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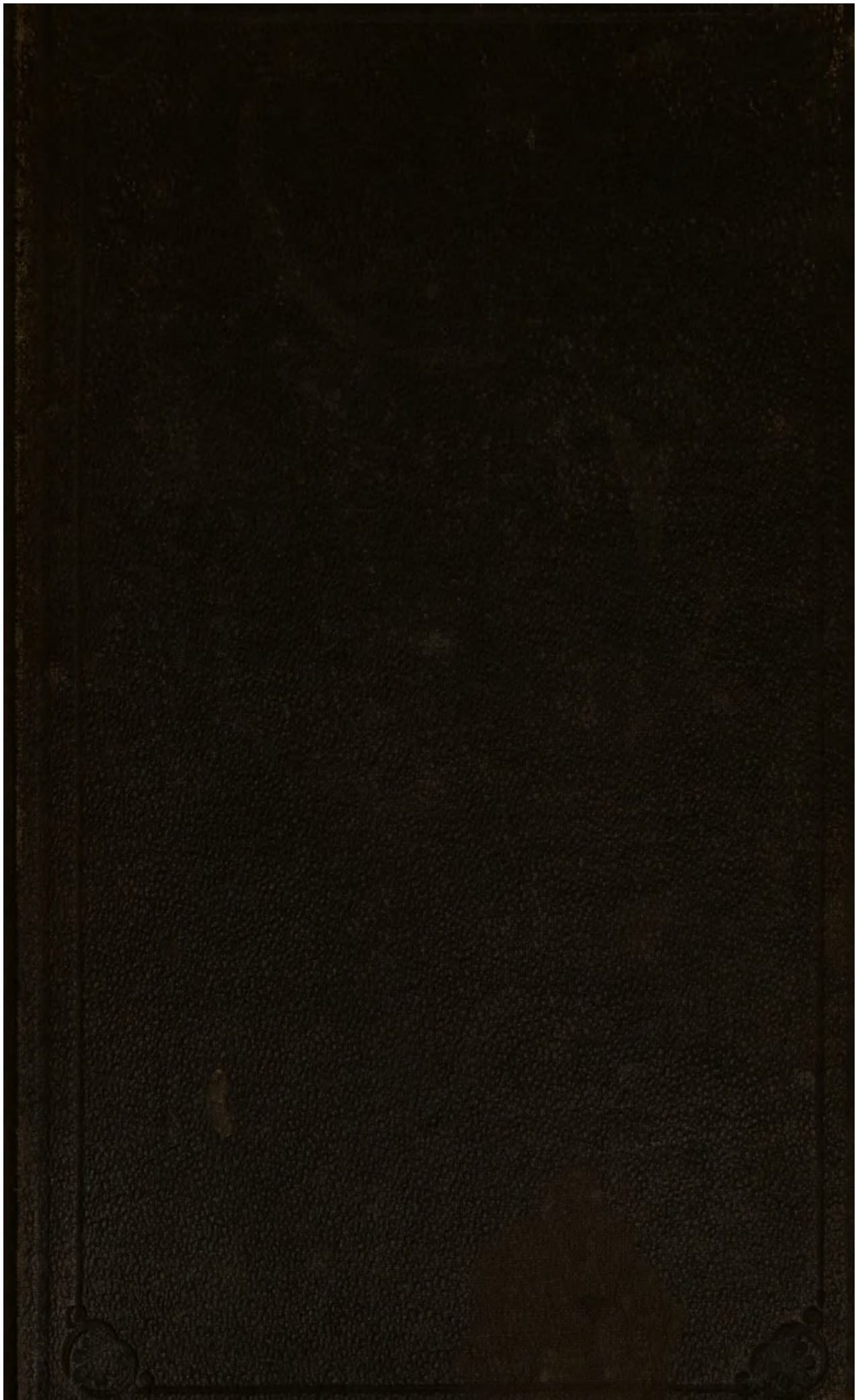
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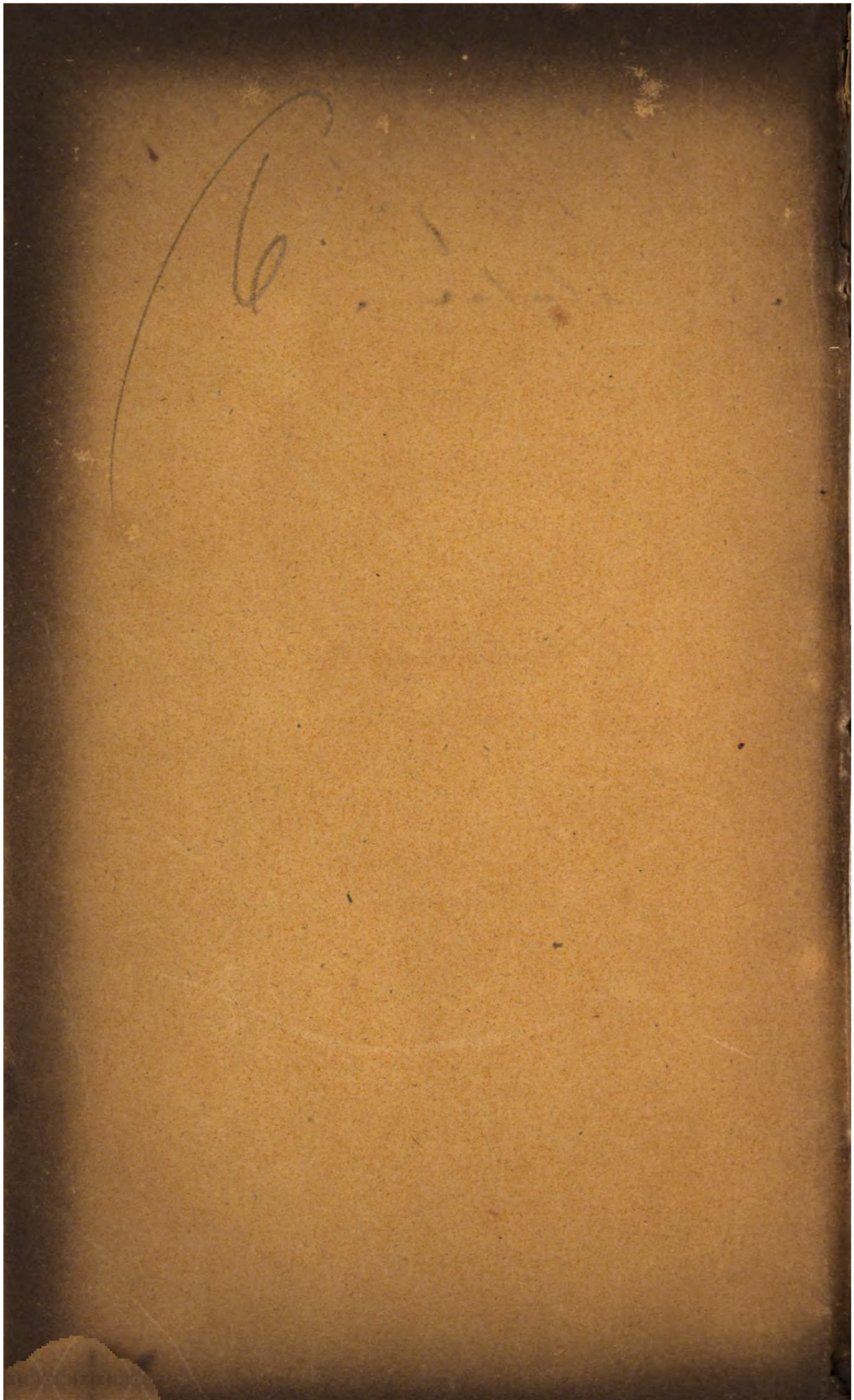
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To H. Stanley, Esq^r
from his friend the
Translator.







A TRANSLATION
OF
WALHALLA'S INMATES

DESCRIBED BY

LEWIS THE FIRST,

KING OF BAVARIA;

TOGETHER WITH A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF

WALHALLA,

AND A PLAN OF THE INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS,

BY

GEORGE EVERILL.

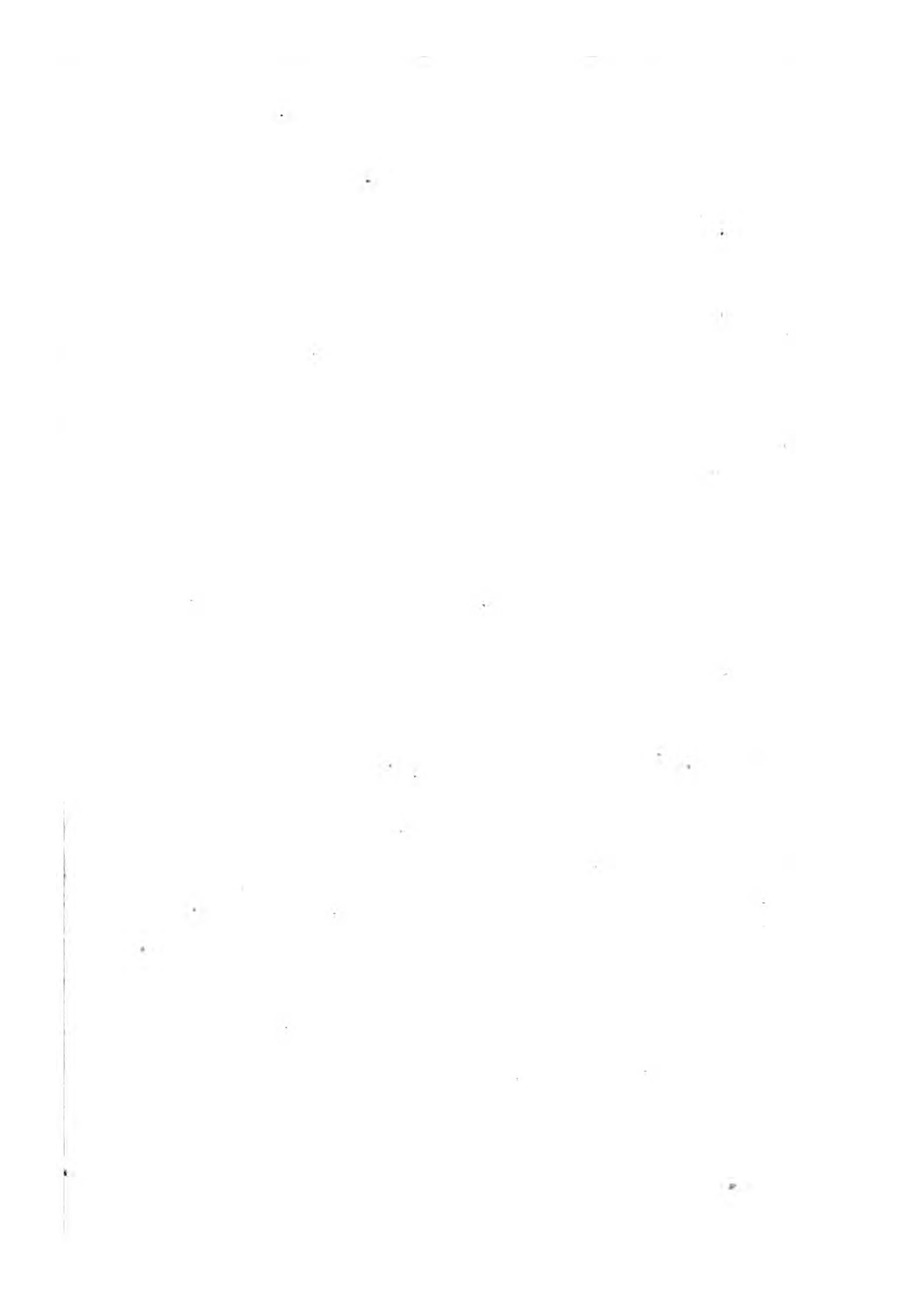


MUNICH.
GEORGE FRANZ.
1845.



TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
LUITPOLD,
PRINCE OF BAVARIA,
THIS WORK
IS HUMBLY DEDICATED
WITH HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S EXPRESS PERMISSION,
BY HIS MOST DEVOTED SERVANT,

GEORGE EVERILL.



Translator's Preface.

The following Volume is the Translation of a work written by His Majesty, the King of Bavaria, with the view of elucidating the lives and peculiar merits of the great men who have been thought worthy of a place in Walhalla. In performing this undertaking, the translator thinks he has made what will be considered by the English visiting Bavaria, an agreeable offering.

A talented Author*) in speaking of another Monarch,**) who has immortalized himself by a work of imagination, says: „It is gratifying to the pride of a common man to find a monarch thus suing, as it were, for admission into his closet, and seeking to win his favour by administering to his pleasures;“ but how much more gratifying is it, when he finds him not only administering to his pleasures, but also ennobling his taste, and instructing his mind. It is not, however, the wish of the Translator to write a eulogy of the Royal Author, as that would be a mere act of supererogation, his deeds speaking for themselves; indeed it was at first his intention not to make any remarks; but a slight addition having been made to the translation, he has considered it his duty to notice it, and instead of doing so immediately, he has been induced

*) Washington Irving.

**) James I. of Scotland, Author of a Poem entitled the King's Quair.

to give a trifling vent to his admiration of the Illustrious Monarch.

The variations made in the book are as follows: First, a short description of the building has been given in addition, taken for the most part from Adalbert Müller's *Donaustauf and Walhalla*, Joseph Anselm Pangkofer's *Walhalla and Stauf on the Danube*, and the *Descriptions of the Illustrations* of de Klenze's works: and secondly, each biography has been numbered, and a plan of the interior arrangements of the building has been added at the end of the work. This has been done by the advice of the Translator's Publisher, he thinking it would be of great advantage to the English Reader, who will thus be enabled to have a better survey of the building. The numbers over the biographies refer to corresponding ones in the plan, so that the situation of each bust and tablet can be easily discovered, and by referring to the Index the biographies of the Inmates can be immediately

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found. The translator hopes that this will be an acceptable arrangement, for those who are unable to read the descriptions of the building in German, and thinks he has not been deceived.

September 1844.

Preface.

It was in the days of Germany's deepest degradation, (already had that of Ulm and Jena taken place, the confederation of the Rhine was concluded, and Germany had already begun to tear itself in pieces,) when there arose, in the beginning of the year 1807, in the mind of the Crown Prince Lewis of Bavaria, the idea of having fifty likenesses of the most illustrious Germans executed in marble; and he commanded the undertaking to be commenced immediately. Afterwards the number was increased, then

limited to none but those Germans gloriously distinguished, feeling that it would be presumption to say, which are the most celebrated, as also to maintain that there are none who deserve to be received into Walhalla, as much as any who are, and even more than many. To be of German origin, and to speak the German language, are necessary to become an inmate of Walhalla; but as the Greek remained a Greek, whether from Ionia or Sicilia, from Cyrene or Marsiglia, so the German remains a German, whether from Livonia or Alsace, from Switzerland or the Netherlands; yes, the Netherlands, for the Dutch nobility were received into the German Orders, and Flemish and Dutch are but dialects of the Low-German. What decides the continued existence of a people, is not the place of residence, but the language: thus the Ostrogoths remained Germans till the destruction of their state, the Lombardians for centuries after theirs; but the Visigoths in Spain, and the Angles and Saxons in Britain, mixing

with other peoples after the defeats of Xerex della Frontera and Hastings, formed new peoples.

Beginning with the first great German known, Arminius, the conqueror of the Romans, there are in Walhalla, the busts but of illustrious Germans, executed by German artists, or, if there were no contemporary likenesses, the names in bronze. No condition, not even the female sex, is excluded. Equality exists in Walhalla; Death sets aside all earthly difference*). Their position will be decided by the time of their entry into eternity.

Walhalla stands as a memorial of gloriously distinguished Germans, and may every German leave it better than when he entered it. Let these venerable abodes be consecrated to all stems that speak the German language; for it is the great tie that binds, when every other is rent asunder: in language there is a spiritual connection.

*) Wal signifies Death in the primitive German.

The following short remarks are almost all extracts from a greater work, also by the founder of Walhalla, which were, for the most part, taken from histories and biographies; but it does not consist of extracts alone.

The renown, gained from the present generation, is of little value; that gained from after ages, is of greater, but not every thing; the best thing, is inward worth, by which every thing is eclipsed: it is the only thing we take with us; it lasts, like the soul, to eternity*).

Munich, 10th December, 1829.

**The Founder of Walhalla,
Lewis.**

*) This preface was written sooner than many of the lives.

I.

**ARMINIUS,
CONQUEROR OF THE ROMANS.**

Born (probably) 16 years before the birth of Christ.
Died 21 years after the birth of Christ.

Never were the Romans so defeated by the Germans, as by the Cheruscian, Arminius, in the Teutoburg forest. „Varus, restore me my legions!“ cried Augustus deeply penetrated with sorrow. Arminius had learnt the art of war from the Romans, in his youth. He knew how to conquer, but not how to take advantage of his victory: the Germans never knew it. In vain did the different clans await their liberation, on the other bank of the Rhine: even then the Germans gave themselves up to strangers, and acted as enemies to each other: this was the hereditary sin of them, as of the Greeks. Arminius was betrayed by his father in law: Segestes delivered his own daughter, Arminius' wife, up to Roman fetters. What could not be

done by arms, the Romans sought to do by stratagem, by exciting German against German, which has so often succeeded. The fortune of the conflict was various. As against Rome, so did he defend his country against the German, Marbod. But it is said that Arminius strove to rule; it is doubtful, but if true, death expiated the offence. He fell by a German hand. His fame will last for ever.

2.

MAROBOD,
CHIEF OF THE MARCOMANS.

Born at an earlier period than 16 years before the birth of Christ.

Died at Ravenna about 40 years after the birth of Christ.

At the same time as Arminius, Marobod, a noble Marcoman youth, went to Rome, and was soon in favour with the emperor. He considered himself his equal, and wished to free Germany from the Romans, to bring her under his yoke. A great, but not a noble spirit dwelt in him. The Boii were driven from their home, (Bohemia,) by Marobod; other nations were also oppressed, and sought for aid from Arminius. An obstinate battle took place between Arminius and Marobod: the latter retired into his country after this. Expelled

by Cadualda who had formerly been so by him, he sought for help from the Romans, though their enemy, but only obtained an asylum in Ravenna. Rome was glad to render him harmless.

3.
VELLEDA,
PROPHETESS.

Died in Italy after the year 65.

A great confederation of German tribes was entered into, under the Emperor Vitellius, against Rome, like no former one. Velleda, the Bructerian virgin, contributed much to its establishment. This prophetess, who was almost adored with divine honours, lived in a lofty tower accessible but to her relations. Consulted in the weightiest affairs of Germany, she insisted on the liberation of her country from the Roman yoke. This was the war in which Claudius Civilis distinguished himself. But, afterwards, when some German tribes, together with the Romans, made war upon the Bructeri, the latter being vanquished, Velleda was taken prisoner, and conducted before the Emperor Vespasian. But good and evil fortune do not decide the greatness of man.

4.

**CLAUDIUS CIVILIS,
LEADER OF THE BATAVI.**

Died probably before 100.

Claudius Civilis (of royal blood) was acquainted with the art of war, and took advantage of every dispute in the Roman Empire, to destroy its power in Germany: that was the reason why he always assisted the weakest in obtaining the imperial dignity. He destroyed a Roman fleet upon the Rhine, conquered and was conquered, but never overcome: he always commenced his attacks anew; but the people looked upon his wishing to free them, as a crime: they were tired of war; he, therefore, concluded a peace by which the Romans regained what they had lost. The hour of Rome had not yet struck; her measure was not yet full. Claudius Civilis was not only great but noble.

5.

**HERMANRIC,
KING OF THE OSTROGOTHS.**

Born 265.
Died 375.

Hermanric, son to King Geberic, of the race of the Amali ascended the Ostrogothic throne, in his eightieth year. In the age that others fall from the height of their renown, he began his career. Twelve nations were overcome by him, — he was his own general, — conquered either by his arms or by the dread of his name. From the Danube to the Baltic, far to the East and to the West, over a great part of Germany, and all Poland even beyond the frontiers of Russia, did he rule; but like almost all conquerors, not without cruelty. But when the Huns fell upon the Ostrogoths and the great migration began, Hermanric was rendered unable to place himself at the head of his people, by some wounds which he received from two of his subjects, who were prompted to this by revenge. His people then lost all courage, and he, feeling that it was impossible to prevent the fall of his empire, killed himself in his hundred and tenth year, not to outlive it.

ULPHILA
BISHOP.

Born probably about 310.

Died a little before 380.

All historians agree that Ulphila, who was a Mœsogoth, and twenty years a bishop, was the first translator of the new, and almost all the old testament, into the language of his nation. This nation maintained its independence in the lands assigned it by the Emperor Valens, on the right bank of the Danube, in Dacia, a part of Hungary and Servia. That the Gothic letters were introduced by him, is proved to be unfounded. The opinions are various, with regard to his being a Catholic or an Arian; but not with regard to his probity. So great was the respect of his people for him, that the following saying was universally received: „What Ulphila does, must be good.“ At that time, renown was gained almost generally but by rulers and heroes, among the Germans: it is, therefore, so much the more agreeable to the feelings, to see a man exerting himself, for the intellectual improvement of his people; and to perceive that his endeavours were gratefully acknowledged.

7.

FRIDIGER,
LEADER OF THE VISIGOTHS.

Died soon after 380.

When the imperial governor took a cruel advantage of the misery of the Visigoths, settled in Mœsia, for his own sordid gain, and caused a rebellion by his conduct, Friediger, a talented and brave knight, was their saviour. In the neighbourhood of Marianopolis, the first victory of the Goths over the Romans was gained by him, and, from that time forward, the former proved themselves the most dangerous enemies of the latter. They marched to Thrace; but they had not yet learned to conquer towns. Another battle took place, both armies being forced to it by want of provisions. The Goths could not break through. However, after Friediger, by his ability, had frustrated the intention of the Romans, to surround and exterminate them, he defeated them entirely, near Adrianopolis. It is said that forty thousand Romans met their deaths, among whom was Valens, their emperor; whereupon the Goths made excursions even to the suburbs of Constantinople. Soon after this Friediger died, and with him ended the union of the Goths, which had been maintained but by his endeavours.

8.

ALARIC,
KING OF THE VISIGOTHS.

Born 376.

Died 410 in the south of Italy.

The winter that saw Theodosius, the last great emperor, die, saw Alaric enter the empire, with his Visigoths. They wished to overcome him by hunger, but he marched through Thermopylæ to Elis. Here invested by Stilicho, he broke through the army, whilst the former was visiting the Grecian cities, to boast of a victory that he had yet to gain. However Alaric may have ravaged Greece, yet he went to Athens without an army: he did not wish to appear there, as a barbarian. Peace being concluded with the Emperor of the East, the prefect of East Illyria, Alaric, was mounted on the shield, and created king. He was of the race of the Balti, after the Amali, the noblest of the Goths. He bent his course towards Italy, and even there Stilicho marched against him. A battle was fought at Turin, full of enthusiasm, courage and art: neither party gave way. This road being blocked up, Alaric marched by another, against Rome, and both bestowed the imperial crown on Attalus, and deprived him of it. The town was besieged for a third time and taken, one of the gates having been opened by teachery. Alaric

permitted plunder, but not murder. Like Hellas, since Rome had subjugated her, the mighty Rome saw in Alaric her first enemy. On the road to Africa while passing through Magna Grecia and Sicily, he succumbed to what all must succumb to — Death.

9.

ADOLPHUS,
KING OF THE VISIGOTHS.

Born probably before 385.
 Died in Spain 415.

The Visigoths, after the death of Alaric, created Adolphus, his brother in law, king. To destroy Rome and to turn Italy into Gothia was his purpose; but, finding the Visigoths unfitted for this, it became his ardent wish to be her restorer, and to deserve the gratitude of mankind. In Gaul, whither he removed, he overcame Sarus, the faithless general of Honorius, then the anti-emperor Jovius. On account of his brother-in-law Honorius (whose sister Placidia was Adolphus' wife) having broken his promise, he seized some of the Gallic provinces on the frontiers of Spain. Called by this country to protect her against the Vandals, he went thither and attacked them; but his short, though glorious life, was put an end to, by the hand of Revenge.

10.

**GENSERIC,
KING OF THE VANDALS.**

Died probably in Carthage 477.

The desire of revenge of Bonifacius the imperial governor of Carthage, called Genseric thither from Spain, and the offended ambition of Eudoxia, daughter of the emperor Theodosius, from Carthage to Rome. The Vandals plundered the metropolis of the ancient world, for fourteen days and nights. Loaded with all the gold, silver, and bronze, that it contained, Genseric sailed with his Vandals back to Carthage, where he was hated. The conquerors were Arians, the conquered Catholics, therefore oppressed by Genseric, contrary to the custom of the Germans of that time, to whom religious oppression was unknown. Genseric's power was twice in danger of being destroyed, in Carthage itself, — once by the Emperor of the West, and once by that of the East; both times, his empire appeared to be exposed to certain destruction; but treachery, dissimulation, the wind, and cleverly and bravely taking advantage of the moment, saved him. The whole of Sardinia, and a part of Sicily, were reconquered by the old hero, who had the pleasure of outliving the empire of the West.

II.
THEODORIC,
KING OF THE VISIGOTHS.

Born probably about 390.
Died at Chalons on the Marne 451.

Adolphus' second successor was Theodoric, — a king as he should be. He waged war, in Spain, against Genseric, king of the Vandals, and, both before and afterwards, against the Romans; but, when the former induced Attila, the dreadful Ruler of the hideous Huns, to come, the Visigoths and Romans united, while there was yet time, against *him*, who was an enemy to all; although he flattered one party, that they might quietly look on, until it was their turn. „No war is to be feared, but one for a bad cause,“ said Theodoric, and, joyfully agreeing, the people awaited the battle with ardour. It was fought on the Catalaunian fields: a million fought; a fourth part fell. Although the Visigoths were but Rome's allies, yet there was no longer a word spoken of Rome's dominion of the world; whether Roman civilization should disappear and Huns, instead of Germans, should renew the race in the countries once conquered by Rome in the West of Europe, were the questions: Attila retreated for the first time. Ætius, the Roman general, and Theodoric, (with the loss of his life,) had conquered him. Theodoric died for his people; — for the world.

12. 13.

**HENGIST AND HORSA,
CONQUERORS OF BRITAIN.**

Horsa, died at Aylesford 451.
Hengist, died at Canterbury 480.

Attacked by Scots and Picts, after the departure of the Romans, the Britains called to their assistance the Saxons, then well known for their enterprises on the sea, and they did not call in vain. Under Hengist and Horsa, the Saxons drove the Picts and Scots out of the country, but remained there themselves, subjecting every thing to them: it became entirely German. The Roman arrangements, to which the Germans were so inimical, were set aside by them. As the conquerors were independent, the conquests were equally so. — Hengist settled in Canterbury where he died, almost the age of a man after his brother Horsa, who was killed in a battle shortly after their landing.

14.

ODOACER,**KING OF THE HERULI AND GEPIDÆ.**

Died in Italy 497.

Odoacer, the judge, entered the ranks of the barbarians who were to defend Rome against other barbarians, and was created king by them, they having rebelled on an attempt to keep them within certain limits. After two victories, he eased Romulus Augustulus of the too heavy weight of the imperial crown, and gave him a pension to spend in his villa. Although ruling as such, Odoacer did not yet call himself Emperor, through modesty or pride. Thus ended, in the 476th year after the birth of Christ, and the 1229th after the foundation of the city by Romulus, the Empire of Rome. Odoacer showed not only forbearance, but respect, to existing things: although an Arian, like almost all Germans of that time, he did not allow it to be felt, during his fourteen years' mild government of Italy. Yet he was doomed to feel the inconstancy of Fortune. Being beaten by the Ostrogoths, near Isonzo and Ravenna, he was forced to retire into the town, where he defended himself till the third year, when he was forced to submit to Theodoric. Soon after this he died.

15.
CLOVIS,
KING OF THE FRANKS.

Born in the Netherlands 466.
Died in France 511.

Clovis, the conqueror of Gaul and a part of Germany, and the founder of the kingdom of the Franks, was highly distinguished as a general, but, in other respects, was celebrated rather for evil than for good. The Franks, divided among many kings, dwelt on the Maas and Scheldt: Clovis's father was one of the rulers, and Clovis was scarcely fifteen, when he succeeded him. He exterminated three of their royal houses, after having driven the Romans and Goths out of Gaul. To rule was his aim, by any means, but treachery and murder were preferred by him to war, although he knew how to conduct it with so much ability and bravery. In the decisive battle against the Alemanni, they seemed to be on the point of conquering; the heathen Clovis then swore, if he overcame them, he would adopt his wife's religion. He gained the victory, and acknowledged the Catholic religion, to which his whole life remained a fearful contradiction. Although his pious wife, Cloilda, was the niece of the king of Burgundy, he desired to place himself on his throne; this, however, did not succeed, and he did not attempt to revenge himself for the insult offered him by that king in times of peace, because he found it more useful to take no notice of it. He who had had so many murdered, died quietly in his bed.

