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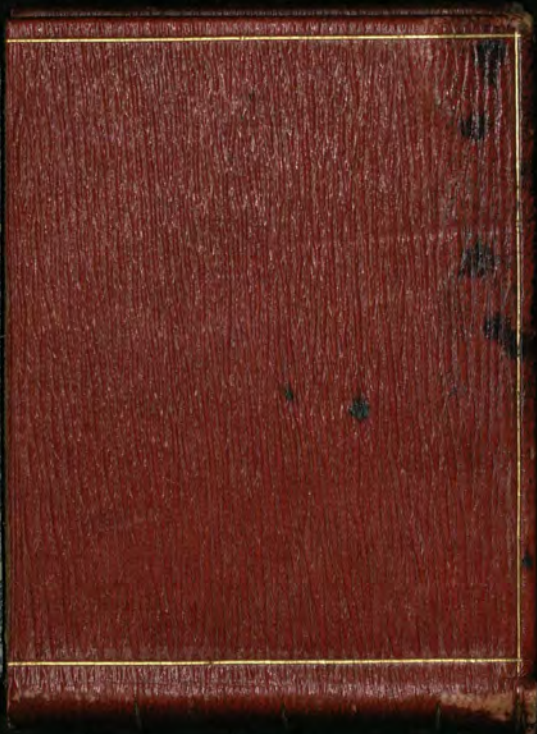
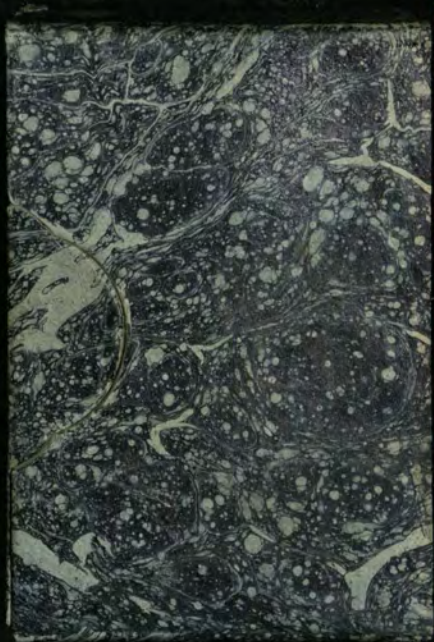
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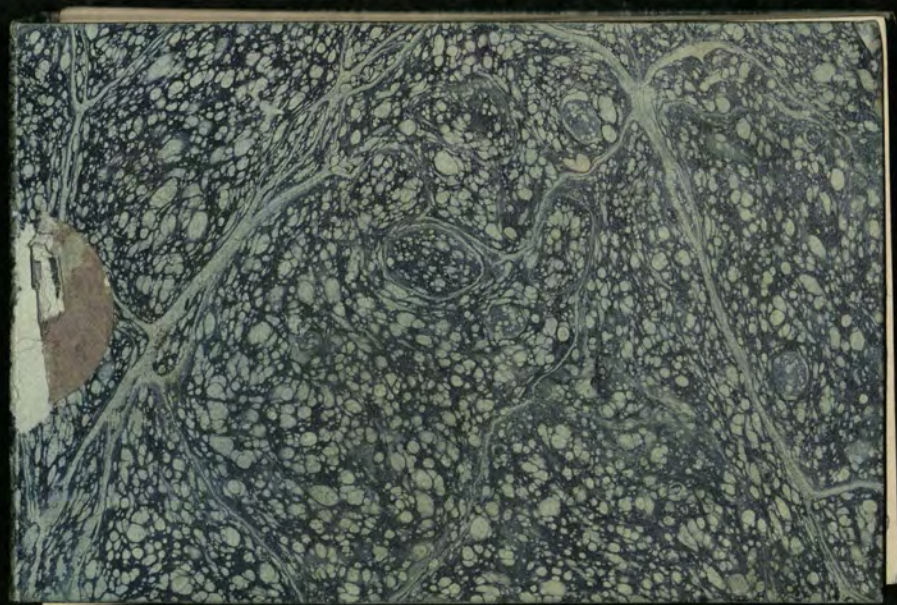




