

THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO GERMAN ROMANTICISM

The late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries saw an extraordinary flowering of arts and culture in Germany which produced many of the world's finest writers, artists, philosophers and composers. This volume offers students and specialists an authoritative introduction to that dazzling cultural phenomenon, now known collectively as German Romanticism. Individual chapters not only introduce the reader to writers such as Friedrich Schlegel, Novalis, Eichendorff, Heine, Hoffmann, Kleist, Schiller and Tieck, but also treat key concepts of Romantic music, painting, philosophy, gender and cultural anthropology, science and criticism in concise and lucid language. All German quotations are translated to make this volume fully accessible to a wide audience interested in how Romanticism evolved across Europe. Brief biographies and bibliographies are supplemented by a list of primary and secondary further reading in both English and German.

A complete list of books in the series is at the back of this book



THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO GERMAN ROMANTICISM

EDITED BY
NICHOLAS SAUL





CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi
Cambridge University Press

The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521613262

© Cambridge University Press 2009

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2009

Printed in the United Kingdom at the University Press, Cambridge

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data Saul, Nicholas.

The Cambridge companion to German romanticism / Nicholas Saul.

p. cm. ISBN 978-0-521-84891-6 (hardback)

Arts, German–19th century.
 Romanticism–Germany.
 Title: Cambridge companion to German romanticism.

NX 550.A1S278 2009 830.9'145-dc22 2009016995

ISBN 978-0-521-84891-6 hardback ISBN 978-0-521-61326-2 paperback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.



CONTENTS

	List of illustrations Notes on contributors	page	vii viii
	Preface		xi
	List of abbreviations		xiv
	Chronology		XV
Ι	What is Romanticism, and where did it come from? AZADE SEYHAN		I
2	From early to late Romanticism RICARDA SCHMIDT		21
3	Prose fiction of the German Romantics ANTHONY PHELAN		41
4	The Romantic lyric CHARLIE LOUTH		67
5	The Romantic drama ROGER PAULIN		85
6	Forms and objectives of Romantic criticism JOHN A. MCCARTHY	:	101
7	Romanticism and Classicism JANE K. BROWN		119
8	Women writers and Romanticism GESA DANE		133

V



CONTENTS

9	The Romantics and other cultures CARL NIEKERK	147
10	Love, death and Liebestod in German Romanticism NICHOLAS SAUL	163
II	Romantic philosophy and religion ANDREW BOWIE	175
12	Romantic politics and society ETHEL MATALA DE MAZZA	191
13	Romantic science and psychology JÜRGEN BARKHOFF	209
14	German Romantic painters RICHARD LITTLEJOHNS	227
15	Romanticism and music ANDREW BOWIE	243
16	Transformations of German Romanticism 1830–2000 MARGARETE KOHLENBACH	257
	Key authors and their works	281
	Further reading	291
	Index	305

vi



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- 1. Caspar David Friedrich, Das Kreuz im Gebirge page 230 (The Cross in the Mountains), 1808 (oil on canvas),
 Galerie Neue Meister, Dresden, Germany © Staatliche
 Kunstsammlungen Dresden / The Bridgeman Art Library.
- 2. Philipp Otto Runge, Morgen (Morning), 1803 (ink on paper)
 © Hamburger Kunsthalle, Hamburg, Germany / The Bridgeman Art Library.



NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

- JÜRGEN BARKHOFF is Associate Professor of German at Trinity College Dublin. He has published widely on the interface of literature with anthropology, medicine and psychology, on eco-literature and contemporary Swiss literature. His publications include *Magnetische Fiktionen:* Literarisierung des Mesmerismus in der Romantik (1995).
- ANDREW BOWIE is Professor of Philosophy and German at Royal Holloway, University of London. His books include Aesthetics and Subjectivity: From Kant to Nietzsche (1990; 2nd edn 2003); Schelling and Modern European Philosophy (1993); From Romanticism to Critical Theory (1997); Introduction to Modern German Philosophy from Kant to Nietzsche (2003); and Music, Philosophy, and Modernity (2007).
- JANE K. BROWN, Professor of Germanics and Comparative Literature at the University of Washington, is best known for her work on Faust and on European literature and music from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries. Her most recent book is *The Persistence of Allegory: Drama and Neoclassicism from Shakespeare to Wagner* (2007).
- GESA DANE teaches at Göttingen University and currently holds a Guest Professorship at the University of Vienna. She has published on German Literature from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries. Her most recent monograph, on the issue of rape in German literature and law, is 'Zeter und mordio': Vergewaltigung zwischen Literatur und Recht (2005).
- MARGARETE KOHLENBACH is Reader in German and Comparative Literature at the University of Sussex. She works on literature, culture and critical theory from the eighteenth century to the present. Her books include Das Ende der Vollkommenheit: Zum Verständnis von Thomas Bernhards

viii



NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

'Korrektur' (1986) and Walter Benjamin: Self-Reference and Religiosity (2002).

