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Literary Prosthetics, Or Things You Can Do to Kleist When He's Dead

This article examines the afterlife of Heinrich von Kleist, looking specifically at how posthumous Kleist has broken the tethers binding him to any original Kleist, thereby allowing free room not only for endlessly new Kleists, but even for entirely new and virtual works by the reanimated author-avatars.

Reviewing new publications on the subject of literary longevity for the *TLS*, Hal Jensen recently remarked that "one of the main differences between literary immortality and the literary afterlife is that the former pertains to the literary work while the latter seems to be about everything else".[1] Given Heinrich von Kleist's seeming perdurance on the literary scene, an endurance completely at odds with the brevity of both his life and literary corpus, it seems pertinent to consider whether he is a literary immortal, or if he 'merely' has an afterlife, or both. One way or another, he is still very much with us, or, as Gerhard Schulz presciently declared in 2003, there appears to be no end to him at all.[2] This certainly seems to be the case as far as academic appetite is concerned. As the most recent edition of the *Heilbronner Kleist-Blätter*'s invaluable biannual bibliographical update reveals, he is certainly alive and well in literary-critical circles: a healthy twenty-four pages of one of the latest issues are devoted to the newest scholarship, testifying to the vigour of dead Kleist's corpus and to undimmed critical interest in an author whose life and oeuvre were comparatively short.[3] Given this immense, you might say bottom-heavy, apparatus of secondary texts, one might imagine that all had been said that could possibly be said about Kleist and his works; "imagine" being the operative word, since reading every word of what currently exists in the way of scholarly criticism would prove a very time-consuming, if not impossible task (although there are such scholars as manage to keep abreast). And yet, apparently, there is always room for more. According to Schulz, this is because, despite all that has been written, we are still searching for him.[4]

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1 Hal Jensen: Immortal Beloved. Exploring the Scope of the Literary Afterlife. In: Times Literary Supplement 5916 (19 August 2016), p. 3-4, here p. 3.

2 Gerhard Schulz: Kleist und kein Ende. Suchbilder eines Dichters. In: Peters Ensberg and Hans-Jochen Marquardt (eds.): Kleist-Bilder des 20. Jahrhunderts in Literatur, Kunst und Wissenschaft. Stuttgart: Verlag Hans-Dieter Heinz, 2003, p. 11-24, here p. 11.

3 If a more comprehensive sense of the sheer mountain of secondary material is desired, one can browse online the *Kleist-Bibliographie 2001-2010*. with its nearly 3000 items produced over a period of only a decade and a half (currently covering works published up to 2017). At: http://www.kleist.org/db/kb3_A.php (accessed 02.07.2018).

4 Schulz: Kleist und kein Ende, p. 21.

Of course, the interest of critics is just one component of an author's afterlife or immortality. According to a useful and entertaining checklist that Heather L. Jackson offers in her recent *Those Who Write for Immortality: Romantic Reputations and the Dream of Lasting Fame*, literary posterity has no fewer than twenty-two ingredients. And the vitality of a given author's afterlife can be gauged by these markers. According to Jackson's enumeration, these are:

1. Authorial ambition, the desire to be remembered;
2. Threshold quality, by which she means that a certain aesthetic standard must be met;
3. Threshold quantity, in other words, a sufficiently substantial body of work to constitute a corpus;
4. The number of copies in circulation / availability (including digitally);
5. Variety of the corpus, which is to say that the author has proven to be generically versatile, mastering a range of tones, forms and contents;
6. The existence of authorial or eponymous adjectives, such as Kafkaesque, Byronic, Keatsian, and even Goethian;
7. The existence of a critical tradition, consisting of reviews and academic criticism, amongst other things;
8. Controversy surrounding the author and his or her oeuvre;
9. Associates: Weimar Classicism, George Circle etc.;
10. Celebrity endorsements;
11. Collected editions;
12. Biographies;
13. Reference books;
14. Translation and other international dissemination;
15. Visualizability: illustrations, photography, cinema, Internet;
16. Locatability: association with a place or places, tourism, shrines;
17. Inclusion in literary anthologies;
18. Variety or heterogeneity of audience;
19. Adaptability: the readiness with which works can be appropriated by other media, such as music, painting, stage, cinema;
20. Champions: literary societies, descendants, keepers of the flame individual advocates;
21. Educational uses: inclusion in school curricula;
22. Higher education: inclusion in the university canon.[5]

As literary parlour games and yardsticks go, this is a more than serviceable list. But the curious case of the odd-ball Heinrich von Kleist and his continued – apparently uncontained – popularity (albeit mainly as an insider-tip, and largely in the German-

[5] Based on Heather J. Jackson: Those Who Write for Immortality. Romantic Reputations and the Dream of Lasting Fame. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2015, p. 108-9.

speaking world) suggests that the list is not exhaustive, and might be supplemented by a few further elements to account more fully for his literary longevity in particular, while also expanding our understanding of posthumous literary fame more generally. In other words, if we scrutinize why precisely Kleist has enjoyed such pronounced, vital, and we might even venture unnatural longevity, despite the brevity of both his life and oeuvre (biologically dead at the age of 34, and leaving behind only around a thousand pages of text, at least, so far – we shall return to the 'biological' facts, and to this 'so far' in due course), the effect on the list is interesting. Moreover, his own literature is not as essential to the fame game as we philologists might like to think. In a version of reader-response theory, Italo Calvino significantly situates literary longevity not in the author's works *per se*, but in the reader – understood as a reader-in-time – arguing that, even though the original books remain the same, "we [the readers] certainly have changed", and so every "later encounter is therefore completely new".[6] *Verbum scriptum non manet*, it would seem.

Perhaps precisely because of our postmodern sense of time's constant re-composition or co-creation of infinitely mutable texts, literary biography has remained a fairly conservative genre, resistant in the main to the deep scepticism of anti-empiricism that trusts no grand or coherent narrative. By and large, our literary biographies speak as though the person of the author had a certain historical fixity and ontic givenness, thereby providing a point of orientation in a world otherwise populated by shifting palimpsests and their eccentrically orbiting and endless interpretations. And so there is, undeniably, an irreducible quality of realism and facticity in even the most adventurous literary biographies of Kleist.[7] This question of biography is important because the author's life is rightly granted a central place in Jackson's enumeration of contributory factors in the chancy game of legacy. But Jackson does not mean this in any traditional sense. She illustrates her point in relation to another short-lived literary figure, Keats, whose truncated life itself made for such a gripping story that it contributed to his towering posthumous literary reputation. I

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6 Italo Calvino: Why Read the Classics? Trans. Martin McLaughlin. New York: Pantheon, 1999, p. 5.

