rather wretched, heavily wooded landscape. The name Hitler, Hiedler, or Hüttler is probably of Czech origin (Hidlar, Hidlarcek); it first crops up in one of its many variants in the 1430's. Through the generations, however, it remained the name of small farmers; none of them broke out of the pre-existing social framework.

At House No. 13 in Strones, the home of Johann Trummschlager, an unmarried servant girl by the name of Maria Anna Schicklgruber gave birth to a child on June 7, 1837. That same day the child was baptized Alois. In the registry of births in Döllersheim parish the space for the name of the child's father was left blank. Nor was this changed five years later when the mother married the unemployed journeyman miller Johann Georg Hiedler. That same year she turned her son over to her husband's brother, Johann Nepomuk Hüttler, a Spital farmer—presumably because she thought she could not raise the child properly. At any rate the Hiedlers, the story has it, were so impoverished that "ultimately they did not even have a bed left and slept in a cattle trough."

These two brothers are two of the presumptive fathers of Alois Schicklgruber. The third possibility, according to a rather wild story that nevertheless comes from one of Hitler's closer associates, is a Graz Jew named Frankenberger in whose household Maria Anna Schicklgruber is said to have been working when she became pregnant. Such, at any rate, is the testimony of Hans Frank, for many years Hitler's lawyer, later Governor General of Poland. In the course of his trial at Nuremberg Frank reported that in 1930 Hitler had received a letter from a son of his half-brother Alois. Possibly the intention of the letter was blackmail. It indulged in dark hints about "very odd circumstances in our family history." Frank was assigned to look into the matter confidentially. He found some indications to support the idea that Frankenberger had been Hitler's grandfather. The lack of hard evidence, however, makes this thesis appear exceedingly dubious—for all that we may also wonder what had prompted Frank at Nuremberg to ascribe a Jewish ancestor to Hitler. Recent researches have further shaken the credibility of his statement, so that the whole notion can scarcely stand serious investigation. In any case, its real significance is independent of its being true or false. What is psychologically of crucial importance is the fact that Frank's findings forced Hitler to doubt his own descent. A renewed investigation undertaken in August, 1942, by the Gestapo on orders from Heinrich Himmler, produced no tangible results. All the other theories about Hitler's grandfather are also full of holes, although some, ambitious combinational ingenuity has gone into the version that

* Dr. Frank's exposition of the theme of "unidentified genes"

I-2

In 1930 Frank takes a real gamble.

Having discovered that there were no Jews in Graz when Maria Anna was there, he creates a Frankenberger.

It's a long gamble, and his neck is lost if Hitler finds out, but Frank is shrewd (a connoisseur). Hitler's character and later the course knowing Hitler will stop her away from the subject.

Dieter. It uses this

Dieter, see this for 1930

1885

An exciting night for Klara. Her first orgasm

a discussion on fertility & women's natural powers. That was the Dr. K.'s idea, and would probably render such female power ineffective & encourage in all our best technical the power to develop contraception

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1888

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1887

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1888

1885

separated from him and childless in 1883. He thereupon married a housemate just under Klara's age, who by then had one child by him and was expecting another. A further mistress and illegitimate child are known.³ The memoir involving Klara that goes back farthest is one dictated in 1940 by Alois's cook of 1884 and 1885: it incidentally shows Klara living with "Uncle" and "often" visiting his second wife, then laid up with tuberculosis in the country nearby.⁴ Alois was again widowed on 10 August 1884. It must have been just afterward that Klara conceived her first child, born on 17 May 1885, for the chance that the gestation exceeded that 280-day interval is well under one in ten.⁵ Alois, who had kept Klara, lacked the necessary concern and restraint to have kept her childless until then by the only effective contraception known in those parts, coitus interruptus. The indication is that Klara's fertility had been blocked spontaneously until her last rival was eliminated, then unblocked overnight.⁶

Her fertility was blocked again in the aftermath of her fourth delivery, that of Adolf on 20 April 1889. Of her six deliveries in all, five were spaced closely, in strict accordance with the norm for their time and place. But the one following Adolf's birth was some forty-and-a-half months late.⁷ This oddity is unique in scale for a settled marriage such as hers with aging Alois proved to be. Behind it lay the loss of her three previous children by quick turns from "infant diseases"⁸ just after the third birth and within forty-and-a-half months of the first conception. No mother could escape the traumatic effect of such a loss, and Klara Hitler the less since her two stepchildren survived the diphtheria epidemic responsible for at least two of her own children's deaths. Twenty years later Kubizek observed "the muted sorrow that . . . spoke out of her features": it was, he discovered, due to the "fearful trials" of her young motherhood. "Whenever I saw her," he later related, "I felt . . . compassion and the need to do something for her."⁹ Such a blow of fate as befell Klara Hitler is unconsciously felt as a punishment. And unconsciously a punishment entails guilt, for which Klara Hitler had ample grounds: she had married "Uncle" after having

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1884, 1885

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1889

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separated from him and childless in 1883. He thereupon married a housemate just under Klara's age, who by then had one child by him and was expecting another. A further mistress and illegitimate child are known.³ The memoir involving Klara that goes back farthest is one dictated in 1940 by Alois's cook of 1884 and 1885: it incidentally shows Klara living with "Uncle" and "often" visiting his second wife, then laid up with tuberculosis in the country nearby.⁴ Alois was again widowed on 10 August 1884. It must have been just afterward that Klara conceived her first child, born on 17 May 1885, for the chance that the gestation exceeded that 280-day interval is well under one in ten.⁵ Alois, who had kept Klara, lacked the necessary concern and restraint to have kept her childless until then by the only effective contraception known in those parts, coitus interruptus. The indication is that Klara's fertility had been blocked spontaneously until her last rival was eliminated, then unblocked overnight.⁶

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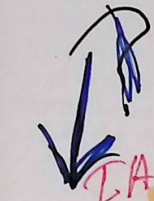
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* From the stream of the illicit bed to the hospital at the end of the sickroom, rancid with. She was married in fault.

I was barely past conception to the family at that point. They were but one of hundreds of possible children in my assigned territory, but as a woman of the first degree,

Despite the E.O.'s reminder. He always kept up

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the potentiality of our clients

despite the degree, I did well a professional cheer than alaid at the time. Then order came from the O.O. - a real paradox, the Clair + Clair - may be viewed as holding up. It is a diagnosis on the part of women to a standard of living. (Refer to the 1976 Country, given the fact that it was biologically necessary.)

1893

Death of Edmund 1900?

