In 1978, the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania acquired the collection of Max Henrici as a gift from the Carnegie Institute. The material includes personal diaries, articles written by Henrici, photographs, clippings, notebooks, letters, and other miscellaneous items. The collection is valuable in that the life of a Pittsburgh journalist is carefully revealed by Henrici's own meticulous writing style. The diaries in the collection contain day-to-day commentaries on the author's occupation, his home life, and his hobbies. Numerous photographs accompany the descriptive text.

It would not be difficult for someone to write a full-scale biography of Max Henrici. His widespread interests, travel adventures, and long career in journalism would provide more than enough to fill a volume of considerable proportions. The purpose of this article, however, is briefly to chronicle Henrici's life and to describe the trip to Europe he took with cartoonist Cy Hungerford in 1923. As I will later describe in detail, the Pittsburgh Sun sponsored this trip in return for Henrici's firsthand travel accounts and Hungerford's humorous cartoons. This was the first of a series of trips the pair would take together. The accounts and cartoons became popularly known as "Cy and Max Abroad."

Max Henrici was born in Economy (Ambridge), Pennsylvania, on June 4, 1884. His first published work appeared in the Pittsburgh Times and was entitled "An Essay on Christmas." He was eight years old at the time. In 1901, Henrici was graduated from Pittsburgh Central High School and continued his education at the University of Pennsylvania until 1903. After leaving school, he joined the army and was a peacetime private in San Juan, Puerto Rico. During this time he taught school at Barranquitas, Puerto Rico.¹

¹ This information is from the Max Henrici Papers entry in the manuscript inventory of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania archives. Unless otherwise noted, the subsequent notes refer to the Henrici material in the Society's archives.
Throughout his younger years, Henrici desired to be a newspaperman. In 1904, after his military stint was over, he returned to Pittsburgh to pursue that goal. Years later he would recount the humble beginning of his lifework in a 1944 column which celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his career as a newspaperman. He said that his first job as a railroad and hotel reporter had fulfilled a childhood dream. At an early age, Henrici was impressed by a Pittsburgh Times reporter who interviewed him in Economy on the occasion of his great-uncle’s death. For a seven-day work week, Henrici received the princely sum of nine dollars. He worked on the Pittsburgh Press until 1908, when he left the paper and began work on the New York Herald Tribune. In 1910, he left to become city and news editor of the Spartanburg, South Carolina, Herald. He then moved to jobs on the Brooklyn Citizen and the Pittsburgh Leader, finally settling in Pittsburgh as a special writer for the Pittsburgh Sun in 1914. It was at the Sun that he met cartoonist Cy Hungerford and began a friendship that would last until Henrici’s death in 1971.

Cyrus C. Hungerford was born on June 27, 1888, in Manilla, Indiana. Although he received no formal art training, he was able to use his natural talent to attain a position on the Pittsburgh Sun as staff cartoonist. He was editor of his high school newspaper, although he was never interested in academic or scholarly pursuits. He came to Pittsburgh in 1912 and began work at the Sun, a position he would hold for sixty-five years. Although the Pittsburgh Sun went through several mergers during Hungerford’s career, he remained with the organization. When he retired in July 1977, the old Pittsburgh Sun had metamorphosed into the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Hungerford was an easygoing and good-natured person. He liked to travel and collect souvenirs from all parts of the world. If a person fancied something that Hungerford had, he would frequently make him a present of it. His cartoons reflected his personality; seldom were they critical or harsh. In fact, Hungerford has been criticized for being too lenient in his political cartoons. He was a natural and suitable partner for the equally good-natured Henrici.

On September 8, 1923, Hungerford and Henrici left New York City on a trip that would last forty-five days. This was the first trip in the “Cy and Max Series.” Every few days the pair would mail their work back to the States where it was published in the Pittsburgh Sun.

