NOTES

1 Leo Villiger has pointed out that Seyssenegg actually lies just inside Lower Austria, near Viehdorf an der Ybbs.
2 Naso: Ovid; Nasica: Scipio Nasica; Nasamo-folk: the Nasamones, a people of ancient Libya (Cyrenaica), mentioned by Herodotus in his *Histories* II, 32 and IV, 172, 182, 190.
3 In his garden, Albert had a so-called “pumpkin-hut,” where, from 1631 until 1640, the members of the Königsberg circle – among them Simon Dach, Johann Peter Titz, and Robert Roberthin – were accustomed to hold their summer assemblies. Eventually, the artistic friends came to call their group after its meeting-place. In 1645, Albert published a series of verses, set to music by himself (he was the cathedral organist in Königsberg), in which he celebrated the various members of the circle; this collection too was called the “Musikalische Kürbis-Hütte.”
4 Bellona: Roman goddess of war.
5 June 28th by the Gregorian Calendar.
6 Fabius, the Roman appointed dictator after the defeat of Rome’s troops at Lake Trasimene during the Punic Wars. His policy of harassing Hannibal’s force while refusing a battle earned him the nickname of Cunctator, “the Delayer.”
7 Marcus Claudius Marcellus was the Roman general who distinguished himself by his promptitude and determination in the period following the defeat at Cannae.
8 Carl Emil died of dysentery during the Alsatian Campaign of 1674; his death occurred in Strassburg on December 7th.
9 Rathenow fell to electoral troops on the night of June 25th, 1675. The town was commanded by the Swedish colonel Wangelin; the famous Fieldmarshal Derfflinger (Dörfling) was second in command to the Great Elector, while Major-General Götze and Colonel Dönhof were infantry officers.
10 Waldemar von Wrangel was in command of the Swedish troops in the field at Fehrbellin; his brother, Carl Gustav Wrangel, was the marshal of the Swedish force. It is the former whom Besser means here.
11 Prince Friedrich von Homburg, whose disobedience won the day at Fehrbellin for the Great Elector, and literary immortality – in Kleist’s great play – for himself.
12 The Ostrogothic Regiment, which had been opposite the Mörner Regiment in the line of battle, had been decimated; its commander, Baron Adam von Wachtmeister, had been killed; the Swedish infantry regiment of Colonel Dalvig (Delwig) was completely wiped out by the Prussian cavalry.
13 Birken was born in 1626 at Wildenstein near the town of Eger, through which flows the river of the same name. He came to Nürnberg, on the “slender Pegnitz-tide,” in 1645, eleven years after the murder of Wallenstein in Eger’s council hall had given the little northern Sudeten town a certain gruesome fame. Even in the final years of the Thirty Years’ War
the region saw heavy military activity on the part of both Lutheran and Imperial forces, and it is to this seemingly endless misery of his birthplace that Birken refers.

14 Charles the Great, as everyone knows, was crowned emperor at Rome on Christmas Day, 800, by Pope Leo III.

15 Louis the Pious (778-840) divided the Carolingian Empire among his sons, Lothar, Pepin, and Louis "the German," in the celebrated divisio imperii of 817.

16 Lothar (795-855), after having divided his realm among his sons, retired to Cloister Prüm in the Eifel Mountains.

17 Louis II (822-875), the eldest son of Lothar I, had the task of defending Southern Italy against the Arabs. A weak ruler, he was the last of the Carolingian monarchs of Italy.

18 Charles the Bald (823-877), who in 875 assumed the imperial title which by rights belonged to his brother, Louis the German, was called to Italy by Pope John VIII (who had offered him the empire's crown), there to fight against the Saracens. However, made uneasy by the appearance of his nephew. Cardoman, in Italy, and distressed by the pleas of his noblemen that he return to fight against the Romans, Charles hastened back toward France. He died on the way, poisoned, perhaps, by his Jewish physician, Zedekiah.

19 Otto the Great (912-975) did in fact re-establish the importance of the German Imperial throne.

20 Otto II (955-983) died in Rome while preparing a campaign against the Greeks and their Saracen allies in Southern Italy.

21 Otto III (980-1002) apparently died of natural causes; yet a story sprang up that Stefania, the widow of Crescentius, a Roman patrician whom Otto had had executed, first seduced Otto, then murdered him by some magical device.

22 Henry the Saint (973-1024) in 1022 dealt the Byzantine armies in Apulia and Calabria a crushing blow. His marriage to Kunigunde is supposed to have been one in name only.