16.
THEODORIC THE GREAT,
KING OF THE OSTROGOTHS.

Born 450.
Died in Italy 526.

Theodoric, also one of the Amali, was ten years, as a hostage, in Constantinople, where he learnt much, though not to write. When he returned, he distinguished himself by warlike feats, and was, when his father died, proclaimed king of the Ostrogoths: soon after this, he was invited to Constantinople by the Emperor Zeno, and adopted as his son. But peace was not the affair of the Goths. Theodoric requested the emperor to allow him, to drive the Heruli out of Italy: it would be better for his adopted son to govern it, and to spare the treasury by his absence. The emperor let him go, and recommended to him Rome's senate and people. Theodoric conquered, after a long struggle, the whole of Italy, together with Rhætia, Noricum, Dalmatia and Pannonia, to defend it against other barbarians. He called himself king of Italy; confirmed, although an Arian, the election of the popes; left their religion and laws to both Romans and Goths; and gave the latter a third part of the lands of Italy. So deep were the Romans sunk, that the barbarian was obliged to forbid them to destroy their public buildings; he had all repaired, and new ones erected. The Goths had no taxes to pay under him, the Italians but moderate ones: he was a great, and, with few exceptions, a mild ruler.

17.
TOTILA,
KING OF THE OSTROGOTHS.

Died at Tagina 552.

One of the leaders of the Ostrogoths, at a later period, their king. He raised his people gloriously, yet, after a long struggle it sank, but with honour; for, although Belisarius and Narses, snatched the laurel-crown from him, yet had he gained it not the less. The greatness of the adversary may change the result of the conflict, but not the leader's greatness. Totila vigorously attacked the Emperor of the East's army in Italy, the second home of the Goths; beat it; and took possession of Rome: Totila had little to do with sieges; but treason opened the gates of the famished town: he then had six Roman miles of wall pulled down, which Belisarius afterwards had rebuilt. When the latter was recalled in the midst of his victories, Rome again came under the dominion of the Ostrogoths, which was so much better than that of the Emperor of the East, that Totila ventured to call upon the Romans, to institute a comparison. The Ostrogoths conquered Sardinia and Corsica, and, with three hundred ships, spread terror on the shores of Greece. At length, the Emperor Justinian sent a new army under Narses; the latter offered pardon; „Death or Italy“ was Totila's answer, and he died the death of a hero, on the field of Tagina: after Theodoric he was the greatest of the kings of the Ostrogoths.

18.
ALBOIN,
 KING OF THE LOMBARDS.

Born in 520.
 Died in Pavia 573.

Alboin was great for a barbarian; this he was in the most extensive signification of the word. He was brave, bold, and prudent, with great thoughts which he knew how to put in execution; but he was faithless and revengeful; and brave resistance, which the brave man generally honours, he never forgave. Called by Narses' thirst for revenge, or encouraged by those Lombards whom Andoin had sent fifteen years before to the assistance of the emperor, and who had returned home with rich booty, Alboin gave the signal for decamping. They descended the Julian Alps, in which he left a chosen body to cover their retreat, if necessary. The Lombards were the last of the nations that migrated. They were also of the creed of Arius. Italy was never conquered so easily before. They came to Benevent, which became a Lombardian dutchy. No battle was fought, and Pavia alone defended itself. As Theodoric Ravenna, so Alboin made Pavia his capital. The cruel mockery of sending his wife, from the festal board, the skull of her father filled with wine, brought his life to an untimely end. Rosamond drank, but swore revenge. Alboin sank, pierced with spears.

19.
THEODOLINDA,
QUEEN OF THE LOMBARDS.

Died perhaps after 626.

Benevolent, rendering others happy, and full of christian love and charity was Theodolinda, the daughter of Garibald, the Agilolfingian, Duke of Bavaria, and the loving and beloved wife of Autharis, king of the Lombards. That he had gained the greatest of treasures, in beauty and virtue, soon spread abroad from land to land. The Franks made an inroad. Death carried Autharis suddenly off. But Theodolinda was already so much beloved, that the Lombardian nobles resolved that she should remain Queen, and that he should be king, whom she chose, were he a Lombard. She chose Agilulph, the brave Duke of Turin. Peace was concluded with the Franks; the old boundaries remained unaltered. Theodolinda's virtue and supplications induced her husband to adopt the catholic faith; most of the Lombards, who were also Arians, followed his example; she, too, like an angel of peace induced her husband, who was about to punish the Exarch of Ravenna, to offer him the hand of reconciliation. After the death of her husband, she undertook the administration of the country, with her son, who thus lamented her death aloud: „Living without such a mother, is being without strength or sun.“ Not to obtain the transitory love of mankind, but, for love of them, she manifested her goodness towards them.

20.

EMERAN THE SAINT.

Died in Helfendorf 60.

Heimeran, the Frank, sailed down the Danube, to make known the blessed doctrines of Jesus, in Pannonia; he landed at Ratisbon, the capital of Bavaria, and was the welcome guest of Theodo. Induced by the latter, Bishop Heimeran travelled about the country, in which there were still many heathens, and propagated christianity. He suddenly and secretly set out for Rome, on a pilgrimage. „I shall soon suffer for the sins of another,“ said he confidentially on departing. Uta the Duke's daughter, now denounced Heimeran as her seducer; she was banished; her brother Landpert hastened after him to revenge the infamy, overtook him at Helfendorf, and slew him. It now became manifest, that the crime had been committed by the son of a provincial judge, and that he had voluntarily taken it upon himself. Landperd fled to the Avari, and died in misery. In the most solemn manner, Theodo fetched the body of Heimeran, who, under the altered name of Emeran, is revered as a saint.

21.

PEPIN OF HERISTAL,
DUKE OF AUSTRASIA, MAJOR-DOMO OF NEUSTRIA.

Died 714.

The kingdom of the Franks was divided into Austrasia and Neustria, the latter on the left bank of the Rhine, the former on the right. Clovis's descendants were called officers, but were really kings of the same. When Wolfrad, Duke of Austrasia died, Martin and Pepin took possession of the country; but Theodoric King of Neustria, defeated them. Martin was treacherously murdered; Pepin however, gained quiet possession of the dukedom. King Theodoric, having ill treated Pepin's ambassadors, the latter declared war against the former; took possession of Paris; and deprived him of his power, nominating himself major domo. By force of arms, Pepin twice subdued the rebellious Alemanni, and, as often, Ratbod, Duke of the Frisii. His house has been long extinct; his victories are forgotten; but, by having caused Saint Willibrod to diffuse the blessed doctrines of Christianity throughout Friesland, he still exerts an influence, and will continue to exert a lasting and beneficial one.

22.

THE VENERABLE BEDE,
ABBOT AND HISTORIAN.

Born at Weremouth 672.
Died at Jarrow 735.

Beda was of a German stem in Britain, and was educated there in the Abbey of St. Paul at Jarrow, of which he became the abbot, after his return from Rome. Piety and industry, by which he was soon distinguished, caused the Pope to call Bede to him, in order to employ him. But being modest in heart, and not ambitious, he longed to return to the silence of his convent, there to live for the sciences and for prayer. He kept his monks to their studies, considering it their duty to be useful. Bede wrote the first ecclesiastical history of England, (it serves still as a basis,) and eighty religious and philosophical treatises. Employed, even on his death-bed, in making an epitome of a work, his speech almost failed him; — when the young monk, to whom he was dictating observed it to him, he said: „Write as fast as thou canst;“ and when the monk announced that it was completed, Bede replied: „Thou hast spoken the truth, it is completed;“ meaning his life upon the earth. Bede was learned for all times, but astonishingly so for his.

23.

**SAINT WILLIBROD,
FIRST BISHOP OF UTRECHT.**

Born in Northumberland 658.
Died at Utrecht 739.

Bede's countryman, Willibrod, was educated in the abbey of Rippon, and became a Benedictine there, but was afterwards sent by Bishop Ecbert to Pepin of Heristal, who had begged him for a teacher of the word of God. But as it had no effect on the Belgian Frisii, Pepin obtained for him the permission of Duke Rathod, to preach it to the Cimbrians, which he did with the most beneficial effect. Pepin presented Willibrod with a piece of ground to build a church on, in the city of Utrecht, whose first bishop he became. He twice received in Rome the papal benediction on his undertakings. He is said to have worked wonders. He fearlessly bore witness to the truth, before inimical princes, and, although he had often ventured his life for it, he died, in a good old age, of a natural death, and was deservedly received among the saints.

24.

CHARLES MARTEL,
DUKE AND PRINCE OF THE FRANKS.

Died 741.

Charles, who was the illegitimate son of Pepin of Heristal, but who was of equal birth to him in courage and talent, was confined in prison after his death, but, having escaped, collected the Austrasians around him. By the battle of Stablo, he got possession of Neustria. He called himself Duke and Prince of the Franks, but was in reality their king, yet he set up shadows of kings. He forced the Bavarians and Alemanni to protracted dependence and the Saxons and Frisons to remain at peace: Fortune, that only favours the bold, was always in his train. For twenty years the Moors had had possession of the Spanish peninsula; they now penetrated into Aquitania, the duke of which, Charles's opponent, called him to his assistance. Charles, leaving no time for consideration, to his own enemies or those of the kingdom, fought the decisive battle of Tours in the year 732. It was a decisive day for mankind; it saved for Europe Christianity and its German constitution. The Mahomedans never passed the Pyrenees again. Like to a hammer did Charles crush their army; therefore his name, Martel. His power was fixed on so strong a foundation, that, after the death of Theodoric the Third, he was able to leave the throne

unfilled, and, on the approach of his own, he divided with the consent of the vassals, the kingdom among his sons.

25.

**SAINT BONIFACE,
ARCHBISHOP OF MENTZ.**

Born at Kirton in England '80.
Died near the Burle in Friesland 755.

At an early period, Winifred, the Anglo-Saxon, longed for the quiet of a convent, as afterwards, for the power of preaching the word of God to the Frisons: he was forced to it by an irresistible impulse. He was three times in Rome: while there, for the first time, he was appointed papal legate in Germany; afterwards he was called to make his confession of faith to the pope, when he was created bishop in Germany; Winifred then got the name of Boniface, (the good doer a name expressive of his life,) if he did not receive it when he took the Benedictine cowl. He vowed obedience to the holy see. On his third return from Rome he was looked upon as chief of the German church; and soon afterwards he was promoted, not without opposition, to the see of Mentz which was raised to an archiepiscopal see. When the Merovingian was thrust from his hereditary throne, and Pepin raised to it,

Boniface anointed him King of the Franks, by order of the Pope. Bavaria, where a strong medley of Christianity and Heathenism existed, he purified of the latter, and divided into four episcopal dioceses; he also reinstated Christianity in Thuringia, and converted the Heathen Hessians; meriting as much by this, to be called the Apostle of Germany, as to receive the crown of martyrdom by the death he received at the hands of the Frisons. While employed in the execution of his holy calling, he cried to his companions, on seeing armed men coming towards him: „Be comforted, my brethren! tremble not before them who can kill the body, but not the immortal soul.“

26.

PEPIN THE LITTLE,
KING OF THE FRANKS.

Born in France 714.
 Died at St. Denis 768.

After the death of Charles Martel, his two eldest sons Pepin and Carloman ruled in France, as if they were sovereigns of the same by birth. They always conquered: this was felt by the Bavarians, in their continual endeavours to obtain their hereditary independence; by the army of the Alemanni, when forced to lay down their arms;

and by the Duke of the Saxons, when taken prisoner by them. When Carloman had enjoyed much renown and power, he felt the vanity of all earthly greatness, and took the Benedictine cowl in Monte-Cassino; his brother now commanded alone. The proposal for him to mount the throne, (which was written by himself,) he declined, and did not relent, by accepting what he so ardently desired, until the offer had been repeated, also at his instigation. He was anointed in the name of the Pope, but, first, he caused himself to be freed from his oath of allegiance by Chilperic the Third. Chilperic was forced to have his hair shorn and to become a monk; nothing more was heard of the Merovingians. Pepin proved himself grateful to the Pope, by assisting him with arms against the Longobards, and by presenting him with the Exarchate of Ravenna; by particularly diffusing Christianity, he founded his own power. Little in body, but great in mind, was Pepin.

27.

WITIKIND,
LEADER OF THE SAXONS.

Died before 800.

Witiking fought against the might of Charle-
main, who ruled the great kingdom of the Franks

all powerfully. Witikind, though often conquered, was never overcome, and, whenever forced to leave Saxony, he always returned, and Freedom with him. Taking advantage of every distant undertaking of Charlemain, he not only effected the rising of the Saxons, but he also caused an invasion of his kingdom by the Slavonians. Gloriously renowned as a hero, a leader of his army and his people, and an ardent friend of his country, Witikind was the man of his people, the Saxons, inspired with a love of liberty and their faith — both as old as their woods. The fortunate Charlemain was not always so against Witikind, even in the open field. But every thing has a time; there was to be an end to primitive Germany; Witikind was her last hero. After he had exhausted, for the age of a man, all that heart and mind can do, he submitted, and was baptized. The zealous heathen became a zealous Christian.

28.

PAUL WARNEFRED,
HISTORIAN.

Died at Monte Cassino, probably after 800.

Paul Warnefred, deacon at Aquileia, (therefore called Paul Diaconus,) was, on account of his great learning, Chancellor to Desiderius, the last

king of his people, and shared, at first, his imprisonment which, for him, had no end. Having twice tried to bring about the reinstatement of the Lombardian throne, in opposition to the superior power of Charlemain, he was condemned to death; but Charlemain answered the judges: „If I were to confirm your judgment where should I find hands like these, to write my history?“ and yet he had an Alcuin and an Eginhard. Warnefred declared openly he would be true to his hereditary king, and would remain so, till his death. Whether he were banished to an Adriatic island, or whether he fled to Benevento's Duke, the son-in-law of Desiderius, or was called to Metz, to teach the monks to write, is uncertain, but not so, his having ended his days in the convent of Monte Cassino. Of fourteen works, all written in the Latin language, eleven are preserved; of these the history of the Longobards, and the historical miscellanies, are the best.

29.

ALCUIN,
ABBOT AND SCHOLAR.

Born in England 734.
Died at Tours 804.

Alcuin, the learned scholar of the learned Bede, was never a priest, but only a Deacon; yet he was abbot of Canterbury, when Charlemain became ac-

quainted with him at Parma personally, — for his renown had preceded him, — and made him his teacher. The mighty conqueror received instruction from him in logic and rhetoric; and, having made him his almoner, he loaded him with rich abbeys. He put entire confidence in him for every thing that regarded the sciences. Alcuin did not abuse this confidence, but employed both his wealth and interest, for their advantage; and the world has to thank him, the promoter of civilization, and defender of the catholic faith, for having carried out the ideas of Charlemain, in regard to civilization. He said the truth to this dread ruler, without the latter's taking it ill. Alcuin had often begged urgently for his dismissal, but in vain; at length, Charlemain granted it him, but maintained his regard for him, even when distant; this Alcuin took advantage of, by giving back all his rich abbeys, except St. Martin's at Tours, where he lived to a great age, entirely devoted to learning and prayer.

30.

EGBERT,
FIRST KING OF ENGLAND.

Died about 810.

To escape from the suspicion of his relation, to whose West Saxon throne, he succeeded, Egbert withdrew, when young, to the court of Charle-

main, where he was well received: the time he passed there, was devoted to his improvement. Northumberland was in anarchy, East Anglia subjugated by, and Kent and Essex tributary to, Mercia: Egbert, the only surviving descendant of Hengist, attacked this far larger kingdom, and became the first King of England. None of the seven German kingdoms, tried to obtain their independence again. The Northmen or Danes now effected little landings in England, as if experimentally; then they came with mighty forces, and both parties maintained the field; two years afterwards they landed again, but they suffered a total defeat. It was not England, but Egbert, that conquered the Northmen; therefore did she suffer so much from them, when he died.

 31.

CHARLEMAIN,
EMPEROR.

Born probably at Ingelheim 742.
 Died at Aix-la-Chapelle 814.

When his father, Pepin the Short, who had exercised him in the art of government, died, Charles reigned with his brother Carloman, but the latter soon dying, the former became sole king of the Franks; then began the war against the Saxons, which lasted thirty years, and ended in their

total subjection. His reign of forty eight years, was almost one continual war. Charles conquered Aquitania, Bavaria, and the kingdom of the Longobards; he extended his empire, towards the North, to the Eyder; towards the East, to the Oder and Raab; towards the South, to the Appenines; and, towards the West, to the Ebro, but this only for a short time. Ruling however, was not his highest aim, he being, as much as a conqueror can be, a man of feeling. The dutchies he divided into counties, there being a possibility of their becoming dangerous to the royal power; and, that his orders might, not only be published, but executed, he sent inspectors und travelled about, himself, in his immense empire, staying sometimes here, and sometimes there, for a considerable time. He who ruled over this, ordered what was to be planted on his various farms. He made the arriere-ban, but not his own laws universal; he loved the arts and sciences; and was, from conviction, a zealous promoter of Christianity, although his own life was often, not conformable to it. When the birth of the Redeemer was celebrated for the eight hundredth time, the Pope proclaimed Charles, — of course with his knowledge, — Roman Emperor, — he was already a Roman patrician, — to whom the Pope remained subject in all secular affairs. Charlemain cannot be compared with any one; born in a dark age, he shone like a sun, that sheds its rays around it; yet, he was but a passing meteor, and his only salutary influence now, is, in his having diffused Christianity.

32.

EGINHARD,
HISTORIAN.

Born in East Franconia.
Died probably at Seeligenstadt 859.

Eginhard was recommended, by his teacher Alcuin, (who soon saw what was in him,) to Charlemain, with whose children he was educated. He became private secretary to this ruler, and president of the building department; perhaps, also his son-in-law. Contemporaries say so, but the list of his children, written by Eginhard, contains no Emma; yet his wife's name was Emma (Imma): — from this marriage the counts of Erbach derive their origin. When the emperor died, his successor, Lewis the Mild, confided to him the education of his first-born, Lotharius. But Eginhard desired to leave the court, and to seek the seclusion of a convent, which he did, together with his wife Emma, to whom his love was so great, that her death hastened his. From his cell, he sought to put a stop to the impious conduct of the sons of Lewis the Mild, towards their father and emperor; but in vain. He passed the last years of his earthly pilgrimage in the abbey of Seeligenstadt, founded by him, devoted to the duties of a Christian, and the sciences. Few historians have ever enjoyed such advantages as he did; and few have become so distinguished

as Eginhard. His thoughts are exalted, and though a thousand years are past, he still pleases and profits as an historian.

33.

RHABANUS MAURUS,
BISHOP AND SCHOLAR.

Born at Mentz 766.
Died at Rome 856.

Rhabanus Maurus was instructed in the convent of Fulda, but he had his education completed by Alcuin at Tours. He became a teacher at Fulda which shares his fame. He was not ordained priest, till after a deaconship of thirteen years; and it was probably, not long after this, that he commenced his pilgrimage to Palestine. On his return to Fulda, he became its abbot; but soon resigning this dignity, he lived on the neighbouring Petersberg, (Peter's hill,) until the Pope created him a bishop and called him to Rome. Rhabanus Maurus was a great scholar for his age; he has left behind him many theological, philosophical, mathematical and philological works, as well as poems.

34.
ARNULPH,
EMPEROR.

Died 900.

The Emperor Charles the Fat having been deposed, the Germans came together, for the first time, and unanimously chose Arnulph as their king, who had inherited Charlemain's mind and blood, but whose birth was illegitimate. The Northmen, who, since that emperor's death, had been the scourge of the country of the Franks, were conquered by Arnulph, who fought on foot at the head of his forces, — a thing unheard of, for that time, when the German forces fought but on horseback: their fortifications, considered as impregnable, were stormed; the Northmen never invaded Belgium again. He waged war against the Obotrites, and against the Moravian Prince, Zwentibold, (who had been set over Bohemia by himself,) — against the latter he called in the Huns, the source of repeated devastation. The king of France, the last legitimate descendant of Charlemain, took the oath of allegiance, of his own accord, to the bastard of his house. Arnulph went to Rome entered it by force of arms, and had himself crowned Emperor there, but scarcely had he left Italy, when it left him, which was the case with all succeeding emperors. His son, Lewis the Child, succeeded him on the throne, which was never again mounted by a Carlovingian.

35.
ALFRED THE GREAT,
KING OF ENGLAND.

Died 900.

Alfred found the Danes in England, where they had been for many years; the royal youth conquered at first, but was afterwards obliged to give way to superior force; yet he did not submit, and was, therefore, not deserted. He entered, as a harper, the camp of the Danes, which, after having reconnoitred it, he attacked; they suffered the most complete defeat; only those who became Christians were allowed to remain in England, and these but as subjects. As Alfred divided the day, and observed the division, he found time for every thing good. If a mortal could be considered perfect, he would be so, — the heroic liberator of his country; the distinguished general and ruler; equally excellent as a man and a prince; the friend of poetry and of science; and himself a poet and scholar; exalted above his nation and his time, in beauty, in mind, in every thing glorious; a king whom none of the long line of the kings of England have attained, because he was not only great, but spotless.

36.

**OTHO THE ILLUSTRIOUS,
DUKE OF SAXONY.**

Died before 912.

Otho, Duke of Saxony, (the country of Witi-kind and Horsa, as well as of the later lower Saxons), was also Landgrave of Thuringia, when the ruling family became extinct. History calls him the Illustrious, and he was so, by patriotism, wisdom, and bravery; he was looked up to, more than any of the contemporary princes, as „a mighty, pious lord.“ When Lewis the Child, the last of the German Carlovingian kings, died, Arnulph, his guardian, wished to reestablish the independence of the Bavarians, but Otho considered it more to the advantage of the Germans, that they should be united by one indissoluble bond, that there should be a German empire. Ambition had no share in it, for when the States of Germany wished to have him as their king, he declined the offer, and not withstanding the hereditary antipathy of the Saxons and Franconians to each other, he used his influence, to get Count Conrad chosen from among the latter, considering it to the advantage of their common country; thus passing over his own promising son. Otho, the Illustrious, was a German. To raise one's antagonist above one's self, is the greatest of actions. Five of his descendants were kings of Germany, four of whom bore the imperial crown; his house became extinct with Henry, the second of that name, the saint.

37.

**HENRY THE FOWLER,
KING OF GERMANY.**

Born 876.**Died 936.**

Conrad, the Franconian, recommended, on his death-bed, Henry as King of Germany, as Otho, the Illustrious, Henry's father, had done with regard to Conrad. Lorraine, which had fallen from Germany under his predecessor, returned to her allegiance. Henry refused the offer, because it was unjust, of Heribert, Count of the considerable territory of Vermandois, to become his vassal, and reconciled him to his king, the ruler of France. He positively increased Germany by the conquest of Meissen, as the Slavonians, inhabiting it, really became Germans in manners and feelings; he extended the frontiers from the Eyder to the Slie, (the result of his victories over the Northmen,) appointed Margraves in Sleswick and Meissen, and sent Saxons as settlers there. The struggle which he had most at heart, was against the Avari, or as the Hungarians call themselves, the Magyars, but not being strong enough, he concluded a truce for nine years, and even acknowledged himself their tributary. He took excellent advantage of this repose, by building towns, of which there were very few in the North of Germany; he thus gained two things, — strength and wealth. Henry began the

conflict, well prepared, and decided it by a total defeat of the Avari, near Merseburg. He ruled but seventeen years, and, in that time, he achieved every thing. Considering unanimity necessary to independence, he sometimes gave way to the Germans, and, although of a violent disposition, he preferred mildness, when sufficient, to force.

38.

ARNULPH THE FIRST,
DUKE OF BAVARIA.

Died at Ratisbon 937.

The male German posterity of Charlemain being extinct, the Bavarians considered the independence their forefathers had been deprived of, as regained. Arnulph started up as duke, and was hailed with joy. He was the son of Luitpold, progenitor of the Sheyerns who afterwards called themselves Wittelsbachs. The Avari, who, at first, passed devastatingly through Bavaria, demanding the tribute promised them by the Carlovingians, suffered such a defeat from Arnulph, that but few returned to their home, to announce it. Attacked by Conrad, King of Germany, he was obliged to retreat to East Bavaria — Carinthia; but, after his death, he again obtained possession of Bavaria, and called himself, at the pressing solicitation of the Bava-

rians and Franconians, their king. A great army was obliged to be levied, which Arnulph supported, other means failing, at the expense of the convents, as Charles Martel had formerly done; he was, therefore, called the Bad. Henry, the Fowler, marched with the imperial army towards Ratisbon, against the Bavarian one. Both princes separated in peace; Arnulph resigned the royal title, but he maintained, in Bavaria, the power of royalty; as a member of the empire he promised aid in times of war. He raised Bavaria to a state, but, after his death, it soon lost the rights acquired, and it did not regain them for nine centuries after.

39.

MATILDA THE SAINT,
QUEEN OF GERMANY.

Died at Quedlinburg 968.

Matilda, of the lineage of the hero Witikind, was educated in the convent of Hervorden, „to be able to work and pray;“ though „glorious in beauty and virtue,“ and the wife of Henry the Fowler, she remained humble in heart. When the time required it, she was a queen; generally, the simple housewife; and always, the mother of the poor. Henry, on his death-bed, after a happy union of twenty two years, thanked her, who could be ex-

celled by no one in truth and goodness, for having often cooled his boiling blood. With him, when alone, Matilda sought and found consolation. Weeping she sank on her husband's corpse, animated by God she rose; and spoke thus with royal dignity to her sons: „Behold the end of all human greatness. God alone is Lord; fear him; desist from your quarrels; happy is he, who heaps up treasures for futurity.“ To pray and to assist, were the actions of her widowhood. Her sons said that she squandered money away on the poor; they deprived her of her revenues, and the bereaved mother excused her sons. When, however, they were visited by misfortune, they returned them to her, begging her forgiveness, and Matilda clasped her sons to her heart. Prepared for the great moment of her life, she turned her eyes to heaven, and her soul soared thither. Acknowledging her distinguished virtue, the church venerates her as a saint.

40.

**OTHO I., THE GREAT,
EMPEROR.**

Born 912 or 916.
Died at Memleben 973.

Rebellion followed on rebellion, partly caused by his want of faith, and partly by his father,

Henry the Fowler, having neglected the Franconians. To prevent the dukes from becoming independent, Otho placed a palsgrave at the side of every one of them; he continued the great work of his father, — that of germanizing the Wends. He subdued the king of Bohemia; regained not only Sleswick from the Northmen, but Jutland also; but his most renowned action was the defeat of the Avari on the Lechfeld, which excelled the victory of his father over them. Called by the beautiful royal widow, Adelaide, against her oppressor Berengarius, Otho passed over the Alps, conquered him, and gained with Adelaide the whole of Italy, except Naples and the islands. From that time the kings of Germany alone were emperors, and of them, but those who were crowned by the pope. Otho granted great privileges to the towns of Lombardy, and involuntarily laid, by encouraging them to defend themselves, the foundation of their independence. In Rome he held an assembly of Italian bishops, at which the Pope, who was summoned but did not appear, was deposed. Otho ranks amongst the most shining, but not the most glorious of those who wore the crown of Germany; his deeds were great, but not his heart.

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41.

ROSWITHA,
POETESS.

Died at Gantersheim before 1000.

Roswitha, a Saxon lady of noble or princely birth, entered, when very young, the convent of Gantersheim as a nun. She became so distinguished a poet, that the celebrated Wilibald Pirkheimer said: „If Sappho was the tenth Muse, Roswitha was the eleventh.“ Although this is exaggerated, her having raised the admiration of so learned a man to such an extent, half a century afterwards, when learning flourished, bears high testimony in her favour. Roswitha's pen was dedicated to holy subjects, for the most part to the all-blessed Virgin, yet sometimes to the renown of the Emperor Otho the Great. The language in which she wrote, in poetry as well as prose, was the Latin; she was also well versed in the Greek. In a time, left dark by men, this nun shines forth as a single star.

42.

**SAINT BERNWARD,
BISHOP OF HILDESHEIM.**

Died at Hildesheim 1022.

No bishop ever practised, with his own hands, the art of painting and music, and still more that of working in bronze, as well as other noble metals, in a distinguished manner for his time, like Bernward, the promoter of each. He employed them in embellishing churches, — the highest task of art; for what more noble duty can be performed, than that of adoring God! If vases from foreign countries, were presented to the emperors, Bernward endeavoured to employ them for the perfecting of art in his own country; he also instructed promising boys in it, in his walks. He was never idle; he served his Creator continually as a bishop and an artist; and lived in so holy a manner, that canonization was the consequence.

43.

**HERIBERT THE SAINT,
ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE.**

Died at Cologne 1028.