2 Max Henrici’s great-uncle, Jacob Henrici, was a leader of the Harmony Society.
3 Interview with the wife of Cy Hungerford, Nov. 29, 1979.
The format was intended to be informal. Henrici's letters were written in no specific political or economic vein, but were filled with whatever the author thought would be interesting to his readership. The pair sailed to Europe on the steamship *Leviathan*, the largest vessel then afloat. They visited England, Scotland, the Isle of Skye, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Algeria, and Spain. They met and talked with ambassadors, scientists, and professional people as well as traveling salesmen, soldiers, policemen, and restaurant keepers.

Henrici's first letter described the various people on the ship, including fifteen Jesuit priests and a professional balloonist. His second report described the inner workings of the eight-decked ship, activities on board, meals, and sea life as seen from the deck. He talked to people on the ship and recorded their opinions on political and economic matters. He did this in a very readable and entertaining manner and rarely offered his own personal political views. In sight of land, Henrici wrote, "Europe, the land of our forefathers! The continent which more than any other is the home of the Caucasian race!" No doubt, this ethnocentric remark by Henrici, startling to our ears, was typical of most Americans' attitudes regarding race, ethnic purity, and heritage. Henrici was far from a racist. He was just expressing the kind of ethnic consciousness that was prevalent at the time. There were people of various nations aboard, and on embarking he remarked: "There was so much friendliness shown among representatives of the nations that are more or less hostile that I was impressed with the thought that amity is the natural thing and if ambitious rulers, unscrupulous politicians and business bandits could be got under control there would be no wars." Reflecting upon many Americans' attitudes about the causes of World War I, Henrici and his partner stepped onto the shores of England.

To recount every detail of Henrici's and Hungerford's trip would serve no real purpose. Bound reprints of the articles are available at the Historical Society for the interested reader. One will find that the content of those letters and cartoons were mostly light entertainment, though there were times when the pair stumbled upon something of a much more serious nature. These accounts are valuable in that they give insight into American impressions of Europe in those years after the First World War.

On the banks of the River Thames, Cy and Max encountered

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6 Ibid.
some sad reminders of the Great War. Homeless men and women, some of them very old, were sleeping on the benches. Max wrote about one "poor old soul" who was huddled up on a bench directly in front of the palatial Hotel Cecil. "What a contrast," he remarked, "between her extreme poverty and the wealth and magnificence in the hotel a few yards away." There were several poor and disabled veterans of the war out on the streets "trying in one way or another to earn a few pennies." One of them was drawing what Henrici described as "really creditable pictures" on the sidewalk with colored crayons. Hungerford dropped a half crown in his hat, an amount which so astonished the man that he asked if he had not made a mistake.

The next day the pair visited the Cenotaph, a monument to the dead of the Great War. Wreaths of flowers with cards were placed all around the base of the monument as tearful visitors looked on. Henrici confided that "it was so sorrowful, so pitiful, that if the Irishman (a man giving them a tour) had not urged us to hurry on to some new sight I fear my own eyes would have given me trouble." The street around the Cenotaph was paved with rubber blocks to soften the noise of traffic.

Although most of Henrici's and Hungerford's travels through Europe were filled with good times, they experienced pure depression in their visit to Germany. Runaway inflation and reparations from the war had left the country in virtual economic ruin. Henrici described the situation in Munich in gloomy detail: "The Bavarian capital, once one of the liveliest cities of Europe, is dead; the people, formerly noted for their gayety and lightness of heart, are stupefied by the misery that has overtaken them. There is no doubt that they are financially ruined and that much actual hunger exists. Some are sullen and talk of another war. Proclamations and manifestoes couched in brave words are posted on walls. But there is no fight left in the majority. They are subdued and hopeless."  