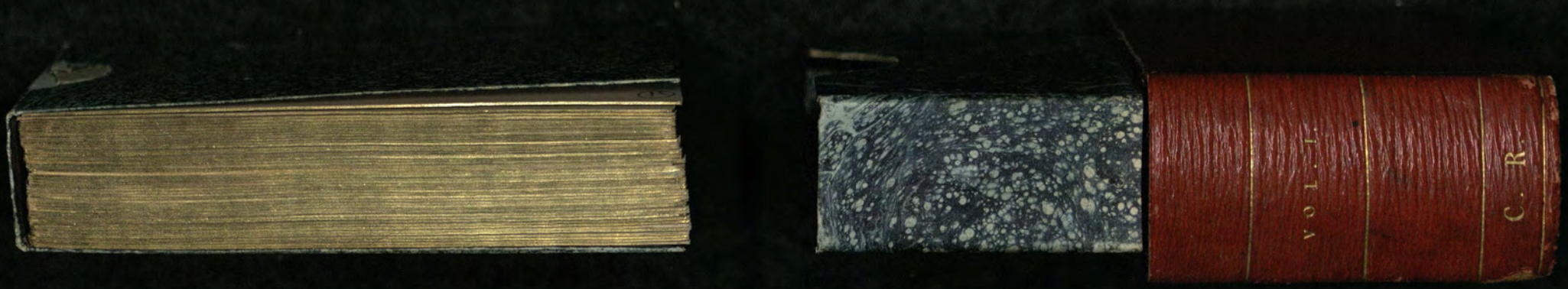










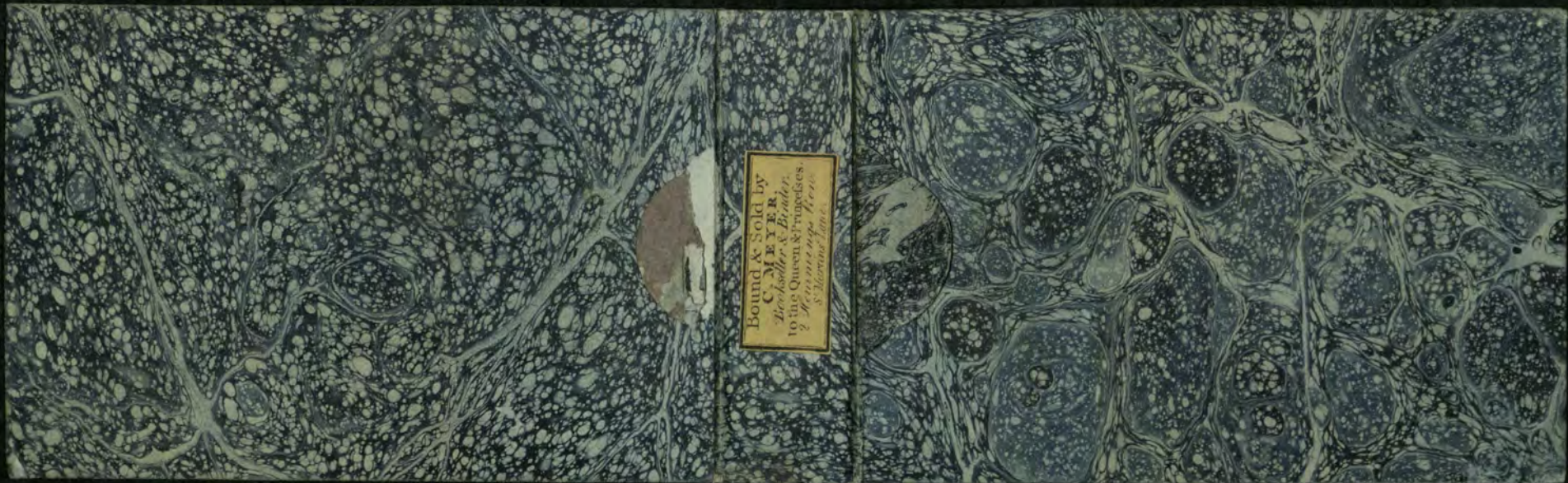




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1





②



1.