- RICHARD LITTLEJOHNS is Emeritus Professor of Modern Languages at the University of Leicester. He has published extensively on literature and the visual arts in German Classicism and Romanticism, and on theoretical aspects of life-writing and literary history. In 2007, with Sara Soncini, he co-edited *Myths of Europe*, to which he also contributed an essay.
- CHARLIE LOUTH is Lecturer in German at Oxford University and a Fellow of the Queen's College. He has published *Hölderlin and the Dynamics of Translation* (1998).
- JOHN A. MCCARTHY directs the Max Kade Center for European and German Studies at Vanderbilt University. Widely published on literature and philosophy, literature and science, and modes of writing and reading, his most recent book is *Remapping Reality: On Creativity in Science and Literature (Goethe–Nietzsche–Grass)* (2006).
- ETHEL MATALA DE MAZZA is Professor of Cultural Theory at the University of Konstanz. Her research focuses on the history of the political imaginary, on interrelations between law and literature, and on cultural analysis in general. Her latest, co-edited book is *Der fiktive Staat: Konstruktionen des politischen Körpers in der Geschichte Europas* (2007).
- CARL NIEKERK is Associate Professor of German, Comparative and World Literature at the University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign). In 2005 he published Zwischen Naturgeschichte und Anthropologie: Lichtenberg im Kontext der Spätaufklärung. He is currently working on the intersections of literature and music in Vienna around 1900.
- ROGER PAULIN is Emeritus Schröder Professor of German in the University of Cambridge and a Fellow of Trinity College. He has published extensively on the *Goethezeit*, Romanticism and the nineteenth century. His latest book is the edited volume *Shakespeare im* 18. *Jahrhundert* (2007).
- ANTHONY PHELAN is Professor of German Romantic Literature at Oxford and a Fellow of Keble College. He has written widely on German literature and thought, from Wieland and Goethe to Benjamin and Brecht. His latest book is *Reading Heinrich Heine* (2007).



NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

NICHOLAS SAUL is Professor of German at the University of Durham. He has published widely on literature and philosophy, literature and science, literature and homiletics. His latest book is *Gypsies and Orientalism in German Literature and Anthropology of the Long Nineteenth Century* (2007).

RICARDA SCHMIDT is Professor of German at the University of Exeter. She has published on twentieth-century women writers from East and West Germany and Austria, on E. T. A. Hoffmann and questions of periodization, and on Kleist. Her latest book is *Wenn mehrere Künste im Spiel sind: Intermedialität bei E. T. A. Hoffmann* (2006).

AZADE SEYHAN is the Fairbank Professor in the Humanities at Bryn Mawr College. She has lectured and published extensively on German Romanticism, Heinrich Heine, Walter Benjamin, cultural diversity in modern German society and literature and exile in the United States and Europe. She is the author of Representation and Its Discontents: The Critical Legacy of German Romanticism (1992), Writing Outside the Nation (2001) and the forthcoming Tales of Crossed Destinies (2008).