7 To mention just one, in Anna Maria Carpi's biographical novel recounting Kleist's life, she weaves all the known facts into a narrative that includes imagined scenarios, and often it is Kleist himself who narrates his past from some ghostly position in the future: "Am Ende des Jahrhunderts waren zwei Drittel meines Werkes tot. Aber nicht meine Legende: Zu meinem hundertsten Todestag vergoß [sic] jedes Provinzblättchen Tränen über mein Unglück und empfahl Sühnewallfahrten zu meinem Grab am Wannsee. Doch inzwischen hatte mich der Staat für seine Zwecke bereits in seine mächtigen Arme genommen und zu den Großen der Göttin Germania erhoben: Es gibt kein Reich oder Imperium, das nicht an den Genius der Nation glaubt und keine Klassiker braucht, und ich … ich wurde einer von ihnen." For all the novelty of this approach, the material remains by and large the established facts of Kleist's existence. Anna Maria Carpi: Kleist. Ein Leben. Trans. Ragni Maria Gschwend. Berlin: Insel, 2011, p. 20.

say 'story' to distinguish it from any raw historical facts of the poet's actual existence. In fact, it drew in large part on a narrative that Keats himself had begun to craft during his lifetime: that of the "young, sensitive, gifted, unworldly artist cruelly mistreated and eventually destroyed by the literary establishment".[8] This, in turn, relied on well-known literary antecedents and cultural tropes, deriving much of its ability to compel audiences "from its close resemblance to mythical or ancient prototypes such as Adonis […] [and] literary counterparts such as Milton's *Lycidas*".[9] Moreover, soon after his death, Keats was transformed in the hands of another author and Keats-fan, Shelley, who offers us a version of the poet that really "stimulated Keats' canonization":[10] *Adonaïs*, Shelley's elegy to Keats, written just a few short months after Keats' death from tuberculosis in 1821, has been credited with laying the foundation of the latter's posthumous fame, offering a "view of Keats [that is] thereafter a feature of 'Keats' for the rest of the century".[11] The 'Keats' in scare quotes that Shelley gives us died, not from consumption, as per brute biological fact, but from the cruelty of his detractors: "Our Adonaïs has drunk poison–oh! / What deaf and viperous murderer could crown / Life's early cup with such a draught of woe?"[12]

Aside from obvious similarities between that carefully constructed image of a criticised-to-death 'Keats' and the popular representation of his contemporary 'Kleist' (also in scare quotes) who was similarly portrayed from early on as lonely,[13] misunderstood,[14] long-suffering and short-lived, what is important here is an implicit twenty-third crucial ingredient: crucial to posthumous fame is not just the drama inherent in a given author's biography (Kleist's life was filled with drama, both of his own orchestration and at the hands of an outrageous fortune), but the degree to which

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8 Jackson: Those Who Write for Immortality, p. 119.

9 Jackson: Those Who Write for Immortality, p. 119.

10 Jeffrey Robinson: Reception and Poetics in Keats. 'My Ended Poet'. Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1998, p. 56.

11 Robinson: Reception and Poetics in Keats, p. 56.

12 Percy Bysshe Shelley: Adonaïs. An Elegy on the Death of John Keats. Qtd. in: Sarah Wootton: Consuming Keats. Nineteenth-Century Representations in Art and Literature. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2006, p. 15.

13 As a recent biography has pointed out, the image of Kleist as a loner is a curiously inaccurate, if persistent one: "Heinrich von Kleist, der als der große Einsame unter den deutschen Klassikern gilt, war selten allein. […] Scheinbar mühelos […] schloss er neue Bekanntschaften, ganz gleich, wohin ihn die exzentrische Bahn seines Lebens führte." Jens Bisky: Kleist. Berlin: Rowohlt, 2007, p. 7.

14 In a text written soon after Kleist's death, his friend and collaborator, Adam Müller wrote: "der Dichter ward an die Seite gestellt und, wie alles Unbequeme, leicht vergessen. Dies hat ihm das Herz gebrochen, seine Kraft gelähmt, ihn getötet lange vorher, ehe er den verbrecherischen Entschluß faßte, den er zuletzt, nicht ohne Widerstreben seiner besseren Natur ausführte." Adam Müller: Zum Tode Heinrich von Kleists. In: Peter Goldammer (ed.): Schriftsteller über Kleist. Eine Dokumentation. Berlin: Aufbau, 1977, p. 44.

the author's person or persona lends itself to creative interventions by third parties, which are imagined in this article as prostheses on the body of the (long-dead) author. These inventions or interventions, as Kleist's case illustrates, need only be attached loosely to the original frame of the author and to the biologico-historical facts of his or her life, if indeed at all. The ability to generate and sustain such biographical (but not only biographical, by any means) extensions, or pseudo-biographical fictions, is in Kleist's case a vital component of his longevity. He has appeared as a more or less historical character in his own right in a considerable number of poems, plays, novels, fictional autobiographies and, more recently, on film.

Item twenty-three on the supplemented list might therefore read: 're-imagining the author' or 'the author himself *as* fiction'. This invention of the author cannot help but remind us of the death of the author as pronounced by Roland Barthes in 1968, that "countertheological" move, as he called it, which "refuse[s] to halt meaning" by leaving it solely in the author's hands.[15] The rebirth of the author him- or herself as fiction, as what Arno Pielenz writing of Kleist elegantly called the authored author, "der erdichtete Dichter",[16] is another move in that same liberating direction suggested by Barthes, refusing to halt biographical possibility by leaving it solely in the hands of fact or history. When an author is reborn in the world of fiction, we can take all kinds of new liberties – monstrous liberties, some no doubt would consider them (for "historically the Author's empire has been the Critic's as well")[17] – which "God and his hypostases, reason, science, the law",[18] and of course *Literary Science*, do not usually admit. Like Barthes' reader, with and in such fictions, the author becomes "a man without history, without biography".[19] And, I would add, a man without a definitive or finished oeuvre.

In three long articles for the *Heilbronner Kleist-Blätter*, Arno Pielenz diligently chronicled Kleist's appearances in fiction from a possible first debut in Christoph Martin Wieland's 1803-4 novel *Menander und Glycerion* to Tanja Langer's 2011 Kleist novel *Wir sehen uns wieder in der Ewigkeit: Die letzte Nacht von Henriette Vogel*, without, as he points out, making any claim to comprehensiveness. He notes that a complete account of all the many works of fiction in which Kleist plays a part would not be just bibliographically impossible, but beyond the scope of a critical analysis, which is what he attempts to provide: "Eine vollständige Bilanz all jener Dichtwerke, in denen Kleist eine Rolle spielt, ist nicht einmal bibliographisch

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15 Roland Barthes: The Death of the Author. In: The Rustle of Language. Trans. Richard Howard. New York: Hill and Wang, 1986, p. 49-55, here p. 54.

16 Arno Pielenz: Der erdichtete Dichter (1). Heilbronner Kleist-Blätter 23 (2012), p. 90-116; Arno Pielenz: Der erdichtete Dichter (Fortsetzung). Heilbronner Kleist-Blätter 24 (2012), p. 218-38; Arno Pielenz: Der erdichtete Dichter (Schluss). Heilbronner Kleist-Blätter 25 (2013), p. 297-316.

17 Barthes: The Death of the Author, p. 53.

18 Barthes: The Death of the Author, p. 54.

19 Barthes: The Death of the Author, p. 54.

möglich, geschweige denn als wissenschaftliche Analyse."[20] Nevertheless, the website of the Kleist-Archiv Sembdner has made some inroads here, devoting an entire section to Kleist in fiction, and offering an as yet incomplete list of the many Kleist figures in poetry, drama and novels to date.[21] No doubt jaded from the consumption of so many of these secondary fictions in the name of research, Pielenz comes to the deflating conclusion that there is a monotonous regularity to the fare because, after all, none of the facts of Kleist's life can alter. The only things that can possibly change are perspective, characterisation, literary quality and the interpretation of specific events. But the events themselves, where known, are immutable, immobilised forever in the amber of history: "An Kleists Leben ändert sich nichts, ändern können sich Sichtweise und Charakterdarstellung, künstlerische Qualität und die Interpretation bestimmter Ereignisse (aber eben nicht die Ereignisse selbst)."[22] Kleist's life events themselves, where known, are immutable, immobilised forever in the amber of history.