③



Germany was anciently possessed,  
by a number of free & independent  
nations. In the year of the world. 3400.  
Sigovese a Gaulish Prince, left Burgun-  
dy & with a colony of Trojens established  
himself on the Bank of the Danube  
where the names of Bojohemia  
(Bohemia) & Bojovaria. (Bavaria) still  
recall that of the first colonists.  
About three Centuries afterwards they  
undertook an expedition into Greece  
and Pythia, & were succeeded in  
the country they abandoned by the  
Marcomanni.

A. M. 3725.

④

2

A. M. 3723.

The Marcomanni had till their emi-  
gration resided on the banks of the  
Rhine, & the frontiers of Gaul; that  
territory was now occupied by colo-  
nies of different nations, on which  
account they were called Allemanni.  
various men. The Cimbri & Tjutlanders  
attempting to invade Italy were de-  
feated by Marius in. 3909. & forty  
years afterwards Julius Caesar at the  
head of the Roman legions extended  
his victories into Germany which  
he divided into,  
Germania Cisrhenana. &  
Germania Transrhenana.

A. M. 3949.

3.

(5)



A. M. 3949.

The Romans could not so entirely subject the Germans to their power, but that they often attempted to shake off their yoke: hence the wars that deluged that country in blood for near three centuries. At length the people who dwell between the Rhine, the Weser, & the Mein, and were most exposed to Roman incursions, convinced that Union alone could insure their safety, leagued themselves together for their mutual defence, & took the appellation of Franks or Freemen.

A. D. 240.

4.

6

The Franks, though often defeated, succeeded at length in forming an establishment between the Rhine, & the Meuse, from whence they afterwards invaded Gaul.

The Allemanni, since called Suebians, followed their example, but with less success.

Christianity was first planted in Germany in the first Century.

S.

7



400. (1).

The fifth century is memorable for the invasion of the Roman provinces by the Northern Nations.

The Vandals, Alains, Suebians, Angles, Saxons, Herulians, & Lombards, quitting Mecklenbourg, Pomerania, Prussia, Holstein, Schleswie, & Brandenburg, overran & subdued the greatest part of the Western Empire.

The North of Germany, thus almost deserted, was repopled by the Sclavonians descendants of the Sarmatians or Scythians who advanced as far as the Elbe, & beyond Bohemia.

400. (2)

6.

8

400. (2)

The Franks subdued Gaul which  
took from them the name of France.  
Clovis completed the conquest, & to re-  
press the incursions of the Suebians  
& Thuringians, planted a colony of  
Franks in that part of the Country  
since called Franconia. 534.

His Descendants not possessing the  
talents & energy of their ancestors,  
the Royal Authority was usurped  
by the Maives du Palais, who at  
length dethroned them, & Pepin  
Hereditary Maive du Palais was  
acknowledged King.

750.

7

9

Pepin Heristel.



750.

He was the first King of the Carlo-  
vingian race. He defeated the King of  
the Lombards, & obliged him to relinquish  
the Exarchat of Ravenna, which he  
gave to the Holy See. He & his Sons  
were declared Patricians of Rome,  
the highest dignity in the Empire.  
He was successful in his wars against  
the Saxons, & the Duke of Bavaria,  
& died in 768. leaving his domi-  
nions to his two Sons.  
Charles - & Carloman.

768.

8



750.

His sons who survived him  
were:

Charlemagne  
Carloman.

768.

9.

(11)

Charlemagne.



768.

Charles more known by the name of Charlemagne, soon became sole possessor of the Crown by the death of his brother Carloman. - He subdued the Saxons, now the Principal inhabitants of Germany, after or thirty years war, & converted them to Christianity, he also conquered the Lombards, & extended his Dominions over the greatest part of Europe. In 800. he was proclaimed Emperor of the Romans, by the Popes & the Roman People; thus reviving in his Person the dignity of Emperor of the Western Empire.

Learning flourished under his Patronage. He died after a glorious reign of 46. years, & was succeeded by his Son Lewis le Debonnaire.

814.

10.

12

Charlemagne.

768.

He had four wives & left several  
children of whom Lewis surnamed  
le Debonnaire, the only surviving  
legitimate son succeeded him.

814

11.

(13)

Lewis 1<sup>st</sup> le Debonnaire.



In the earlier part of his reign he had divided his Dominions with his three Sons; but in 829 having given a share of them to his 4th son Charles the Bald, the others revolted, & the remainder of his life was spent in warfare with them, in which he was twice deposed, but again restored to the supreme authority.