Heribert, of the family of the Chamberlains of Worms, being, when young, destined for the church,

received, for that time, a scientific education. He was tutor to Otho the Second's son, the eldest of whom, Otho the Third, when he came to the throne, called him from the convent where he then was, and appointed him his chancellor. Having established peace at Ravenna, he looked into the privileges of the church, at Rome. Pressed by the Emperor, he accepted the archiepiscopal mitre at Cologne, but not willingly; he received consecration there, after having gone thither barefooted. He served his master during his life; and remained true to him after his death. It is said, that the sick were cured by Heribert, during his life, and after his death; it is certain, that he performed his duty in every situation. He lived but for his vocation and for the indigent; provided liberally for them, by making them his heirs; and he still acts beneficently by the institutions, pious and charitable, which he founded. Holy was Heribert, and holy was he declared.

 44.

**CONRAD II. THE SALIAN,
EMPEROR.**

Died at Utrecht 1039.

When the Saxon imperial house was extinct, the Germans chose Conrad the Salian, Duke of

Saxony, as their king: he received the imperial crown in Rome, and, conquering, ruled with continued strength and wisdom. This Italy, Hungary, and Poland felt; the exiled duke of the latter countries, fled for protection to the Duke of Bohemia, who, to conciliate Conrad, offered to deliver up his friend to him, which offer he rejected. He abominated not only the traitor, but his treachery. The Emperor exercised supreme authority over foreign princes; obtained all the German dukedoms for himself or his house; and took possession of the kingdom of Burgundy, after the decline of the ruling family. It became a part of the German empire, not subject to it, like Italy, which, notwithstanding its size, had no voice in the diet. Thus east and mid Franconia were again united: Upper Burgundy, (the western part of Switzerland, afterwards so called,) the free country of Burgundy, Mœmpelgard, Dauphiny, Savoy, and Provence. Conrad ceded Sleswick to the Northmen without a blow; perhaps from distrust of the Saxons. Before Milan, this emperor published the highly important feudal law, called after him the Salic, which is still valid in the nineteenth century; and he introduced, or at least favoured the Treuga Dei, by which public peace prevailed during some days in the week.

45.

**HENRY THE THIRD,
EMPEROR.**

Born 1017.**Died at Bathfeld 1056.**

Henry succeeded his father on the throne, when he was but twenty two years old; he had been forced by his mother to read books, — a thing unusual for one of the laity of that time. His arms forced from the Dukes of Bohemia and Lorraine, as well as from the Count of Flanders, the accustomed obedience which they had refused; he also gained from the Hungarians, the tract of land from Kalenberg near Vienna, to the Leitha. His army returned over the Alps, after the progress to Rome on account of the imperial coronation, without a loss, — a thing unprecedented. Henry acted differently to his father in regard to the dukedoms; he did not obtain them for his family, but he gave and took them, as provinces are given to, and taken from, governors. Other emperors, both those of an earlier and later period, rejected popes who had been elected, and held assemblies of the church; but, since Charlemain, none had exercised such command as Henry the Third, and none did it afterwards: the imperial power had then reached its highest point. Hungary was an imperial fief, and the king of Denmark was present at the Diet of Merseburg. After the death of every one of

three popes, the Romans begged him to declare, who was to fill the chair of St. Peter. He who appointed and deposed popes, allowed himself to be scourged, out of piety. Henry the Third died in his thirty ninth year, — too soon for Germany, — too soon for his son.

46.

LAMBERT OF ASCHAFFENBURG,
HISTORIAN.

Born at Aschaffenburg 1040.
 Died at Saalfeld probably 1077.

After being ordained priest, Lambert, whose family-name is unknown, went on a pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre; afterwards he became a Benedictine in the abbey of Hirschfeld. His history of the Germans, is the fountain-head of their history, from 1050 to 1077; and is so excellent that the renowned, learned Melancthon (black earth) declared, in the sixteenth century, that he had never seen one written by a German, with more diligence. In the conflict of Pope Gregory the Seventh with the Emperor Henry the Fourth, (one which concerned mankind,) Lambert of Aschaffenburg inclined to the side of the former. He died in the convent of Saalfeld, where his book was written. We know little of him, but much through him.

47.

**OTHO THE SAINT,
BISHOP OF BAMBERG.**

Born in Suabia 1068 or 1069.**Died at Bamberg 1139.**

The Emperor Henry the Fourth had given his sister who had married the Duke of Poland, Otho, a distinguished Suabian nobleman, as court-chaplain. He was highly distinguished not only for the humility and purity of morals peculiar to the Christian religion, but also for his learning. Although he had proved himself active against the traffic which the Emperor carried on in ecclesiastical dignities, the latter appointed him bishop of Bamberg, which title Otho twice refused to accept. His aim was a reconciliation between the Emperor and the Pope, and an ecclesiastical peace; but Henry the Fourth died. His son, of the same name, though he defended, as Emperor, the same principles that he had opposed, when they were those of his father, also valued this bishop who was always true to the rightful pope: mildness is powerful. Being called upon by the Duke of Poland, who had conquered a part of Pomerania, to preach the word of God in this country, he hastily and joyfully began the journey, though replete with manifold dangers. The Duke of Upper Pomerania and many of the inhabitants allowed themselves to be christened: they soon, however, deserted their

new creed, and Otho had to return thither. His companions, frightened at the threatening danger, sought to deter him: „I will force no one to become a martyr, but no one shall prevent me,“ was his answer. This had effect. He exposed himself to death, but, by doing so, avoided it; for when the raging people at Stettin, pressed forwards, and heard Otho and his companions singing psalms, and saw their confidence in God, they were astonished and moved. He introduced Christianity into that country again, and extended it farther. Fifty years after the death of this active labourer in the vineyard of the Lord, he was canonized.

48.

OTHO,
BISHOP OF FREISING, HISTORIAN.

Died at Morimond 1158.

Otho, son of the Margrave Leopold of Austria, (a Babenberg,) was educated in a convent, but completed his theological studies at the University in Paris: he afterwards became abbot in the Cistercian convent of Morimond. The Emperor Conrad III. (of Hohenstaufen) his half-brother, after having called him back to Germany, appointed him Bishop of Freising and his Chancellor: he accompanied the Emperor on his crusade to Palestine.

He reconciled Frederick I. to the Pope; reinstated and founded prelaties in Bavaria; withdrew his bishopric from the jurisdiction of the palsgrave's bailiffs; and zealously endeavoured to increase its prosperity, as well as to promote the sciences in Germany. He died in Moribond on his way to an assembly of the church. Few writers of the middle ages have so polished a style as that of Otho of Freysingen; few are so enlightened and impartial as he. His relation of the Italian expedition of the Emperor Frederick I. is much more pleasing than his chronicle of the world. One of the great ones of the earth, who has daily intercourse with them, their ministers, and their generals, is much more fitted to give a correct account of occurrences, than the mere scholar, though just as talented.

 49.

**HILDEGARDE THE SAINT,
ABBESS.**

Died on the Ruprechtsberg (St. Rupert's Hill) 1179.

In early youth Hildegarde of the family of the Counts of Sponheim, was educated for the silent virtues of the convent, getting scarcely any thing but the psalms to read. Her body was weakly and remained so. Being chosen abbess she built a new convent on St. Rupert's Hill, which rises on the

Rhine near Bingen; that on the Desibodiberg being too small for all those who were desirous of taking the veil. As a child she imagined she had visions, but she kept it secret, fearing she might have been misled by the great deceiver; in her forty third year, however, she received, during a long and severe illness, the gift of prophecy to a greater extent: the holy ghost seemed to command her to make her inspirations manifest. Hildegarde, who had learnt no Latin, now wrote in this language, and what she wrote received the approbation of the church, which acknowledged her as a prophetess. She remained humble, though learned and unlearned, emperors and kings, and even popes, sought her counsel. But even then, sneers and slander were not wanting from those who consider every thing impossible, which is beyond their comprehension. Her thoughts were so little occupied with earthly matters, that the most necessary things were often failing in her convent. The whole course of Hildegarde's life was holy, and the Church reveres her as a saint.

50.

OTHO THE GREAT,
OF WITTELSBACH.

Died 1183.

Otho, being placed in the hands of Conrad III. as a hostage, was educated with his nephew Fre-

derick, — afterwards the first emperor of that name: these two remained friends till death. Otho was full of prudence; for, though of a violent disposition, he was patient when resistance was likely to prevent the attainment of an object. His desire was, that his posterity should be what his ancestors had been, and through him. Otho of Wittelsbach shines among the heroes of his time: how great were the qualities requisite for this! On the return home of the imperial army, some robbers occupied the Veronese hermitage, not far from Verona; fragments of rocks, rolled down, threatened every one with death. Ignominiously to retreat, or ignominiously to buy the passage, was the choice. All were disheartened; the Emperor Frederick's looks glanced around the princely circle; when they fell upon the Wittelsbach, he cried out, as if inspired: „Thou art the man!“ Otho, with two hundred Germans, climbed the summit of the mountains, considered till then inaccessible; like lightning from heaven's heights, he fell upon the foe; stupified, they fell into the arms of Death. The Emperor, thus preserved, gratefully rewarded his preserver and his male descendants, with the dukedom of Bavaria, which his forefather Arnulph had already possessed two hundred years before. Otho was great both in soul and body, a statesman and a warrior, and what is more than all, an honest man. His having maintained the confidence of Henry the Lion, although he had obtained the dukedom of Bavaria, honours both. Otho reigned only three years, — enough for his fame, but not for his people.

51.

**FREDERICK I. BARBAROSSA,
EMPEROR.**

Born 1121.
Died near Seleucia 1190.

When a youth, when Duke of Suabia, and afterwards when Emperor, there was measure in Frederick's every action: he was passionless; just to the highest extreme, according to his conviction; and always an avenger of a violation of the public peace. Though so skilful, and bold a knight, and so excellent, and often fortunate a general, yet war was but a secondary thing for him. Conquest was not his aim; but a re-establishment of the imperial power. This he considered as his duty; every thing opposed to it as rebellion. He wished to be emperor like Charlemain; but the circumstances were different. Otho, the Great, appeared a liberator to the Italians; Frederick, an oppressor; at that time, there was no confederacy of the Lombardian towns; nor had the Pope such power in secular affairs. Frederick fought with variable fortune in Italy, but always victoriously in Germany; he, however, was never overbearing nor downcast. If the Emperor and the Lombardians had thought of the blood and devastation, before the war, what was agreed to after it, would have been agreed to without it. The Emperor acknowledged as the rightful pope, Alexander, (after him the greatest man of his time,)

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whom he had long considered as the antipope. The hatred of the Hohenstaufes and the Guelphs, appeared dissolved in love: the blood of both flowed in Barbarossa, whom friendship had united, since his most tender age, with Henry the Lion. He invested him with the dukedom of Bavaria, and composed his frequent disputes. When, however, Henry refused to remain tranquil, and denied him assistance in his need, while heavy complaints were raised against him, the Emperor declared him fallen under the ban of the empire. Henry lost the dukedoms of Saxony and Bavaria, but kept his great allodial lands, — the hereditary dominions of Brunswick. Having taken the cross, Frederick marched victoriously by land to Asia, to the town of Seleucia, where, in attempting to swim across the river Cydnus, (Saleph,) the great emperor was drowned.

52.

HENRY THE LION,
DUKE OF SAXONY AND BAVARIA.

Born 1129.

Died 1195.

Henry, the Proud, was declared to have forfeited his two dukedoms, but he had actually lost only Bavaria. He left a son of the same name,

who is indebted, for his surname, to his courage. Henry the Lion carried on a successful war against Albert the Bear, for Saxony. The Emperor Frederick invested him, not without difficulty, with the dukedom of Bavaria, diminished of the country above the Ens. He carried on three wars against the heathen Wends; conquered a part of their country, the inhabitants of which became Christians and Germans; erected bishoprics, which had been done by no prince of the empire, and was considered a right of the emperor; and conferred investitures with the ring and staff. What was advantageous to himself or his country, Henry did thoroughly. As he did not respect the rights of others, those of himself were not respected. He began disputes with all his neighbours. The king of Denmark frightened by a threatened attack, agreed to every thing. He had aided the Emperor in his two Italian expeditions, but, when the latter, after his return from the holy sepulchre, begged him, clasping his knees, to accompany him on his march against the Lombardians, Henry refused it him. Henry raised a complaint against the Archbishop of Cologne, his most bitter enemy. Many great ones were raised against himself, who had now, no longer, a friendly mediator, and, not having obeyed four citations, he was declared by the princes, fallen under the ban of the empire, which sentence the emperor hesitatingly confirmed, after another period granted, had elapsed. Now all his neighbours fell upon him; the lion defended himself, but in vain. A reconciliation ensued, but

both the dukedoms were lost to him. Henry's life was a continual conflict; he at length wished for peace, — man loves repose in the evening of his life; — he now enriched convents, and read chronicles.

53.

SAINT ENGELBERT,
ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE.

Died 1225. *)

Engelbert, son of the Count of Berg, of the same name, was exceedingly handsome. He was richly provided with benefices, while at school; became provost of a cathedral, on leaving it; but refused to be bishop of Osnabrück. At a later period, after Frederick II., the Hohenstaufe, had ascended the imperial throne, being unanimously chosen Archbishop of Cologne, he was appointed administrator of the empire by the former. It was Engelbert, who founded the secret tribunals, constituting the provincial ones as such, on account of the great power of the nobility, which rendered public proceedings impossible. No free layman, not even of the highest rank, if criminal, was secure from the invisible power of the Fem; the execution of the sentence was avoided by no one.

*) By mistake 1226 stands in the Walhalla.

The judges, dressed in black, held the tribunal at midnight. This brotherhood originated in Westphalia, (where it maintained itself the longest,) but it soon spread, and at last embraced all Germany. The Fem effected good for a considerable time, until it degenerated, like all other human institutions, but particularly secret unions; it ceased to exist in the sixteenth century, and vanished, like every thing of this earth. It was the century in which a new form of things developed itself. Engelbert was a punisher of violence, a protector of the oppressed, both with spiritual and temporal arms, a sensible and learned man, perfect both as a prince and priest. He made war on the enemies of his country, though unwillingly; he conquered; and obtained such great power in towns, as his forefathers had never enjoyed. He increased, improved, and embellished the archbishopric of Cologne. When, in obedience to the command of the Emperor and the Pope, he took under his protection, the abbey of Essen, which was greatly oppressed by its patron, the Count of Ysenburg, the latter had him murdered.

54.

**THE ARCHITECT
OF COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.**

The architect of Cologne Cathedral, built in the pointed-arched style, falsely called the Gothic,

was the greatest architect of the middle ages, in which there were so many great ones. His name has remained unknown, but conjecture calls him Master Gerhard. He who has travelled far and wide, stands with astonishment before this cathedral, and under its lofty, vaulted roof, the soul is attracted towards heaven, from the finite to the infinite, — and yet it is not half finished; it would be quite, if later generations had been like their forefathers. The building was begun under Archbishop Conrad of Hochsteden, in the year 1248; the choir was consecrated in the year 1320. This cathedral is the most beautiful one of the middle ages, so exceedingly rich in superb churches in Germany, England, France, and in the Pyrenean, and Scandinavian peninsulas. The ancients required but small dwellings for themselves, but they desired large temples for God; needing but little, they were able to expend much on public works; not governed by the desire of enjoying every thing themselves, they were satisfied with after centuries beholding what they had begun. Because the ancients thought of the future, a town was able to complete then, what a state can scarcely do now. Their error was, however, in calculating on too great a series of generations from themselves, wherefore scarcely any of their larger churches, are finished in all their parts.

55.
THE POET
OF THE LAY OF THE NIBELUNGS.

By whom is the lay of the Nibelungs composed? By the most excellent of old German poets, but who, like the architect of the most glorious work of the middle ages, the cathedral of Cologne, cannot be indicated with certainty. It was doubtless a South German; to judge by his feelings, an Austrian; perhaps Henry of Ofterdingen (Efferdingen). He (under whose name but few works have come down to posterity) lived in the twelfth or thirteenth century, and was, when young, at the court of Leopold VII. the Glorious, Duke of Austria. The gratitude of the poet, raised him above Hermann, Landgrave of Thuringia, who was greatly praised in the songs of all present at the poetic contest, arranged by him in his castle (Wartburg). This enraged the participators, but not the Landgrave. He caused the celebrated Minnesinger, Klingsohr, to come from Hungary, as umpire, and the latter awarded the prize to Henry of Ofterdingen. The lay of the Nibelung is the Iliad and Odyssey of the Germans; but, as the Germans of the middle ages are to the Greeks of antiquity, so are the two poems to each other. The lay of the Nibelungs is truly German, taking root in nationality, and probably founded on some Burgundian events and legends; in it the whole German chivalry, with its blooming, lovely women, is seen in the most splendid and dazzling colours.

56.

**WALTER OF THE VOGELWEIDE,
MINNESINGER.**

Born probably on the Rhine 1175.
Died at Würzburg 1230.

Walter learned poetry in Austria, which art, as well as every thing beautiful and good, flourished there under the high-minded family of the Babenbergs. He was beloved and esteemed by the rulers of Austria, by the Emperors Philip of Suabia, and Frederick II., who was himself a minnesinger: the latter granted him a fief, and took him with him to the Holy Land, whither his soul had long desired to go. The Emperor held his court sometimes in one town, sometimes in another; and the princes sometimes here, and sometimes there, in their countries. Pleasure attracted the joyful poet too, from castle to castle, and place to place; which was necessary for his subsistence, and for him not to be forgotten: most poets are presuming, and Walter of the Vogelweide was not an exception. He is considered one of the twelve founders of the minnesong (the love-lay). Whether Walter could read or write, is not known. Nature educated him; he sang from nature. Not the love of women, but of country, animated his songs; no poet was ever more German. Love of justice, piety, amiable simplicity, exist in his poetry, which is clear for his time. He lived during the finest time

of the minnesong, from the time when the feeling expression of the heart was predominant, to that when depth of thought was so.

57.

**ELIZABETH THE SAINT,
LANDGRAVINE OF THURINGIA.**

Born in Hungary 1208.
Died at Marburg 1231.

Elizabeth, daughter of Andreas II., king of Hungary, arrived, when a child of four years of age, in Germany, where she remained continually afterwards, excepting a journey with her husband to the holy sepulchre; she may, therefore, reasonably be considered as a German, and one of the most costly gems, amongst the many noble women of Germany. Already in her early years, she clave to her Saviour constantly and ardently; doing good and assisting, were the things nearest to her heart; and the royal maiden fled from the society of the ladies of the court, to seek that of poor and virtuous girls. She was educated by the mother of Lewis IV., Landgrave of Thuringia, and, having been promised to the latter at an earlier period, she was married to him in her fifteenth year; they loved each other ardently. Seven years after she became a widow, and being, together with her

children, driven out of her country by her brother-in-law, and forced to beg for bread, she had to experience hardheartedness, being repulsed from the hospital which she herself had founded; yet her patience was not tired, and she exclaimed: „God's will be done.“ The princess was to be reinstated in all her rights, but she took nothing but her dowry, with which she founded another hospital. She was the founder of the order of St. Elizabeth, who devote themselves entirely to attendance on the sick, by which she still effects good, though centuries are past: she continued this occupation uninterruptedly, till her death. — The saint even could not escape slander.

58.

LEOPOLD VII. THE GLORIOUS,
DUKE OF AUSTRIA.

Born 1176.

Died at San Germano 1234.

Leopold, the Glorious, sprung from the family of the Babenbergs, the earliest rulers of Austria, deserves to be called so. Undismayed by the bad issue of the crusades, for four of his ancestors, he also took the cross. Arrived, with his great army, too late for the expedition in the West, against the Mahomedans in Spain, Leopold, to fulfil his vow,

marched to the East, against those in Syria. As the great Scipio, to force the evacuation of Italy, attacked Africa, so Leopold, to force that of Palestine, attacked Egypt, the key of which, Damitta, his persevering bravery obtained possession of. He overcame his son Henry, who tried to dethrone him, and he forgave him. Hungarian armies made devastating inroads into the paternally governed Austria, because the Duke granted asylum and assistance to some branches of their royal family. He was the most faithful follower of the Church and the Emperor: he assisted the latter with his sword, in Germany, and, by his distinguished eloquence, prevented the Pope, more than once, (though he could not do so always,) from pronouncing excommunication against Frederick II. To mediate a peace between both, he travelled far down towards Apulia, and, after having gained his object, there ended his glorious life.

59.

HERMANN OF SALZA,
GRAND-MASTER OF THE TEUTONIC ORDER.

Died at Barletta 1240.

The fourth master of the Teutonic order was Hermann of Salza, the founder of its greatness. At first the order could not send ten knights against

the infidels; when he died it consisted of three thousand. Hermann was a great statesman and general, prudent in the council, and brave in the field. When, in Palestine, the orders of the Temple and St. John, deserted, by the command of the Pope, the excommunicated emperor Frederick II.; only the Teutonic one under Hermann, remained true to him. The grand-master was created a prince of the empire, and his seat was removed from Asia to Venice. Here Polish ambassadors offered the order the districts of Culm and Dobrin, if they would march to their assistance against the Prussians, who had driven the sword-brothers into Livonia, eradicated Christianity among themselves, and made destructive inroads into Poland. It was settled that this district should be a fief of the German empire, and, with the consent of the grandees of the country, that what had belonged to the order of the sword, should be transferred to the Teutonic order. Hermann there diffused Christianity, caused Germans to settle, built towns, and sought the good will of the people, without which no power is well founded. The grand-master appointed three provincial masters; in Germany, Prussia, and Livonia. It is said that Hermann of Salza finished his restlessly active, and glorious life, at a great age, at Barletta, on his return from Syria, whither the affairs of the order had called him.

60.

**FREDERICK II.,
EMPEROR.**

Born at Jesi 1194.
Died at Firenzuola 1250.

Frederick, son of Henry VI. King of Sicily, of the old German family of the Hohenstaufes, having passed his youth and his life partly in Italy, partly in Germany, belongs to both. His stormy youth was of advantage to him, for his life was a continual conflict; it taught him such state-prudence as no emperor possessed before him. He was a great prince in every respect, and both a poet and a scholar, speaking six languages which was astonishing, for he was an autocrat in his fourteenth year: Frederick was in advance of his time. Innocent III. and Frederick II. reciprocally wished a good understanding; but the views of the Pope were opposed to those of the Emperor, as were the views of Frederick, to those of the towns of Lombardy; what the latter called freedom and right, the emperor considered anarchy and rebellion, and what he considered imperial privileges, the Pope looked upon as encroachments on his own. Every succeeding pontiff was more inimical to him than the preceding one; he was excommunicated many times; and even the reacquisition of Jerusalem for Christianity did not conciliate. Wars followed wars in Germany and Italy; rebellion, rebellion;

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anti-king, anti-king. When Fortune deserted him, there was defection on all sides; temporal and spiritual princes forsook his cause, more especially the latter; the towns of Germany, however, remained true to Frederick, for whom every thing appeared to be lost; but as misfortune impels great souls to new energy, so it showed the inward power of his might of mind. Only he who thinks himself lost is so. The Emperor died as conqueror.

61.

WOLFRAM OF ESCHENBACH,
MINNESINGER.

Born at Eschenbach about 1175.
 Died before 1251.

Wolfram, Baron of Eschenbach from Franconia, a younger son, was dubbed a knight at Henneberg: he took part in the contest in the Wartburg, described by him, and wandered all his life, supporting himself by the minstrel's art. Thus little is known of him, and but few of his lays are still extant, although he was one of the most fruitful and the best minnesingers of the Suabian period. Eschenbach germanized many a French and Provençal lay, yet could not write his mother-tongue; he confesses it himself in his *Parcival*. The life

of a minnesinger was delightful, though not without cares; the frequent change raised the enjoyment of the beautiful. The bringer of joy was received every where with joy, and as he wandered on, after a short stay, all occurrences passed before his soul, with more youthful liveliness, with the unweakened fire of the first impression.

62.

ARNOLD OF THURN,

**FOUNDER OF THE CONFEDERATION OF TOWNS ON THE
RHINE.**

Died at Mentz 1264.

In Germany the authority of the emperor was sunk, the princes made war, the knights carried on feuds, against each other, without intermission: many of them robbed the merchants, and took them prisoners; burnt villages to the ground; and devastated cornfields and vineyards: — thus it was, four centuries ago. This was the condition of the country, when Arnold of Thurn, a citizen of Mentz, conceived the great thought of effecting, by a confederation of towns, what emperor and empire could not produce, — Security. The first thing he succeeded in, was in getting the citizens of Mentz to unite, and to swear to maintain the peace of the

country, one and all, at the risk of wealth and life. Six towns soon joined the league, and on the anniversary kept in 1255, there were more than fifty, mostly of the Rhine and Main. Then under the direction of the chancellor of the imperial court, the entire constitution of the league was arranged. This union had, before this time, appointed generals and judges of the league, and sent armies into the field. His civic league was the type of the Hansa. It afterwards began to increase, and, for the sake of self-preservation made attacks, destroying robbers' castles, and doing away with new-made tolls: this caused counterleagues. The authority of the towns decreased more and more in after times, until, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, they lost all their independence. Arnold of Thurn died as chamberlain of the city of Mentz.

63.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS,
BISHOP OF RATISBON.

Born at Lauingen 1193 or 1205.
 Died at Cologne on the Rhine 1280.

Albert belongs to the family of the Bollstaedts: as a child he discovered but little talent, for what

other children comprehend with facility, he could scarcely learn. To be dead to earthly things, to live for heavenly ones, were the doctrines taught him at Padua by Irodamus, distinguished for his piety and learning; he was his good angel. Bollstaedt entered the preaching order (the order of Dominicans); he prayed to God for a greater knowledge of nature; penetrated with energy he arose, and became one of the greatest sages of his time; so that he received the surname of Great, and maintained it. His heart remained humble, and prayer was his greatest enjoyment. After having lectured in Paris to great crowds of persons, and then at Cologne, he was chosen bishop of Ratisbon, against his inclination: with the permission of the following pope, he re-entered his convent at Cologne, and taught anew. In a public disputation, he was suddenly unable to answer the exceptions made against his arguments: every body was astonished at this, except himself; for when his prayer for wisdom was heard, it was manifested to him, that he would become as ignorant as formerly. Thenceforward, his only endeavour was to learn how to die.

64.

**RUDOLPH OF HABSBURG,
KING OF GERMANY.**

Born 1218.

Died at Spires 1291.

Count Rudolph of Habsburg was the protector of the countryman, as far as he was able in those times of universal confusion. He continually sought a field for his activity, and a means of increasing his power; and never ended a war but with renown and advantage. While besieging Basil, he heard of having been chosen king of the Roman empire of the Germans. Rudolph considered it chivalrous, „to procure peace with the assistance of God, and to protect the oppressed against tyranny:“ he destroyed in one year 70 robbers' castles, and administered justice every where himself; they called him the living law. By this he made tranquillity possible in Germany, and concord necessary with the pope; and he wisely refrained, contrary to the custom, from going to Italy, from which he obtained the greatest possible advantage. After the extinction of the Babenbergs, Ottocar, king of Bohemia, had taken possession of Austria, and did not pay homage to Rudolph, until he had passed the Danube with an army, and marched towards Bohemia, when he yielded up Austria to him; but he afterwards broke the peace,

and lost his life on the field of battle. With the consent of the electors, he invested his son Albert with the conquered country. Having marched to Upper Burgundy, he was ordered by the French king to evacuate the country; the German one remained and conquered. He was fond of sudden attacks, and was full of persevering courage in word and deed; but where it was sufficient, the employment of stratagem was preferred by him. The services which had been rendered to the Count, were not forgotten by the King, and the liberty of the mountain-people, was conscientiously respected by him. His predecessors on the throne, were Roman emperors, Rudolph was a German king, and excelled by none.

65.

ERWIN OF STEINBACH,
ARCHITECT.

Died at Strasburg 1318.

The minster of Strasburg built with pointed arches, is an astonishing work on account of the steeple. The church, though excellent, is excelled by many; but no other steeple upon earth, rises with so much art, to such a height; it has been the wonder of all ages. Werner, of the family of

the Habsburgs, 44th bishop of this see, resolved to build, in the place of the wooden cathedral, erected by king Dagobert, which had suffered greatly by six fires, one of stone from the foundation, with a tower nearer to heaven, — the origin of every good. Ten years after the commencement of the building, Erwin took the undertaking in hand, and conducted it till his death which happened twenty eight years afterwards; during this time, church and steeple, both according to his plan, had considerably advanced. This we do not know from Erwin, nor even his family-name; all we know is, that he was born at Steinbach, in Alsace; but he who has left behind him such a testimony of his life, must be praised. The church was built sooner than the tower, which was not finished till 1449, 182 years after the commencement of both: the perseverance of our forefathers was necessary for this; their descendants did not possess it, the other tower is, therefore, for the most part wanting.

66. 67. 68.