23 Conrad II (c. 990-1039) saw it to that Burgundy was rejoined to the Empire during his reign.

24 Henry III (1017-1056) had little difficulty with papal encroachments; as a matter of fact, he disposed of three rival claimants to the papacy (1046), and saw to it that his own appointments held the papal throne. However, it was one of these, Leo IX, who laid the foundations for the papacy's future strength.

25 Henry IV (1050-1106) indeed had difficulty with the "papal ban"; his great opponent, Gregory IX, five times hurled the ban at him; but it was probably the defection of Henry's son to the enemy camp which broke his father's heart.

26 Frederick William I, "the Great Elector" to be (1620-1688), held his solemn entrance into Königsberg, at whose university Dach was a professor, on November 30th, 1641.

27 On October 10th, 1645, Louise Charlotte, the sister of Frederick William, was married to the Duke of Curland.

28 Frederick III of Holstein-Gottorp sponsored the expeditions which took Fleming on his journeys to Russia and Persia.

29 Perm was formerly the name of both a city and a governmental district in Russia; the city is now called Molotov.

30 The River Kam (or Kamo) is a tributary of the Volga.

31 One of the many apppellations of Hecate-Cybele: after Mount Berecyntus in Phrygia, which was sacred to the goddess.

32 Delos was celebrated as the natal island of Apollo and Artemis (Diana).
A special name of Artemis-Diana as moon-goddess. Note that Fleming uses all the names applied in classical times to the moon-goddess: he does not distinguish between such very different goddess “constellations” as Hecate-Cybele and Artemis-Diana.

The word derives from the oracle of Apollo of Klaros, or from Zeus Klarios as a god of fate. Thus, “deutsche Clarien” would mean “German gods of fate.”

Greiffinger lived in Danzig from 1639 until 1642; in 1643 he went to Frankfurt am Main, where his first works were printed. In the spring of 1644, he was invited to return to Danzig, and it was on this occasion that he wrote the above poem. According to his biographer, Wolfgang von Oettingen, his arrival was spoiled by the discovery that Flora had been unfaithful to him.

Greiffenberg is thinking of Cyrus the Elder, the wise prince of Xenophon’s Cyropaedia, not the foolhardy Cyrus the Younger of the Anabasis.

Isaiah, 42 : 3: “A bruised reed will he not break, and a dimly burning wick will he not quench.” Matthew, 12 : 20: “A bruised reed shall he not break, and smoking flax shall he not quench…”

Thetis, the sea-nymph who by Peleus became mother to Achilles, was an extremely hospitable divinity: she gave shelter to Dionysus on his flight from Lycurgus, and to Hephaestus when, as a sickly babe, that god was cast out of Olympus.

Mercury, the god of merchants, was a heraldic device of Amsterdam, that most mercantile of cities.

The great jurist of the baroque, Samuel Pufendorf (1632-1694), left his post at the University of Heidelberg to become professor first at the newly established University of Lund (1670), then, in 1678, official historiographer and secretary of state in Stockholm. Returning to German soil in 1686, he was appointed the historiographer of Brandenburg.

Hans Rudolf Werdmüller (1614-1677), a heroic and a colorful professional soldier of the baroque age, is well-known to readers of German literature through his appearance in Conrad Ferdinand Meyer’s Der Schuss von der Kanzel (1878).

The “Sunday and Holiday Sonnets” were written before Gryphius left Silesia for Holland.

Chach Abas is the villainous Persian king in the face of whose lusts and cruelty Gryphius’ tragic heroine, Catherine of Georgia, stands adamant.

The Byzantine emperor Leo Armenius (in Gryphius’ tragedy of the same name) is murdered before the altar of a church in which mass is being celebrated:

And as he fell, they stabbed him two times through the breast:
I saw myself how he a fire on that cross pressed
On which his body fell, and with the fire did die.

Salem here means Jerusalem.

Gryphius spent the first months of 1646 in Rome.

Sailing from Danzig to Holland in June, 1638, Gryphius passed through a violent storm off the coast of the island of Rügen.

Surname of Artemis as moon-goddess.

The Danube.

The mountain of the curse; cf. Deuteronomy 27.

Ribezahl is the mythological giant who inhabits the Riesengebirge of Silesia and Bohemia.

The Zobtenberg is a mountain to the southwest of Silesia’s capital, Breslau.

The Riesenkoppe is one of the highest peaks of the Riesengebirge.