PREFACE

In a way it is odd that German Romantics should feature as the collective subject of a Cambridge Companion. This series contains volumes devoted to writers such as Thomas Mann, Goethe and Kafka. But there is no Companion to Friedrich von Hardenberg (Novalis), Friedrich Schlegel, Ludwig Tieck, Clemens Brentano or Ernst Theodor Amadeus Hoffmann. Traditionally scholarship has treated the German Romantics as a collective, so that we implicitly value Hardenberg, Schlegel and the rest less as autonomous creative individuals than as a composite entity greater than the sum of its parts, a cultural and social grouping which is at its most effective and significant when united. And indeed, whilst no one would argue that these gifted individuals do not each merit a volume of their own, it must be conceded that the collective approach both reflects the German Romantics' self-understanding and offers an apt category to capture their achievement – especially for a volume designed to introduce. The Romantics were a heterogeneous collection of individuals, men and women, hailing from metropolitan Berlin (or Vienna or Paris), but also from pious Barby, dull Hanover, remote Eutin, Catholic Cologne, strict Stuttgart and sleepy Bayreuth, from the military or administrative lower aristocracy, from patrician bürgerlich and impoverished preaching, teaching or artisan families (if not from the peasantry). They all believed in individual genius. But they also all believed that genius was even more creative when fused 'sympoetically' with another's. Hardenberg had no reservations about asking Schlegel collaboratively to edit his Fragment collections or songs, so that scholars today are still uncertain where Schlegel's contribution begins and ends. Clemens Brentano published Sophie Mereau's work under his name, and his under hers. One Romantic novel has four authors, and most present themselves in any case as unauthorized, collaborative continuations of the much-admired and - criticized - Wilhelm Meister, Goethe's Bildungsroman. Hardenberg, Schlegel and Schleiermacher even held the Bible to be cooperative work in progress down the centuries and seriously considered adding another New



PREFACE

Testament (or thought they had done so). And the Romantics did tend to collect and collaborate in spontaneously self-constituting bohemian artist colonies, in Jena, Berlin, Heidelberg, Coppet, Munich and Vienna. If they did not quite invent it, they nonetheless institutionalized the received notion of marriage as androgynous dissolution of discrete personal identity in gender exchange. They both elevated reciprocal sociability into a foundational principle and lived it. Above all they propagated collective change: restoral of the overarching totality of the organism and the *Volk*.

So ambitious and ambiguous a project, and one conducted in such a style, was from the start open to misprision and manipulation. Schlegel, conscious of genuine affinities between the Classical duo and the Romantics, had included 'classicity' as a gesture to Goethe and Schiller in his most important definition of the Romantic. But that did not prevent Romanticism becoming for Goethe a slogan of artificial ideological division. Nor did the collectivist practice of the Romantics prevent unwitting self-misrepresentation. Hardenberg's fragmentary writings were subjected posthumously to 'sympoetic' editorship by Schlegel and Tieck, with the consequence that uncontested – a mystical, escapist and politically reactionary light was cast on them for generations. Thus Hardenberg, and with him Romanticism, was cast as the opponent of the French Revolution and legitimist restorer of monarchy, as the apostle of primal Germanness in a threateningly cosmopolitan age, as the enemy of emancipatory Enlightenment and life, and preacher of beautiful morbidity. Before the First World War it took brave scholars - Walter Benjamin and Thomas Mann among them - to dispute these labellings. Against this background, the Romantic writings of Hardenberg and Kleist, Müller and Körner offered easy pickings for nationalist, and finally National Socialist, readings designed to invent a self-serving tradition. Worse, these readings were paradoxically taken over at face value by scholars intending to make a fresh start after the Second World War.

That view of the collective Romantic project has now, thankfully, changed. Post-war editions of all the major German Romantics have surprised us with wholly unfamiliar texts, radically changed the face of once-familiar ones, or reintroduced forgotten central actors (usually women). As a result, in the 1970s, an 'other', radical and anti-establishment Romanticism emerged. Hardenberg's blue flower, once smeared with brown, was said to have been red all along. Far from opposing the Enlightenment, energies prefiguring the political and aesthetic ideas of the alternative thinkers of the left – Adorno, Habermas and the deconstructivists – were discerned. Affinities have been recognized in the Romantics' critical understanding of nation and culture with today's post-colonial theories. In a still later phase, the pendulum has swung back, and a fundamental polyvalence has been detected. Perhaps

xii



PREFACE

equally important, these newly recognized epistemological dynamics have exposed pioneering, thoroughly modern critiques of established science.

Romanticism, then, has after all come to be recognized as a kind of classic, with something important to say to each generation, and like any classic demands and repays new readings. Our volume seeks, in the briefest of compasses so refreshingly demanded by the Companion format, to do justice to the complex phenomenon of this movement in literature, thought, music and art both to introduce new readers to Romantic work, to familiarize them with the movement's chequered history and to sensitize them to today's appreciation of its true richness. The essays which follow focus initially on the origin, nature and progress of the movement. An entire section is devoted to exposition and interpretation of Romantic achievements in the diverse genres of literary writing, including criticism and journalism, writing by women and the troubled relation with Schiller and Goethe. All the contributors have an eye on the European dimension of Romanticism, but a further section focuses on characteristic issues put by our contemporary understanding of the movement, in its relation to cultural alterity and the different otherness of death. Finally, the volume includes essays which recognize the contribution of Romanticism not merely to literature, but also to other spheres of human thought and experience, philosophy and religion, politics and society, science and psychology, fine art and music. An analysis of Romanticism's changing image down the successive generations concludes the volume. Each chapter contains a list of further reading, and the volume also offers a general bibliography.