And 1900

DLW

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spirit — of which the
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history is at all times

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Wars of the Roses,
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than the cruel per-
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created the choicest
e lived the greatest

The Bishop of...
Held

893

Held

painters, musicians, and mystics. Indeed, the Burgundian culture may be taken as the most thoroughgoing example of the "incubation period." It was a world of blood and colour, of red passions and a bright will to beauty; a world at once blooming and dim, childlike and perverse, dull and supersplendid — a big, swelled, barbaric fever-dream. The Dutch scholar Huizinga, in an excellent book recently published, has described it as the "autumn of the Middle Ages." To us it seems more of a mysterious prelude to spring, the subterranean awakening of a new life amid snow and hail and all the capricious spasms of expectant, agitated nature.

The only two positive credit-entries which European politics can show during this period are the expulsion of the Arabs from Spain and the destruction of Mongol rule in Russia.

The condition of the Church has already been frequently alluded to. A furious contempt for the clergy is the signature of the age. On every possible occasion we hear denunciation of their coarseness and ignorance, their self-indulgence and licence, their covetousness and idleness. They played, drank, hunted, thought only of their stomach, and ran after every petticoat. In Italy in particular the words "parson" and "cicisbeo" are almost synonyms. Innumerable public sayings, clichés, and proverbs reflect the prevailing attitude towards the clerical class. It was universally held that a bishop could not enter heaven. A specially plentiful and luscious feast was called a prelates' dinner. Of celibacy it was said that it differed from wedlock in that the layman had one wife, but the priest ten. "As long as the peasant has wives, the priest has no need to marry"; "I crucify my flesh," says the monk as he lays the ham and venison crosswise on his buttered bread." Concubines were a matter of course with most of the clergy; they were known as "soul-cows" because they were the constant entourage of the soul-pastor. Even a theological authority such as Chancellor Gerson declared the oath of chastity to mean simply the renunciation of marriage, and when it was desired to reproach anyone for particularly loose living, the phrase was: "lewd as a Carmelite." It was quite usual for priests to frequent taverns, play for dancing, and tell ribald stories; even in the Vatican reading aloud from pornographic literature was much enjoyed. The Council of Constance drew courtesans, jugglers,

Anti-clericalism

*

elf

During the five years

War between Adolf Hitler

table-talk for Hitler in 1944.

(P) can fit into the inner circle

with humor and grace... they had in Berlin... also introduced all these at the tavern (he has a honor (visa-vis Clara) of entering a church.)

D.T.

~~1887~~

pre 1889

1900

1901

Albin's
unusually
on the church

pre
1889

after
Klaus
dances
the
gates
he
decides
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more
obscure

twelve to fourteen being admitted as visitors. Married women, too, were not unusually frequenters of these places. The "pretty ones" (*Hübschlerinnen*), it may be said, enjoyed a certain social standing. There was none of the modern "Tartufferie" that rewards these martyrs of society with contempt. At the official receptions of royalties they appeared corporatively, for (as we have seen) they were just as definitely organized as any other trade. They kept a strict control, too, over the unauthorized traffic of "Bönsinnen" — maidservants, barmaids, and middle-class girls — but their chief complaint was against the unfair competition of the convents — nun and whore being almost synonymous in the language of the day. On one occasion, when scandal concerning a Franconian convent waxed so high that the Pope ordered an investigation, the commissioner who was sent reported that he had found almost all the nuns in a state of pregnancy. The monasteries were also frequently the scene of orgies, and homosexuality was widespread among the members of the orders of both sexes.

One strange custom was that of the "trial-night," when the girl permitted her lover to take every sort of liberty without giving herself to him. By this means both parties were able to convince themselves of their partner's qualities, and the result was by no means always marriage, which was declined quite as often by the girl as by the man. There is a certain resemblance to this practice in the "Fensterln" or "Gasseln" that is to be found here and there on the country-side even today — but the point is that then it was an established custom, not amongst boors merely, but in every circle, even the highest. It was no rarity, indeed, for a husband to let a guest lie with his wife "on honour and faith." Frequently, married men not only had their official concubines, but brought up their bastards with their legitimate children.

In matters of sex, then, there was an utter absence of restraint. Indecent and licentious songs were common at public dances (as they still are amongst peasants), and kisses and embraces were the official form of gallantry. When a spa visitor wished to show his respect for a woman (whose acquaintance perhaps he had only just made), he simply thrust his hand into her bosom. Men and women undressed in front of one another in the calmest manner, not only at the baths, but on every occasion. When Louis XI en-

tered Paris, the prettiest all kinds of pastorals mention that there were

We have, of course over these things — which continued to be done. A very fact that such things symptomatic of the ur times.

The whole spirit of phatically on the style was the clothing of every form and colour of costume. Women had their breasts naked — so as to appear fuller, skin-tight nether garment much as possible, and tunic, cod-pieces. In came the grotesque of the face altogether, leversity lay in the modelike pages, while men of egg, and even pig's breasts. Where beard either forked or quite threads and twisted, rummed, and were pale colour, which at other had become the favorite given a rakish upward knees perhaps and had wore enormous trains to the ground; men slashed doublets, from or long, scalloped striped gold, pearls, precious clouds, triangles, snails were bright and arrest

They perfect rim.
They perfect rim.
They perfect rim.

Fanni

~~the monkey of the gay border~~

~~the death of Carter's~~

~~it could have the equivalent~~

~~of a trial night too. A bit on the head and body odor. A little for him and her?~~

1938

Not for you?
Never
Pears of
laughter.

That was
on Achilles heel.

99

In Braunau, the priest to whom Alois applied told him ^{after some study} that the power to give dispensations ^{resided neither in him nor Alois} did not reside in the Bishop of Linz, and so they must go all the way to Rome.

^{In turn, Alois} Alois replied that the ^{act} good Catholic virtue of providing a mother for his two children and a legitimate name for the child that was coming might be ^{a good Catholic virtue} seen as outweighing the situation of cousins, virtually second cousins, getting married. ^{This, after all, was not so very uncommon.} That was not at all uncommon.

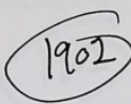
Alois' request went up to the diocesan scholars in Linz who translated the documents into Latin which, in itself, would have cost a ^{considerable} ~~small fortune~~.

^{for} definite sum except that Alois, ^{had} having charmed the priest in Braunau with the ^{single} tactic he had ^{decided upon in advance} ~~decided upon in advance~~ - ^{his hints} ~~his hints~~ were broad and clear, ^{so he} ~~was given~~ that that he might be one sinner ready to return to the mother fold, ^{so he} ~~was given~~

the good economic advice to sign a Testimonium Pauperis, a declaration of poverty, ^{that} that freed him of the obligation to pay for the translation.

