

# ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

# Aberdeen, see Hamilton Gordon, George

**Aboul-Hassan-Khan, Mirza** (1774–1828), Persian diplomat and traveller; 1809 envoy extraordinary of the Shah of Persia at the Sublime Porte and England; 1811 returned to Persia and was a member of several diplomatic missions to Russia and Austria; in 1819 he went to Paris for one and a half months, returning to Persia via Warsaw and Moscow; arrived in Persia in 1820 where he acted as foreign minister until his death. 267

Addington, Henry Unwin (1790-1870), 1814-18 secretary of legation in Switzerland; 1821-22 in Denmark; 1822-26 in the United States; 1828-29 minister to the German Confederation in Francfort; 1829-33 to Spain; 1842-54 permanent under secretary for foreign affairs. 45, 51

Agoult, Hector Philippe Comte d' (1782–1856), French diplomat, 1814 secretary at the Spanish embassy, where he at times acted as chargé d'affaires until 1818; envoy to Hanover (1819), Sweden (1823), and the Netherlands (1823); 1827–1830 envoy to Berlin. 231

Albert, Prince, see Albrecht

Albrecht Friedrich Heinrich (1809–1872), Prince of Prussia, called Albert, youngest son of Frederick William III. 234

Alexander (\*1801), Prince of Württemberg. 347

Alexander (1771-1833), Duke of Württemberg. 347

**Alexander** (1804–1885), Prince of Württemberg, son of Duke Ludwig of Württemberg. 347

**Alexander I Pavlovitch** (1777–1825), 1801–1825 Emperor of Russia. 65, 85, 134–135, 138, 175, 180, 181n, 183, 196, 246, 266, 279, 334, 343, 345–348, 350, 354, 360–361, 365, 406, 424–425, 452–457, 463, 468, 478, 483, 491–492, 494, 507, 510–511, 513



520

## ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

Alexandrine Marie Helene (1803–1892), Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. 142

Alexius Friedrich Christian (1767–1834), Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg; prince from 1796, Duke from 1806. 157

Alopeus, David Count of (1769–1831), 1811 Russian envoy at the Württemberg court; 1814–15 appointed to the central administration of the allied armies and governor-general of Lorraine; thereafter envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the Berlin court. 68, 104, 115, 138, 146, 154, 180, 183, 184, 196, 215

# Altenstein, see Stein zum Altenstein

Alvensleben, Johann August Ernst, from 1798 Count of (1758–1826). 1820–1823 Staatsminister at the head of the government of the Duchy of Brunswick during the minority of the ruler; 1824 appointed Landtagsmarschall for the Brandenburg March and Lower Lusatia, and member of the Staatsrat. The family estate was Erxleben near Neuhaldensleben in Magdeburg. 205

Amalie (1752-1828), Queen of Saxony, daughter of Duke Frederick of Palatinate-Zweibrücken. 436

Amalie (1799–1848), Hereditary Grand Duchess of Saxony-Hild-burghausen, daughter of Duke Ludwig of Württemberg. 347

Amalie Auguste (1783–1854), Princess of Schwarzburg-Rudolfstadt. 435

Ancillon, Friedrich von (1767–1837) descended from a family of Calvinist refugees. professor of history at the military academy in Berlin; from 1810 tutor to the Crown Prince; 1814 Geheimer Legationsrat and 1818 director of the political department in the foreign ministry; 1817 member of the Staatsrat; after the victory of the reactionary forces, he joined the Crown Prince's Party; in numerous publications during the 1820s he advocated the idea of a constitution based purely on the Estates, rejecting popular representation as incompatible with the monarchical system; 1832 Prussian foreign minister. 75, 77, 115, 118, 129, 134–135, 138, 140, 152, 154–155, 172, 184, 186–188, 193–194, 238

Anna (1795-1865), daughter of Tsar Paul I of Russia; Crown Princess of The Netherlands. 347



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

521

Anstett, Johann Protais (Ivan Osip) von (1771–1835), imperial Russian Geheimer Rat, diplomat. 1808–1810 chargé d'affaires in Vienna; took part in the Congress of Vienna; 1816–1835 envoy to the Bundestag, 1825–28 also accredited in Württemberg and 1829–1835 in Hesse-Kassel. 479

Antoinette Ernestine Amalie (1779–1824), Duchess of Württemberg, daughter of Duke Franz I of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld; married Prince Alexander of Württemberg in 1798. 347

**Anton** Klemens Theodor (1755–1836), King of Saxony from 1827 to 1836. 216, 229, 431, 436–438, 441–443

Arco, Ernestine Gräfin von Arco (+1817), married Maximilian Count of Montgelas. 260

Aretin, Johann Adam Freiherr von (1769–1822), Bavarian statesman. Entered the Bavarian civil service in 1788; 1793 appointed Rat der oberen Landesregierung, 1798 became its Vizekanzler. From 1808 he was a member of the legislative commission and was involved in drawing up the constitution in 1808. During and after the wars of liberation he was entrusted with several diplomatic missions. In 1817 he was Bavarian envoy to the Bundestag in Frankfurt, where he energetically defended the constitutional principle against Metternich. 8, 396n

Argenson, Marc René de Voyer d' (1771–1842). Had been Lafayette's adjutant general; with Lafayette and Benjamin Constant, Argenson, as a member of the Parliament of a Hundred Days, was part of the Deputation of Haguenau, whose purpose was to make the anti-Napoleonic alliance acknowledge that the Bourbons had no claim to the French throne; from 1815 he was a member of almost all assemblies of deputies; took every opportunity to reject acts that seemed to him arbitrary, and to advocate the adoption of appropriate measures to promote the welfare of the poorer classes. 203

Armansberg, (also Armansperg) Joseph Ludwig Graf von (1787–1853), Bavarian statesman. 1814 Zivilkommissar in France (under Wrede); 1816–1820 Regierungsdirektor in Speyer; 1820–1823 director of the Oberster Rechnungshof; 1823 Vizepräsident of the government of the Regen circle; 1825 second president of the Bavarian chamber of deputies; 1826 interior and finance minister; member of the Staatsrat; 1828–1831 foreign minister; 1832 president of the Greek regency council; 1835–1837 chancellor of Greece. 301–303, 306, 378

Arndt, Ernst Moritz (1769-1860), historian and writer. 1800 Privatdozent



522

## ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

and 1805 professor of history and philosophy at Greifswald; among other things, worked with Baron vom Stein 1812–1816; 1818 appointed to a chair at Bonn; suspended in 1820 on suspicion of subversive activity; 1822 not rehabilitated although no charge was brought, and was therefore not permitted to lecture from 1826 to 1840; not reinstated until the accession of Frederick William IV; 1848 deputy (right-wing Centre Party) for Solingen in the German parliament which met in the *Paulskirche* in Frankfurt. 87, 96, 102–103, 107–108

Arnstein, Nathan Adam Freiherr von (1743–1838), Vienese banker and businessman, Swedish consul general. 460

## Ascheraden, see Schoultz-Ascheraden

August (1772-1822), from 1804 Duke of Saxe-Gotha. 229, 401

August (1813-1885), Prince of Württemberg. 347

**Auguste** (1782-1863), Princess of Saxony, daughter of Frederick August I. 436

Auguste Eugène Charles Napoléon (1810–1835), 2nd Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstätt; 1829 Brazilian Duque de la Cruz; 1835 Royal Prince of Portugal; 1835 married Maria II da Gloria, Queen of Portugal and Algarve (Bragança). 262

**Barnard,** Charles Townshend; 1816 appointed attaché at Stuttgart; 1820 at Munich; 1824 secretary of legation at Dresden; 1855 resided as chargé d'affaires at Coburg. 278, 427, 445-446

## Bassenheim, see Waldbott-Bassenheim

**Bathurst,** Henry (1762–1834), 1734 Third Earl of Bathurst, 1783–89 lord of the admiralty, 1789–91 lord of the treasury, 1793–1802 commissioner of the board of trade, 1807–1812 president of the board of trade, 1809 secretary of state for foreign affairs, 1812–27 secretary of state for war and the colonies, 1828–30 lord president of the council. 421

**Beauharnais,** Eugène Rose Vicomte de (1781–1824), French general. 1805 Viceroy of Italy; in 1817 received the title Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstätt as son-in-law of the Bavarian king; hereditary 1st *Reichsrat* of the Bavarian Crown. 246, 262, 264



## ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

523

**Beckedorff**, Georg Philipp Ludolf von (1778–1858), Prussian statesman, writer. Author of An die deutsche Jugend. Über der Leiche Kotzebues (Hanover, 1819), as a result of which he was appointed to the Prussian civil service as a member of the Oberzensurkollegium (censorship board); Geheimer Oberregierungsrat in the ministry for spiritual and educational matters, in charge of the department for primary education. Dismissed after his conversion to Catholicism in 1827. 178

Behr, Wilhelm Josef (1775–1851), Liberal politician. 1799–1821 professor of public law at the university of Würzburg; 1819 represented the university in the first chamber where, as a convinced liberal, he joined the opposition; his lectures were monitored by the police watching out for subversive activities; 1821 elected mayor of Würzburg. He retained the title and salary of a professor, but was not permitted to continue lecturing, and also lost his seat in the first chamber. Although he was repeatedly elected to the second chamber, the government refused him permission to enter the Landtag. He later spent a considerable period on remand because of his radical attitudes, and in 1836 was sentenced to prison for an unspecified period of time for repeated attempts to commit high treason, and required to apologize to a portrait of the king; in 1839 he was released on condition that he would be detained in Passau, then Regensburg; in 1848 he was permitted to return to Würzburg; he was the member for Kronach in the Frankfurt National Assembly. 275-276

**Benckendorff,** Alexander, from 1832 Count of (1781–1844), Russian general. From 1826 commander of the imperial headquarters; in this capacity, member of the Tsar's headquarters in 1832. 347–348, 351

**Benckendorff,** Constantin (Christoforov) of (1784–1828), Russian general und diplomat. 1820–1825 envoy to the Württemberg court. 196, 345, 349, 354, 356

Beneke, Friedrich Eduard (1798–1854), professor of philosophy; 1820 lecturer at Berlin university; 1822–1827 lecturer at Göttingen, from 1827 again in Berlin, 1832 außerordentlicher professor. 135

Benzenberg, Johann Friedrich (1777-1846), physicist and journalist. In 1805 the Prince Elector of Bavaria appointed him professor of physics and astronomy at the *Lyceum* in Düsseldorf and made him responsible for surveying the country; as an opponent of Napoleon he gave up his office; 1810 went to Switzerland; after the end of the war he published his political writings for the first time as Wünsche und Hoffnungen eines Rheinländers oder Über landesständische Verfassung. This was



524 ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

followed by other books, including Die Verwaltung des Staatskanzlers Fürsten von Hardenberg (1820–21) and Friedrich Wilhelm III. (1821). He thereby incurred the displeasure of the Prussian government; none the less, he eventually returned to his academic work. 148, 160

Berg, Günther Heinrich von (1765–1843), statesman, journalist, and legal writer. 1800–1810 Hofrat in the Justizkanzlei und Konsulent des Ministeriums in Hanover; 1811 Regierungspräsident in the service of Schaumburg-Lippe; 1816 president of the newly established court of appeal in Oldenburg, at the same time envoy to the Bundestag until 1821; 1823 Geheimer Rat and member of the Staats- und Kabinettsministeriums of Oldenbourg; 1842 Staats- und Kabinettsminister. 3

**Bernhard II,** from 1803 Duke of Saxe-Meiningen (1800–1882), 1821 independent, renounced 1866. 239, 429–430

Bernstorff, Christian Günther Graf von (1769–1835). Entered the Danish diplomatic service in 1787; among other things minister plenipotentiary at the Danish embassy in Berlin in 1791; 1800–1810 minister president and foreign minister in Copenhagen; 1811–1817 Danish envoy to Vienna, 1817–1818 to Berlin; 1818 transferred to the Prussian service and took part in the Congress of Aachen; 1818–1832 Prussian foreign minister; represented Prussia at the Carlsbad Congress, whose resolutions he pushed through the Prussian ministry of state against the opposition of Humboldt, Beyme, and Boyen; his policies were closely modelled on Metternich's principles of restoration. 95–97, 104, 107, 109, 110–115, 118–120, 131, 133, 142, 145–146, 149, 151–152, 154–155, 168, 179, 183–184, 196, 211–216, 218–223, 229–230, 235–236, 238, 279, 354, 399, 496, 514, 515n

**Beroldingen,** Paul Joseph Baron of (1754?-1831), Württemberg diplomat. Envoy to Russia; previously *Kammerherr* in Electoral Trier and *Oberamtmann* in the Principality of Ellwangen, later *Geheimer Rat* in Württemberg and the queen's *Oberhofmeister*. 299, 352-353, 357, 360, 367, 375-376, 378, 381

**Berstett,** Wilhelm Ludwig Leopold Reinhard Freiherr von (1769–1837). Initially on active service for Austria until 1804; 1809 became *Kammerherr* to Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, and 1816 Baden's envoy to the *Bundestag*, 1817 minister for foreign affairs; took part in the Carlsbad Congress and the Vienna Conferences of 1820. 104, 113n, 355, 514–516

Beyme, Karl Friedrich von (1765-1838), 1806 briefly Prussian foreign



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

525

minister; 1807 president of the court of appeal; 1808–1810 justice minister; 1813–14 civilian governor of Pomerania; 1817 member of the *Staatsrat*; 1817–1819 minister for questions of legislation; as such, he formed the *Minister-Opposition* with Humboldt and Boyen, which in 1819 firmly opposed the growing forces of reaction by retaining the idea of reform; all dismissed late in 1819 because of their protests against the Carlsbad decrees. 61–62, 64, 66–67, 106, 120, 124

Bieberstein, von. marshal (Nassau) 113n, 128-129, 131

Blittersdorf, Friedrich Landolin Karl Freiherr von (1792–1861), diplomat. Initially Baden's chargé d'affaires in St Petersburg, he was promoted to the position of envoy to the *Bundestag* in 1821. He kept this position until 1835, when he was appointed minister for foreign affairs in the *Staatsministerium*. In November 1843 he left his post as a minister and returned to his position at the *Bundestag*, where he remained until 1848. 32–33, 288

**Blomberg,** August Ludwig Heinrich Freiherr von (1790–1857), Kammerherr to the King of Württemberg, wirklicher Staatsrat, envoy. 1825–1829 accredited to the Prussian court as chargé d'affaires. 227

Blücher, Gebhard Leberecht Fürst, from 1814 von Wahlstatt (1742–1819), Prussian field marshall. Joined the Swedish army at the beginning of the Seven Years War; 1760, as a Prussian prisoner-of-war, persuaded to join the Prussian army; quickly promoted for bravery; 1773 left the army at his own request; rejoined in 1787 under Frederick William II and further promotion (to the rank of major); distinguished himself in the revolutionary wars (became a lieutenant general in 1801); removed from his command in 1811 on Napoleon's insistence; after returning to the army in 1813 assumed supreme command of the Silesian army; contributed to the convincing defeat of the French troops and led his troops to the capture of Paris; after Napoleon's return from Elba in 1815 again supreme commander of the Prussian army; with Wellington, was crucial in deciding the campaign in favour of the allies at the Battle of Waterloo; 1817 appointed to the Staatsrat. 63, 82, 88, 96, 150, 153, 170n

**Böckh,** Christian Friedrich (from 1825) von (1777–1855), statesman. 1810 Finanzrat in Baden's finance ministry; 1821 Staatsrat; 1828 Baden's finance minister; 1844–1846 president of Baden's Staatsministerium; distinguished himself in the reorganization of Baden's tax and finance administration. 240



526

## ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

**Bombelles,** Ludwig Philipp Graf von (1780–1843), Austrian diplomat, grew up in Naples. 1804–1813 legation councillor, then chargé d'affaires in Berlin; 1814–1816 envoy in Copenhagen and 1816–1820 in Dresden; Austrian representative at the Carlsbad Congress; 1820–1829 envoy in Florence, Modena, and Lucca; 1834–1837 in Turin, and 1837–1843 in Berne. 385–386, 391, 397, 405–406

Bonnay, Charles François Marquis de (1750–1825), French politician, diplomat, ambassador. From 1767 in military service; 1789 deputy delegate for the aristocracy of Nivernaix in the estates général; then entered the National Assembly; 22 April 1790 nominated president of the National Assembly; went into exile; 1814 returned to France; ambassador to Copenhagen (until 1815); 1816–1820 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipoteniary in Berlin. 115

**Borstell,** Karl Heinrich Ludwig von (1773–1844). 1816 commanding general in East Prussia, and later commander of the 5th cuirassiers' regiment; 1825 general command in Koblenz; repeatedly called to Berlin to direct large cavalry manœuvres; 1840 cavalry general and member of the *Staatsrat*. 170

**Boyen,** Leopold Hermann Ludwig von (1771–1848). Firm defender of Scharnhorst's reforms in Prussia; 1810 as lieutenant colonel, director of the 1st department in the war ministry; after the end of the war, became *Geheimer Staatsminister* and war minister; 1819 retired to private life; 1840 member of the *Staatsrat* and promoted to the rank of infantry general; 1841 war minister and head of the *Staatsministerium*. 63, 88, 118, 120, 124, 128–129, 131–132, 159

**Brauchitsch,** Ludwig Matthias Nathanael Gottlieb von (1757–1827), lieutenant general in the Kingdom of Prussia, commandant of the royal residence in Berlin, chief of the rural and border *gendarmerie*. In 1806 he was made deputy commandant of Danzig and commandant of Fort Bischofsberg; 1808 commandant of Grandeuz; 1809 commandant of Berlin; 1815 commandant in the military government of the Marches, the right bank of the Elbe, and Pomerania. 137, 186

**Bray,** François Gabriel Graf de (1765–1832), diplomat and writer. Initially in the French diplomatic service; emigrated; transferred to the Bavarian diplomatic service; active in London; 1801–1808 in Berlin; then in St Petersburg; 1822–1827 in Paris, then in Vienna. 297–298

Buchholz, Paul Ferdinand Friedrich (1768-1843); since 1787 teacher



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

527

at the Ritterakademie zu Brandenburg; since 1800 private writer and publicist in Berlin. 148

**Bühler**, Heinrich Baron von (1763–1843). Descended from an old Swabian family, Bühler entered the Russian service like his ancestors; initially secretary to field marshal Prince Potemkin, later secretary at the Passy Congress; fulfilled numerous diplomatic missions; appointed to the diplomatic service as *Staatssekretär* and sent to Vienna and Munich on various important matters; 1820 *Senator*, 1841 *wirklicher Geheimrat*. 467

**Bülow,** Friedrich von (1762–1827), initially in Hanover's judicial service, among other things member of the court of appeal in Celle (from 1790); 1805 transferred to the Prussian state service; 1812 Geheimer Staatsrat and member of the Oberfinanzkollegium in Berlin; 1814 Generalsecretär of the province of Saxony, and after the end of the war its Oberpräsident; 1817 member of the Staatsrat; 1820 called to Berlin to take part in the ministerial committee for the investigation of subversive activities. 62–63, 70, 73, 76, 84, 97, 111, 118

**Bülow,** Heinrich Ulrich Wilhelm Freiherr von (1791–1846), Prussian diplomat. 1827 envoy in London; 1842–1845 foreign minister. 223

**Bülow,** Viktor Hans Graf von (1774–1825). 1805 Kammerpräsident in Magdeburg; 1808–1813 finance minister of the Kingdom of Westphalia; 1813–1817 Prussian finance minister; 1817–1825 Prussian trade minister. On questions of constitutional policy Bülow took a conservative position. For example, he opposed a representative constitution and supported the Carlsbad decrees, but combined this conservative position with liberal views on economic questions, thus, for example, advocating low tariffs and free trade. 60

**Bülow-Cummerow,** Ernst Gottfried Georg von (1775–1851), author of works on politics and political economy. His Ein Punkt aufs I oder Belehrung über die Schrift: die Verwaltung des Staatskanzlers Fürsten von Hardenberg (Leipzig, 1821) was a response to Benzenberg's work mentioned in the report. 160

**Bünau**, Graf, president of the Diet of Saxony. [Nothing further could be established]. 423-424

**Buol-Schauenstein,** Johann Rudolf Graf von (1763–1834), envoy in many places, including Basle and Dresden, and 1794 *Direktorialminister* in Regensburg; then first *Präsidialgesandte* at the *Bundestag* in Frankfurt, opened on 5 November 1816. 3, 13, 50, 113n, 472, 476, 486



528

ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

# Buonaparte, see Napoleon I

**Buonaparte,** Jérôme Bonaparte (1784–1860), youngest brother of Napoleon I, King of Westphalia 1807–1813. 63, 97, 328, 351

Canning, George (1770–1827), English statesman. 1794 Member of Parliament; 1796–1801 under secretary of state for foreign affairs; 1804–1806 treasurer of the navy; 1807–1809 foreign secretary; 1814 ambassador to Lisbon; 1816–1820 president of the Indian board of control; from 1822 foreign secretary. xi, xii, 38–42, 39n, 146, 192–221, 279–301, 340–377, 422–437, 510–515n

Canning, Stratford, from 1852 1st Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe (1786–1880), English diplomat. 1807 Foreign Office official; 1808 legation secretary; 1810–1812 chargé d'affaires at Constantinople; 1814–1820 minister to Switzerland and 1820–1824 minister to the United States; 1825 ambassador in Constantinople, charged with pacifying the situation in Greece and reconciling Turkey and Russia; 1828 returned to London and a seat in the House of Commons; 1842 ambassador to Constantinople, 1847 to Berne, and 1848–1858 again to Constantinople. xiv

Capo d'Istrias, Johann Anton Count (1776–1831), Russian diplomat and politician. 1814–1815 envoy to Switzerland; 1815–1822 2nd secretary of state for foreign affairs, 1831 murdered. 483

Caraman, George de [Nothing further could be established]. 442, 512-513

Caraman, Victor Louis Charles de Riquet, Duc de (1762–1839), lieutenant-general, French diplomat; 1792 emigrated; served as a major and a cavalry colonel in the Prussian army; 1814 returned to France; envoy to the Prussian court 1814–1816; took part in the Congress of Aachen; later minister plenipotentiary at the Congresses of Troppau, Laibach, and Verona. 115, 352, 355, 361, 482

Carlowitz, Hans Georg von (1772–1840), Saxon statesman. 1794 Assessor at the Oberhofgericht in Leipzig and Amtshauptmann for several of the offices in the Erzgebirge circle; 1805 appointed Geheimer Finanzrat in the Geheime Finanzkollegium in Dresden. After working successfully in the Landtag 1817–18 he became envoy to the Bundestag in Frankfurt in 1821; in 1827, having been appointed to the Geheimer Rat, he returned to Dresden and took part in setting up the Mitteldeutscher Handelsverein (Central German Trade Association) (1828). In 1831 he was appointed minister without portfolio, in 1834 became minister of the interior, and



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

529

finally, minister for religion and public education. 41

## Caroline of Bavaria, see Karoline

Cartwright, Sir Thomas (1795–1850), secretary of legation in Bavaria 1821–9; secretary of embassy in the Netherlands 1828–30; on special service in Belgium and joint commissioner from the Conference of London 1830; minister to the Germanic Confederation 1830–8, to Hesse-Cassel 1831–8, to Sweden 1838–50. 281, 297–298, 300

# Castlereagh, see Stewart, Robert

Cathcart, Frederick Macadam (1789–1865), British ambassador, colonel. 1820 secretary of embassy at St Petersburg; 1824–1826 minister plenipotentiary to the *Bundestag* in Frankfurt. 43, 208

Cavignan, Prince. 264

Chad, George William (1784–1849), 1816–1817 chargé d'affaires in the Netherlands, 1817–1824 secretary of embassy there; 1824–1828 minister to Saxony, 1829–30 minister to the Germanic Confederation, 1830–1832 minister to Prussia. 208, 428–433, 435–439, 441–443

**Chanykov,** Vasili V. (1759–1829), Russian general and diplomat. Envoy to Saxony 1802–1815 and 1817–1829, 1817–1829 also to Hanover, Kassel, Weimar, and Schwerin. 398, 424, 434

## Charles, see Karl

Charlotte, see Karoline Auguste Charlotte, Empress of Austria.

