

Not long after this article appeared, I received an email from Strümpell's grandson Harald Strümpell, a lawyer in Berlin. He was able to add a few details about his grandfather's military career, including the fact that he served in a heavy artillery regiment on the Somme for a period in 1915 and 1916 before returning to Berlin and assuming responsibility for the Imperial Schutztruppe; he also reports that his grandfather was recalled to active service during the Second World War, retiring only in 1944. His email also included another photo, nearly identical to the "hatless" photo from the original article, with the information that it was taken in December 1917 by the Berlin portrait photographer H. Noack.

More relevant for the question that motivated my original interest, Harald Strümpell's email also explains a good deal of the confusion about his grandfather's name. Officially, as shown on his civilian identification card (*Kennkarte*, the forerunner of today's *Personalausweis*), he was Friedrich Theodor Kurt Strümpell – not, as stated in Hoffmann 2007, Kurt Friedrich Theodor Strümpell. On the identification card "Kurt" is underlined, indicating that this was the given name by which Strümpell was known (his *Rufname*). The unresolved question from the original article – why the 1922 article was published under the name "F. Strümpell" – is less puzzling once we know that "Friedrich" was the first of his given names, not the second. Anyone who is normally known by a name other than their first official given name will have experience with this kind of multiple identity; it is even conceivable that the 1922 byline "F. Strümpell" was not the author's own choice.

In any case I am grateful to Harald Strümpell for tying up the last remaining loose ends in this story.