Naturally, he took the advice. He was not so removed from peasant wisdom as to pay ^a ~~any~~ debt that one could escape. ~~It was only in 1938 when we were making our inquiries, that the Gestapo, on a word from us, chose to lift from the parish files the dispensation that had come back from Rome.~~

~~The wedding took place on January 7, 1883.~~



fighting in 1902
with no on



Alois Hitler, nê Schicklgruber

1973
remembers
the kid
was,

1500

07.
1902

anafers



with no one wanting to be an Englishman and everybody wanting to be a Boer. As late as 1923 Hitler would say, On the side of the Boers, the just will to liberty, on the side of England, greed for money and diamonds.³⁶

In 1900 six-year-old brother Edmund died in Leonding of the measles, and eleven-year-old Adolf was left the only son of the family. The difficulties with his father began to increase. Hitler's schoolmates described him as "hardly an engaging person, neither in his external appearance nor in his character."³⁷ "Old Mr. Alois demanded absolute obedience. Frequently he put two fingers in his mouth, let out a piercing whistle, and Adolf, no matter where he may have been, would quickly rush to his father. . . . He often berated him, and Adolf suffered greatly from his father's harshness. Adolf liked to read, but the old man was a spendthrift and didn't hand out any money for books." Alois Hitler's only book is said to have been a volume on the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71: "Adolf liked looking at the pictures in that book and was a Bismarck enthusiast."³⁸ In *Mein Kampf*, however, Hitler himself mentions his father's library.³⁹

All witnesses portray Klara Hitler as a calm, loving mother and good housewife. A female fellow pupil from Leonding who passed the Hitlers' house daily remembers (after 1945, to be sure) that when little Paula left for school, Klara would always walk her "to the fence door and gave her a kiss; I noticed that because that was not what typically happened to us farm girls, but I liked it a lot, I almost envied Paula a little."⁴⁰

Alois determined that his son should become a civil servant. After

Observes this & thinks that his job was
always more difficult when there was some
~~work on the water pump~~

Adolf had to walk from the school, could not, in addition, be alternately waived, which In 1921 former pupil controlling had to be difficult to a "unconditional role of the stories and the Later, the author, Karl M. moonlight. He proudly showed reversed write Young a schoolmate In Mein Kampf school so that would criticize careers, and the ill-bred son. I mean customs of one another career of a citizen His relationship Paula remembered home late "4. opposition for in putting through persistent and or in any case Among father. An

I found her keys
at the house

1923

1902



Klara Hitler, née Pölzl



Alois Hitler, né Schicklgruber

1923
remembers
the kid
years,

Fighting in 1902

1900

with no one wanting to be an Englishman and everybody wanting to be a Boer. As late as 1923 Hitler would say, On the side of the Boers, the just will to liberty, on the side of England, greed for money and diamonds.³⁶

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OT

1902

an afence

OT observes this is illogical that his job was always more difficult when there was some work and when there was not.

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Young 1 a schoolmate. In *Mein Kampf* school so that would criticize careers, and the ill-bred son. I main customs of one another career of a citizen. His relationship Paula remembered home late."⁴¹

opposition for in putting the persistent and or in any case. Among father. An ei

Remembering his mother's house

** AL OIS DATES*

a piano at the so-called *1895*
an about 50-60 years

Paula at Blütengasse. Yet
household as the twelve-year
the shopping and diligently

brother for a long time. In
Paula said: "After Mother
believed him dead. When in
she had not even recognized

Waldviertel
of Hitler's family reach north
Waldviertel, where all his
kept in close contact with her
near Weitra, where she

near the border to Bohemia,
landscape of high pine forests,
cratic castles and rich man-
racter, but the small farmers
and day laborers in poor vil-
lery and the aristocracy and

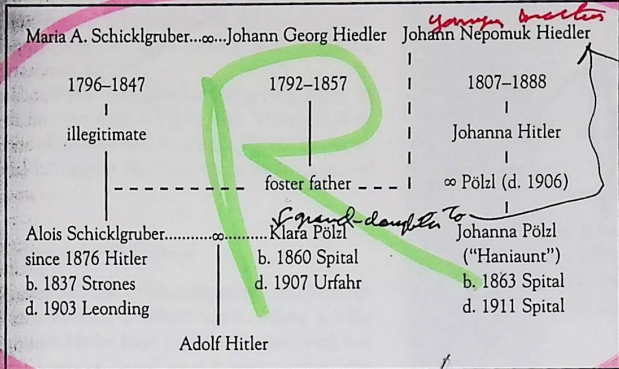
been open and the popu-
families in Waldviertel are
se spelling has the variants
om the Czech, is certainly
ed by admirers of Hitler.¹⁸⁷
name comes from "Hütte"
sler," which is both an old
in a small house.¹⁸⁸ Thus
one whose name indicates

es directly across from each
om out of wedlock to forty-
trones near Döllersheim in
Nepomuk Hiedler after the

Wien to Vienna

FROM THE PROVINCES TO THE CAPITAL

latter's older brother Johann Georg had married the child's mother. Jo-
hann Georg Hiedler was an unemployed miller's assistant who did not
legitimize his wife's premarital child.



Maria Anna Schicklgruber died in 1847 at fifty, when her child was
ten years of age, in the tiny village of Klein-Motten near Döllersheim, of
"phthisis on account of dropsy of the chest."¹⁸⁹ Her husband, about whom
little is known, died ten years later of apoplexy at sixty-five. He still lived
in Spital, his hometown, but not with his brother.

Alois Schicklgruber grew up in Spital along with Johann Nepomuk
Hiedler's three daughters, who were approximately the same age. At thir-
teen he left the Waldviertel district to find his fortune in the capital. In
Vienna he first learned the trade of a cobbler, but his ambition urged him
to strive for a loftier goal, and despite his lack of formal education he was
rather successful in his quest: in 1855 he entered the Austrian Depart-
ment of Financial Supervision, first becoming a border guard, and—ex-
empt from military service on account of his profession—then advancing
steadily: in 1864 he became a civil servant; in 1875, after various prelim-
inary posts, a customs official in Braunau-on-the-Ign; in 1892, temporary
chief customs official in Passau; and in 1894, chief customs official in
Linz. In 1895, after the forty years of service required, he retired.¹⁹⁰

Thirty-nine-year-old Alois Schicklgruber did not adopt the name
Hitler until 1876. The change of name was entered in the parish register
of Döllersheim, as an addendum to the 1837 certificate of baptism. Georg
Hiedler, who had died nineteen years previously, was now entered as the

*Wintertempel
increased
in 1895*

*1850
Johann Nepomuk discovers Lenin
in and we only be disappointed*

Johann, the future mother of Klara.