However, happily or unhappily, these things can and *do* change, and huge liberties have in fact been taken even at the level of the known facts in many of these works. Pielenz is, of course, not wrong to suggest that there is a homogeneous quality to this body of texts, a tried-and-tested formula that makes many of them wearyingly predictable. According to Pielenz, in Kleist's case, all the author has to do is take the authoritative *Lebensspuren* – that exhaustive and almost obsessive collection of contemporary documents and accounts relating to Kleist, edited by Helmut Sembdner – and, armed with a chronological list of the key events of his life, add in a little autumnal mist, a cloud of tobacco smoke, and the rattling of stage-coach wheels, bind it all together with Prussian-blue cloth, and set the pot to boil: "Im Falle Kleist nehme man die *Lebensspuren* und eine Zeittafel, fülle sie mit Herbstnebel, Tabakrauch und Postkutschgerüttel, wickle sie in preußisch-blaues Leinen und lasse sie auf starkem Feuer anbrennen."[23] Nevertheless, there are exceptions to this rule, and where the greatest freedoms have occurred, where the truly artificial Kleists are, there we perhaps find the true secret to immortality, the elixir of afterlife, at least in his case.

Gerhard Schulz, who diagnosed Kleist as having no end, worried nevertheless about the form and quality of that endlessness: of Kleist and his works, he noted that, despite increasing interest in him, the degree of attention being paid to his work, and the author's own lofty ambitions for himself, he hadn't exactly proven himself to be a German Sophocles or Shakespeare, by which he means authors whose works he considers to have stood the test of passing time; time-proof, as it were: "[b]ei aller noch zunehmenden Aufmerksamkeit auf ihn, bei allen Mühen um sein Werk scheint es dennoch so, daß [sic] trotz seiner hohen Ambitionen kein deutscher Sophokles oder

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20 Pielenz: Der erdichtete Dichter (Schluss), p. 297.

21 See Kleist-Archiv Sembdner: Kleist in der Dichtung, at: http://www.kleist.org/index.php/kleist-in-der-dichtung (accessed 02.07.2018).

22 Pielenz: Der erdichtete Dichter (Schluss), p. 297.

23 Pielenz: Der erdichtete Dichter (Fortsetzung), p. 114.

Shakespeare aus ihm geworden ist."[24] In other words, the quality of his afterlife was questionable. Schulz worried that Kleist's literature might eventually be perceived by audiences as outdated, and as dealing with people and conflicts from a far distant past to which they could no longer relate: "Menschen und Konflikte[n] aus einer fernen Zeit […], die uns eigentlich dann doch nichts mehr angehen."[25] He ends his article by imagining the horrific demands our prosaic future might place on an old Kleistian text. He imagines that *the Beggar Woman of Locarno* would be reimagined safely ensconced in a respectable old people's home; *Penthesilea*, the one-breasted Amazon queen who, in Kleist's version, eats Achilles out of love for him, would be the manager of a dating agency, and the justice- and revenge-obsessed bloody revolutionary horse-trader *Michael Kohlhaas* would probably be the Minister of Justice of Saxony: "Denn heute wäre ja das Bettelweib in einem anständigen Seniorenheim untergebracht, Penthesilea vielleicht Managerin einer Partnervermittlungsagentur […] Kohlhaas aber sächsischer Justizminister."[26]

However bleak and appalling these latter-day perversions of the originals might seem to Schulz, he alights on precisely the mechanism by which the author and his texts propel themselves ever forward into the future. And, after all, many such modern reincarnations have already occurred with great success: the *Marquise of O…*, raped in her sleep and seeking her child's father through the press, has been reconceived as a 21st-century Italian woman who suddenly finds herself pregnant just as her husband discovers that he is infertile in Pappi Corsicato's *Il seme della Discordia* (2008); *Michael Kohlhaas* has rematerialized as an American cowboy in John Badham's Western *The Jack Bull* (1999); and in a 2000 adaptation by John Banville entitled *God's Gift*, *Amphitryon* has teletransported from ancient Thebes to late-eighteenth-century Wexford, specifically Vinegar Hill at the time of the 1798 Rebellion, and is now called General Ashburningham. And just as Kleist's characters and plots are seasoned time- and space-travellers, Schulz might be relieved to learn, so too is the author himself, revived or reanimated in new and historically incongruous settings. Like the shape-shifting Jupiter in Kleist's adaptation of the ancient *Amphitryon* plot, Kleist himself appears to be "all things, all people, all places, all times",[27] ("Argatiphontidas und Griechenland, / Das Licht, der Äther, und das Flüßige, / Das was da war, was ist, und was sein wird"),[28] not only in terms of his mutable texts, which is unsurprising – after all, even in his *Amphitryon*, an A, though engraved in stone, can become a J – but also in terms of his mutable biography, his 'Wanderbiografie' to coin a German term.

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[24] Schulz: Kleist und kein Ende, p. 21-22.

[25] Schulz: Kleist und kein Ende, 22.

[26] See Schulz: Kleist und kein Ende, 22.

[27] Susan Bernofsky: Foreign Words. Translator-Authors in the Age of Goethe. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 2005, p. 78.

[28] Heinrich von Kleist: Amphitryon. In: Heinrich von Kleist: Sämtliche Werke und Briefe. Vol. I: Dramen. München: dtv, 2011, p. 368 (subsequently cited as SWB).

The act of fictionalising the author, which is certainly not confined to Kleist, is closely cognate to, if not part of, a set of cultural practices that have recently been brought somewhat inaccurately under the umbrella term of 'fanfiction' whereby enthusiastic audiences take liberties with original material and with the person of the author who, reversing the traditional power-dynamics, becomes their creature.[29] In the fanfictional world, not only are texts tampered with, but admired authors, like Jane Austen, are imagined by their fans in impossible and improbable, historically inaccurate scenarios, and in time out of joint. However, current definitions of fanfiction do not adequately describe what is at stake in Kleist's burgeoning fictional afterlife. Fanfiction suggests amateur creative interventions into the cultural outputs of recognized, professional authors, in which the *fan writer* is not considered to be a real *Author* in his or her own right, but rather, someone who is dabbling, reassembling *bricoleur*-like[30] the elements of some 'real' author's work for his or her mostly private pleasure (although that is changing). It assumes that fanfiction uses the author's original creative materials, merely reassembling them, extending them, and transposing them, but lacks originality and genius.