Caspar von Schwenckfeld (1489-1561), a Silesian nobleman and religious figure, the founder of a Protestant sect, whose members held to principles
of tolerance, pacifism, and freedom of conscience. The "Schwenckfelder" placed special emphasis on the free action of the spirit, and thus fell into opposition to the Lutherans, who retained the intermediary instruments of the sacraments and the Holy Scripture.

Hallmann's poem was published in 1672, thus in the fifteenth year of Leopold's reign and eleven years before Leopold's hasty withdrawal from Vienna made the Holy Roman Emperor seem somewhat less than invincible. Nonetheless, the indomitable courage of Count Starhemberg in the presence of Kara Mustafa's Turkish hordes allowed Leopold to keep his reputation of invincibility.

Hallmann means Poland and Sweden; in the Northern War of 1655-1660, Leopold had supported the Poles against the Swedes.

The Ottoman Empire, against which (from 1662 until 1664) Leopold had waged an unsuccessful war in Transylvania.

On February 27, 1670, influenced by his Spanish wife, Margareta Theresa (who attributed the death of her first-born child to her husband's toleration of the Jews), and by Graf Kollonitsch, Bishop of Wiener Neustadt, Leopold ordered the expulsion of the Jews from Vienna and from Upper and Lower Austria.

Members of the "Fruit-bringing society": see the sonnet of Ludwig von Anhalt-Kothen, below.

Harsdörffer's "Zinnen" does not, of course, refer to a modern cornet, but to the cornett, or "cornett à bouquin," a conical bore instrument played with a cup mouthpiece, and pierced with lateral holes. Anyone who has heard the distressing tone of this hybrid instrument, half brass and half woodwind, will appreciate the aptness of Hardörffer's adjective, "shuffling"; the cornett's virtue was that it provided a soprano "brass" instrument capable of producing a diatonic scale. During the eighteenth century the cornett lost favor, making its last orchestral appearance in the Vienna production of Gluck's Orfeo (1772).

Hofmannswaldau is probably referring to Berenice (Bernice), the daughter of Agrippa I, whose beauty caused such confusion in the heart of Titus, Roman emperor-to-be.

The east wind.

Theodore Beza (1519-1603) was the most distinguished of Calvin's followers; upon Calvin's death he became the leader of the Reformed Church.

Zanzibar.

Count Carlo Serini (properly Sereni): a lieutenant of Ernst von Starhemberg during the siege of Vienna. Sereni later on took an outstanding part in the campaign against the Turks which ended with the capture of Belgrad (September 2, 1688).

Maria Theresa entered Prague on April 28, 1734, and was crowned Queen of Bohemia in Saint Wenzel's Cathedral on May 12. The situation was a dramatic one, since Prague had recently been taken by Prussian troops (December 25, 1742), then freed from them by the peace which Maria Theresa concluded with Frederick II.

Irus: Cf. The Odyssey, XVIII, 11.5 ff. "Then up came a common beggar, who was wont to beg through the town of Ithaca, one that was known among all men for ravening greed, for his endless eating and drinking, yet he had no force or might, though he was bulky to look on. Arnaeus was his name, for so had his good mother given it him at birth, but all the young men called him Irus, because he ran on errands, whenever any might bid him" (Butcher and Lang's translation).

A pointed remark about an abuse common during the baroque age, the bestowal of nobility through the letter patent.

354
The sonnet celebrates the marriage of Arminius (Herman), the hero of Lohenstein's gigantic courtly novel, with his beloved Thusnelda.

The daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, the wife of her brother Nereus, and the mother of the Nereides: Doris' name is sometimes used to mean the sea itself.

The most important of the baroque "language societies", the "Fruchtbringende Gesellschaft" was founded in 1617 by Prince Ludwig of Anhalt-Koethen. Among its members were Opitz, Harsdörffer, Schottel, Rist, Zesen, Logau, Neumark, and Birken.

"Therefore be ye also ready; for in an hour that ye think not the Son of man cometh."

It perhaps had been, as Neukirch surmises, an aim of the Great Elector, Frederick William, to win for himself the title, "King in Prussia"; however, his chief goal was a far more important and less selfish one – to make Brandenburg-Prussia the leading Protestant power of the Holy Roman Empire. The accomplishment of Frederick III of Brandenburg, the Great Elector's son and the subject of this poem, was actually much less substantial than Neukirch makes out: for his support of the Emperor Leopold in the War of the Spanish Succession, he was allowed to assume the title, "King Frederick in Prussia"; the title, "King Frederick of Prussia," would have been diplomatically impossible, since West Prussia still belonged to Poland.