He died near Mentz, as he was marching with an Army to oppose his Son Lewis the German.

12.

(14)

Lewis 1<sup>st</sup> le. Debonnaire.

His sons were.

- 1/ Lothario: Emperor, King of Italy,  
of Lorraine and of Burgundy.
- 2/ Pepin; King of Aquitaine, he  
died before his Father.
- 3/ Lewis the German, King of Germany.
- 4/ Charles the Bald, King of France  
& in 875. Emperor of the Romans.

13.

15

Lothario. 1<sup>st</sup>.



Attempting to deprive his Brothers of part of their Dominions, they took up arms against him, & defeated him, after which a treaty of peace was concluded at Verdun, which forms a memorable Epocha in the History of Germany, as from that time it obeyed Princes independent of the French Monarchy.

843. Lothario divided his Dominions between his three Sons, giving the Empire & Italy to Lewis the eldest. He then retired to a Monastery where he died soon after.

14

16

Lewis 22/

The reign of the Emperor Lewis<sup>2d</sup> confined to Italy offers no remarkable events.

In Germany his Uncle Lewis the German created Dukes. Traoulphe was the first Duke of Thuringia, & Leopold the great, of Saxony; the Dignity became in some degree hereditary. The Emperor Lewis<sup>2d</sup> declared Carloman eldest son of Lewis the German his heir, & died in

15.

(17)

Charles 2<sup>d</sup> / the Bald.



Charles the bald, King of France, disregarding the disposition his Nephew, the late Emperor, had made of his Dominions seized on the Kingdom of Italy; he was Elected Emperor, & crowned by Pope John. 8<sup>th</sup> He died of Poison administered to him by his Physician, a Jew, and was succeeded in the Empire by his Nephew; Charles the Fat.

16.

18

After the Death of Lewis the German, his Dominions were divided between his three Sons.

1/ Carloman King of Bavaria & Italy. He died in 880. leaving an illegitimate Son, Arnold, who was afterwards King of Germany & Emperor.

2/ Lewis 3<sup>d</sup> King of Saxony, he seized on Bavaria on the Death of his Brother, & acquired also the Kingdom of Lorraine. He died in 882.

3/ Charles the Fat, King of Suebia, succeeded to the Kingdom of Italy in 880, was crowned Emperor 881. & inherited Saxony & Lorraine in 882. on the Death of his Brother. thus uniting in his Person all his Fathers Dominions.

19.

(19)

Charles 3<sup>d</sup> the Fort.

173



The Emperor Charles the Fat was declared King of France, Charles the Simple being too young to govern. His Dominions were now as extensive as those of Charlemagne, but he wanted Talents to govern them. He concluded an ignominious Treaty with the Normans, & his conduct producing general contempt, he was deposed, & reduced to so much poverty as to subsist by the liberality of the Archbishop of Mentz.

He died in the Abbey of Richenau, to which he had retired, in

18.

(20)

Arnold.

The Deposition of Charles the Fat was followed by great revolutions. Charles the Simple King of France was by right heir to all his Dominions, but Italy & Germany were separated for ever from the French Monarchy. - Arnol, an illegitimate son of Carloman King of Bavaria was Elected King of the Germans & in 896. Emperor of the Romans. He died in 900. leaving an Infant son Lewis, who was chosen King of the Germans.

19

(21)

Lewis 4<sup>th</sup>



Being only seven years old when he succeeded his father, the Archbishops of Mentz, & the Duke of Saxony were appointed regents. He died at the age of eighteen, & is the last King of Germany of the Carlovingian race.

In that family the crown had been disposed of by the reigning Prince with the consent of the Nobles, but it now became Elective, & from this time the Electors of Germany derive their right of choosing the Emperor: that title is not however in general annexed to the Sovereignty of Germany till in 962—when Otho the Great acquired Italy, & was crowned by the Pope.

20.

(22)

Conrad 1<sup>st</sup> of Franconia.

Otho Duke of Saxony having declined the crown, Conrad Count of Franconia was elected. His reign was one continued scene of troubles, tho he took every measure to support his authority, & preserve the tranquillity of Germany. One rebellion succeeded another, and to complete his misfortunes the Huns or Hungarians invaded the Empire & obliged him to purchase an ignominious peace.