But, a roomier way of thinking of fan interaction is possible, wherein fandom is not readily distinguishable from other practices like, for instance, the biographical novel, or indeed fiction more generally. Even biography can be considered as an imaginative enterprise undertaken by a devotee who is operating creatively upon the bare facts of a life, and therefore as akin to other less established acts of fandom. If we broaden the scope, the axis of originality-unoriginality that cleaves fandom from

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[29] The term fanfiction was first coined in 1939 to distinguish between professional and amateur science fiction. See Jeff Prucher (ed.): Brave New Words. The Oxford Dictionary of Science Fiction. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007, p. 57. However, the heyday of fanfiction practice and hence of fanfiction studies as an academic field is of more recent date. As Hellekson and Busse point out, "[t]he earliest […] academic literature in the field of fan studies date[s] only from the mid-1980s". Karen Hellekson, Kristine Busse (eds.): The Fan Fiction Studies Reader. Iowa City: Iowa University Press, 2014, p. 1. Moreover, it is only with the advent of the Internet age that fanfiction has been able to emerge from its hidden niches into the broadest public view, and that Internet-enabled processes of co-creation and amateur dissemination have become possible, leading to a flourishing of the 'genre', with a concomitant surge in academic interest. It is a truism of fanfic studies that "over the past two decades, online fandom has moved from protected spaces into public view." Kristine Busse: Intimate Intertextuality and Performative Fragments. In: Jonathan Gray, Cornel Sandvoss and C. Lee Harrington (eds.): Fandom. Identities and Communities in a Mediated World. New York: New York University Press, 2017, p. 45-59, here p. 58.

[30] Henry Jenkins' seminal 1992 work on fan practices, *Textual Poachers*, describes the work of fans with Michel de Certeau as "[c]ultural bricolage through which readers fragment texts and reassemble the broken shards according to their own blueprints, salvaging bits and pieces of the found material". Henry Jenkins: Textual Poachers. Television Fans and Participatory Culture. New York: Routledge, 2013, p. 26.

fiction is no longer pertinent; in short, there are certain practices that undermine that scale, and require a reconsideration of what we understand as fandom, and may perhaps even lead towards a new unified field theory that deals with both professional and amateur workings and re-workings of all kinds, including not only fanfiction in the traditional sense, but also, for example, what Joe Queenan only half-jokingly called "posthu-cocious"[31] literature. By that neologism he meant entirely new works published under dead authors' names and in the manner of those authors, as well as all thinkable other third-party creative 'prostheses' of whatever kind that extend, revive, recycle, borrow, remix, continue, improve, and of course dis-improve, existing and – all importantly – *non-existent* corpuses of dead authors' work; and not just the corpuses in a wordy but also potentially in a fleshy sense.

Conceiving of these acts of re-creation as prosthetic, as opposed to 'fan-ic' or adaptative or similar, is perhaps helpful. At its root, prosthesis is merely *the act of putting something forward, showing it, presenting it*, the ancient Greek *πρόσθεν* meaning *in front of, before, to the front, forwards*. This emphatically forward and forward-looking gesture is deliberately chosen to describe the acts of creation being considered here in order to parry the fatal backward glance that haunts fanfictions and other similar appropriative acts, tethering them for better or for worse to a ghostly precursor. The prosthetic doesn't pretend to be original – it is clearly not so; it has an existence entirely its own. In fact, its separateness, its clear distinctness from the body to which it is added, is part of its conundrum and magic. As well as its participation in both the artificial and the fake, it simultaneously suggests the new and rehabilitative that we associate with the replacement of missing or injured body parts with a man-made substitute. Here, crucially, as David Wills notes of the prosthetic, the trick or problem is "the difficulty of rigorously separating one from the other".[32] For the ideal prosthetic does not announce itself as Other and new, and yet it clearly is. The ideal prosthetic gives the impression of the thing it is replacing and mimicking, while never actually being it. The prosthetic disguises an absence, but also reveals it. Reimagining an 'original' in a series of what we are calling liberal and liberating prosthetic

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[31] Joe Queenan: New Books, Dead Authors, *The Wall Street Journal*, 25.06.2015, at: http://www.wsj.com/articles/new-books-dead-authors-1435180006 (accessed 02.07.2018). Queenan was referring to the latest Tom Clancy novel, *Under Fire*, written by Grant Blackwood two years after the author's death. He then goes on to wonder "why the perpetuation of a powerful literary franchise should only apply to writers who died relatively recently. And why does it only apply to beach reading? Why can't publishers be a bit more imaginative and delve into the annals of history to produce new books that appear under the names of titans who have gone to meet their maker?" Queenan goes on to imagine such possibilities as "*A Lizze Bennet Novel: No Pride, No Prejudice* by Andrew Neiderman," and also combined franchises such as "*The Hound of the Bovaries: A Gustave Flaubert Novel* by Mark Greaney." As Queenan is no doubt aware, work like this already exists.

[32] David Wills: Prosthesis. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1999, p. 9.

practices, also extends to include the original author him- or herself, who, if we imagine writing-on in terms of prosthetics, is imagined as a kind of amputee upon whom we are operating. And operating without any of the ethical constraints that might limit a mere medical doctor.

What we are calling here prosthetic practices do not necessarily have to, and often simply cannot, refer back to something pre-existing or originary. In many cases, that pre-existing, original thing is itself just an absence. There is, after all, usually no real need for a prosthetic leg when one already has two. Or as Wills puts it, the "relation, once it is a question of prosthesis, cannot be reduced to a matter of presence or absence, of possession or dispossession. […] [P]rosthesis of necessity prosthetizes whatever it relates to by automatically inscribing its effect of otherness".[33] In other words, prosthesis makes clear the artificiality of the distinction between original and not-original. But more than that, what the prosthesis makes clear is that it is absence that drives supplementation, not presence; writing-on conceived as prosthesis does not relate back to a given text, or idea, or fact; it does not relate to an original but rather to an original lack, an amputation.

Coincidentally or not, Kleist's *Über das Marionettentheater* explicitly mentions artificial limbs, which are just the most literal example of this principle:

> Haben Sie, fragte er, da ich den Blick schweigend zur Erde schlug: haben Sie von jenen mechanischen Beinen gehört, welche englische Künstler für Unglückliche verfertigen, die ihre Schenkel verloren haben?
> Ich sagte, nein: dergleichen wäre mir nie vor Augen gekommen.
> Es tut mir leid, erwiderte er; denn wenn ich Ihnen sage, daß diese Unglücklichen damit tanzen, so fürchte ich fast, Sie werden es mir nicht glauben. – Was sag ich, tanzen? Der Kreis ihrer Bewegungen ist zwar beschränkt; doch diejenigen, die ihnen zu Gebote stehen, vollziehen sich mit einer Ruhe, Leichtigkeit und Anmut, die jedes denkende Gemüt in Erstaunen setzen.
> Ich äußerte, scherzend, daß er ja, auf diese Weise, seinen Mann gefunden habe. Denn derjenige Künstler, der einen so merkwürdigen Schenkel zu bauen imstande sei, würde ihm unzweifelhaft auch eine ganze Marionette, seinen Forderungen gemäß, zusammensetzen können.[34]

However, prosthetic perfection here comes at a cost. The gradual extension in the course of this passage of the prosthetic legs into a full-body replacement, where only prosthesis remains, "eine ganze Marionette", promises on the one hand an nth degree of perfectibility, but also, equally and oppositely, total bodily disintegration, for what is left is nothing human. What remains is just an automaton, or a *Gliedermann*, as Kleist also calls it, with its joint(ed) or conjoined meaning of both marionette and soldier. (A man at *arms*, might be the appropriate translation, suggesting as it does the

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33 Wills: Prosthesis, p. 44.