Henrici and Hungerford were concerned about the treatment they would receive as they had heard stories about hostility towards tourists. Henrici remarked that they, as Americans, were treated with kindness and courtesy, but a Frenchman would not have been treated the same. Signs on shop doors reading "Entrance Forbidden to French" were common sights. Prices for goods seemed ridiculously cheap. An elaborate meal which would have cost $2.50 in America was thirty-

8 Ibid.
three cents. First-rate Turkish cigarettes were 2.3 cents, a first-class hotel room was twenty-seven cents, and a movie was four cents. When Henrici changed his twenty-franc Swiss note for six billion German marks, he was given such a large amount of paper that he did not even bother to count it. It made his overcoat pockets sag and he found it difficult to suppress a grin. "A German standing nearby looked at me with a scowl, and I didn't blame him; for what to me was laughable was to these unhappy people a tragedy." 10 Old signs on banks which boasted a million or so marks in capital and surplus were grim reminders of pre-war prosperity. "Really, though, it is pitiful," Henrici asserted, "and not a jesting matter. We are sorry for these unfortunate people." 11

On the train from Lindau to Munich the pair met a young German woman whose once wealthy family had been ruined by the economic upheaval. Her father's money had been invested in securities and their house was filled with gold, silver, and cut glass. Three servants attended to the housework. After the war, the investments became worthless and all the finery of the house was gone. At age seventy-two, her father had to get a job, and the girl and her mother now did the household chores. "There will be another war," she said, "the people are desperate." 12 She thought well of Adolf Hitler, leader of the Bavarian Fascisti, who, she said, was trying to better conditions for the country's workingmen and at the same time battle communism. That name probably did not mean much to Henrici, and he failed to offer his own view on the subject. At that time, Americans were too concerned with their own prosperity to worry about nondomestic matters. Six years would pass before the New York Stock Exchange crashed, heralding our own country's depression.

Max Henrici and Cy Hungerford returned to the United States that fall to resume their normal positions at the paper. Henrici would go on to become a respected amateur naturalist with a column devoted to field observations. He contributed many wildlife specimens to museums and kept exhaustive notebooks filled with photographs, scientific data, and random observations. In 1955, he received an honorary doctorate from Washington and Jefferson College for his contributions to the field of science. Henrici filled his later years with his hobbies and his work in the Harmony Society, a group composed of Germans who had once lived in Old Economy. Hungerford

10 Ibid.
11 Ibid.
12 Ibid.
continued his work at the paper until his retirement. Both were much respected in Pittsburgh for their many years of service to the newspaper profession.
ADDITIONS TO COLLECTIONS
October 1, 1980-January 1, 1981

Archives

Albrecht, Mrs. Cecilia—Pittsburgh
*Harper's Weekly*, Dec. 6, 1862, May 16, 1863, Jan. 9, 1864; *Scientific American*, July 18, Sept. 14, 1878

Denny, Mr. and Mrs. James O'Hara III—Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh Opera program, Oct. 9, 1980; Pittsburgh Symphony programs, Sept. 26, Oct. 16, 1980; Pittsburgh Ballet Theater program, 1980/1981; Lovelace Theater program, 1980; Exhibition Catalogue, Kate Greenaway

Elker, Cy—Pittsburgh
Copy of "Auxiliary History, North Boroughs Post No. 116, The American Legion"

Fulton, Dr. and Mrs. Robert E.—Pittsburgh

Gardner, Mrs. Mary—Pittsburgh
P'AT bus schedules

Geist, Miss L. Esther—Pittsburgh

Green, Mrs. Ralph E.—Pratt, Kansas
*Greater Pittsburgh* magazine; photographs of Pitcairn, Pa.; postcards of Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Ligonier, and other Western Pennsylvania communities

Guttendorf, Mrs. Charles—Pittsburgh
*Scroll*; facsimile charter of the German Church of St. John, Allegheny County, 1829

Haas, Kenneth Brooks—Long Beach, California
Manuscript about World War II; two recruiting posters

Harmer, Miss Marjory K.—Pittsburgh
Color print of Fort Pitt, 1758

Hommel, Richard O.—Pittsburgh
Papers of James O'Hara, the Denny family, and Thompson Bell

Jones, Mrs. William P.—Pittsburgh
Letter about a transatlantic flight of the *Hindenburg*, June 7, 1936, signed Charles S. Lanning; newspaper clipping about Mr. Lanning