He died in 919 recommending to the Germanic body Henry Duke of Saxony (the Son of Otho, to whom he owed the crown) as his Successor.

21.

(23)

Henry 1<sup>st</sup> of Saxony.  
surnamed the Fowler.



Henry Duke of Saxony- (surnamed the Fowler) was Elected with the Unanimous consent of the assembled States; & was the ablest Statesman, & greatest Prince of Europe in his time. He created Marquises to defend the frontiers, & fortified the principal towns in the Empire. He defeated the Hungarians, & rescued his Country from the tribute they had obliged his predecessor to pay them.

He died as he was marching to the conquest of Italy in.

22.

(24)

Otho the 1<sup>st</sup> the Great of Saxony.

936.

The Diet assembled at Aix la Chapelle  
unanimously Elected Otho to succeed  
his Father. He deserved the title of  
Great by the Wisdom of his government,  
& the splendour of his conquests. He  
obliged the Danes to pay him tribute  
& subdued the Bohemians, requiring  
both Nations to embrace Christianity.  
Towards the end of his reign he con-  
quered Italy, & was crowned Emperor  
by the Pope. He caused his Son Otho  
to be Elected & crowned Emperor, & died  
in

973.

Other 2<sup>d</sup> / the Languinary  
of Saxony.

He was surnamed the Languinary on account of the blood spilt under his reign. In Germany several Nobles rebelled, but he reduced them in a short time. - Denmark & Bohemia felt his power, & Rome by new Crimes, offered a Theatre to his justice. Presentius revived the project of restoring that Republic, & caused many cruelties to be committed; but the Emperor marching into Italy chastised the Rebels. He died at Rome whilst preparing to be revenged on the Greeks & Saracens (who had defeated his Army in Calabria) in.



24.

(26)

Other  $\frac{3}{2}$  of Saxony.

983.

Otho 3<sup>d</sup> had been Elected Emperor during the life of his Father, & was still a child when he succeeded him. His minority was disturbed by troubles, both in Germany & Italy, but he no sooner took the reins of Government into his own hands, than he restored order in all his Dominions. He was a Brave and enterprizing Prince; He defeated the Danes, & entered into an alliance with Eric King of Sweden, Denmark & Norway, on Condition that the Gospel should be preached in those Countries. - Prescentius having again revolted, Otho took Rome by assault, & punished the Rebels, after having expelled the Saracens out of Italy, he died of poison given him by the Widow of Prescentius, who was Disappointed at his not marrying her.

1002.

Henry 2<sup>d</sup> of the same  
of Bavaria.

There were many competitors for the Empire on the death of Otto 3<sup>d</sup>/who left no issue— Henry the Lame Duke of Bavaria Grandson to Henry the Fowler, was Elected. He quelled many disturbances both in Germany & Italy; & was crowned, with his wife Cunegunda, by the Pope at Rome in—1014. Tired with success, or weary of the toils of governing, he would have retired to a Monastery, but was prevailed on to remain on the Throne. He continued to prosper to the end of his life.

He died in 1024. & was, in 1152. Canonized by Pope Eugenius. 3<sup>d</sup>.

26

(28)

Conrad 2<sup>d</sup> of the Salic.  
of Franconia



Great disputes arose on the death of Henry 2<sup>d</sup>. but at length Conrad the Salic Duke of Franconia was Elected. Like his predecessors he had to oppose revolts in Germany & Italy. In 1034. he inherited Transjuran Burgundy of Rodolph the last King; tho small in extent, it was important, and included the Signorial superiority over the Swiss, the Grisons, Provence, & other Provinces. He was esteemed a just, a generous, & magnanimous Prince. He caused his son Henry to be Elected his Successor & died in

Henry 3<sup>d</sup> / the Black.  
of Franconia.

1039.

In the first years of his reign he was successful in his wars in Bohemia, Poland & Hungary. Several factions distracted Rome & Italy, different Popes were Elected, but Henry, who exercised absolute sway in that country, deposed them all & nominated one of his own choice. The Normans having taken Apulia & Calabria, were invested with the Sovereignty of those territories by Henry.