Charlotte (1807–1873), daughter of Prince Paul of Württemberg, 1824 married Grand Duke Michael. 281–282, 345, 347, 510

Charlotte Auguste Mathilde (1766–1828), daughter of King George III of Britain, from 1797 second wife of Frederick I of Württemberg. 364

**Chateaubriand,** François-Auguste Vicomte de (1768–1848), French statesman; 1820 French envoy in Berlin, thereafter in London; represented France at the Congress of Verona; 1822 minister for foreign affairs. 160, 351–352, 355, 512

Clancarty, Richard Le Poer Trench (1767-1837), 2nd Earl of Clancarty of the second creation in the peerage of Ireland, and 1st Viscount



530 ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

Clancarty of the United Kingdom, diplomat; 1813 British ambassador to The Hague; one of the English plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Vienna; 1816–1822 ambassador to the new Kingdom of the Netherlands. 95, 469

Clanricarde, Ulick John De Burgh, 1st Marquis of (1802–1874), succeeded as 14th Earl in 1808, created a marquis in peerage of Ireland in 1825, created Baron Somerhill in peerage of the UK in 1826; under secretary of state for foreign affairs 1826–1827; captain of yeomen of the guard 1830–1834; lord lieutenant of Galway 1831; ambassador at St Petersburg 1838–1840; postmaster general 1846–1852. 367

Clanwilliam, Richard Charles Francis Meade, 3rd Earl of Clanwilliam in the peerage of Ireland, and 1st Baron Clanwilliam in the peerage of the UK (1795–1879). Private secretary to Castlereagh at the Foreign Office 1817–1819; British envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Berlin 1823–1827. xi, xii, 154, 197, 200–202, 204–206, 208–211, 219, 221–222

Clausewitz, Carl von (1780–1831), Prussian general und war strategist. Joined the Prussian army in 1792; 1795 became an officer; from 1808 was a member of the circle of Prussian army reformers around Scharnhorst and Gneisenau; in 1812, after the Franco-Prussian alliance, transferred to the Russian service to continue the fight against Napoleon; after re-entering the Prussian army 1815–1818 colonel and chief of staff at the general command in Koblenz; from then until 1830 head of the administration, with the rank of a major general, in the military academy in Berlin; during this time wrote his classic work of military history Vom Kriege; Gneisenau's chief-of-staff in putting down the Polish uprising in 1831; like Gneisenau, died of cholera the same year. 126, 149

Cockburn, Alexander, 1815–1816 envoy extraordinary to the Hanse Towns and to the Circle of Lower Saxony; 1820–1822 in Stuttgart/Württemberg; left Stuttgart early March 1822 and did not return, his recall being delivered by Wynn on 25 May 1823. 329–330, 332

Consalvi, Ercole Marchese (1757–1824), from 1800 state secretary to pope Pius VII. In 1806 dismissed on Napoleon's orders, but reinstated in 1814, and remained in office until the death of Pius VII in 1823. One of the most significant curial diplomats of the nineteenth century, Consalvi was sent by the pope to the courts of Europe, and finally, to the Congress of Vienna with the mission of re-establishing the spiritual and worldly sovereignty of the papacy. 69



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

531

Constantin Pavlovitch (1779–1831), Grand Duke of Russia. 347, 365, 365n

Cotta von Cottendorf, Johann Friedrich Freiherr (1764–1832), publisher. While participating in a scientific congress in Berlin in September 1828, he mediated between the south German Customs Union and Prussia. Spoke frequently with finance minister Motz about a trading union. 225–227

Cousin, Victor (1792–1867), French professor and philosopher. In 1824 accompanied the sons of the Duke of Montebello to Germany as their tutor; arrested in Dresden on the orders of the Prussian government and taken to Berlin; was to testify there about connections with German demagogues; set free on the intervention of the French government; later member of the Academy, director of the École normale, chief inspector of schools, member of the Staatsrat; 1840 education minister. 364

Cruickshank-Banehorn, J. J. von (1789–1845), Geheimer Legationsrat in the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. Chargé d'affaires for Weimar at the Prussian court 1817–1824. 88

Cussy, Ferdinand Baron de (1795–1866), diplomat and journalist. Secretary to the French legation in Dresden. 436

Dalberg, Karl Theodor Freiherr von (1744–1817), Prince Elector. 1800 bishop of Constance, 1802 archbishop and Prince Elector of Mainz. Worked closely with Napoleon and contributed to the creation of the Confederation of the Rhine. Became prince primate in 1806 and received the city of Frankfurt-on-Main and its district as his residence. In 1810 received the title Grand Duke of Frankfurt. 42

**Dalwigk zu Lichtenfels,** Reinhard Freiherr von (1770–1844), Hessian lieutenant general and Grand Duke, eloped with the Duchess. 179

Daniels, Heinrich Gottfried Wilhelm (1754–1827), lawyer. Among other things, 1786 Hof- und Regierungsrat and Landtagssyndikus for the Duke of Aremberg; under French rule a member of Cologne's Obertribunal; 1804 at the Cour de Cassation in Paris; from 1813 procurator general at the Brussels court of appeal; 1817 von Hardenberg appointed him Geheimer Staatsrat in Berlin, where he ensured that French law would continue to be valid in the Rhineland provinces; 1819 first president of the Rhenish court of appeal in Cologne and, as a member of the



532 ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

commission for the organization of justice, he became an organizer of the Rhenish justice system. 128

**Degenfeld,** [presumably] Ferdinand von (+1831), treasurer of the Grand Duchy of Baden and major in the Kingdom of Bavaria, or Wilhelm Friedrich Freiherr von Degenfeld-Ehrstätt (1778–1855), major general in Baden; pensioned in 1830. 496

**Diederichs,** Franz Christoph Leopold (1772–1839). Royal Prussian Regierungsrat in Posen; from 1814 Geheimer Regierungsrat in Berlin; then wirklicher Geheimer Oberjustizrat. 128

**Disbrowe,** Edward Cromwell, since 1823 Sir; 1828–1833 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipoteniary in Stuttgart/Württemberg. xv, 304, 379–381

Döring, Ferdinand Johannes [de] Wit, known as von Döring (1800-1863), political writer, co-founder of the Allgemeine Deutsche Burschenschaft. Before fleeing to England he spent the summer semester of 1819 studying in Kiel; in 1820 expelled from England, he went to Paris; involved in subversive activities with the Carbonari, arrested in Piedmont in 1821 and sentenced to gaol in Turin; released 1822; 1824 apprehended in Bayreuth, whereupon his (partially invented) 'revelations' about German and international conspiracies and revolutionary parties began; 1825 handed over to the Danish authorities. 203, 284, 286

**Douglas,** George Sholto, 18th Earl of Morton (1789–1858). British diplomat, lieutenant colonel. Attached to the mission in Spain in 1811, after which he was successively secretary of legation in Stockholm, Florence, and Berlin, in which latter post he continued until 1825, when he obtained his diplomatic remuneration; a representative peer of Scotland 1830 to his death; in 1817 married to Frances Theodora, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose (5 sons and 5 daughters). 186–187

Dudley, see Ward, John William

Edling, Albert Cajetan, Graf und Herr von (1772–1841), Geheimrat in the Grand Duchy of Weimar; 1815 minister for foreign affairs in the Grand Duchy of Weimar; resigned after the events associated with the Wartburg festival in 1819. 393



## ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

Eichhoff, Peter Joseph Freiherr von (1790–1863), k.k. Hofkammerpräsident; 1810 officer in the French navy. After the Peace of Paris, by which the Rhineland became part of Prussia, Eichhoff entered the Dutch naval service. In 1815–18 he was a member of the Rhine Navigation Commission until, as inspector general, he took over the direction of matters concerning navigation on the Dutch part of the Rhine. From 1818 he was in the service of Austria, and his knowledge was used in the regulation of shipping on the Elbe after the Congress of Vienna. In 1821 the Elbe Act, to which Eichhoff had made a substantial contribution, was concluded. In 1824 he worked on the revision of the Elbe Navigation Act as a commissar; 1825 Gubernialrat and official in charge of commerce and manufacturing in Bohemia; 1829 Hofrat in the general Hofkammer in Vienna, and 1835 president of this office. In 1834 an Austrian knighthood was conferred on him and in 1836 he became a baron. In 1839 was made a Hungarian Judigena and magnate. 50

**Eichhorn**, Johann Albrecht Friedrich (1779–1856). 1811 *Syndikus* of the university of Berlin; a supporter of patriotic aspirations; organized the *Landwehr* in Berlin in 1813; 1815 *Legationsrat* in the foreign office; 1817 member of the *Staatsrat*; 1817 official in charge of German affairs in the foreign ministry, 1831 director of the 2nd department; worked in particular towards developing the German Customs Union; took part in the work of the Constitutional Commission in the *Staatsrat*; 1840–1848 Prussian *Kultusminister* as successor to Altenstein. 84, 87, 96, 103, 107, 133–134

Einsiedel, Detlev Graf von (1773–1861), from 1813 cabinet minister in Saxony and secretary of state for home affairs, as well as military and economic matters, and later also for foreign affairs; in 1815 followed King Frederick August to Pressburg to lead the negotiations there and in Vienna, ending with his reinstatement. From 1817, after abolishing the *geheime Consilium*, formerly the highest official position, he concentrated the whole of government power in his own hands; opposed to reform of any sort; brought down during the Dresden riots of 1830. 104, 385–387, 394–395, 399, 402–403, 406, 428, 437–438, 440, 444–445

Eisenmann, Gottfried (1795–1867), doctor and politician; 1819 medical degree conferred; 1822 permission to practice medicine in Würzburg; 1818 co-founder of the Burschenschaft in Würzburg; 1821 member of the Bund der Jungen, whose meetings he attended in Erlangen, Jena, etc.; this led to his arrest in 1823 and a charge of high treason; held on remand in Munich until his release in May 1825 by the court of appeal in the Isar circle, which declared that there was insufficient evidence of high treason; exiled from his home community for one year; this

533



534

Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-79066-6 - British Envoys to Germany 1816-1866, Volume I: 1816-1829 Sabine Freitag and Peter Wende Index More information

### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

sentence was lifted before the year was over; 1828 founded a constitutional-monarchist and patriotic journal, which was banned in 1832, arrested because of an article taken from another, censored journal; spent four years on remand sentenced to an indefinite period in prison for high treason; 1847 pardoned; 1848 represented the City of Nuremberg at the preliminary parliament in Frankfurt; member of the Fiftieth Committee of the preliminary parliament, elected to the Frankfurt Parliament; respectable reputation as a medical writer. 284, 286

Elisabeth (1802–1864), daughter of Duke Ludwig of Württemberg. 347

Elisabeth Ludovika (1801–1873), daughter of King Maximilian I of Bavaria, in 1823 married Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia. 282–283, 422

**Ernst I** (1784–1844), from 1806 Herzog zu Sachsen-Coburg, 1826 zu Coburg-Gotha. 239, 427, 429–430

Erskine, David Montagu, 2nd Baron (1776–1855), British diplomat. Member of Parliament for Portsmouth 1806; minister plenipotentiary to USA 1806–1809, at Stuttgart 1825–1828; ambassador at Munich 1828–1843. xin, xii, 303–306, 364–367

Esterházy, von Galántha, Paul Anton Fürst (1786–1866), Austrian diplomat; 1810 envoy to Dresden, later to The Hague, 1814 to Rome; 1815–1841 Austrian ambassador in London; 1848 foreign minister. 459, 466, 487, 492, 502, 509, 517

Eyben, Friedrich Graf von (1770–1825), deputy to the *Bundestag* from the Kingdom of Denmark and the Duchy of Holstein-Lauenburg. 3, 356

Eylert, Rulemann Friedrich (1770–1852), bishop in Berlin and court chaplain in Potsdam; member of the *Staatsrat* and the ministry for spiritual and educational matters; had great influence over the king, was his main adviser in the dispute about ritual (*Agendenstreit*). 176

Eynard, J. G. (\* 1775), Philhellene from Geneva, of French origin; 1814 attended the Congress of Vienna as an envoy from the Swiss Republic; 1818 represented the Grand Duke of Tuscany at the Congress of Aachen; during a stay in his territories was made *Hofrat* and elevated to the nobility; after his return to Geneva, devoted himself to the Greek cause; in 1825 went to Paris, where he was appointed a member of the Greek committee; thereafter naturalized as a Greek by the National



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

535

Assembly of Argos and made a citizen of Athens; corresponded with European Philhellenes; undertook a number of journeys, for example, to London, and to Paris for further negotiations on the Greek matter. 296

Fahnenberg, Friedrich Freiherr von (1785–1833), diplomat. Entered the Russian service in 1799; 1809 employed as an official in the Russian embassy in Stuttgart; 1810 transferred to Kassel in the same function; 1813 appointed Kammerherr by Grand Duke Karl; 1815 Legationsrat; 1817 envoy from Baden at the Bavarian court; 1828 Geheimer Rat; 1832 also accredited as envoy in Stuttgart. 279

Fauche, Borel, bookseller in Neufchatel. 168

Fehrentheil, Major. Fehrentheil was 'engineer-officer on the spot' in Erfurt and shared the views of Salomon, owner of an oil mill. With Salomon and others, he had discussed the 'coming revolution' in 1821, and had decided that Erfurt would be the most likely collecting point for people and weapons in central Germany. Unlike Salomon, he did not renounce his revolutionary views, and was sentenced to prison for life, but escaped in 1832 and fled to America. 203

Ferdinand (1751-1825), Infante of Spain, succeeded his father after his elevation to the Spanish throne 1759-1806, again in 1816, from then, as King of Naples and Sicily, Ferdinand I, King of the Two Sicilies. 284n, 510

Ferdinand (1769-1830), Duke of Anhalt-Köthen. 35n

Ferdinand (1793-1875), later Emperor of Austria. 284n, 504

Ferronays, Pierre Louis-Auguste Ferron, Comte de la (1777–1842). 1791–1814 emigration; 1817 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the Danish court; 1819 envoy extraordinary in St Petersburg; 1821 in Vienna and Laybach for the Congress; 1821 ambassador in Russia; 1822 at the Russian court again as an ambassador. 354

Feuerbach, [probably] Karl (1800–1834), teacher of mathematics at the *Gymnasium* in Erlangen. Brother of the philosopher Ludwig Feuerbach (1804–1872), committed suicide after he had been arrested because of his political activities – he had supported the Liberal cause. 286

Fischer, tutor to Baron Freyberg's children. [Nothing further could be established]. 284



536

## ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

# Fitzner, see Pfitzner

Follen, August Adolph Ludwig Follenius, later Follen (1794–1855). Author of a number of works; in 1817 took over the editorship of the Elberfeld newspaper, Allgemeine Zeitung, where he was involved in investigations into the Burschenschaften and popular politics; imprisoned in the Stadtwogtei in Berlin 1819–1821; thereafter professor of German language and literature at the canton school in Aarau, Switzerland. 103

Follen, Karl Follenius, later Follen (1795–1839), lawyer and academic (*Privatdozent*) in Gießen, leader of the *Gießener Unbedingten*, temporarily arrested in connection with the murder of Kotzebue; emigrated to France in 1820, thereafter to Switzerland; went to America after extradition requests were made. 364

# Francis, see Franz

Franquemont, Friedrich Graf von (1770–1842), Württemberg's war minister 1816–1829. 329

**Franz I (II)** Joseph Karl (1768–1835), last Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire as Francis II 1792–1806, Emperor of Austria as Francis I 1804–1835. 36, 78–79, 86–87, 95, 133, 146, 181, 253, 271, 274, 280, 288, 297, 304, 323, 358–359, 363, 397, 401, 405, 407, 438, 452–453, 455–456, 464–465, 467, 469–471, 474, 479, 487, 489–493, 499, 503, 505, 510–511, 515

Franz Karl (1802–1878), Archduke of Austria, renounced the throne in favour of his son in 1848. 504, 511

## Frederica, see Friederike

# Frederick, see Friedrich

Freyberg, [probably] Maximilian Prokop von (1789–1851), archivist. Studied law at the university of Landshut 1807–1810, where he established contacts with Friedrich von Savigny et al.; 1810 entered the service of the state; 1816 appointed to the Geheime Hausarchiv; 1824 Ministerialrat in the ministry of the interior; 1825 on the board of the Reichsarchiv; conservative Catholic member of the Görres circle; turned down the position of minister of the interior; 1847 retired; 1848 also released from the board of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences (member from 1824, on the board from 1842); published a number of historical works and editions of sources. 284



## ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

537

Friederich, Franz Albert von (1775–1843), diplomat. Baden's ministerresident in Stuttgart. 310

Friederike (1768-1839), Duchess of Anhalt-Bernburg. 179n

Friederike (1796–1850), Duchess of Anhalt-Dessau, daughter of Prince Friedrich Ludwig Karl of Prussia. Married Duke Leopold Friedrich of Anhalt-Dessau in 1818. 57

Friedrich (1747-1837), Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel, general. 171

Friedrich (1763–1834), Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen. 429–430

Friedrich (1799-1864), Prince of Anhalt-Dessau. 161

Friedrich (1808-1870), son of Paul of Württemberg. 348

Friedrich August I (1750–1827), the Just (1750–1827), as Frederick August III Prince Elector 1763–1806, King of Saxony from 1806. 79, 193–194, 391–395, 397, 399, 423, 426, 428, 431, 436, 439, 442

Friedrich August II (1797–1854), from 1830 co-regent, from 1836 King of Saxony. 438

**Friedrich Ferdinand** (1769–1830), from 1818 Duke of Anhalt-Köthen. 157

Friedrich I (1657–1713), from 1688 Prince Elector of Brandenburg, from 1701 King in Prussia. After his accession, he worked single-mindedly towards becoming king. On 18 January 1701 he crowned himself 'King in Prussia' in Königsberg, with the agreement of Emperor Leopold I. 57

Friedrich I Wilhelm Karl (1754–1816). 1783–1787 governor-general of Finland; 1797 as Frederick II Duke of Württemberg; 1803 Prince Elector; from 1806 King of Württemberg. 7n, 309–312, 469

Friedrich II der Grosse (1712–1786), King in Prussia from 1740, King of Prussia from 1772. Laid claim to Silesia against Austria, and defended this claim in the first and second Silesian Wars, and in the Seven Years War. Moved against Austria again in the War of the Bavarian Succession. As a result of the first division of Poland in 1772 he received western Prussia. He strengthened the social orders, dedicated himself to developing the bureaucracy, the financial system, and the admin-



538

### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

istration of justice, and created a model of enlightened state absolutism. He was also a political writer in the French language, appreciated the visual arts, played the flute, composed, and associated with musicians. He offered Voltaire and other significant representatives of the French Enlightenment a place to develop their ideas within the Prussian Academy of Sciences. 66

Friedrich IV (1774-1825), succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Gotha in 1822. 427, 429

Friedrich Wilhelm (1802-1875), co-regent 1831 later Prince Elector of Hesse-Kassel 1847-1866. 177, 179n

Friedrich Wilhelm II (1744-1797), King of Prussia. 445n

Friedrich Wilhelm III (1770–1840), King of Prussia from 1797. In order to strengthen the territory that remained to Prussia after the Peace of Tilsit (1807), under whose terms it had lost more than half of its lands, he introduced reforms. Internal reforms were implemented by von Hardenberg and von und zum Stein; military ones by Scharnhorst, von Gneisenau, and von Boyen. After Prussia's renaissance, he renounced these reforms in favour of restoring the bureaucracy under the banner of the Holy Alliance. 65–67, 69n, 78–79, 88, 96, 102, 106, 109, 116, 120, 124, 126, 129–130, 132–133, 151, 153, 155, 160, 162, 176, 180, 184, 197–198, 205–208, 212, 216, 219, 222–223, 226, 234, 236, 240, 283, 304, 363, 497

