Germany's Last Knight:
The Life and Times of Franz von Sickingen
2

FRANCISCUS À SICKINGEN, EQVES AC MILES
FORTISSIMUS

ARTICLES AND ESSAYS available for class members

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German Castles:

CASTLES OF EUROPE

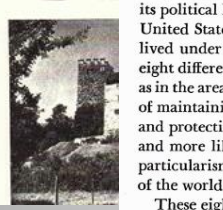
from Charlemagne to the Renaissance

German castles of the eleventh century

Every powerful ruler in Germany from Charlemagne to Henry the Fowler had used a system of fortresses to repel invaders and to settle newly-won land to the east. The construction of these fortresses had, however, always been under imperial control and to build an adulterine castle was to invite terrible penalties and the destruction of the castle. The strength of the Emperors, the part played by free colonists in the immense effort of clearing and settling vast stretches of land that brought civilization to large parts of Germany, and the close relationship between the Church and central government had all delayed the full arrival of feudalism—and therefore the building of private castles. Gradually in the eleventh century French influence creeping in from Lorraine caused many nobles to pay more attention to the fortification of their manor houses. Apart from those which incorporated Roman masonry, or consisted of a single defensive tower, the *Bergfried*[38] (itself probably a descendant of the Roman frontier watchtower), most of these early German castles seem to have been made of wood; a fortress as important as the Wartburg, for example, had two wooden towers in 1080. The motte-and-bailey castle was not adopted generally, although there remain a few examples, such as the Husterknupp, already described. More typical is the tower such as that shown in plate 61, the castle from which the Habsburgs take their name, now in Switzerland. But the fact that the Germans had built few castles and knew little of siegecraft is no sign of backwardness; it contrasts well with the anarchy of France and is evidence of a higher general degree of order.

Germany differed in many ways from France. There was a large number of free peasants, especially in Saxony, and land was frequently owned outright as an allodium or patrimonial estate (this in fact applied to parts of Aquitaine). There were also different answers to the problem of overpopulation; one was the large tracts of land within Christian Germany that, until the eleventh century, remained uncleared and which now provided settlements for energetic peasants. Another was the prize to be won of the Slav and pagan lands to the east, an objective which was to be increasingly pursued in the next century but which had already begun with successes such as that of Bishop Burchard of Halberstadt when in 1066 he captured and destroyed the great fortified temple of the Slavs at Rethra. The political importance of the Church was much greater than in France. The Church worked extremely closely with the Emperors, the authority of the bishops deriving from the vast ecclesiastical estates for which they did homage to the Emperor on consecration. It was this last point that caused the quarrel between Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII and it was during the resulting anarchy that the German-speaking lands, from possessing few castles, became thickly populated with them.

38 *Left* The crowned eagle, a mosaic in the fountain room shown in plate 58. Byzantine influences, as in these mosaics, combined with Islamic to make the interior of the palace exceptionally luxurious.



The Holy Roman Empire versus the United States: Patterns for Constitution-Making in Central Europe ROBERT C. BINKLEY

FOR sixteen years, from 1790 to 1806, while the United
beginning its one hundred and fifty years under its Consti
Holy Roman Empire was ending the one hundred and fil
its political life as organized in the Peace of Westphalia.
United States was living under its Constitution, the are
lived under the shadow of the Holy Roman Empire ex
eight different political systems, proposed or operative. Ir
as in the area of the United States, there was a fundamenta
of maintaining a federative society, balancing unity with
and protecting security. But this area was unlike the Un
and more like the world in its variety of languages and
particularisms. In fact, sixteen of the thirty-two political
of the world are spoken in the Central European area.

These eight Central European systems were: sixteen y
old Empire, eight years of Napoleon, thirty-three years o
ternich system, two years of revolution in 1848–49, tl
movement of the early 186os, the Bismarck system, the
ropa projects of Friedrich Naumann during the World
the triumph of Wilsonian principles at the Paris Peace C

Throughout this sequence of eight political structure

SICKINGEN'S FEUDS

Franz von Sickingen (1481-1523): Professional Feuding

Reinhard Scholzen

(Translated by Christopher Schönberger, Austrian Armed Forces Language Institu

The transitional period between the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Period is ge
with numerous important events and social changes. As examples could serve the
America by Columbus in 1492 and the conquest of Granada that same year. The enc
Roman Empire in 1453 marked another watershed as did the Reformation (with Luth
posting his theses in 1517) and the 1524-1526 Peasants' War.

If this sea change is made the frame of reference, the concomitant shifts in the socia
German Reich are often given scant attention. These include the boom of the large (
towns, the rural exodus from many territories, the increasing power of the territorial
noticeable since the High Middle Ages, as well as the gentry's loss of power, apparent since the Late
Middle Ages. The following will deal with the life of Franz von Sickingen (the "last knight"), who, in
many ways, was an anomaly in that time of crisis.

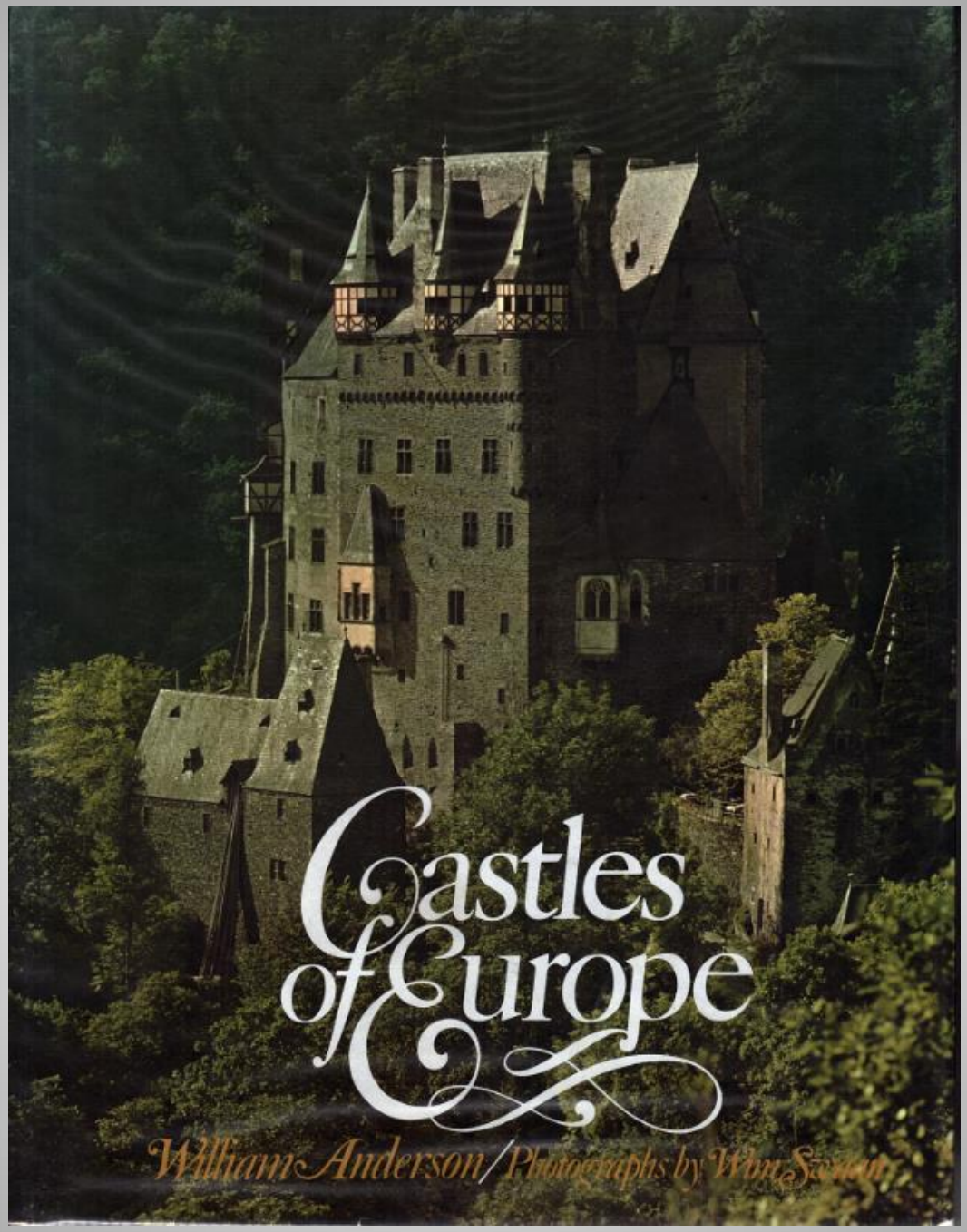
When Franz von Sickingen was born not far from Bad Kreuznach, in Castle Ebernburg, on 1 March
1481, the knights' heyday was over. There were manifold reasons for the decline of the warrior caste
which still had been indispensable in the High Middle Ages. The emperors' power had been on the
decline since the 13th century, and the importance of the territorial nobility had been on the increase.

FRANZ VON SICKINGEN AND THE REVOLT OF THE IMPERIAL KNIGHTS, 1522-1523

Fred Christensen

In August 1522 the Holy Roman Empire was in turmoil. Throughout central and southern Germany, armed bands of Imperial Knights (the independent lesser aristocracy of the Empire) and *Landsknechte* (mercenary soldiers) were assembling. Franz von Sickingen, Germany's most famous mercenary commander, was preparing a military strike against the lands of the Archbishop of Trier, one of the Empire's senior princes. This move was intended to revolutionize Germany: it would restore the declining fortunes of the free Imperial Knights, shatter the power of the Catholic Church in favor of the new ideas of Martin Luther, challenge the authority of the territorial princes, and make Sickingen himself the most powerful of those princes—or perhaps something greater.

Europe's warrior aristocracies formed a turbulent and discontented element in many lands during this era. Their role in society was threatened by new military developments (gunpowder, disciplined infantry, mercenaries), economic trends (middle-class urban wealth and values, rising prices) and political changes (monarchs and princes consolidating their power with professional bureaucracies and law courts). There was


Castles of Europe
William Anderson / Photographs by Wim Swaan

CASTLES

A castle is a private fort, distinguished from other fortifications by its primary purpose: the protection of a feudal lord, his family, and his loyal retainers.

Castles could serve many purposes:

—They arose in the early Middle Ages as a response to invasion and to private warfare.

—They could be centers of government and administration.

—They could provide defense in depth or be part of a strategic network, for a province or kingdom.

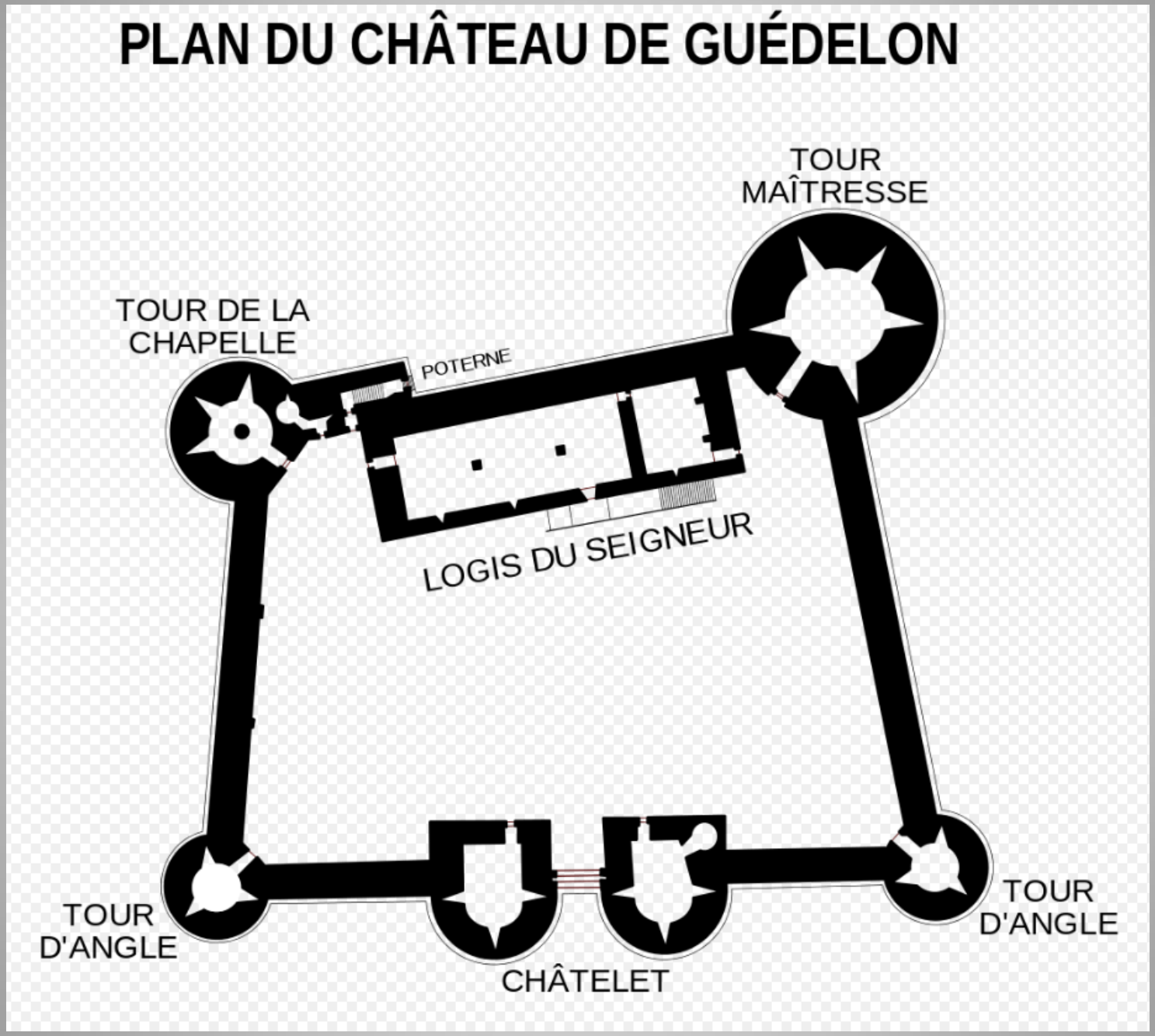
—They were a means of conquest and of consolidating the gains of conquest.

—They could contain the courts of rulers.

—They could be the seats of country landowners, members of a feudal aristocracy.

At approximately 2-3 million **man hours**, 2,700 men, working for one hundred 10 hour days, would take approximately 4 months to finish the entire fortress.

PLAN DU CHÂTEAU DE GUÉDELON

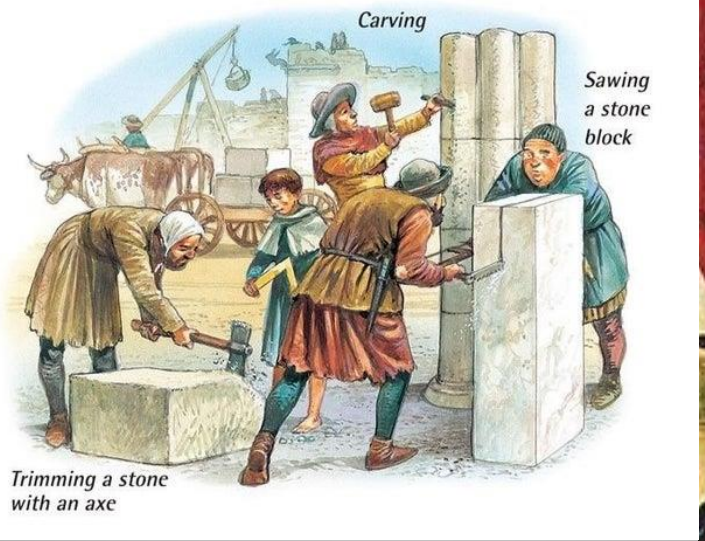


—The building materials are stone, clay and timber, usually found near the site.