My thanks go to all the contributors for their energy and perspicuity, and especially to Linda Bree for sound advice and criticism; also to the faculty of Arts and Humanities at the University of Durham for financial support, and to Janet Starkey for her fine work on the index.

Nicholas Saul



ABBREVIATIONS

The following standard abbreviations are used throughout the book:

- KFSA Friedrich Schlegel, Kritische Friedrich-Schlegel-Ausgabe, eds. Ernst Behler, Hans Eichner and Jean-Jaques Anstett, 35 vols. (Munich, Paderborn, Vienna: Schöningh, 1958–)
- NS Novalis: Schriften, eds. Paul Kluckhohn, Richard Samuel, Hans-Joachim Mähl, Gerhard Schulz, 7 vols. (Stuttgart, Berlin, Cologne, Mainz: Kohlhammer, 1960–)

xiv



CHRONOLOGY

1749	28 August: birth of Johann Wolfgang Goethe, Frankfurt am Main
1759	10 November: birth of Friedrich Schiller, Marbach am Neckar
1762	19 May: birth of Johann Gottlieb Fichte, Bischofswerda
1765	21 March: birth of Jean Paul, Wunsiedel
1767	8 September: birth of August Wilhelm Schlegel
1768	21 November: birth of Friedrich Schleiermacher, Breslau (Wrocław)
1770	20 March: birth of Friedrich Hölderlin, Lauff am Neckar
	27 August: birth of Friedrich Hegel, Stuttgart
	16 December: birth of Ludwig van Beethoven, Bonn
1772	10 March: birth of Friedrich Schlegel, Hanover
	2 May: birth of Friedrich von Hardenberg (Novalis),
	Oberwiederstedt
1773	2 May: birth of Henrik Steffens, Stavanger
	31 May: birth of Ludwig Tieck, Berlin
	13 July: birth of Wilhelm Wackenroder, Berlin
1774	5 September 1774: birth of Caspar David Friedrich, Greifswald
1775	27 January: birth of Friedrich Schelling, Leonberg/Württemberg
	4 April: birth of Bettine Brentano, Frankfurt am Main
	Goethe, Die Leiden des jungen Werthers
1776	Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations
1777	23 July: birth of Philipp Otto Runge, Wolgast/Sweden
	10 October: birth of Heinrich von Kleist, Frankfurt an der Oder
1778	9 September: birth of Clemens Brentano, Ehrenbreitstein/Coblenz
1780	11 February: birth of Karoline von Günderrode, Karlsruhe
	20 November: death of Holy Roman Empress Maria Theresia; succeeded by co-regent Joseph II
	Frederick II, De la littérature allemande
1781	Kant, Kritik der reinen Vernunft



CHRONOLOGY

1786	17 August: death of Frederick II (the Great) of Prussia, succeeded by Frederick William II
	18 November: birth of Carl Maria von Weber, Eutin
1787	Kant, Kritik der praktischen Vernunft
1788	First steam engine in operation in Germany (Friedrich-Grube, Silesia)
	10 March: birth of Joseph von Eichendorff, Ratibor
1789	Outbreak of the French Revolution, Paris
1790	20 February: death of Joseph II, Holy Roman Emperor, succeeded by Leopold II
	Edmund Burke, Reflections on the Revolution in France
1791	5 December: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart dies in Vienna
	Kant: Kritik der Urteilskraft
1792	I March: death of Leopold II, Holy Roman Emperor, succeeded by Franz II
	Georg Forster joins the Jacobin Club in Mainz
	First War of Coalition, Austria and Prussia, later Russia and Great
	Britain against Revolutionary France (-1797)
1793	Outbreak of the Terror in Paris under Robespierre
1794	Fichte, Grundlage der gesammten Wissenschaftslehre
	Fichte takes Chair of Philosophy at Jena University, as does Schelling
1795	Goethe, Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre (-1796)
	Schiller, Ästhetische Briefe
	Kant, Zum ewigen Frieden
1796	Schiller, Über naive und sentimentalische Dichtung
	F. Schlegel, Versuch über den Republikanismus
1797	31 January: birth of Franz Schubert, Vienna
	16 November: death of Frederick William II of Prussia, succeeded by Frederick William III
	Tieck/Wackenroder, Herzensergießungen
	Tieck, Der gestiefelte Kater, Shakespeares Behandlung des Wunderbaren
	F. Schlegel, Georg Forster, Über das Studium der griechischen Poesie, Fragmente
	Canonical Shakespeare translation by A. W. Schlegel and Tieck begins
1798	13 February: death of Wackenroder, Berlin
	August: Hardenberg, Schelling, Schlegels in Dresden at the
	Gemäldegalerie
	Schlegel brothers, Athenæum (–1800)