Friedrich Wilhelm IV (1795–1861), from 1840 King of Prussia. 102, 150–152, 171, 184, 271, 282–283

Fries, Jakob Friedrich (1773–1843), philosopher, student of Fichte's in Jena; 1801 doctorate, soon thereafter *Habilitation* and lectures in Jena; 1805–1816 professor in Heidelberg; 1812 also professor of physics; 1816 professor of philosophy in Jena; took part in the Wartburg festival; 1819 stripped of his professorship because of alleged involvement in the presumed conspiracy that led to the murder of Kotzebue; 1824 again offered a professorship of mathematics and physics by the Weimar government; full academic freedom not restored until 1838. 80, 391

Friesen, Johann Georg Friedrich Freiherr von (1757–1824), 1779 Kammerherr; among other things, appointed to Dresden as chief collector of taxes in 1783; 1810 Geheimer Rat; 1812 Oberkammerherr in Dresden with responsibility for its library, art collections, and museums; from 1811 presided over two general Landtage as Landtags-Marschall-Verweser, 1814–



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

539

15 president of the Saxon Hilfs-Wiederherstellungskommission. 415-417

Frimont, Jean-Philippe, Baron, later Graf de (1756–1831), general. Initially in the French service; emigrated 1791 and fought under the command of the Prince de Condé; after the dissolution of his corps, transferred to the Austrian service; after France's surrender he remained in the Austrian army of occupation in France until 1818; in 1821 he marched against Naples with orders to carry out the decrees of the Laibach Congress; later appointed president of the war council at the Viennese court; died of cholera. 160

Gagern, Hans Christoph Ernst Freiherr von (1766–1852). 1785–87 in the services of Zweibrücken, then briefly Aulic Councillor in Vienna, and 1788 head of the administration and jurisdiction in Nassau-Weilburg. He quit the service in 1811, after Napoleon had decreed in 1810 that nobody born on the left bank of the Rhine could work in a non-French state. In 1813 he entered the service of William of Orange, who appointed him Luxemburg's envoy to the Bundestag from 1816 to 1818. Here Gagern advocated the introduction of a constitution for the provincial estates according to Article 13 of the Act of the German Confederation. In 1816 he was rewarded for his services by being appointed Staatsrat by the King of The Netherlands. He had previously taken part in the Congress of Vienna as spokesman for the smaller states on the issue of a new German order. 7–9, 316–317

Gebsattel, Lothar Anselm von (1761–1846), archbishop of Munich-Freising. Initially bishop of the Diocese of Würzburg, then designated first archbishop of Munich-Freising; confirmed by the pope in 1818, he was consecrated in 1821; advocated a fundamental restoration of ecclesiastical discipline and religiosity. 265

Gentz, Friedrich (from 1816) von (1764–1832), journalist. 1786 entered the service of the Prussian state; 1793 war councillor; 1802 in the service of the Austrian state, from 1809 worked with Metternich as Hofrat in außerordentlichen Diensten. 155, 496, 498–499, 512–513, 515–516

Georg (1796-1865), Prince of Anhalt-Dessau. 161

**George IV** (1762-1830), from 1811 regent, from 1820 King of England. xn, 43, 168-169, 247, 321, 458-459, 462

Gersdorff, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm (1765–1829), Saxon general. 1807 major; 1809 major general; 1810 chief of the Saxon general staff; 1812



## 540 ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

lieutenant general and military adviser to the King; 1813 general inspector of the army reserve; 1822 commandant of the military training academy. 388

Gibsone, Alexander; since 1808 British consul in Königsberg, until the 1840s in Dantzig. 145, 182, 208

**Globig,** Fürchtegott von (1773–1832), Saxon Konsistorialpräsident, 1820–1821 envoy to the Bundestag. 399

Gneisenau, August Wilhelm Anton Graf (from 1814) Neidhardt von (1760–1831), Prussian army leader. From 1785 officer in the Prussian service; apart from Scharnhorst, he was the most significant person in the Prussian army reform; during the wars of liberation, he was Blücher's quartermaster general and as such played a crucial part in the operations of the Silesian army, especially in the planning of the Battle of Leipzig; Blücher's quartermaster general in the campaign of 1815, and through his influence on the leadership in the Battle of Waterloo, he played a significant part in Napoleon's defeat; 1825 field marshal; 1831 commander-in-chief over four army corps in the east, during the Polish revolt. 74–75, 82, 103, 124, 126, 132, 137, 170, 234

Goltz, August Friedrich Ferdinand Graf von der (1765–1832), from 1816 to 1824 he represented Prussia at the Bundestag as successor to Wilhelm von Humboldt. In 1787 he was appointed Legationsrat by King Frederick William II, and was soon promoted to the position of Geheimer Legationsrat. Among other things, he deputized as Prussian chargé d'affaires in Warsaw in 1790, 1792 envoy to Copenhagen, 1794 envoy to the Prince Elector of Mainz. In 1802 he represented Prussia in Russia; in 1807 he became Prussian Staatsminister and took over the department for foreign affairs. In 1814 he became Oberhofmarschall. 36, 95, 118–119, 171

Gordon, Sir Robert (1791–1847), British diplomat. 1810 appointed attaché to the British embassy in Persia; afterwards became secretary to the embassy at The Hague; associated with the Duke of Wellington as minister plenipotentiary at Vienna in 1815, 1817, and 1821; in July 1826 sent to Brazil as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; 1828 sent to Constantinople as ambassador extraordinary with the object of re-establishing friendly relations between this country and the Porte, disturbed by the battle of Navarino; recalled 1831. 473–475, 484–487, 491

Görres, Joseph von (1776–1848). Inspired by the ideas of the French



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

54<sup>I</sup>

Revolution, Görres became the spokesman and leader of a republican club in Koblenz in 1793; 1799–1800 represented his home town in Paris, thereupon retired from active politics in 1800; briefly teacher of science at the secondary school in Koblenz; from 1806 lectured at the university of Heidelberg, where he was a friend of Clemens Brentano and Achim von Arnim. Became a Romantic and published *Die teutschen Volksbücher* in 1807, returned to Koblenz in 1808. In 1814–15 he was director of public education for the Middle Rhine, and founded the *Rheinische Merkur*, a political newspaper which became the organ of the German constitutional movement; in 1816 it was forbidden by a Prussian order in council; in 1819 Görres fled from the forces of reaction to French Strasburg; here he returned to Catholicism, and became a pioneer of Catholic journalism in Germany; 1827–1848 professor of history and literary history at the university of Munich. 85, 97, 116, 119, 128, 294–295

Grabow, Karl von (1786–1868), Prussian general. 1816 colonel. 124

**Gremp-Freudenstein,** Anton Freiherr von (1785–1847), *Staatsrat* to the King of Württemberg; envoy to the Austrian court. 350, 372

Grolmann, Karl Wilhelm Georg von (1777–1843). Began his military career in 1791; member of the Tugendbund; member of the circle of officers around Scharnhorst; 1809 appointed to the war ministry; then major on the general staff of the Austrian, and later Spanish, army; 1813 on the Prussian general staff again; after the conclusion of peace, major general and director of the 2nd department in the war ministry; participated in the Congress of Vienna; in 1815 transferred to Blücher's headquarters as quartermaster general; appointed to the Staatsrat in 1817; chief of the general staff; in 1819, after the reform of the Landwehr (army formations composed of reservists), to which he was opposed, he retired to private life; 1825 division commander in Glogaw; 1833 transferred to Posnan as a commanding general; 1837 infantry general. 87, 124, 132

Gruner, [probably] Ferdinand, Leipzig merchant and owner of a knight's estate [dates of birth and death could not be established]. 408-412

Gruner, [probably] Johann Ernst von (1757–1822), wirklicher Geheimer Rat in Coburg. 1804 director of the provincial government; 1806 chancellor and head of the Justizkollegiums; 1808 minister and Konsistorialpräsident. 41



542

### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

Häffelin, Kasimir, from 1790 Freiherr von (1737–1827), Bavarian statesman. In 1765 doctor of theology at the university of Heidelberg; 1767 ordained as a priest and court chaplain in Electoral Palatinate; 1770 Geheimer Rat to the Prince Elector; 1778 moved to Munich with Prince Elector Karl Theodor; 1783 vice-president of the geistlicher Rat and geheimer Referendar in spiritual matters; 1787 bishop of Chersonnes; 1796–1798 partly in Rome, partly in Malta in order to deal with matters pertaining to the Maltese Knights; 1803 appointed Bavarian envoy to Rome, where he had to represent the ministry's far-reaching innovations in ecclesiastical policy; 1818 cardinal. 261n

Hake, Karl Georg Albrecht Ernst von (1768–1835), Prussian infantry general and war minister. In 1809 he succeeded Grolmann as director of the first division of the general war department; 1810 director of the military-economic department and head of the general war department as successor to Scharnhorst; 1812 major general; responsible for the mobilization and preparations for war in 1813; Prussian plenipotentiary in the headquarters of the commander-in-chief, Prince Schwarzenberg, when Austria joined the war; took part in the Battle of Waterloo; 1819–1833 war minister again. 126–128, 138

Hall, Charles Henry, in the 1820s chargé d'affaires at the mission in Stuttgart. 377-378

Hamilton-Gordon (formerly Gordon), George (1784–1860), 1791–1801 styled Lord Haddo; 1801 4th Earl of Aberdeen; 1813–14 ambassador to Austria; 1828–30, 1841–46 foreign secretary. 45, 49, 51, 224, 226, 231–233, 237, 239, 303–306, 378–381, 445–446

Hamilton, Hamilton 321-322, 335-336, 338, 340, 342-343, 345, 347

Hammerstein, Hans Detlef Freiherr von (1768–1826), successively in the Hanoverian justice service, *Reichskammergerichts-Assessor* in Wetzlar, in the service of Denmark, minister of the Duke of Oldenburg, in the Hanoverian service as *Geheimer Kriegsrat*, then appointed *Geheimer Rat*, and 1822 envoy from Hanover to the *Bundestag* in Frankfurt. 41, 356, 361

Hänlein, Konrad Siegmund Karl von (1760–1819?), Geheimer Regierungsrat to the King of Prussia, 1801 Kreisdirektorialgesandter in the Franconian circle, 1802 elevated to the nobility; in the same year, second Prussian envoy in the deputation to the Reich in Regensburg; 1809 royal envoy among other things at the court of the prince-primate; 1813 accredited to the Prince Elector of Hesse-Kassel, minister pleni-



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

543

potentiary at the court of Kassel, then at the Bundestag, shortly after taking up his post, he returned to Hesse-Kasssel. 67, 177

Hardenberg, Charlotte Maria Sophia von, née Schönemann (1772–1854), third wife of Hardenberg. 158

Hardenberg, Karl August Freiherr von (1750-1822), prince, Prussian statesman. Before he became Prussian minister in 1791, he had been in the service of the state of Hanover until 1782, then president of the Klosterrat in the Duchy of Brunswick, where he advocated reforming schools along the lines suggested by Pestalozzi, and suggested separating schools from the established church. In 1798 he was transferred to Berlin, where he was charged with part of the business of the ministry for foreign affairs. In 1806 he was dismissed on Napoleon's orders, reinstated as minister in 1807, but dismissed again after the Peace of Tilsit. On the instructions of Frederick William III, he wrote a memorandum on reform and restructuring the Prussian state. In 1810 Hardenberg was appointed chancellor of Prussia, took over the direction of finances, and domestic and foreign policy, and continued Stein's reforms. At the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15 he ensured that Prussia gained a considerable amount of territory, and restructured the administration of this enlarged Prussia after 1815. When Prussia joined Metternich's system of restoration, Hardenberg's influence decreased, especially following the Carlsbad decrees. 59, 62, 64-69, 72, 75, 78-82, 84-85, 87-88, 96, 99, 102, 104, 107-109, 115-121, 124, 126, 128-129, 131, 133-134, 137, 142, 144, 146, 148-150, 152-155, 158-160, 167-168, 171, 183, 195, 205, 399, 407n, 464, 470, 475, 486-487, 496-497

Hartmann, [probably] Geheimer Finanzrat von Hartmann, died 1848 at Dresden. 433–435

Hasse, Hofrat von, Russian chargé d'affaires in Stuttgart. 350

Hatzfeldt, Franz Ludwig Graf, from 1803 Fürst von (1756–1827), owner of the entailed estate of Trachenberg in Silesia, lieutenant general in the royal Prussian army, governor of Berlin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the k.u.k. Austrian court. Entered the Prussian service in 1795; after the occupation of Berlin in 1806 he was entrusted with directing public affairs; 1818 envoy to The Netherlands, 1822–1827 to Vienna. 212, 512–514

Hedemann, August Georg Friedrich Magnus von (1785–1859), Prussian general. Among other things 1807 adjutant to Prince William; 1813 major; 1815 lieutenant colonel; 1823 colonel; 1834 major general; 1852



544 ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

discharged as infantry general; son-in-law of Wilhelm von Humboldt. 164

**Hedemann,** Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Christian von (\* 1797), head forester in Schöneck. In 1821 wrote a proclamation in which he called the people and the military to arms in order to overthrow tyranny. He was also accused of 'subverting the constitution' and 'introducing a constitution' by force of arms. Although he proclaimed his innocence, he was sentenced to prison in 1822, dismissed from his position as head forester, and his property confiscated. 162–164, 167, 182–183, 418

Hédouville, Théodore-Charles-Joseph d' (1767–1846). Entered the Paris military school in 1781; 1785 lieutenant in the royal artillery corps of Grenoble; 1792 (with the rank of a captain) emigrated to Spain; in 1800 he was invited to return by Napoleon and appointed adjutant to his brother Gabriel d'Hédouville; 1804 secretary to legation in Rome; 1805 envoy to Ratisbonne and 1806–1813 in Frankfurt; 1817 colonel; 1818–1826 the king's plenipotentiary in Warsaw; from 1817 hereditary count; among other things, author of Jeanne d'Arc ou la pucelle d'Orléans, tragedy in 5 acts (1829). 398

Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich (1770–1831) German philosopher. 167, 168n

Heideck, Karl Wilhelm, from 1844 Freiherr von, called Heidegger (1788–1861), Bavarian officer, landscape painter, philhellene. 1813 captain; 1814 major; 1826–1830 lieutenant colonel in Greece; 1830 colonel; 1832 member of the commission for building fortifications; 1832 temporarily Greek major general and member of the regency council; 1850 as a major general, *Referent* in the Bavarian war ministry. 296

Heim, August Friedrich Christian (1772–1844). 1803 Geheimer Kanzleisekretär and 1805 Geheimer Registrator in Ansbach; 1807 Kriegsrat in the Kabinettsministerium; 1808 member of the Prussian foreign ministry; 1814 Hofrat, 1814–1815 Prussian representative at the Congress of Vienna and the Congress of Paris; 1820 Legationsrat; 1824 Geheimer Staatsarchivar, 1837 head of the despatch office in the foreign ministry. 439

Heinrich XIX, Fürst Reuss zu Greiz (1790-1836), ruling prince from 1822. 239

**Helene** Grand Duchess of Russia, see Charlotte, Princess of Württemberg.



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

545

Hellwig, Prussian Justizrat. Justizkommissionsrat at the Kammergericht in Berlin. Is mentioned in a letter written by Hardenberg to Wittgenstein in 1821 in connection with his transfer to the culture ministry; executor of Hardenberg's will. 158

Henning, Leopold von (\* 1791), Dr. phil.; 1815 in the Prussian war service; member of a Burschenschaft in Berlin; 1816–1818 Regierungsreferendar in Erfurt; 1818 Privatdozent in Berlin; 1825 associate professor there. 99

Henriette (1770–1857), daughter of Prince Karl of Nassau-Weilburg, widow of Duke Ludwig of Württemberg. 347

**Hervey,** Lionel Charles, 1815–1820 British chargé d'affaires in Munich. 254, 256, 258, 260–272

Herz, Leopold Edler von (1767–1828), Austrian financier. Acquired the friendship of Metternich through his greatest achievement, arranging the subsidy promised by England to Austria after the Battle of Leipzig 1813. 459

Herzog, von (+ Sept. 1832), Oberfinanzrat, member of the statistical-topographical bureau, Vortragender Rat in the Ober-Finanz-Kollegium of the department of finances, from April 1832 he provisionally administered the Württemberg finance ministry. 362, 366

Heubner, Leonhard (1780–1853), Lutheran theologian. 1805 Privatdozent, 1811 associate professor in Wittenberg; 1808 Diakonus; 1832 Superintendent; third director at the founding of the Wittenberg seminary in 1817; travelled through Pomerania in the 1820s for the Spiritual Ministry, in order to calm down the pastors and parishes, alarmed by Lutheran separatism in Silesia; consistantly refused to join the Prussian union and to accept the ritual; considered by the state and ecclesiastical authorities to be irreproachable, and was held in high esteem. 185

Heydebreck, Georg Christian Friedrich von (1765–1828), wirklicher Geheimer Rat in the Kingdom of Prussia; Oberpräsident of the province of Brandenburg; from 1810 head of the department for state revenues in the finance ministry. 73

Hoffmann, Johann Gottfried (1765–1847), statesman, statistician, and political economist. Appointed professor of philosophy and cameralism at the university of Königsberg in 1807; 1808 Staatsrat in the department of trade and industry at the interior ministry; 1810, while retaining this position, professor of political sciences at the university of Berlin and



# 546

## ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

director of the statistical bureau; 1812 also, as a member of the Immediatund Finanzkommission, consulted on the administration of the publicly funded institutes; 1813 Hardenberg's Vortragender Rat; 1815 on Hardenberg's board at the Congress of Vienna; 1816 transferred to the ministry of foreign affairs as Geheimer Legationsrat; 1817 wirklicher Geheimer Oberregierungsrat and member of the Staatsrat, in the second division as Vortragender Rat, then as deputy director; 1832 member of the Royal Academy of Sciences. 74, 175

Hohenlohe Oehringen, August Fürst zu (1784–1853). 312, 315, 355

Hohenlohe-Kirchberg, Georg Ludwig Moritz Fürst von (\*1786), Ruling Prince of Hohenlohe-Kirchberg from 1819. 348

Hohenlohe-Kirchberg, Heinrich Fürst zu (1788–1859), Württemberg's envoy to Russia. 356

Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst, Alexander Prinz zu (1794–1849), titular bishop, miracle worker. 1815 ordained priest; came across the healing methods of J. J. Gaßner (exorcist) and the belief that most illnesses were caused by demonic forces, which is why he tried to heal them by exorcism; attempted similar experiments; 1817–1822 Vikariatsrat in Bamberg by favour of the Bavarian Crown Prince Ludwig; reputation as a miracle worker on the basis of a cure attributed to him; 1821 canon at Bamberg cathedral and 1824 in Grosswardein; 1828 titular bishop of Sardika; employed suggestion therapies on the basis of his status, no real cures. 293

Hohenwarth, Sigismund Anton von (1730–1820). 1792 bishop of Trieste; 1794 bishop in St Pölten; 1804–1820 prince archbishop of Vienna. 470

Hornmayr zu Hortenberg, Joseph Freiherr von (1781–1848), Austrian historian; 1803 referierender Hofsekretär in the chancellery; 1808 director of the geheimes Staats-, Hof- und Hausarchiv; 1809 Hofkommissär in Tyrol und Vorarlberg, wirklicher Hofrat; 1816 historiographer of the imperial house; 1828 transferred to the Bavarian service, Ministerialrat in the foreign ministry and head of the archives; 1832 Bavarian ministerresident in Hanover, 1839–1846 for the Hanseatic towns in Bremen; 1846 director of the imperial archives. 293–294

Hornthal, Franz Ludwig (from 1815) von (1760 or 1763–1833), lawyer and liberal politician in Bamberg. In 1815 published a work about Article 13 of the Act of the German Confederation, in which he



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

547

advocated that the provincial estates should have far-reaching rights anchored in the provincial constitutions prescribed by the Confederation. Elected mayor of Bamberg and a deputy in the second chamber, he drew attention to himself by supporting the idea that the army should take a constitutional oath, and by signing a petition against the Carlsbad decrees. Another work, in which he opposed the Holy Alliance's intervention in Spain, also caused a sensation. 267n, 268, 276

Hruby-Geleny, Carl Eduard Freiherr von (+ 1838), Austrian envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Württemberg. 355

**Hudelist**, Josef von (1759–1818), Austrian diplomat and official. 1791–1795 secretary of legation in Naples; 1798 secretary of embassy, later chargé d'affaires in Berlin; 1801 *Botschaftsrat* in St Petersburg; 1803 *Hofrat* in Vienna; 1813 *Staatsrat*; 1818 head of the chancellery. 474

Humboldt, Alexander Freiherr von (1769–1859), naturalist and geographer, one of the most brilliant German scientists of the early nineteenth century. After studying science and mining, worked from 1792 to 1796 as a junior mining official in the Prussian civil service; 1799–1804 expedition to South and Central America; after his return he lived mainly in Paris, where he exploited the results of his journey to produce a work, published from 1805 to 1834, which established him as an internationally respected natural scientist in a number of areas; 1827 returned to Berlin where he gave lectures; on the suggestion of the Tsar, undertook an expedition to Asiatic Russia in 1829, which also produced a travel account (1837–1842); 1830 in Berlin; his late work in four volumes, Kosmos (1845–58), is an encylopaedic attempt infused with the spirit of classicism and has been translated into all major languages.