THE THREE MEN OF THE RUTLI:

**WALTER FÜRST FROM SCHWYTZ,
WERNER STAUFFACHER FROM URI,
ARNOLD OF MELCHTHAL FROM UNTERWALDEN.**

The inhabitants of Schwytz, Uri, and Unterwalden, who had been free, from times immemo-

rial, had to suffer the greatest cruelties; they at last became insupportable. Then met, without a former understanding, Walter Fürst, Werner Stauffacher, Arnold of Melchthal. „It is better to die than to suffer an unjust yoke,“ — in this they agreed. They often afterwards held consultations how their country could be saved, and they resolved to discover the feelings of their relations and friends. Having done this, they appointed a night, when each of them should bring ten trusty men with him on the Rutli. These three men swore, — the thirty swore, — to maintain their rights which they had inherited, and to leave the Emperor and Habsburg theirs. No blood was to be shed; but their ancient privileges were to be kept sacred. In the first hour of the year 1308 began the fulfilment of the oath. The castles built to curb Schwytz, Uri, and Underwalden, which were immediately dependant on the empire, were surprised, so that there was no thinking of resistance. Mindful of their oath, the free men injured no one; they respected the rights of every one. The Swiss met together the following Sunday, and concluded the perpetual league.

69.

**FREDERICK THE BEAUTIFUL
OF AUSTRIA.**

Born 1286.**Died 1330.**

A new and destructive war broke out between Austria and Bavaria, when, after the death of Henry VII., most of the electors chose Lewis the Bavarian as emperor, whilst the others elected Frederick of Austria: the person of Frederick was handsome, his heart excellent, and his soul noble. During the war which lasted eight years, his fortune was variable in the many sieges and battles that took place, until the Bavarians gained a complete and glorious victory between Mühldorf and Ampfing. When every thing that the bravest resistance could attempt, had been exhausted, Frederick the Beautiful surrendered himself. After three years' imprisonment, Lewis visited Frederick, who was now no longer the beautiful, being consumed by gloomy melancholy. Lewis proposed that he should share the imperial power and dignity with him, and also that, when Lewis was absent, he should be the protector of Bavaria against every one. Frederick accepted these conditions, but was prevented by his brothers, from fulfilling them. True to his word, he returned to his imprisonment, as is related by one historian. Lewis and Frederick became friends. The imperial dignity's being shared

by both, was rejected by the electors, this being unprecedented among the Germans. Frederick did not renew his claims, when he could even have done it with a chance of success. He lived retired in this world, and but for the future imperishable one.

70.

BRUNO OF WARENDORP,
HANSEATIC GENERAL.

Died at Copenhagen 1369.

Like the Rhine, the most glorious stream of Germany, which, at first, is insignificant, then full of mighty strength, and, after having flowed proudly through the country, is lost to the sight, disappearing silently and unobserved, is the League of the Hanse. This league commenced in the thirteenth century. Never did the Spirit of Monopoly appear more openly than in it. — Waldemar, at the instigation of the Hanse, had been deprived of the throne of Sweden. He sought allies. The Emperor and the Pope declared against Lubeck, the head of the Hanse; yet the courage of this town was not shaken. United, so as they never were before, or after, the seventy seven Hanse-towns of that time, almost all Low-German cities, prepared for the conflict. Their allies, however,

remaining inactive, prevented them from putting their plan into execution, of destroying the Danish state by division. The deeds of the Hanse, of Lubeck in particular, were glorious. They forced, the king of Norway in his own land, to a peace; they ravaged a part of the Danish coast; took considerable towns, even Helsingor, the key of the sound; yes! the capital, Copenhagen itself. Bruno of Warendorp, the son of a Burgomaster of Lubeck, was the highly meritorious leader of their forces. It was his rare fortune, to finish his heroic life on the field of battle, surrounded by the dazzling splendour of youthful victory, and in the fulness of his renown.

71.

ARNOLD STRUTTHAHN OF WINKELRIED,
KNIGHT AND COUNTRYMAN FROM UNTERWALDEN.

Died at Sempach 1386.

The knights of Habsburg-Austria had till now been conquered by the confederates, who always fought on foot. Now, for the first time, the proud knights dismounted for the battle; the confederates, according to their custom fell upon their knees, and offered up a short and fervent prayer; they then arose and attacked the enemy; but, the citizens and peasants, having no defensive arms, and

partly very bad offensive ones, were not able to break through the iron wall, beset with a wood of spears. They in vain attacked again and again; if they struck down a few spears, they were immediately replaced by the hinder rank. The Habsburg-Austrians stood close and unshaken; the Swiss became irresolute. Then Arnold of Winkelried was suddenly inspired with this idea, that his life was required as a sacrifice; he cried loudly; „I will make a road for you; take care of my wife and children; dear and true confederates, think of my family!“ He then bent as many spears as his powerful arm could contain into his body, pressing it upon them; the Swiss immediately entered the gap, passing over his corpse. Almost all the knights were killed, among the rest, Leopold of Austria, the flower of chivalry. This was the battle of Sempach. To expose one's self to certain death for the sake of one's country, is the greatest of deeds, and this did Arnold of Winkelried.

72.

WILLIAM OF COLOGNE,
PAINTER.

Born, as it is supposed, at Herle, probably before 1350.
 Died after 1388.

For centuries the name of one of the earliest painters of the best old German school, had been

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lost. Neither the year of the birth, nor that of the death, of Master William of Cologne is known; but only that he was probably born in the village of Herle near Cologne; that he settled in this town, at latest in the year 1380; and that he painted in Coblenz in the year 1388. The pencil of this founder of the Cologne school was dedicated to none but pious subjects. In his paintings is found together with fine drawing, though not quite free from the Byzantine, an enamel, not seen in the works of any other old German, not even in those of the Low-Germans. As the air on the lower Rhine, is softer than in the more elevated High-Germany, so are also the pictures of the old Low-German schools. The works of this rare artist are rare.

73.

JOHN GUTTENBERG

(HENNE GANSFLEISCH VAN SIEGENLOCH, CALLED
GUDINBERG),

INVENTOR OF PRINTING.

Born at Mentz, between 1390 and 1400.
Died at Mentz 1467 or 1468.

The most weighty invention for the mind, since the Phœnician Thaut first wrote, was made in Stras-

burg by John Guttenberg, Patrician of Mentz. It occupied him from 1430 till 1440, when he accomplished it in Mentz; he first printed there with metal types, in Strasburg only with entire lines cut in wood. His signet ring gave the first leading thought to this invention; a wine-press was the model of the printing-press. If Adolphus, Elector of Mentz, a native of Nassau, had not taken Guttenberg to his court and kept him there, he whose invention has enriched thousands, would have had to have begged in his old age. Faust's crafty avarice deprived Guttenberg of the advantage, and even of the honour of the invention; but, although often late; he who deserves it, always obtains the honour, and the pretender is unmasked. Printing has by degrees produced a revolution, greater than gunpowder, since this has but an effect upon the body, — a revolution by the universal communication of ideas, spreading every where around, which, since this invention, can be as little prevented, as the penetration of the air. This we are rendered sure of by it: „that no Emperor of China, no Chaliff more, can destroy the glorious fruits of the mind, or prevent the propagation of truth.“

74.

**JOHN OF EYK,
PAINTER.**

Born at Maasseyk or Allereyk 1390 or 1391.
Died at Bruges 1475.

Hubert and Margaret instructed in painting their younger brother John, who besides studied chemistry; they are called van Eyk from the last syllable of their native place. The brothers painted in Bruges, (for the most part united,) rewarded, respected, and beloved by their prince, Philip the Good of Burgundy. John, who, with a high clear mind, possessed an incredible quick power of comprehension, often asked advice of the latter. His modest intelligence, his gentleness, and goodness, made him beloved by high and low. — It was he who first abandoned the gold ground, and, by doing so, made a conquest of nature for art. Whether he invented oil-colours is doubtful; but that they were never employed by a German before, is certain; it is also certain, that he was the first who painted according to the laws of perspective, and how excellently. Together with the splendid colouring peculiar to the Flemish school, he surprises us sometimes, with graceful drawing, such as no Italian of that time was master of: he generally painted subjects from the holy scriptures; they contain the most inspiring themes. Crowds of artists came from Italy to this great man. An-

tonella from Messina studied under him; he is said to have learnt the use of oil-colours from him, and to have made them known in that country. Johann van Eyk is the greatest of the painters of Lower Germany, and, in many things, of those of Higher Germany.

75.

FREDERICK THE VICTORIOUS,
ELECTOR OF THE PALATINATE.

Born at Heidelberg 1425.
 Died at Heidelberg 1476.

Zealously devoted to chivalrous exercises and classical studies, was this youthful Wittelsbach, who was inspired by the heroes of antiquity; he was ardent for every thing good, and his hot Palatinate blood soon began to boil. Frederick often went into the huts of the countryman, to learn his condition. When the French invaded Germany, which they did without attaining their object, he was general-in-chief of the empire. His brother, the Elector Lewis V. being dead, he became the guardian of his brother's son Philip: when at the helm he looked on the storm's approach, more quietly and prudently. Although pressed, for the good of the country, to accept the dignity of Elector; he would not do so, until he had been proclaimed by the estates of the country, with the joyful consent of

Philip's mother. With this child in his arms, he exclaimed: „I will love thee, render the country happy, and keep thy inheritance untouched.“ The good of the people, even of the meanest, he had at heart; he was a destroyer of the robber-knights as far as he was able; a bold champion and excellent general; and the first who kept a standing army in Germany. War followed war, and, for him, victory succeeded victory; although the Emperor, the Pope, and many princes were his enemies. He left Philip the Palatinate, when at the height of its power greatness and renown; for, during the life of his great uncle, Philip refused to reign. Frederick was pious, upright, and generous, — a prince, whose power and elevation of mind, were obliged to supply the place of many things; he was the first German who united chivalry with learning. By his enemies, he is called the Bad; by history, the Victorious.

76.

JOHN MÜLLER
REGIOMONTANUS,
SCHOLAR.

Born at Königsberg 1436.
 Died at Rome 1476.

John Müller was born at Königsberg, in Franconia, and is therefore called Regiomontanus. He

was able, without precipitation, to visit the Leipzig University, in his twelfth year, — an extremely rare occurrence; from whence, hearing that Peurbach was the greatest of living astronomers, he went to Vienna, where the former received him as if sent by God. More quickly than the teacher pronounced the most difficult problems, did the scholar solve them. Peurbach felt with joy, that he was matched, and even in some things, excelled; and when the learned Cardinal Bessarion invited him to Italy to learn Greek, that he might understand Ptolemy better, he accepted it only under the condition of Regiomontanus' coming with him. Peurbach dying Regiomontanus went there alone, and, on his return, was invited by the great king, Mathias Corvinus, to Hungary. It was a glorious and flourishing time for the arts and sciences, and could not, therefore, last, or be renewed. Regiomontanus settled at Nuremberg; became its intellectual, animating centre; the originator of its mathematical activity; and one of the most excellent ones of modern astronomy. His most assiduous scholar, the patrician Walther, (whose name is inseparable from his, he making it possible for him to have those instruments made, which he invented in mechanics,) erected for him a printing office, and an observatory. No town was so pre-eminent as Nuremberg in the arts and sciences, which reciprocally promoted each other. The pope designed to appoint him bishop, but called him first to the eternal city to correct the almanack, where he departed this life a year after his arrival.

77.

HADRIAN OF BUBENBERG,
DEFENDER OF MURTEN. *)

Died at Bern 1479.

Thirsting for revenge, Charles the Bold marched with the power of Burgundy towards Murten. Then Bern summoned every one, among the rest Bubenberg, who being well disposed towards Burgundy, had kept himself aloof. He came. When our country is in danger, every inclination must be subdued, but love to her. Bubenberg was appointed commander in Murten. The fortification was weak, but the resolution of the garrison was unshaken; if this is not strong, the strongest fortification is no defence: the cowardly man always finds how to excuse himself; the brave man, how to defend himself. Burgundy exerted himself to the utmost, to take Murten. It was continually cannonaded; wide breaches were made in the weak walls; but Bubenberg was every where: his spirit pervaded all his followers. Murten was not taken; it was defended by him, with two thousand against seventy thousand, for ten days and nights. Yet he did not desire the annihilation of Burgundy, lest his country, though saved from one danger, might

*) From John Müller, as also Nicholas of the Flue, and the great part of what concerns the three men of the Rütli, together with Winkelried and Hallwyl.

fall into another; for it appeared necessary to him, that a state should lie between France and Switzerland. Lewis XI. endeavoured in vain, to bribe him by costly presents, and marks of distinction; he adhered to the welfare of his country as firmly, in Paris and Bern, as at Murten.

78.

NICHOLAS OF THE FLUE,
HERMIT.

Born 1417.
 Died near Saatein 1487.

After Nicholas of the Flue had conscientiously fulfilled all the duties of a citizen for half a century, he retired, with the consent of his wife, to pass the remaining years of his life in meditation. Neither repentance, nor melancholy, nor the desire of indulging pride under the cover of humility, nor conversation, nor books, (he could not read,) induced him to do so. Brother Klaus was found by accident, living under a larch, on the border of the deep Tobel. Once every month he took the sacrament; this had been his only food for twenty years; water his only drink. He gave advice after they had discovered him, to all who desired it, in good and nervous words. The Burgundian war being over, contention arose among the confede-

rates, when they met; a civil war seemed at hand: the vicar of Stanz then fetched his friend. Inspired by God, he spoke from the heart, therefore, to the heart. What experienced men of business were not able to do, the words of this plain-spoken man effected; in an hour, every thing was arranged. Klaus returned to the hermitage which Unterwalden had had built for him, and remained as modest as before. He who had led a blessed life, and enjoyed bliss on earth, was declared blessed after death.

 79.

**EBERHARD IN THE BEARD,
DUKE OF WIRTEMBERG.**

Born at Urach 1445.
Died at Tubingen 1496.

Eberhard when thirteen years old, began to reign, not without arbitrariness; he took young counsellors, who ruled, while he led a dissolute life, even with nuns, they say. But in his eighteenth year, he resolved to become another man, and having taken this resolution, and put it into execution, he never relapsed. Eberhard showed what a will, inspired by God, can do. His having allowed his beard to grow, contrary to the customs of the times, during a pilgrimage to the holy se-

pulchre, which he had vowed to make, and his having kept it afterwards, gave him his surname. What he had not been allowed to learn as a boy, he learnt as a man; he became a scholar, but remained a knight. The catholic religion had brought him back to virtue: his attachment to it, (the chief trait of his character,) and his great strictness in keeping his word, shone out in every thing he said or did. He was generous for the good of the country, and for charitable, pious, or scientific institutions; but he was saving in every other respect, by which he was enabled to be generous. He was a zealous promoter of the Kammergericht, the supreme court of judicature, and a severe punisher of those who broke the peace of the country. He neither desired, nor feared quarrels; but his sword once out of the scabbard, did not easily return. The constitution of Wirtemberg was formed by him, and from him the country learned, that it is good, to have one, and to take measures to keep it. Unasked, the Emperor Maximilian I. raised Wirtemberg to a Dukedom, which Eberhard agreed to, after mature consideration.

80.

JOHN HEMLING,**PAINTER.**

Born at Constance or Damm near Bruges 1430.

Died at Miraflores in Spain after 1500.

The history of this painter's life can be gathered, but from probabilities, and partly from surmises. The place of his birth is even doubtful; that it was Constance has much in its favour, but it is almost certain, that Hemling studied in Bruges, perhaps under John van Eyk. With the paintings of the latter, his have much in common, excelling them in many respects, particularly in more correct drawing; John van Eyk would, however, be greater, for he paved the way, even if his paintings were not grander. Hemling's oil paintings are finished like miniatures. Local representations in them, prove that he resided on the Rhine, in Rome, and in Venice. He was probably once in the service of Charles the Bold, the splendour-loving Duke of Burgundy, and accompanied him in his expedition to Switzerland; what is certain is, that after the death of the Duke at Nancy, a wounded knight came from Damm to Bruges, and entered the hospital of St. John, where, having recovered, he gratefully painted beautiful pictures, in which Hemling's style was recognized. It is highly probably, that he passed some time of his life at Louvain, and that he died, after the end of the fifteenth

century, in Spain, where he was painting, in the convent of Miraflores. His works were first highly praised, then little thought of, and afterwards honoured as they deserved; this is the way of the world.

81.

JOHN OF DALBERG,

BISHOP OF WORMS.

Born 1445.

Died 1503.

While studying the classics on the classic ground of Italy, there arose between John of Dalberg, of the family of the Chamberlains of Worms, Pleimingen the noble, and Agricola the lowborn, a union of the heart and mind, which Dalberg's elevation to the dignity of Prince-Bishop, could not weaken, and which nothing but death could dissolve. Before he became Prince-Bishop, Dalberg was chancellor to Philip the Upright, Elector of the Palatinate, under whom, the University of Heidelberg, enjoyed the greatest renown. The Elector and Dalberg were friends; the influence of the latter was always decisive, and only for the best; it was he who had the merit of making the library of Heidelberg the best in Germany, and who may be considered as its founder. Himself a writer and great

*

scholar, Dalberg raised others; his judgment was of such weight, that every work enjoying his approbation, was considered free from fault. His love for the sciences, did not prevent his fulfilling the duties of a prince: he was so active, that, although he was continually the much employed Chancellor of the Elector, he attended to the affairs of the bishopric, as well as his own; and proved himself an excellent statesman, both for the interior and exterior. John of Dalberg was philanthropical; his heart was benevolent; his mind was elevated; he was a noble man, a worthy bishop, gloriously distinguished both as a minister and ruler: he was the restorer of the arts and sciences in Germany; the friend, promoter, and patron of all the distinguished persons of his time.

82.

**JOHN OF HALLWYL,
CONQUEROR OF BURGUNDY.**

Died at Hallwyl 1504.

The pride of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, finding itself offended by the confederates, he resolved on punishing them. It seemed certain to him, that the little canton of Bern must fall. The Bernese, with their allies, under Scharnachthal and

Hallwyl, (the latter of whom had tried his arms with renown, under the greatest kings of Hungary and Bohemia,) marched against the enemy; they were three times as numerous as the Swiss and were stationed in the neighbourhood of Granson, which they had taken. Every thing depending on this one day, inspired them. The conflict was violent, but not long. Terror seized the Burgundians, all except their Duke. His loss was great in treasures, but trifling in men; his greatest loss, however, being irreparable, was the belief of the world, in his invincibility. Thirsting for revenge, Charles marched, on the following year, with a great force against Murten. The confederates had not been rendered presumptuous by their splendid victory; they came, with their vanguard under Hallwyl. The position of Burgundy was strong; the disposition of Hallwyl's troops was also that of a prudent and clever general. His address, which was short and glowing, inspired them with the greatest enthusiasm. The Swiss attacked the enemy with fury, and made every thing give way before them; when Charles saw his last prop fall, he, the bold one, lost his courage for the first time. In the battle of Nancy, in which the Duke died as he had lived, like a hero, Hallwyl does not appear to have been. He however held the command, in the short and fortunate war of the confederates, against the Suabian league.

83.

BERTHOLD OF HENNEBERG,
ELECTOR OF MENTZ.

Died at Mentz 1504.

The severe Dean became a mild Elector, but, if kindness was of no avail, his power enforced proper obedience. Although dauntless, Berthold, Count of Henneberg, wished for peace with his neighbours, and in all Germany. It was by his advice, that the Diet resolved to establish a stationary court of justice at Spire, that the delays in law-suits, produced by the continual change of the residence of the imperial court, should be put an end to. Thus originated the Court of the Imperial Chamber, (the supreme court of judicature of the empire,) over which the emperor had no influence. The Emperor Maximilian often availed himself of the wise counsel of Berthold, distinguished for his prudence, and eloquence as a man of business. The Archbishop urgently exhorted his clergy, to provide for the welfare of their souls by purity of manners, and not to draw upon them the vengeance of the Almighty. Berthold of Henneberg was a true pastor, a worthy prince, and an excellent chancellor of the empire, such a one as Germany should always have possessed.

84.

MAXIMILIAN I.**EMPEROR.**

Born 1459.
Died 1519.

Maximilian's life was rich in events and adventures. The shining rays of chivalry in its decline, and of the sciences in their rise, illumined Germany: both appeared united in him, whose fine body, skilled and distinguished in all chivalrous exercises, was animated by a lofty, enterprising, and lively mind. This impelled him to attempt more than his power was able to execute, which was confined but to Austria and Tyrol, or nearly so; although his house obtained by marriage almost all the hereditary dominions of Burgundy, as well as Hungary, Bohemia, and the whole Spanish monarchy, together with all its kingdoms in and out of Europe. Maximilian, the first of the emperors not crowned by the pope, carried on, for the most part fortunate wars against France, Venice, Switzerland, and in Germany, although almost always ill supported by his allies, if not deserted and impeded. It was the time of quickly changing alliances, and short wars; he who was one day a friend, was the next an enemy. Germany, for whose welfare and glory his feeling heart beat,

obtained under him the Landfrieden*) and the court of the imperial chamber. No German prince ever loved like him, the arts and sciences, or great artists and scholars. Max outshone all, both in the tournament, and in the battle; but he was also not less to be admired, when residing familiarly among his faithful people, in the joyful valleys of the Tyrol. This chivalrous emperor died, while preparing for an expedition against the Turks.

85.

JOHN OF REUCHLIN,
SCHOLAR.

Born at Pforzheim 1455.
 Died at Stuttgart 1522.

The first German, who wrote a Greek Grammar, and Latin Dictionary, was Reuchlin, the greatest Latin scholar of that time; he was also versed in Hebrew, and, indeed, possessed an astonishing knowledge of languages. We have to thank him, for preventing an extravagant zeal for religion from burning all Hebrew books, except the Bible; for this purpose he travelled to Rome. Reuchlin

*) The Landfrieden, an ordinance concerning the public peace, by which every knight was forbidden to attack another, without giving a certain warning.

was first in the service of Baden, then of Wirtemberg, and afterwards a teacher at the flourishing university of Heidelberg. He often went to the Elector, Philip the Upright, who was the Augustus of the sciences, as Dalberg was the Mécenas; Philip associated with Reuchlin, as one friend associates with another; the higher consecration of the Muses, had rendered them equal. He again entered the service of Wirtemberg; was taken prisoner in war, by the Duke of Bavaria, but soon set at liberty, receiving an appointment at his university of Ingolstadt; from whence nothing could induce him to remove, but the plague: he fled from this distemper to Stuttgart where he died. As an acknowledgment of his deserts, Frederick III. ennobled him who had ennobled his country, by the introduction of classical studies.

86.

FRANCIS OF SIKINGEN,
KNIGHT.

Born 1481.
 Died at Landstuhl 1523.

Although, attached for a considerable time to the religion of his fathers, Francis of Sickingen afterwards believed, that Luther's reformation was

founded on truth, and that it was for the welfare of the country; he was, therefore, resolved to fight for it, even if alone. It seemed to him the sacred duty of a knight to venture every thing for what appeared proper to him. It was not his way to seek for justice with the pen, if the sword could procure it. He carried on feuds all his life, first against towns, afterwards against princes; this he did with more satisfaction, and most particularly against spiritual princes: he made Hessa, and even Lorraine tremble, levied a contribution on Metz, and took Bouillon. At an early period he was at the imperial court, where he soon became one of the Emperor's counsellors; Francis of Sickingen was esteemed both by Maximilian I. and Charles V. and merited their favour by warlike deeds; he considered himself as much a nobleman as the princes, and only looked upon them, as of a higher class of nobility. He was convinced, that the power which threatened the liberty of the princes, the nobility and the towns, made a union between them necessary; but jealousy which has frustrated so many things among the Germans, prevented this. The Elector of Triers' not taking his word for two of his vassals, induced him to attack his capital, but in vain: the Elector himself, who was Landgrave of the Palatinate and Hessa, then besieged him in his castle of Landstuhl, when he was mortally wounded.

87.

ULRICH OF HUTTEN,
KNIGHT, POET, AND SCHOLAR.

Born in the castle of Steckelberg 1488.
Died in the island of Ufenau 1523.

Ulric of Hutten was violent, and his life was a storm; yet though persecuted by misfortune, he never learned prudence: he was continually travelling; he suffered shipwreck, was robbed and wounded; was never left by the venereal disease, — which at that time was contagious without connection; was confined to a sick bed, deprived of every thing; afterwards in costly clothing at the luxurious court of the Elector Albert of Brandenburg at Mentz; then his ambassador at the French court; soon after wandering on foot, in rags, and almost a beggar; often in military service, and always brave; as a common mercenary in the army of Maximilian I. at the siege of Padua, he was crowned poet by the Emperor's own hands, at the imperial diet; and with his grand-son Charles V. he entered the field against France; — thus finding himself in the most varied situations of life. He was a German, a free scholar, a free knight of the empire, such a one as there has never been. Glowing for the reformation, he, together with Francis of Sickingen, wished, as it proceeded too slowly for him, to carry it through with the sword. When Francis was overtaken by Death, there was no

longer a safe place of refuge for Ulric of Hutten. Seeking health in the island of Ufenau, on the lake of Zurich, he found his grave. He wrote almost every thing in the Latin language, in verse and prose, — in the latter classically; — it is a stream of fire that carries you along with it. It is ignoble to conceal the truth; every consideration must be set aside; even your country must not be spared: so did Hutten speak, so did he act. What appeared true to him, was to appear so to all his country; he found it shameful, for it not to be penetrated with the same feelings as himself.

88.

ALBERT DURER,
ARTIST.

Born at Nuremberg 1471.
Died at Nuremberg 1528.

Albert Durer began his studies under Michael Wohlgemuth, the Nuremberg painter, and perfected himself in the Netherlands, and in Upper Italy. No Upper German has such lively colouring; no German, such correct drawing; but his pictures are like most of those of the old German school, which express soul but not mind; some, however, do both, and a few are, like Raphael's, pre-eminent. But how different were the situations of both! — Ra-

phael under the mostly clear sky of Rome, where Nature is the friend of man, — surrounded by pleasure; — exalted by every thing: — Durer under the mostly gloomy sky of Nuremberg, in the North, where Nature is the enemy of man; — oppressed by an unhappy marriage. The manly, beautiful Albert Durer was endowed with flowing and fascinating eloquence, he proved himself great in engraving on copper, wood, and iron, in ivory-works and woodcuts; great in military architecture, and in mathematics according to the principles of which he taught the Germans to draw in perspective, both linear and aerial: he was the greatest of all old German painters. After his death, no distinguished old German painter was born. The reformation rose; — the fine arts fell.

89.

GEORGE OF FREUNDSBERG, *)

COMMANDER - IN - CHIEF.

Born 1474.

Died at Mindelheim 1528.

George Freundsberg was of a knightly family of Suabia: his life was a continual war, against the Swiss, the Elector of the Palatinate, (on account of the Landshut inheritance,) together with his allies

*) Also called Frundsberg and Fronsberg.

of Bohemia, against the Duke of Guelderland, that of Wirtemberg, the Pope, Venice, France, but always for the Emperor. Five times did Freundsberg march over the Alps against the enemy; he overcame nine thousand well-equipped mercenaries with sixteen hundred lansquenets, in the valley of the Sigone, and when the Venetian general unreasonably required the Imperial and Spanish armies to lay down their arms, it was he who replied: „Let us rather die honourably, than retreat shamefully:“ the Venetian army suffered a total defeat. He was commander-in-chief in the famished Verona, which did not yield, although asses' flesh was become a dainty; it was Freundsberg too, that decided the day at Pavia, where the King of France was obliged to deliver up his sword. Without blood-shed he suppressed the rebellion of the peasants at Kempten and Salzburg. The mummy of his warriors, caused by the want of money, and his not being listened to, had such an effect on him, that he was attacked with a fit of apoplexy, and died soon after. It is the lot of few, to shine by their own deserts as leaders, who too frequently borrow the light of others. What George of Freundsberg, however, effected, many can do, who, like him, possess no genius, but much ability. Cruelty, so seldom separated from the warrior of that time, remained unknown to the founder of German military order.

90.

PETER VISCHER THE ELDER,
FOUNDER IN BRONZE.

Died at Nuremberg 1530.

Italy, this best school of art, and particularly Rome, formed the elder Vischer; he afterwards settled at Nuremberg. The year and place of his birth are unknown. He united what is necessary for a great artist in bronze: — the power of invention, fine feeling, diligence, (the heir-loom of the Germans,) correct drawing, the plastic faculty, with technical skill. His cast required no assistance from the chisel. The grave of St. Sebaldus at Nuremberg, is worthy of Italy's most flourishing time; Vischer has represented himself on it, modestly, in his apron and with his hammer. The labours of the artist and artisan, were not, then, strictly divided, nor were they among the Greeks; — the transition from the one to the other was gradual. The beauty of Vischer's works was attained by no German; and they were not in request in his country alone, but in Bohemia, Hungary and Poland.

91.