He caused his Son to be Elected his Successor & died in.

• 1056

28

(30)

Henry 4<sup>th</sup> the Great  
of Franconia

1056

Unfortunately for Henry 4<sup>th</sup> he reigned at the period when the Popes began to aim at absolute sovereignty over all the Princes of Christendom, & tho he exerted the courage & ability with which he was amply endowed to extricate himself he became their victim. He was first excommunicated by Gregory 7<sup>th</sup> who had forbid him to grant Ecclesiastical preferments - (the Investiture) he submitted to do penance & received absolution. but was again excommunicated: Schism & Confusion prevailed the Empire his own Son Conrad rebelled against him, & after his death Henry (his 2<sup>d</sup> Son & King of the Romans) also revolted, & having treacherously made his Father Prisoner, caused him to be deposed, & himself to be Elected in his stead. Henry 4<sup>th</sup> was reduced to the greatest Poverty; He died in 1106. & his Inhuman Son denied him Christian burial; till five years afterwards, when he had himself quelled with the Pope.

1106.



29.

(31)

Henry 8<sup>th</sup>  
of Franconia.

No sooner was Henry 5<sup>th</sup> established on the Throne than he maintained the right of Investiture in opposition to which he had taken up Arms against his Father. To support this claim he marched into Italy & made the Pope Pascal 2<sup>d</sup> prisoner. The Dispute continued till in 1122, when it was decreed in a Council that Bishops & Abbots should be elected by the Monks & Canons, in the presence of the Emperor, or his Ambassador, & that he should invest them with their temporal rights.

Henry was a wise, politic, & resolute Prince. He married Matilda, daughter to Henry 1<sup>st</sup> King of England & Died without issue in

Lothario 2<sup>d</sup> of  
Saxe Supplembourg.

1125.

Henry 5<sup>th</sup> leaving no issue, it was expected that the empire would be conferred on one of his Nephews, either Conrad Duke of Franconia, or Frederick Duke of Suabia his brother; (of Hohenstauffen) but by the Intrigues of the Archbishops of Mentz. Lotharis of Saxe Supplem-bourg was Elected. He subdued the Bohemians by force of arms, put an end to the schism which then reigned in the Church: He drove Roger 2<sup>d</sup> of Apulia & 2<sup>d</sup> of Sicily, who had supported the Antipope, out of Italy. He ordered Justice to be administered throughout the Empire according to the Justinian Code, a copy of which had lately been discovered. — The reign of the House of Franconia in Germany is remarkable for the States extending their power at the expence of that of the Emperors. Lotharis died in.

1139.

Conrad 3<sup>d</sup> of Hohenstauffen  
Duke of Franconia.



1130.

Conrad of Hohenstauffen Duke of Franconia was Elected Emperor, tho he had for competitor Henry the haughty Duke of Bavaria, who incensed at this preference refused to give up the Imperial treasure & regalia. Henry was summoned to the Diet, but not appearing He was put to the Ban of the Empire & deprived of the greatest part of his dominions. He died as he was taking up arms to reinstate himself, but his brother Guelfs carried on the war in favour of Henry the Lion his Son. from him derives the name of Guelfs. which was long given by the enemies of the Emperors while their party was distinguished by that of Ghibelins from the Village of Hightibelin, where Frederick Duke of Suabia Conrad's General was born. Peace was reestablished in 1141.

Conrad died in

1152.

Frederick 1<sup>st</sup> Barbarossa  
of Hohenstauffen.

Duke of Suabia.

1152.

Frederick Barbarossa, Duke of Suabia, was unanimously elected to succeed his Uncle Conrad on the Imperial Throne. His reign was involved in troubles which it required all his courage & capacity to surmount.

The Italians particularly the Milanese frequently revolted, & availing themselves of a schism in the Church, when two Popes were elected, espoused the cause of Him the Emperor would not acknowledge in Germany, Henry the Lion, always turbulent, excited new Disturbances, & the whole Empire became a prey to the parties of the Guelfs & the Ghibelins. Frederick subdued all his enemies, & restored tranquility throughout his dominions. Towards the Conclusion of his reign he engaged in a Crusade, & died in Asia in.

1189

33.

(35)

Henry 6<sup>th</sup> of  
Hohenstauffen.