—To split stones for the walls, quarrymen "read" the rock face to see the lines where it will fracture. They then drive a line of holes into the stone and then pound corners into the holes, which makes shock waves go through the stone and break it.

—Workers use horse-drawn wagons to haul the stones from the quarry to the building site.

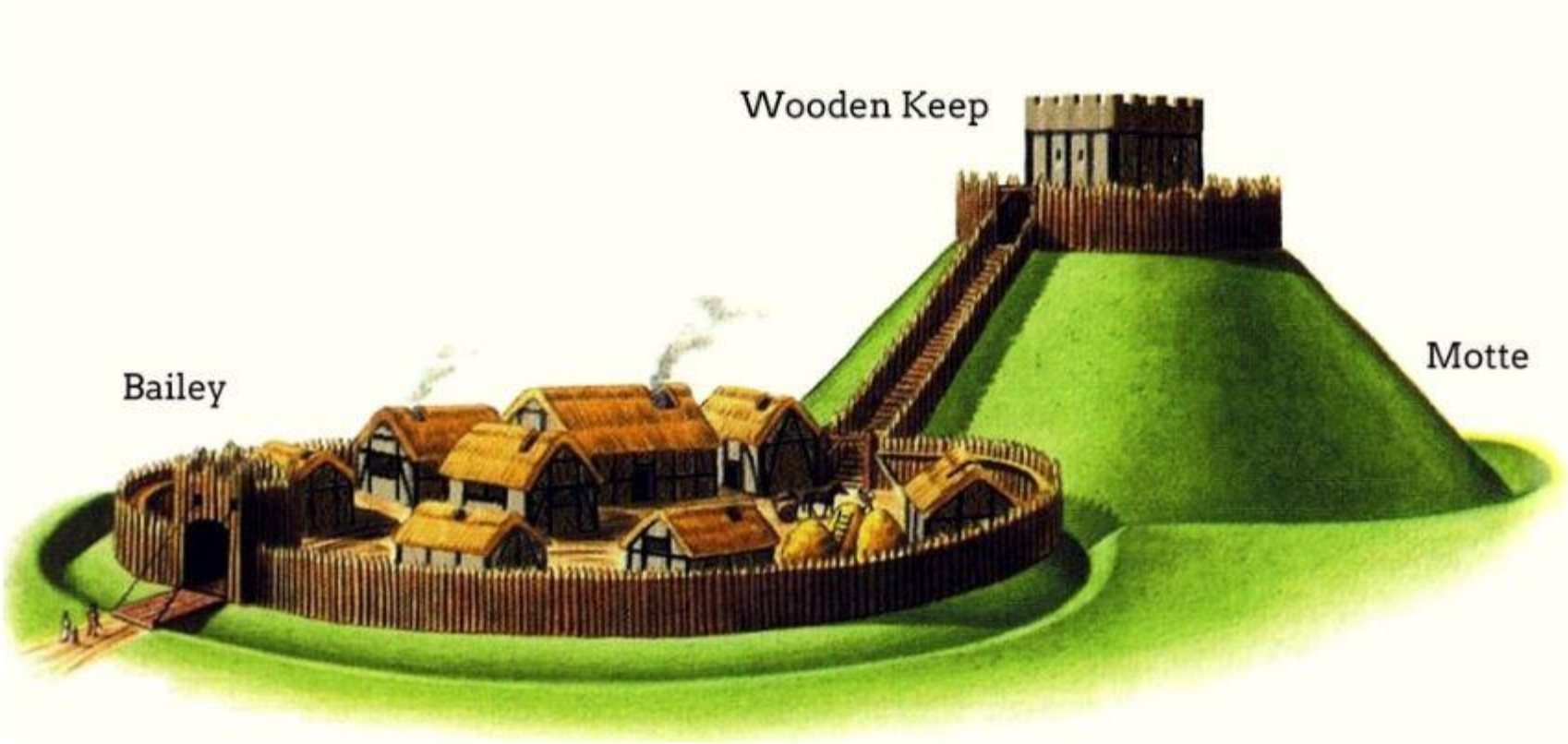
—Stone masons then chisel the raw stone into blocks.



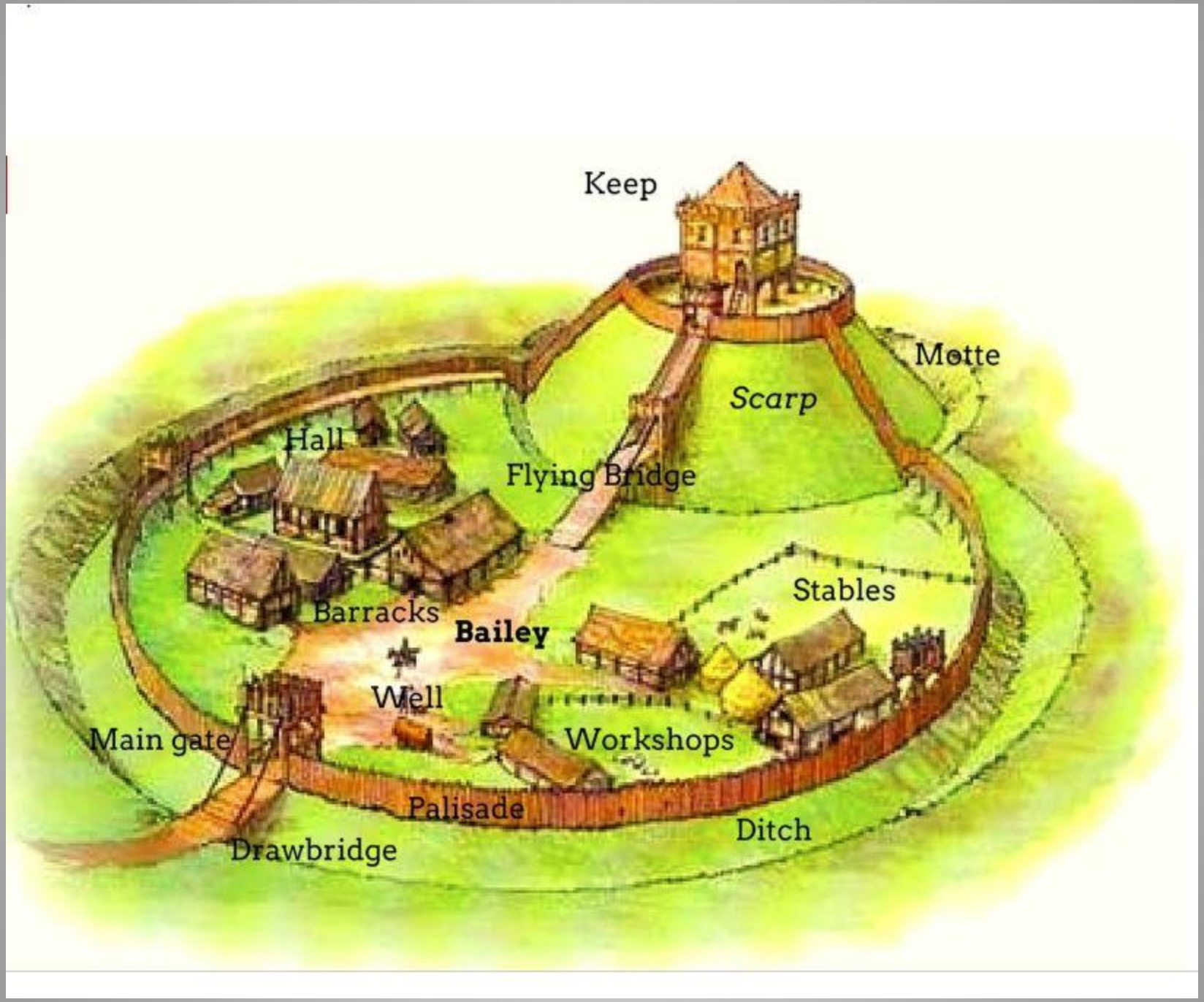
—Workers use man-powered cranes to lift the finished stones to the scaffolding on the castle wall.

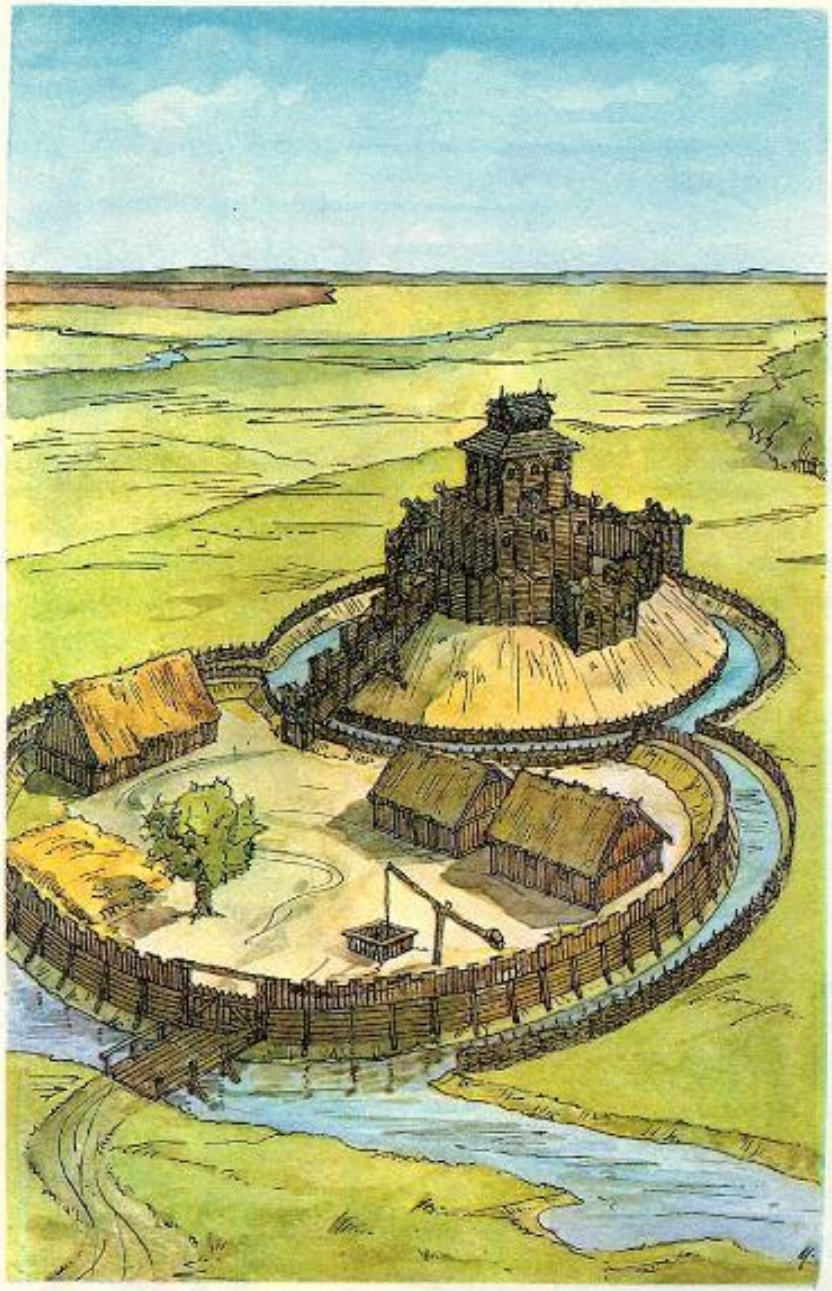
—Other workers make mortar on the site from lime, soil and water. The masons on the wall fit the stones together and use the mortar to hold the blocks together.

—Castles generally took two to 10 years to build.

