

An Exiled Generation

Focusing on émigrés from Baden, Württemberg and Hungary in four host societies (Switzerland, the Ottoman Empire, England and the United States). Heléna Tóth considers exile in the aftermath of the revolutions of 1848 as a European phenomenon with global dimensions. Although exile is often presented as an individual challenge, Tóth studies its collective aspects in the realms of the family and of professional and social networks. Exploring the interconnectedness of these areas, she argues that although we often like to sharply distinguish between labor migration and exile, these categories were anything but stable after the revolutions of 1848; migration belonged to the personal narrative of the revolution for a broad section of the population. Moreover, discussions about exile and amnesty played a central role in formulating the legacy of the revolutions not only for the émigrés but also for their social environment and, ultimately, the governments of the restoration. As a composite, the stories of émigrés shaped the postrevolutionary era and reflected its contradictions.

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An Exiled Generation

German and Hungarian Refugees of Revolution, 1848–1871

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To my family in gratitude





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A note on names and translations

For the sake of consistency, proper names are used in the original language. Thus, Kossuth's first name is Lajos and not Louis, and the emperor of Austria is Franz rather than Francis Joseph. In many cases the sources are inconsistent when it comes to names; for example, there are at least three different spellings for the name of Károly Krajtsir. In these cases, I chose one spelling and used it consistently through the text, denoting the alternatives at the first mention of the person.

Proper names are used in a form that comes closest to contemporary usage and makes reading easy. For example, the full name of the head of the liberal government in Württemberg in 1848–1849 was Christof Heinrich Gottlob Friedrich Römer (after 1852 also "von"). Since contemporary sources refer to him as Friedrich Römer, this is the name I use for him in the main text. The index contains the complete names.

Every historian writing about the multiethnic empires of the nineteenth century faces the daunting task of having to choose among the various versions of place names. The sources are no help here, because the town that the Habsburg imperial administration called "Lugosch" was known as "Lugos" to the Hungarian and as "Lugoj" to the Romanian inhabitants of the town (today Lugoj in Romania). To make matters more complicated, although each name denotes the same geographical location, each of them carries a host of different connotations. As a solution to this problem, in each case I use the version of the town's name that stands closest to the relevant sources and add the other names in parenthesis. In addition, I also mark in each case the location of the town today.

All translations are mine unless otherwise noted.



Abbreviations

BArch Bundesarchiv, Berlin

DLA Marbach
GLA
Generallandesarchiv, Karlsruhe
HStAS
Hauptstaatsarchiv, Stuttgart

HHStA Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Vienna

OL Országos Levéltár, Budapest (National Archives)
OSZK Országos Széchényi Könyvtár, Budapest (National

Széchényi Library)

StAL Staatsarchiv, Ludwigsburg