Karas, Stanley, Jr.—Pittsburgh
*Green Sheet*, Sept. 30, Oct. 18, Nov. 25, 1980; *Pittsburgh Press*, Mar. 11, 1980, supplement about Century III Mall; postcards; P'AT bus schedules; program, Barbershop Harmony Evening; Ordinances of Castle Shannon; announcement, Trolley Fair

Ketchum, Carlton G.—Pittsburgh
Lithograph, Fort McIntosh, 1778-1788

Kohne, Miss Frances R.—Pittsburgh
Catalogue, Kindergarten Department of the Pittsburgh Training School for Teachers, 1912-1913
Kummer, Gerald C.—Pittsburgh

Lawrence, Peter W.—Portland, Maine
By the donor, “The West End and Elliott: A Geographical History”

Netting, Dr. M. Graham—Rector

Owen, Mrs. John C.—Apollo
Two postcards of Pittsburgh

Parkas, Mrs. Iva R.—Pittsburgh

Rather, Mrs. Margaret Bakewell—Houston, Texas
Bakewell ledger and scrapbook

Rea, Henry Oliver, Estate of, through Michael M. Rea and Henry Oliver Rea, Jr.—Sewickley
Photograph of First Presbyterian Church and bank at Wood and Oliver streets, Pittsburgh, 1888

Roth, Mrs. Charles L.—Pittsburgh
Engravings of some of the presidents of the United States

Staniland, Mrs. Julia L.—Pittsburgh

Stiles, Mrs. R. E., Jr.—Bradford Woods
50th Anniversary, Community Non-Denominational Church of Bradford Woods; Dedication Service program; list of church members; letterhead and clipping; 60th anniversary program

Sturgeon, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A.—Pittsburgh
Clippings from Mansfield, Ohio, newspapers

Teese, Mrs. Mary Catherine—Pittsburgh
Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church honor roll, 1861-1865; rubbing of plaque

Whitfield, Miss Virginia—Pittsburgh

Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley E.—Pittsburgh
*The Freiheits-Freund*, Nov. 11, 1871; *Pittsburgh Leader*, Aug. 27, 1899

Wudarczyk, James—Pittsburgh
Manuscript, “Decision to Destroy: A Study of the Fate of the Allegheny Arsenal”
Zabrosky, Frank A.—Pittsburgh
Two postcards, one of Harrisburg; Pilgrimage of Pittsburgh Commandery Number One, Knights Templar, to Seattle

GENEALOGY

Berger, Mrs. Vernon—Greensburg
Typescript list of interments in the Berger Cemetery, Donegal, Pa.

Coons, Miss Margaret Neeld—Goleta, California
David Cramer Getzendanner, Getzendanner Familie Gietzendanner, 1979

Fulton, Robert—Venice, Florida
Microfilm of the Frampton genealogy and index

Karch, Freeland H.—Burgettstown
By the donor, Genealogy of the Family of Charles Karch and His Wife Caroline, 1978

Miltenberger, the Rev. Gordon—Dallas, Texas

Skees, Miss Grace—Pittsburgh
Patterson family papers

LIBRARY

Alberts, Robert C.—Pittsburgh

American Public Works Association—Chicago, Illinois
History of Public Works in the United States, 1776-1976

Davey, Martin L., Jr.—Kent, Ohio

Denny, Mr. and Mrs. James O'Hara III—Pittsburgh

Fulton, Dr. and Mrs. Robert E.—Pittsburgh

Garland, Miss Virginia L.—Pittsburgh
By the donor, A Guide to Calvary Episcopal Church, 125th Anniversary, 1855-1970

Geist, Miss L. Esther—Pittsburgh
Newspaper clippings

Guttendorf, Mrs. Charles—Pittsburgh
Martha G. Martens, A History of Old Donegal Church, Ligonier, Pa., 1785-1935
Herring, Jack W.—Waco, Texas
The Armstrong Browning Library