*promotion
1885-1890*

*Johann weeps
His affair with Maria Anna
was only the second
of many such affairs*

Record Waldviertel

HITLER'S VIENNA

Don't 1840's

stay with me. We'll see what happens then. You can get a piano at the so-called "Dorotheum" [the federal pawn shop] for no more than about 50-60 [forins]. Postscript: Again, please come soon! 184

For the time being "Haniaunt" stayed with Paula at Blütengasse. Yet because she was just as inept at running a household as the twelve-year-old girl, half-sister Angela Raubal now did the shopping and diligently recorded everything in the household log 185

They did not hear any news about their brother for a long time. In 1945, during an interview with the Americans, Paula said: "After Mother died, Adolf didn't return home." She had believed him dead. When in 1921 he stood in her doorway in Vienna, she had not even recognized him. 186

Hitler's Ancestors in Waldviertel

The roots of the paternal and maternal side of Hitler's family reach north of Linz into the Lower Austrian district of Waldviertel, where all his traceable ancestors were from. Klara Hitler kept in close contact with her parents, who lived in the small town of Spital near Weitra, where she went every summer with her children.

The district of Waldviertel, situated near the border to Bohemia, with its harsh climate, bad soil, and lonely landscape of high pine forests, is still considered Austria's poorhouse. Aristocratic castles and rich manors give the highly romantic landscape its character, but the small farmers, the farm laborers, forest workers, workmen, and day laborers in poor villages were economically dependent on the clergy and the aristocracy and were barely able to make a living.

For centuries the border to Bohemia had been open and the population mixed. Many names of townships and families in Waldviertel are of Slavic origin. That the name Hitler, whose spelling has the variants Hiedler, Hittler, and Hüttler, may come from the Czech, is certainly possible too, but has always been eagerly denied by admirers of Hitler. 187 The most plausible interpretation is that the name comes from "Hütte" (cottage), in other words, that it means "Häusler," which is both an old term for miner and denotes someone who lives in a small house. 188 Thus among Hitler's near ancestors there is no one whose name indicates Czech origin.

Hitler's parents grew up in Spital, in houses directly across from each other. As a five-year-old foster child, Alois, born out of wedlock to forty-one-year-old Maria Anna Schicklgruber in Strones near Döllersheim in 1837, joined the household of farmer Johann Nepomuk Hiedler after the

FROM THE PROV

latter's older brother Johann Georg Hiedler was an unlegitimize his wife's premarital c

Maria A. Schicklgruber..... Johann

1796-1847

illegitimate

Alois Schicklgruber..... since 1876 Hitler
b. 1837 Strones
d. 1903 Leonding

Adolf Hitler

Maria Anna Schicklgruber ten years of age, in the tiny vill "phthisis on account of dropsy c little is known, died ten years le in Spital, his hometown, but n

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Thirty-nine-year-old Alois Hitler until 1876. The change of Döllersheim, as an addendur Hiedler, who had died ninetee

1840's

use the name
Rosenburg
Rappottenstein
Raabs
Heidenreichstein
Weitra
Rosenau
Litzchau
Hainburg

44

Maria Anna Schicklgruber
born in 1795⁴² died 1847
Johann Georg Hiedler
born in 1792 died 1857
Johann Nepomuk Hiedler
born in 1805 (13 yrs younger than Johann Georg)
Alois born 1837
when J. & P. found was 32 (affair w Maria Anna?)

Record

child's father, which turned illegitimate Alois Schicklgruber into legitimate Alois Hitler—twenty-nine years after his mother's death. This unusual procedure was carefully prepared and arranged by Johann Nepomuk Hiedler, at the time a sixty-nine-year-old widower and foster father.

Döllersheim's Rev. Zahnschirm was legally covered. He was presented with an affidavit affirming legitimacy, which was signed by three witnesses and notarized on June 6, 1876, by the City of Weitra's notary public.¹⁹¹ The witnesses, who were all from Spital, had declared under oath "that Georg Hitler, who died . . . on 5/6 January 1857 . . . said in their presence and repeatedly before his death that it was his last and unalterable will to have his son Alois, conceived by him . . . and his former wife M. A. Schicklgruber . . . declared his own legitimate heir and to have him formally and legally legitimized."¹⁹² These three witnesses now appeared with Johann Nepomuk Hiedler in Döllersheim and personally confirmed their statement to the reverend. Whereupon the latter changed the entry in the parish registry—now with the spelling "Hitler."

Subsequently this official procedure of changing the name was examined by the Lower Austrian governance and deemed lawful. According to an expert legal opinion, rendered later, legitimization could have been challenged only if someone had proven "that Alois Hitler was not conceived by Georg Hitler"—which would have been difficult and, from a financial point of view, useless to boot: the man who was named the child's father had nothing to bequeath anyway.¹⁹³

According to Kubizek, Adolf, born thirteen years later, was very happy about this change of names: "No step his 'old man' ever took satisfied him as completely as this one; for he found 'Schicklgruber' too coarse, too boorish, and also too complicated and awkward. 'Hiedler' he found too boring, too soft. But 'Hitler' sounded good and was easy to memorize."¹⁹⁴

The reasons for undergoing this long procedure remain unclear. The fact is, six months after his foster father's death, in March 1889 newly named Alois Hitler bought a farm with land in the Waldviertel community of Wörnhart (no. 9) near his hometown of Spital for 8,000 to 10,000 kronen.¹⁹⁵ If the money for the purchase were indeed from the inheritance from Johann Nepomuk, that does not necessarily mean that everything went to Alois. For in the meantime, the latter had gotten married for the third time—to Johann Nepomuk's granddaughter, Klara Polzl. When he bought the house, she was in the last trimester of her pregnancy with Adolf.