Humboldt, Wilhelm Freiherr von (1767–1835), scholar and politician. Among other things worked at the Kammergericht in Berlin in 1790–91; 1809 appointed director of education, culture, and church affairs in the Prussian ministry of the interior; conceived of the university of Berlin and the humanistische Gymnasium; appointed Staatsminister, he went to Austria as envoy in 1810 and, with Hardenberg represented Prussia at the Congress of Vienna in 1814–15; 1816–17 member of the German Territorial Commission in Frankfurt-on-Main; 1817 envoy in London; 1817–1819 member of the Staatsrat, again from 1830; 1819 minister for communal affairs and the affairs of the estates; differences with Hardenberg and his rejection of the Carlsbad decrees, expressed in memoranda, led to his dismissal in December 1819; as a politician



# 548

## ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

concerned with education and culture he was a leading representative of neo-Humanism. 73, 75, 95, 108–109, 115, 117, 119–121, 124, 128–129, 130n, 131, 141, 162, 167, 167n, 398, 484, 486, 496

**Huskisson,** William (1770–1830), English statesman. 1795 under secretary of state in the war ministry; 1796 seat in the House of Commons; 1804–1806 and 1807–1809 secretary of the treasury; 1814 director general of forests, privy councillor; 1823 president of the board of trade; 1827–28 secretary of state for the colonies. 301

**Ibell,** Karl Friedrich Justus Emil von (1780–1834). With Ernst Marschall von Bieberstein, he implemented constitutional and administrative reforms in Nassau; 1812 Geheimer Rat; 1815 Regierungspräsident and member of the Staatsrat; in foreign policy, among other things, he was involved in negotiations to cede the German territories of the House of Nassau-Orange to the Duchy of Nassau and other territorial transactions; 1819 victim of an assassination attempt by Löning, an apothecary. Although it failed, it forced him to retire in 1820; 1827–1832 Geheimer Rat and Regierungspräsident for Landgrave Frederick VI von Hesse-Homburg; 1834 took part in the ministerial conferences in Vienna. 98, 139

**Ingersleben,** Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Ferdinand von (+ 1814), colonel; older brother of Karl Heinrich Ludwig of Ingersleben. He achieved notoriety by surrendering the fort of Küstrin 1806, and was the only one of the seven commanders of the fort whose death sentence was confirmed by Frederick William III. 63

Jacob, William (1762?–1851), traveller and miscellaneous writer; for some time merchant in London trading to South America. His industry in collecting returns and averages connected with the Corn Law question was rewarded in 1822 with an appointment to the controllership of corn returns to the board of trade, from which position he retired on a pension in January 1842. 209

Jagow, Friedrich Wilhelm Christian Ludwig von (1771–1857), Prussian general. 1813 major general; 1814 chief of the 12th brigade of the 2nd Army Corps; 1815 brigade chief of troops in the Duchy of Berg ad interim and brigade chief of the 1st Army Corps as well as chief of the 3rd Brigade in the 1st Army Corps; 1818 lieutenant general and commander of the 8th Division; 1821 commanding general of the 4th Army Corps; 1832 infantry general and chief of the 26th infantry regiment. 127



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

Jahn, Friedrich Ludwig (1778–1852), educator and politician, founded the Tumbewegung which advocated physical training to strengthen the minds and bodies of German youth in the period of Napoleonic rule; established the first sports ground in Berlin Hasenheide in 1811, which he re-opened after taking part in the wars of liberation; he combined physical training with nationalism, which soon led to contempt for everything foreign, and the call for German unification and freedom; after 1815 he opposed the restoration regime; a co-founder of the Deutsche Burschenschaft and arrested as the alleged intellectual instigator of the murder of A. v. Kotzebue. His sports grounds were closed, and he was put on trial, but acquitted in 1825. None the less, he was kept under police surveillance, and was forbidden to engage in politics until 1840. In 1848 elected to the German National Assembly. 82, 93, 103, 105, 111, 132–133

Jérôme Bonaparte, see Buonaparte.

Johann I (1801-1873), King of Saxony from 1854. 282, 422, 435

**Jordan**, Johann Ludwig von (1773–1848). In Berlin he was successively Auscultator, Referendar, Assessor, and Deposital-Rendant in the French chamber of justice. From 1799 he was employed, with the title of Geheimsekretär, as the second journalist in the ministry of foreign affairs. In 1802 he was appointed Kriegsrat. Through Hardenberg, his patron, he was gradually used for more important business. In 1806-7 and thereafter he was involved in negotiations with the French, and in 1809, as Geheimer Kriegsrat, he headed the 2nd section of the ministry of foreign affairs. In 1810 he was promoted to Staatsrat. During the campaigns of 1813-14, and at the Congress of Vienna, he assisted Hardenberg. In 1814 he was appointed wirklicher Geheimer Legationsrat, and made chief of the 2nd, then the 2nd and 3rd section in the foreign ministry. In 1816 he was elevated to the nobility. In 1816-18 he successfully completed special missions in Warsaw, Vienna, and Dresden. In 1819 he was an envoy to the court of the King of Saxony, and was also accredited in the Duchies of Saxony, Schwarzburg, and Reuß. Jordan remained envoy to Dresden until 1848. 78, 96, 399, 475, 477

Josef (1776–1847), Imperial Prince and Archduke of Austria, Royal Prince of Hungary and Bohemia (1776–1847), from 1796 Palatine of Hungary. In 1819 married (third marriage) Marie, Princess of Württemberg (1797–1855), daughter of Duke Ludwig of Württemberg. 347, 470n

Josef (1789–1868), Hereditary Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen. 347

549



550 ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

Jung, Karl (1785–1864), doctor. Studied medicine in Heidelberg 1813–1816; co-founder of the Heidelberg Burschenschaft; 1816 doctorate; took part in the Wartburg festival; 1817–1819 taught at the military academy in Berlin; lived with Reimer, a bookseller; in contact with, among others, guards captain von Plehwe; later practising doctor and professor of medicine at the university of Basle. 99

**Kamptz**, Karl Christoph Albert Heinrich von (1769–1849). Author of many legal and political books, one of which was burnt at the Wartburg festival; as a member of the ministerial commission against subversive activities, he led the investigations into the national movement after the Carlsbad decrees; from 1817 member of the *Staatsrat* and director in the police ministry; in 1822 took on, additionally, the position of director of the education department in the culture ministry; in 1824 director in the justice ministry instead of the police ministry; 1832–1842 Prussian justice minister. 92, 99, 106–108, 132, 137

Karl (1785–1837), Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Brother-in-law of the Prussian king, Frederick William III; in the Prussian military service from 1799; 1814 chief of the guards brigade; 1816 commander of the guards corps; 1817 member of the *Staatsrat*; 1827 president of the *Staatsrat*; main defender of the principle of restoration, whose influence was growing, especially after Hardenberg's death; during Lottum's ministry (from 1823), he was considered the leading statesman. 96, 103, 187, 240

**Karl** (1771–1847), Archduke of Austria. He reorganized the Austrian armed forces, and was commander-in-chief of the Austrian army. 36, 470n

Karl (I) (1823–1891), Crown Prince, later as Karl I King of Württemberg from 1864. 347

Karl II (1804–1873), Herzog zu Braunschweig und Lüneburg, Regent 1823–1831. The animosity towards England mentioned in the text goes back to the fact that Karl's deceased father, Duke Frederick William, had asked King George IV to supervise the administration of the duchy and the education of his sons. His guardian had decided, among other things, that Karl's majority should begin only after his 21st birthday, and that his accession would thus be delayed. However, through the mediation of Metternich, Karl came to power two years earlier. 380, 380n

Karl August (1757-1828), 1758 Duke, 1815 Grand Duke of Saxe-



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

551

Weimar. 77-78, 83, 389, 393, 395-396, 400-401, 424-425, 435

Karl Friedrich (1783–1853), from 1828 Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, married Maria (1786–1859), daughter of Tsar Paul I of Russia. 347

Karl Ludwig (1755-1801), Hereditary Prince of Baden. 282n

Karl Ludwig Friedrich (1786–1818), co-regent 1808–1811, from 1811 Grand Duke of Baden (Zähring line). 246–247, 311–312

Karl Theodor Maximilian (1795–1875), Prince of Bavaria, second son of King Maximilian I Joseph of Bavaria; Bavarian general. 278 279, 282, 289, 303

Karoline (1776-1841), Queen of Bavaria, daughter of Hereditary Prince Karl Ludwig of Baden, married Maximilian I Joseph of Bavaria in 1797. 263

Karoline Auguste Charlotte (1792-1873), daughter of King Maximilian I of Bavaria, fourth wife of the Austrian Emperor Francis I. 2821, 469-471, 474

Katharina (1788–1819), Queen of Württemberg. 313, 316, 322

Katharina Pavlovna (1788–1819), Grand Duchess of Russia, sister of Tsar Alexander I. In 1809 she married Duke Georg of Oldenburg; in 1816 married King William I of Württemberg. 348

Kauffman, Carl Philipp von (1766–1835). In 1792 Legationssekretär in the Kingdom of Prussia; 1802 royal Prussian wirklicher Legationsrat; in 1809 transferred from the Prussian to the Württemberg service, appointed as Legationsrat in the department of foreign affairs in Stuttgart; 1811 Württemberg's chargé d'affaires at the Prussian court; 1812 ministerresident there; 1813 rejoined the department of foreign affairs, Geheimer Legationsrat; 1814–1817 envoy and minister plenipotentiary in Switzerland; 1815 Stautsrat; 1817 to his death, director of the state archives in Stuttgart. 340

Kaunits, Franziska Fürstin von, née Gräfin Ungnad von Weissenwolf (1773–1859), married the Austrian diplomat Alois Wenzel Prince of Kaunitz (1774–1848) in 1798. The daughter mentioned is either Karoline Leopoldine (1801–1875) or Ferdinande Karoline (1805–1862). 434



55<sup>2</sup>

### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

Kinkel, von (also 'von Kinckel'), vice admiral in the Royal Dutch Navy, Dutch envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Stuttgart. [Dates of birth and death could not be established]. 319

Kircheisen, Friedrich Leopold von (1749–1825), elevated to the nobility in 1798. 1810–1825 Prussian justice minister; rejected all liberal innovations, for example, opposed French law in the Rhineland, esp. Schwurgerichte. 63, 128, 137

**Klewitz**, Wilhelm Anton von (1760–1838), Prussian statesman, elevated to the nobility in 1803; 1807 chair of the *Immediatcommission zur Wahrnehmung sämtlicher Geldoperationen und der Armeeverpflegung*; also joined the finance department and head of the legislative commission; 1816 wirklicher Geheimrat; 1817 first under secretary of state, then president of the newly established *Schatzministerium*, finally finance minister until 1824; 1825 accepted the *Oberpräsidium* of the Province of Saxony. 64, 119

Kobell, Aegid Ritter von (auch 'Kobel') (1772–1847), Bavarian statesman and a member of the Greek regency. 1799 geheimer Konferenzsekretär at the Staats- und Konferenz-Ministerium in Munich; 1808, when the Geheimer Rat was set up, he was its secretary general; in 1817, when the Geheimer Rat was transformed into the Staatsrat, he was its secretary general with the rank of the youngest Staatsrat; was consulted in negotiations about the Bavarian constitution; 1834 second member of the regency in Greece until 1835; 1835–1836 envoy on an extraordinary mission in Athens; 1836 wirklicher Staatsrat; Ludwig I appointed him to the commission to advise on necessary savings in the state budget. 271

Koreff, David Ferdinand (1783–1851), doctor. 1802 studied medicine in Halle, and had a particular interest in magnetism as a therapy; 1803 clinical training in Berlin, where he frequented the circles of K. A. Varnhagen von Ense and A. v. Chamisso; 1815 gained access to the closest circle around the chancellor, Prince Hardenberg, who was enthusiastic about magnetism; accompanied Hardenberg on journeys as his personal doctor; became *Geheimer Obertegierungsrat* in 1818 and gained great political influence; 1816 professor of medicine at the university of Berlin; 1822 brought down by intrigues. 85, 96, 109, 117, 129, 155, 158, 183

Kotzebue, August von (1761–1819), lawyer and writer. From 1813 Russian Staatsrat and consul-general in Königsberg; from 1817 edited the weekly Literarisches Wochenblatt, in which he made fun of the ideals of the Burschenschaft. As the Tsar's literary correspondent he reported



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

553

on political and public events, especially about the universities and their 'Jacobin tendencies'; his works were burned at the Wartburg festival; 1819 murdered by the student Karl Ludwig Sand in Mannheim. This provided the pretext for enforcing the Carlsbad decrees. xiv, 36n, 89, 97–99, 134, 139, 178, 203, 393, 401, 485, 487

**Kozlovski,** Prince Petrovitch Boris (1783–1840), Russian diplomat. 1812–1818 envoy to Sardinia; 1818–1820 envoy to Baden and Württemberg. 328

Krauseneck, Wilhelm Johann von (1775–1850), Prussian general. 1809 major; 1813 Blücher's staff officer and lieutenant colonel; 1814–1821 commandant of the fort in Mainz; 1821 commandant of the 6th Division in Torgau; 1829 chief of the army general staff; 1837 member of the Staatsrat. 514

Krüdener, Barbara Julie von, née von Vietinghoff (1764–1824), Baltic Pietist and writer. Became known for her confessional novel *Valérie*, published anonymously in Paris in 1803; in 1804 joined the church of the Moravian Brothers, and, as a mystical-Pietistic prophetess and preacher, influenced the south German movement for religious conversion. Met Tsar Alexander in Heilbronn in 1815, and encouraged him in his mystical ideas and his conception of the Holy Alliance as a Christian alliance; from 1817 she lived in Russia. 306

Krug, Wilhelm Traugott (1770–1842), philosopher. In 1801 associate professor in Frankfurt-on-Oder, 1805 succeeded Kant as as professor of philosophy at the university of Königsberg, 1809 chair in Leipzig; 1830 vice-chancellor of the university of Leipzig; by using plain language, he stimulated the interest of a broad public in philosophy; supported liberal ideas. 400, 418

Küster, Johann Emmanuel (from 1815) von (1764–1833). 1800 Geheimer Legationsrat, 1809 Geheimer Staatsrat; 1810 head of the 2nd section of the foreign department; 1812 appointed envoy to the courts of Munich, Stuttgart, and Karlsruhe; 1820 Prussia's third plenipotentiary at the ministerial conferences in Vienna. 193, 247, 286, 294, 306, 319, 349–350

Kunitz, King of Saxony's Confessor. 447

**Ladenberg,** Philipp von (1769–1847). From 1810 headed the department of the finance ministry responsible for direct and indirect taxation;



## 554 ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

1817 in the Staatsrat and chair of the commission to investigate the state budget with Humboldt, Klewitz, Schön, and Vincke; 1823 head of the audit office and, in the same year, director of the Kronfideicommissverwaltung, 1825 Geheimer Rat and led the Generalkontrolle independently until 1826; 1834 head of the 2nd division of the finance ministry; 1837 Geheimer Staatsminister. 73

Lafayette, Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de (1757–1834), Liberal French politician and general. After travelling to America in 1777, he was deeply influenced by American ideas, institutions, and individuals, esp. George Washington; in France, advocated a constitutional monarchy, member of the Assembly of Notables in 1787; took a leading role in the oppositional conspiracies of the early 1820s. 203

Lamb, Frederick James, 3rd Viscount Melbourne Baron Beauvale (1782–1853), British diplomat. 1811 secretary of legation; 1812 minister plenipotentiary ad interim at the court of the Two Sicilies; 1813 secretary of legation at Vienna, in August minister plenipotentiary ad interim; 1815–1820 minister plenipotentiary at Munich; 1817, 1820–1824 at the Frankfurt Diet [Bundestag]; in 1822 sworn of the privy council; 1827 nominated a civil G.C.B.; 1825–1827 minister plenipotentiary to Spain; 1827 ambassador at Lisbon; 1831–1841 ambassador at the court of Vienna. xn, xii, xiv, 3–4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 245, 247–248, 250–251, 253, 255, 273

Langenau, Friedrich Karl Gustav Freiherr von (1782–1840), Austrian general, in the war against Russia in 1812 he was chief of the general staff of the Saxon troops and was thereafter appointed the king's adjutant general. 1813 major general in the Austrian army; 1815 quartermaster general of the Rhine Army. As Austrian plenipotentiary and chair of the Diet of the German Confederation's military commission, in 1819 he drew up the basic principles for the Bundeskriegsverfassung and for the building of the Confederation's forts. 32, 479

**Langsdorf,** Freiherr von, minister-resident in London for Baden, Hesse-Kassel, and Hesse-Darmstadt. [Nothing further could be established]. 195

**Lebzeltern,** Ludwig Graf von (1774–1854), Austrian diplomat. Began his diplomatic career in the legation bureau in Lisbon; then secretary to the imperial ambassador to the Papal court; envoy extraordinary



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

555

and minister plenipotentiary at the imperial Russian court, later envoy to Naples. 134, 405

Lehsten, Charlotte Auguste von Lehsten-Dingelstedt, née Gräbenstein (1791–1860), from 1820 second wife of Baron Dietrich of Militz. 434

**Leo XII** (1760–1829), pope. Previously Annibale della Genga, archbishop of Tyre, diplomat from the papal court; 1816 cardinal; 28 September 1823 – 10 February 1829 pope. 282–283, 440

**Leopold Friedrich** (1794–1871), ruling Duke of Anhalt-Dessau from 1817. 57

**Leopold von Sachsen-Coburg** (1790-1865), from 1831 Leopold I King of the Belgians. 428

Lerchenfeld, Max Freiherr von (1778–1843). After studying law, entered the Bavarian domestic administrative service in 1803; in 1817, after the fall of Montgelas, became finance minister in Rechberg's cabinet until 1825; put the state budget and the state debt in order, at the concordat negotiations advocated state rights, and played an important part in the promulgation of the constitution and the edict on religion; with Wrede and Zentner worked against Rechberg's planned coup d'état; 1825–1833 envoy to the Bundestag; 1833–1834 finance minister again; 1835–1842 envoy in Vienna; 1842–1843 envoy to the Bundestag again. 257, 267, 276–277, 279, 291

Leyser, August Friedrich Wilhelm von (1771–1842), Saxon lieutenantgeneral. 414

Liegnitz, Auguste Gräfin von Harrach, later Fürstin von (1800–1873), morganatic wife of Frederick William III. 234

**Liesching,** Samuel Gottlieb (1786-1864), textile merchant, art dealer, publisher, editor of *Deutscher Beobachter*. 38n, 363-364

Lieven, Christoph Count (from 1826) Prince of (1774–1839), Russian general and diplomat. 1810–1812 envoy to Prussia; 1812–1834 ambassador to Great Britain. 135, 425, 509

Linden, Franz Freiherr von (1760–1836), 1796–1806 Reichskammergerichtsassessor, then in the services of Württemberg; plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna; envoy to the Bundestag, 1817–1831 president of the Schwarzwald circle. Previously secretary of legation,



556

### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

he had been proposed as Württemberg's envoy instead of Neuffer in 1816, but was rejected. 68, 311

Lindenau, Bernhard August von (1779–1854), among other things 1798 Assessor in Altenburg, 1801 Rat at the Kammerkollegium; 1804 director of the observatory in Gotha; 1818 Vizelandschaftsdirektor of Altenburg; 1820 took over the Gotha ministry; 1827 transferred to the Saxon state service, initially spent two years as envoy to the Bundestag; 1829 director of the Landesökonomiekollegium and the deputation for manufacturing and commerce, and supervisor of the art and science collections; 1830 leading minister of state. 239, 429

List, Friedrich (1789–1846). 1817 professor of state administration in Tübingen; 1819 founded the *Deutsche Handels- und Gewerbeverein* with a number of merchants to promote a customs union in Germany; for this reason dismissed from state service. As a deputy from Württemberg he called for administrative reforms, was sentenced to prison in 1822 for sedition, and released in return for promising to migrate to America; 1832 returned to Germany, where he continued to work for the German Customs Union and the establishment of a railway network. 21, 335–336, 407

Lochner, Georg Wolfgang Karl (1798–1882), schoolteacher, archivist of Nuremberg. Studied theology and philosophy at Erlangen from 1815; 1819–1823 teacher at a Nuremberg school; until Easter 1824 tutor to a noble family in Württemberg; on 8 May 1824 arrested on suspicion of demagogy and taken to Munich; released on 14 May 1825; initially accepted a position as a private teacher in Nuremberg; summer 1826 teacher of modern languages; 1827 teacher at a *Gymnasium*; 1830 senior master and deputy head master of the Latin School there; 1845 headmaster; 1846–1857 teacher of the senior class and headmaster of the grammar school; 1864 appointed to set up and re-organize the city archive; author of historical writings. 286

Loening, Karl (1791–1819), apothecary, close to the Bund der Schwarzen; made an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the head of the Nassau government, Ibell. 105, 403

## Londonderry, see Stewart, Robert

Lottum, Karl Friedrich Heinrich Graf von Wylich und (1767–1841). At first rose through the Prussian military service; distinguished himself as the king's confindant after Tilsit at attempts to reorganize the state; opposed the reforms of Stein and Scharnhorst; Staatsrat and head of



#### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

557

the economic department of the war ministry in the government of Dohna-Altenstein (1808); 1818–1823 treasurer; 1823 as a cabinet minister, entrusted with informing the king about the situation in the country, as no chancellor or minister president had been appointed; thereafter, although not formally appointed head of the government, he led the college of ministers. 235

## Louis, see also Ludwig

Louis XVIII, Stanislaus Xaver of the House of Bourbon (1755–1824), King of France in 1814, again in 1815. 482

# Lubecki, see Drucki-Lubecki

Luden, Heinrich (1780–1847), professor in Jena, editor of Nemesis, a journal of history and politics (1814–1818), which was initially directed against Napoleon and France, then turned its attention to political events in Germany and the development of the constitutional issue in individual states of the Confederation. Luden's lectures on politics in the summer of 1821 were investigated by the Central Commission of Investigation in Mainz, whose findings were appended to the confidential minutes of the Bundestag on 3 July 1823. 41, 424

Ludwig I (1786–1868), King of Bavaria from 1825 to 1848, initially supported the Liberal constitution of 1818 but after 1830 became increasingly reactionary in his politics; 1848 forced to abdicate. 79, 225–226, 246, 256n, 257, 259, 269, 270n, 291–294, 296–299, 302–303, 305

Ladwig I (1753–1830), Grand Duke of Hesse from 1806, previously Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt under the name Landgrave Ludwig X. 26, 311

**Ludwig Wilhelm August** (1763–1830), Margrave. From 1818 Ludwig I, Grand Duke of Baden. 95, 100, 226, 297, 299, 327–328, 343, 514, 514n, 516