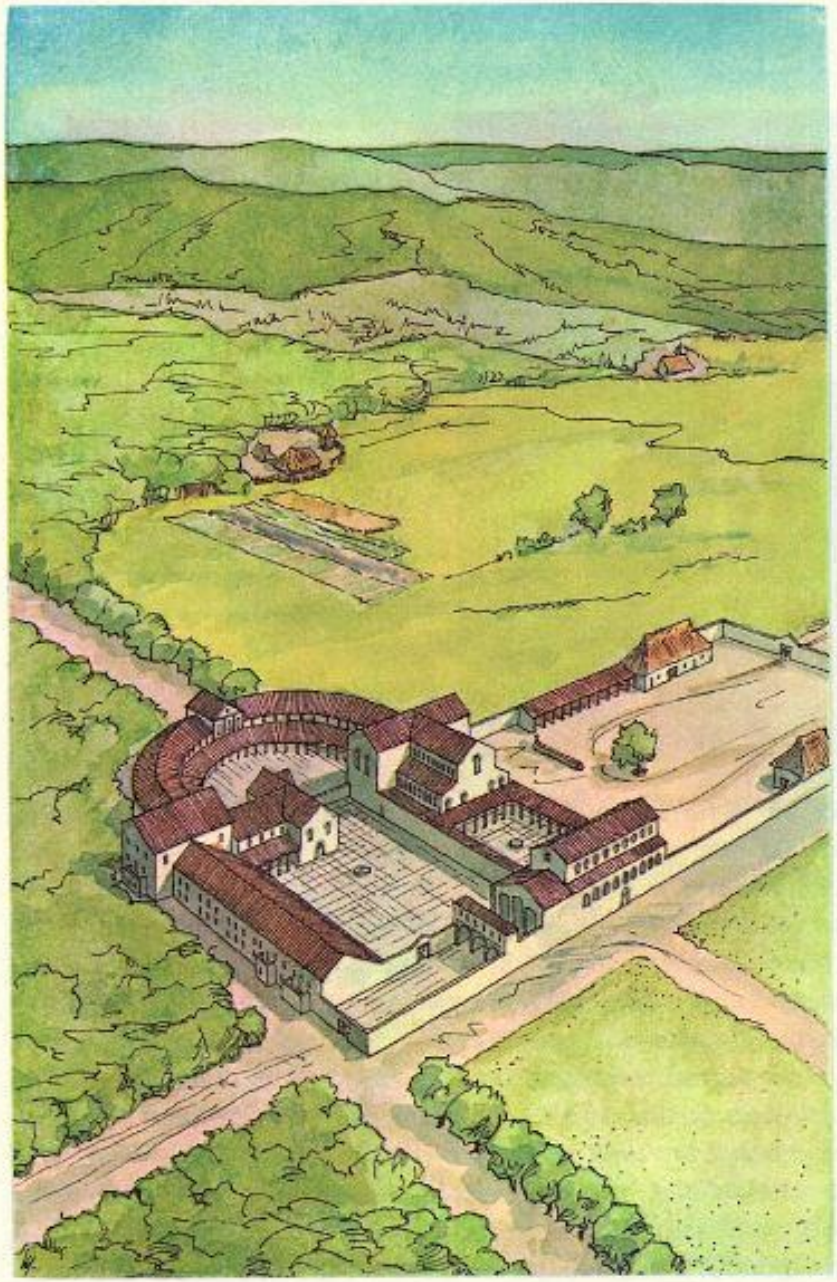


Motte and Bailey Castle

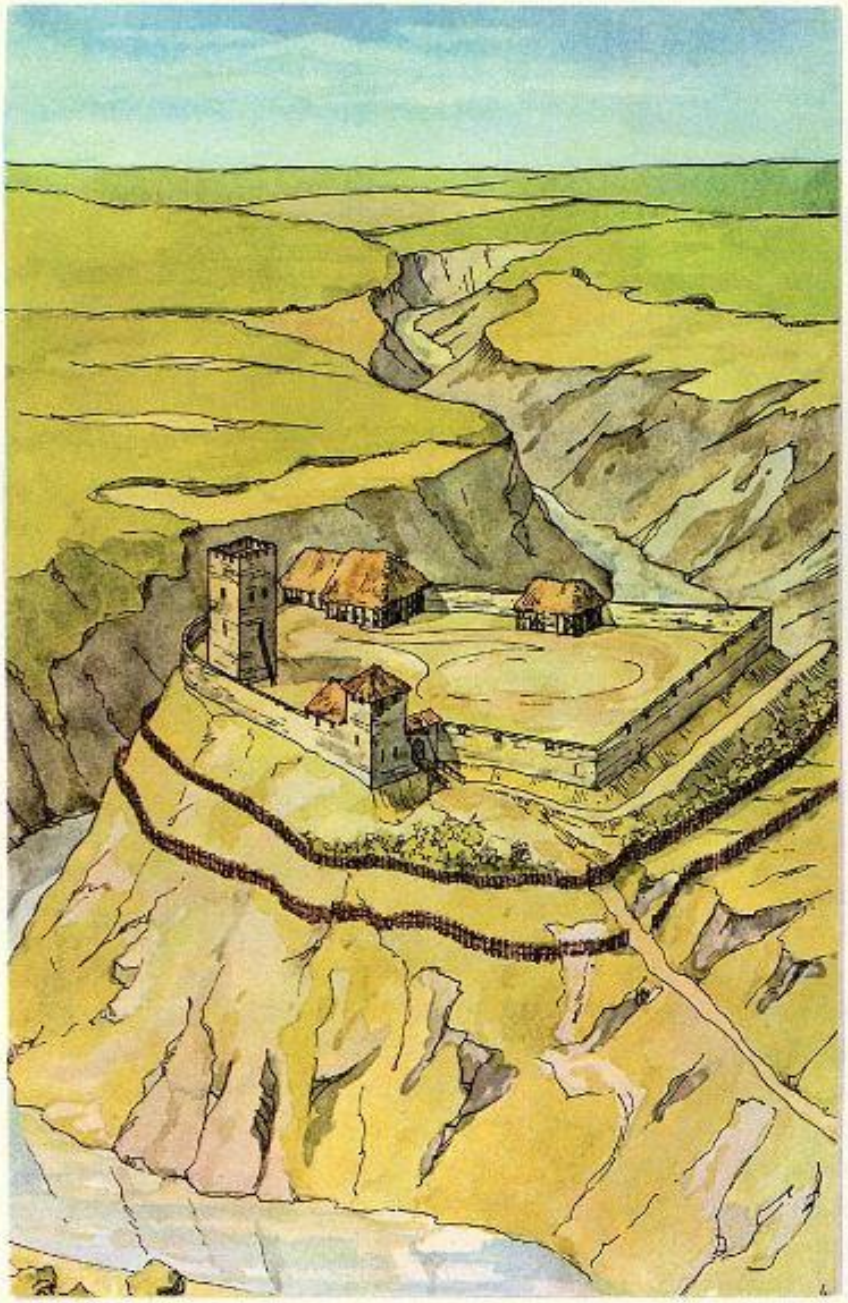

Keep
Motte
Scarp
Hall
Flying Bridge
Stables
Barracks
Bailey
Well
Main gate
Workshops
Palisade
Ditch
Drawbridge



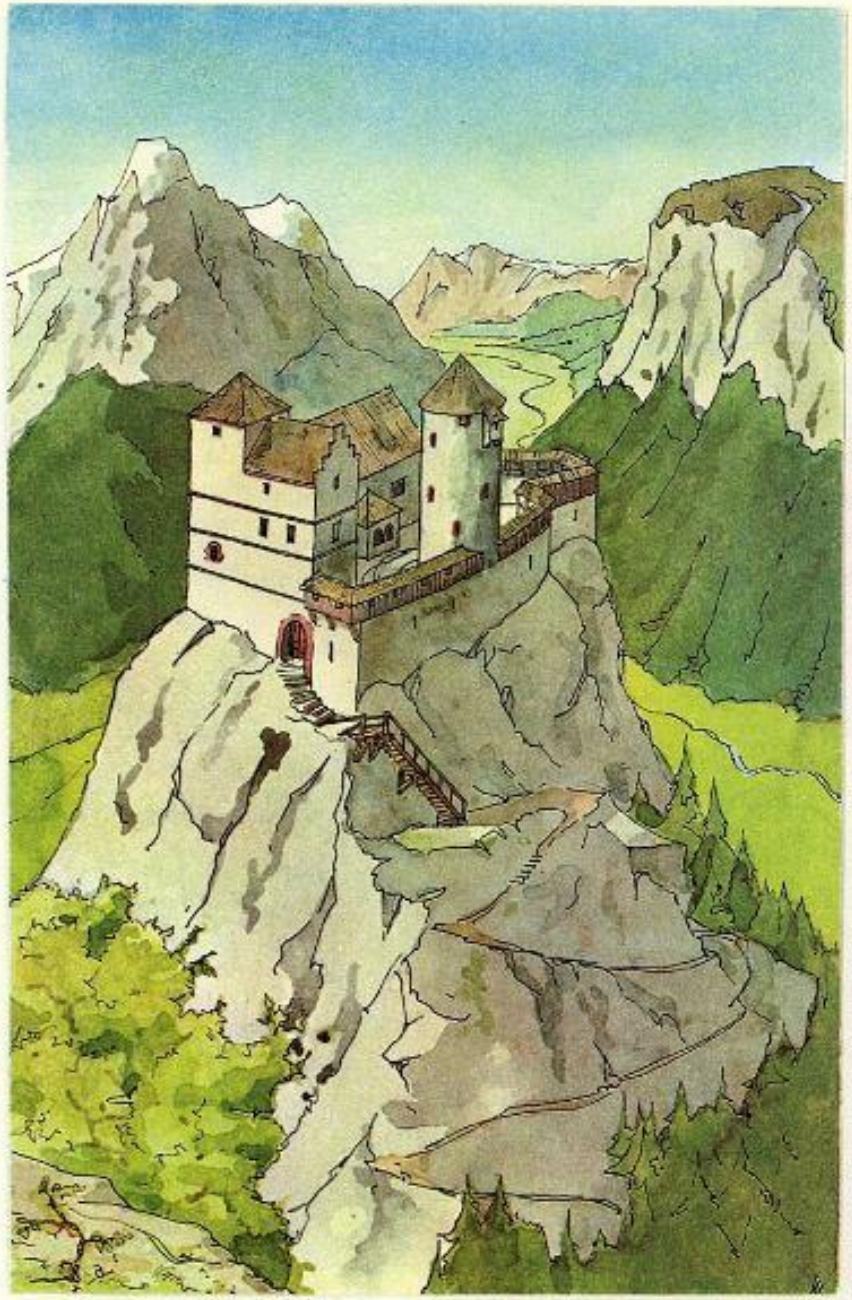
Hochmotte 10. Jahrhundert, Idealbild
Frei rekonstruiert unter Verwendung der Darstellungen des Teppichs von Bayeux[35] und einer zeitgenössischen Beschreibung des Johann von Colmiens[36].



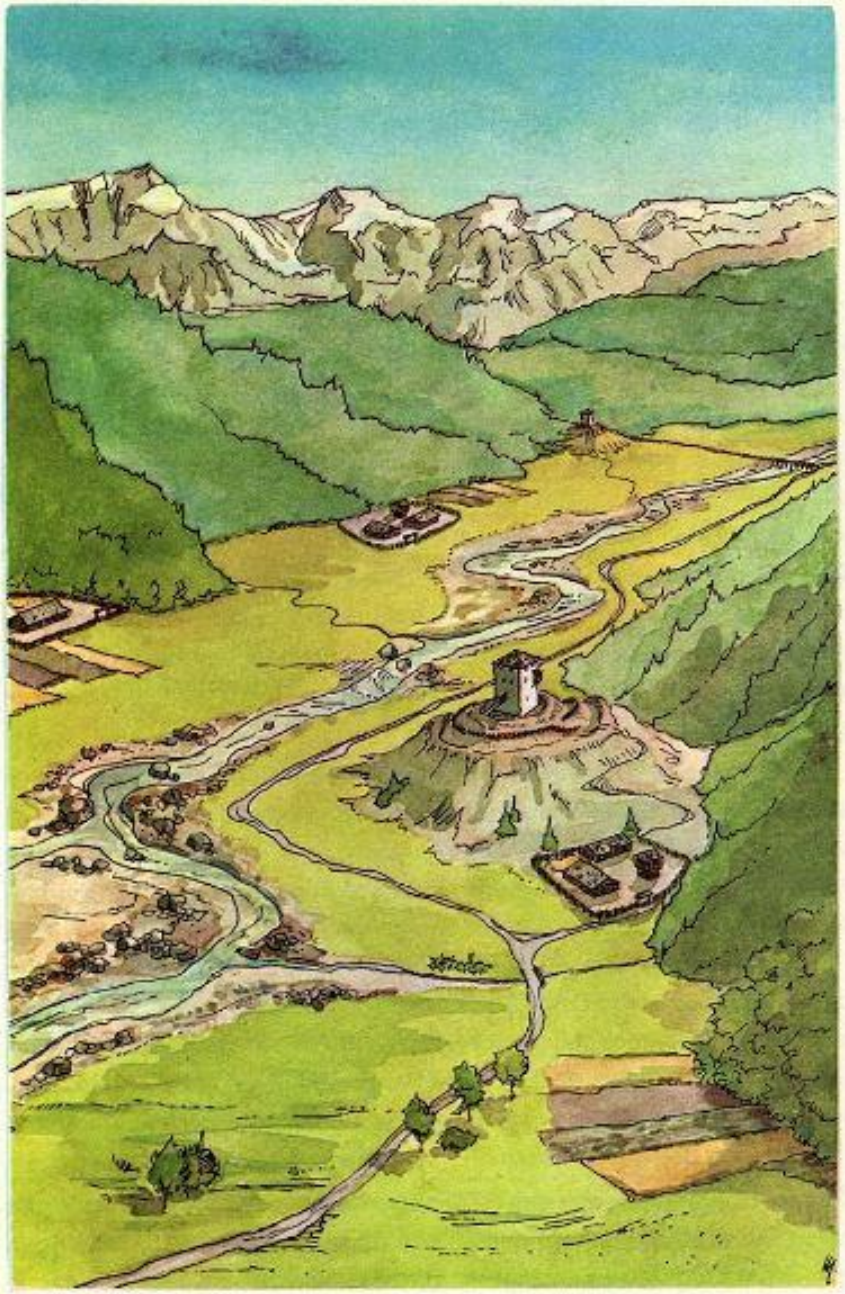
Karolingische Pfalz, Ingelheim am Rhein
Nach Rekonstruktion von Chr. Rauch[39] umgezeichnet.



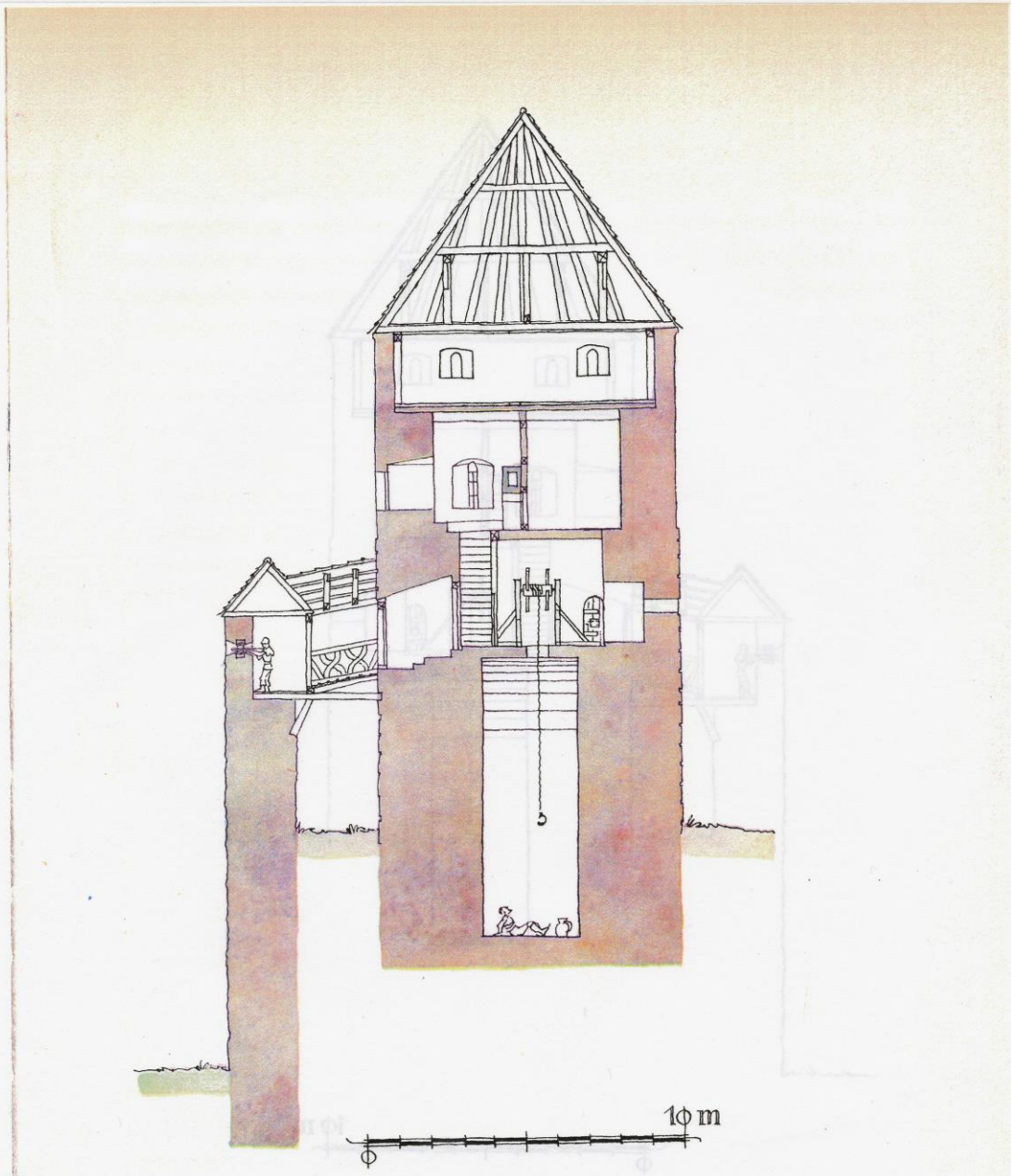
Ritterburg als Zungenburg um 1100, Rothenburg ob der Tauber
Als Grafenburg mit freier Ergänzung der Bebauung.