We do not know if Hitler was informed about the intricacies of his family's history. All of his grandparents had already died before he was

born. His father died when Ado statements ring true: "I didn't I wasn't customary to pass on on only our maternal relatives re father's relatives, so we, my sister know, but Father must have ha

It is likely that Hitler ne relations in Waldviertel until exact, when, during the electi him. His opponents acknowledged who placed such crucial signif but accept it if inquiries into h

Immediately after the fir about compromising facts in when it came to business, sma Frank offered Hitler his servic had a complete family tree of erations—that is to say, to a create an even more detailed postscript he added, "You mi recent research I noticed that c background has been done : Austria."¹⁹⁷

Hitler retained Frank's s mailed his report as early as K headlines of late newspaper e "Hitler's Name Is Schücklgrub Bekessi, who later went by heretofore unknown history o revelation that had a spectacu of the newspaper were hauled pagan.

Frank had properly recor chart and did not understand : births were not unusual and : opinion, Maria Anna Schickl riage had legitimized Hitler's work in print.¹⁹⁹ Hitler thank

Yet in the summer of 19 the press. First, on June 16, t to the editor regarding the to

Hiedler wheedles; Hitler with the trash and greed (pronounced like a sheep) was more usually.

Notably, careful that he had changed the spelling. Documents in those lands were often as individual in their spellings as the separate chapters of fallen leaves.

the 'i's and the 'e's brought back unhappy memories of embarrassments in school when the order of the letters in a word was wrong.

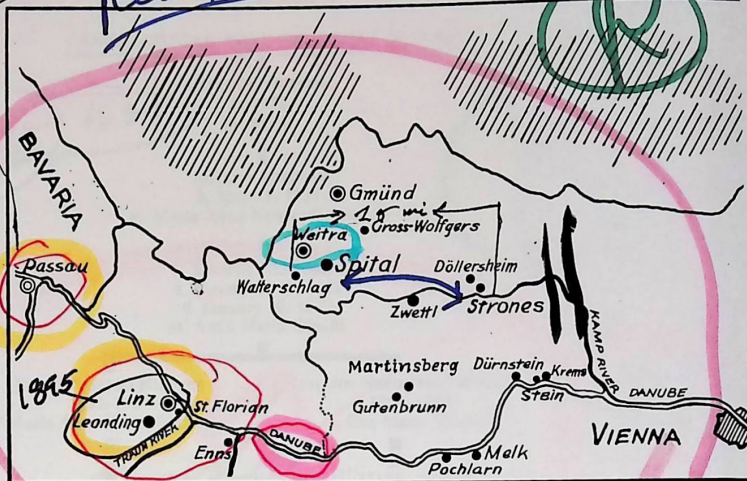
1a ~~1837~~

terial. When we encounter the name written while the Hussite wars, the Abbot of the Herzogenburg, Hanssen Hydler and his wife, we pay for forty pounds in the records of the town of Zwettl. The name appears frequently and always in the regions close to Zwettl in a bewildering variety of forms: Hydler, Hittler, and once, in the origin of the name has been proposed for believing that it is a variant. The most likely, but not certain, with its derivative forms. We do not know enough about the name in the fifteenth century to say more.

many have worked earnestly and finally they produced a few. Fewer than eight hundred people to the sixth or seventh generation and relatives came from a dog, lying a few miles from an inevitable castle perched on the Bohemian frontier in less

born in Walterschlag in
and Maria Anna Neugesch-
Martin Hiedler, born in
outside his own village to
Gutchl of the neighboring
the farm she had inherited.
that inherited by Lorenz, the
became a soldier—the only
in the army. He sold the farm
and the deed of sale with
Lorenz Hiedler had none
the farm and nothing more

1892
Recd.



The northern border region of Austria, including the Waldviertel, showing places connected with Hitler's family.

The middle brother, Johann Georg Hiedler, also left the farm and became a journeyman miller, traveling around the Waldviertel, rarely settling down for more than a few years. He married a peasant girl in Hohenreich in 1825, but she too vanishes from sight, and it is possible that she died early in the marriage. He had the reputation of being a shiftless wanderer, and it is just possible that he was the grandfather of Adolf Hitler.

The mystery begins with the birth of a certain Alois Schicklgruber during the morning of June 17, 1837. The mother was an unmarried forty-two-year-old peasant woman, Maria Anna Schicklgruber, who lived in the hamlet of Strones. The nearest town of any size was Zwettl, which lies about 15 miles southeast of Weitra. Alois Schicklgruber is described in the birth register in the parish of Dollersheim as "Catholic, male, illegitimate," and the mother is described as "Maria Anna Schicklgruber, unmarried, daughter of Johann Schicklgruber of Strones #1 and his wife Theresia, born Pfeisinger from Dietreichs, of Strones #15." We know very little about Maria Anna Schicklgruber, who was born in April, 1795, one of eleven children, six of whom survived infancy. The family seems to have been wretchedly poor. One brother, Josef,

Alois
~~grandfather~~
was one of
Marie Anna's
brothers

who petted a
rabbit to
him in Gray
(scene) - he
pays her
thereafter

Record and/or Done

The Ancestors

16
9
100

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF ADOLF HITLER

1885
1889

STEFAN HIEDLER
b. 1672
m. Agnes

JOHANN HIEDLER
b. May 11, 1725
m. Maria Anna Neugeschwander

MARTIN HIEDLER
b. November 17, 1762
d. January 10, 1829
m. Anna Maria Göschl

JOHANN GEORG HIEDLER
1792-1857
Maria Anna Schicklgruber

JOHANN NEFOMUK HÜTTLER
1807-1888
m. Eva Maria Decker

ALOIS SCHICKLGRUBER*
(later HITLER)
b. June 17, 1837
d. January 3, 1903

KLARA PÖLZL
b. August 12, 1860
d. December 27, 1907
m. Alois Schicklgruber

Alois Hitler married (1) Anna Glassl-Hörer (1823-1888), (2) Franziska Matzelsberger (1861-1884), and (3) Klara Pölzl. He had eight children, two by Franziska Matzelsberger and six by Klara Pölzl. They were:

- (1) Alois Matzelsberger, later Hitler, b. January 13, 1882
- (2) Angela Hitler, b. July 28, 1883, d. 1949
- (3) Gustav Hitler, b. May 17, 1885, d. December 8, 1887
- (4) Ida Hitler, b. September 25, 1886, d. January 2, 1888
- (5) Otto, d. shortly after birth in 1887
- (6) Adolf Hitler, b. April 20, 1889, d. April 30, 1945
- (7) Edmund Hitler, b. March 24, 1894, d. February 29, 1900
- (8) Paula Hitler, b. January 21, 1896, d. June 1, 1960

Angela Hitler had three children by her husband, Leo Raubal (b. June 11, 1879, d. August 10, 1910). They were:

- (1) Leo Rudolf Raubal, b. 1906
- (2) Angela (Geli) Raubal, b. January 4, 1908, d. September 18, 1931.
- (3) Elfriede Raubal, b. January 10, 1910

* The paternity of Alois Schicklgruber, later known as Alois Hitler, remains uncertain.