Luise (1757-1830), Grand Duchess of Weimar, daughter of Landgrave Louis IX of Hesse-Darmstadt. Her sister-in-law Maria (1786-1859) was the daughter of Tsar Paul I. 347

Luise (1800-1831), daughter of Duke August of Saxe-Altenburg, wife of Ernst I of Saxe-Coburg. 347, 427



558

## ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

**Lusi,** Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig August Spiridon Graf von (1792–1847), with Wilhelm von Humboldt in London 1817–1819; 1823–1829 secretary of legation in Stuttgart; 1833–1836 minister-resident in Greece. 357–358

**Lützow,** Rudolf Graf (1780–1858), Austrian diplomat. 1812–1814 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Copenhagen and 1814 in Stuttgart; 1818 imperial internuncio in Constantinople; 1823 envoy in Turin; 1827–1848 ambassador to Rome. 318–319

Luxburg, Friedrich Graf von (1783–1856), Bavarian diplomat. 1803 attached to the legation in Switzerland; secretary of legation in Switzerland in 1806, in 1808 in St Petersburg and 1810 in Paris; 1813 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the Imperial Westfalian Court in Cassel; 1813 escaped from Cassel when the legation archive was burned; 1814 temporarily retired; 1816 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Dresden; 1826 also envoy extraordinary in Berlin; 1839 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Paris, until 1846, and Vienna, until 1849. 226, 230, 232

Maillot de la Treille, Nikolaus Hubert Freiherr (1774–1834). 1786 joined Bavarian army; 1792 first lieutenant; 1793 captain; 1803 major; 1809 colonel; 1813 major general and brigadier; 1822–1829 Bavarian minister of state for the army; from 1826 minister for war; 1824 lieutenant general. 280

Malchus, Karl August Freiherr von (1770–1840), statesman and political scientist. 1790 secretary of legation to the Duke of Westfalia; 1799 cathedral secretary of the Hildesheim cathedral chapter; 1802 member of the Spezial-Reorganisationskommission for Münster and Paderborn; 1803 Wirklicher Kriegs- und Domänenrat; 1808 Staatsrat of the Kingdom of Westfalia and director general of taxes; 1811 finance minister in Cassel; 1817–1818 finance minister of Württemberg. 316, 320, 328

Mandelsloh, Ulrich Lebrecht Graf von (1760–1827), Württemberg statesman. Took over culture department in 1806; 1808 finance minister; lost office during the constitutional struggle as a representative of princely absolutism; but remained head of the state ministry; appointed envoy to the *Bundestag*; 1819–1820 envoy in Vienna. 193, 316–317, 496, 500

Maria (1786-1859), daughter of King Paul I of Russia. 1804 married



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

559

Carl Frederick of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach who assumed the regency in 1828. 334, 347

Maria Ludovika (1787–1816), daughter of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria-Modena, married Emperor Francis on 6 January 1808. 471

Marie (1797–1855), daughter of Duke Louis of Württemberg, became third wife of Archduke Josef in 1819. 347–348

Marie (Sophie) (1759–1828), daughter of Duke Frederick Eugen II of Württemberg, wife of Tsar Paul I. 347

Marie Beatrix (1750-1829), mother of Empress Maria Ludovika, wife of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, Duke of Modena. 471

Marie Leopoldine of Habsburg (1776–1848), daughter of Archduke Ferdinand of Este-Modena; 1795 married Carl Theodor (1724–1799), Elector of Bavaria from 1777. 254, 259

Marie Michaelovna of Russia (1825–1846). 347

Marie Sophie Dorothee of Thurn and Taxis (1800–1870). 160

Martens, Georg Friedrich von (1756–1821), diplomat and publicist. 1783 Reader in natural and constitutional law, 1784 professor and member of the law faculty at Göttingen; *Hofrat* of the English King and the Electorate of Hanover; 1789 elevated to the nobility; 1808–1813 in the newly established Kingdom of Westphalia; *Staatsrat* at Cassel; 1810 also president of the finance section of this august body; 1814 *Geheimer Kabinettsrat* in Hanover; 1816–1822 envoy of the Kingdom of Hanover at the *Bundestag* in Frankfurt. 22, 95

Massmann, Hans Ferdinand (1797–1874), philologist and gymnast. 1814 started theology studies at Berlin university; 1815 volunteer in the War of Liberation; pupil of Jahn; one of the instigators of the Wartburg festival; played a major role in the burning of books there; 1818 auxiliary teacher at the Protestant grammar school in Breslau and head of the public gymnasium; 1819 grammar school teacher in Magdeburg; 1826 gymnastics instructor with the cadet corps in Munich; 1827 Habilitation; 1829 Reader in German language and literature, 1836 professor; 1842 professor in Berlin. 82, 87, 105, 142

Maucler, Paul Friedrich Freiherr von (1783–1859), Württemberg statesman. 1806 member of the Oberjustizkollegium; 1808 Kreishauptmann in



560

## ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

Ludwigsburg; 1810 Obertribunalrat in Tübingen; 1811 Landvogt in Calw; 1812 director of the Criminaltribunal in Eßlingen and 1816 Hof-kammerpräsident; entered government after the change of sovereign, initially in 1817 as Geheimrat; from 1818 minister of justice; 1831–1848 Geheimratspräsident; forced to resign by the revolution, but remained a member of the first chamber until his death. 334, 353, 358–360, 516

Maximilian Maria Josef (1759-1838), Prince of Saxony. 431, 438

**Maximilian I** Joseph (1756–1825), 1795 Duke of Pfalz-Zweibrücken, 1799 Elector and 1806 King of Bavaria. 245, 253–260, 260n, 262–263, 265–269, 271–274, 276–278, 280, 287–290, 311, 405

**Mellish,** Edward D. D. (probably), rector of East Tuddenham, Norfolk, and later Dean of Hereford (related to George Canning by marriage). 439

Merckel, Friedrich Theodor von (1775–1846), Prussian statesman, since 1816 upper president in Silesia. 142

Mercy, Graf Andreas Florimond (1771–1840), started his career in the French army, emigrated when the revolution started; entered Austrian civil service in mid-1790s; from 1814 *Hofrat* in the foreign ministry; Metternich's confidant. 474

Metternich, Clemens Wenzel Fürst von (1773-1859), Austrian statesman: 1809 foreign minister, 1821 Haus,- Hof- and Staatskanzler, from 1826 head of the ministry for home affairs, thereby effectively head of state. Because of Austria's multi-national structure he represented a policy of power-balancing as regards Germany and Europe. Opposed liberal tendencies, which also meant quashing constitutional demands. Metternich created and directed the German Confederation as a defence against moves towards a national state; supported the principle of restoration. This also meant reestablishing dispossessed ruling families as heads of states and securing the reestablished order against aggression and revolution. As a reactionary, he had to flee to England in 1848. 3, 4n, 24, 27, 31–32, 34, 85, 95, 104, 113, 115, 134–135, 165, 211–212, 251-253, 269-270, 272-273, 279-281, 285, 288, 291-292, 294, 297, 298-300, 302, 315, 324, 326, 330, 334, 349n, 350, 351n, 354-356, 358-360, 369n, 371, 418, 452-459, 461, 463-470, 472-474, 477-478, 480-492, 494-499, 501-505, 508-509, 511-516, 514n, 515n

Metternich, Clementine von (1804–1820), second daughter of Prince Clemens von Metternich. 504



## ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

561

Metternich, Maria von (1797–1820), daughter of Prince Clemens von Metternich, married Joseph Duke of Esterhazy in 1817. 471

Meuron, Count. 132

Michael Pavlovitch (1798-1849), Grand Prince of Russia. 281, 347, 510

Milbanke, Sir John Ralph (1800–1868), later Milbanke-Huskisson, 8th baronet. 1823 clerk in the Foreign Office; 1826 secretary of legation at Frankfurt; 1835 secretary of embassy at St. Petersburg and 1838 at Vienna; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Munich in 1843 and The Hague 1862. 43, 49, 304

Miller, Josef von, director of the General-Zoll-Administration. [Nothing further could be established]. 301

Miltitz, Dietrich Freiherr von (1769–1853), officer and politician, romanticist; on completion of legal studies entered military service in Saxony, lest in 1792 in order to travel; 1800 noble inspector of the Fürstenschule zu St. Afra in Meißen; Saxon Etappencommissär and Marschcommissär in 1806, 1809, 1813 (for Russia and Austria); 1815–1830 colonel in the Prussian army. 223, 434

Minckwitz, Johannes von (1787–1857), minister of state in the Kingdom of Saxony and envoy in Berlin 1819–1822, lieutentant general and adjutant general; 1830–1843 foreign minister of the Kingdom of Saxony. 180, 430, 438

Morenheim, Paul (Pavel Osip) Baron von (+1830), Russian diplomat, Kammerherr and wirklicher Staatsrat. 1811–1812 chargé d'affaires in Spain, signed the Trade and Shipping Treaty of 1825 between Prussia and Russia on behalf of the King of Prussia. 211

Montalembert, Marc-Réné-Anne-Marie, Comte de (1777–1831), French diplomat; emigrated 1792; 1816 minister plenipotentiary in Stuttgart, 1819 in Copenhagen. 319

Montgelas, Maximilian Josef Graf von (1759–1838), most important statesman of enlightened absolutism in Bavaria. 1799 responsible for Bavaria's home and foreign policy as *Geheimer Staats- und Konferenzminister* under Maximilian I. Joseph; 1803–1806 and 1809–1817 also finance minister, and from 1806 minister of home affairs and cultural affairs; 1817 sacked after coming into conflict with Crown Prince Louis and



562

## ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

his ministerial bureaucracy during preparation of the new constitution. 151, 245-246, 249-250, 252-260, 265, 271-272, 290, 302-303

Morier, John Philip (1776–1853), British diplomat. Attached to the embassy at Constantinople 1799 as private secretary to the ambassador, the Earl of Elgin; 1803 consul-general in Albania; 1810 secretary of legation at Washington; 1811 gazetted a commissioner in Spanish America; on his return to England was, for a while, acting under secretary of state for foreign affairs in August 1815; 1816 appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Saxony at Dresden, which post he held till his retirement, on pension, in January 1825. 385–388, 390–397, 399–402, 404, 406–407, 413–415, 418–419, 421–426

Motz, Friedrich Christian Adolf von (1775–1830), 1825–30 Prussian finance minister; tried to develop the German customs system to Prussia's advantage, i.e. by opening Prussian customs policy to the middling German states. 224, 226, 229–231

Mühlenfels, Ludwig von (1793–1861), former Lützower Jäger, seriously wounded in action; co-founder of the Heidelberg Burschenschaft; 1817 Substitut-Staatsprokurator, with the rank of Staatsanwaltschaftsrat, in Cologne; 1819 arrested there on suspicion of demagogic activities and sent to Berlin under house arrest. Although ordered to be released in 1820, Kamptz instigated his abduction to the Glogau fortess. However, managed to escape to Sweden; 1827 appointed professor of German and Nordic languages in London; 1830 acquitted of high treason and became Oberlandesgerichtsrat in Naumburg; 1845 Oberappellationsgerichtsrat in Greifswald. 103

Mülinen, Berhard Albrecht Rudolf von (1788–1851), Kammerherr and aide-de-camp of the Crown Prince of Württemberg; Württemberg envoy to Paris. 351–352, 355

Müller, Carl Friedrich (+1827), lieutenant and Gamisonsverwaltungs-Inspektor in the Prussian army. 81

Müller, Friedrich (from 1806) von (1779–1849), Weimar statesman. 1807–8 envoy to Warsaw, Paris and Erfurt; 1815–1848 Weimar Chancellor and head of the judicial system. 81

Münch-Bellinghausen, Joachim Graf von (1786–1866), Austrian civil servant, worked to improve shipping conditions on the Elbe; became president of the Elbe Shipping Commission which led to the act of 1821. 1815 sent to France as Gouvernements commissär for the departments



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

563

of l'Ain and Montblanc; 1819 captain of town militia in Prague. then *Hofrat* with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; 1822 minister plenipotentiary and presidential envoy in Frankfurt until 1848; 1831 elevated to Austrian nobility; 1841 appointed minister of state; 1861 appointed lifelong member of Austrian upper chamber. 39, 285, 288, 355

Münster, Ernst Friedrich Herbert Graf von (1766–1839), Hanoverian statesman. 1801–1804 envoy to St. Petersburg; minister of state and cabinet minister of the English king in Hanover; 1814 Erblandmarschall in the newly-created diet of Hanover; after 1815 many diplomatic missions from London; 1819 took part in the Carlsbad Conferences; and in agreeing the Final Act of Vienna; dismissed as a leading minister after protests against the old feudal system in Hanover 1830/31. 113, 113n, 493, 496–497, 500, 502

Nagler, Karl Ferdinand Friedrich von (1770–1846), active in the service of the margrave of Ansbach and Bayreuth; 1809 deputy post-master general, then *Geheimer Staatsrat*; 1821 president of the general post office, 1823 post-master general, also elevated to nobility; 1824 envoy to the *Bundestag*, recalled in 1835; 1836 appointed *Geheimer Staatsminister*. 44, 189, 211–212

**Napoleon I** (1769–1821), French Emperor (1804–1814/15), originally Napoleon Bonaparte. 30, 37, 58n, 61n, 68–69, 153, 193, 196, 294, 388, 398, 400, 408, 412, 462, 510

Nebenius, Karl Friedrich (1785–1857), 1807 Geheimer Sekretär in the Baden finance department; 1810 Kreisrat in Durlach; 1811 Finanzrat in the Baden finance ministry; 1823 moved to the Baden home affairs ministry; 1831 Staatsrat, Ministerialdirektor; 1838–1839 and 1845–1846 president of the Baden ministry of home affairs; 1846–1948 president of the Baden council of state; helped formulate the Baden constitution of 1818; played a crucial role in Baden joining the German Customs Union. 338–339, 361–362, 482

Necker, Jacques (1732–1804), famous French statesman; from 1769 envoy of the Geneva republic; successful banker, 1777 appointed head of the finance administration; made state finances public knowledge in 'Compte rendu, présenté au roi' (1781); 1788 again made finance minister by Louis XVI when state coffers were empty; came into conflict with the court because of his liberal policy, dismissed in 1789.



# 564 ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

Nesselrode, Karl Robert Graf von (1780–1862), Russian diplomat; 1802 attached to the embassy in Berlin, then in Stuttgart, The Hague and Paris; one of the most influential personalities at the Congress of Vienna; 1817–1856 minister for foreign affairs; 1828 vice-chancellor; 1845 chancellor. 134, 346, 360

**Neuffer,** Karl August von (1770–1822), Württemberg major general. Württemberg envoy to the Prussian court 1815–1816. 68

Neumann, Philipp Freiherr von (\* ca. 1778), Austrian diplomat. First secretary to the embassy, then *Botschaftsrat* in London and often chargé d'affaires; crucial role in bringing about the Anglo-Austrian Trade Treaty of 1829. 501

**Nicholas Pavlovitch** (1796–1855), Tsar of Russia 1825–1855. 155, 171, 181n, 217, 298, 347, 372

**Niebuhr**, Barthold Georg (1776–1831), historian and statesman. Studied jurisprudence, philosophy and history; 1808 *Geheimer Staatsrat* and head of section for state debts and financial institutions in the finance ministry; left in 1810 and started to give lectures on Roman history at the university of Berlin; 1816–1823 envoy to the Vatican. 57, 68–69, 160

Normann-Ehrenfels, Karl Friedrich Lebrecht (from 1806) Graf von (1784–1822), Württemberg general, philhellene. 1803 first lieutenant; 1807 major; 1808 lieutenant colonel; 1812 fought in Napoleon's auxiliary army against Russia; 1813 major general; 1816 tutor at the court of the landgrave of Hesse-Philippsthal; fought in Greece in 1822. 333

Nugent-Westmeath, Laval Graf (1777-1862), field marshal. 170

Oechsner, Baron von, Austrian chargé d'affaires in Stuttgart. [Nothing further could be established]. 281, 350, 351n, 354, 358

Oelsen, Freiherr von, Prussian minister plenipotentiary at the royal court of Saxony. [Nothing further could be established]. 392, 399

Oettingen-Wallerstein, Ludwig Fürst von (1791–1870). 1810 took over first office under Bavarian crown, seat and vote in council of State; 1815 member of Württemberg Landtag, 1819 member of the Reichstat in the first Bavarian Landtag, 1823 lost his offices by marrying a commoner, some of which were restored when Louis I came to the



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

565

throne; 1828 president of the Upper Danube district; 1831–1837 minister of internal affairs; 1847 minister for foreigen affairs, head of new crown council; 1849 gave up the position of Kronoberhofmeister and membership of the Reichsrat, retained a mandate in the second chamber until 1862. 274, 309

Oken (Okenfuss), Lorenz (1779–1851), 1804 Dr. med.; 1805 Habilitation; 1807–1819 Reader in medicine at Jena; 1816 started editing the periodical 'Isis'; took part in the Wartburg festival and as a result was put on trial and sentenced, but released on appeal; May 1819 had to choose between giving up either 'Isis' or his post and resigned; 1821/22 lectures at university of Basle; 1827 professor of psychology at Munich university; 1833 professor of natural history at Munich. 80

Ow in Wachendorf, (Johann Nepomuk) Maximilan Freiherr von (1784–1845), Austrian treasurer, member of the Württemberg Landtag 1815–1843. 331

**Pahlen,** Friedrich (Fedor Petr.) Graf von der (1780–1863), Russian diplomat. 1809–1811 envoy to the USA and 1811–1815 for Portugal in Rio; 1815–1822 envoy to Bavaria. 246, 249, 273

**Palffy von Erdöd,** Karl Graf (1793–1879), Austrian treasurer and envoy extraordinary to the courts of Saxony; 1820 married Leopoldine Dominika (1803–1888), daughter of Prince Alois Wenzel of Kaunitz. 434

## Palmerston, see Temple

**Pappenheim,** Karl Theodor Friedrich Reichsgraf von (1771–1853), Bavarian lieutenant general, Hardenberg's son-in-law. 173, 271

**Paul Friedrich** (1800–1842), Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, ruling Duke from 1837. 143

Paul Karl Friedrich August (1785–1852), Prince of Württemberg. 1813 officer in Russian army; 1814 commander of the Anhalt-Thuringian brigade; lived in Paris from 1818. 381

Pauline (1800-1873), Queen of Württemberg. 365

Pauline (1810–1856), Princess of Württemberg, 1829 married William George August Henry Belgicus, Duke of Nassau. 364



566

## ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

**Pedro I.** de Alcántara Anton Josef (1798–1834), son of King John VI of Portugal (Braganza), Emperor of Brazil 1822–1831. 369n

**Perponcher,** Hendrik George Graf de (1771–1856), Dutch lieutenant general and diplomat; 1814 minister plenipotentiary at the Prussian court; 1815 briefly recalled from Berlin, then Dutch envoy in Berlin until 1842. 59

## Peter Frederick William, see Peter Friedrich Wilhelm

**Pfeffel,** Hubert Freiherr von (1765–1834), Bavarian diplomat. 1799 Regierungsrat and chargé d'affaires in Dresden, 1801 in London; 1801 Geheimer Legationsrat, 1807 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Dresden and 1814 in London; as such 1817 Staatsrat in extraordinary service; 1822 envoy to the Bundestag at Frankfurt; 1 January 1826 retired; 1828 until his death envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Paris. 287–288

**Pfitzner**, Ludwig Theodor (also Fitzner), born 1793, estate administrator and *Landwehr* subaltern; 1822 given a prison sentence as an accomplice of the head forester Hedemann, and stripped of his assets. 164

**Phull,** Karl Ludwig August Freiherr von (1757–1826), Russian general and diplomat. 1777 entered Prussian military service; 1781 on Frederick II's general staff; 1806 head of Frederick III's general staff; in the same year went over to Russian army as major general; 1814–1821 Russian envoy to The Netherlands. 138

**Piatti,** Carl Alexander Marquis von (1766–1831), wirklicher Geheimer Rat in the Kingdom of Saxony, conference minister and Kammerherr; from 1808 Geheimer Rat and Oberhofmeister of Prinz Anton. 438

Pilat, Joseph Anton (from 1831) Edler von (1782–1865), Austrian publicist and civil servant. 516

**Pirch,** Otto Karl Lorenz von (called Pirch II to distinguish from brother, Georg Dubislaw Ludwig von Pirch) (1765–1824), Prussian lieutenant general; 1809 became 'gouverneur' of Prince William and his cousin Prince Frederick; 1813 accompanied the latter in war; 1815 pensioned off because of war wounds; 1817 nominated a member of the General-Ordenscommission, 1819 its chairman; 1819 head director of the cadet academies and the general military school, and chairman of the Militär-Studiencommission. 126, 128



#### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

567

**Pius VII** (1742–1823), formerly Gregorio Barnaba Chiaramonti, cardinal from 1785, pope 1800–1823. 68–69, 265–266, 328

**Plehwe,** Rudolph von (1794–1835), Prussian captain; friend of Sand, April 1819 made disparaging remarks to the landlord of an inn who condemned the murder of Kotzebue, and also wrote newspaper articles along the same lines; was put on trial for this, died in prison. 92–93, 97, 99, 103

Plessen, Leopold Engelke Hartwig von (1769–1837), 1790 entered civil service of Prussia-Brandenburg in the Kriegs- und Domänenkammer in Berlin; 1793 Kammerauditor and 1796 Kammerherr of Duke Frederick Francis I in Schwerin; 1802 sent to Regensburg as herzoglicher Komitialgesandter; 1807 wirklicher Geheimer Rat and third minister, head of the Duke's cabinet; 1808 second minister; at Congress of Vienna as envoy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; 1815 appointed envoy and minister plenipotentiary for Mecklenburg at the Bundesversammlung. 3, 113n

Portalis, Joseph Marie (from 1810) Graf (1764-1842), French foreign minister 24 April to 7 August 1829. 229

**Pozzo di Borgo**, Carlo Andrea (from 1826) Graf (1764–1842), general and diplomat. Fought for Corsican independence from France; forced into exile, fled to Russia, where he received the Tsar's highest accolade. Sent by Tsar as envoy to Paris (1814–1835 envoy, 1821 ambassador) and London (1835–1839 ambassador). 355

Rantzau, Graf Heinrich von (1796–1848), member of the Berlin Burschenschaft, 1819 moved to Kiel university.