Frederick's son, who succeeded to the throne twelve years later (as King Frederick William I), happily was able to undo much of the damage done by his wastrel father.

The claims of nineteenth and twentieth-century France to be a "protector fidel" against the Moslem world are more than a little amusing. Since the days of Francis I, France had pursued, to its own advantage and the marked discomfort of Central Europe, a pro-Turkish policy, a policy which in the seventeenth century, with the rise of Austrian power, became ever more overt. The army of Kara Mustafa, as it besieged Vienna in 1683 – and threatened the heart of Europe –, had an active ally in Louis XIV, the "most Christian sovereign of France."

Hercules, tormented by the wounds which he had received from the shirt of Nessus, immolated himself on Mount Oeta, from whence he was carried up into Olympus and there made immortal.

Opitz was a student at Heidelberg, when, on September 25, 1619, Frederick V of the Palatinate left his land to become the unhappy "winter king" of Bohemia. The young Silesian poet there had the chance to see the last of those happy days which Frederick spent in Heidelberg with his high-spirited wife, Elizabeth, the "worthy nymph" of this poem.

Oppelt confuses two related Cretan myths: Daedalus constructed the Labyrinth at Cnossus, out of which Ariadne guided Theseus by means of that famous thread. Daedalus, it would seem, should know his way through his own Labyrinth.

Charles XII was noted for the plainness of his dress.

Enceladus, the son of Tartarus and Ge, was one of the hundred-armed giants who made war upon the gods. Zeus slew him and buried him under Etna.

Mulciber is a surname of Vulcan.

Matthew 17, 1-5: "And after six days Jesus taketh with Him Peter, and James, and John, his brother, and bringeth them up into a high mountain apart. 2. And he was transfigured before them; and his face did shine as the sun, and his garments became white as the light. 3. And behold, there appeared unto them Moses and Elijah talking with him. 4. And Peter answered and said unto Jesus, Lord, it is good for us to be here: if thou
wilt, I will make here three tabernacles; one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elijah. 5. While he was yet speaking, behold, a bright cloud overshadowed them: and behold, a voice out of the cloud, saying: This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him.”

Since Origenes, Tabor has been regarded as the mount of the transfiguration.

Meinrad Buol (1588-1658), the Swiss general and statesman, who, both in war and in negotiation, successfully defended the Grisons against Austrian encroachments.

The Latin equivalent of Zephyr, the west wind.

Giambattista Marino (1569-1625), the creator of the literary baroque style in Italy (“Marinism”).

Amphion, the son of Zeus and Antiope, learned to play with such magic skill on his lyre, a gift from Hermes, that he could move stones and enchant savage beasts. Wilhelm Riehl (1823-1897), in his novella “Amphion,” has drawn a splendid picture of a Baroque musician who attempts to emulate his mythical rival.

Favonius (or Zephyrus), the west wind, is usually associated with the springtime.

In 1638, the town of Breisach (in Baden), was besieged and captured by Bernhard, Duke of Sachsen-Weimar (1604-1639), after Gustav of Sweden perhaps the most brilliant Protestant general of the Thirty Years’ War.

Pomponius Atticus (109-32 B.C.) is that urbane and unimpassioned friend to whom Cicero’s Epistolae ad Atticum are addressed.

Wernicke’s note on these lines runs as follows: “Whoever, according to the present make-up of the world, intends to rise high in it, must be by nature given over neither to virtue nor vice, but must know how to exercise now the one, now the other according to the opportunity of the time and to people’s spirits, without force and to his own profit. The world is too evil for one to progress in it through sheer virtue, and too skillful for one to progress in it by public vices. Men of cold mind have in this case all the gods, and, if they are at the same time sly, hell itself at their service.”

Cf. Georgics, III, ll. 274-275: “They snuff the light airs and often without being mated, conceive, for the wind – astounding to tell – impregnates them” (C. Day Lewis’s translation).

Pegasus.

Telephus, King of Mysia, attempted to prevent the Greeks from landing in his kingdom. Caused by Dionysus to stumble over a vine, he was wounded by Achilles. The wound refused to heal and, upon consulting an oracle, Telephus learned that only he who had dealt the wound could make it close again. The Greeks, having consulted their own oracle in quite a different matter (the attack upon Troy), had in their turn discovered that they could not reach Priam’s capital without the aid of Telephus. Thus Achilles was persuaded to heal Telephus with the rust of the spear by which the King had been wounded.