34 SWB, vol. II, p. 428.

segmented (*gegliedert*) idea of the body upon which this theory of literary prosthetics plays.) In other words, the promise of perfection or restitution offered by the prosthesis is a *ver-sprechen* (in the split sense of promise and mis-speech)[35] because it is a process that works by self-division or, at its extremity, complete self-alienation. The prosthesis is never fully incorporated into the original that it supplements; at most the original can be completely subsumed into or replaced by a full-body prosthetic. In prosthetics, originals are, therefore, not the determining factor; the prosthesis illustrates that the original was already in a state of lack to begin with. This reverses the classical and imbalanced relationship between original and supplement: no longer the *fons et origo*, what once was seen as original is shown to be indebted from the outset to its future prostheses which compensate for its initial state of lack. Looking back from the future, we correct the lacunae of the past.

In biographical terms, for we are interested here in Kleistian bio-fictionally, as Stefani Engelstein has noted,[36] as a soldier, or *Gliedermann* himself, who had seen the physical horrors of battle first-hand, Kleist had personal knowledge of and interest in dismemberments and amputations, those gaps that form the ground of prosthesis.[37] And there is another (pseudo-)biographical link: it has been suggested that Kleist's Würzburg journey may have left his own body no longer fully intact. According to one attempt to populate his mysterious Würzburg journey with facts, it has been suggested that he may have been treated for phimosis during his stay, which would have involved the removal of his foreskin.[38] Certainly, his suicide by pistol to the mouth and the subsequent invasive autopsy of his body left it violently torn apart: not only was his jaw cracked completely asunder "mit der größten Gewalt eines eisernen

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35 Kleist famously plays on the fatal proximity of *versprechen* (to promise) and *sich versprechen* (to misspeak) in the final scene of his *Penthesilea*. "Ich habe mich, bei Diana, bloß versprochen, / Weil ich der raschen Lippe Herr nicht bin," says Penthesilea over the body of Achilles which she has just torn apart with her teeth, her promise of love being converted by misspeech into dismemberment, because, as she famously explains: "Küsse, Bisse, / Das reimt sich." SWB, vol. I, p. 497.

36 Stefani Engelstein: Out on a Limb. Medical Medicine, Heinrich von Kleist, and the Disarticulated Body. In: German Studies Review 23/2 (2000), p. 225-244, here p. 226.

37 As Wills puts it, "however much 'prosthesis' refers to an apparatus alone, it cannot fail to imply the idea of amputation – or of lack or deficiency – that would have preceded it. 'Prosthesis' necessarily refers to two contradictory but complementary operations: amputation and addition; and then, of course, the animal and mineral, living or natural and artificial, and so on. There is nothing that is simply or singularly prosthetic; it has no originary integrality." Wills: *Prosthesis*, p. 133.

38 See Hans-Jürgen Schrader: "Denke, Du wärest in das Schiff meines Glückes gestiegen". Widerrufene Rollenentwürfe in Kleists Briefen an die Braut. In: Kleist-Jahrbuch (1983), p. 122-179, here p. 135-140.

Hebels", but the "Kopfsäge" broke in the intrusive process of opening him up.[39] The dispersal of Kleist proper begun by suicide and autopsy, continued at burial: Erika Müller-Lauter puts some 170 meters between the location of the official grave and the site of Kleist's and Henriette Vogel's suicide and assumed original interment.[40] But it is this broken and unruly, not to mention altogether missing, corpse of the author that allows or demands prosthetic interventions. This would not be possible or necessary had we an intact, fully coherent, present one. Naturally, the disintegration or amputation of the author, the many gaps in his story, has consequences for any attempt at what we conventionally understand by a biographical account. Perhaps it is for this reason that his texts, including *Über das Marionettentheater*, have so often been used as keys to the author as person. However, as Paul de Man warned, despite the many textual hints that we should read the *Marionettentheater* essay in this way (it is set in the year of the Kant-crisis), it is impossible to decide whether this overdetermined text is autobiographical or pure fiction: "Kleist himself is probably the one least able to tell us and, if he did, we would be well-advised not to take his word for it."[41] Anna Babka, however, suggests going even further and regarding "the figure of the Gliedermann (as cyborg) generally as 'figure of autobiography'", while simultaneously being read "as a figure of the interruption of any autobiographical reference […]. Why should Kleist's figure be a man at all?"[42] In short, the Gliedermann of *Über das Marionettentheater* is not Kleist: it cannot be. If anything, the Gliedermann figures the loss that auto/biographical endeavours strive prosthetically to compensate.

Kleist's was, of course, the age of the profile silhouette and shadow, a technique of representation which, although it seems to represent a presence, in fact involves the removal of the very figure it involves. It operates by the precise, almost surgical excision of the contours of the object depicted. It was an enormously popular form of representation in Kleist's day, for one thing because it could be practiced even by enthusiastic amateurs like Goethe,[43] or indeed could be traced by machine.[44] It is

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39 Helmut Sembdner: Heinrich von Kleists Lebensspuren. Dokumente und Berichte der Zeitgenossen. Munich: dtv, 1969, p. 381-383.

40 Erika Müller-Lauter: Geschichte des Kleist-Grabes. In: Kleist-Jahrbuch (1991), p. 229-56.

41 Paul de Man: The Rhetoric of Romanticism. New York: Columbia University Press, 1984, p. 284.

42 Anna Babka: The Days of the Human May be Numbered. Theorizing Cyberfeminist Metaphors – Rereading Kleist's 'Gliedermann' as Cyborg, as 'Ghost in the Shell'. In: TRANS. Internet-Zeitschrift für Kulturwissenschaften 15 (2004).

43 See William Vaughan: Goethe. Line and Outline. In Walter Hinderer (ed.): Goethe und das Zeitalter der Romantik. Würzburg: Königshausen und Neumann, 2002, p. 265-280.

44 One such machine was the physiognotrace, invented by Gilles-Louis Chretien in the 1780s, which, he suggested, was not just a tool of pleasure, but could be used to create accurate portraits of army deserters, in an early form of the mugshot. See Tony Halliday: Facing the

interesting, therefore, that shortly before the bicentenary of the author's birth, Meissen decided to commemorate Kleist in shadow form on a porcelain medallion (see Fig. 1), in a series that included silhouettes of Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing. It is a remarkably poor likeness (if one can speak of likenesses to an unknown), even if we take into account a general tendency towards stylisation in the representation of iconic figures from the cultural pantheon. However, of course, the core elements of that famously ellusive face are there as we know them from the one genuine miniature portrait of him that exists (alongside other images of more or less shakey provenance, like the death mask or the 1816 bust by C. F. Wichmann that stands in the office of the German Bundespräsident in the Bellevue Palace): the fringe of hair, the ruff and collar. Adolf Wilbrand, author of Kleist's first biography, assures us that the Peter Friedel miniature of 1801 is accurate, because – and here he quotes Bülow – "[d]er hohe Werth, welchen sie [eine treue Freundin] darauf legt, bezeugt seine Ähnlichkeit".[45] However, these third-party reassurances of accuracy notwithstanding, generally Kleist's face is an enigma. Like Königin Luise, he left no clear physiognomic impression behind, and that lack has generated interest ever since. According to Zweig the reason for this was that he was so enigmatic as to be almost unpaintable: "Sein Geheimnis war nicht zu zeichnen und nicht zu malen aus seinem Gesicht."[46] Whether or not this alleged unpaintability is why we have so few (genuine) portraits of Kleist, it is important to note that the blanks his person presents to us at every level, their foreclosure on his inner life, failing to reveal fully what may lie beneath, have provided an eminently overwritable canvass for all kinds of future imaginings of the author. On several occasions, for instance, new portraits of the author have been "found". Two portraits turned up in 1938: the first a (possibly) authentic primitive prison oil painting that some unknown amateur did of Kleist during his incarceration in France in 1807; the second, generally considered to be a forgery, and now missing, attributed to a certain B. Michael Walbner, and which famously, and somewhat embarrassingly, adorned the cover of the first volume of the Rowohlt Monographien series, Curt Hofhoff's *Heinrich von Kleist in Selbstzeugnissen und Bilddokumenten*.[47] There have also been imaginative reattributions of genuine paintings, including Anton Graff's *Bildnis eines Unbekannten* of 1808 which Graff's biographer has claimed was probably a depiction of Kleist.[48] However, the painting looks so remarkably like an 1808 chalk drawing of

Public. Portraiture in the Aftermath of the French Revolution. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1999, p. 43.