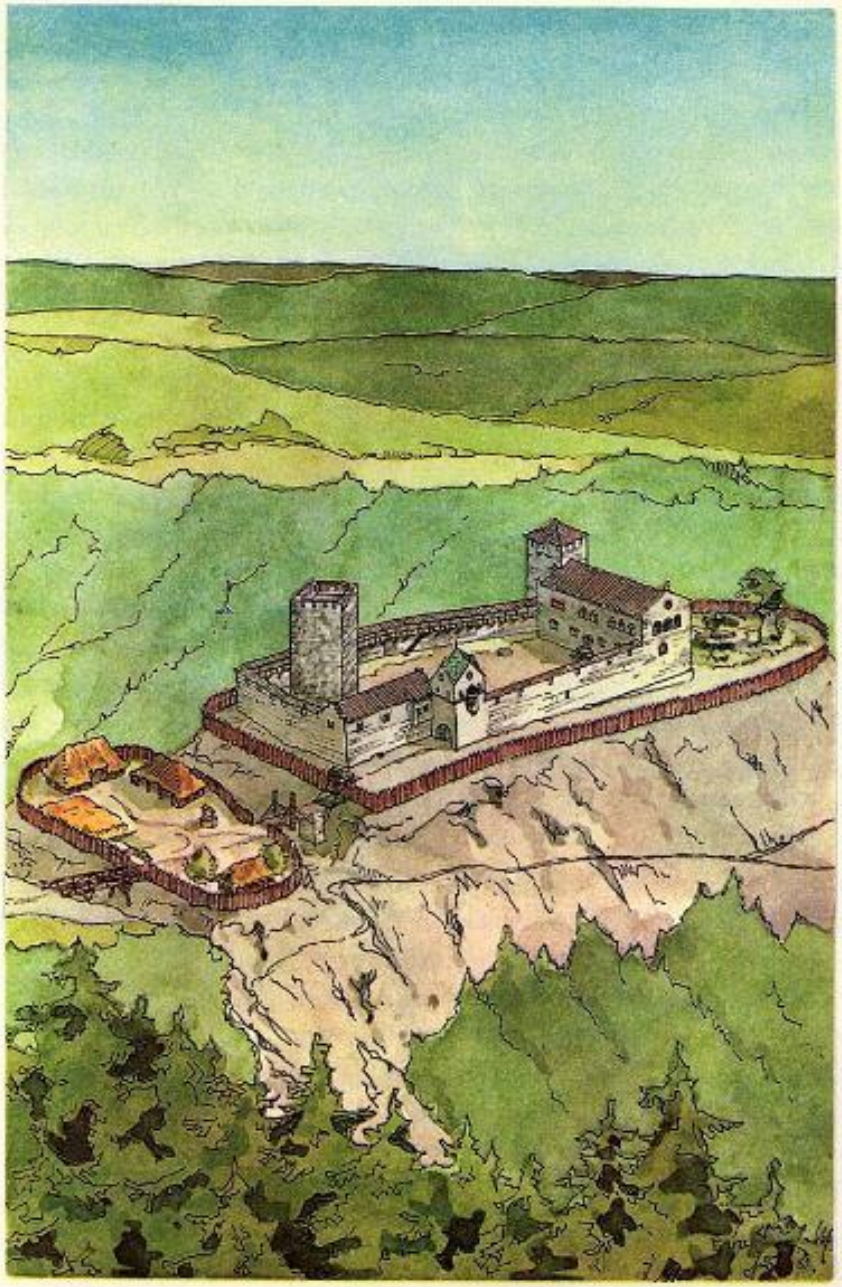
Ritterburg als Gipfelburg um 1100, Karlstein bei Reichenhall
Rekonstruktion nach dem Bestand und einem alten Stich[54].



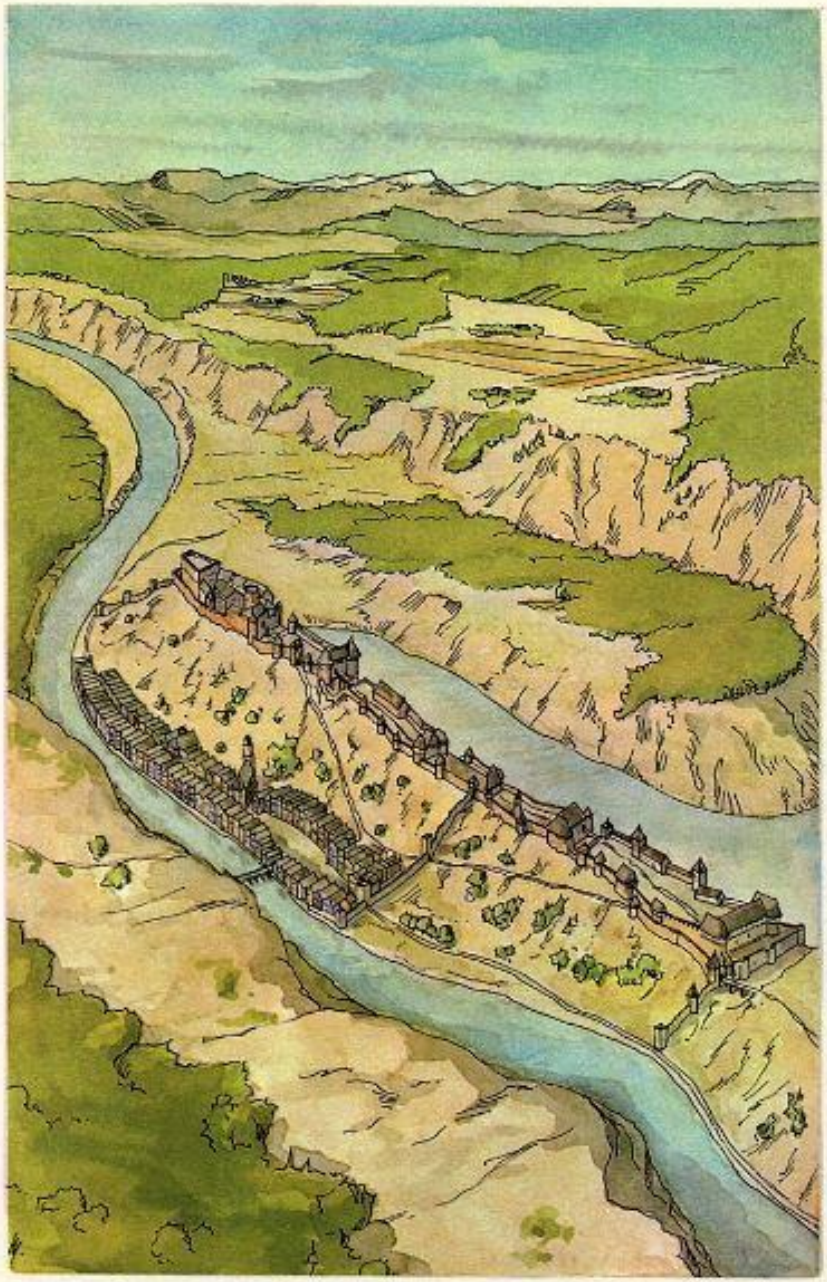
Turmhaus im nördlichen Alpenvorland 12. Jahrhundert, Kirnstein (Lkr. Rosenheim)
Frei rekonstruiert nach dem Bestand der Ruine.



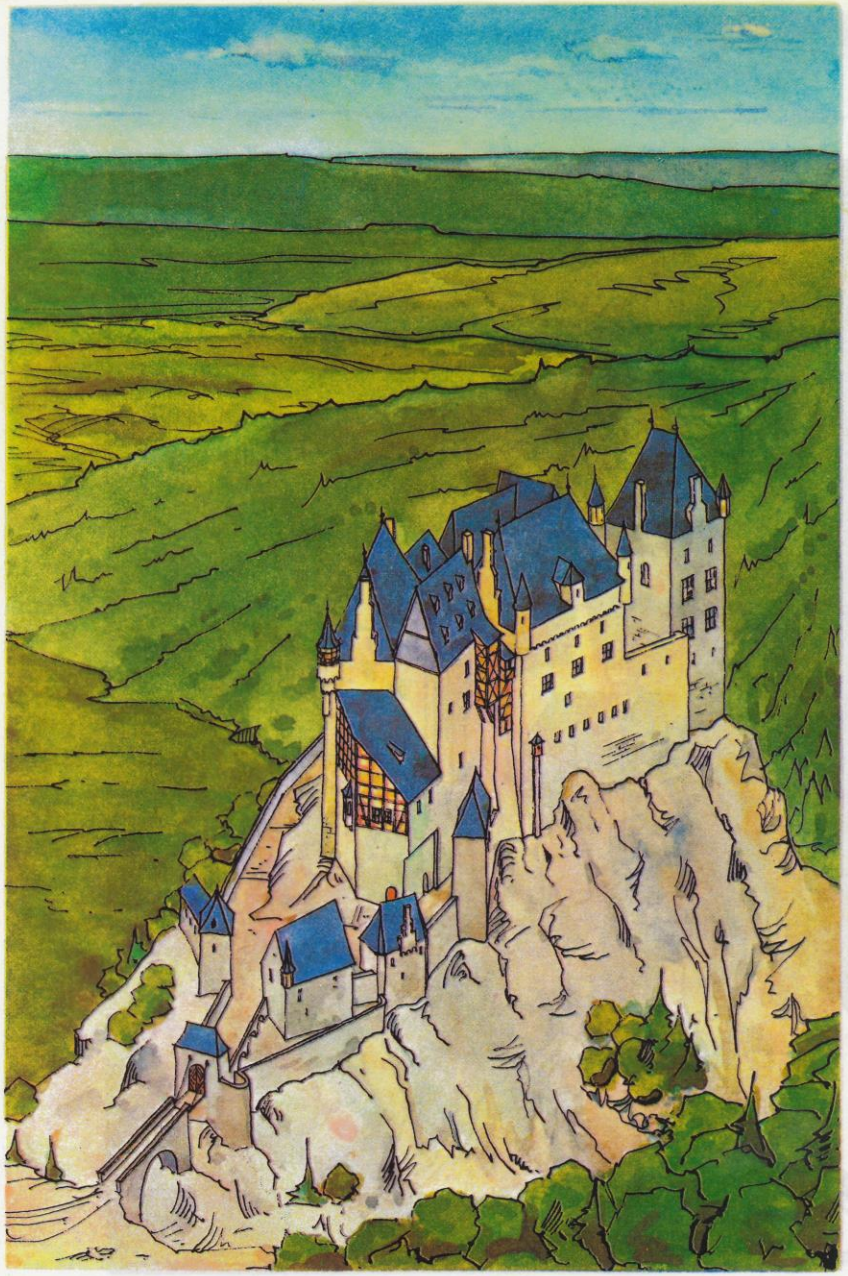
Der Bergfried, Harburg im Ries
Maßaufnahme des Verfassers[60].



Zungenburg aus hohenstaufischer Zeit, Wildenberg im Odenwald
Rekonstruktion nach Aufmaßzeichnungen und Abbildungen des bayerischen Kunstdenkmäler-inventars[58] u. a.[54, 65] mit freier Ergänzung der Vorburg.



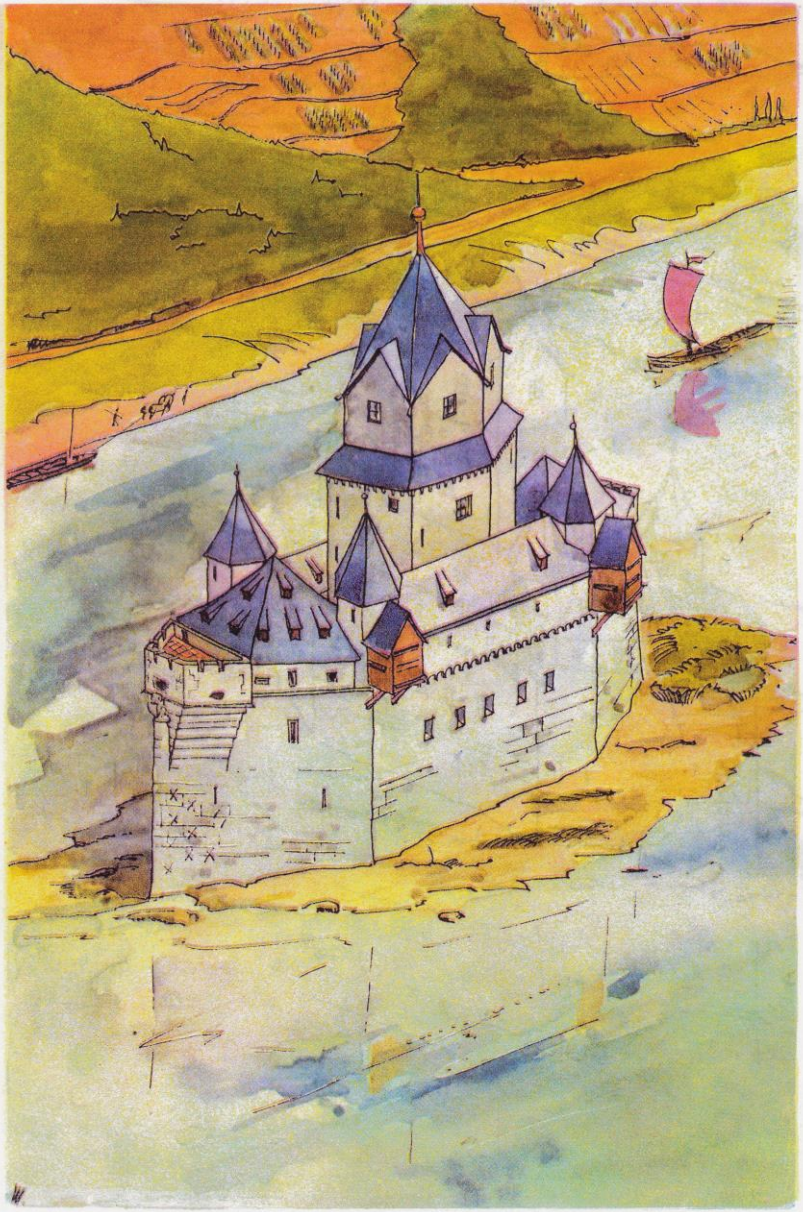
Die Abschnittsburg um 1400, Burghausen an der Salzach
Rekonstruktion nach Maßaufnahmen und Abbildungen in den Kunstdenkmälern von Bayern[77] und dem Sandnerschen Modell im bayerischen Nationalmuseum.



Hausrandburg 15. Jahrhundert, Burg Eltz unweit des Moseltales
Dargestellt nach Abbildungen bei A. von Essenwein[73] und Bodo Ebhardt[84].

Höhenburg mit Schildmauer 13. Jahrhundert, Neuscharfeneck, B. A. Bergzabern
Rekonstruiert nach Maßaufnahmen und Abbildungen in den bayerischen Kunstdenkmälern[78].

Felsenburg im 13. Jahrhundert, der Drachenfels
Nach Maßaufnahmen in den Kunstdenkmälern der Pfalz[56].



Inselburg des 14. Jahrhunderts, der Pfalzgrafenstein bei Kaub am Rhein
Nach Aufmaßplänen und Abbildungen[84, 85] mit zeitgerechter Veränderung der Bedachung.

Yehiam Castle, Israel

….built by the Crusaders (Teutonic Knights)
c. 1220, captured and rebuilt by Moslem
rulers in later centuries.

1d ·

Warm recommendation!
We woke up early to make it before it was too hot for the fortress Yechiam. A beautiful fortress that left a lot of room for imagination. The children were excited about the trip to the remains of the fort, the climbing and reaching different rooms and spaces, and the landscape, oh the view! How fun to see all this green.