Rauch, Gustav Johann Georg von (1774–1841), Prussian general of infantry and war minister. 1809 director of 2nd division of the general war department; 1812 temporary commander of the engineer corps; 1813 temporary chief of Blucher's general staff; 1814 appointed head of engineer corps and inspector general of fortifications; 1831 member of council of state; 1837 appointed minister of state and war minister. 116

Raziwill, Anton Heinrich Fürst (1775–1833), musician, Statthalter for the Kingdom of Prussia in Posen, Staatsrat. Dismissed as politician for being too lenient, accused of being 'friendly to Poland'. 179

Rechberg, Wilibald Graf von (+ 1849), Bavarian envoy at various German courts. 270



568

#### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

**Rechberg-Rothenlöwen,** Alois Franz Graf von (1766–1849), Bavarian statesman. 1799 envoy of Palatinate-Bavaria in St. Petersburg; 1800 envoy in Berlin, 1801 in Regensburg; 1806 sent to Vienna as representative of Bavarian crown; 1815 attached to allied headquarters as Bavarian plenipotentiary; took part in Congress of Vienna; 1816 appointed envoy to *Bundestag* (represented by Baron von Gruben during absence in Vienna); 1817 minister of the royal house and of foreign affairs; 1825 made to retire after Louis I came to throne. 113n, 245, 249, 251–252, 255, 257, 259, 262, 269–272, 279–281, 285, 287–291, 303, 334, 515

**Rechberg-Rothenlöwen,** Joseph Maria Adam Graf von (1769–1833), Bavarian lieutenant general; 1816–1825 envoy in Berlin. 279

**Rehdiger**, Karl Niklas von (1765–1826), initially in Prussian diplomatic service and admirer of French Revolution; 1808 submitted memorandum on the constitution; for a time *Staatsrat* in legislative department, took part in reform measures; with Freiherr vom und zum Stein member of *Zentralverwaltungsrat* for the liberated territories; from 1817 member of council of state; 1819 presented another memorandum, commissioned by Klewitz, 'Über die Repräsentation in den preussischen Staaten'. His son Rudolf was a supporter of Jahn. 179

**Reid,** Sir John Rae (1791–1867), banker, West India merchant. His firm Reid, Irving & Co. failed for £1,500,000 in September 1847; 1824 succeeded his father as 2<sup>nd</sup> baronet of Ewell Grove, Surrey; 1820 director of the Bank of England; 1839–1840 governor. 295, 295n

**Reigersberg,** Heinrich Alois Graf von (1770–1865), Bavarian justice minister. 1797 assessor at supreme court in Wetzlar; 1803 supreme court judge; after dissolution of the *Reich* in Bavaria, appointed *Geheimer Rat* and leading minister of the justice departement; 1817 chairman of council of ministers; 1823 dismissed and replaced by von Zentner. 257, 279

**Reimer,** Georg Andreas (1776–1842), book-seller and publisher of Scheiermacher's sermons, and the works of the Schlegel brothers, Fichte, Tieck, Kleist, Niebuhr, the brothers Grimm, Humboldt etc. 1815 bought the Sacken'sche Palais, Wilhelmstraße 73 and moved the bookshop here; took part in war of liberation; suspected of being a demagogue during the reaction, had papers and letters confiscated during a house-search; member of the city council for a time; from 1831 honorary *Stadtrat.* 99, 107, 111, 137, 179



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

569

Richelieu, Armand-Emmanuel du Plessis, Duc de (1766–1822), French statesman. 1815–1818 and 1820 French minister president. 397n, 482

**Rödiger**, Ludwig (1798–1866), philologist. Studied in Heidelberg 1815–1816, later in Berlin as *Privatdozent*; one of the speakers at the Wartburg festival and author of the 'Gesange am Feuer' sung there; with Karl Jung active as radical member of *Burschenschaft*; imprisoned for eighteen months, then teacher at Erlangen grammar school and in Frankfurton-Main 1822–1854; died there as pro-rector of the grammar school. 99, 143

Rose, Sir George Henry (1771–1855), British diplomat. 1792 first secretary to the British embassy at The Hague; 1793 chargé d'affaires in Berlin; 1794–1813 Member of Parliament for Southampton; became lieutentant colonel in 1803 and deputy paymaster general of the army in 1805; 1807 on special diplomatic mission to Washington; 1814 British minister at Munich, in 1815 promoted to Berlin. xiv, xvi, 57–58, 61, 64, 68, 70, 76, 78–79, 81, 83–85, 87–89, 92–94, 97–98, 100–101, 104–106, 110, 113, 117, 120, 128, 130, 132, 134–135, 137, 139, 140–143, 145–146, 148–149, 151–152, 154–156, 159, 162, 164–165, 167–169, 172–175, 177–178, 180, 182, 184–185, 188–189, 192–193, 195

Rother, Christian (von) (1778–1849), son of Silesian farmer, educated by village priest. Became one of the greatest Prussian statesmen to come from humble origins. First regimental scribe, then calculator at the Kriegs- und Domänenbüro in Warsaw; 1810 appointed to state chancellery by Hardenberg; from then on one of his most loyal colleagues, involved in the finance reforms and in work on general constitutional questions; 1817 member of council of state; 1820 president of the new Hauptverwaltung der Staatsschulden, and president of independent Seehandlung bank; influential in matters of state debts and credits; 1835–1837 head of trade office; 1836 Geheimer Staatsminister; 1837 also head of Prussian Bank; remained in this position under Frederick William IV, until dismissed in March 1848. 84, 88, 116, 121, 126, 128, 142

**Rothschild,** Amschel Mayer (1773–1855), private banker in Frankfurt. 67, 88, 135, 137, 142

**Rothschild,** Salomon Mayer (1774–1855), private banker, since 1816 in Vienna. 67, 88

Rumigny, [probably] Marie-Hippolyte Guielly Marquis de (1784–1871), 1805 entered office of French foreign minister; then French envoy to Switzerland, ambassador in Turin, then Brussels. 442



570

### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

Sack, Friedrich Samuel Gottfried (1738–1817), first court chaplain of the Kingdom of Prussia; 1816 Protestant bishop; from 1786 wirklicher Oberkonsistorialrat in Berlin; 1805 Oberschulrat. 63

**Salomon,** miller from Erfurt in Thuringia; he came under suspicion after Sand murdered Kotzebue because he had once taken Sand in, but Salomom was not arrested. 1816–1818 head of the military gymnastics club. Although he gradually distanced himself from revolutionary ideology, his mill remained a meeting-place for students from the surrounding universities; 1821/22 broke all ties with university activities. 203

Sand, Karl Ludwig (1795–1820), theology student. On 23 March 1819 murdered the popular author August von Kotzebue (1761–1819) in Mannheim. The latter had been secretary to legation in Russian service since 1817 and one of his secret duties had been to report to Russia on intellectual trends in Germany, especially on poetry, science and universities – e.g. on the periodical 'Nemesis' of the historian Luden. Sand, who was 23 at the time of the murder, had been a volunteer in the fight against Napoleon, and as a student in Erlangen and Jena had joined the *Burschenschaft*. He saw the fight for the unity and freedom of Germany as his moral duty. To murder the one who had betrayed this idea was for him both legitimate and necessary. He was condemned to death and hanged on 20 May 1820. 24–25, 36n, 89, 101, 105, 178, 203, 403, 421

Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hohenstein, Wilhelm Ludwig Georg Graf (from 1804) Fürst zu (1770–1851). 1797–1805 Queen's Oberhofmeister in Bavaria; 1812 Geheimer Staatsrat, in charge of the police; 1814–1819 minister for the police; from 1819 minister of the Royal House; supported reactionary trends. 96, 102–103, 106–107, 137, 184, 235

**Schelling,** Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph (1775–1854) German philosopher. 16

**Schlegel,** Karl Wilhelm Friedrich (from 1815) von (1772–1829), early romantic philosopher, language researcher and poet, editor of various periodicals, including 'Athenäum'; 1815–1818 councillor with the Austrian legation at the Frankfurt *Bundestag*, also took part in Congress of Vienna. 446–447

Schleiermacher, Friedrich Ernst Daniel (1768–1834), Protestant theologian and philosopher. 1804 Reader in theology and university pastor in Halle/Saale; from 1807 political activity in Berlin; worked with



#### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

571

Wilhelm von Humboldt in founding the university; 1809 Pastor of the *Dreifaltigkeitskirche*; 1810 professor at newly-founded university; 1811 member of the *Königliche Akademie der Wissenschaften*; close to the *Burschenschaft*; after Kotzebue's death his sermons were kept under surveillance as those of a 'demagogue'; as a theologian part of the new conservative wing of the church. 103, 105, 140

Schlitz, Karl Heinrich Johann Wilhelm Graf von, called Görtz (1752–1826), Saxon diplomat, wirklicher Geheimer Rat, Kammerherr. 1795 envoy in Munich, 1801–1806 in Berlin, 1816–1820 at the Bundestag in Frankfurt. 397

Schmalz, Theodor (1760–1831), 1810 professor of law at the new university in Berlin and its first chancellor before Fichte 1810/1811. Wrote handbooks on various legal topics. A political pamphlet written by him against the reform party ('Berichtigung einer Stelle in der Bredow-Venturinischen Chronik vom Jahre 1808'), published in 1815, unleashed a steamy debate. 57, 61, 65, 77, 82, 93

Schmitz-Grollenburg, Philipp Moritz Freiherr von (1765–1849), Württemberg civil servant and diplomat. Councillor at the supreme court of the Electorate of Mainz; 1806 entered the service of Württemberg; 1807 councillor in the higher regional government; 1808 director of police in Stuttgart and Ludwigsburg; 1811 Staatsrat; 1812 director of the Catholic church council; 1817 vice president of the Oberregierungskollegium; 1819/20 special envoy in Rome; 1821–1843 envoy to Munich; from 1820 member of the first chamber of the Württemberg estates. 279, 288, 299, 327

**Schnell,** Johann Jacob, Nuremberg merchant. With Friedrich List took over leadership of what became the 'Verein deutscher Kaufleute und Fabrikanten' in spring 1819. 21, 407

**Schnurrer, Christian Friedrich** (1742–1822), chancellor of Tübingen university. 316

**Schöler**, Reinhold Otto Friedrich August von (1772–1840), 1786 entered Prussian army; from 1807 in diplomatic service; for 27 years Prussian envoy in St. Petersburg, interrupted by campaigns of 1814 and 1815, the Paris Conferences and the Congress of Vienna; 1835 succeeded von Nagler as Prussian envoy at the *Bundestag*. 135

**Schöll,** Friedrich (\* 1766), 1793 fled from France as member of opposition to King being deposed; learned printing in Posen; from 1796



572 ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

book printer and bookseller in Basle; from 1803 bookseller in Paris; 1814 entered Prussian civil service. 148, 152, 168, 171

**Schön,** Heinrich Theodor von (1773–1856), 1813 appointed governor of the *Länder* between the Russian border and the Weichsel; 1816 *Oberpräsident* of the new province of West Prussia, seat in Danzig. After unification of two Prussias to form the province of Prussia, *Oberpräsident* in Königsberg; all in all *Oberpräsident* from 1816 to 1842. 163, 165, 167

**Schönberg,** Moritz Haubold Freiherr von (1770–1860), 1816–1822 president of government in Merseberg; 1824/25 Oberpräsident of Silesia; 1825 second director in ministry for foreign affairs; 1831–1835 Oberpräsident of Pommerania; 1838–1840 Oberpräsident of Saxony. 184, 230, 390

Schönberg-Hartstein, Friedrich Alfred Fürst von (\* 1786), Austrian Geheimer Rat and envoy in Stuttgart. 390

**Schuckmann**, Kaspar Friedrich von (1755–1834), 1810 appointed to Prussian interior ministry as *Geheimer Staatsrat*; took over section for culture and education, and section for trade and commerce from Humboldt; 1814 interior minister; after the Carlsbad decrees became a member of the ministerial committee against demagogic disturbances, being of a firmly conservative disposition. 116–117, 128, 134, 136–137, 165, 171, 184, 202–203

**Schultz,** Friedrich, *Staatsrat*, protegé of Altenstein; 1819, after the university law was passed as a result of the Carlsbad decrees, appointed governor plenipotentiary for monitoring Prussian universities. 118

Schultz zu Behrend, Landrat. [Nothing further could be established]. 164

**Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt,** Amalie Auguste Fürstin von (1793–1854), daughter of hereditary prince Frederick of Anhalt-Dessau. 161

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Günther Friedrich Karl Fürst von (1760–1837), Prince 1794–1835. On 25 October 1819 Prussia's first enclave treaty was signed with the Principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, in which those of its territories encircled by Prussia, including the main area with the royal residence, were subjected to Prussian customs administration. 161

**Schwarzenberg,** Johann Fürst von (1742–1789), also Duke of Krumau. 473



### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

573

Schwarzenberg, Joseph (1745-1781), brother of Fürst Johann von Schwarzenberg. 473

**Schwarzenberg,** Karl Philipp Fürst zu (1771–1820), Duke of Krumau; field marshal. 1800 lieutenant field marshal; 1805 envoy in St. Petersburg; 1810 ambassador to Paris; 1812 commander of Austrian auxiliary corps which marched to Russia with Napoleon; 1813 commander of allied troops; 1815 president of Hofkriegsrat. 468, 472–473

Seyffer, Johann Friedrich (1777–1852), Dr. med. Oberantsarzt in Heilbronn. Later signed a petition by the citizens of Heilbronn, of 8 February 1821, in which they declared that they defended Friedrich List 'as the protector of Württemberg's freedom against the infringement by despotic ministers of constitutional rights'. 312

**Seymour,** Sir George Hamilton (1797–1880), British diplomat. Entered public service as attaché to the embassy at The Hague in 1817; in 1822 attended the Duke of Wellington on a special mission to Verona; secretary of embassy at Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Berlin and Constantinople; represented his sovereign at the court of Tuscany in 1830, at that of Belgium in 1836, and of Portugal in 1846; 1851–1854 envoy in St. Petersburg; 1855–1858 ambassador to Vienna. 41–42, 227, 231, 233, 237, 369, 371, 373

Sofie (1818-1877), Princess of Württemberg. 348

**Spiegel zum Desenberg,** Kaspar Philipp (from 1815) Graf von (1776–1837), Austrian diplomat. 1810 *Kammerherr* and *Regierungsrat*; 1815 worked with Metternich; envoy to Hanover, Cassel, Brunswick; youngest brother of the future archbishop of Cologne. 385, 472

**Spitzemberg,** general, aide-de-camp to the King of Württemberg. [Nothing further could be established]. 279

Stackelberg, Gustav Ernst Graf von (1766–1850), Russian diplomat (Baltic German). 1782 studied law at Strassburg; Kammerjunker, Kammerherr, 1797–1802 envoy to the south German princely courts, seat Frankfurt-on-Main; 1802 envoy to The Hague; 1806 to Berlin; 1808 to Königsberg; 1815 Russian representative at Congress of Vienna. 467

Stein zum Altenstein, Karl Freiherr von (1770–1840), Prussian statesman. 1808–1810 finance minister; 1813 Civilgouverneur of Silesia; 1815 head of the committee for the return of stolen works of art and manuscripts in Paris; 1817 took over the new ministry for culture,



## 574 ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

education and health; remained Prussian minister for culture until 1840, during which time the Prussian education system was reformed. 64, 87, 94, 117–119, 159, 185

Stéphanie Louise Adrienne Napoléone, née Beauharnais (1789–1854), 1808 married Carl Louis Frederick, hereditary Grand Duke of Baden; 1811–1818 Grand Duchess of Baden. Had three daughters, two hereditary princes died at birth. 246, 310

Stewart, Charles William, Third Marquess of Londonderry (1778–1854), 1814 appointed ambassador to Vienna; represented Britain at the Congress of Troppau in 1820 and Laybach in 1821; was at Verona with Wellington in 1822; half-brother of Robert, Second Marquess of Londonderry (Viscount Castlereagh). 251, 451–452, 459–460, 463–464, 469–473, 477, 490–493, 497, 499, 500, 502, 504, 506, 509

**Stewart,** Robert (1769–1822), 1796–1821 styled Viscount Castlereagh, 1821 Second Marquess of Londonderry; 1797–1801 lord of the treasury; 1802–06 president of the board of control; 1805–06 secretary of state for war and the colonies; since 1807 secretary of state for foreign affairs, plenipotentiary to various European Congresses. xn, xii, xix, 3–189, 245–338, 385–429, 451–509

Stockhorner von Starein, Karl Freiherr (1773–1843), 1788 start of military career in Baden army; 1812 major general, town commander of Karlsruhe; 1814 lieutenant general; 1815 envoy to allied headquarters; 1817–1821 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at courts of Prussia and Hanover; 1821 sent on a special mission to London and Hanover and appointed commanding general in Mannheim. 92, 101

Stourdza, Alexandre (1788–1854), diplomat and Russian man of letters; was given the title of Staatsrat because of his text aimed against the Jesuits 'Considérations sur la doctrine et l'esprit de l'Église orthodoxe' (1816); 1818 accompanied Tsar Alexander to the Aachen Congress and wrote, on his instructions, the secret memorandum 'Mémoire sur l'état actuel de l'Allgemagne'. This said that a revolution was being prepared in German universities aimed at a unitary state, which could only be diffused by strict surveillance of the universities. This was soon implemented with the Carlsbad decrees. When it was published it caused an outcry in Germany. Fearing Kotzebue's fate, Stourdza first went to Dresden, then back to Russia; under Tsar Nicholas entered ministry of foreign affairs as a confidential adviser until 1840. 98, 396, 400–401



#### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

575

Stralenheim, Karl Friedrich Freiherr von (+ 1848), Geheimer Cabinetsrat in the Kingdom of Hanover, envoy to the Bundestag from 1827. 51

Streiter, Michael von (1773–1838), Bavarian engineer, lieutenant general, head of engineering corps and fourth section of war ministry; for many years head of the Festungshaus at Ingolstadt. 293

**Talleyrand-Périgord,** Charles-Maurice de, (from 1806) Duc de Benevent (1754–1836), French statesman. 1788 bishop of Autun; 1789 member of the States General and the National Assembly; 1792 envoy in London; 1797–1807 and 1814/15 French foreign minister; 1830–1835 ambassador to London. 493

**Tatischef,** Dmitri Pavlovitch (1767–1845), Russian diplomat. 1821/22 envoy to The Netherlands; 1822–1825 on a special mission in Austria, 1826–1841 envoy there. 371, 511–513

Tauenzien von Wittenberg, Bogislav Friedrich Emanuel Graf (1760-1851), Prussian general of infantry (from 1813); 1790 already a major; 1793 lieutenant colonel and royal aide-de-camp; then envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the imperial Russian court; 1804 returned to the army; 1806–1808 prisoner-of-war in France; 1811 transfer of the government of Pommerania; 1813 military governor of the lands between Weichsel and Oder (excluding Silesia) with the task of blockading Stettin; transfer of the general command in the Marches right of the Elbe and in Pommerania; 1820 commanding general of the III army corps; 1823 chief of the 20th infantry regiment. 170, 186

**Tautphoeus,** Johann Nepomuk Franz Xaver Freiherr von (1765–1835), Bavarian diplomat. 1806 Erster Kreis- und Konvents-Direktorialgesandter at the Frankish Kreiskonvent; 1807 envoy and minister plenipotentiary at the court of the Grand Duchy of Wurzburg; 1811 recalled and temporarily retired; 1816 until his death envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Stuttgart. 282, 299, 319, 367

Taylor, Sir Brook (1776–1846), British ambassador. Began his career as private secretary to Lord Grenville; then secretary of state for foreign affairs; later sent as minister to Hesse-Cassel, and then to Württemberg; subsequently appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Munich, and afterwards at the court of Berlin. 224–226, 239–240, 274–277, 279–280, 282–291, 293, 295–296, 301–302, 309–316, 318, 325–327, 329



576

## ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

**Temple,** Henry John (1784–1865), Third Viscount Palmerston, 1807–1809 a lord of the admiralty; 1809–1828 secretary at war; 1830–1834, 1835–1841, 1846–1851 secretary of state for foreign affairs; 1852–1853 secretary of state for home affairs; 1855–1858, 1859–1865 prime minister. xii, xix

**Temple,** Sir William (1788–1856), British diplomat. attaché at The Hague until Sept. 1814; secretary of legation at Stockholm 1814–1817, at Frankfurt 1817–1823, at Berlin November 1823 to January 1828, and at St. Petersburg January 1828 to September 1832; minister plenipotentiary at Dresden 1832; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Naples 1832–1851. 19–20, 212, 215–216, 218–219

**Therese** (1767–1827), second wife of King Anton I of Saxony, daughter of Emperor Leopold II of Austria. 441, 444

Therese Mathilde Amalie von Thurn und Taxis (1773–1839), daughter of Duke Carl of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. 160

**Thielmann,** Johann Adolf Freiherr von (1765–1824), 1782 started military career in Saxon army; took part in Rhine campaigns; 1807 involved in siege of Danzig and the Battle of Friedland against Prussia and Russia; as major general (1809), lieutenant general (1810) helped reestablish the Saxon army; 1813 governor of Torgau fortress; after campaign against Russia gave up support for Napoleon and went over to the allies; appointed imperial Russian lieutentant general; 1815 entered Prussian army as lieutenant general; 1816 commanding general in Munster; several years later the same position in Koblenz; 1824 general of cavalry. 127