45 Adolf Wilbrandt: Heinrich von Kleist. Nördlingen: Beck, 1863, p. 109

46 Stefan Zweig: Der Kampf mit dem Dämon. Hölderlin, Kleist, Nietzsche. Leipzig: Insel, 1925, p. 159.

47 Curt Hofhoff: Heinrich von Kleist in Selbstzeugnissen und Bilddokumenten. Hamburg: Rowohlt, 1958.

48 See Ekhard Berckenhagen: Anton Graff. Leben und Werk. Berlin: Deutscher Verlag für Kunstwissenschaft, 1967, p. 231. The painting in question can be found online at:

Graff's son, Anton, currently in the collection of the Kunstmuseum Basel, down to the cleft chin and fringed hair, that one is tempted to see this reattribution as yet another effect of the Kleistian blank.[49] Interestingly, in his early speculation on Kleist's face, Wilbrandt goes on to mention that a silhouette was made of the author's profile during his lifetime by his friend from his Dresden period, Henriette Lohse, wife of the painter Heinrich Lohse with whom Kleist travelled to Italy. However, he notes, this silhouette which allegedly was "[Kleist] sehr ähnlich", "scheint [...] längst nicht mehr zu existiren [sic]".[50] For all we know, it may have looked like the profile immortalised on the Meissen wall medallion. Or it may not.



Fig. 1: Meissen porcelain wall medallion with silhouette of Kleist.

It is no coincidence that the silhouette is a central motif in one recent prosthetic reimagining of Kleist as author-character, Robert Löhr's *Das Erlkönig-Manöver* of 2007, in which Kleist, Goethe, Schiller, Bettine Brentano, Alexander von Humboldt

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1b/Anton_Graff_Heinrich_von_Kleist_%281%29.jpg (accessed 02.07.2018).

49 Anton Graff: Bildnis des Sohnes Carl Anton Graff, 1808, *Kunstmuseum Basel*, at: http://sammlungonline.kunstmuseumbasel.ch/eMuseumPlus?service=ExternalInterface&module=collection&objectId=26514&viewType=detailView (accessed 02.07.2018).

50 Wilbrandt: Heinrich von Kleist, p. 109.

and Achim von Arnim embark on a dangerous quest to save the Dauphin of France, who Anastasia-like has miraculously survived the Terror. Of course, it turns out that the saved Dauphin is not the real Dauphin at all, but a replacement. It is a red-herring pretext, but it serves to bring our literary-historical figures together in what John Pizer calls a novel consisting of "[l]iterary pastiche in the form of intertextual citation".[51] At one juncture during this whirlwind adventure of a historical novel, as it is somewhat misleadingly subtitled,[52] the company stop off at a remote inn where they eat and drink copiously, and during which sojourn they are depicted in a silhouette by the daughter of the innkeeper. Schiller, having lamented that no Tischbein was available to portray their august group, Kleist remembers that the girl – Käthchen by name, of course – has been spending her time cutting out paper profiles of the 'great Germans' in a most artful way, and comes up with the idea of a silhouette group portrait, beseeching her:

> Käthchen, Mädchen, lass doch für einen Moment die großen Teuschen liegen, und schneid zur Erinnerung uns sechs in den Karton. Ich will dir dafür auch einen Taler geben." Katharina ließ also den Scherenschnitt sinken, nahm einen neuen großen Karton und rückte ihren Schemel in die Mitte der Stube, um ihre sechs Modelle am besten betrachten zu können. Ohne Scheu arrangierte sie die Sitzenden so, dass keiner den anderen verdeckte, und bat einige aufzustehen – und schon fuhr die Schere durch das schwarze Papier wie ein Messer durch die Butter.[53]

It is as good an image as Löhr might find for his overall project of historical fictions, featuring these well-known figures from the German canon and school and university literature curriculum. Into the barest outline of their silhouettes, as Löhr has discovered, anything can be inserted.

In Löhr's two novels in which Kleist features as a character, *Das Erlkönig-Manöver* and *Das Hamlett-Komplott*, Kleist is recognizably himself in many respects – he has to be, just as all protagonists in historical and artist novels need silhouette-like to retain enough of an outline of themselves to be identifiable: he visits a puppet theatre, is determined to have his play read and approved of by Goethe, challenges Goethe to a duel, hates Napoleon. In fact, according to Pielenz, the portrait painted by Löhr of Kleist "stimmt"[54] more than anything any biographer has been able to offer,

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51 John Pizer: Imagining the Age of Goethe in German Literature 1970-2010. Rochester: Camden House, 2011, p. 146.

52 Pizer more accurately describes the fictions he deals with, including Löhr's two novels, as situated "between two frequently discussed literary types: historical fiction and artist fiction". Pizer: Imagining the Age of Goethe, p. 3.

53 Robert Löhr: Das Erlkönig-Manöver. Ein historischer Roman, Munich: Piper, 2007.

54 Pielenz: Der erdichtete Dichter (Fortsetzung), 206.

because this Kleist figure embodies the principle of "Handeln ist besser als wissen",[55] which Pielenz considers to be the key to the real Kleist.[56] Löhr's version of Kleist, "leidenschaftlich, impulsiv, haßerfüllt [sic] […] gegen Napoleon und seine Anhänger", Pielenz argues, is truer to life than the usual portraits we are offered of "eines Duldenden, Leidenden, Passiven, Getriebenen".[57] However, this judgement of truer to life implies that we have a true-to-life 'original' of some sort against which to measure this new offspring, and this is patently not the case. However, as Pielenz himself concedes, the sense of trueness-to-life is due in great measure to the fact that fictionalised history generally feels more authentic, having more of the allure of the real: "Kleist kommt erfrischend lebendig beim Leser an, lebendiger als in mancher historisch getreuen Biographie, die ja doch die mehr oder weniger zufälligen Ereignisse aneinanderreihen muß [sic]".[58] Unplotted and unscripted and unlikely, it is real life that seems implausible, unable to compete with the enhanced reality and coherence of posthu-cocious fictionalisations.