· See original · Rate this translation

KNIGHTS AND ARMOR

Albrecht Dürer

German painter

Knight, Death and the Devil, 1513, engraving, 24.5 x 19.1 cm

Spurlock Museum—

Medieval Warfare

The Chain Mail Suit

Made from interlocking metal rings and padded beneath with leather or quilting, chain mail offered excellent protection against most attacks to those few who could afford it. A single suit required more than 40,000 handmade, hand-riveted, iron links and hundreds of hours of skilled labor. Chain mail shirts and suits were widespread among men-at-arms until well into the 14th century, when pieces of plate armor gradually began to cover and then replace chain mail.

Warrior in Chain Mail Armor. Reproduction of armor from Western Europe, 12th-13th c. Purchase. 1913.09.0005B-E, G.

Mural image: Castle of Rheinstein. Military Sciences Plate 44, figure 16 of *Heck's Pictorial Archive of Military Science, Geography and History.*

1000 PUZZLE
C.MONET - MONET'S GARDEN
Eurographics
MADE IN THE USA
EUROGRAPHICS
PUZZLE 1000
CLAUDE MONET - MONET'S GARDEN
LE JARDIN DE MONET · EL JARDÍN DE MONET · MONETS GARTEN BEI GIVERNY

Art Institute, Chicago—

3. Mail Shirt (Haubergeon)

1400/50

Western European
Steel, iron, and brass

Lent by Laird Landmann, 28.2015

In use since before the 2nd century B.C., mail is designed to stop a sharp weapon or arrow from penetrating. Although it allowed for freedom of movement, its extreme flexibility did not protect against blunt force, and so padded undergarments were worn. For this reason plate armor was developed and used together with mail shirts like this from the 13th to the 15th century.

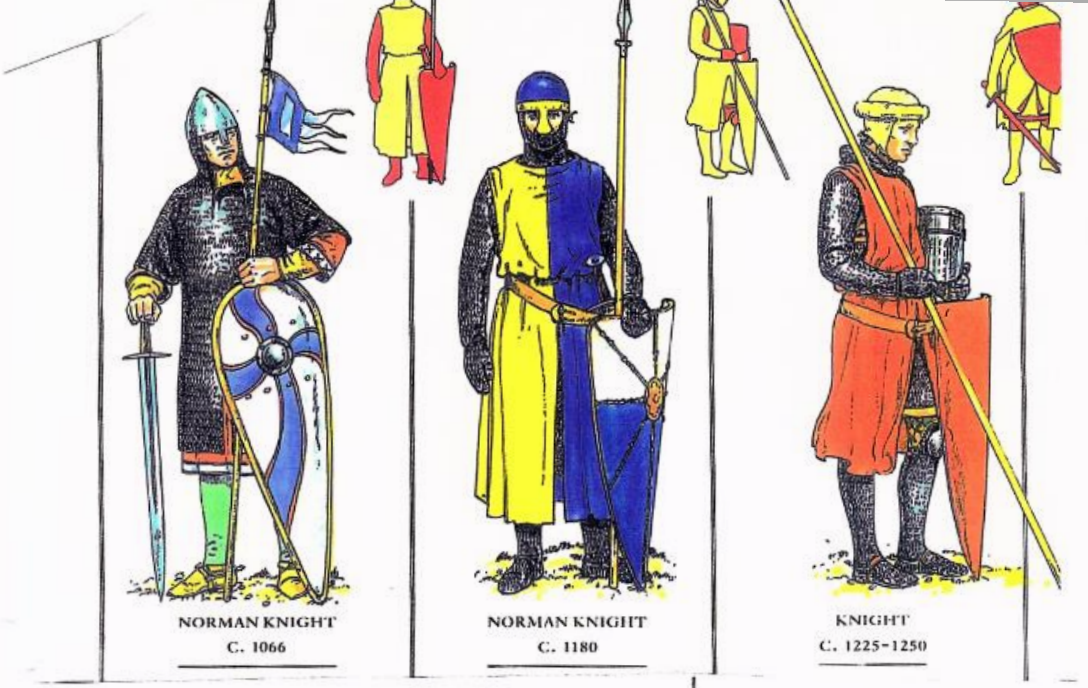
1. Mail Shirt

1550/75

Western European; probably German
Steel, iron, and brass

George F. Harding Collection, 1982.2245

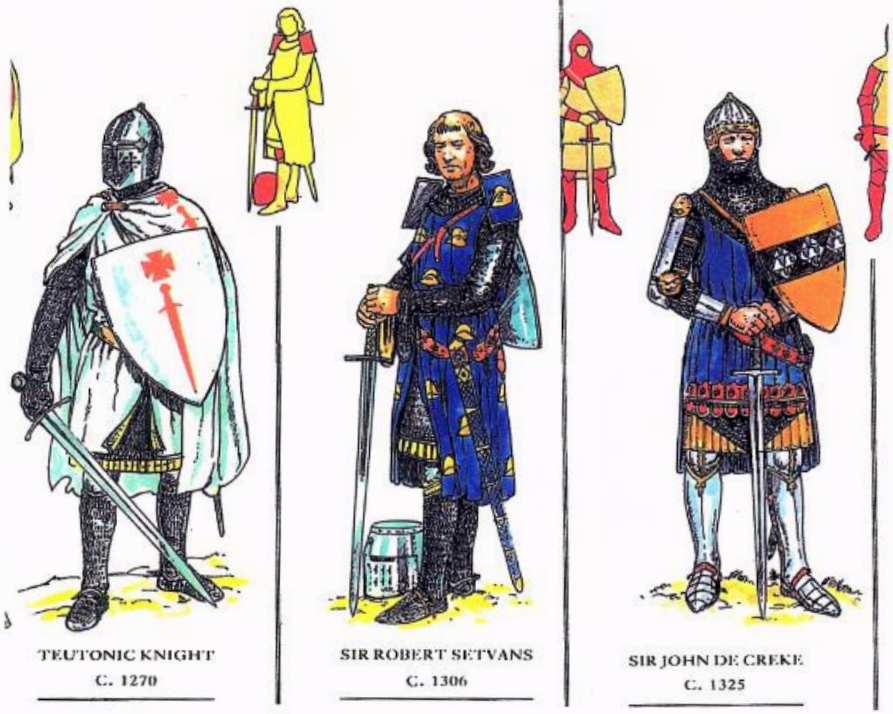
Tailored to fit a sizable man, this mail shirt has heavier rings placed strategically to protect the neck and chest. The form-fitting sleeves billow out over the elbow to increase mobility. Shirts like this could have been used for fencing practice or worn for protection from bandits or assassins while traveling.



NORMAN KNIGHT
C. 1066

NORMAN KNIGHT
C. 1180

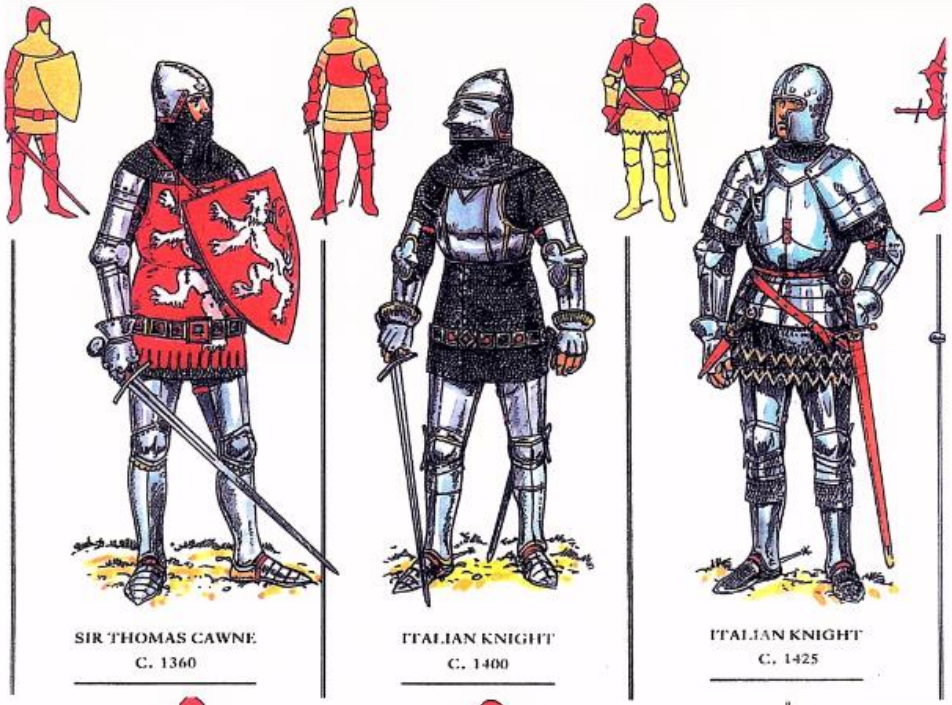
KNIGHT
C. 1225–1250



TEUTONIC KNIGHT
C. 1270

SIR ROBERT SETVANS
C. 1306

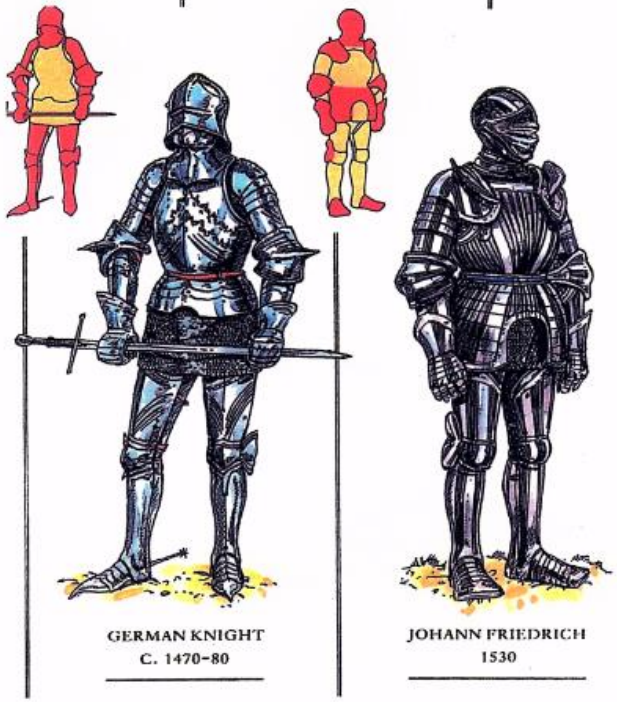
SIR JOHN DE CREKE
C. 1325



SIR THOMAS CAWNE
C. 1360

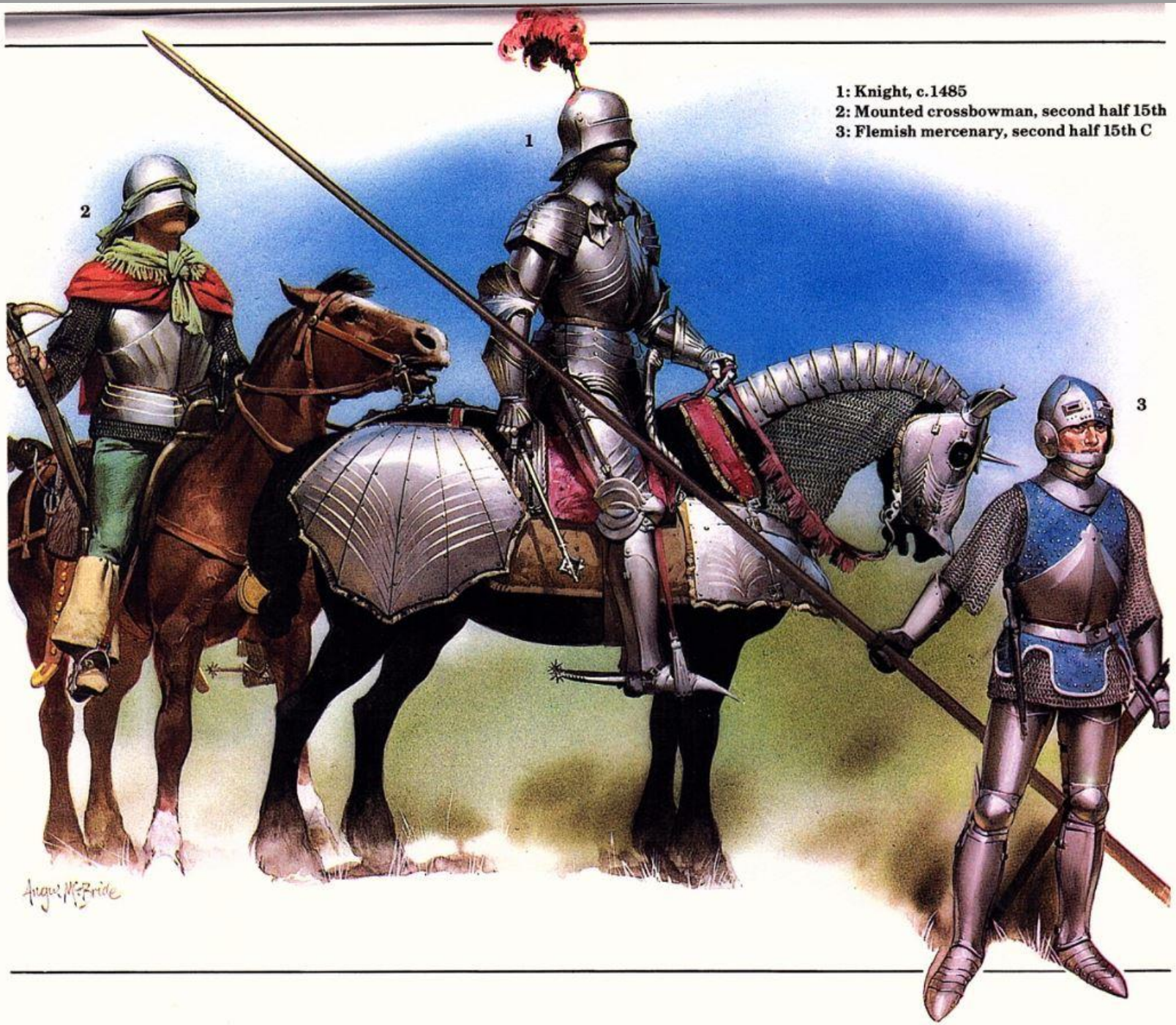
ITALIAN KNIGHT
C. 1400

ITALIAN KNIGHT
C. 1425



GERMAN KNIGHT
C. 1470–80

JOHANN FRIEDRICH
1530


1: Knight, c.1485
2: Mounted crossbowman, second half 15th
3: Flemish mercenary, second half 15th C
1
2
3
Angus McBride

The New Deering Family Galleries of
Medieval and Renaissance
Art, Arms, and Armor

The Guard of the Electors of Saxony

The electors of Saxony retained one of the more extravagant bodyguard units in Europe, with over 100 men on horseback and on foot. Each succeeding elector ordered a new series of weapons ornamented with his personal device or coat of arms.

As the electors derived much of their wealth from Saxon silver mines, they equipped their officers with swords and daggers adorned with silver plaques (5, 6). The morion (1) is painted black with gilt etching to match the guard's black-and-gold livery, or uniform. Guards mounted on horseback carried a pair of wheellock pistols, or puffers (2, 3), while those on foot bore staff weapons such as this glaive (7) and halberd (8). The powder flask (4) features a carved figure of a Saxon guard from about 1600.

The Guard of the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg

Dominating the case is a two-handed sword (2), no. 59 of over 290 ordered to arm the bodyguard of Duke Julius of Brunswick-Lüneburg in northern Germany. The crutch-shaped pommel on the hilt of the sword is inscribed with an acronym of the duke's name and personal motto (*O.H.B.M.N.M.D.S.L.V.E.*), which translates from the German as "Oh Lord protect only my soul, life, and honor."