1189.

Henry 6<sup>th</sup> succeeded to the crown—  
without any new Election, having du-  
ring the life of Frederick his Father  
been chosen & crowned King of the  
Romans, a Title from this time given  
to the acknowledged Heir of the Empire.  
He had great talents for governing,  
but tarnished his reputation by the  
cruelty & perfidy with which he acted  
towards the Sicilians, whose crown he  
claimed in right of his Wife Constantia  
daughter of Roger King of Sicily. The Em-  
press herself, shocked at his Cruelty, is  
said to have poisoned him. He died at  
Messina, as he was preparing to em-  
bark on an expedition to the Holy  
Land in

1194



34.

(36)

Philip of Hohenstauffen

1197.

On the Death of Henry 6<sup>th</sup> his Brother Philip was appointed regent, during the minority, of his Son Frederick already Elected King of the Romans, but being obnoxious to the Popes for having withstood their encroachments, Innocent 3<sup>d</sup> who then filled the Papal Chair, caused first Berthold Duke of Zeringen, & afterwards Otho Duke of Brunswick, (youngest son of Henry the Lion) to be chosen Emperor: the greatest Number of the German Princes, however asserted, their rights, & placed Philip on the Throne. A War ensued in which Philip was successful. He was assassinated by the Count Palatine of the Rhine, in consequence of a private quarrel in

1208.

35.

(37)

Otho 4<sup>th</sup>.  
of Brunswick.

Otho of Brunswick was re-elected Emperor on the death of Philip, & by concessions which he made to the Holy See, procured himself to be crowned by Innocent 3<sup>d</sup>. But his conduct soon proved that he had only temporized, for he claimed all rights formerly possessed by the Emperors, & seized on Apulia, he was excommunicated, & Frederick 2<sup>d</sup> King of the Romans, of Sicily, & Naples, elected Emperor in his stead in 1212. Otho was obliged to submit, but to be revenged, he joined with the Count of Flanders, in attacking Philip Augustus King of France, (the Ally of Frederick) they were defeated at Bouvines. He then retired to Brunswick where he died in 1216, but his reign ended in

36

(38)

Fredricz 2<sup>d</sup>.  
Of Hohenstauffen.



Frederick had been educated under the  
 guardianship of the Popes. he began his  
 reign by confirming the Concordat of 1122.  
 which granted great Privileges to the Church,  
 & promising to engage in a crusade; but the  
 cares of government having obliged him  
 to delay fulfilling that promise, the Pope ex-  
 communicated him, & hostilities were re-  
 newed between the Guelphs & the Ghiblins.  
 The Frederick afterwards went to the Holy  
 Land, where by treaty he obtained the ces-  
 sion of Jerusalem, & other cities to the  
 Christians, yet he could not appease the  
 Roman Pontiff, who not only deposed him,  
 but caused another Emperor to be elected,  
 & preached a crusade against him; civil war  
 now raged more furiously than ever. Fre-  
 derick died at Naples in 1250. His second  
 wife was Isabella of Brienne heiress to the King-  
 dom of Jerusalem which Title Frederick assumed, &  
 it has ever after been borne by the Kings  
 of Sicily.

Conrad 4<sup>th</sup>  
of Hohenstauffen.

1250.

On the death of Frederick 2<sup>d</sup> his Son  
Conrad is <sup>the</sup> already King of the  
Romans, was acknowledged Emperor  
by the Ghibelins, while the Guelphs sup-  
ported the claim of William of Holland  
whom they had chosen. Italy & Germany  
were torn by civil war. Conrad died of  
poison administered to him by his  
illegitimate Brother Manfred in

1254.

38.

(40)

*William Count of Holland.*

1254.

William Count of Holland remained sole Emperor on the death of Conrad 4<sup>th</sup> but reigned only two years, being killed in a war he had undertaken against the Frieslanders in

1256.



39

(41)

Richard Earl of Cornwall.

The civil wars had so much reduced the Imperial Authority, that the Princes of Germany now acquired great power. On the death of William of Holland, one party elected Richard Earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry 3<sup>d</sup> / 1<sup>st</sup> of England, & another Alphonso. 1<sup>st</sup> of Castile. Both with the hope of being enriched, by the treasures of these Princes. Alphonso tho he accepted the dignity, did not come to take possession of it, & Richard was crowned Emperor. He was little esteemed in Germany, & passing the greatest part of his reign in England, the Administration of justice was neglected, & anarchy & confusion reigned throughout the Empire. - He died in

40.