If the principle that a departure from fact can provide a higher, if artificial or prosthetic truth, then the Miriam Sachs novel *Kleist in meiner Küche* (2010) might just bring us asymptotically closer to Kleist than ever before, albeit to an emphatically unreal one: Kleist appears one day in the very recent past in the Berlin kitchen of our narrator, a literature student, his sudden rematerialisation unexplained. He then, like the Hitler of Walter Moers[59] and now also Timur Vermes,[60] adjusts to modern living with extraordinary adeptness, learning to use a computer, and enjoying popular culture. In fact, he seems better adjusted to twenty-first century Berlin than our narrator. While not the only or first novel to place Kleist out of his time – Dagmar Leupold's *Die Helligkeit der Nacht: Ein Journal* (2009) has a dead Kleist corresponding with an equally dead Ulrike Meinhof – the novel takes to its logical conclusion the principle of prosthesis. Sachs not only resurrects Kleist in Berlin, as does Leupold, but Sachs' Kleist is not merely Kleist out of time. Sachs' novel recognizes something important about the limitations of the author's afterlife: on the one hand, the author is cut free from biographical fact, and both writer and oeuvre are made freely manipulable, circulateable, repurposable by the newest information technologies; however, on the other hand, in an age of manipulations, there arises a concomitant desire to regulate certain dimensions of the legacy. When Sachs' Kleist takes to writing on a computer instead of by hand (borrowing the narrator's, of course), for example, the narrator is disturbed for several reasons:

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55 From a letter to Ulrike von Kleist, 5 February 1801. Qtd. in Pielenz: Der erdichtete Dichter (Fortsetzung), 206.

56 Pielenz: Der erdichtete Dichter (Fortsetzung), p. 208.

57 Pielenz: Der erdichtete Dichter (Fortsetzung), p. 208.

58 Pielenz: Der erdichtete Dichter (Fortsetzung), p. 209.

59 Walter Moers: Ächbin wieder da!! Frankfurt am Main: Eichborn, 1998.

60 Timur Vermes: Er ist wieder da. Köln: Eichborn, 2012.

> Wie kommt er denn jetzt darauf? Was versteht er denn davon, warum kann er nicht mit Tinte und Papier, wie es sich für ihn gehört? Außerdem brauche ich mein Notebook, für meine Seminararbeit. Und vor allem: was bringt das auch, wenn er dann am Ende ein neues Stück geschrieben hat, und dann glaubt's einem keiner, weil er's als *doc* abgespeichert hat, anstelle es zu Papier zu bringen. Kann ja jeder sagen, daß [sic] das von Kleist ist.[61]

In this crucial passage we are shown that the prosthetic Kleist really comes into its own in the age of the computer, the Internet age, in the digital space. This space is the natural home of the prosthetic, for nothing is restricted by social context, lived personal experience, or historical or biographical fact. Rather, like the prosthetic memories of our digital age that Alison Landsberg analyses, things can "originate outside a person's lived experience and yet are taken on and worn by that person through mass cultural technologies".[62] And yet, for all the possibilities offered by the virtual space, as our narrator correctly assumes, a new Kleist masterpiece, for instance, especially one written on a PC, would immediately be understood as a forgery, no matter how Kleistian, and no matter how great a work of art. Ironically, in an age when the author may be repeatedly artificially resurrected (and even potentially improved), including on Facebook and Twitter (see Fig. 2), and in which both he and his works may be adapted and written-on in innovative ways, we seem to draw the line at a prosthetically enhanced oeuvre in the sense of one in which gaps or lacks are filled with prosthetic texts (as opposed to adaptations). In short, the author's afterlife or posterity may involve his appearance as a free-floating figure in his own right, out of time and place, "alive and well and […] living in Berlin" like Laurie Anderson's Hansel and Gretel.[63]

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61 Miriam Sachs, Kleist in meiner Küche. Eine modern Novelle, Heilbronn: Kleist-Archiv Sembdner, 2010, p. 88.

62 Alison Landsberg: Prosthetic Memory. The Transformation of American Remembrance in the Age of Mass Culture, New York: Columbia UP, 2004, p. 19.

63 Laurie Anderson: The Dream Before. Song on the album Strange Angels, Warner Brothers, 1989.

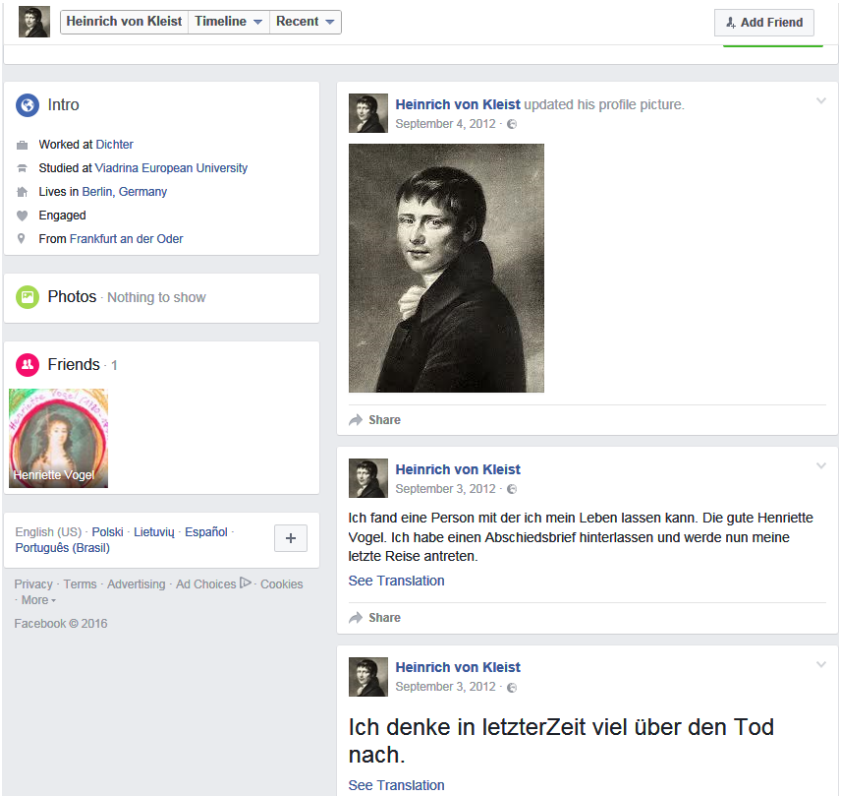


Fig. 2: Kleist on Facebook

But, were one to supplement the gaps in his extant manuscripts, for example, with a prosthetic created, say, by the self-same author who gave us *Kleist in meiner Küche*, how would this be received? What is the difference, in other words, between a newly discovered page from a missing manuscript, in Kleist's hand and by Miriam Sachs, artist and forger, and Kleist's Facebook page that, towards its final post in September 2012 gets increasingly bleak, until, after September 3, the undead author posts no more, presumably having killed himself yet again? In Figures 3 and 4, a page from his lost *Amphitryon* manuscript has prosthetically been restored to posterity in just this way, albeit with a slight modification that deliberately draws attention to the artificial nature of the supplement: The As and Js are intentionally indistinguishable. After all, this is the passage in which Kleist imagines identity, textual and otherwise, as overwriteable and self-changing: an A can become a J, just as a Jupiter can become an Amphitryon, or a twenty-first century Kleist can turn up in a modern kitchen, his own up-dated avatar. In the case of the Sachs creation, commissioned by me, the real text is not being overwritten, nor is this merely a forgery. It is entirely new. For one

thing, the original no longer exists – gone like so many of Kleist's manuscripts – and, for another, there never was an original like this in the first place with its indistinguishable As and Js. In other words, it is being prosthetically offered newly to the world here (see Fig. 3 and 4), in the spirit of fandom, and in the name of the artistic afterlife. And, in a possible future iteration, it will be offered once again, this time written in appropriately accelerated iron-gall ink on a sheet of paper produced by the Gruner paper factory in Bern.[64]

Moreover, it is hoped, this prosthetic oeuvre will spawn its own prosthetic scholarship.