Though similar in form to those used in battle, these swords were mainly intended to lead the duke in procession. The sight of several hundred men, swords pointed upward with cross guards supported on their shoulders, would have conveyed a clear message of wealth and power.

The infantry armor (1) was produced in Brunswick and could have been used by either a bodyguard or the duke's newly formed militia. Much later in date and purely ornamental, the two halberds (3, 4) demonstrate that the dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg maintained the tradition of equipping bodyguards into the early 18th century.

The Papal Swiss Guards

The Swiss Guards have protected the pope in the Vatican for over 500 years and are one of the few Renaissance-era bodyguard units still in active service today. Although the cut of their costume has changed over the centuries, the coloring has remained bold and bright.

This cuirass (breast- and backplate) and pauldrons (shoulder defenses) (2) are strikingly ornamented with deep-blue and gold decoration and are part of a series of pieces likely dispersed from the Vatican armory centuries ago. A mark on the side of the breastplate appears to be the coat of arms for the Barberini family of the 17th-century pope Urban VIII. It is thought that plain cuirasses from the previous century were repaired and decorated for the papal guards during Urban's reign.

The helmet (1) features the portrait and coat of arms of Pope Julius III and dates to over 70 years earlier than the cuirass, but it may have set the precedent for its design.

The Mass at Bolsena

Artist	Raphael
Year	1512
Type	Fresco
Dimensions	660 cm (260 in) wide
Location	Apostolic Palace, Vatican City

Armor for Man and Horse

About 1520

South German; Nuremberg
Steel, iron, brass, leather, textile, and modern costume

Caught in the heat of battle with sword drawn, this figure does not represent a noble knight but a mounted man-at-arms. Professional soldiers like this were increasingly common in the 16th century. Squadrons of similarly equipped men were trained to charge the enemy in ranks head-on using lances and swords.

The armors for both man and horse were produced in Nuremberg, Germany. This city was known for its trade in high-quality munitions or common armor bought in bulk rather than fitted to a specific individual. Most of the pieces may have equipped a heavy cavalry fighting for the Teutonic order against the Poles from 1519 to 1521.

George F. Harding Collection, 1982.2473; 1982.2423a–c, f–g; 1982.2401d–g; 1982.3040a–b; 1982.3135a–b; 1982.3367; 1982.3475a; 1982.2569; 1982.3099; 1982.3101; 1982.3574a–c; 1982.3119; 1982.3141a–b

Saddle steels and pommel plate: lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Gift of William H. Riggs, 14.25.1643

Armor for the Joust

About 1560

Italian
Steel, brass, leather, textile, silver-gilt thread, ostrich feathers, and modern costume

Jousting tournaments were splendid occasions in which members of the nobility showed off their finest horses, armors, and costumes. Originally intended as training for war, by the mid-16th century these tournaments were entirely about appearances and sport. Nevertheless, the events were still dangerous, and fatalities did sometimes occur.

This plain armor was designed essentially as sports equipment. The horse trappings, feather panaches, and elaborate embroidered base (skirt) emphasized the status of the wearer. Often these were more valuable than the armor. Just over a dozen examples of original horse trappings survive from this time; this reconstruction is based on these and several pictorial sources.

George F. Harding Collection, 1982.2405a–q, 1982.2741, 1982.2608, 1982.3124

Cuirass with Mail Standard (Collar)

About 1480

South German or Austrian
Steel, brass, and leather

Sculpted with sleek rippled surfaces and decorative cut edges, this cuirass typifies late gothic German armor. A rare survival, it is fabled to have come out of a church in the Austrian Tyrol at the turn of the 20th century. It may have adorned a shrine figure of Saint George or hung over a noble's tomb.

The heavily pitted exterior attests to centuries of neglect, and a red-blistered area of the interior is evidence it was in a fire. The right side of the breastplate below the waist was carefully restored in London around 1917.

9. Crossbow with Goat's Foot Lever

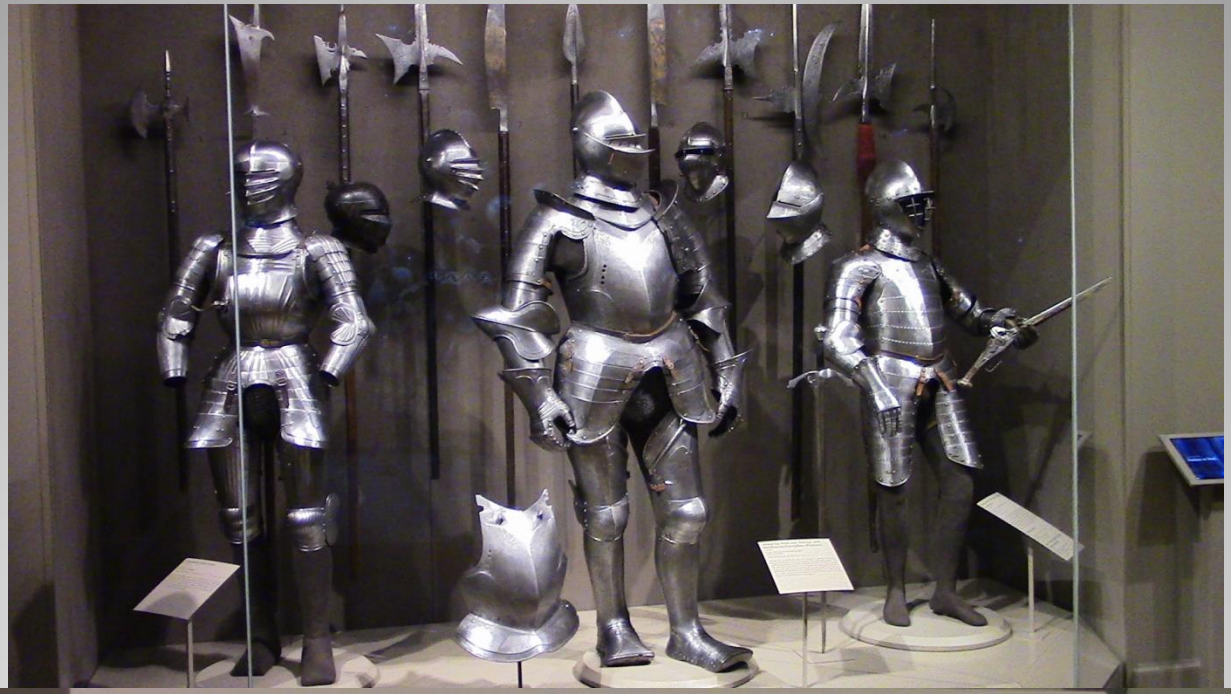
1530/60

Spanish
Steel, iron, brass, fruitwood, bone, and hemp

George F. Harding Collection, 1982.1073, 1982.1074

While the rest of Western Europe largely abandoned the crossbow as a weapon of war, it was used for military purposes in Spain well into the first half of the 16th century. This example has a goat's foot lever, a device used to pull the bow string back. The moderately sized steel bow, brass fittings, and square section tiller (stock) are distinctly Spanish features. Crossbows were particularly favored on sea journeys, where firearms and a supply of black powder might be difficult to maintain. Indeed, archeological remains of similar crossbows were found on a 1554 Spanish shipwreck off the coast of Texas.

OPPOSITE: *In a detail from an early sixteenth-century painting by Hans Holbein the elder, a soldier uses a claw and crank mechanism to pull back the steel bow of his crossbow. He will load his weapon with the bolt or quarrel he holds in his teeth. Military crossbows were both accurate and powerful, but slow to load, and their steel bows and complex crank mechanisms were expensive and difficult to manufacture. Firearms were simpler and cheaper.*



Armor for Field and Tourney with Reinforcing Breastplate (Plackart)

1550/60

North German; probably Brunswick
Steel and leather

George F. Harding Collection, 1982.2103a–o, 1982.3031

Notable for its height and girth, this armor was intended for use on horseback in battle or in tournaments meant to simulate warfare. The additional breastplate (or plackart) displayed beside the armor provided the option of a second layer to protect against firearms or heavy hits from a lance. The bolts over the left shoulder guard (pauldron) and the two bolts below the neckline on the reinforcing breastplate were used to attach two further reinforces for the neck and shoulder that are now lost. The lower visor on the helmet is a restoration.

Composite Field Armor

1510/20

German
Steel, iron, and leather

George F. Harding Collection, 1982.2480, 1982.2407b–h, k–l. 1982.3039a–b, 1982.3028

Drawn from different armors from the same period, this composite represents a typical field harness intended for heavy cavalry armed with a lance and sword. The globular form of the breastplate, bellows-shaped visor, and fluted or rippled surfaces classifies it as "Maximilian" armor, so named after the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I, who popularized the style in the later years of his reign.

Infantry Armor and Targe (Shield)

1590/1600

Master I. P. F. (Italian)
Milan
Steel, gilding, brass, and leather

For service on foot noble officers wore elaborately etched and gilt half armors as clear markers of rank. Here the decoration depicts various labors of Hercules, a choice undoubtedly intended to associate the wearer with the strength and power of the ancient Greek hero.

Infantry armors were designed to protect the upper body and allow for rapid movement. Open-faced helmets were preferred for full vision and increased ventilation. For greater protection, the helmet was supplemented with the use of the targe (round shield), held close to the brim. The spike and petals at the center of the shield were intended to catch and divert an assailant's bladed weapon.

George F. Harding Collection, 1982.21944–m

ft Greave and Sabaton

6. Comb Morion

About 1570

French
Steel, iron, brass, and leather

George F. Harding Collection, 1982.1268

The morion was the most common helmet throughout Europe in the 16th century. Its popularity comes to a design that was as stylish as it was practical. The pointed broad brim and comb were crafted to protect the open face, neck, and top of the head by trapping or sliding away an assailant's blows.

7. Matchlock Petronel

1570/80

French
Steel, iron, fruitwood, staghorn, and horn

George F. Harding Collection, 1982.1263

Petronels were shot from the chest (their name comes from the French word for chest, *poitrine*). These crook-butted long guns were a popular stock design for a few decades at the end of the 16th century. They were soon supplanted by more practical shoulder stocks as the recoil resulted in chronic chest injuries.

8. Powder Flask Carved with the Parable of the Good Samaritan

1570/1600

German or French
Steel, iron, and staghorn

George F. Harding Collection, 1982.1281

9. Powder Flask

1570/80

Italian
Steel, iron, silver, wood, and leather

George F. Harding Collection, 1982.1285

10. Gorg

1590/1600

French
Steel, gilding, l
leather

George F. Harding C

Intended to p
century the go
rank, as men w
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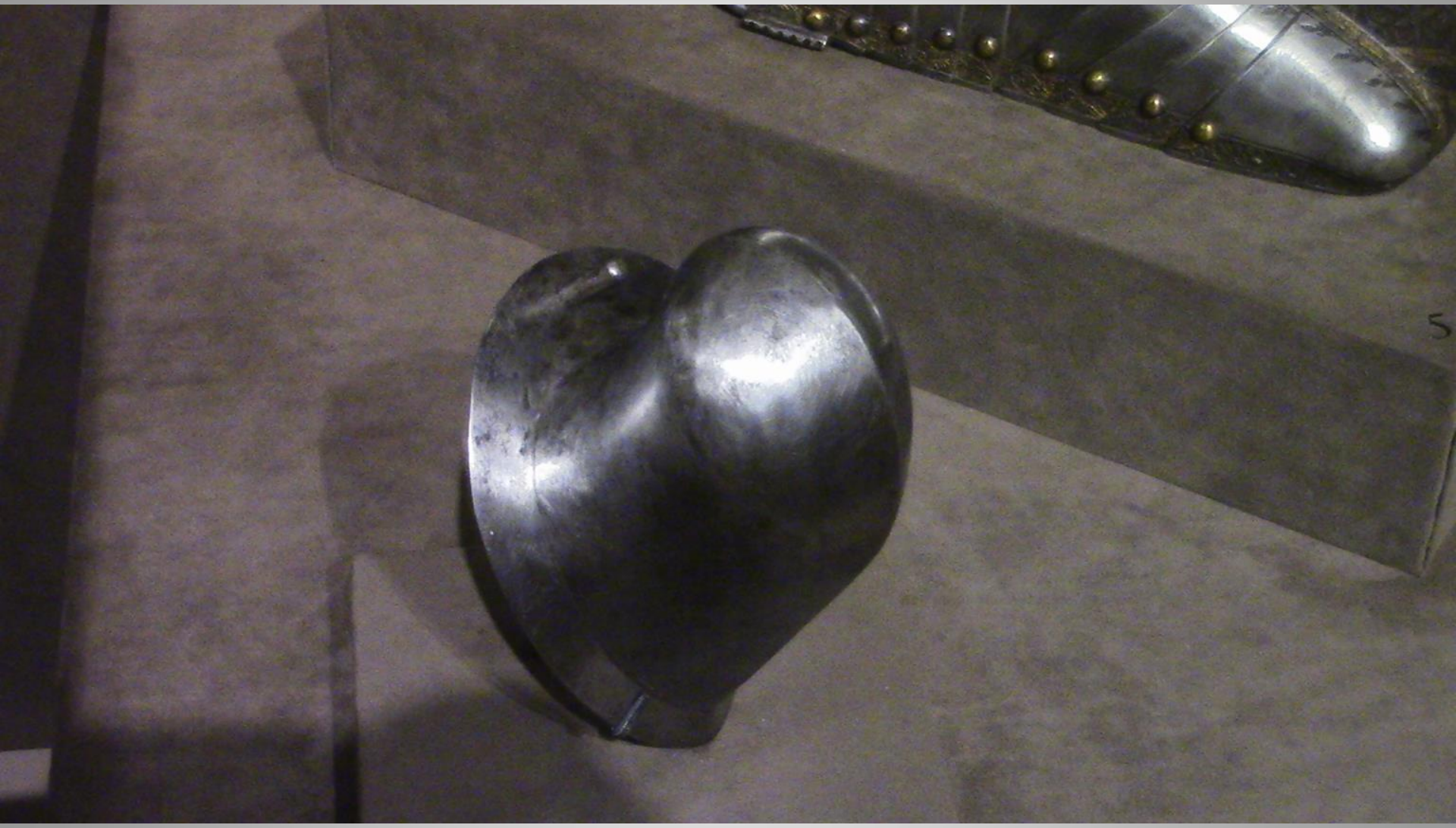
or status. This
black translucer
decoration that
interlace patter