Thiersch, Friedrich, classical philologist. 296

Thile, Adolf Eduard von (1783–1861), brother of Ludwig Gustav von Thile, royal Prussian general of infantry; 1796 entered Prussian army; 1797 officer; 1806 attached to royal headquarters; took part in war against Russia and in the Wars of Liberation; 1815 colonel (designated in contemporary correspondence as Thile II); 1817 inspector of the Landwehr in the government department of Oppeln; 1820 major general; 1832 lieutenant general; finished his career as general of infantry (1847/48). 235

**Thile,** Ludwig Gustav von (1781–1852), Prussian general and statesman; 1806 involved in Battle of Jena and siege of Danzig; 1812 major; in the same year – as successor to von Boyen – adjutant to the king and



#### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

director of the department for personal affairs in the general war department; accompanied the king at the Congress of Vienna; 1815 colonel; 1818 major general; 1829 adjutant general to the king; 1831 headed commission to combat cholera; 1838 appointed to council of state. 63, 235

**Thümen,** Heinrich Ludwig August von (1757–1826), Prussian lieutenant general; 1815 commissioned to occupy the parts of the former Grand Duchy of Warsaw annexed by Prussia; these later became the province of Posen and he became their first commanding general; retired in 1819. 93, 98

**Thürheim,** Friedrich Graf von (1763–1832), 1784 Regierungsrat in Straubing; 1790 Vikariatsrat of the Rheinische Reichsverwesung; Reichshofrat in Vienna; 1799 vice-president of the regional administration of Bamberg and Würzburg; 1803 its president; 1808–1814 commissar general in Nuremberg, Ansbach and Bayreuth; 1814 wirklicher Geheimer Rat; 1817 Bavarian minister of interior; 1826–1828 Bavarian foreign minister and minister of the royal house. 257, 280, 290

**Thurn-Valsassina**, Georg Graf (1788–1866), Austrian major. 1816 secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, later chargé d'affaires; 1820 envoy extraordinary at the Württemberg court; 1825 recalled to the army. 333, 349

Trautmannsdorf-Weinsberg, Joseph Graf von (\* 1788), treasurer and envoy extraordinary at the Prussian court from 1827. 230, 236, 287

Triva, Johann Nepomuk Joseph Florian (from 1816) Graf von, Bavarian war minister from 1804 (from 1817 entitled minister of state for the army) until 1822; 1804 lieutenant general; 1811 general of artillery. 257, 280

Trott auf Solz zu Imshausen, August Heinrich Freiherr von (1783–1840), 1808 Subpresect of the new Kingdom of Westsalia in Eschwege; 1809 Presect of the Harz department, in the same year transferred to Marburg; 1818 Geheimer Legationsrat in soreign ministry in Stuttgart; 1819/20 took part in the Vienna conserences where Final Act was constituted; 1821 appointed Staatsrat and on 1 May 1824 envoy to the Bundestag; attended its deliberations until his death. 42, 328, 331, 346, 359–361

577



578

## ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

Trützschler von Falkenstein, Friedrich Christoph (1768–1830), president of the Prussian supreme court. 116

**Türkheim**, Johann (from 1782) Freiherr von (1749–1824), diplomat. 1787 member of the *Provinzialstände* of Alsace; 1789 member of French National Assembly; 1796 enovy of Saxony and Hesse-Cassel; 1803 envoy in Regensburg; 1814 plenipotentiary for Hesse-Darmstadt in allied headquarters; 1815 at Congress of Vienna; 1819 envoy of those states which later became the *Obertheinische Kirchenprovinz* at Rome. 327

Varnbüler von und zu Hemmingen, Ferdinand Freiherr von (1774–1830), Württemberg general; 1795 first lieutenant; 1798 captain; 1799 aide-de-camp; 1801 major; 1803 lieutentant colonel; 1804 colonel; 1805 quartermaster general; 1806 dismissed; 1813 Austrian colonel; 1815 Württemberg major general and adjutant general; quartermaster general; 1818–1819 Württemberg military plenipotentiary at the Bundestag; 1824 lieutenant general. 365

Vattel, Emmerich de (1714-1767), jurist. 319, 319n

Villèle, Jean Baptiste Guillaume Marie Anne Séraphin Joseph, Comte de (1773–1854), French statesman. 1815–1819 mayor of his home town, Toulouse; deputy for Haute-Garonne in Assembly of Deputies; during the following legislative periods head of the ultra-royalist opposition; 1820 appointed minister of state; 1821–1828 finance minister and president of council of ministers; 1827 dissolved the chamber; appointed Pair de France by Charles X. 370

Vincent, Karl Freiherr von (1757–1834), Austrian general and diplomat. 1796 colonel and adjutant general of Emperor Francis; 1800 major general; 1809 lieutentant field marshal; from 1797 sent on various diplomatic missions; 1814 governor general of Belgium and Holland; 1815–1825 ambassador extraordinary in Paris. 491

Vincke, Friedrich Ludwig Wilhelm Philipp Freiherr von (1774–1844), 1804 succeeded Stein as supreme president of all Westphalian chambers until 1807; 1808 in ministry of Dohna-Altenstein; 1809–1810 president of the government of the Electorate of the Brandenburg March; 1813 appointed civil governor of the provinces between Weser and Rhine; 1816 again supreme president of province of Westphalia and president of government in Münster; 1817 appointed to council of state. 72, 142, 184



#### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

579

Voss-Buch, Otto Karl Friedrich von (1755-1823), Prussian Geheimer Staatsminister, supported feudal interests of landlords. 1808 president of the Friedensvollziehungskommission, henceforth central figure in anti-reform party and strongest opponent of attempts at a constitution; became head of ministry on Hardenberg's death, but died himself a few weeks later. 184, 192, 195

Wacquant-Geozelles, Johann Peter Theodor (from 1810) Freiherr von (1754–1844), Austrian general. 1778 lieutenant in The Netherlands; 1793 captain in Austrian general staff; 1795 lieutenant colonel; 1800 colonel; 1807 major general; 1809 lieutenant field marshal; 1813 military commissar at Allied HQ; 1815 Geheimer Rat; sent to Munich to even out differences between Austria and Bavaria over provinces to be ceded to Austria by Bavaria; 1816–1821 envoy extraordinary in Cassel; 1821 divisional commander and military commander of Troppau; 1833 president of the military court of appeal; 1835 Feldzeugmeister. 245–246, 249–250

Wagner, legation councillor and lieutenant. 1814–1820 Württemberg's temporary chargé d'affaires in London and 1820–1825 in Berlin; 1825 transferred to Vienna as first secretary to legation [Christian names and birth and death dates could not be established]. 193–194, 196, 321, 357

Walburg zu Zeil und Trauchburg, [probably] Franz Thaddäus Joseph (from 1818) zweiter Fürst von (1778–1845), 1818 hereditary Reichsrat of the Bavarian crown, Württemberg Geheimer Rat and Kammerherr. 315

Waldbott-Bassenheim, Graf Friedrich Karl Rudolf (1779–1830), holder of the hereditary *Reichsrats-Würde* of the Kingdom of Bavaria; his house was compensated for losses on the left bank of the Rhine in 1803 with the Dukedom, former *Reichsabtei* of Heggbach; after mediatisation part of Kingdom of Württemberg. 330

Waldeck und Pyrmont auch Limpurg, Georg Friedrich Karl, Graf zu (1785–1826), was initially Geheimer Rat and president of the poor and welfare commission in Arolsen, 1811 Geheimer Rat and Landwogt of Heilbronn, and 1812 of Stuttgart. He was the first person in the Württemberg Landtag, convened in 1815, to speak out against the new constitution granted by the king, and his proposal was accepted unanimously. Subsequently he was one of the most vocal advocates of the restoration of the Old Württemberg constitution. In addition, he defended the claims of the mediatized in the Württemberg estates as



580

### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

well as in the Bundestag in Frankfurt. His extreme positions earned him the mistrust and anger of Frederick, King of Württemberg, who rejected him as a negotiator representing the estates in drawing up the constitution, and then also removed him from the service of the state. Finally, King William also stripped him of his title of Geheimer Rat. In June 1817 he had rejected, with the majority of the Landtag, King William's draft constitution. Thereafter he was expelled from Stuttgart with the foreign members of the Landtag. His appeal to the Bundestag was unsuccessful. Eventually, however, he changed his opinion of the king, and stopped opposing him. In 1819 he was a member of the Landtag which was called upon to advise on the constitution, and from 1820 he was a member of the Kammer der Standesherren, and other Estate-based committees. 309–310, 315

Wangenheim, Karl August Freiherr von (1773–1850), left service of the Coburg-Saalfeld government to serve King Frederick of Württemberg; 1806 president of the Obertinbunal and curator of Tübingen university; 1816 minister for cultural affairs, 1817 appointed Württemberg envoy to the Bundestag in Frankfurt. As leader of the opposition to Metternich, tried, with Gagern, to realise his idea of a 'federalist trias' by forming a confederation of constitutional states of a 'pure Germany'. The idea ultimately failed because of the different concepts of the alliance partners. Following Friedrich List, Wangenheim also favoured customs unity at the Darmstadt trade conference. In 1823 Metternich managed to get him recalled after the 'Epuration des Bundestages', the suppression of his opponents. Wangeheim had vehemently opposed the Carlsbad decrees and the Zentraluntersuchungskommission in Mainz. 34, 281, 316–317, 328n, 349–351, 355–356

Wangenheim, Karl Heinrich von (1797–1853), student and volunteer in the royal *Garde-Schützen-Bataillon*; by royal command he was the subject of an enquiry. 100

Ward, John William (1781–1833), 1st Earl of Dudley of Castle Dudley; 4th Viscount Dudley and Ward; 1827–28 foreign minister in Canning's administration; resigned in May 1828 and was succeeded by Lord Aberdeen. 43, 222, 224–225, 227, 301–302, 377, 439, 441–443, 516

Wayna, Joseph Edler von (\*1777), Austrian businessman and financier. Member of the committee for establishing a national bank; 1820 deputy at the *Groβhandelsgremium* in Vienna; 1821 director of the Austrian national bank; 1828 member of the court commission for editing the *Handelsgesetzbuch*; 1832 selected by the regional government of Lower



#### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

581

Austria as member of the new Provinzial-Handelskommission. 474

Weber, Ernst, merchant in Gera; amongst his various writings: 'Andeutungen, die Fabrik- und Handels-Verhältnisse Deutschlands betreffend, den erhabenen Regierungen Deutschlands und ihren erleuchteten Kammern unterthänigst überreicht', 1819 published in Oken's 'Isis'. [Birth and death dates could not be established]. 408–409, 412

Weber, Karl Gottlieb von (1773–1849), royal Saxon president of consistory and writer on Protestant church law. 1827 second and 1829 first vice president of the court of appeal in Dresden; 1828 elevated to the hereditary nobility; 1835 president of the Protestant consistory. 444

Weißenberg, Jakob, Austrian chargé d'affaires. 469

Welcker, Friedrich Gottlieb (1784–1868), brother of Karl Theodor Welcker; ancient philologist; Wilhelm von Humboldt's tutor; professor in Giessen (1809), Göttingen (1816), Bonn (1819). 107

Welcker, Karl Theodor (1790–1869), liberal politician and public law specialist; professor of law in Giessen, Kiel (1814), Heidelberg (1817) and Bonn (1819); became the subject of political enquires after the Carlsbad decrees because of his liberal attitude; these dragged on until 1822; in the same year appointed by the liberal Baden government as professor of public law in Freiburg; 1831 member of Baden second chamber; 1848/49 one of most influential deputies in Frankfurt National Assembly. 107

Welden, Franz Xaver Freiherr von (1785–1856), royal Württemberg Kammerherr, member of Landtag 1815–1817, 1819, 1820–1824. 331

Wellesley, Sir Henry, Baron Cowley (1773–1847), British diplomat; brother of Duke of Wellington; began his diplomatic career as secretary to the Stockholm legation; 1807 Member for Eye in English parliament, two years later also selected for Athlons, but chose to sit for Eye; 1808–1809 one of the secretaries to the treasury; 1809 sworn into the privy council; 1809 secretary to the embassy in Spain, later envoy extraordinary, 1811 appointed ambassador; 1812 knighted; 1815 created G.C.B.; 1823–1831 ambassador to Vienna; 1835 ambassador to Paris. 208, 371, 510–511, 514–516

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley (from 1809) Viscount, (from 1812) Earl and Marquis, (from 1814) Duke of Wellington (1769–1852), English general and statesman. 1787 captain; 1790–95 MP; 1793 lieutenant



582

## ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

colonel; 1806 colonel; 1807 secretary of state for Ireland; 1809 commander-in-chief of British and Portuguese troops; 1813 field marshal; 1814 envoy to Paris; 1815 plenipotentiary in Vienna and commander-in-chief of the occupation force in France; 1828–1830 prime minister; 1834–35 foreign secretary; 1841–46 cabinet minister. 146, 480

Wendt, August (1741–1824), 1768–1773 secretary to the legation of the Electorate of Saxony at the Russian court in St Petersburg; 1775 Geheimer Kabinettsregistrator and legation councillor in the department of foreign affairs; 1779 Geheimer Kabinettssekretär and Geheimer Legationsrat; 1815 royal Saxon Geheimer Kabinettsrat and Geheimer Rat. 406

Werneck, Karl Freiherr von (1786–1871), royal Württemberg Kammerherr and Oberfinanzrat in Ellwangen; member of second chamber 1820–1824. 331

Werthern, Ernst Friedrich Karl Aemilius Freiherr von (1774–1829), 1807 royal Saxon director of consistory; 1809 deputy high court judge in Leipzig; 1813 appointed to the Geheimer Rat; 1813–1815 president of the royal police office and the criminal court of Leipzig; 1815 chancellor, head of the regional government; 1817 member of the Geheimer Rat; 1820 wirklicher Geheimer Rat with the title of Excellency; 1827 conference minister. 394, 416

Wesselhöft, Robert (1786–1852), studied public law. 1824 had to defend himself against accusation of high treason; assessor at the criminal court in Weimar; later emigrated to America where, like one of his brothers, he practised as a doctor. 99

Wessenberg-Ampringen, Johann Philipp Freiherr von (1773–1858), Austrian diplomat. 464

Wette, Wilhelm Martin Lebrecht de (1780–1859), Protestant theologian; professor of philosophy and theology; published numerous theological works and a translation of the Bible; came into conflict with the government for writing a letter of condolence to Karl Ludwig Sand's mother and was removed from his teaching post. 140, 178–179

**Wilhelm** (1743–1821), from 1785 Landgrave, from 1803 Elector of Hesse-Cassel. 132, 157, 170

Wilhelm (1752-1837), from 1799 Duke in Bavaria. 269

Wilhelm (1797-1888), Prince of Prussia, second son of King Frederick



#### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

583

William III. 1858 took over regency from his brother Frederick William IV, proclaimed German Emperor in Versailles in 1871. 234

Wilhelm (August Heinrich Belgicus) (1792–1839), Duke of Nassau, regent from 1816. 44

**Wilhelm I** (1781–1864), from 1816 King of Württemberg. Hoped to become commander-in-chief of the *Deutsche Bund.* 3, 11, 39, 178, 194–196, 202, 279, 281, 282n, 298, 304, 313–314, 316–317, 320–321, 323–328, 330, 332, 335, 340, 342, 349, 351, 354, 363, 365–366, 369, 371, 378, 404–405, 495, 499–500, 511

Wilhelm II (1777–1847), Prince Elector of Hesse-Cassel 1821–1847. 43, 195, 445n

Wilkens, Karl Friedrich (from 1825) von Hohenau (\* 1792), major in Electorate of Hesse. 231–232

Willem II (1792-1849), from 1840 King of The Netherlands. 317, 347

## William, see Wilhelm

Windisch Graetz, Alfred Candidus Ferdinand Fürst zu (1787–1862), field marshal; 1804 elevated to Imperial Prince through possession of immediate territories of Eggloffs and Siggen; 1826 major general; 1848/49 commander general in Hungary. 324

Wintzingerode, Georg Ernst Levin Graf von (1752–1834), Württemberg statesman. 1801–1816 foreign minister; 1820–1825 envoy in Berlin, Dresden and Cassel. 113n, 178, 311

Wintzingerode, Heinrich Karl Friedrich Levin Graf von (1778–1856), Württemberg statesman. 1802 attaché in Regensburg; 1803 Regienungsrat in Ellwangen; 1807 Kreishauptmann in Oehringen; envoy 1808 in Karlsruhe, 1809 in Munich, 1810 in Paris, 1814 in allied headquarters, 1815 in St. Petersburg, 1816 in Vienna; 1819–1823 foreign minister. 326–328n, 342, 346, 351–354, 403, 405, 487, 495–496

## Wit, see Döring

## Wittgenstein, see Sayn-Wittgenstein

Witzleben, Karl Ernst Job (Hiob) Wilhelm von (1783–1837), 1815 appointed chief of general staff in Prussian general command; 1816 in



## 584 ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

war ministry; 1817 head of military cabinet; 1818 adjutant general; 1831 royal Prussian lieutenant general; 1833 temporary war minister; 1834–1837 minister of state and war minister. 176, 235

Wohlfahrt, Karl (\* 1778), doctor. 1804 dismissed from service in Electorate of Hesse; 1805 practising doctor in Warsaw; from 1807 practising doctor in Berlin; 1810 *Privatdozent* in Berlin, from 1817 professor of medicine at the university. 117, 129, 158

Wrede, Karl Philipp (from 1814) Fürst von (1767–1838), Bavarian field marshal and diplomat. 1804 lieutenant general; 1812 led Bavarian troops of the Great Army; 1813 concluded Treaty of Ried; 1814 field marshal; 1814/15 Bavaria's representative at Congress of Vienna; 1822 generalissimus; belonged to party led by Crown Prince in favour of representative constitution. 246, 249, 251–252, 258–259, 264, 268, 272–274, 279–281, 285, 290, 294, 296, 298, 303, 485–486, 515

**Wynn,** Henry Watkin Williams (1783–1856), 1803–1806 British envoy to Saxony; 1822–23 minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland; 1823–25 to Württemberg; 1824–53 to Denmark. 349–354, 356–363

y Zembrano, Spanish chargé d'affaires at Prussian court 1820–1823.

Zarstrow, Friedrich Wilhelm Christian von (1752–1830), 1807 temporarily minister of state for foreign affairs; also lieutenant general; 1813/14 military governor of Prussia; 1815 conducted negotiations with the sovereign princes of Germany whose troops were to form the German *Bundescorps*, also envoy in Hesse; 1817–1823 envoy at royal court of Bavaria. 79, 271

Zentner, Georg Friedrich Freiherr von (1752–1835), Bavarian statesman and legal scholar. 1777 appointed professor of Staats- und Fürstenrecht and of imperial history at Heidelberg university; 1779 electoral Regierungsrat; 1808 appointed to the board of the education section in the ministry of the interior; 1817 wirklicher Staatsrat and director general of the ministry of the interior; 1819 sent to the congress of ministers at Vienna; played a considerable role in formulating the Final Act; 1820 appointed minister of state with a seat and vote in the council of ministers; 1823 also justice minister; 1827 in charge of the finance ministry, the ministry of the royal house and the foreign ministry. 270, 279–280, 285, 294, 378, 499



#### ANNOTATED INDEX OF NAMES

585

Zeppelin, Ferdinand Ludwig (from 1806) Graf von (1772–1829), officer, Württemberg statesman. 1789–1801 Austrian military service; 1801 Württemberg Kammerherr, major and aide-de-camp; 1803 lieutenant colonel; 1804 colonel; 1805 Reisemarschall; 1807–1810 envoy in Paris; 1810 Landvogt in Ulm; 1811 Staatsrat, foreign minister; 1814 minister of state, conference minister; temporary envoy in Paris; 1816–1819 Württemberg foreign minister; 1826 envoy in Vienna. 318–320, 322–324

**Zichy-Vasonykeö**, Karl Graf (1753–1826), 1808 Austrian minister of state and conference minister; 1809 war minister; 1813/14 head of interior ministry, involved in all important affairs of state until his death. 78, 80–81, 95, 102, 112, 196, 464

**Zieten,** Hans Ernst Karl Graf von (1770–1848), Prussian field marshal. 142



## **SUBJECT INDEX**

Act of the German Confederation 4, 9n, 135, 279, 311, 470; 6th article 288n; 13th article 10, 12, 22, 114, 328n, 404 agriculture (see trade and commerce) 228; in Bavaria 276, 284; in Prussia 150, 206; in Saxony 420; in Württemberg 317, 322, 330, 337; Württemberg corn laws 367-68 ambassadors xvi Anhalt-Dessau ix Antisemitism: see Jews architecture: in Bavaria 292 army and military affairs (see fortifications; militia): of Austria 452, 456, 463, 466-68, 473, 493, 494; Austrian army in Italy 274, 456; of Baden 344, 514n; of Bavaria 250-51, 251, 254, 255, 257-58, 262, 267, 268, 269, 274, 276, 277 78, 279, 291, 292, 293, 296, 515n; disarmament 454-58; of the German Confederation 3, 6-7, 13, 15, 18-19, 20, 86, 287, 329, 397, 405, 476, 477-481, 500, 501, 502, 505, 512, 514; occupation of France 457n, 477-78; of Prussia 63, 75-76, 83-84, 88, 96, 99, 108, 124-27, 128-29, 131, 136, 137-38, 147, 159-60, 169-70, 175, 204-05, 217, 234-35, 261, 385, 405, 484, 508; of Saxony 417, 423; Swiss Sharpshooters of the Guard 99, 100; of Württemberg 317, 318-21, 329, 333, 375, 379, 499-500; of Saxony 387-88, 391, 398 Association of Merchants and Manufacturers 21 Augsburg 253, 267, 295 Austrian Assembly of States 503 Austrian Chancellery 451 Baden: baths 312; chamber of deputies (Landtag) 338, 343, 344, 403, 495, 514n, Baden Question 265-66 Battle of Dennewitz 170 Battle of Jena xv, 406 Battle of Leipzig 76, 79, 389 Battle of Waterloo 75 Bavarian Chamber of Deputies (lower chamber) 264, 267, 268, 269, 274-75, 277, 285, 302, 339, 403, 405, 488-89, 495, 515-16; and the King 273, 485