1885 at approx 1889

R

If Johann Nefomuk is the real father then Hitler and Alois are blood brothers and

Stefan could be the father when he was 23

then he is the father of Hitler. No wonder the early children of Klara died - First doney infant placed a doubly heavy toll on the offspring. Such intensity of desire can terrify them into expiring

Adolf Hitler
parent
and
was
house
and the
pages

one of eleven children

mother of Hitler

1885

1885

Diary

1890

1894

The Ancestors

1938

1938

3a

flirting
on his
wedding
day. Never
again would
he marry
a woman
who had more
than
himself

Bureau
in her
was a
victim
of diseases
she would
never
allow
herself.
Victims
is the word
for the
thousand
of what
she
longed
for, she
her and
of her love.

atures
family
finit
umble
e for
year,
the
a girl
services
home
the
g for
fond
ought
hout
ty to
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ly.
m
tree,
those
L.
and
me,
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ark

in the fireplace that the room became unbearably hot, and Alois teased her about her inability to lay a proper fire. Except for the fact that they were all very hot, no one remembered anything about the wedding supper, which was scarcely a wedding feast. Alois Hitler was a thrifty man, and it would never have occurred to him to offer an expensive meal. There was no honeymoon.

Since Klara was modest and quiet and made no demands on her husband, the marriage was comparatively happy. She had a will of her own but never permitted it to conflict with her husband's. Unlike her husband, she was deeply religious and regularly attended Mass. It was observed that she was especially kind to Alois and Angela, her husband's two children by his former marriage. Once she said: "What every young girl hopes for and dreams about in marriage was not granted to me," and then she added: "But does such a thing ever happen?" She was not a complaining wife and accepted her husband as he was.

She gave him six children, four sons and two daughters, and of those one son and one daughter survived. Gustav, born in May, 1885, died in his second year. Ida, born in September of the following year, also died in her second year, while the third child, Otto, died a few days after birth. All these children were born during the first three years of the marriage. Adolf was born in April, 1889, after Klara had been given nearly a year's respite from childbearing. Thereafter there were no more children for nearly five years, until Edmund, the fifth child, was born in March, 1894. Paula, the sixth and last child, was born in 1896 and died in 1960. Neither Adolf nor Paula had children, and there are therefore no living descendants of Alois and Klara Hitler.

In those days small children in Europe died like flies, and every year hundreds of thousands of them were carried off with diphtheria, measles, pneumonia, and other diseases. We know that Gustav and Ida died of diphtheria and that Edmund died of measles. The deaths of so many children do not prove that Alois or Klara came from weak stock. Klara's parents died in their seventies, and her paternal grandparents in their eighties. One of her sisters was a hunchback and the other was the mother of a hunchback. This is the only deformity known to have existed in her family.

To all outward appearances Alois and Klara Hitler lived out their lives conventionally and respectably. They lived within their means, raised their children as well as they could, celebrated birthdays and saints' days, and did all those things which are expected of a middle-class family. Alois Hitler has been represented as a drunken, tyrannical husband, and his young wife as a supine woman embittered by a life of suffering, but this is to misinterpret the weight of the evidence. Children

to thy about
hundreds

IA

In fact,
she would
hard
no
relations
with
him, and
he, oddly
suddenly,
oddly
for
him

* acquired
and found
his
satisfaction
in other
places w
other
women.
The five

Beginning
of daughter

after Adolf's
birth

Alois - you women go back
and forth like a dog
during its tail

From an early age,
then to his own, hoping to
the lecture on women's
ability to counter-conceive
an their own.

* Later, in 1938? came to an end
period. All's memory of the unrelenting
and clearly depicted in his family came
back with the force of looking at such
a woman's unrelenting look still
blood circled at the with its blood & liver

ffl
across
meadow
in night
in the part
deeper Re
on this
success is a
complete

Get into the idea that we are living in a world of...

The real rebellion... Given Adolf's position... intimacies in the... Nepomuk, like the... of Alois Hitler, and...

the daughter of Johann... therefore... Alois... of Klara Pölzl, III

1837 1942

1938

THE LOUD-SPEAKER

who later would marry Alois, we are speaking of a not between second cousins, but of first cousins, one step removed from each other.

He is the loud-speaker which magnifies the inaudible whispers of the German soul until they can be heard by the German's conscious ear. He is the first man to tell every German what he has been thinking and feeling all along in his unconscious about German fate, especially since the defeat in the world war.

CARL G. JUNG October 1938.

He does not dominate the minds of millions, his mind belongs to them.

KONRAD HEIDEN

Adolf Hitler's mother, Klara Pölzl, was born of peasant stock in Austria's Waldviertel on 12 August 1860. Her marriage on 7 January 1885 required a papal dispensation because on paper the groom, imperious Imperial customs inspector Alois Hitler, was her second cousin. Alois was born on 6 July 1837, also in the Waldviertel, to an unknown father and Anna Maria Schicklgruber, an unwed peasant's daughter aged forty-two. Anna Maria married a mill worker named Johann Georg Hiedler in 1842, and Alois was raised afterward by Johann Georg's elder brother, Johann Nepomuk, a peasant proprietor with three daughters slightly older than Alois. The oldest, Johanna, became Klara's mother. In 1876, well after his mother and stepfather had died, Alois had himself legitimated in his stepfather's name at Johann Nepomuk's instigation, apparently for the sake of an inheritance.

Oral tradition has it that about then Klara became a member of Alois's busy household in Braunau am Inn on the Bavarian border. Alois's first wife, who was fourteen years his senior, died

(from bottom note)
...the best... and would... in the... created are so magnified... that the... play and... in... actual... the... Be... to create... complaints... D. & on... The... positive and negative, are... reinforced... come from... the... pad of... anticipations and possibilities... and the present... its... calls... that... a... a...

1837

Alois, 5 years old, was also the mother of Klara Pölzl, Adolf's mother,

uncon- present breadful rved for t "ever- winter foreign aganda es, you e same es and known I dealt world phecy: es not tricken blind-

rmans' exist be ap- dom- any's matic

...is... in... deep... on... success... complicated...

...its... calls... that... a... a...