4. Codpiece

1550/70

German
Steel

George F. Harding Collection,
1982.2690

Though
codpiece
groin th
clothing
or pock
they we

ugsburg

542

Two Garnitures for Field and Foot Tournament at the Barriers

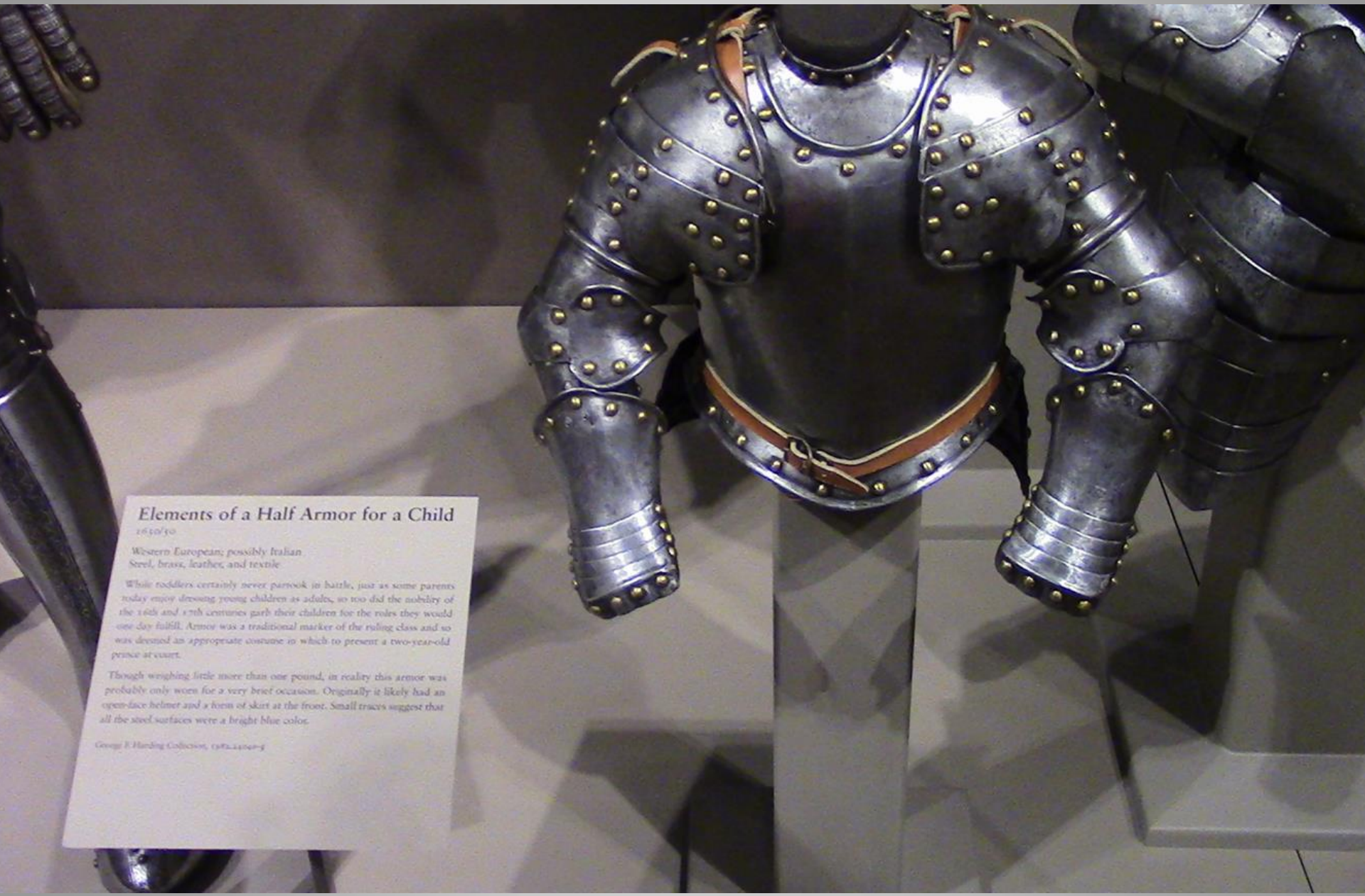
About 1575

Italian; Milan
Steel, brass, gilding, leather, silk velvet textile, ostrich feathers, silver-gilt thread, and modern costume

These armors are part of two garnitures, groups of pieces with matched decoration that interchange for use in different forms of tournament or for battle. Here the armors are configured for the foot tournament at the barriers, a popular form of courtly sport in the 16th century.

Both harnesses were acquired in 1927 directly from the armory of the Marqués de Dos Aguas in Valencia, Spain. They are reputed to have belonged to the counts of Peralada and Albatera, both of whose descendants married into the Dos Aguas family. In the 1570s, when these armors were commissioned, the production center of Milan was part of the Spanish Empire and served many of the nobles of the Spanish court.

George F. Harding Collection, 1982.2102b–g, i–l, o–p; 1982.2172c–e, g–o.


Elements of a Half Armor for a Child
1630/50
Western European; possibly Italian
Steel, brass, leather, and textile
While toddlers certainly never partook in battle, just as some parents today enjoy dressing young children as adults, so too did the nobility of the 16th and 17th centuries garb their children for the roles they would one day fulfill. Armor was a traditional marker of the ruling class and so was deemed an appropriate costume in which to present a two-year-old prince at court.
Though weighing little more than one pound, in reality this armor was probably only worn for a very brief occasion. Originally it likely had an open-face helmet and a form of skirt at the front. Small traces suggest that all the steel surfaces were a bright blue color.
George F. Harding Collection, 1982.120.68-5

CENTRAL EUROPE, c.1500
Scale 1:5,000,000 (80 miles = 1 inch)
0 50 100 150 Km.
0 50 100 Miles
Archbishopric
Boundary of the Holy Roman Empire
Church Lands
House of Hohenzollern
House of Wittelsbach (Palatine Branch)
House of Wittelsbach (Bavarian Branch)
House of Wettin (Albertine Branch)
House of Wettin (Ernestine Branch)
House of Habsburg (Austrian Branch)
House of Habsburg (Lands formerly held by Burgundy)
Free Cantons of Swiss Confederation
Allied Cantons of Swiss Confederation
Imperial Free Cities
STR. Strasburg, BRUN.–W. Brunswick–Wolfenbüttel
The areas in the Empire left uncoloured were divided into petty states!
NORTH SEA
K. OF ENGLAND
K. OF FRANCE
SWISS CONFEDERATION
KINGDOM OF BOHEMIA
Bohemia and Hungary united under the same crown from 1490
KINGDOM OF POLAND
PRUSSIA (ROYAL)
TEUTONIC
DUCHY OF PRUSSIA
DUCHY OF POMERANIA
D. OF MECKLENBURG
D. OF HOLSTEIN
D. OF SCHLESWIG
DITHMARSCHEN
Heligoland (to Holstein)
C. OF EAST FRIESLAND
C. OF OLDENBURG
C. OF HOLLAND
C. OF ZEELAND
D. OF GELDERLAND
D. OF BRUNSWICK-LÜNEBURG
EL. OF BRANDENBURG
NEUMARK
MITTELMARK
ALTMARK
C. OF RUPPIN
ABP. OF MAGDEBURG
ABP. OF BREMEN
BP. OF VERDEN
BP. OF MINDEN
BP. OF OSNABRÜCK
BP. OF UTRECHT
C. OF HOYA
C. OF RAVENSBG
C. OF LIPPE
MÜNSTER
D. OF KLEVE
D. OF BERG
D. OF WESTPHALIA
D. OF JÜLICH
LDG. OF HESSE
C. OF HERSFELD
AB. OF FULDA
C. OF HENNEBG
C. OF MARK
C. OF HAINAUT
C. OF ARTOIS
C. OF FLANDERS
D. OF BRABANT
BP. OF LIÈGE
DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG
DUCHY OF SAXONY
ANHALT
PR. OF Dessau
HALBERST.
BP. OF HILDESHM.
BP. OF Wolfenbüttel
BRUN.
D. OF SAGAN
LOWER LUSATIA
UPPER LUSATIA
DUCHY OF SILESIA
1478 to Hung.
MAR. OF MORAVIA
1478 to Hung.
MAR. OF BRANDENBURG
MAR. OF BAYREUTH
MAR. OF ANSBACH
UPPER PALATINATE
ELECTORATE OF PALATINATE
BP. OF WÜRZBURG
BP. OF BAMBERG
ABP. OF MAINZ
ABP. OF TRIER
BP. OF METZ
BP. OF TOUL
BP. OF VERDUN
BP. OF BASLE
BP. OF AUGSBURG
BP. OF TRENT
BP. OF PASSAU
C. OF FÜRSTENBERG
C. OF ZWEIBRÜCKEN
D. OF WÜRTTEMBERG
D. OF BAVARIA
ARCHDUCHY OF AUSTRIA
D. OF STYRIA
D. OF CARINTHIA
D. OF CARNIOLA
C. OF TYROL
VORARLBERG
SALZBURG
BREISGAU
FREE COUNTY OF BURGUNDY
SUNDGAU
BARROIS MOUVANT
1477–93 to Fr.
1507 to Tyrol
1466 to Pom.
Empire boundary 1931 until
Calais to Eng.
Danzig
Marienburg
Elbing
Rügen
Barth
Kolberg
Rostock
Wismar
Lübeck
Ratzeburg
Hamburg
Bremen
Verden
Stade
Ritzebüttel
Jever
Leeuwarden
Groningen
Amsterdam
Utrecht
Ravenstein
Münster
Bentheim
Tecklenburg
Lingen
Osnabrück
Minden
Hanover
Brunswick
Wolfenbüttel
Hildesheim
Gandersheim
Goslar
Nordhausen
Mühlhausen
Eisleben
Halle
Merseburg
Leipzig
Wittenberg
Dessau
Magdeburg
Brandenburg
Berlin
Frankfurt
Schwiebus
Oder
Lebus
Storkow
Stettin
Kammin
Neukloster
Schwerin
Ladenburg
Lippstadt
Paderborn
Dortmund
Wesel
Cassel
Waldeck
Mainz
Frankfurt
Schweinfurt
Würzburg
Bamberg
Darmstadt
Worms
Heidelberg
Speyer
Rothenburg
Hall
Heilbronn
Nördlingen
Esslingen
Stuttgart
Ulm
Reutlingen
Augsburg
Kempten
Lindau
Wangen
Constance
Zürich
Basle
Besançon
Pontarlier
Berne
Geneva
Rhône
Eichstätt
Regensburg
Freising
Munich
Passau
Danube
Linz
Vienna
Pressburg
Waidhofen
Salzburg
Innsbruck
Brixen
Meran
Bozen
Trent
Rivo
Villach
Lienz
Gröbming
Graz
Landsberg
Brixen
Freising
Laibach
Görz
Trieste
Mur
Drava
Sava
Mohacs
L. Balaton
Buda (Ofen)
Gran
Pilsen
Prague
Elbe
Eger
Budweis
Iglau
Brünn
Olmütz
Leitmeritz
Glatz
Brieg
Breslau
Liegnitz
Glogau
Wohlau
Görlitz
Meissen
Dresden
Altenburg
Zwickau
Jena
Eisenach
Erfurt
Gotha
Mühlhausen
Nordhausen
Cassel
Waldeck
Wetzlar
Coblenz
Trier
Luxemburg
Bouillon
Sedan
Verdun
Metz
Toul
Nancy
Strassburg
Saarbrücken
Weissenburg
Hagenau
Schlettstadt
Colmar
Münster
Mülhausen
Montbéliard
Rottweil
Zollern
Biberach
Kaufbeuren
Isny
Ansbach
Nuremberg
Bayreuth
Oppeln
Beuthen
Ratibor
Oderberg
Troppau
Jägerndorf
Cambrai
Lille
Ghent
Antwerp
Brussels
Liège
Aachen
Cologne
Bonn
Paris
Marienwerder
Thorn
Torun
Vistula
Poznan
Kottbus
Sagan
Elbe
Oder
Neisse
Weser
Rhine
Danube
Inn
Drava
Sava
Mur
Vltava
Elbe
Neisse
Oder
Vistula
Thorn
Marienwerder
Danzig
Elbing
Marienburg
Kammin
Stettin
Rügen
Barth
Kolberg
Rostock
Wismar
Lübeck
Ratzeburg
Hamburg
Bremen
Verden
Stade
Ritzebüttel
Jever
Leeuwarden
Groningen
Amsterdam
Utrecht
Ravenstein
Münster
Bentheim
Tecklenburg
Lingen
Osnabrück
Minden
Hanover
Brunswick
Wolfenbüttel
Hildesheim
Gandersheim
Goslar
Nordhausen
Mühlhausen
Eisleben
Halle
Merseburg
Leipzig
Wittenberg
Dessau
Magdeburg
Brandenburg
Berlin
Frankfurt
Schwiebus
Oder
Lebus
Storkow
Stettin
Kammin
Neukloster
Schwerin
Ladenburg
Lippstadt
Paderborn
Dortmund
Wesel
Cassel
Waldeck
Mainz
Frankfurt
Schweinfurt
Würzburg
Bamberg
Darmstadt
Worms
Heidelberg
Speyer
Rothenburg
Hall
Heilbronn
Nördlingen
Esslingen
Stuttgart
Ulm
Reutlingen
Augsburg
Kempten
Lindau
Wangen
Constance
Zürich
Basle
Besançon
Pontarlier
Berne
Geneva
Rhône
Eichstätt
Regensburg
Freising
Munich
Passau
Danube
Linz
Vienna
Pressburg
Waidhofen
Salzburg
Innsbruck
Brixen
Meran
Bozen
Trent
Rivo
Villach
Lienz
Gröbming
Graz
Landsberg
Brixen
Freising
Laibach
Görz
Trieste
Mur
Drava
Sava
Mohacs
L. Balaton
Buda (Ofen)
Gran
Pilsen
Prague
Elbe
Eger
Budweis
Iglau
Brünn
Olmütz
Leitmeritz
Glatz
Brieg
Breslau
Liegnitz
Glogau
Wohlau
Görlitz
Meissen
Dresden
Altenburg
Zwickau
Jena
Eisenach
Erfurt
Gotha
Mühlhausen
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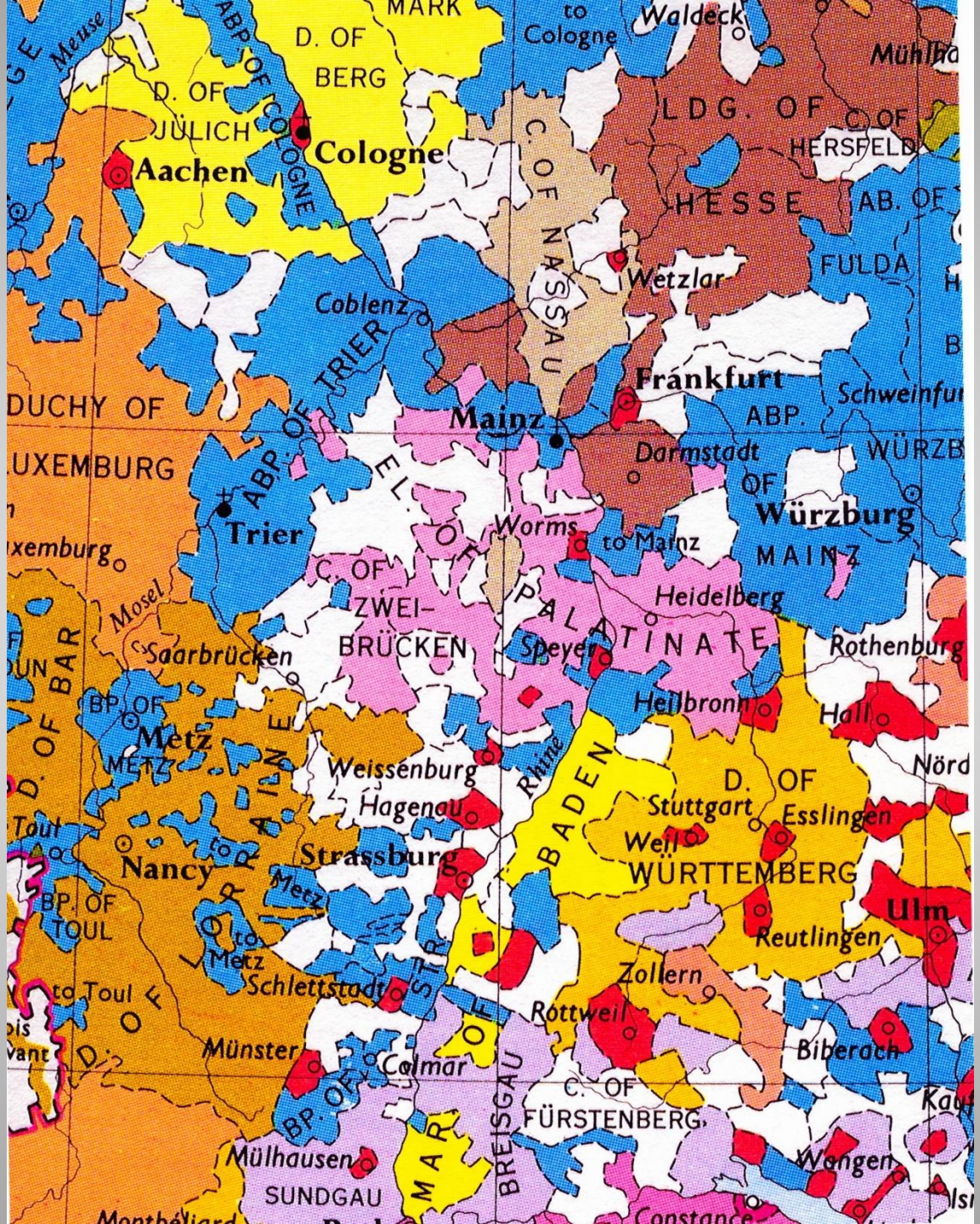
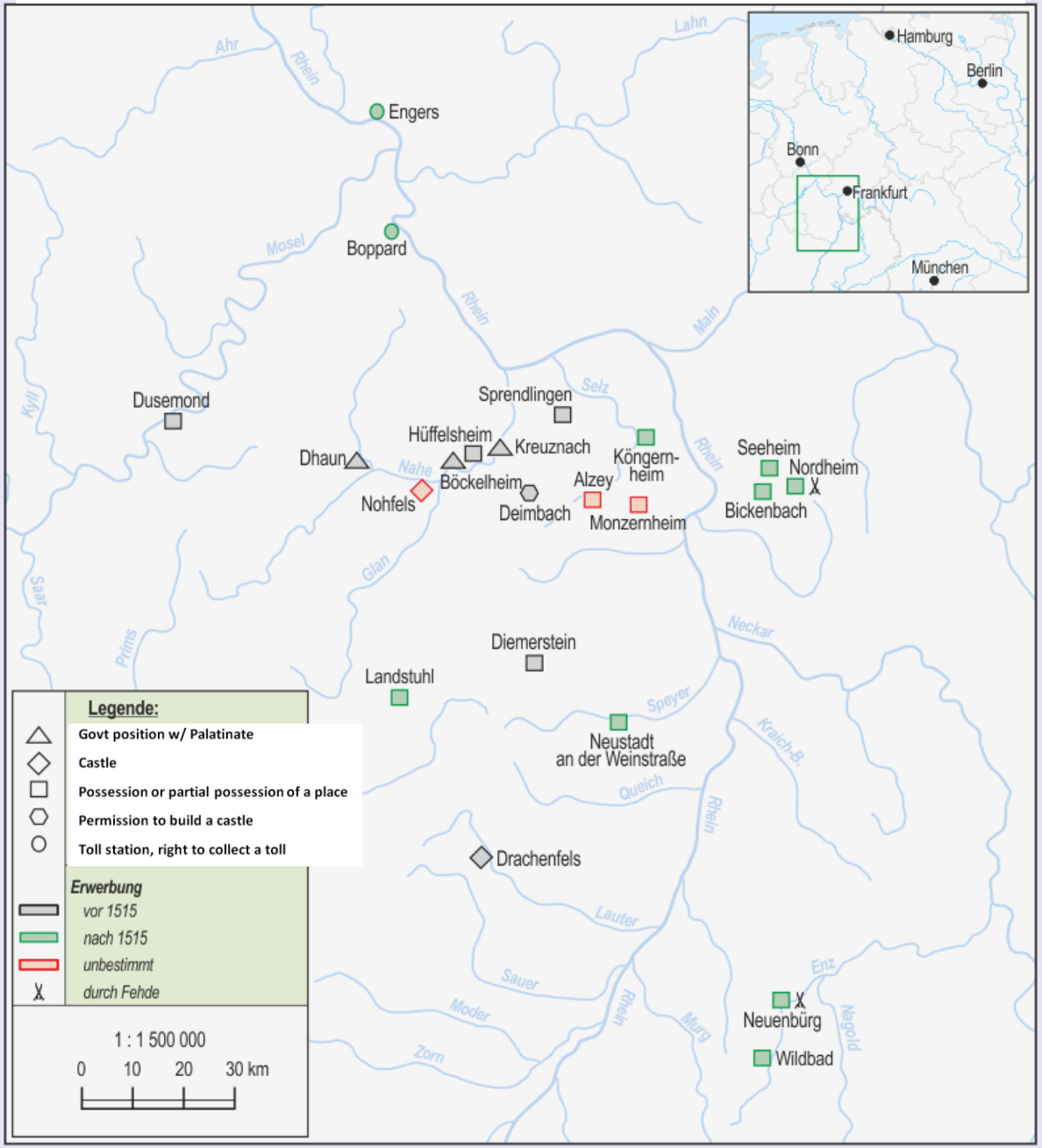
Montbéliard
Rottweil
Zollern
Biberach
Kaufbeuren
Isny
Ansbach
Nuremberg
Bayreuth
Oppeln
Beuthen
Ratibor
Oderberg
Troppau
Jägerndorf
Cambrai
Lille
Ghent
Antwerp
Brussels
Liège
Aachen
Cologne
Bonn
Paris