xvi

by



CHRONOLOGY

Hardenberg, Glauben und Liebe, oder der König und die Königin

Tieck, Franz Sternbalds Wanderungen

Kant, Die Religion innerhalb der Grenzen der reinen Vernunft

C. D. Friedrich, Wrack im Eismeer

1799 Second War of Coalition (-1802)

Peace of Lunéville: de facto dissolution of Holy Roman Empire; Germany loses left bank of Rhine (occupied since 1794) to France

First steam engine in Berlin

11–14 November: first 'summit' meeting of Early Romantics (Hardenberg, Ritter, Schelling, Schlegels, Tieck), Jena

Atheismusstreit; Fichte loses Chair of Philosophy at Jena

Schleiermacher, Über die Religion; Versuch einer Theorie des geselligen Betragens

Hardenberg, Die Christenheit oder Europa (unpublished)

F. Schlegel, Lucinde

Tieck/Wackenroder, Phantasien über die Kunst

Schiller, Wallenstein (-1800)

1800 Hardenberg, Hymnen an die Nacht, Heinrich von Ofterdingen C. Brentano, Godwi

1801 25 March: death of Friedrich von Hardenberg, Weißenfels

1803 Reichsdeputationshauptschluß: German ecclesiastical states and property secularized

Schelling moves to Chair of Philosophy at Würzburg

Runge, Die Zeiten (drawings)

Werner, Die Söhne des Thals (-1804)

Jean Paul, Titan

F. Schlegel, Europa

Napoleon Buonaparte crowned as Emperor of France

Heidelberger Romantik, centred on Arnim, Brentano, Creuzer,

Görres

Günderrode ('Tian'), Gedichte und Phantasien

1805 Third War of Coalition

Battle of Trafalgar and Continental Blockade

9 May: death of Friedrich Schiller, Weimar

11 September: Hölderlin admitted to psychiatric clinic, Tübingen

Klingemann, Nachtwachen von Bonaventura

Arnim, Zeitung für Einsiedler

1806 Fourth War of Coalition (-1807) ends in catastrophic defeat of Prussia at Jena-Auerstädt and French occupation Fichte, *Reden an die deutsche Nation*

xvii



CHRONOLOGY

Arnim/Brentano, Des Knaben Wunderhorn

Juridical abolition of Holy Roman Empire; Federation of the Rhine constituted

26 July 1806: death of Günderrode, Winkel am Rhein

1807 Edict on Emancipation of the Peasants

Hegel, Phänomenologie des Geistes

Kleist/Müller, Phöbus

1808 Hoffmann Kapellmeister in Bamberg

Kleist, Die Hermannsschlacht

G. H. Schubert, Ansichten von der Nachtseite der Naturwissenschaft

F. Schlegel, Über die Sprache und Weisheit der Indier

1809 Fifth War of Coalition

Failed insurrection in Austria (Andreas Hofer)

Goethe, Die Wahlverwandtschaften (-1810)

Adam Müller, Elemente der Staatskunst

A. W. Schlegel, Vorlesungen über dramatische Kunst und Literatur

1810 Karl August von Hardenberg becomes Prussian Chancellor, introduces radical reforms

Foundation of Berlin University (today: Humboldt University); W.

von Humboldt, Fichte, Savigny, Schleiermacher join

Kleist, Das Erdbeben in Chili, Berliner Abendblätter

Arnim, Gräfin Dolores

2 December: death of Runge, Hamburg

C. D. Friedrich, Der Mönch am Meer

Edict on Freedom of Trade; Edict on Landowners' and Peasants'Relations (abolition of feudalism)