**JOHN TURMAYR,
CALLED AVENTINUS.
HISTORIAN.**

**Born at Abensberg 1477.
Died at Ratisbon 1554.**

John Turmayr was from the little town of Abensberg in Lower Bavaria, and is therefore called Aventinus, (Abensberg latinized.) He does not seem to have followed any profession, his only studies having been the sciences (*humaniora*) which strengthen and nourish the human mind. He taught the classics at more than one university. His duke entrusted him with the education of his two eldest sons, which he faithfully attended to; and on his return from a journey to Italy with the youngest, he appointed him Bavarian historiographer. Turmayer wrote a history of Bavaria, called the *Annales Bojorum*, and he may be considered as the father of Bavarian history. His work is full of freedom, earnestness, and strength; but the love of his country has induced him to receive many things as true, which are unfounded. He afterwards translated it into German, enriching and improving it. What is divine (*Θεῖον*) filled his works. He was a man of noble simplicity in every thing; mild to every one; an honest man; and without selfishness. He had to collect, and partly to discover, the materials for the history of Bavaria, which were in a

hundred different places, often concealed; an immense labour! Some clergymen had this clear thinker dragged out of his house at Abensberg, and cast into prison, for having opposed their abuses. The Duke, however, soon set him at liberty; but his cheerfulness was gone, and a marriage concluded in later years, clouded this still more.

92.

WALTER OF PLETTENBERG,
CHIEF-COMMANDER OF LIVONIA.

Died 1533.

Discord, often sanguinary, had distracted Livonia for thirteen years, when Walter of Plettenberg, a Westphalian, was appointed chief-commander of the Teutonic order there. He restored concord and order, which nothing but his great prudence could have effected; hereupon he marched to Russia to demand satisfaction from the Czar of Moscow, for his horrible inroad under the former commander. Plettenberg overcame forty thousand with four thousand; it was sickness alone that forced his retreat. The Russians invaded the country again, and a new expedition to their country was the consequence. The Czar had boasted that he would drive the little army of the order to Moscow, like a flock of sheep; but he was forced to fly,

and conclude a peace. The Emperor nominated the chief commander of Livonia a prince of the empire, with a seat and vote at the diet. In peace and war, Walter of Plettenberg acted wisely and gloriously, and almost independently of the high-master.

93.

ERASMUS OF ROTTERDAM,
SCHOLAR.

Born at Rotterdam probably 1466.
Died at Basil 1536.

The learned Agricola had prophesied, that Erasmus would shine among the learned of his time; and what is rare, the man answered the expectations given by the child. After long hesitation, Erasmus, both to study with greater tranquillity, and to avoid starvation, entered a convent; and, after having studied in France, and having been received with great respect in England and Italy, he again entered one, thinking it for the best; yet his writings are sharp scourges for the monks. He also desired a reformation, (which was considered necessary before the assembly of the church at Basil,) wishing to bring the catholic church back to what it was, but not to destroy it; he was, therefore, against Luther, but also against violent

measures, which were opposed to his maxims; he said: „Silence would effect more;“ and sought to unite. Although he had slanderers every where, yet the most advantageous and honourable offers were made him by the most powerful crowned heads. - Paul III. wished to bestow upon him a cardinal's hat, with rich benefices; Erasmus, who possessed that rare virtue for a learned man — modesty, refused all offers. His cheerfulness did not desert him in his last sickness, though tormented with violent pains. Erasmus of Rotterdam lived and died piously: he was a man of the greatest merit and influence, whose books will remain, when none of the controversial writings of that time, are to be found in a library.

94.

PETER HENLEIN, *)
INVENTOR OF WATCHES.

Died at Nuremberg 1540.

Watches were invented in the beginning of the 16th century, by Peter Henlein, in Nuremberg, — this city so celebrated for its industry, its arts and sciences, its public spirit, and so many ex-

*) or Hele.

cellent things. He was received into the company of lock-smiths in the year 1500. Besides this nothing is known of him; but this is sufficient to cause his name to be continually remembered, together with the time in which the invention was made. The watches were called, on account of the place of their invention, and their original form, Nuremberg eggs. Improvers of them soon sprung up, but the incomparably greater honour will remain secured to the inventor. Diligence may execute a thought, but no mortal can give himself one.

95.

**THEOPHRASTUS OF HOHENHEIM,
PHYSICIAN.**

Born at Maria Einsiedel in Switzerland 1493.
Died at Salzburg 1541.

Theophrastus was instructed by his father in medicine, to which he always returned, although so well versed in so many other sciences. Although he had so high an opinion of himself as to say: „I am of another nature,“ yet he learned from every body from whom he could learn any thing, even were it a shepherd. „Experience and philosophy must be united. The physician can be formed but by philosophy, astronomy, alchymy, and religion. Only when we believe in the only son of

God, are we in the right school. All is a hieroglyph, and incomprehensible, without the assistance of God." This was his opinion; he also believed in the effect of the stars. Hohenheim (Paracelsus) practised medicine in many places in Germany with the best effect; yet he was persecuted, and driven away, so that his life was a journey; there are few countries in Europe, which he did not visit; and he even touched at Asia. At length, the Archbishop of Salzburg took him into his service, so that he seemed to have arrived at a safe port; but Death soon snatched him away. He did not like reading books, except that of Nature; he, however, wrote many; according to one account 361, among which 230 philosophical ones, 6 on the black art (necromancy), and 18 medical ones. He was much inclined to nostrums, and was called the monarch of nostrums: he effected many magnetic cures. His enquiring mind endeavoured to discover the cause of appearances; he traced the medical art back to a divine source; he was free, for the most part, from the prejudices of the time, although he was not, from all its dreams and superstitions; but — how much do we not consider as such, that is reality.

96.

NICHOLAS COPERNICUS,
ASTRONOMER.

Born at Thorn 1473.
Died at Frauenburg 1543.

Copernicus studied medicine, (it was the will of his father,) but he pursued mathematics with the greatest zeal; indeed he had a passion for them when a child. What Peurbach and Müller (Regiomontanus) had been, he desired to be, and he did become one of the greatest astronomers of his time. On his return to West-Prussia from the university of Bologna, he got a prebend at Frauenburg, where he remained, short interruptions excepted, till his death. On his accepting his benefices, he formed three resolutions, which he kept truly: before all things to perform his sacred duties; then never to refuse medical assistance to any poor person desiring his help, (for he now practised medicine, but for the poor alone), and to devote the rest of his time to the sciences. His doubts having been raised with regard to Ptolomy's system, by the number of different sorts of circles, necessary to be assumed, together with some passages in Cicero and Plutarch, he turned his attention to the subject, and after thirty six years' observation, Copernicus was assured, that the earth and all the planets revolved round the sun. Setting out from the hypothesis, that the earth was round, one conclusion

followed another, until the solar system was discovered, and stood there, convincing mankind of its truth. Called from the peace of heaven, to the confusion of worldly duties and affairs, he pursued them with energy; for although extremely modest, he was immovable in what appeared true to him, either in heavenly or in earthly things. Copernicus was of an humble heart, and a clear understanding, — a man whom we must not only admire, but must love.

97.

HANS HOLBEIN THE YOUNGER,
PAINTER.

Born at Basil 1498.
 Died in London 1554.

The Augsburguer, Hans Holbein the elder, went and resided at Basil, where his son, of the same name was born. The latter was an historical painter, and was far more excellent than his father. This great artist excelled both in oil and water-colours, and was distinguished in chalk and miniature, — the extreme limits of painting: his colouring was clear, Swiss, fresh, blooming and soft; and his outlines were decided. Paintings, by him, particularly portraits, are in every country, but the most in England; Thomas More, the chancellor of Henry VIII., having recommended him to that monarch.

98.

**CHARLES THE FIFTH,
EMPEROR.**

Born at Ghent 1500.
Died at St. Just 1558.

Ambition filled the mind of the youthful king, and yet truly ought the possessor of the Spanish and Burgundian heritage, to have been contented, and to have considered himself in an enviable position. After many devastating wars Charles increased his European territories, but with the dukedom of Milan; the great empires in America, were conquered as a secondary affair, occupying his attention but little. The reformation obstructed his designs, as did also the kingdom of France; this kingdom lying between his dominions, and its king, Francis I., being his rival in every thing, even in the arts, loved and honoured by both. The years of government of Charles V. were passed in wars, — most of them against France, in Italy; the league of Smalcalde, in Germany; the Turks, in Hungary; and the worthy followers of their religion on the coast of Africa. He marched into the field against all these, and was for the most part fortunate; but he was never greater than in misfortune, when his fleet was shattered by the storm off Algiers, and his life was exposed to the greatest danger. He desired unlimited sovereignty over Germany and Italy; and would perhaps have gained it, had he been quicker in his movements, instead

of proceeding with too much caution. Charles was too sly, and yet not sly enough. He, in whose dominions the sun never set, was so destitute of money, that he was often not able to pay an army of thirty thousand men; it frequently, on that account, refused to obey, and could not therefore be depended on. Charles, the enemy of popular freedom, deprived Spain of its old constitution. Weak in body, and discontented in mind on account of many undertakings that had failed, this Habsburg, the last of the Roman emperors, crowned by a pope, feeling the transitoriness and vanity of human greatness, descended the throne in the convent of St. Just, belonging to the order of St. Jerome, in Spain; there he died two years after.

99.

CHRISTOPHER,
DUKE OF WIRTEMBERG.

Born at Urach 1515.
Died at Stuttgart 1568.

Christopher's youth was one of suffering, which is often a school for promoting greatness; he, together with his parents, was driven out of the country of his forefathers, by the Suabian league. His father, having regained his dominions, sent him to the French court, where, on account of false

suspicion, he allowed him to suffer want; he was therefore forced to enter the French service, and fought, in Piedmont, at the head of ten thousand Germans, raised by himself. After the death of his father, (who was become reconciled to him,) Christopher obtained possession of Wirtemberg; it was, however, at first neither quiet nor entire. He sought to maintain peace in the country, and, therefore, avoided all misunderstandings with the Emperor, although he earnestly desired the diffusion of the Augsburg Confession, which, however, he had adopted later than his father. He was so active, that, even at table and at the chase, he read the books and memorials sent to him, writing his decisions with his own hand, on the latter. He gave too, a second regulation for the country; but what distinguishes this duke as one of the most renowned, is, „Wirtemberg's being indebted to him for the organic change which penetrated into all its arrangements; and, as it were, grew up with the country and people, without which, no constitution gains the vital principle: this gave Wirtemberg its peculiarity and caused its constitution to withstand, for three centuries, all secret and open attacks. Although he was in no trifling embarrassment for money, it was he who ordained that the estates of the convents, should be employed but for schools and public worship. Germany is indebted to him, for Wirtemberg's being the wet-nurse of learning. Tired of life, he ended his, in his fifty fourth year. He had laboured too much.

100.

ÆGIDIUS TSCHUDE,
HISTORIAN.

Born at Glarus 1505.**Died at Glarus 1572.**

Tschudi studied, when very young, the history of his country, and pursued, with zeal, the investigation of historical authorities. Religious discord began to rage in Switzerland; for then, there were but Catholics and Protestants, but no longer confederates. Tschudi was attached to the religion of his fathers; but he desired an amicable settlement, and prevented the inhabitants of Glarus from carrying on a war of Swiss against Swiss. When twenty four years old, he was high-bailiff (Landvogt) of Sargans; and he rose, in his canton, step by step, until he attained the highest post, that of Landamman or chief magistrate; during this time, he was eight years in the military service of France, and more than once ambassador of his country; he also pursued, without intermission, his investigations respecting the history of Switzerland. This benevolent, honest, and mild man, was obliged, as the chief support of the Catholics, to leave Glarus in his old days, in obedience to the desire of the official authorities; but he returned on his fellow-citizens requiring it. Tschudi is the father of Swiss history, who has described almost all the periods of the history of Switzerland, with so much learn-

ing, with such indefatigable diligence, and ancient dignity, that he has left all the ancient and modern historians of this country far behind him; this is the opinion of her greatest historian, John Müller.

101.

WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE,
FOUNDER OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Born at Dillenburg in the country of Nassau 1532.
 Died at the Hague 1584.

William, Prince of Orange, of the old house of Nassau, discovered while a hostage in France, the plot agreed upon between the government of that country and that of Spain, of extirpating all the protestants: this inspired him with the idea of freeing the Netherlands from the Spanish rule. He endeavoured to increase the just discontent of five provinces of which he was royal governor. „Will,“ asked Cardinal Granvella, „the silent one“ (to him of more consequence than all the rest,) „allow himself to be taken;“ and, indeed, when Alba arrived, Orange was already gone to Germany, where he confessed to the doctrines of Calvin. On returning to the Netherlands, Orange was appointed Stadtholder of all the free provinces, and chief of their forces by land and sea; yet he aspired to still greater power. The seven poorest and smallest of

the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands, against the immense power of Spain, then a mighty monarchy! — They appeared irreparably lost in the long run, and yet they gained their independence, William of Orange had many difficulties, external and internal, to overcome, and great generals to oppose, together with the Spanish infantry, which, at that time, was the best in the whole of Christian Europe. The pistol-shot of an assassin, ended the life of the liberator. „O God! have compassion on thy poor people!“ were his last words.

102.

AUGUSTUS I.

ELECTOR OF SAXONY.

Born at Freyberg 1526.

Died at Dresden 1586.

Educated at the court of the Emperor Ferdinand I. with his son, afterwards the Emperor Maximilian, Augustus performed his first military achievement in the army of the Emperor Charles V. By the early death of his brother Maurice, he came to the government. Augustus may be reckoned among the most distinguished rulers of Saxony; not, however, on account of his laws, nor of the enlargement of his country, (which was not inconsiderable for its extent,) in which justice was not at all taken

into consideration ; but on account of his political economy in word and deed. Nothing appeared insignificant to him, nor is any thing so. He had imitators, but no predecessors. He sowed to reap, by scattering opulence among his people. As he built much, made many collections, and yet had a great treasure, although he had found nothing but a heap of debts, it was believed he had discovered the secret of making gold. Father Augustus and Mother Anna his wife, (a Danish princess,) had discovered how to get rich, not by alchemy, (though he studied it,) but by economy. He, who would have torn out a Calvinistical vein, had he had one, was near introducing into his country, the doctrines of Calvin instead of those of Luther, which were at that time in existence there. When his eyes were opened, a heavy punishment fell upon those who had deceived him. Augustus died in the year of his second marriage.

103.

**JULIUS ECHTER OF MESPENBRUNN,
BISHOP OF WURZBURG.**

Born 1529.

Died at Wurzburg 1617.

As active as Julius was as a prince, having morasses cultivated, villages built, much mortgaged

property of the bishopric redeemed, suffering mankind permanently provided for, institutions for the cultivation of the mind increased, and the Julius-hospital and the university founded, he was not less active as a bishop. He himself taught, endeavouring with success, to strengthen the wavering in faith, and to lead back within the pale of the church, those who had deserted it; although a part of the nobility, and even of his servants, tried to prevent it, the reformation being then the spirit of the times. He opposed it boldly, and, after Maximilian, Prince of the Bavarians, he was the chief pillar of the Catholic church in Germany where destruction threatened it; to avert it, Maximilian founded the league, addressing himself particularly to Julius, who engaged in it with the greatest zeal. He also thought of the improvement of the clergy, and published many useful ordinances; he travelled too about the country, to see that executed which he commanded; yet ingratitude was his reward. He was so good an economist that, without oppressing his subjects, he was able to erect many buildings besides those of the institutions above mentioned; he built up the part of the palace, burnt down on the Marienberg, and had erected and fitted up, more than three hundred churches alone. It is worth remarking that he, who desired to make himself Lord of Fulda refused to accept the electorate of Mentz. In the 44th year of his peaceful and glorious reign, died Julius — in every sense of the word, a prince of his country and of the church.

104.

**MAURICE,
PRINCE OF ORANGE.**

Born at Dillenburg 1567.

Died at the Hague 1625.

Maurice, the second son of William of Orange, was chosen chief of the council of state, when but seventeen years old; although he did not possess the cunning and prudence of his father, (the want of which qualities he sought to supply with violence,) yet he was a much greater general. War was raised by Maurice to a science, which it had not been since the times of the Greeks and Romans, from whom he had learnt it. To begin slyly, to complete powerfully, to anticipate the enemy, and to await him in a fortified position, were his measures. He had to contend with great generals, and at one time had but two thousand men to lead against them; at first he fought with various, at last with decided good fortune. It was a war of sieges and marches, conducted with great cruelty on both sides; battles very seldom took place. The free Netherlands appointed Maurice Stadtholder, and commander-in-chief of their forces by sea and land. The conflict had lasted forty years; both the Spaniards and the Dutch desired a long truce; and one was concluded at the particular instigation of Olden-Barneveldt, against the will of Maurice, who felt himself indispensable, only in war. When the

former caused the towns to take up arms against his pretensions, Maurice had him taken prisoner, and succeeded in getting him beheaded; before he was cheerful, afterwards melancholy. He is said to have repented his sins.

105.

JOHN KEPLER,
ASTRONOMER.

Born at Weil in Suabia 1571.
 Died at Ratisbon 1630.

Taken from school many times, and forced to work in the fields, on account of the situation of his parents, (his father, although of a noble family, being obliged to keep an inn,) John Kepler did not enter the convent-school of Maulbron, till he was fifteen years old. At the university of Tubingen he studied theology, as also mathematics, which he preferred; he received the mathematical chair at Grætz in Styria, and lived from that time forward for the most part in Austrian countries, not devoid of persecution and want, which always returned when it seemed to be removed. Kepler was obliged to play the astrologer, in order to be able to study astronomy. He says, his body was meager, and his sight weak, which unfitted him both for mechanical work and for observation; yet

his indefatigable spirit of enquiry discovered many important things, the most important of which was, that the path of the planets is elliptical, and not circular, as Copernicus supposed: Copernicus is to Kepler, what Columbus is to Americus. Kepler taught the theory of logarithms. He lived among the heavens, and was not fitted for earthly affairs. He died at Ratisbon, where he had gone to obtain payment of the salary promised him.

106.

ALBERT OF WALLENSTEIN,*)

DUKE OF FRIEDLAND.

Born at Herrmanic 1583.
Died at Eger 1634.

There were many Wallensteins of nearly the same age, and thus it happened that what occurred to others, was ascribed to the celebrated one. Albert received his education at a Jesuits' college. He distinguished himself against the domestic and foreign enemies of the emperor, and when the latter desired to have an army independent of the league, but could obtain neither men nor money, Wallenstein procured both. It was his army, and he commanded it as its master. He beat the bold Mansfield and the Danes; when he was created duke of his hereditary possessions under the title

*) The family also calls itself Waldstein.

of duke of Friedland, and of the empire under that of duke of Mecklenburg. He treated the princes, as if the Emperor were their absolute sovereign; and his army exhausted the countries both of friend and foe. All urged the necessity of his removal, and Ferdinand the Second yielded. Wallenstein received the intelligence coldly; he retired, and held his court in Vienna and Prague more splendidly than the Emperor, rewarding his followers royally. The King of Sweden came nearer and nearer, and he again took the chief command of the army; but under the condition of the Emperor's renouncing all power over it. As Gustavus Adolphus deprived Tilly at Leipzig of the renown of invincibility, so Wallenstein deprived him of his at Nuremberg, while Gustavus, in dying, took away that of Wallenstein on the field of Lutzen. When Wallenstein, desiring to be king of Bohemia, endeavoured to seduce the army from its allegiance, (which was supposed to be the case, although any thing but certain,) the Emperor published an order that he should be taken, dead or alive; and the latter being considered impossible, he was killed with the halberd of an Irish captain. It is remarkable that the stars pointed out to him the danger in which his life was, the moment before it appeared; astrology never deceived him. If he had not devoted himself to it early, he would never have been the great man that he was; but he would also never have been a criminal (if he were one?). He was one of the most extraordinary of men.

107.

BERNHARD,
DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

Born in Weimar 1604.
Died at Neuburg on the Rhine 1639.

The warlike career of Bernhard of Weimar began with the thirty years' war — the most destructive one of all the wars of Germany. He paused in it, however, after the death of his brother, (whose lands he inherited,) until the King of Sweden's victory at Leipzig, when he entered his service, and was ever afterwards in the field. Bernhard alone took intrenchments, at the storming of the camp near Nuremberg; and when Gustavus Adolphus lost his life at Lützen, he continued the battle — the only one which Wallenstein lost; he then marched victoriously from North to South, from East to West, from Saxony to Mannheim: great was the number of the towns he took. He became, in pursuance of the promise given him by Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Franconia, but remained so a very short time. To save Nœrdlingen, Bernhard insisted on a battle; he suffered the most complete defeat, and was obliged to fly; he had lost every thing but his constancy. France promised him subsidies and Alsace, which had yet to be conquered. He had now an army entirely devoted to him. Three days after the Austrians had gained a victory over Bernhard, they were

beaten by him four times successively; he took Breisach, which cost twenty four thousand men their lives. He fell suddenly ill, and died of the prevailing distemper. Though kind towards his soldiers, he often allowed them to act with great cruelty towards the enemy, and even towards the citizens, which, however, was the usage of war at that time. Bernhard of Weimar was a hero and general, such as has been seldom seen.

108.

PETER PAUL RUBENS,
PAINTER.

Born at Cologne 1577.
 Died at Antwerp 1640.

Rubens was to have been a lawyer according to the desire of his parents, but he became Germany's most distinguished painter, though not draughtsman. He formed himself at Brussels and at Antwerp, where his father was one of the noble sheriffs; he perfected himself in Italy. No one ever painted so many paintings in oil-colours, on so many different subjects; this is so much the more difficult to explain, as his life was not devoted exclusively to the arts, having been employed in affairs of state, both domestic and foreign, by the King of Spain, who bestowed on him the title of

knight. He stands alone among the German artists, for his technical ability, and his richness of imagination, proving himself a great artist in every thing represented by him — in christian and heathen, in war and hunting pieces, in light, serious and home scenes, in landscapes and portraits. Rubens pencil, and only his, is in itself sufficient to form a manifold and rich collection of pictures.

109.

ANTHONY VAN DYK,
PAINTER.

Born at Antwerp 1599.
 Died in London 1641.

Rubens' favourite scholar, Anthony van Dyk, excelled in drawing, noble expression, and tender, natural colouring, even his great master, whose rich, ardent, and powerful imagination, however, he did not possess; his paintings respire tranquillity of soul, grace, and deep feeling. His drapery's being inimitable, and his stuffs' delusive are not his chief merit, although these things are of considerable value. Van Dyk is the best portrait-painter of the Germans. He travelled to Italy, the everlasting university of art, and remained there some time; what he painted there is said to be more spirited than his other works: like all great artists he is much praised, but also much blamed. Time

is the touch-stone; he who is honoured after many centuries, deserves to be so; van Dyk is so immediately after Rubens. Charles I. King of Great Britain, invested him with the order of the Bath, and never desisted from making him rich presents, and from attending to his comforts; yet not he, but a friend of the artist's induced him to pay his second visit to that kingdom. He married the Earl of Goree's daughter, — the beauty of England. He never left this island again.

 110.

HUGH DE GROOTE, (GROTIUS,)
SCHOLAR AND STATESMAN.

Born at Delft 1583.
 Died at Rostock 1645.

Hugh belonged to the old family of the Cornets, but his grandfather marrying the daughter and heir of the de Grootes, took this name. At the University of Leyden the fourteen yeared Hugh held solemn disputations with much applause; he also wrote tragedies and other poems. His country having commissioned the youth to write her history, bears testimony in his favour; but what does him most honour is the book written in his riper years, „on the right of war and peace;“ it is in Latin, like most of his other works. He was the first who wrote on political law; centuries are past, but his

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judgment decides. The fall of his friend Olde Barneveldt caused his, he being Pensioner of Rotterdam and member of the States General; scorning to beg for life, he also expected to die upon the scaffold; he was condemned to imprisonment for life, from which his wife delivered him in a book-chest. Kings endeavoured, in vain, to induce him to enter their service; at length he accepted the offer of Sweden, and when ambassador, performed his duty, as he had done in every other situation of life. In Rostock, on a journey, Hugo Grotius died, sunk in humility before God, and trusting in the mercy of Christ. Religion was the sun of his life, the bible his counsellor. It is difficult to say whether he was most excellent as a man, or as a scholar.

III.

**MAXIMILIAN, COUNT OF TRAUTMANNSDORF,
STATESMAN.**

Born at Grætz 1584.
Died at Vienna 1650.

To Count Maximilian of Trautmannsdorf, (who was first eminently distinguished as a warrior, then as a statesman, and as an ambassador when any thing of consequence had to be negociated,) Ferdinand II. and III. were more indebted, than to

any of their many servants, during half a century. While foreign storms arose, he maintained in the archducal house that peace which seemed so much in danger of being interrupted; concluded with Maximilian of Bavaria the league which was the saving of Austria; and the treaty which recovered for the latter the country above the Enns, mortgaged to the former; he also effected the cordial union of the Austrian and Spanish branches of the Habsburgs who had become estranged from each other. It was he who brought about the fall of Wallenstein, the victorious and absolute general. He conducted the young Roman king to the victory of Nördlingen, which Trautmannsdorf took advantage of to conclude peace with Saxony, weakening in this manner the strength of Sweden. Peace was Germany's most urgent want; but one desired to gain much, another to receive back what he had lost, while no one would give way, all burning with the most violent of all hatreds — religious hatred. The problem which Trautmannsdorf had to solve was to unite the most opposite things, which he did. After a thirty years' war, he concluded at Munster and Osnabruck, the best peace that could be made in the then sad circumstances, with a still more gloomy future. No peace was ever more difficult to conclude. Two years afterwards he ended his glorious career.

112.

**MAXIMILIAN I.,
ELECTOR OF BAVARIA.**

Born at Munich 1573.
Died at Ingolstadt 1651.

Maximilian, son of Duke William V. brought in a short time without oppressing the people, the finances of the state which were before in a ruinous condition, into order; he endeavoured spontaneously and continually to promote every thing useful to the country, and did more for all branches of art, than any German prince with the same means. What would not Bavaria have been under him, but for the war that devastated Germany for thirty years, so that after three centuries even Bavaria did not become again what it had been! There were at that time no Germans more; there were but Catholics or Protestants. The house of Austria would have been irreparably lost, had Maximilian even remained but quiet. He, however, suppressed the rebellion in this archduchy, and, though a Wittelsbach, took from the Wittelsbach, Bohemia, which had elected Frederick V. of the Palatinate king. True to his conviction, Maximilian acted against his innate disposition of a conqueror; heaven was of more consequence to him than earth. For the millions expended to save Austria, he received the old property of his own house, — the Upper Palatinate, and the dignity of Elector. We

have to thank him for preventing, in Germany, the extirpation of the catholic religion; it seemed to be embodied in him, producing his exemplary life. He was the chief of the league, which was till Tilly's defeat more powerful than the Emperor. He was the only one of all the princes, who ruled the whole of the thirty years' war, in all 53 years. None ever ruled over Bavaria so long; none was ever so great.

113.

AMELIA,

LANDGRAVINE OF HESSIA.

Born at Hanau 1602.

Died at Cassel 1652.

Amelia, by birth Countess of Hanau, was as widow of the Landgrave William V. of Hesse-Cassel, regent of this country in the second half of the thirty years' war — a war that did not spare Hessa. She who had lived but for her domestic duties, did, without neglecting these, her duty towards her country, actively and without intermission. Strong in the love of her Hessians, Amelia maintained herself against the imperial will, supported by an army. She was a zealous Protestant, undaunted, exceedingly prudent, but without political faith; she was also steady to her purpose,

and thought but of increasing her country, though apparently otherwise inclined. Two years after the Westphalian peace, which augmented her territories, she gave the government up to her son, educated as an independent sovereign by her, and then lived exclusively for a future life. Her extremely weakened body soon gave way; her great mind consumed it. Submitting to the will of God, Amelia exclaimed: „No alleviation do I require, being perfectly prepared for death.“

114.**MARTIN HARPERTSON TROMP,**
ADMIRAL OF HOLLAND.

Born at Briel 1579.
Died at Scheveningen 1653.

Tromp is said to have gained thirty three naval victories; among the rest one over a numerous Spanish fleet supported by an English one, the greatest part of which he took or destroyed; and one over the English forcing them to take refuge in the Thames. It was his way to break through the enemy's line. This he succeeded in doing on the second day of the great battle (it having been left undecided on the first) against the English between Scheveningen and the Maas: it was here that he was pierced with a musket-ball. „Take courage,

children! my career has closed with glory," cried the dying Tromp to his men: he would have been Holland's greatest Admiral had there been no Ruiters.

115.

PARIS LODRON,
ARCHBISHOP OF SALZBURG.

Born at Castellan 1586.
Died at Salzburg 1653.