Bavarian Chamber of Peers (upper chamber) 264, 265, 269, 274, 291, 302-03, 515-16; and the King 273 Bavarian civil list 285 Bavarian commissioners of circles 260 Bavarian Concordat 261-263, 265, 266, Bayarian Council of State (Geheimer Rat. Staatsrat) 254n, 256, 256n, 264, 266, 270, 271, 274-75, 278, 283, 289, 290-91, 292, 293-94 Bavarian courts of justice 262, 269, 284 Bavarian Department of the Interior 258 Bavarian liberal party 279 Bavarian ministerial party 274, 275 Bavarian National Bank 277 Bavarian Office of Foreign Affairs 200, 201, Bavarian provisional administration 256 Bavarian royal chapel 282 Bavarian Supreme Court 262 Bayreuth 284 Bohemia 302, 468, 503 Bremen 412, 446 Brisgau 465, 469 British Board of Trade ix, xvi, xvii British civil service xiii British Home Office xvii British Parliament ix, x, 130; agreement with Austria on European politics 461; cooperation with Berlin 86 British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ix British Treasury Department ix Brussels 457 Bundestag x, xi, xiv, 4n, 6n, 35, 113n, 311n, 328n, 349n, 407, 514n Bundesrat 311n Burschenschaften: see Students Canton of Neufchatel 165 Central German Commercial League

(Mittel Verein; Mitteldeutscher Handel-

sverein): 45-53, 232, 237-38, 239, 446n;

articles of the convention 45-46; Aus-

tria's interest in 47; British policies

towards 49; Cassel Conference and

Treaty 53, 232, 239

cholera xvii



# 588

### SUBJECT INDEX

Church of England 67, 183 Circle of Würzburg 257 city states 114, 151 clergy, Catholic (see Roman Catholic Church) 9, 265, 266, 275, 293; Bavarian bishops 261n, 262; Consistory at Breslaw 142-43; Prussian bishops 69-70; secularization of 261 Coburg 427, 496 Confederation of the Rhine 14, 386n Congress of Aachen 247n, 457 Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle 58n, 324, 465n, 477-81, 505, 509 Congress and Decrees of Carlsbad 27, 35n, 38, 39, 41, 42, 113-115, 118, 129, 131, 133-35, 141, 147, 161, 178-79, 269-272, 285, 326, 328, 334, 360-361, 403-407, 421-22, 488, 489, 491, 493-498 Congress of Laibach 33n, 158n, 213, 421 Congress of Southern German Princes at Würzburg 151–52 Congress of Troppau 31, 146, 149, 151, 152, 154, 159, 508 Congress and Treaty of Vienna (see Vienna Conferences) ix, xn, 58, 77, 79, 147, 183, 217, 261, 280, 287, 323-24, 326, 328, 334n, 349n, 380, 385, 387, 389, 397n, 398-399, 406, 408, 457, 465n, Congress of Verona 33n, 39, 193-95, 213, 279, 280-281, 345-46, 349; Verona circular 349, 355, 502 constitution: in Austria 494; in Baden 114, 343, 514-15; in Bavaria 83, 114, 262-268, 270, 276, 277, 280, 283, 285, 302, 485, 515; in Brunswick 380-81; in the Confederation states 3, 4n, 8-9, 11, 22-23, 29-31, 33, 68, 114, 279, 360, 404, 422, 476, 494-95, 507; in Prussia 57, 60-62, 64, 66, 72, 75, 82-83, 87, 91-92, 108-109, 115, 118-121, 129, 131-132, 138, 141, 148, 159, 171, 206, 484, 488, 497; in Saxe-Weimar 80; in Saxony 391n, 415n, 416; in Württemberg 309, 313-315, 317, 325-326, 328n, 329, 332-333, 335, 353-54, 375, 495, 500 constitutional party, German Confederation 8, 10 consulates xvi Continental Alliance 510 Continental System 412 contraband and smuggling 156, 379, 410 Convention of Sponheim 297, 305

crime xvii; in Berlin 209-10 customs, customs' laws, duties and tariffs (see trade and commerce): Anhalt-Köthen incident 35-36; in Bavaria 300-01, 339, 366-67; Friedheim incident 35n; in the German Confederation 21, 23, 26, 43-44, 148-49, 227-229, 237, 303-06, 361-62, 407-13, 445-46, 505; implications for Britain 51-52, 59-60, 73-74, 97, 110, 150, 156, 180, 230, 232, 238, 304-06, 381-82, 408-13; in Prussia 35n, 70, 97, 110-11, 149-150, 156-57, 161, 172, 174, 180, 206-08, 217; in Württemberg 336-339, 368, 376 Danzig 145, 162, 163, 165, 167, 182, 204, 208, 418 Denmark 13, 19, 284, 495, 500n Deputation of the German Estates 297 Deutscher Handels- und Gewerbeverein (Verein deutscher Kaufleute und Fabrikanten) 407-13; Organ für den deutschen Handels- und Fabrikantenstand 407n, 408 Draft Contract of Vienna 157n Dresden Navigation Conference (see Elbe Act) 175 Duchy of Altenberg 429 Duchy of Nassau ix, 323, 376-377 Duchy of Saxe Gotha 429-30 Duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach: Assem-

Elector of Hesse see Wilhelm (Elector of Hesse-Cassel 1803–1821); Wilhelm II (Elector of Hesse-Cassel 1821–1847) (name index)

Elbe Act 175n

Elbe River 190, 399, 433

bly of States 395

Elector of Hesse-Kassel see Wilhelm II (name index)

emigration: to Canada 313; to America 313, 316

Emperor of Austria see Franz I (emperor 1804-1835) (name index)

Emperor of Russia see Alexander I Pavlowitch (Tsar 1777-1825); Nicholas Pavlovitch (Tsar 1825-1855) (name index)

'family embassies' xiii feudal services: commutation in Prussia 150 Federal Act of the German Confederation 323



More information

## SUBJECT INDEX

589

feudalism 422, 426-27

finance and economics (see taxation; trade and commerce): in Austria 492-93, 503; in Baden 344; in Bavaria 245-46, 250-51, 253-255, 258-59, 265, 267, 269, 276-78, 283-84, 290-292, 302; in Prussia 70-71, 116, 126-27, 130-31, 143-44, 160, 224; Prussian national loan 135, 175; in Saxony 387, 393-395, 406, 414-17, 423; in Württemberg 310, 313, 316, 322, 325, 329, 330, 365-67, 373-74

Five Power Alliance (Quintuple Alliance) 33n, 222

fortifications: in Bavaria 292; of the Confederation 6, 15, 31, 34-35, 287, 299, 478, 505; in Prussia 61n, 67, 74-75, 84, 116, 121, 124, 127, 468; in Württemberg 314, 363, 374-375

France (see trade and commerce): xvi, 8, 20, 36–37, 57, 58n, 74, 85–86, 91, 105, 111, 147, 153, 161, 168, 175, 215, 220, 222–223, 255, 288, 290, 296, 297n, 298, 306, 340–41, 354–55, 369n, 370, 378–79, 389, 392, 397–98, 402, 410, 411, 439, 457, 461, 463, 474–75, 47–83, 487, 491–92, 495, 502, 512, 513; and Prussia 51, 67, 86, 141, 171, 217–18, 336–38; and Saxony 385; and Württemberg 350–51, 352, 354–55

Franconia 263
French Civil Code 14
French Concordat 69n
French Revolution 293, 402, 471
French war taxes 12

Galicia 72, 456, 462n, 474, 500n
German Confederation ix, xiii, xv; Diet's rights and duties 7–8; foreign affairs 5; Inner Council of the Diet 6n; growing Prussian influence on 44; internal power relations 5–6, 8–9, 12, 15–16, 30, 34–36, 251–53, 271, 273, 323, 451, 472, 507, 510–511, 516; judicial organization 22, 2¢; military organization (see also military affairs) 4–5, 7, 22–23, 29, 32; press committee 38n;

German Customs Union xvi Grand Duchy of Baden ix, 284-85 Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt 26, 285, 488

Grand Duchy of Nassau 149, 158, 284-85 Grand Duchy of Weimar 8, 388-89 Grand Duke of Baden see Karl Ludwig Friedrich (Grand Duke 1811-1818); Ludwig Wilhelm August (Grand Duke Ludwig I 1818-1830) (name index)

Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt see Ludwig I (name index)

Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar see Karl August (name index)

Greece 346, 418, 421, 425, 508n; and Bavaria 296; and Britain 213; and Prussia 213-14, 222-23, 240-41; trade with Germany 411-12; and Württemberg 333

Gymnastic societies and *Turnwesen* 93-94, 134, 136-37, 139, 142

Hamburg ix, 21, 189-190, 208, 341, 399, 412, 425, 446

Hannover 12, 53, 66, 151, 156, 172

Hanseatic towns ix, 52

Hegelian philosophy 167

Heidelberg 328

Hesse-Darmstadt ix, 38, 158

Hesse-Kassel ix, 38

Holland (Netherlands) 111, 116, 147, 188-191, 220, 237, 316, 398, 410, 439, 446, 482n, 495, 500n, 507, 508n

Holy Alliance 33n, 79, 140, 176, 418n, 424

Holy Roman Empire 14n

Holy Treaty 483

Inner Council of the Diet of the German Confederation 6n, Innsbruck System 514n Italy 147, 160, 162, 168, 228, 246, 293, 341, 345-46, 376, 379, 401, 410, 456, 460, 462-63, 471, 474, 482n, 487-88, 493, 497, 502, 503, 507 Italian League 462

Jacobins 62
Jacobin party 10-11, 293
Jews and antisemitism (see Rothschild & Co.; Spiro) 16-18, 183; in Bavaria 254, 258; in Frankfurt 17-18, 42-43; in Poland 181; in Prussia 61, 94-95, 96, 116, 156, 208; in Würzburg 112

King of Bavaria see Maximilian I Josef (King 1806–1825); Ludwig I (King 1825–1848) (name index) King of Prussia see Friedrich Wilhelm IV (King 1797–1840) (name index)



590

### SUBJECT INDEX

King of Saxony see Friedrich August I
(King 1806–1827); Anton I Klemens
Theodor (King 1827–1836) (name index)
King of Württemberg see Friedrich I
Wilhelm Karl (King 1806–1816);
Wilhelm I (King 1816–1864) (name index)

language of official correspondence 215–16, 218–22
Leipzig 101, 128, 142, 156, 180, 412, 414, 446
Levant 223, 240
liberals and liberal party: of Baden 344; of the Confederation 30, 402; of Hesse 26, of Prussia 129, 171
Lübeck 412, 446
Lusatia 391, 393
Luxembourg 495–96

Mainz Central Investigation Commission 36-38, 40, 118, 284, 358, 360, 403, 406, 421, 424, 494, 497, 515 Maison d'Orange 224-25 Männer-Bund 363 Marienwerder Tribunal 166-67, 182 Mecklenburg-Schwerin ix Mecklenburg-Strelitz ix mediatised nobles and princes 9, 26, 31-33, 262-63, 264, 288, 311, 315, 322-25, 330-32, 354, 505 Meissen porcelain manufactory 428 Milan 248, 488 militia (Landwehr) 14, 79; of Prussia 65, 76, 84, 88, 99n, 124-125, 127, 136, 163, 164; of Saxony 388, 423; Ministers of the Allied Courts 114-15 monasteries and convents 262, 293 Monroe Doctrine 421n Moravia 464, 468, 503 Münster 70

Naples 153, 159, 274, 284, 286, 289, 507, 508

Napoleonic wars xvii, 63, 253, 303, 387, 409, 420; German patriots 153

nobility (see mediatised nobles) 9, 60, 61, 83, 88, 121, 264, 310, 325, 330, 344, 390, 394, 398, 416–417, 442, 470; Ritter Gitter 413, 414, 417

North German Confederation x

Nuncio: in Bavaria 265, 282–283

Oldenbourg 38 Ottoman Empire (the Porte) 175, 213-14, 217, 222-23, 240-41, 418n, 419, 456, 503

Palatinate 246, 297, 298-300, 465 Palatinate of Hungary 36 Patriotic Party 109 Peace of Lunéville 9n, 297n Peace of Paris (First and Second) 61, 457, 462n, 481 Peace of Posen 386 peasantry 12, 207, 373, 416-417, 426, 437; opposition to taxation 37 petitions: to the Diet 10, 20; from Austrian provinces 12 Piedmont 162, 284, 286, 289 Poland 68, 72, 86, 110, 149, 180-81, 184, 191, 207, 211, 217, 398, 453, 494; trade with Germany 410-12, 419; Warsaw 85, 179, 180-81, 196, 326, 328, 398, 405, 494-495 police and prisons: in Bavaria 289; in Berlin 179; Central Police in Paris 474-75; in Prussia 137-38; in Württemberg 312, 314, 331, 379 political societies: in the German Confederation 37 Pomerania: religious nonconformity 179, 185 Pope (see Nuncio; Rome) 68-69, 119, 171, 282, 283, 293 population statistics: for Prussia 165-66 Portugal 152, 215, 220, 369-70, 371, 421, 507 postal services, couriers and communications xvi, 188-191, 312, 373, 385, 386-87, 439 Prague 467, 511 press and journalism 100, 113n, 134, 148, 153, 238, 263, 270n, 389, 400, 432; Allgemeine Zeitung 93, 238, 295; anti-English sentiments 238, 326-27; Augsburg Gazette 225, 413; in Baden 344; in Berlin 111, 154-55; Bremen Journal 111; Deutscher Beobachter 38, 363; in England 516-17; in France 211, 370; in Hamburg 153; Hamburgischer Correspondent 434; Journals de Francfort 357; Neckar Zeitung 326-27; in Nuremberg Oppositions-Blatt (Weimanische Zeitung) 389, 392; Oesterreichischer Beob-

achter 516; regulation of 39-41, 66, 81,

105, 114, 120, 206, 262, 270, 279-280,



## SUBJECT INDEX

591

285, 326-327, 342, 360, 363, 403, 406, 486, 494 95, 515 16; Schwäbischer Merkur 326-27; Staats Zeitung (Prussia) 105, 127, 133-134, 136, 139, 140-141, 153; Stuttgart Gazette 195, 310, 350, 357; Stuttgarter Zeitung 408; in Weimar 403; in Württemberg 312, 326-27, 342 Protestant church and clergy 141, 176-77, 261n, 282, 327-28, 386, 402; Calvinistic church 173, 181; Chapter of Brandenburgh 149-50; Church of England services 145; Evangelical church 173, 176; heresy within 185; Herrnhuthers 444; Lutheran Church 173, 181, 377, 431; Neologism 185; Reformed Church 377; in Saxony 216, 431-32, 435-436, 439-45; seminaries 207; Socinianism 95 Protocol of St. Petersburgh 212 Prussian Council of State (Staatsrat) 71, 75, 83, 87, 119, 157, 179, 204-206, 208 Prussian Council of Ministers 120 Prussian Minister of Justice 201 Prussian provincial estates: 73, 115, 121, 181-182, 184, 200 Prussian royal chapel 67 Prussian royal forests 207 Prussian State Paper Office 219 Prussian Supreme Court (Kammer Gericht) 99, 106, 116, 133, 143 Prusso-Bavarian League 53 public discontent: in Bavaria 260; in

Quadruple Alliance 58-9, 85, 453, 455, 482-83, 486, 491

Prussia 65

Ratisbon 254, 458; Réces of 298
Reformation 79
Reid Irving & Co. (bankers) 295
Residence of Bellevue (Württemberg) 316
revolutionary conspiracies and agitation (see students) 81, 86, 88, 100, 102–103, 108, 116, 118, 121, 132, 133, 136, 143, 159, 161–65, 284, 286, 289, 335, 362, 374–75, 421, 476, 484–485, 487–488, 491, 494, 502–506, 507; at Coburg 427
Rhine provinces: of Bavaria 226, 263, 277, 287, 362; of Prussia 40, 44, 68, 103, 108, 114, 141, 146–47, 201, 206, 216–217, 226, 316, 398
Rhine River 50, 341

cordat; clergy; monasteries; Nuncio; Pope; Rome) xvii, 327-28; in Austria 402; in Bavaria 262, 266, 271, 275, 282-283; episcopal seminaries 262; in Prussia 68-69, 119, 149, 171, 216-17; in Saxony 386, 431-32, 435-436, 440-41, 442, 443-45, 447 Rome (Vatican) 58, 69, 160, 171, 261n, 262, 266, 327 Rothschild & Co. 67, 127, 135, 137, 142 Russia 35, 45, 68, 72, 152-153, 175, 191, 223, 245, 255, 265, 273, 281-82, 292, 313, 334, 345-46, 349, 359, 405, 418n, 424-25, 452-58, 461, 463, 465, 470, 478-83, 491, 494, 497, 507, 508n, 510; agents in Germany 39; and Austria 466, 467-68, 509-10, 511; and Bavaria 265-66, 271-274; emigration to 316; and Prussia 66, 74-75, 86-87, 140, 211-212, 217, 233-36; tariffs 183-84, 214, 419; trade with Germany 410-

12; and Wurttemberg 350-51, 353-55,

371-72

Roman Catholic Church (see Bavarian con-

Salzburg 246, 279 Sardinia 341, 456, 462n Saxon Assembly of States 390-91, 393-95, Saxon Council of State 415n Saxon Foreign Department 434 Saxon Geheimer Rat 36n Saxon Geheimes Finanzkollegium 415n Saxon Kriegsverwaltungskammer 415n Saxon Privy Council 391, 394-95, 406 Saxon Treasury 433 Schmalz's pamphlet 65 secret societies 23, 202-03, 357-358, 362-64, 400, 422; Bund der Schwarzen 98, 400; Carbonari (Italy) 284n; law in Prussia against 57; Libérance (France) 203; in Poland 180-81 Sect of the Illuminati 270 Silesia 85, 88, 151, 173, 205, 211 small pox: in Tübingen 379 Spain 139-141, 215, 220, 346, 369-371, 421, 425, 482n, 502-504, 507, 507n, 508n, 510 Spiro (Jewish banker) 254n Sponheim Succession Treaty 465n students (see universities and professors; Warthurg celebrations) 8, 261, 284,

286, 363; Arminia Society 178-79; at

Rhine Navigation Act 5on

592

### SUBJECT INDEX

students-cont.

Berlin 179, 180; Burschenschaften 40-41, 76n, 100, 178, 202-03, 284, 357, 400; at Göttingen 81; at Halle 202; at Heidelberg 179; at Jena 80-81, 87-89, 391, 395-96, 400-02; and Karl Sand 25; Landmannschaften 77, 80-81, 100, 400; at Leipzig 179, 389; and political opposition 38, 77, 81, 162; Polonia Society 178-79; Teutonia Society 178; at Tübingen 178-79, 358

Styria 503

Swabia 341

Sweden 152, 460; Swedish Pomerania 148

Switzerland 21, 168, 228, 276, 284, 336-340, 357, 361-362, 379, 410, 482n, 502

taxation and imposts (see finance and economics) 9, 11, 12, 412; in Austria 493; in Bavaria 262; in Prussia 71, 73, 105, 121, 127, 131, 148, 160, 171, 207, 224; in Saxony 393-395, 415; in Württemberg 321-22, 329, 332, 365-66

territorial transfer (see Treaty of Ried): between Bavaria and Austria 245-48 Third Germany 396n

trade and commerce (see customs and duties; Central German Commercial League): with America 460; in Austria 460; in Baden 376-377; in Bavaria 301, 376-78; with Britian 166, 173, 408-13, 420, 426, 460; in the Confederation 20-21, 46, 50, 226-33, 237-38, 303-06, 381-82, 399, 407-413, 445-46; with France 336-40, 362; in Hesse Darmstadt 44, 377; with Italy 341; Leipzig fair 388, 419, 425; in Nassau 376-377; with Portugal 399; in Prussia 44, 73-74, 97, 136, 155-56, 166, 205-08; Punctuation of Oberschöna 446n; with South America 399; in southern Germany 337-42; in Württemberg 336-37, 376-78

Treaty of Chaumont 481 Treaty of General Guarantee Against Revolutions 155 Treaty of Paris 58, 287 Treaty of Ried 247n, 248

Treaty of Teplitz 104n, 328n, 497

trial by jury: in Prussia 201 tribunals of appeal 11 Triple Alliance 483 Tugendbundists 63, 75, 77, 85, 87, 133, 389, Tyrol 276, 294, 301, 462n

Ulm 330

universities and professors (see students) 8, 21, 24, 37, 77, 85, 89-92, 94-95, 99-100, 104, 108-109, 112, 113n, 114, 139, 167, 178-79, 202-03, 261, 270, 284, 293, 363-64, 389, 400-403, 485-486; Basle 357, 364; Berlin 40, 100, 106, 117, 159, 162, 177, 357; Bonn (see Arndt, Ernst Moritz) 40, 95-96, 102, 106, 107; Erlangen 286; Giesen 98; Heidelberg 270; Jena 40-41, 77, 79-80, 89, 98, 424; Landshut 286, 293; Leipzig 406, 418; Munich 294; theological faculty at Berlin 178; Tübingen 316, 325, 335, 357-58, 362-63; Würzburg 275-276,

Vienna Conferences 495-502; of 1820 50n Vienna Final Act 5n, 27-30, 323n, 462n,

Wartburg celebrations 76-77, 80-81, 88-89, 94, 261, 389, 391-92, 424; Austrian reactions 78-79; Prussian reactions 78-79

working classes 12

Württemberg Assembly of States 309-10, 312-15, 317, 325-326, 329, 489, 495

Württemberg Chancellery 367 Württemberg courts 335-336

Württemberg Court Gazette 313-14

Württemberg Department of Finance 367 Württemberg Department of Foreign Affairs 327

Württemberg First (Upper) Chamber 309, 325, 329-30, 353

Württemberg Geheimer Rat 328n Württemberg Kredit-Verein 373

Württemberg popular party 309

Württemberg Second (Lower) Chamber

309, 325, 329, 331, 335, 339, 353, 495 Würzburg 31; plot discovered in the gar-

rison 175