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[64] Used for the manuscript of his *Die Familie Ghonorez*, Gruner paper was still in circulation in 1802, when Turner's so-called Swiss Figures Sketchbook was produced. It is therefore not unthinkable that Kleist would have used it again in 1803 for *Amphitryon*. See Klaus Kanzog: Beschreibung der Handschrift. In: Christine Edel (ed.): Die Familie Ghonorez / Die Familie Schroffenstein. Eine textkritische Ausgabe. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer, 1994, p. 129.

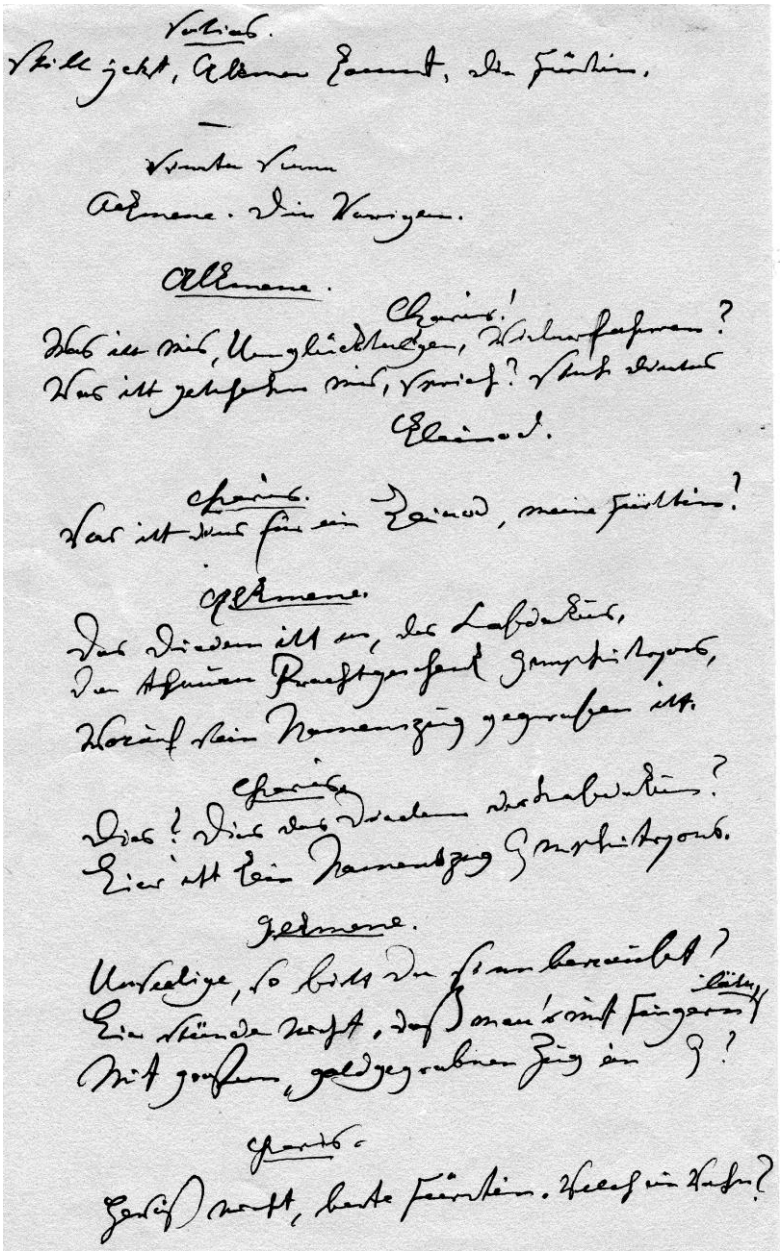


Fig. 3: Commissioned lost page of *Amphytrion*. 1st half.
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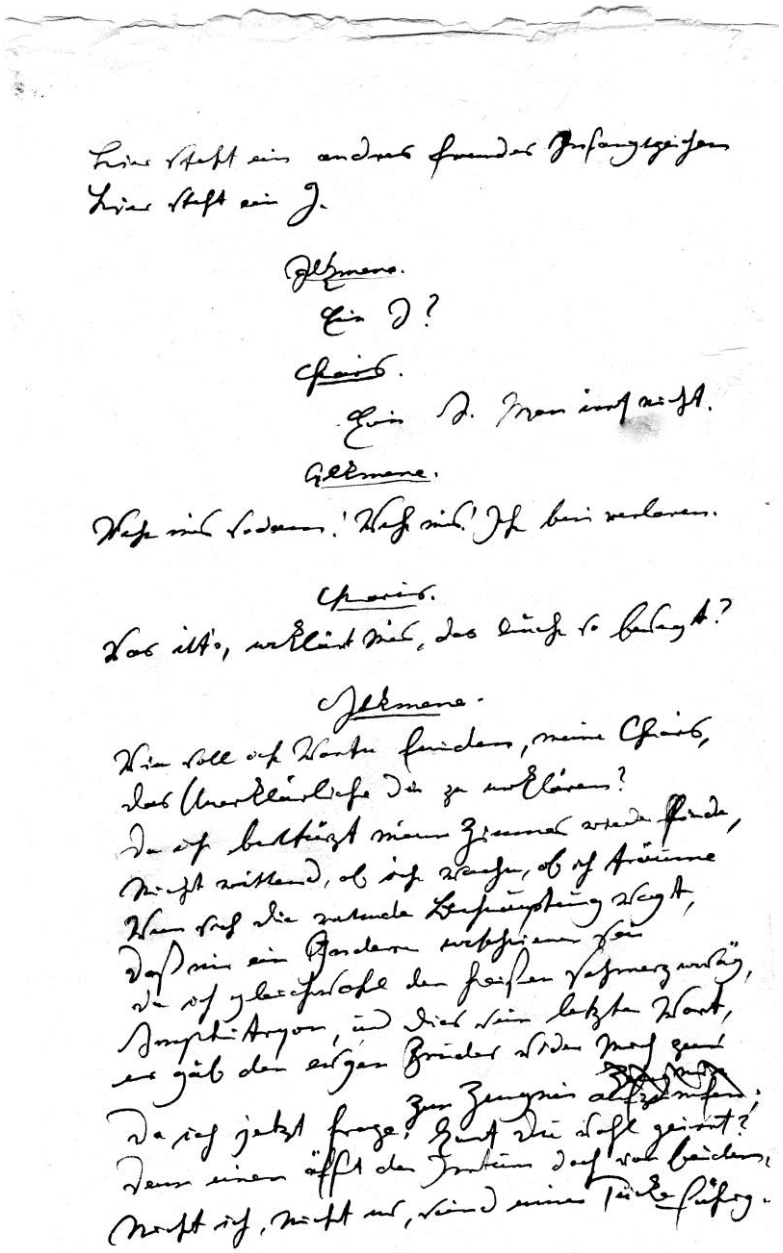


Fig. 4: Commissioned lost page of *Amphytrion*. 2nd half.
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