Soon after the beginning of the thirty years' war, the archiepiscopal mitre of Salzburg adorned Count Paris Lodron. He maintained in his little country a certain independence, belonging to the league but partially. Lodron performed his duty towards the empire; but at the same time, he did not irritate the Swedes, who had made an inroad in the neighbourhood: his land saw none of them, while they were devastating nearly the whole of Germany. Paris, however, neglected no means of defence; he made Salzburg a fortification, and established a militia. (Maximilian of Bavaria's Landfahnen served him as a model.) Notwithstanding the great expenditure caused by the contingents of the empire and his measures of defence, his economy brought back to the archbishopric many mortgaged estates, and even procured it many new ones. This quality allowed him to found a university, to-

gether with an institution for the education of the nobility, and for the purpose of forming civil officers; it also permitted him to do much for the church, for the arts, and for agriculture, as well as to provide for a family. He was so zealous for the belief of his fathers, that he forbade his ambassador to sign the Westphalian peace; and yet, his was the only country in Germany, that remained without Jesuits. After having ruled thirty four years without being shaken either by pope, or emperor, or the spirit of his times, — having done what he considered was for the good of his country, — feeling the end of his earthly career approaching, he called the chapter to him, and begged their pardon, if he had done any thing to offend them. Paris Lodron deserves to be called the father of his country.

116.

FRANCIS SNYDERS, *)

CATTLE-PAINTER.

Born at Antwerp 1579.

Died at Brussels 1657.

Snyders painted, for the most part, animals both living and dead; and where these, together

*) Snyders is pronounced Snyers.

with fruits, flowers, and landscapes, are well depicted in Rubens' paintings, they are by him. What truth! you see the animals themselves. As the features of men express their feelings, so the features of the animals in Snyders' pictures depict theirs: he has seized nature, ennobling it, but in a manner fitted to the subject. He was distinguished for powerful and glowing colours, — a peculiarity of the Flemish school: he excelled all former cattle-painters, and remains unequalled by all. The Archduke Albert, Governor of the Spanish Netherlands, who had been a long time in Italy and who was a great promoter and admirer of the arts, appointed him his first painter, in which situation he died.

 117.

CHARLES X.,
KING OF SWEDEN.

Born at Ninklöping 1621.
 Died at Gothenburg 1660.

Charles Gustavus belongs to the Deux Ponts Kleeburg branch of the Wittelsbach family. His father, who was attracted to Sweden by the love of war, married the sister of the great Gustavus Adolphus. Both Swedes and Germans can lay claim to Charles Gustavus. Having distinguished

himself as commander-in-chief of the Swedes during the thirty years war, Christina proposed him to the states as her successor, which proposal they acceded to. When the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus abdicated the throne and resigned it to him, the king of Poland, who considered himself entitled to it, made an inroad into Livonia, which belonged to Sweden. Charles, after having arranged the disordered finances, attacked Poland, and after the great victory of Warsaw, declared himself king, and acted as such. Russia, Austria, Denmark, and Holland, fought against him as did also Brandenburg, formerly his ally. The invasion of his dutchy of Bremen by the Danes, called him from Poland. He now conquered Holstein, Sleswick, Jutland, and, according to his manner of going direct to the goal, passed over the frozen belt, — an unheard of venture. He defeated the enemy; marched to the islands of Langeland, Laland, Falster, and Seeland, which had become, for a few days, a part of the continent; and sat down before Copenhagen. He wished to unite the Danish crown with the Swedish, but renounced his purpose by the treaty of Røskild. The Danes not keeping this treaty, the war began again, and was, for the most part unfortunate for Sweden. Charles then showed his greatness of mind: „When what has been lost, is again recovered,“ exclaimed he, „I will yield: this shall be the effect of generosity, and not of misfortune.“ While going to the frontiers to investigate their defensive condition, a sudden illness ended his active life in his best years. Charles

was witty, prudent, open, generous, distinguished for bravery, both as an individual and general; he loved war, — which he understood how to carry on, — and indeed his whole reign was almost one continued war; he was generous without extravagance; and he administered justice excellently. He was father of the eleventh, and grandfather of the twelfth Swedish ruler of his name. The three Charleses of Deux Ponts were three heroic kings.

118.

JOHN PHILIP OF SCHÖNBORN,
ELECTOR OF MENTZ.

Born at Eschbach 1605.
 Died at Mentz 1673.

Schönborn went to the wars as summoned domiciliar; he afterwards became provost, and then prince-bishop of Wurtzburg. After thirty years' domestic and foreign war, — during which Germany was uninterruptedly torn to pieces, so that there was scarcely any place, which destruction had not reached, — there being no hopes of a favourable decision and only a certainty of new devastation, peace was concluded: Schönborn, who had been shortly before chosen elector of Mentz, had exerted himself to the utmost to bring it about. From this time forward his endeavour, although not

always successful, was to maintain peace in the empire, which had been so much injured by wars as they were then conducted. What could be expected where the resolution to defend themselves was come to, six months after the invasion of the enemy; and where the leaders were chosen, according to their rank in the diet, or according to their confession of faith, — and that, under an Emperor Leopold I. ! There lived a mind in the Elector of Mentz, that never allowed him to forget what he was, — not the catholic or protestant, but Germany's arch-chancellor; he was not there to serve the Emperor alone, but every condition. John Philip was the first among the spiritual princes, who practised tolerance. Being truly attached to the catholic faith, he was severe with regard to the worthiness of his clergy, and severest to himself. No noble family possessed the taste for building of the Schœnborns; with this elector it began. John Philip was excellent as an archbishop, and not less so as an elector; he knew how to conduct himself prudently in the most difficult times: he was called the Cato of the empire; was the first who showed respect to Leibnitz; and, indeed, the first who ruled in a higher sense of the word.

119.

**ERNEST THE PIOUS,
DUKE OF SAXE-GOTHA.**

Born at Altenburg 1601.
Died at Gotha 1675.

A prince's life celebrated by its works of peace is more agreeable to consider, than one which is so by deeds of war; the former creates, the latter destroys. Taking the greatest interest in the temporal, but more particularly in the spiritual welfare of his subjects, Ernest (the brother of Bernhard of Weimar) attended greatly to their instruction, especially in religion. He lived for the latter, being full of humility to God, which prevented him from showing pride to man; he was a pattern in every thing. He used to say: „A prince who does not obey God, is unfitted to govern men.“ Ernest, by travelling about, was able to see every thing with his own eyes: one's own eyes are always the best. He tried to extirpate crimes by removing their causes. Ernest was very economical, but, at the same time, benevolent: he did much for schools, endowed charitable institutions, built his great palace, founded the chamber of art, made a collection of coins and natural history, and yet left a treasure considerable for that time, put out at interest to many princes; and this, notwithstanding the deep wounds inflicted on his small country during the first half of the devastating thirty years'

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war, so that the second half was necessary to heal them. The last will of Ernest, the progenitor of the present ducal houses of Saxony, divided the country among his seven sons, who had been all conscientiously educated. In his first speech to the states, he said he intended to merit the name of the pious, and he did merit it.

120.

MICHAEL HADRIAN RUITER, *)

ADMIRAL OF HOLLAND.

Born at Flushing 1607.

Died in the Bay of Syracuse 1676.

He who became Holland's greatest admiral, was to have been a ropemaker. Having run away from the trade so opposed to this inclinations, he became a cabin boy, then a sailor, and thus from grade to grade, until he attained the highest honours of the navy. He fought in the service of his country against Spain, the piratical states of Africa, Sweden, France, and England, and beat the fleets of the two latter united. His life was a course of victory: his most splendid action was, his sailing up the Thames, and his forcing the

*) His name is pronounced Ryter.

passage to Chatham, notwithstanding the ships sunk, the chains drawn across the river, and the fire-ships: in this expedition he burnt many of the largest ships of war, spread dismay even to London, and injured the enemy most sensibly in every respect: after this he put to sea again with his fleet, without its having suffered the least damage. On France attacking Sicily, Ruyter was sent thither with a fleet, to the assistance of the Spaniards. On giving battle near Mongibello to a superior force, the venerable hero received a severe wound, of which he soon after died.

121.

OTHO DE QUERIKE,
INVENTOR OF THE AIR-PUMP.

Born at Magdeburg 1622.
Died at Hamburgh 1684.

Querike gave himself up to scientific investigations; without, however, neglecting his duties as a citizen. He was chosen one of the councillors of his native town, and obtained by his services the post of Burgomaster, which he resigned, at an advanced age, after having held it thirty one years. He was first a student of law, but afterwards one of physics, and such a natural philosopher, as Germany has never had. By his in-

vention of the air-pump, and his discovery of the means to weigh the air, he opened a new path. The Magdeburg hemispheres which sixteen horses could not separate, on account of the pressure of the air, also originated with him. His inquiring eye penetrated beyond the region of the air; Querike was the first who said that the return of the comets might be calculated. His life flowed noiselessly, and therefore there is not much to say about it: the fertilizing stream remains unheard, while the destructive mountain-torrent spreads its cries far and wide around. Tears follow the blood which ambitious men shed that their names may be mentioned; but they soon are swallowed up by the waves of time, while Otto de Querike will always exert an influence in the field of science: his renown will pass away but with his inventions.

 122.

**FREDERICK WILLIAM OF BRANDENBURG,
THE GREAT ELECTOR.**

Born at Berlin 1620.
Died at Potsdam 1688.

About the middle of the thirty years' war, Frederick William found, after the death of his father, (who was but little respected either at home, or abroad, scarcely two millions of subjects in his

widely scattered, and for the most part unfertile territory, of which much was laid waste, and all exhausted. Frederick William left to his descendants, his country increased by many former bishoprics, and a part of Pomerania; the dutchy of Prussia freed from the Polish feudal bonds; every where a greater population rendered more wealthy by improved agriculture, and much more industrious; a considerable and well organized army, with a provision of money; and every thing well arranged, — meriting the respect of every state. And yet his reign was almost a continual war, alternately against Sweden, France, and Poland. He took those measures which were of advantage to him, without considering any former engagements, which may be excused by the difficult situation in which he found himself, but cannot be justified. He was so attached to Calvin's doctrines, that neither the Swedish, Polish, nor Imperial crown was sufficient to induce him, the ambitious one, to desert them. He was a brave man; a clearsighted, prudent, and bold general; a careful, loving father to his people, during forty years; neither lavish nor mean; and a promoter of the arts and sciences, even in the camp: history calls him, and justly, the great elector. He has greatly smoothed the way, for us, said his great-grand-son Frederick the only one, to the generals standing round his coffin, when it was opened.

123.

**CHARLES THE FIFTH,
DUKE OF LORRAINE.**

Born in Vienna 1643.**Died at Wels 1690.**

Charles had already distinguished himself in the armies of Austria, when he became Duke of Lorraine by the death of his uncle. He never, however, gained possession of it; he deprived himself of it, rather than inherit and receive it, (by entering into a disgraceful treaty,) otherwise than his forefathers had done, for so many centuries. The fruit of his endurance ripened for his son. Three hundred thousand Turks marched, laying every thing waste, through Hungary towards Vienna; it was impossible for the Duke to withstand them with his little army, but he retreated in good order, joining the army marching to his aid. Soon after the battle on the Kalenberg, that saved us from the Turks, he received the chief command in Hungary, where he exhibited its worthy counterpart, in the victory near Mohacz; he then gained other engagements, and took some fortresses. His Most Christian Majesty's invasion of Germany paralyzed the war against the hereditary foe of Christianity. Charles now took the chief command against the French, and subdued Mentz and Bonn; he then prepared for a second campaign, but died on the march. War was his life. He, whose grand-son

Francis I. ascended the highest throne in Europe, who was grandfather of the first Emperor of Austria, was illustrious as a hero and a general, and proved himself resolute in mind, noble in soul, powerful in word and deed, upright, sincerely pious, and great in every situation.

124.

WILLIAM III.,
KING OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

Born at the Hague 1650.
 Died at Hampton-Court 1702.

When the existence of the United Netherlands was in danger, they appointed William of Orange Stadtholder and Captain-General, both of which his father had been. He forced the French to leave the United Netherlands, and attacked them in the Spanish ones, but he could not do what he wished, being impeded and prevented by his allies, yes! even by his own country, where victories almost gained, were snatched from him by the faults of his inferiors. He endeavoured continually to raise enemies against Lewis XIV., that Europe might not serve one single one; and that the balance of power might be maintained: this was the aim of his life, every thing else was but the means. The Stuarts, whom sanguinary experience had not taught

better, still pursued a course opposed to the inclinations of their people. Induced, on this account, to form connections in England, William, the King's son-in-law, suddenly landed in the year 1683 with Dutch warriors. Jacob fled, and William, with his wife, was raised to the throne; yet he was not beloved by the English, — his manners did not please them. William III. was always cold and reserved, able to conceal his thoughts in a masterly manner; he was a consummate statesman, a zealous protestant, and sober in every thing; he was not noble in mind, but he was great in character, and such a man as his times required, — such a one as all times require, in which the independence of a country is threatened. In the field he was almost always unfortunate, having won but one battle, but after every lost one he arose more dreadful than before. Europe is indebted to few persons more than him. The consequences of a fall brought William to the grave, in a few days; even on his death-bed he was occupied with alliances against France.

 125.

**LEWIS, MARGRAVE OF BAADEN-BAADEN,
IMPERIAL FIELD-MARSHAL.**

Born at Paris 1655.
Died at Rastadt 1707.

The Margrave refused the title of Imperial Aulic counsellor. „I am a soldier, and will remain

one," was the answer of the youth already gloriously celebrated. His life was occupied with wars against the French and the Turks, so that he had little time left to devote to his own country, which was devastated by the Former. The French burnt in cold blood, above three hundred towns and villages on both banks of the Rhine. At the victory of Gran he led on the centre; he took by storm, Ofen, the ancient capital of Hungary, which had bent under the Turkish yoke for 157 years; and gathered new laurels in every battle, and at every siege. He became commander-in-chief of the army which was very much decreased by the French invasion of Germany; and conquered the hereditary foe of the Christians most completely in the battle of Salankamen, — a battle like those of Vienna and Mohacz, but still more obstinate; by it Hungary was saved for the house of Habsburg. At the head of the imperial army as its field-marshal, he did not answer every expectation; he, however, prevented the enemy from advancing for some time. In the Spanish war of succession he decided the engagement on the Schellenberg, subdued Landau, and took the lines of Weissenburg. Margrave Lewis of Baaden died of the sufferings of body and soul; he was an excellent statesman, and as a warrior he was distinguished for his courage and arrangement on the day of battle. He made twenty six campaigns, conducted twenty five sieges, and commanded in thirteen battles, unconquered; this was fortune, but only possible with the most distinguished qualities. He was one of the great generals of Germany.

GODFREY WILLIAM BARON DE LEIBNITZ,
PHILOSOPHER, SCHOLAR, AND STATESMAN.

Born at Leipzig 1646.
Died at Hannover 1716.

Leibnitz began his university-studies in his fourteenth year, an age in which they are injurious to most persons, but to him they were useful. Philosophy and mathematics he studied particularly; they remained his favourite sciences of all those his active mind devoted itself to with distinction, among which were theology, history, public law, natural philosophy, and chemistry, nor was he a stranger to alchemy; he was also well-acquainted with the ancient and modern languages, and was a poet and an historian; the quantity he wrote as the fruit of his meditations is almost incredible, when we consider his varied occupations, together with his extensive correspondence, which he attended to with great diligence. He was a universal historian to whom none of the moderns can be compared, of the ancients none but Pliny. Although he creates wonder and astonishment, yet he cannot serve as a model; for a universal genius is the rarest of the rare. Leibnitz, whose merit raised him to the rank of nobility, entered the service of the illustrious John Philip of Schœnborn, Elector of Mentz, and after his death, that of Hannover; he travelled to Berlin and Vienna, in France, En-

gland and Italy, thus passing his very active life in the great world, in the study, in public business, and in the most extensive learned occupations, respected by the most celebrated men of every religion; he found time for every thing, because he had the will to do so, and lost none. Philosophical systems arise and pass away, but the fame of Leibnitz remains unshaken.

127.

HERMANN BOERHAVE,
PHYSICIAN.

Born at Woorhout 1663.
 Died at Leyden 1732.

Boerhave was born in Holland. He was intended for a clergyman, but an ulcer that he had seven years, induced him to study medicine; he was already twenty two years old when he began to learn it, and it was not till twelve years after, that he gave up theology, and devoted himself entirely to it. His teacher at the university was but indifferent; the ancients were his teachers, and Hippocrates above all; for, although he differed from him in his later writings, he never did so at the bed of sickness. It was he who introduced clinical lectures, and who brought back the science of medicine to its former simplicity. His renown

penetrated to the Chinese. Nor was renown his only reward; for this professor of Leyden left behind him two millions of florins. By his writings, and still more by his disciples, he exercised a beneficial influence upon many countries, which lasted long after his death. Boerhave was the greatest physician of his age.

128.

**COUNT MAURICE OF SAXONY,
MARÉCHAL DE FRANCE.**

Born near Magdeburg 1696.
Died at Chambord 1750.

Maurice was the illegitimate son of Augustus II., King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, and of the lovely Countess Aurora of Kœnigsmark. He served Mars and Venus all his life. When scarce twelve years old he distinguished himself against the French at the siege of Ryssel, (Lille,) he was rash on every occasion. He then fought against the Swedes, and against the Turks, and became a French general, — and, though a German by birth, a Frenchman in action and thought. He accepted the proposal of the Courland nobility to be their duke, and entrenched himself against the Russians, but did not obtain possession of the country. Maurice grew melancholy on account of it, and fell ill; it was

then that he wrote his *révères* which, together with many strange things, contain much truth; fifty years after his death much became reality, which had been looked upon as mere dreaming. Maurice says: „the whole secret of military movements and of battles lies in the legs;“ Napoleon proved this to the astonished and conquered continent. In the Austrian war of succession he conquered Prague, and by taking the Lauterburg lines, forced the Prince of Lorraine to retreat across the Rhine. As the sun shines the most gloriously in the last moments of the day, so did his renown in the last years of his life. From his calash, (for he was sick in body,) he gained the weighty victory of Fontenay, which saved Paris; he took seven fortifications, conquered the Austrian Netherlands almost entirely, and gained victories near Roncaux and Lawfeld. — It is sad that a German should twine his laurel-wreath with victories over the cause of Germany. — A few years after this war ended his life.

129.

GEORGE FREDERICK HÄNDEL,
COMPOSER.

Born at Halle 1684.
 Died at London 1753.

If ever a man was born for his vocation it was Händel; his father, formerly a physician, de-

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sired to make a lawyer of him. He learnt the piano alone; in his eighth year he played the organ, sometimes during divine service; in his fifteenth year he was director of the celebrated Hamburgh Italian opera; and three years later he wrote three operas that gained great applause. Italy had a favourable influence upon him; on his return he went to Hanover, and from thence to England; he afterwards visited Hanover again, on account of an engagement he had entered into; and then returned to England, never to leave it again. He endeavoured to please as little as his music seeks to do so; he was as decided as it is. He was a firm friend, upright, persevering, benevolent in the highest degree, but irritable, which is the case with almost all artists, because they are artists. Although his operas are forgotten, yet his oratorios always resound anew, and find an echo in the soul; they are composed of but few strokes, simple and sublime, therefore more powerfully penetrating, as they rise higher and higher. His Dettinger Tedeum is a true celebration of victory; his Alexander's Feast is a sea of splendour; but the most celebrated of his creations is the Messiah. Although he became blind a few years before his death, yet he still led the orchestra as long as he was able. The names of his enviers are forgotten; but his renown remains unshaken, elevating and delighting. England and Germany are proud of Händel.

130.

NICHOLAS LEWIS COUNT OF ZINZENDORF,
FOUNDER OF THE COMMUNITY OF BROTHERS.

Born at Dresden 1700.
 Died at Herrnhut 1760.

The education and the whole life of Zinzendorf was pious; to preach the word of God, and to found pious societies were the wishes which lay nearest his heart, when a child. Yet incredulity did not spare even him; yes! he once lost his faith, and was near denying his God, but the love of Christ prevailed. He studied theology from inclination, jurisprudence from obedience; he received with tears a judicial situation at Dresden. When he had already given up his plan of founding religious societies, three Moravian Brothers, in the year 1722, happened to build a house on his estate in Lusatia, and to settle there with their wives; this was the beginning of Herrnhut. They were received kindly by the newly returned Zinzendorf; he did not desire a great influx, yet one took place. The Saxon government banished him, and admonished him to sell his estates. The name of his enemies was legion; there were thirteen hundred complaints against him. „If I please my Saviour, all the people who do not love him, even were it the whole world, may hate me; what harm would it do?“ so spoke, so thought Zinzendorf, — whose whole character was a cheerfulness seldom inter-

rupted, — who believed because he loved and was inseparably attached to Jesus; his love was but for Him, for Him. Zinzendorf had himself ordained a priest by two Moravian bishops; he then travelled on religious affairs, to Switzerland, Denmark, Prussia, Livonia, England, the West Indies, and North America, even to the savages there; in most of these countries arose communities of Brethren, for which he expended his property. He prophesied that his banishment from Saxony would be reversed in less than ten years, and that not alone. He begged not to defend his private opinions, in the last Synod held by him; he did not wish to be the founder of sects. After four days' illness, he departed this life, cheerfully and without pain.

131.

**BURKHARD CHRISTOPHER COUNT OF MUNICH,
RUSSIAN FIELD-MARSHAL.**

Born at Oldenburg 1683.
Died at Riga 1767.



After having made campaigns in the service of Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Cassel, and Poland, Munich was appointed Engineer-General by Peter the Great; soon after he was promoted to Lieutenant-General, and rose higher and higher in favour. The Empress Anna reposed the greatest confidence in him; by

her he was created Master of the Ordnance, soon afterwards Field-Marshal and Chief of the Military Department of Russia. He took Danzig and subdued Poland. This German first taught the Russians to overcome the Turks; he beat them every where. Although Munich was so presumptuously arrogant and so desirous of blind obedience, yet he was one of the most insinuating and treacherous courtiers. He was the cause of the fall of Byron, Regent of the Empire. He was, however, condemned himself, by the Empress Elizabeth, to be quartered, on the dethronement of the young Iwan. He had already ascended the scaffold, when he was banished to Siberia. He bore poverty and banishment with the firmness he displayed on the field of battle, and was even feared in his exile by the officers of his government, as if he had been Governor-General of Siberia; he acted like a father to the other exiles. Twenty years passed thus, when Peter III. became Emperor, and Munich was reinstated in all his dignities. If Peter had followed his advice he would have remained sovereign; yet Catherine treated him most graciously, and called him into active service. Neither the cold of Siberia nor his great age were able to diminish his fire or his ambition. He imparted to the Empress, the plan he had formed, during his banishment, of driving the Turks out of Europe; and the old Field-Marshal offered to place himself at the head of the army that should put it in execution. Munich had lived under eight rulers in Russia, when he died, resigned to the will of God.

132.

JOHN WINCKELMANN,
INVESTIGATOR OF ART.

Born at Stendal 1717.**Died at Trieste 1768.**

The boy Winckelmann, son to a poor shoemaker, was considered as a pattern of diligence in studying the languages of Hellas and Latium. To be able to buy the classics at an auction, he begged the money on a pedestrian journey, undertaken for that purpose. Become a poor corrector, he slept daily, in order to enjoy ancient times more fully, but a few hours in an arm-chair, for five years; he then wrote to Count Bunau, begging him to give him a corner in his library. In it the Nuncio told him, he must go to Italy. Winckelmann now felt that it was his vocation to go to Italy, to Rome, to investigate the world of art. He was long sunk in contemplation, before he wrote on art; he then described as if inspired, the works of inspiration. He who opens a path, obtains the highest renown, even if he err in some things. He united Italian zeal with German diligence. His peculiar, copious, and fine style which directs attention, is so much the more meritorious, because almost all the German writers of that time were insipid. He became Antiquary of the Apostolic Chamber, after having been appointed Guardian of the Collection of Antiques of Cardinal Alexander Albani; Winckelmann

was fortunate. His feeling was like that of the noblest of the Greeks, Plato; the multitude, who do not know this elevating and inspiring sensation, call it enthusiasm. After an almost uninterrupted residence of twelve or thirteen years in Rome, he undertook, after having been pressingly invited, a journey to Germany, where he was treated in a most distinguished manner, and was presented with considerable gifts, — the cause of his early death. A few hours after having received five stabs with a knife, Winckelmann died, forgiving his murderer. He was open, true, and good. He taught the Romans to value Rome's treasures of art.

133.

WILLIAM COUNT OF SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE,
GENERAL OF THE PORTUGUESE.

Born in London 1724.
 Died at Bückeberg 1777.

The Count of Schaumburg-Lippe remained in England till his fifth year, when he returned to Germany. After his travels he became an officer of the English Guards. Dettingen was his first battle. Soon afterwards he proved himself a hero under Austria's colours in Italy, not less so at Vienna, where he beat back every assault upon his senses. On coming to the government, he orga-

nized soldiers of every species of arms, according to the maxims promulgated by him; he erected, too, a cannon-foundry at Bückeberg; indeed, he occupied himself more particularly with the artillery, mathematics being his favourite study. In the seven years' war he devoted himself to the defence of the North of Germany: he contributed greatly towards gaining the victory of Minden, and conducted most of the sieges of the allied army. He who had fought till then but against the French, received the chief command of the Portuguese against the Spaniards, which he conducted to the great satisfaction of their king. On returning once more to Portugal, he became the restorer of the army. When on the point of returning a third time he died. He was an enemy to all prolixity, a man of independent character and noble mind, and a father to his subjects: he once gave his chancellor, who had been unjustly treated by him, money to carry on a lawsuit against him. Frederick the Unparalleled called him a great general.

134.

ALBERT DE HALLER,
 PHYSICIAN, POET, AND SCHOLAR.

Born at Bern 1708.
 Died at Bern 1777.

Haller, already learned as a child, was estimated but little in his father's house, and at the

University of Tubingen; yet he remained steady to his purpose. He had the ambition of being the first by diligence and skill. At Leyden the great Boerhave attracted him; he then lived in London and Paris, exclusively for the healing art, as if there were no other science. His principal merit was that of destroying the germ of sickness, and of inventing remedies for that purpose, if there were none. On his mountain excursions he not only collected plants, but materials for poems. Haller was neglected by his native town, but was sought for by Hanover, whose highly meritorious minister de Münchhausen obtained his services for Gœttingen; to the celebrity of this place he not only contributed by his instructions as professor, but also by the arrangements effected by him. He wrote, and well, on medicine, physics, public, scholastic, ecclesiastical, and natural history; as well as ancient literature, theology, logic, metaphysics, botany, physiology, and surgery. He knew the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew languages; and learnt without a dictionary, the French, English, Italian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, and Spanish. He was not only a great scholar, but what is still more, an excellent man, always resolute for the right. At length Bern thought of him whom emperors and kings had honourably distinguished, and bestowed on him the fourth place in the republic. He was visited in his house by Joseph II., who had before raised him to the rank of nobility. In the same year this happened, he died.

135.

ANTHONY RAPHAEL MENGES,
PAINTER.

Born at Aussig 1728.
Died at Rome 1779.

Ismael Menges, that his wife might be delivered in the little town of Aussig in Bohemia, left Dresden, and went thither with her. He called his son Anthony Raphael, intending him to paint like Anthony of Correggio, and to draw like Raphael of Urbino; „he shall and must,“ he said, and that it might be so, he made this child (as well as his three others) suffer great constraint accompanied by blows, forcing him to hold the pencil almost before he was able to do so. Anthony's father made Rome, as well as Dresden, a La Trappe for him. Yet the youth returned to this Capital of art, and, at a later period, settled there; and however the high-minded King Charles III. might honour him in Naples and Madrid, yet he ever felt himself attracted back, and longed to return. Winckelmann and Menges were intimate friends. Menges' colouring is excellent, but his greatest merit is his having introduced correct drawing again, at a time when all outlines were ill-drawn and distorted; he acted erroneously, however, by endeavouring to effect the restoration of art from without, when it was only possible from within. He possessed much technical talent, but he was wanting in genius; the soul

prevalent in the works of the masters before Raphael, and most glorious in the early paintings of this master, is not to be found in those of Mengs: his composition is a mere putting together; yet he was the most distinguished painter of the eighteenth century, not only of his people, but of all others.

136.

MARIA THERESIA,
EMPRESS, QUEEN.

Born at Vienna 1717.
 Died at Vienna 1780.

The last of the Habsburgs, the Emperor Charles VI. being dead, Prussia, France, Spain, Bavaria, and Saxony, attacked his daughter Maria Theresia. She was inexperienced, and although born to rule, was not educated for ruling; besides which she was without a considerable army, without great generals, and without money; she was deserted too, by all, except herself, but this last circumstance prevented her from remaining in her forlorn condition. By sacrificing Silesia, she saved the Austrian monarchy; and obtained the Imperial crown for her beloved husband, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, — which land he had received as an indemnification for his hereditary possessions, Lorraine. She purposed the destruction of Prussia,

and understood how to make France and Russia subservient to her aims; yet the seven years' war did not alter the frontiers. From that time forwards, the people of Austria enjoyed under her the blessings of an almost uninterrupted peace; for Galicia and Bukowina were gained without the effusion of blood, and the Inn-district after a conflict, scarcely begun. She did much for education, art, science, trade, and more particularly agriculture; she improved, too, the administration of the laws; and rendered the condition of the army, and the economy of the state, excellent. Her concern extended to all her subjects; it was a good time, for Maria Theresia loved her people. Oh! could I but teach my son to love, said the mother of her country sorrowfully, speaking of the heir to her throne. She united high female virtue, — pious to an extreme, — with a great master-mind; her extensive dominions did not contain a man so firm as she. With her husband died the joy of her life. Till the evening of her life, notwithstanding her long and painful illness, she occupied herself with performing the duties of a ruler, and attending to the comforts of the poor. „Could I be immortal,“ said she, „I could wish it only to be of service to the unfortunate.“ It would be difficult for history to point out a female sovereign, so great and, at the same time, so virtuous.