Kleist, Prinz Friedrich von Homburg

21 November: death of Kleist, Wannsee/Berlin

Edict on the Civil Relations of the Jews (emancipation of the Jews)
Christlich-teutsche Tischgesellschaft, Berlin

1813 Frederick William III institutes the Iron Cross

Prussia declares war on France

Wars of Liberation (-1815)

16–18 October, Leipzig, Battle of the Nations; collapse of Napoleonic system

Theodor Körner, Leyer und Schwert

1814 29 January 1814: death of Fichte, Berlin

Hoffmann resumes legal career in Berlin

Beethoven, Fidelio

Hoffmann, *Undine* (opera after Fouqué)

xviii



CHRONOLOGY

Schubert, Gretchen am Spinnrade, Erlkönig

G. H. Schubert, Symbolik des Traumes

1815 18 June: Battle of Waterloo

Congress of Vienna brings restoration, legitimism, balance of power, Holy Alliance

German Federation (-1866) Creates thirty-nine states, Frankfurt Parliament

Clemens Prince Metternich becames Austrian Chancellor

Hegel elected to Chair of Philosophy at Berlin

Neo-Pietist Erweckungsbewegung arrives in North Germany

First German Burschenschaften (student clubs)

Brentano, Die Schachtel mit der Friedenspuppe, Die Gründung Prags

Hoffmann, Die Elixiere des Teufels

Eichendorff, Ahnung und Gegenwart

1816 Berliner Romantik centres on the salon of Rahel Levin-Varnhagen (Brentano, Fouqué, Hoffmann)

1817 18 October: Wartburg Festival, student clubs against Metternich's repressive system

Brentano, Die mehreren Wehmüller und ungarischen Nationalgesichter

Arnim, Die Kronenwächter

Karl Ludwig von Haller, *Restauration der Staatswissenschaft* (–1825); book burned at Wartburgfest

Union of Protestant Churches in Prussia to form Evangelical Church

1819 Murder of August von Kotzebue, popular writer and diplomat, prompts Carlsbad Decrees, intensifying censorship and ban on student clubs

Görres: Teutschland und die Revolution

Brentano retires to obscurity in Westphalia, tending visionary nun Anna Katharina Emmerick (–1825)

Schelling takes Chair of Philosophy at Erlangen Hoffmann, *Lebens-Ansichten des Katers Murr* (–1822)

1821 Weber, Der Freischütz

1822 Hoffmann embroiled in legal difficulty and controversy when he defends civil rights against repression

22 June: death of Hoffmann

1823 Beethoven, 9th Symphony

1825 14 November: death of Jean Paul, BayreuthTieck Dramaturge of Court Theatre, Dresden

xix



CHRONOLOGY

1826	5 June: death of Weber, London
	Görres to Chair at Munich University
1827	Schelling moves to Chair of Philosophy at Munich
	26 March: death of Beethoven, Vienna
	Heine, Buch der Lieder
1828	19 November: death of Schubert, Vienna
1829	12 January: death of Friedrich Schlegel, Dresden
1830	July Revolution in Paris
	Stockton to Darlington railway
1831	14 November: death of Hegel, Berlin
	Bettine Brentano, Goethe's Briefwechsel mit einem Kinde
1832	22 March: death of Goethe, Weimar
	Goethe, Faust: Zweiter Teil
1833	Heine, Die romantische Schule
1834	North German Customs Union
	12 February: death of Schleiermacher, Berlin
	Eichendorff, Dichter und ihre Gesellen
1835	First German railway Nuremberg–Fürth
1837	Protest of the 'Göttingen Seven'
1840	7 June: death of Frederick William III of Prussia; successor
	Frederick William IV
	608 steam engines now operating in Germany
	7 May 1840: death of C. D. Friedrich
1841	Schelling called to Chair of Philosophy at Berlin
1842	28 July: death of Clemens Brentano, Aschaffenburg
	Tieck as Dramaturge in Berlin
1843	7 June: death of Hölderlin, Tübingen
1844	Heine, Die Weber, Deutschland: Ein Wintermärchen
1845	13 February: death of Henrik Steffens, Berlin
	12 May: death of August Wilhelm Schlegel, Bonn
1848	March: Protest and Revolution in Mannheim, Frankfurt am Main,
	Munich and finally across all Germany and Austria
1853	28 April: death of Tieck, Berlin
1854	20 August: death of Schelling, Bad Ragaz
1857	26 November: death of Eichendorff, Neisse
1859	20 January: death of Bettine Brentano, Berlin