Jefferson Avenue United Methodist Church—Washington
Warren Knowles Killen, Sr., 90th Anniversary, Jefferson Avenue United Methodist Church, Washington, Pa., 1980

Kummer, Gerald C.—Pittsburgh

O'Connell, Dan, through Dr. and Mrs. Everett S. Williams—Buffalo, New York
Conrad Smith, My Early Life and the Civil War, 1920

Semple, Miss Jean—Sharon
Duquesne Club Year Book, 1976-1977; Syria Temple Bylaws, 1896; Edmond Rostand, Cyrano De Bergerac (compliments of the Grand Opera House, Pittsburgh, Pa., Souvenir Production Week Commencing Monday, Nov. 28, 1898

Staniland, Mrs. Julia L.—Pittsburgh

Sturgeon, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A.—Pittsburgh

Todd, the Rev. G. Hall—Philadelphia
Address delivered by the donor, “Tributes to Clarence Edward Noble Macartney”

Zabrosky, Frank A.—Pittsburgh

MUSEUM

Duemmel, Albert C.—Newark, Ohio
Folding chaise lounge, patented by A. F. Chair Co., Pittsburgh, 1870

Ernst, Mrs. Paul B.—Pittsburgh
Watercolor painting by Minniebell Frye Sellers (Mrs. Emery R. Sellers)

Gleich, Miss May M.—Washington
Lady's silk cape

Haas, Dr. Kenneth B.—Long Beach, California
World War I naval uniform
Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. S. Harris—Pittsburgh
Coin silver teapot made by Andrew Osthoff, ca. 1815

McConnell, Mrs. R. A.—Pittsburgh
“Crazy” quilt and matching pillow sham, ca. 1890

Semple, Miss Jean E.—Sharon
Large collection of women’s dresses and accessories, late 1800s and early 1900s

Johnston, Miss Suzanne M.—Allison Park
Folding table

Librecht, Mrs. Cecilia—Pittsburgh
Cloth, showing Memorial Hall Art Gallery (souvenir of the 1876 Centennial)
NEW MEMBERS

January 1-December 31, 1980

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January 1-December 31, 1980

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The *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine* reflects the primary objects of the Society, namely, "to increase and diffuse knowledge of the history of Western Pennsylvania." Western Pennsylvania is defined broadly as "the headwaters of the Ohio River system and items, events, etc., related thereto." Manuscripts dealing with subject matter outside this category will be considered only if they contain material of special importance and historical value.

The use of primary source material, new interpretation, and unique subject matter are taken into consideration before a decision is reached on publication. Originality of treatment, general interest, and style are additional criteria for acceptance. At least two outside readers referee each manuscript. A special section of the magazine is reserved for papers in the more specialized category of reminiscences or family history. Please allow ten weeks for review of each manuscript.

Those interested in submitting manuscripts should refer to *A Manual of Style* (1969 edition), published by the University of Chicago, for matters of editorial style. Recent back issues of the *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine* should be consulted for the preferred form in footnoting and quantity of footnotes (brevity is strongly recommended). Illustrative material pertinent to the subject matter of the manuscript is welcomed.

Two copies of the article should be submitted together with a stamped, self-addressed envelope. The author should retain a copy. The manuscript must be typewritten (pica type preferred), double spaced, with footnotes at the end, and should not exceed thirty pages in length.

Persons interested in reviewing books for the *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine* are invited to write the editor requesting addition to the list of reviewers. A vita sheet indicating field of specialization, dissertation topic, and academic affiliation should be submitted. Graduate students and recent Ph.D.s are especially encouraged to contribute. Reviews must not exceed 650 words, or approximately three pages, double space, pica type. Unsolicited book reviews will not be accepted.

Letters to the editor regarding substantive or interpretive issues expressed in articles or reviews are welcome. All communications should be addressed to Editor, *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*, 4338 Bigelow Boulevard, Pittsburgh, PA 15213. (412) 681-5533.