ADOLF'S BOYHOOD

ADOLF'S BOYHOOD

AT HALF-PAST six on the evening of Saturday 20th April 1889, five years after Alois Hitler's third marriage, his wife, Klara, gave birth to her fourth child at Braunau on the River Inn. Two days later the infant, a boy, was christened, being given one name only — Adolf. The godparents were Johann and Johanna Prinz, distant relatives who lived at No. 28 Löwengasse in Vienna. The name of the midwife who delivered the child was Franziska Pointecker; helping her was the mother's sister, Johanna Pölzl.

These details are taken from the entry in the baptismal register and from the birth certificate, true copies of which were supplied by the incumbent of Braunau to the provincial governor of Upper Austria on the instructions of the Federal Government in 1924. In these official documents the name was spelt 'Hitler', not 'Hiedler', and there was no mention of 'Schicklgruber'—correctly, for at that time Adolf's father had borne the name Hitler for twelve years.

In the family circle and amongst friends, the newcomer was known as 'Adi', not 'Dolfi', as some have maintained, for when pronounced in the Upper Austrian dialect, ~~the~~ latter word would have sounded too much like 'Teufel' (Devil), an epithet which the infant had as yet done nothing to deserve.

Adolf Hitler was thus one-quarter a Schicklgruber, one-quarter a Pelzl, one-quarter a Hitler, and one-quarter of ancestry unknown. If Frank's information should prove to be correct, namely that Adolf's grandfather was a Jew from Graz, then the Führer himself would have been 25% a Jew. His Hitler blood came from his paternal grandmother, who was a daughter of Johann Nepomuk Hiedler, already mentioned.

The physical constitution of the Pölzls appears to have been weak. Of the eleven children of the Pölzl-Hiedler marriage, the

By the time she is a few oct-
 * D. T. I. am called him Ad, not Delfi
 which was too close to a useful
 comfort. I, of course, glived ~~and~~
 addressed her as Delfi or Delfin
 yet, my little hint out those octarians

By the time she is a few oct-
 * D. T. I. am called him Ad, not Delfi
 which was too close to Delfi for
 comfort. I, of course, glived ~~and~~
 addressed him as Delfi or Delfin
 yet, my little hint out those octarians

~~at the time of the marriage~~

ADOLF'S BOYHOOD

55

first died of 'consumption' when a month old; the second, at four years old, of scarlet fever, the third at eighteen months of scarlet fever; the fourth died young, cause unknown; the fifth died of tuberculosis at the age of twenty-one years when working as a baler's assistant in Vienna; the sixth died, aged five, of otitis media; the ninth, aged one, of chronic colitis; the tenth, aged twenty-one days, of smallpox. Of the three daughters who survived, Klara died at forty-seven of cancer of the lung, Johanna at forty-eight of diabetes, and only the youngest, Theresia, who lived until sixty-seven, came near to completing the allotted span.

Adolf and Braunau

Adolf was three years old, perhaps less, when he left Braunau, and his statement in *Mein Kampf* was accurate: 'I can remember little of that period, for I was only a few years old when my father had to leave the little frontier town that he had learned to love and move further on in the River Danube to pass it.'

And yet the tales that were told about Adolf and Braunau! Bartz,¹ for example, claimed that 'every alley-way and almost every house there was familiar to him'; that people were so fond of 'that dear little boy', and that he was the favourite of the other children in Braunau, too. And a second example: on 14th March 1938 Hitler stopped on his triumphal journey to Vienna at Sankt Pölten, where a woman was brought to the microphone to tell, apparently in his presence, a touching little story about how she and Adolf had been to school together in Braunau.

Later, Hitler described the town of his birth as 'an unassuming back-water' and considered it 'a happy dispensation that Fate should have chosen it as the place of my birth, lying as it does on the frontier between those two German states whose unification appears at any rate to the younger ones amongst us as a life's task to be fulfilled by every means in our power'. Thus runs the first sentence in *Mein Kampf*. Today, thanks to Hitler, the peoples of those two states are less disposed to unification than ever before.

¹ Karl Bartz-Hoffmann, *Großdeutschlands Wiedergeburt*, Raumbildverlag, 1939.

~~* D.T. It is in these families who
are cursed with early mortality
that the soil is rich for our seed~~

28
100

Mom's from Berlin she may
never have a child (1890-1899)
that lives to the day that she lives

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waited out the deaths of his two previous wives and then having begun her childbearing with unseemly promptitude. She conceived Adolf on schedule next—but when she was due to conceive again, she relived her traumatic maternal experience instead by not having (suppressing) children for an equal stretch of time. And she lavishly overprotected and overindulged Adolf in the process as if thereby to repair her tragic loss. She later remarked that "she had lived in continual worry lest she lose him." So Kubizek recollected, adding that this worry only "ended with her death."¹⁰ Her unconscious reliving fed into her anxious pampering, so that Adolf drank in the maternal trauma with his mother's milk.¹¹ He was given, and took, the breast long and lustily enough to be fixated on it at the stage of oral aggression that follows teething. Thence the regular payoff of his later rounds of exertion for Germany: when he would sink into blissful contentedness gorging himself with sweets after routine runs at the front, or would work himself into a trancelike rapture through fierce oratory day after day in his political infancy. This was a nursling's regalement revived, and not a deprived nursling's hankering. But breastfeeding was rare and then exceedingly brief in the vicinity of Braunau.¹² Also, the chronology rules out any lengthy suckling by Klara of her earlier children. She was herself the seventh of eleven children, whose dates argue lengthier nursing, especially in her own case.¹³ With Adolf she may have reverted to her mother's practice or acted on information then spreading about the benefits of breastfeeding.¹⁴ Either way she overcompensated for her earlier omission.

Klara Hitler's breast cancer meets all the specifications for a psychogenic factor yet suggested by medical researchers. In one close reckoning, breast cancer requires "a serious separation experience" in childhood and a similar one "in the six-month to five-year period preceding the manifestation of the malignancy."¹⁵ Klara lost two brothers and a sister successively in 1,491 days beginning when she was thirty-two months old; she lost father, husband, and mother successively in the 1,491 days ending on 6 February 1906. Even so, if her breast cancer was meaningful it meant self-punishment, with her traumatic loss of

Conc-
w/ Adolf
→ the only
woman to have
a child
Adolf

* Note
She also
well
not
give up
she well
last Dublin

a description
breast-feeding is
a two edged sword
TA

breast-feeding
— we are
generally
offered to
it, but not
in cases of
first degree
breast. In
such situations,
the nearer
the better

Infants
note

1906

So long as she Adolf at
the breast, Adolf could not
infrequent her
TA

→ p56
which pleases
her + terrifies her.
Adolf!