(42)

*Interregnum.*

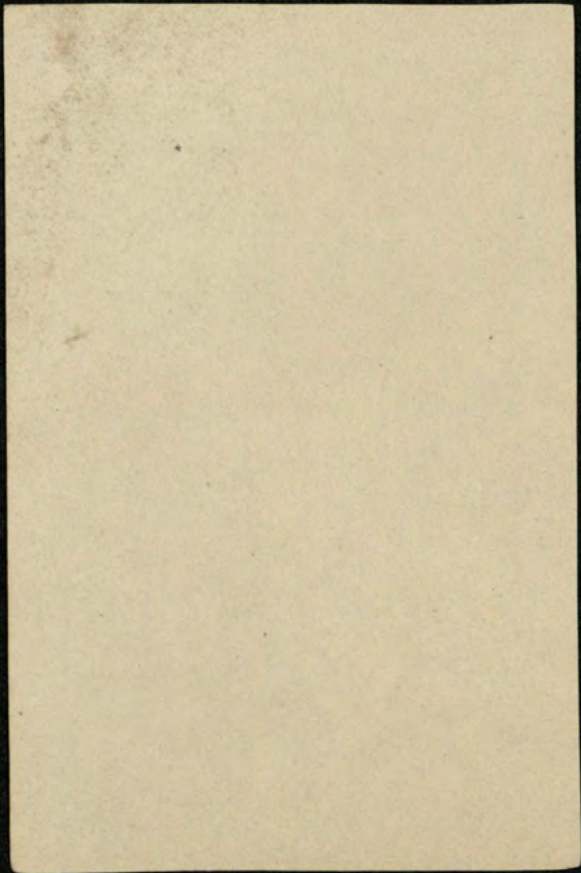
1272.

The death of Richard of Cornwall was followed by an Interregnum which some historians date from 1259, when he began to reside in England. — Germany was now a prey to petty wars, robberies & murders. — The most remarkable events during this period, are, The League entered into by the Nobility for their mutual defence, The celebrated Hanseatic League formed by the Principal Commercial Towns for their protection against the encroachments of the great Lords. The Establishment of the Electoral Colleges & the exclusion which the great Officers gave to the other Princes of the Empire in the Election of the Emperors.

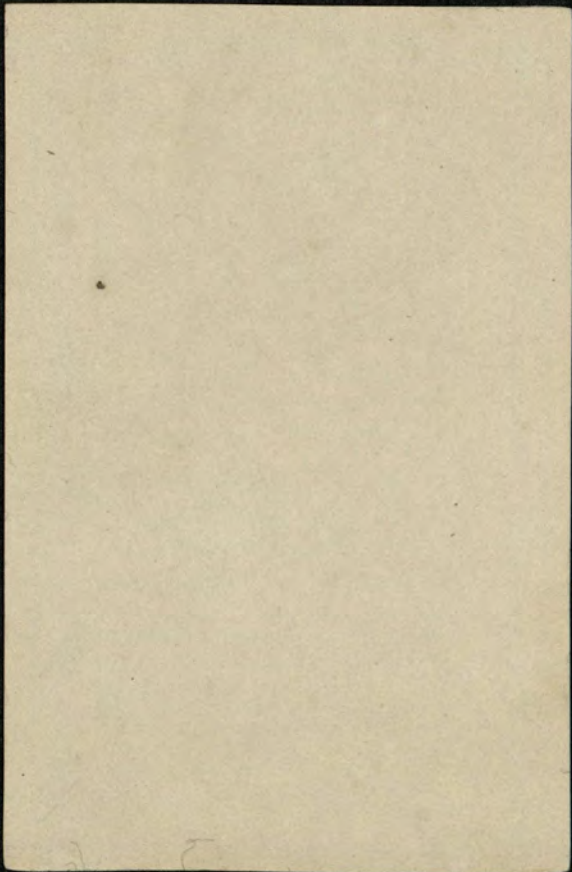
1273.

43





44



45