137.

GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING,
SCHOLAR AND POET.

Born at Kamentz 1729.
Died at Brunswick 1781.

Lessing, the son of a poor and pious Saxon clergyman, desired to learn every thing he met with, excepting theology against which he had taken an antipathy; in later years, however, he composed theological works, when dramatic ones disgusted him. The observation, „that it was easier to blame than to do better,“ called forth by his censure of a fashionable piece, was sufficient to induce him to write plays. Almost all are forgotten but Emilia Galotti, the fame of which still lasts. Lessing was an acute classic, and the father of German criticism; he set much aside, but went a little too far, as is usually the case. Living in a time of almost universal intolerance, when, however, scepticism began to appear, it seemed laudable to reject, what was considered irrefragable. Acuteness of judgment is most striking in Lessing, therefore he succeeded best in epigram; his plays, however, contain too many of them. He was one of the first who raised the so deeply sunken German language: he did a great deal of good as a literary champion. He was a melancholy man, without that true christian feeling that imparts serenity of soul; it appeared to him that it would have been the same

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had he done nothing. Neither as a boy nor a man did he know how to accommodate himself to others, but went his way independently. He died as librarian of the Wolfenbuttel library, — so rich in rare manuscripts. „Germany may be proud of Lessing's having been one of her citizens,“ said the great John Müller.

138.

**FREDERICK THE UNPARALLELED,
KING OF PRUSSIA.**

Born in Berlin 1712.
Died at Sanssouci 1786.

Frederick was educated by his father with great severity: he was kept without the most necessary things, and was almost beheaded for attempting to leave the country without permission. A few months before the death of the last of the Habsburgs, Frederick II. ascended the throne; and because Maria Theresia proudly rejected his claims to four principalities in Silesia, he took almost the whole of it. When the greatest and most powerful part of Europe concluded a treaty of annihilation against him, he prudently and boldly began the war himself, before the enemy was perfectly prepared. In this war he appeared to be more than once irreparably lost; but he was never greater than in misfortune, and,

when peace was concluded, he had not sacrificed a single village. This king was a dam against the ambitious projects of the Emperor Joseph II.; yet he had not a German heart, nor had any of the German grandees of that time; every one was of the Austrian or Prussian party. The dismemberment of Poland, proposed by him, was both unjust and impolitic. His motto was: „All for the people, and nothing through it.“ He did not seem to know, that ‘man cannot live on bread alone’, but requires food for the soul. His irreligion spread among his subjects, the consequences of which he felt with regret. „I would give,“ said he; „the victory of Leuthen,“ (his favourite one,) „if my people were as upright as they were under my father.“ Many traits of a good heart are told of him, though Voltaire said, standing at a marble table, „the King is as hard and as polished as this.“ He was a good historian, but not a poet, notwithstanding he has written so many verses. No one was a better financier than himself, for he left behind him eighty million coined dollars, with an army of two hundred thousand men, well fitted for war; besides this he had built many fortresses, an abundance of towns and villages, caused an astonishing quantity of land to be cultivated, and continually had splendid edifices erected, this too after a war that had dreadfully exhausted his state, and partly devastated his country; truly! it is astonishing. It was he who made Prussia a European power. What Frederick did, is sufficient to make many men great. He is called the unparalleled, for no one is like him.

139.

**CHRISTOPHER CHEVALIER DE GLUCK,
COMPOSER.**

Born at Weidtwang 1714.

Died at Vienna 1787.

Seeing the senselessness of Italian Opera-composition, he wished to lead music back to what it had been under the Greeks, — the companion of words, and therefore subordinate. But against his will his lofty genius soared high above the words of the text. One of his chief merits is the reintroduction of the chorus into operas; no one can equal the powerful and moving fulness of his choruses, — they are a stream that carries us with it against our will. His recitative is excellent; most of his airs, on the contrary, heavy. We have also to thank him for making the overture what it ought to be, — the expression of the contents of the following opera, — to a certain extent an extract from it. The continual endeavours of Gluck tended towards expression in the single parts, as well as effect in the whole. He practised composition without intermission in London, in Vienna, but, with most success, in Paris, to whose voluptuous superficiality the severe profoundness of his music forms a striking contrast; yet it was much admired. As the Purples and the Greens of the Hippodrome in Constantinople, so were the Gluckists and the Piccinists of the opera in Paris; both Court and State

were divided into them. The merit of Gluck raised him to the nobility. He passed the last years of his life in Vienna. He imitated no one, nor was he imitated by many, except with regard to his choruses, which remain unequalled by any.

140.

GIDEON ERNEST BARON DE LOUDON,
AUSTRIAN FIELD-MARSHAL.

Born at Tropen 1716.
Died at Neukischein 1790.

Gideon Ernest sprang from the branch of the noble Scottish family of the Loudons, that had settled in Livonia in the fourteenth century. After having served under Russian colours against Poland, France, and Turkey, he endeavoured, but in vain, to enter the service of Frederick the Unparalleled. He whom Russia had not kept, and Prussia had scorned, became the safeguard of Austria. He was already in the service of the latter country in the war of succession. In the seven years war he forced Frederick to raise the siege of Olmütz, and, when the King thought he had defeated the Russians at Kunnersdorf, he himself was most completely defeated by the resolution of Loudon. Loudon was the King's evil genius. He made Fouquet, with all his division, prisoner; and took by storm the very strong fortress of Scheidnitz; but he was ob-

liged to submit to superior forces near Liegnitz, — on account of the inactivity of Daun, who was in the neighbourhood with the main-body. The war with Turkey was unfortunate, until Loudon received the command of a division: two days after he arrived the Turks were beaten; and nothing but victory and conquest followed, when the main army was under his command. He finished his heroic life in the camp, after having been called to the command of the army, stationed in Bohemia against Prussia. Loudon was so important, that his death made it unadvisable to carry on the war. Loudon always led a virtuous life; he was of a serious and taciturn disposition, a severe but loving father to his soldiers, less loved by the generals than by the other warriors, but feared and admired by all. Loudon was not a Frederick or a Eugene, but he was a great general, and such a one as Austria had not possessed since the time of the latter.

141.

**JOHN CHRYSOSTOM WOLFGANG AMADEUS
MOZART.
COMPOSER.**

Born at Salzburg 1756.
Died at Vienna 1791.

When three years old, Mozart played on the piano, composed in his sixth, and wrote an opera

for Milan in his fourteenth, having been requested to do so. He then travelled but with the actual purpose of displaying his ability on the piano, which was astonishingly admired by connoisseurs; after he had been in France, England, and twice in Italy, he came forth as composer. Mozart shows the profoundest depths of the soul, like Schiller; and, like him, he expresses the individuality most correctly, of every thing represented; they are both beautiful poets; the one employing letters, — the other, notes. Schiller longs for the past; Mozart enjoys the present: only in Titus, (the last opera before his death,) does sadness appear to penetrate his soul, — such sadness as is felt at the sight of Rome. In every sort of composition he is great; he rules in the infinite empire of tones: his is the irresistible power of music, which he makes us feel according to his will: in this too, he is peculiar, that he never repeats, although he has taken nothing from others. Both he and Schiller are unattained; and of his works, as of Schiller's it is impossible to say which is the best. Natural and free, incapable of flattery or hypocrisy, Mozart remained a child all his life: he was never able to attend to his affairs. After having past six years in Vienna without emolument, he was about to be appointed with a trifling salary, director of music (Capellmeister) in St. Stephan's church; when he died. Mozart exerted his mind and body to the utmost, composing mostly at night: in four and twenty hours he wrote the overture to Don Juan, — equalled by none; in four months, (during which

he performed two journeys,) the Magic Flute, Titus, and the Requiem, — this was his own. Soon did he arrive at maturity, — and soon did he sink into the grave.

142.

**FERDINAND, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK,
GENERAL.**

Born at Brunswick 1721.
Died at Vechelde 1792.

Ferdinand, brother of the reigning Duke of Brunswick, had distinguished himself in the two Silesian wars, and in the two first campaigns of the seven year's war, when the King of Great Britain, having rejected the treaty of neutrality of Kloster Seven, requested a general of Frederick; his choice fell upon Ferdinand. He, issuing suddenly from the territory of Lauenburg, where the Hanoverian warriors had been driven into a corner on the right bank of the Elbe, forced the French army, between the 17th of February and the 3rd of April, to evacuate, without a battle, all the country between the Elbe and the Rhine; after this he followed them over the Rhine. His desire was to carry the war to the French frontiers, the execution of which project produced the victory of Creveld. Besides Creveld the most splendid vic-

tory of Ferdinand was at Minden, which would have been a second Hochstædt for the French, if Lord Sackville had obeyed his repeated commands. But it was the lot of this great general during the whole war, to have to make good the faults of others, and the disadvantage of situation. He concluded this western war victoriously, which had been almost ended with the loss of the whole country, before he undertook the command; — and this he did with an army belonging to seven different masters, against a more numerous one, which was much superior in the engineer and artillery department, and which had the advantage of belonging to one state. Ferdinand was, after Frederick, the greatest general of the seven years' war. Having fallen into this king's disgrace, he resigned the baton of Prussian Field-Marshal, and lived from that time forward retired, for the most part on his estate of Vechelde. As a general he was cool, full of ambition and courage; where he was able, he spared the enemy's country. To render others happy was the joy of his life. He remained immoveably true to Christianity, even at the court of Frederick the Second.

143.

JUSTUS MÆSER,
ADVOCATUS PATRIÆ.

Born at Osnabrück 1720.
Died 1794.

Justus Mæser followed literary pursuits so young, that, even in his twelfth year, he instituted an academy with his play-fellows. In his eminently distinguished history of Osnabruck, which, alas! is not completed, we see the reflection of traditionary times. Impartial, seeking but for truth, rich in profound observations, Justus Mæser expresses simply and without ostentation, what many, scarcely twenty-years after, announced with all the pomp of oratory, as if discovered by themselves. His truly Patriotic Phantasies shew much good that has been, and why it is no longer, as well as the means by which improvement might be attained. His attention extends, in earnest and in jest, from the measures to be taken in affairs of state, to the conduct to be observed in the management of families. He acted as he wrote, always according to his conscience. He was long, without being called so, administrator of the bishopric of Osnabruck, in which office he insisted on the privileges both of the sovereign and the states; he served fifty two years. Justus had the title of an Osnabruck advocatus patriæ; but he was one of the whole of Germany.

144.

GODFREY AUGUSTUS BÜRGER,**POET.**

Born at Wommerswende 1748.

Died at Göttingen 1794.

Bürger was the son of a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Halberstadt. He was far from precocious in mind or body, (in his tenth year he could only read and write German,) but he displayed poetical imagination very soon, seeking solitude in the most gloomy places. He first studied theology which he soon gave up for jurisprudence; this, however, did not please him, and he devoted himself to poetry. He was unfortunate his whole life, but this was often his own fault. The cares of life, however, pressed upon him early, and if they left him, it was to return but too soon; he, who was a long time a favourite poet of his country, was obliged to gain a miserable existence by making translations for book-sellers. At last he was appointed honorary professor at Göttingen, and remained so a long time without receiving any emolument, when he died. He was a stranger to the ideal world; his poems paid homage to the sensual one: they are quite the reverse of Schiller's. Bürger is not an imitator; he is an original; the greatest poet of his country, in ballads, His having found the lively expression of the German language, and his having employed it in a masterly

manner, have gained him a place in Walhalla. The feelings of the German in reading Bürgers works are like those he would enjoy in seeing an unknown and beautiful country: pleasantly surprised he sees the unimagined beauty of his language.

145.

CATHARINE II.,
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

Born at Stettin 1729.
 Died at Petersburg 1796.

The Princess of Anhalt belonged to Russia but through the husband whom she dethroned, and who was murdered eight days afterwards, — without her knowledge, however, it is said. She set herself upon his throne, and was immediately acknowledged by this immense empire, as well as by all the Powers. She showed herself a proud autocrat to her subjects and to foreign states, but a cordially sympathizing friend to those she loved. Ambition, lust of fame, and desire of glory filled her soul. She was great, as far as one can be so without God; — her greatness raised astonishment and dread, and yet admiration. She never asked if a thing were just, but if it were useful. She increased her mighty empire with a considerable part of Poland, with Courland, Tauria, some Turk-

ish districts, and some Persian provinces. She thought nothing of human life, — the satisfaction of her ambition was above every thing; she pursued its plans without intermission: her maxim was: „We must be firm in executing our designs; it is better to act ill, than to change our purpose.“ She was shaken by no danger, and was always active, finding time for affairs of state, and long church and court-ceremonies, for social intercourse, despatches written in her own hand to ambassadors and generals, and continual correspondence with artists and scholars, as well as for the satisfaction of voluptuousness; she found time for every thing, and yet regularly gave her subjects audience. It does honour to the empress that she not only employed herself with the laws, (she wrote a code of laws herself,) but that she particularly devoted herself to the administration of them. She sought too, to improve the Schools, and founded and had built a number of new houses of education and hospitals. She built towns and villages, expended much on the arts, and encouraged trade and commerce; and, although she had found but few ships of war, she left behind her considerable fleets. The renown which the Russian army had under her, it had never had; Russia had never enjoyed such respect. She died of apoplexy in the thirty fifth year of her reign, — a reign which makes us forget by what means she ascended the throne.

146.

FREDERICK GOTTLOB KLOPSTOK,
THE SACRED POET.

Born at Quedlinburg 1724.
 Died at Hamburgh 1803.

Klopstok, the son of a farmer, received a favourable education both for mind and body. At the highly meritorious Schulpforte, while devoting himself particularly to the Greek and Latin languages, his mind first cast forth sparks of poetry; he here planned his poem of the Messiah, which epic alone raises him above many mortals. Germany had not given him, of whom they were so proud, more than words, when Denmark placed him in a situation free from care. Klopstok's lyre sounded but for the sublime and the noble. He stands alone and without an equal among the Germans; none of them approach the height which his Messiah and his odes attain, and few even know their language well enough to understand them. „Never since the glory of Rome set, and its sonorous language fell into disuse, had the proud hexametrical rhythm been tried in a modern one, and had succeeded, as in the German.“ Klopstok was a christian and a German, — this expresses the high enthusiasm of his poems; he was virtuous and gay, luxuriating in the charms of nature; he delighted in the joyful society of youth, but seldom saw what is called by itself, good society. As an

old man he still enjoyed life; enjoyment always flourishes for the virtuous. So solemn a funeral as his, no German had had, since the time of the **Minnesingers**. Many towns celebrated the obsequies of **Klopstok**.

147.

WILLIAM HEINSE,

WRITER.

Born at Langenwiesen 1749.
Died at Aschaffenburg 1803.

The parents of Heinse were of low rank and ignorant. He, however, was a master of the classic languages, which he learnt at the high school of Thuringia; but he learnt still more at the highest one of all — that of life. He had a highly gifted mind, but was not versed in any science, by which he could gain his bread; he was at home in the ancient world, and in that of art, particularly music. It is a pity that he was penetrated with terrestrial, and callous to celestial things. He longed to go to Italy; both were made for each other. He went, and remained there three years, and on his return entered the service of the high minded Elector of Mentz, Charles Frederick of Erthal, whose librarian he afterwards became. Heinse does not write, he paints like Correggio, — his praise and blame;

he dips his pen in the glow of the south: every stroke is a flame, — every word an image. The German is astonished in reading his works, at his own language, — and yet how different is the astonishment to that produced by Bürger; what a new world opens itself to him! Alas! that so impure a spirit should prevail in all his writings! The soul that aspires after higher things, feels discontent at such an employment of glorious gifts. In later times he did not put his thoughts to paper with a pen: „they are blown away, while I am dipping it in,“ said he, and had therefore, always a dozen painted pencils at his side. The last years of his life, Heinse suffered much from pains in his head, which he had exerted too much. To read the classics was a relaxation for him.

148.

JOHN GODFREY DE HERDER, *)
SCHOLAR.

Born at Morungen 1744.
 Died at Weimar 1803.

Herder was an East Prussian; his father, a pious man, was under-teacher at a school; he him-

*) The Elector of the Palatinate, Maximilian Joseph, afterwards king of Bavaria, ennobled Herder.

self studied theology. Being desirous of seeing the world, without which it is impossible to know it, he commenced travelling. He became court-preacher and general superintendent, at Bückeberg; court-preacher, general superintendent, and counsellor of the high consistory, at Weimar; it was here that he first gained his great reputation. His mind is ideal, and the ideal prevails in his works; these are all poetical, although the poems are not the best. His life as an author, may be divided into three parts, all of which are strikingly different; in the finest, the balsamic aroma of the Orient from the early times of mankind, is wafted from his leaves. Humanity was the aim of his endeavours, yet he did not always practise it himself; for, although he breathed freedom every where, he often commanded with pride and harshness, in the field of science; what, therefore, has happened to so many, happened to him, whom so few equalled in merit. He was unacquainted with scarcely any science, being distinguished as a theologian, æsthetician, philologist, natural philosopher, and historian. Herder returned to christianity, in the latter part of his life. His mode of thinking was great; his disposition, child-like; his mind, cheerful. His heart glowed for God and mankind. „Life, love, light,“ the motto engraven on his seal, is now on his grave-stone. He was the first of the four great stars of Weimar, that vanished from the sight.

149.

IMMANUEL KANT,
PHILOSOPHER.

Born at Kœnigsberg 1724.
Died at Kœnigsberg 1804.

Born of poor parents, Kant was for the most part left to himself, in his childhood, and developed himself but slowly. He learnt and taught at Kœnigsberg, and never went farther than seven German miles from thence. He was a keenly investigating thinker, a man of the understanding, dry in soul as in body, not a laugher, but a willing frequenter of gay society, and a great judge of female dress. The bliss of feeling remained unknown — heaven was closed, to him; he was an enemy to fancy and to music, the friend of mankind; on the contrary an admirer of mathematics, and the greatest master of metaphysical subtlety of his time; yet he saw that every thing could not be proved. His purpose was not to teach the scholar philosophy, but to philosophize; he, however, taught integrity in word and deed. Kant was a genuine North-German, a Prussian faithful to his king; yet Frederick William II.'s command could not force him to recant what he had uttered as his conviction. He did not wish a parade of books, nor had he any inclination to become a writer; he did not publish till late, and then only at the instigation of others; he was one of the most distinguished

philosophers of his age, and founder of a philosophical school; but as it destroyed the authority of others, so its authority was destroyed by more modern ones. The philosophical systems that have followed and thrust one another out, are innumerable. Where is truth? the enquirer has asked with a longing desire, for centuries, and has overlooked that which has contained it before his eyes, — the Book, *) the Holy Scriptures.

150.

FREDERICK DE SCHILLER, **)

POET.

Born at Marbach 1759.
Died at Weimar 1805.

In the excellent Charles-school at Ludwigsburg Schiller first felt his power; he already put passages of his 'Robbers' to paper. He became a regimental physician in the service of his sovereign, the Duke of Wirtemberg. His father was a surgeon. After having observed a vow not to write poetry for two years, Schiller began again with new pleasure and love. He passed some years at Mannheim, when

*) It is rightly called by preeminence the Book (*βιβλος*).

**) Schiller was raised to the nobility by the Emperor of Germany.

he went to Weimar, whither he returned, after having left the chair of history at Jena, on account of weak health. As a stream, stopped in its course, overflows, with its lashing waves, the banks that bound it, so did he, with his mighty genius, burst asunder the barriers that limited him; but at a later period, his course was slow and majestic, like the Rhine, which, after having at its fall snatched every thing along with its foaming waters, flows noiselessly onward in glorious strength. The life of Schiller, as a writer, must be divided into three periods: in the first, glowing, irregular fancy prevails; in the second, philosophical investigation; in the third, feeling united with greater depth: the latter begins with his *Wallenstein*. As a lyrical poet he is greater than as a dramatic one. He could not find contentment on this earth; and was seized with forebodings. Schiller is the favourite poet of the Germans; for he is German, — even in his cosmopolitical disposition. Whilst he inspires and raises us to the holy vault of Heaven, he himself is seized and carried aloft with us: because he feels what he says, his hearers also feel. In his time the life of noble-minded Germans was one of feeling, — a longing to leave a flat and insipid present for a long vanished and great past: what was written was elegant, and that was all. His life was good and amiable, and as pure as his muse. Schiller is an original poet, — imitated by many, and therefore never attained.

151.

JOSEPH HAYDN,
DOCTOR OF MUSIC.

Born at Rohrau 1732.
Died at Vienna 1809.

Misfortune is often useful: his miserable condition forced Haydn, (a coachmaker's son,) to play accompaniments on the piano, and thus being present while distinguished artists taught, he learnt. Haydn became Prince Esterhazy's director of music, and remained so till his death, — nearly half a century. The modest man only learnt his renown from travellers, until he left his country for the first time. He reckoned the days he passed in England among the happiest of his life. On his second visit there, he received the degree of Doctor of Music, from the university of Oxford. In his sixty-fifth year, an age which is generally doubly burthened with the infirmities of mind and body, Haydn produced his most distinguished work, — the Creation. If nothing else but this work should go down to posterity, his name would be immortal. The effect of his music is great; its power seizes upon us with irresistible force. It is Haydn who brought instrumental music to perfection, yet he often makes it drown the song it should accompany; this fault is almost general in Germany, though one that disturbs the aim in view. Haydn belonged to a simple time, when man acknowledged

something higher than himself, and brought to perfection, without ostentation, splendid performances in love and faith. Haydn's works began with God. The good nature of the Austrian was evident in him. His death was hastened by the misfortune of the imperial house.

152.

JOHN DE MÜLLER,
HISTORIAN.

Born at Schaffhausen 1732.
Died at Kassel 1809.

The lively, fiery description of the Swiss battles by John Müller raised wonder; his surprising memory, astonishment. John Müller thought that we could do what the greatest historian of antiquity has done. He could do so; his words are well-chosen and full of meaning; every thing is exalted and inspired; we live in what he says; the past becomes the present. The history of Switzerland which, alas! is unfinished, and his short history of the world are his best works. He considered the study of original authorities as indispensable, and collected such a mass of material, that it would require almost the life of a man to arrange it. He was sincerely attached to his native free state, Switzerland; he considered it the duty

of every country to hold by the constitution inherited from their fathers, but he also considered it useless to endeavour to reinstate it when fallen; he was for positive right. He expressed his opinion against universal dominion as the grave of every thing noble among mankind; this he did positively, powerfully, and openly, like a christian; he put confidence, however, in the decrees of God, lovingly and child-like. He was not fitted for public life, yet he entered the service successively, of Hesse-Cassel, Mentz, Austria, Prussia, and Westphalia; he received his appointment in the latter country through Napoleon, who also proved by him, that he knew how to carry persons along with him, as if by magic. His nomination to the charge of Minister-Secretary of State did not agreeably surprize him, and he willingly exchanged it for that of President of the Department of Education, in which he prevented much evil. He, who had thus been torn from his vocation, but who had maintained his German heart, suffered dearly for one weak moment, in the opinion of mankind; it brought him before his time, into the grave. What Thucydides was to Hellas, Tacitus to Rome, John Müller was to his native country.

153.

**CHRISTOPHER MARTIN WIELAND,
POET.**

Born at Biberach 1733.**Died at Weimar 1813.**

It is not the value of his works which decides that of a writer, but the time of their origin, and his situation at that time; it is therefore that the fame of Wieland lasts, although that of his poems is over. The time of Wieland's glory was not that of the solidity of heathen antiquity, nor that of the blessed elevation of the christian religion. He was always moral as a man, but lustful as a poet; his verse and prose are delicate and light, but spun out too much; his mind is too watery, and his grace too Frenchified; writing poetry was one of his greatest amusements. His native town, which excused his being a poet, appointed him town-councillor; he then went as professor to Erfurt, and soon afterwards, as governor to the Duke and his brother, to Weimar, where he remained. After the battle of Jena he escaped being plundered, because the French took him for the German Voltaire, which he did not desire: he wished more to be and to be considered a good man, than a celebrated one. Because he was contented and simple in every thing, and did not possess the unquenchable thirst of enquiry, but was of a cheerful disposition, Wieland lived so long and so happily,

154.

GEBHARD DAVID DE SCHARNHORST,
PRUSSIAN FIELD-MARSHAL.

Born at Hæmelsen 1756.**Died at Prague 1813.**

Till his fifteenth year Scharnhorst (an Hanoverian) assisted his father to cultivate the field which he farmed. A description of the seven years' war, and the words of an old invalid, had such an effect on him, that he determined to venture his life. He entered the Military College of Bückeburg; then the Hanoverian service as an officer, in which he distinguished himself against the French; and afterwards the Prussian, in which he was quickly promoted, and raised to the nobility. It was Scharnhorst who prevented the loss of the battle of Eylau. The arrangements made by him in the Military Department, calculated for the hour of liberation, were excellent. Prussia was only permitted to have an army of 40,000 men, and 130,000 rose well practised in arms. No people ever swung itself aloft so quickly as the Prussian, — it rose a Phœnix out of its ashes; it was become German, — all the Germans were German, which had not been the case for many centuries. Germany had never had such a glorious time as that from this rising to the Congress of Vienna. Scharnhorst's way was not to bring about an opportunity, but to clear all impediments away, and to leave the development to

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time; he was full of discernment, enthusiastic activity, and unshakable courage. As Chief of Blucher's General Staff he was at the honourable engagement of Gross-Görschen (Lutzen); here he was wounded though not dangerously; he, however, being desirous to serve his king, undertook a mission to Vienna before the wound was completely healed, and died on his way thither, mortification having ensued. Scharnhorst deserves respect as a man, a scholar, a hero, and a general. Every German heart beats loudly at his name, for Scharnhorst strewed the seeds of the liberation of his country. He sank when the glorious day began to dawn.

155.

MICHAEL PRINCE BARCLAY DE TOLLI,
RUSSIAN FIELD-MARSHAL.

Born 1761.

Died at Insterburg 1818.

Barclay de Tolli was a Livonian, and of Scottish origin, like Loudon. He fought in the service of Russia, and in almost all the wars of this war-like state, — always with distinction. His first was the Turkish one, and then the Swedish, under Catharine. Had not an obstacle been thrown in the way of the superior numbers of the French, the battle of Eylau could not have been fought. In doing so he lost the greatest part of his troops,

and he himself was severely wounded. Having taken the town of Umeo, after a three days' march, and thus attacked Sweden in its very centre, he forced it to conclude a peace. When Minister of War in the year 1810 he effected great improvements. When Napoleon and his allies, with half a million of soldiers, attacked Russia, he, at the head of the army of the West, made a well-calculated retreat from Wilna to Smolensk. This created universal dissatisfaction among the Russians, and the absolute monarch was obliged to yield to the voice of his people. He wrote to his general: „Do not take it ill; I must recall you.“ Kutusow was appointed Commander-in-Chief, and Barclay de Tolli served under him, commanding the centre and right wing at the battle of Borodino, — one of the most murderous ones that have ever taken place. The plan, then put in execution, is said to have been his. Kutusow died, and Barclay de Tolli was nominated Commander in Chief of the Russian Forces. He continued to gather laurels, as Leipzig and many places in France bear witness. In the following year, 1815, he led the Russians again into France, when the war was renewed. He became Count, Field-Marshal, and Prince. He died in East Prussia, on a journey to a German bath, for the benefit of his health. Barclay de Tolli was a great general, replete with distinguished military knowledge, shining bravery, and peculiar coolness and presence of mind in action; he was not properly valued by the present, which so often over-values, but in history, his name will shine.

156.

**GEBHARD LEBERECHT DE BLUCHER,
PRINCE OF WAHLSTADT,
PRUSSIAN FIELD - MARSHAL.**

Born at Rostock 1742.
Died at Krieblowitz 1819.