85?
1875

1895

X

egree of probability bor-
nuk Hüttler.³ Both argu-
relationships marked by
g and short of it is that
r was.

Schicklgruber had died of
y" in Klein-Motten near
er husband, the brother
ish priest Zahnschirm
ances. He asked for the
cial Alois Schicklgruber,
ut his deceased brother
had avowed this, and

ceived or persuaded. In
37, he altered the item
for the name of the fa-
note: "The undersigned
her, who is well known
the father of the child
Schicklgruber, and has
aptismal register. XXX
nedder, witness; XXX
d not write, they signed
ames. But he neglected
ssing, as well as that of
ely legal, the legitima-
is Schicklgruber called

set in motion by Alois
the interval had made
felt the need to pro-
taining an "honorable"
nticed to a shoemaker
ing an artisan and in-
advanced rapidly as a
the highest civil serv-
s fond of appearing as
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ne of his associates in
en pedantic," and he
out a son's choice of
ed absolute obedience
kers, borrowers, card

players, and other people who go in for immoral conduct." The photo-
graphs that he usually had made on the occasion of his promotions show
a portly man with the wary face of an official. Underneath that official
mask, bourgeois competence and bourgeois pleasure in public display
can be discerned. He presents himself to the viewer with considerable
dignity and complacency, his uniform aglitter with buttons.

But this respectability overlaid an obviously unstable temperament
marked by a propensity for impulsive decisions. Among other things,
his frequent changes of residence suggest a restiveness that the sober
practical work of the customs service could not satisfy. He moved at
least eleven times in barely twenty-five years—although some of these
moves were connected with his job. He also married three times. While
his first wife was still alive, his subsequent second wife expected a child
by him, and the same was true for the subsequent third during the
life of the second. His first wife, Anna Glassl, was fourteen years his
senior; his last, Klara Pölzl, twenty-three years younger. She had first
entered his household as a maid. Like the Hiedlers or Hüttlers, she
came from Spital; and after his change of name she was his niece, at
least legally, so that a dispensation from the church had to be obtained
for them to marry. The question of whether she was indeed related to
him by blood remains as unanswerable as the question of who Alois
Hitler's father was. She quietly and conscientiously carried out her do-
mestic tasks, regularly attended church—in accordance with her hus-
band's wishes—and was never quite able to rise above the status of
housemaid and bedmate. For many years she had difficulty in regarding
herself as the customs official's wife, and used to address her husband
as "Uncle Alois." Her picture shows the face of a modest village girl,
earnest, impassive, with a trace of despondency.

Adolf Hitler, born April 20, 1889, in Braunau am Inn, in the sub-
urban house numbered 219, was the fourth child of this marriage. Three
older children, born 1885, 1886, and 1887, had died in infancy; of
the two younger, only the sister, Paula, survived. The family also in-
cluded the children of Alois's second marriage, Alois and Angela. The
small border town had no influence on Adolf's development, for the
following year his father was transferred to Gross-Schönau in Lower
Austria. Adolf was three years old when the family moved again to
Passau, and five when his father was transferred to Linz. In 1895 his
father bought a farm of nearly ten acres in the vicinity of Lambach, site
of a famous old Benedictine monastery where the six-year-old boy
served as choir boy and acolyte. There, according to his own account,
he often had the opportunity "to intoxicate myself with the solemn splen-
dor of the brilliant church festivals." But his father soon sold the farm
again. That same year he retired on pension, at the age of only fifty-eight.

* D.T. Not worth the outlay to
find out

A dissection of the resources
of the source, and how they are
not to be used too lightly

D.T.
essay

We could answer this question but it would
involve an most expensive and extensive research
(or other)

1876 1880

1871 1885?

1876

1895

AN AIMLESS LIFE

Legitimation

1857

BACKG

traces Alois Schicklgruber's paternity "with a degree of probability bordering on absolute certainty" to Johann Nepomuk Hüttler.³ Both arguments peter out in the obscurity of confused relationships marked by meanness, dullness, and rustic bigotry. The long and short of it is that Adolf Hitler did not know who his grandfather was.

Twenty-nine years later, after Maria Anna Schicklgruber had died of "consumption in consequence of thoracic dropsy" in Klein-Motten near Strones, and nineteen years after the death of her husband, the brother Johann Nepomuk Hüttler appeared before parish priest Zahnschirm in Döllersheim, accompanied by three acquaintances. He asked for the legitimation of his "foster son," the customs official Alois Schicklgruber, now nearly forty years of age. Not he himself but his deceased brother Johann Georg was the father, he said; Johann had avowed this, and his companions could witness the facts.

The parish priest allowed himself to be deceived or persuaded. In the old registry, under the entry of June 7, 1837, he altered the item "illegitimate" to "legitimate," filled in the space for the name of the father as requested, and inserted a false marginal note: "The undersigned confirm that Georg Hitler, registered as the father, who is well known to the undersigned witnesses, admits to being the father of the child Alois as stated by the child's mother, Anna Schicklgruber, and has requested the entry of his name in the present baptismal register. XXX Josef Romeder, witness; XXX Johann Breiteneder, witness; XXX Engelbert Paukh." Since the three witnesses could not write, they signed with three crosses, and the priest put in their names. But he neglected to insert the date. His own signature was also missing, as well as that of the (long-since deceased) parents. Though scarcely legal, the legitimation took effect: from January, 1871, on Alois Schicklgruber called himself Alois Hitler.

This rustic intrigue may very well have been set in motion by Alois himself. For he was an enterprising man who in the interval had made quite a career for himself. He may therefore have felt the need to provide himself with security and a firm footing by obtaining an "honorable" name. At the age of thirteen he had been apprenticed to a shoemaker in Vienna. But, by and by, he decided against being an artisan and instead entered the Austrian Finance Office. He advanced rapidly as a customs official and was ultimately promoted to the highest civil service rank open to a man of his education. He was fond of appearing as the representative of constituted authority on public occasions and made a point of being addressed by his correct title. One of his associates in the customs office called him "strict, precise, even pedantic." and he himself told a relation who asked his advice about a son's choice of occupation that working for the treasury demanded absolute obedience and sense of duty, and that it was not for "drinkers, borrowers, card

players, and other people who go in graphs that he usually had made on t a portly man with the wary face of : mask, bourgeois competence and bc can be discerned. He presents himse dignity and complacency, his uniform

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* D.T. Not worth the find out

12

Romeder 23 in 1853

43 in 1873

26 1849
17 26

in 1891 22

1871, 1885 RPT
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1871
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1888
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