Blucher was taken prisoner, as a Swedish Cornet, by the Prussians, but having received his dismissal he entered the Prussian service. Having been undeservedly passed over, he left it; but after an interval of fifteen years, during which he had been appointed Councillor of Administration, he entered it again, and distinguished himself in the first three campaigns of the French revolutionary war. He was at the battle of Auerstædt, and was obliged to surrender near Lubeck. The war began in the year 1813. During the truce he had received the chief command of the Silesian army. The Prussians were the only ones of all the allied forces that obtained any advantage; they gained the victory of Gross-Görshen under Blucher. „Now, my children,“ said he, „we have let French enough over, — now forwards!“ and forwards they went, and the French precipitated themselves in wild disorder, into the Katzbach. He and his troops were the only ones who fought all the four days of the battle of Leipzig. „Welcome, Field-Marshal,“ said his King to the Cavalry-General Blucher, at Leipzig when taken by storm. He marched through

Lorraine and overtook and defeated Napoleon at Brienne, but he was afterwards beaten himself, having advanced too quickly with single corps; he soon, however, overcame Napoleon again near Laon, gained a victory near Paris, and took Montmartre by storm. In the capital of France Blucher was created Prince of Wahlstadt. When the war broke out in the following year, Blucher was attacked at Ligny and defeated, but he beat the French the following day, so as they had never been beaten: this was the famous overthrow at Belle - Alliance (Waterloo) which freed Europe. Wellington's army in which there were more Germans than Britons must have been discomfited but for Blucher. More than once Blucher had ventured every thing: many would have avoided the losses he suffered; none of all the generals of the allied forces, would have attained the object aimed at, — at least so soon. Making plans was not his affair; but, on the field of battle, he stood alone: he had not studied war in books, but in war. The old man had no prejudices. During the war he was well, but when the peace began he grew ailing, and soon afterwards died, in Silesia.

157.

CHARLES PRINCE OF SCHWARZENBERG,
COMMANDER - IN - CHIEF IN THE WAR OF LIBERATION.

Born at Vienna 1721.

Died at Leipzig 1820.

Schwarzenberg fought with distinguished bravery in the Turkish and French wars, and led the troops sent by his Emperor to the assistance of the Emperor of France against Russia, with as much valour as prudence; he also proved himself an able diplomatist, having been employed in different missions. When Austria joined the great league against Napoleon, Schwarzenberg was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Allies in Germany: the holy cause of Germany prevailed; our fatherland was freed by the battle of Leipzig, — than which a more glorious one could not be. Let the German never forget it, nor by what it was won, nor what made it necessary. He penetrated into the heart of France, whose capital saw, for the first time, the banners of Germany waving victoriously over it. Napoleon was then overthrown, and again (and for ever) in the following year, 1815; Schwarzenberg was at the head of the Austrian army at that time. Schwarzenberg was a hero and a man at the same time, — good, mild, amiable, with nothing farther from his mind than selfishness. „If,“ said he, „the enemy be beaten, whether by me or another, it is all the same,“ and in this he

shewed his greatness of mind, — he did not care being misunderstood, if he did his duty. „The General must render an account to himself for every human life,“ was his maxim. Though so yielding he remained unshaken and decided, when acting up to his conviction. Schwarzenberg said that war should not be carried on according to systems, but according to existing circumstances and antagonists: he followed this principle himself. He was always the same in good and bad fortune, inspiring confidence by his steady tranquillity. There were, perhaps, greater generals in the allied army; but he was the only one who was able to lead them to one point; and what was not requisite for that!! What had he not to suffer for the good cause! How often was he not obliged to appear insensible, when he felt deeply and grievously! This undermined his health, and soon made him fall a sacrifice.

158.

WILLIAM HERSCHEL,
ASTRONOMER.

Born at Hannover 1738.
 Died at Slough 1822.

Herschel went to England with some Hanoverian troops, to the band of which he belonged;

he remained there some time without employment. Having obtained a situation as organist, and thus secured his daily bread, he began to study the classical languages of antiquity, as well as mathematics, optics, and astronomy. He wished to buy a two-foot Gregorian telescope; the price of one however being far above his means, he undertook to make one himself, — for a long time, in vain; but he was a German, and German perseverance, which he possessed in a high degree, conducted him to the goal. He now went farther, perfected what he had made, and became an inventor; his four-foot telescope magnified incredibly. Herschel brought the countless stars nearer to man, and did what had not been done since history had noticed astronomy; — on the night of the 31st of March 1781 he discovered a new planet, the Uranus. Other weighty ones followed this discovery: six planets were descried in less than thirty years, which he had rendered possible. Having removed to Slough near Windsor, where an observatory had been built for him, he devoted himself entirely to astronomy. Herschel was a modest, cheerful, sincere, and communicative man. He lived at Slough till his spirit left this sublunary world entirely, from which it had often taken flight.

159.

COUNT DIEBITSCH SABALKANSKY,
RUSSIAN FIELD-MARSHAL.

Born at Gross-Leippe in Silesia 1785.
Died at Kleczewo in Poland 1831.

Diebitsch was the son of a Silesian nobleman serving as an officer in Russia. He was educated at the Military College of Potsdam. Having entered the Russian service he made the three campaigns of 1805, 1806, and 1807, against the French, in the infantry. Beauty has often raised persons to high places, but it is rare, if not unheard-of, that ugliness has done so: this was the case with Diebitsch. On the day of the King of Prussia's arrival at St. Petersburg, Diebitsch, the Captain of the Guards, happened to be on duty. The Emperor Alexander did not wish this little officer, the ugliest of all, to be on guard at the reception of his royal guest; he, therefore, had him relieved, but in order not to offend so meritorious an officer, he also had him removed to the General Staff. Diebitsch now had an opportunity of showing what was in him. He took part in the exterminating campaign of 1812; in the war of 1814 against France, he became Chief of the General-Staff of the Wittgenstein Corps, and remained so during that of 1815; and when the Russians drew the sword against the

Turks, the Emperor Nicholas nominated him that of his army in Europe, and in the following year 1829 General of the same. What had not been done since the Osmans had been in Constantinople, Diebitsch effected, — he forced the passage of the Balkan, the Hæmus of the ancients: from this he received his name, and as a farther reward, the title of Count, and the baton of Marshal. He was only one march from Constantinople, when peace was concluded. When the kingdom of Poland rose against its ruler, the Emperor of Russia, he was charged with its subjugation. Though victor in every engagement, he was not able to conclude the war very soon. He had to contend with Nature, — the Vistula thawing sooner than usual, and preventing the passage; and with cabals in his own army, — the Russians of rank being discontented with the elevation of a German; as well as to fight against a well-equipped army, and a brave people, who had cut off every hope of reconciliation, and who carried on a struggle of desperation: it is not, therefore, astonishing, that the war should have been protracted. Diebitsch was recalled, and he died soon afterwards.

160.

**HENRY FREDERICK CHARLES, BARON DE
STEIN,
PRUSSIAN MINISTER.**

Born at Nassau 1757.
Died at Kappenberg 1831.

Henry Frederick Charles was of the ancient family of the Steins, the vassals of Nassau. In early youth his independent and decided will was evident. Obeying its impulse, he entered the Prussian service against the wish of his friends: he was always attracted to Prussia. He advanced, step by step, to the head of the Westphalian government, and became Minister of Finance and Trade; but in three years, in the spring of the year 1806, — so pregnant with fate, he resigned; the King, however, called him in a few months to conduct the affairs of the interior. It was his conviction that, if Prussia was to raise itself, it ought to open a new path, — to free itself from the obstructing fetters. The all-conquering Napoleon feared him, forced his dismissal, confiscated his estates, and outlawed him. He had been able to exercise his influence but for one year; but that was enough. Prussia has to thank Stein and Scharnhorst for her Regeneration. He went to Bohemia, and remained there till Alexander of Russia called him, in the decisive year of 1812, as his councillor.

Stein is the foundation-stone of the liberation of Germany. He became a Prussian Minister of State again, — Chief of the Central Administration of the unyoked German territory. To mediate or to pursue half measures was not to his taste; he wished to act decidedly, in unison with his character, and not to treat with indulgence, those German Princes who still held with the enemy of Germany. If he had been followed, France would have had no German country remaining, and the Congress of Vienna, with which his political career ended, would have turned out differently. Thenceforward he refused all offices, because he was not able to act with perfect freedom, according to his own inclinations; but such a man as he, exercises an influence even when retired. Circuitous ways were foreign to his disposition, — he went directly to the point. He was harsh in word and deed, when the carrying through of his own views was concerned, which did not always have the desired effect. As a man he was kind, as a father and husband affectionate. Baron de Stein, the last of his race, was in his feelings, a Knight of the Empire. The most contrary opinions have been published concerning him, because he did not attach himself blindly to any party. But let the German never forget what he owes him.

161.

AUGUSTUS WILLIAM COUNT DE GNEISENAU,
PRUSSIAN FIELD-MARSHAL.

Born at Wilda in Saxony 1760.
Died at Posen 1831.

Gneisenau was the son of an Austrian Captain. As a poor student, he passed some time at Wurzburg, after which he entered the Ansbach service, when he took part in two North American campaigns. In 1785 he was a Prussian officer, and in 1807 was the soul of the glorious defence of Colberg, during which he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the peace of Tilsit, Gneisenau was an active co-operator, under the presidency of Scharnhorst, in forming the people of Prussia into an army. It was opposed to his inclinations to be with France; he, therefore, went to England, and encouraged, as much as possible, all opposition to Napoleon. He suffered neglect willingly himself, when he thought he could be useful to his country, and remained in obscurity till Prussia rose in arms against France. He was now promoted to the rank of General and after the death of Scharnhorst which soon took place, he became Chief of Blucher's General Staff, and remained so in the second war of liberation. Blucher was the actor, Gneisenau the counsellor; and more than that, — Blucher acknowledged that

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Gneisenau had traced out the plans of all the operations, except that of the battle on the Katzbach, — this belonged to himself entirely. In December 1813 he became Lieutenant-General; for the battle of Belle - Alliance, General of the infantry; and on the tenth anniversary of the same, Field-Marshal, with the title of Count. As Governor of Berlin, he was appointed Commander - in - Chief of the Prussian army of observation in the Russian-Polish war, and died as such, of the Cholera. Blucher was more brilliant, but Gneisenau was not less meritorious.

162.

JOHN WOLFGANG DE GOETHE,
POET AND SCHOLAR.

Born at Frankfort on the Main 1749.
Died at Weimar 1832.

Goethe belonged to a distinguished citizen-family of Frankfort. He was brought up by his father to the law, but though he studied it, he never practised it. When he returned from Italy, a happy chance conducted him to Weimar; he became the friend, and afterwards the minister of the talented Duke Charles Augustus, when his influence was as extensive as his acquirements and knowledge.

Goethe must be named with Schiller, the greatest poet of Germany; and this wish of a friend to poetry must not be taken ill, — that he had written but fiction both in prose and verse, and that he had occupied himself more with dramatic works than he did, instead of devoting himself to the theory of colours for more than forty years, and thus acting like so many other great men who have pursued with affection, that in which they did not excel. At a very early period Goethe comprehended himself and every thing; nothing more surprized him; he hovered like a God over the earth, forming every thing to his liking. His being was perspicacity itself, which his unattainable style proved. Understanding was predominant in his life and in most of his writings. He belonged to the antiquity of the Heathens, and would have been one of its deepest thinkers; as sensuality too, penetrated it, so is it interwoven with all his works. If Goethe had written only his Faustus, his name would have been immortal. He was favoured by Fortune, — not by having streams of riches, but by obtaining a comfortable competence very soon in life, without being forced to work for his bread; by being able to live for his genius, having soon found appreciation; and by not outliving himself, although he lived so long, — maintaining an active mind without infirmities of body, until he expired tranquilly, and without pain. For a long time the judgment of Goethe decided every thing in the great field of art and poetry; and, although at one time, when every thing sublime was sought

to be debased, some persons endeavoured to detract from his merit; yet his renown will continue to rise gloriously above every thing, when they and all their actions are sunk in oblivion. With Goethe set the last of the four stars of Weimar.

DESCRIPTION

OF

W A L H A L L A .

Walhalla.

Walhalla is situated on a moderately steep eminence overlooking a vast extent of country, on the northern bank of the Danube, and opposite the ruins of the castle of Stauf. The ascent to the building is by a magnificent flight of more than two hundred and fifty marble steps, divided by landing-places and terraces. At the foot of the second terrace is an entrance into the interior of the lower building, in which the arrangements for heating the hall now are, but which was intended for the Hall of Expectation, where the busts of the living were to have been placed until their death. This plan, however, has been given up.

The height of the whole building, with steps and terraces, measures 197 ft. 6 in. to the top of the ornament above the pediment; the breadth at the lowest wall, which is of Cyclopean masonry of polygonal blocks of dolomite, is 288 ft., and the length from North to South 438 ft., the terraces projecting 208 ft. beyond the building. The height of the hill is 304 ft. The temple itself measures

330 ft. in length, 108 ft. in breadth, and 69 ft. 6 in. in height. The building is of the Doric order with 8 columns in the two frontispieces, and 17 on each side. Behind the eight columns of the chief frontispiece are 6 others, forming the porch. The shafts of the columns are 31 ft. high, and, at the plinth, 5 ft. 10 in. in diameter.

The exterior of the building is adorned by two pediments with figures in high relief, composed and executed by Schwanthaler, excepting a few of the figures in the southern pediment, which were formed after an original model by Rauch.

The group in the southern pediment consists of fifteen figures, and refers symbolically, to the restoration of Germany after the war of liberation. In the centre is seated Germania, on both sides of whom are youthful warriors leading matrons by the hand. They are intended to represent the different states of Germany with the reconquered fortresses. The first pair on the right of Germania, are Austria and Moguntia (Mentz), the second Bavaria and Landavia (Landau), and these are followed by the warriors of Wirtemberg, who are turned towards a youth, designating the smaller states of the confederation. On the left of Germania, are Prussia and Colonia (Cologne), Hanover and Luxemburg, and behind are Hessa and Saxony.

The northern pediment is one of the finest compositions of Schwanthaler, to the execution of which he is said to have devoted eight years. It represents the battle of Teutoburg, in which the Romans were cut to pieces by the Germans under

Arminius. In the centre is the figure of Arminius 10 feet high, clad as the Germans are represented by Tacitus, and treading under foot the eagle and the fasces of the Romans. On the right are the Romans, two warriors of whom are pressing forward to protect Varus, who is falling in despair on his sword. Behind is a dying standard-bearer, by whose side a knight is kneeling and trying to conceal his eagle in a morass. In this another knight is sinking, and behind him is a fallen ensign bearer, who forms a finish to the scene. On the left are the Germans. The three first figures represent Melo, the Sigambrian, Katumer, and Segimer; the fourth a bard with a telin (a species of harp), represents Poetry; the fifth a prophetess, Religion; the sixth and seventh the dying Sigmar, Arminius' father, and Thusnelda, Arminius' bride, are intended to point out the glory of a victorious death, and the dignified station which the women held among our German forefathers.

The material from which these figures are hewn, is the white marble of Schlanders in Tyrol.

The entrance is very fine. The gates are of gigantic dimensions, covered on the exterior with bronze, and on the interior with panels of maple.

The length of the interior is 168 ft., the breadth 48 ft., and the height 53 ft. 5 in. It is in the Ionic style.

The upper part is entirely of metal; the beams and rafters of iron, and the roof of copper.

The ceiling of the hall is very beautiful. It consists of polished and gilded plates of bronze,

the compartments of which are painted sky-blue with stars of pale gold or platina, and the other ornaments are decorated in a similar manner.

The pediments descending from the ceiling, and formed by the beams and rafters, are also worthy of admiration. They are filled with the deities and heroes of the northern mythology.

The first pediment represents the epoch of the commencement of creation. The ice-giant Ymer arises out of the icicles from which he was formed, and the first pair spring out of his shoulders, created by Odin, who, according to the Edda, formed the world out of the body of the slaughtered giant. On the right of Ymer is Surtur, the ruler in Mispelheim; on the left, Hela the goddess of the subterranean kingdom of Niflheim. The leaves of the ash and the alder, out of the wood of which the first pair were made, fill the angles of the pediment.

The second pediment represents the period of completion, and in it appear the chief inhabitants of Asgard, the golden dwelling of the Ases or gods. On the throne in the middle pediment stands Odin, the king of the gods, with Frigga his wife. To the right appears Braga, the god of wisdom, with his consort Iduna; to the left Thor, the god of thunder; and behind him the beautiful Baldur, the god of eloquence, of peace, and of justice. In the angles are the two ravens of Odin, by which he discovers the actions of mankind.

The third pediment represents the contest with Destruction for the preservation of the universe. The Nornies, the Past, the Present, and the Future,

water out of the magic well of Wisdom, the tree of the world. Fenrir, the gigantic wolf, springs from the right, and Yermungard, the snake of Modgurd, the enemy of the gods, from the left, to destroy the tree. The angles are filled with the branches of the tree of the world and the squirrel Ratateskun (the rover).

The figures of these pediments are of metal, partly white and flesh-coloured, and partly gilt. They were composed by Lindenschmidt, and cast by the late lamented Stiglmair.

The walls are divided into six compartments on each side. The lower part of the walls is separated from the upper by a frieze running round the whole of the building. To form the compartments in the lower part, four masses of pilasters are arranged along the wall, while in the upper part 14 Caryatides are placed, which at the same time serve to support the beams. These figures are by Schwanthaler. They represent Walkyrias, the warlike virgins whose duty it was to introduce the warriors into Walhalla. They deserve to be particularly noticed, with their ivory coloured skin, their light brown hair, their gilded bear-skins and their purple and white garments. Indeed the manner in which the architect has employed colour not only in these figures, but also in every part of the building, as well as the tasteful arrangement and choice of the ornaments, which are for the most part composed of oak-leaves, acorns, fir-cones, and parts of other plants, growing more particularly in

Germany and the North, must call forth the admiration of the spectator.

In the lower compartments above mentioned are placed the busts of those Inmates of Walhalla of whom likenesses are still existing, while the upper ones contain the names of those of whom no likenesses are to be found. The lower compartments are covered with the red marble of Adnet and in the centre of each is placed a Walkyria, the two middle ones of which are in a standing, and the four others in a sitting posture. The upper compartments are clothed with the marble of Bayreuth and the Untersberg.

Opposite the entrance are six Ionic columns 24 ft. high, of red marble with white capitals, lighted by a large window to the North, forming that part of the building called the Opisthodomos by the Greeks, and making a very good finish to the whole.

Above this part of the building is a balcony from which a sort of gallery issues, running along the two sides of the building over the frieze, which it will now be necessary to describe.

The first division over the entrance represents the immigration of the Germans into Germany from the East and the Caucasus. First come the warriors with their arms, on foot and on horseback; then the women and children; and after them the herdsmen; all in motion towards a river, probably the Ister, the passage of which is being effected. What the strangers had first to contend with, is well represented by the conflict of the warriors

with the wild-bull, the bear, and the boar, the only inhabitants of the primeval German forests.

The second division (in the 1st compartment to the left of the entrance) represents the religious, scientific, and artistical life of our ancestors. In the middle of the whole under the holy oak a religious ceremony is being performed in which horses are being sacrificed. To the right and left, Druids are teaching astronomy, and a bard is singing to the assembled multitude, while a group of young warriors are waiting for their shields, which a painter is adorning, and another group is performing the sword-dance.

The third division (in the 2nd compartment to the left) represents the political life of our forefathers, and their commercial intercourse with the old world. In the centre a leader is being chosen; to the left he is consulting with the first of his people, and performing the duties of a judge; to the right the Phœnicians are trafficking with the inhabitants of the North, and bartering their glass, beads etc. for amber.

Here follow the chief contests of the Germans with the Roman empire.

In the 3rd compartment to the left the first invasion of Italy by the Teutons and Cimbrians is represented. Bojorix is seen conquering M. A. Scaurus; the Germans are pressing forward and the Romans are flying in disorder. This is the battle of Noreia in which the Romans under the Consul C. Papirius Carbo were completely defeated.

In the 3rd compartment to the right is the storming of the encampments of the Romans under the Batavian, C. Civilis, A. D. 69. In one part the trophies are being laid at the feet of the Prophetess Velleda; in another the vessels on the Rhine are contending together.

In the 2nd compartment to the right is the great battle of Adrianople, A. D. 378, in which the armies of the Emperor Valens were beaten by the Huns and Alans. In one part the town is seen; in another, the Romans and Germans in the field; in another, a heap of trophies with the shield of Valens; and in a fourth, burning houses and flying women.

In the 1st compartment to the right is the taking of Rome by Alaric, the Goth, the 24th August, 409. Alaric is receiving the homage of Rome, who is offering the insignia of the empire on her knees, while some warriors are weighing the ransom which is being brought out of the town.

Opposite the entrance and over the Opisthodomos Boniface appears felling the holy oak and preaching Christianity to the assembled people. In one part the ceremony of baptism is being performed, which two chiefs are avoiding by fleeing from the shore in a boat; in another part is a disciple of Boniface, preaching to some home returning huntsmen.

These friezes are by Wagner who required ten years for the modelling of them. They are 224 feet long and 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet high and are possessed of great classic beauty and richness of composition.

The material in which they are executed, is white Carrara marble.

By the inscription on the marble mosaic floor, the visiter learns that it was resolved on in 1807, commenced the 18th of October 1830, and concluded the 18th of October 1842.

These are the chief particulars of this beautiful building, there being nothing else of consequence to describe except the busts which speak sufficiently for themselves. It is scarcely necessary to observe that they were executed by various masters. The Walkyrias, however, in the different compartments, were all the work of Rauch of Berlin.

The only furniture in the hall are six marble arm-chairs and eight marble candelabra.

The architect under whose superintendence and according to whose plans, this splendid edifice was erected, is the celebrated Leo de Klenze of Munich.

The feelings that prompted the Royal Founder to the erection of this magnificent Work of Art, will be found in his own words in the Preface to Walhalla's Inmates. It will, therefore, be unnecessary for the compiler of these lines to say any thing regarding them, nor will it be requisite for him to express his own feelings respecting the beauty of the fabric or the fostering genius of the Monarch who called it forth, as whatever he might say, would fall far short of his admiration of the Royal Friend of the Arts, and of this one work of the many, of which he has been the creator.

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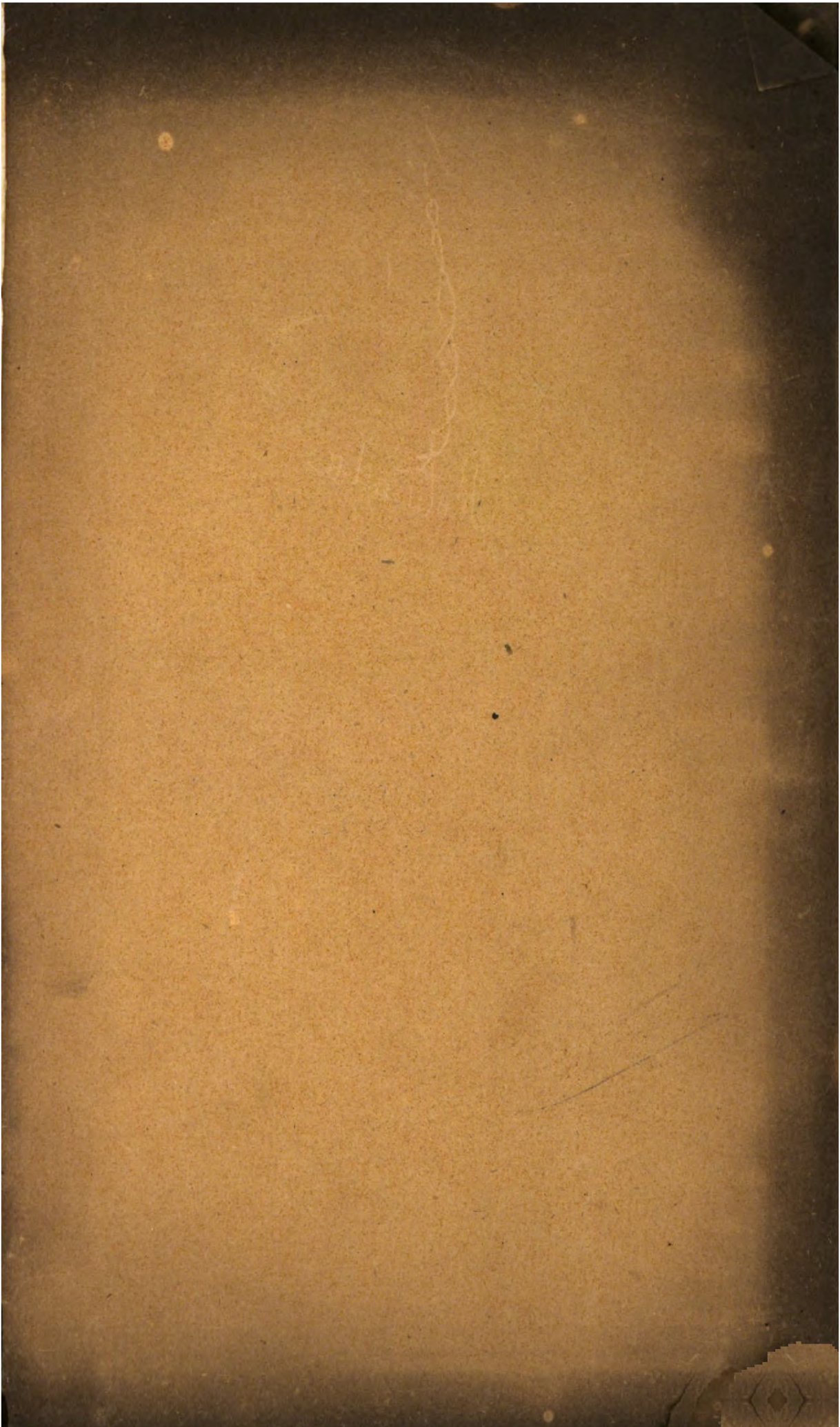


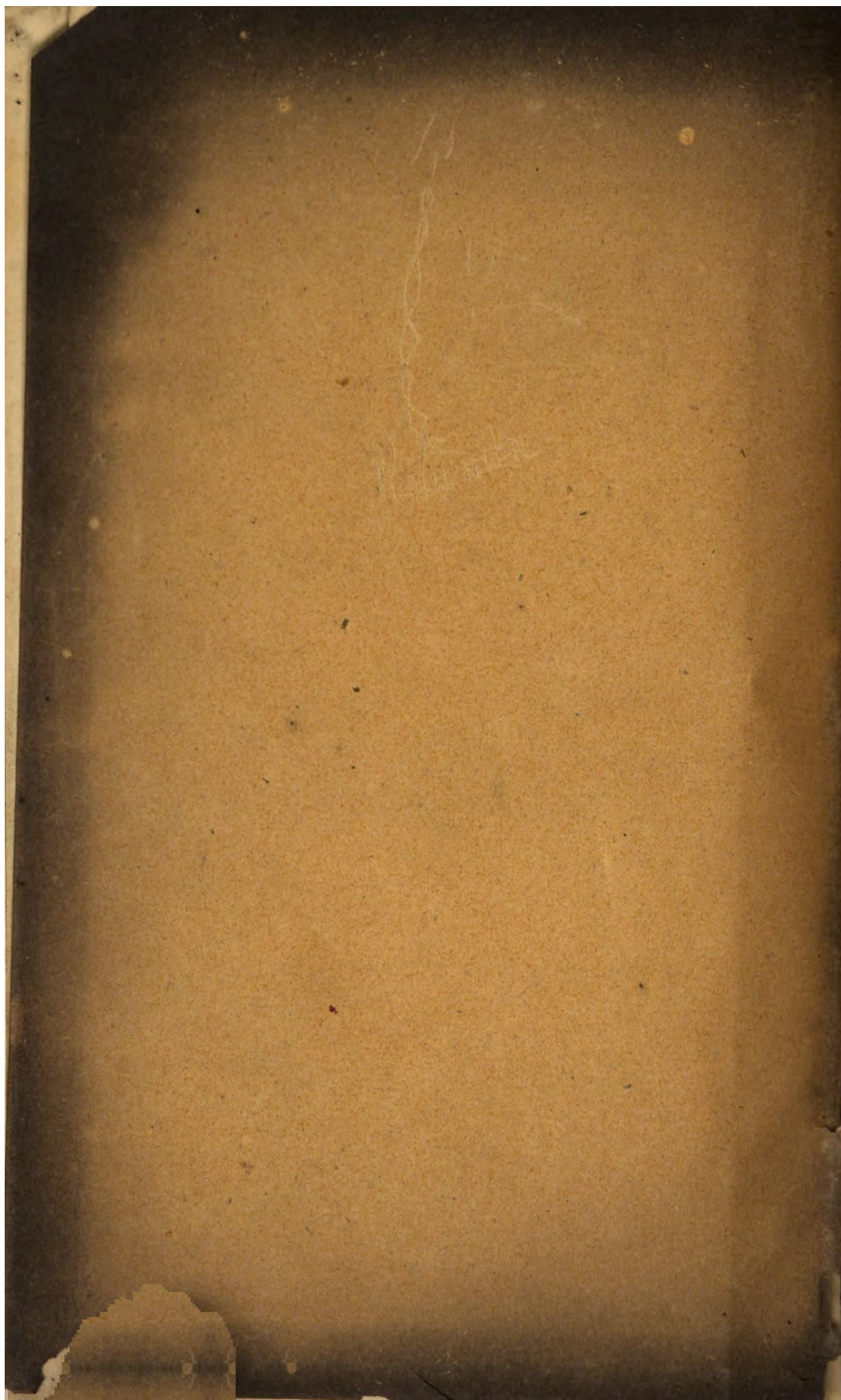
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