MARK
to Cologne
Waldeck
Meuse
D. OF BERG
ABP. OF COLOGNE
D. OF JÜLICH
Cologne
Aachen
LDG. OF HESSE
C. OF HERSFELD
AB. OF FULDA
C. OF NASSAU
Wetzlar
Coblenz
ABP. OF TRIER
Frankfurt
Schweinfu
DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG
Mainz
ABP. OF MAINZ
Darmstadt
WÜRZB
Würzburg
Trier
EL. OF PALATINATE
Worms
to Mainz
C. OF ZWEI-BRÜCKEN
Heidelberg
Mosel
Saarbrücken
Speyer
Rothenburg
BP. OF METZ
Metz
Heilbronn
Hall
D. OF BAR
Weissenburg
Rhine
BADEN
D. OF WÜRTTEMBERG
Stuttgart
Esslingen
Hagenau
Weil
Toul
Nancy
Strassburg
Metz
BP. OF TOUL
Ulm
Reutlingen
to Metz
Schlettstadt
Zollern
to Toul
Rottweil
Münster
Colmar
Biberach
BP. OF STR.
C. OF FÜRSTENBERG
BREISGAU
Mülhausen
SUNDGAU
Wangen
Constance

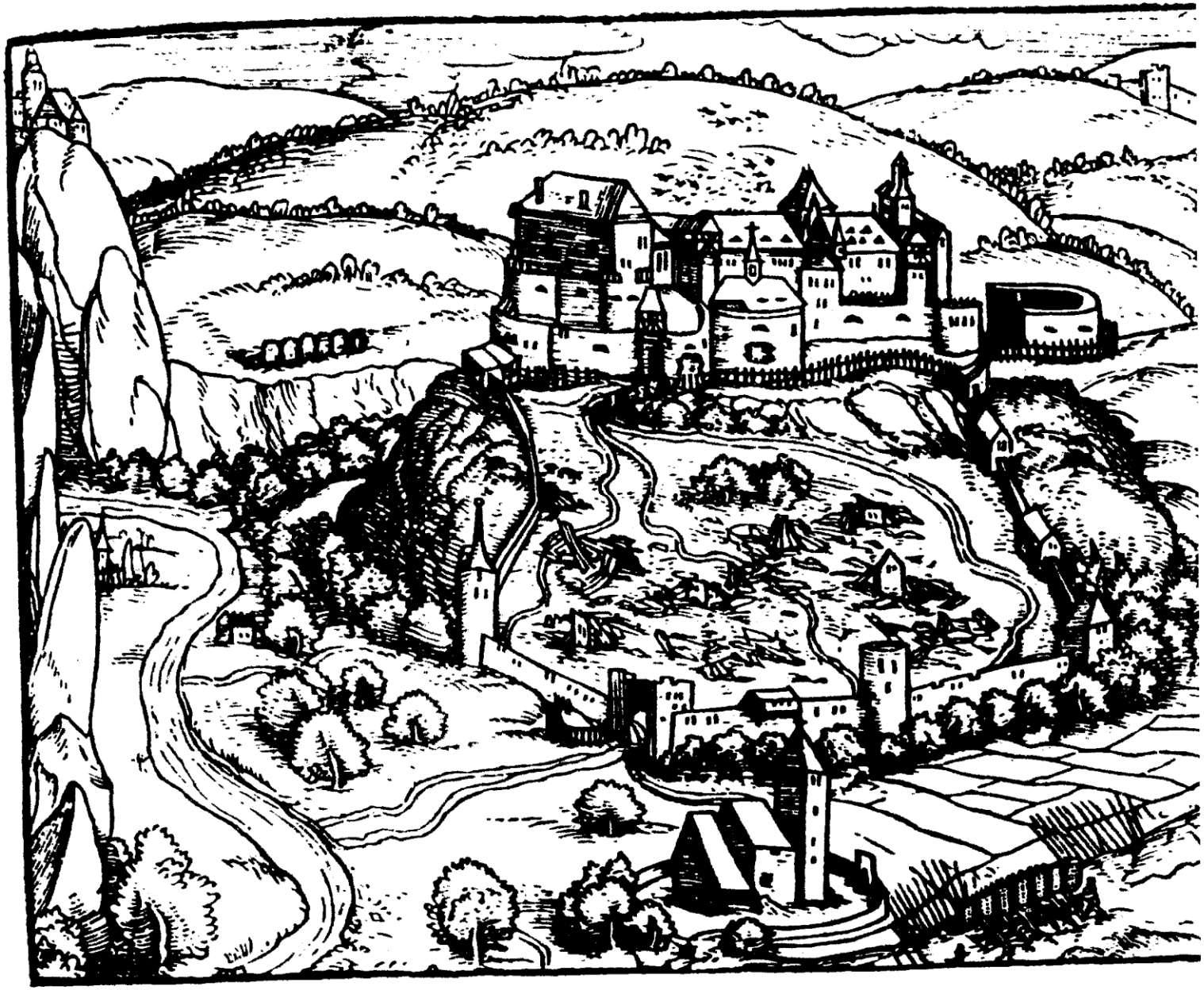
POSSESSIONS OF FRANZ VON SICKINGEN



Quelle: Scholzen, Reinhard (1996): Franz von Sickingen. Ein adeliges Leben im Spannungsfeld zwischen Städten und Territorien.

Gestaltung: Redaktion ÖMZ /

Die Ebernburg, Holzschnitt, 1523



Blick auf die Burgruine Nanstein. Die Burg wurde um 1160 erbaut und liegt oberhalb von Landstuhl (Rheinland-Pfalz)

Burg Nannstein

bei Landstuhl/Pfalz

Gesamtanlage vom Jahre 1600, nach alten Plänen, Bildern und Beschreibungen von Merian 1620, Meißner 1624, Neumann/Sturm 1837, Maurer 1860, Naeher 1887, Spöhrer 1893, Meiller 1923 und Leesti/Eckardt 1942 sowie den bestehenden Resten 1963

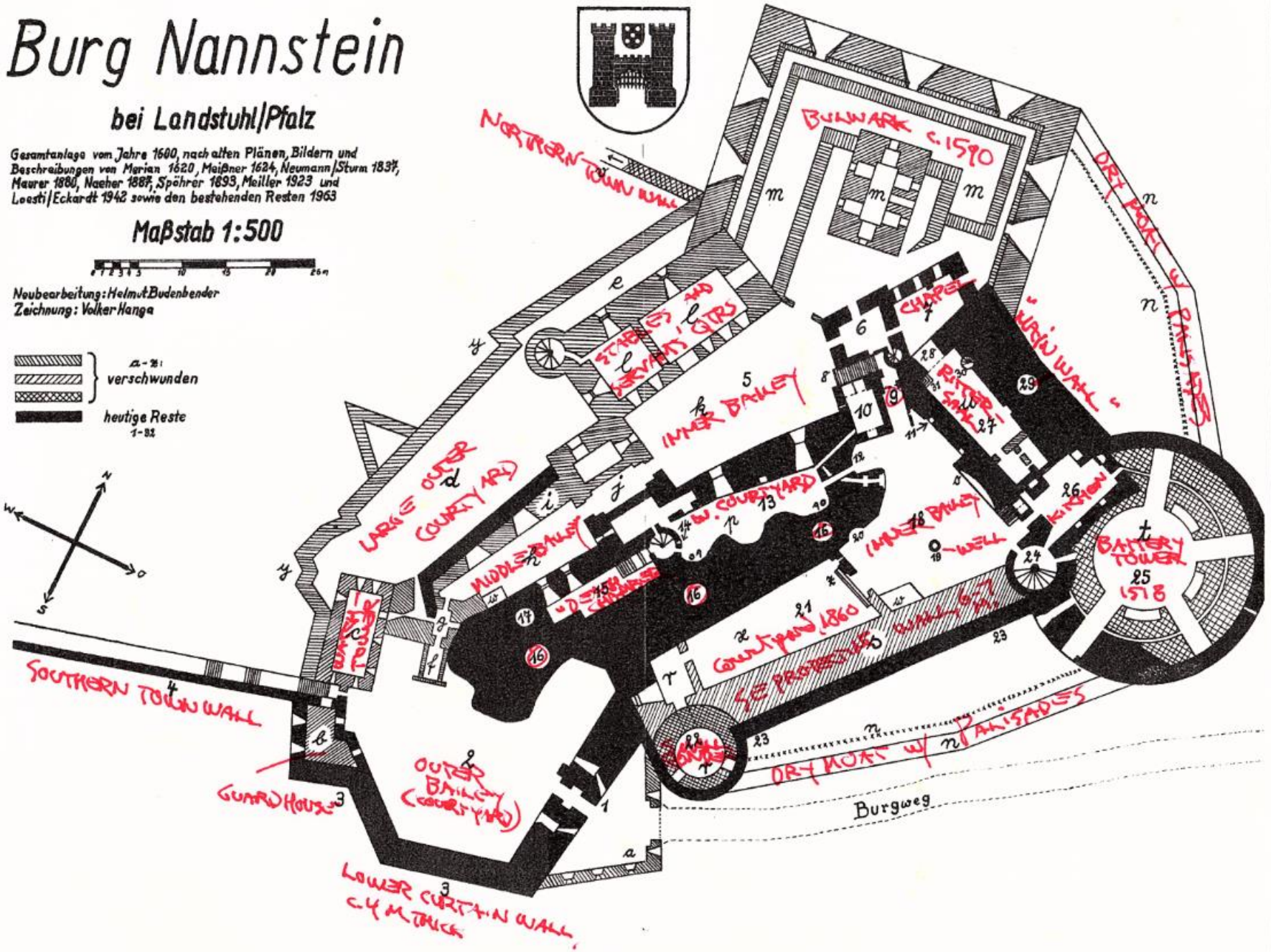
Maßstab 1:500

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20 25m

Neubearbeitung: Helmut Budenbender
Zeichnung: Volker Hanga

a-z: verschwunden

heutige Reste
1-32



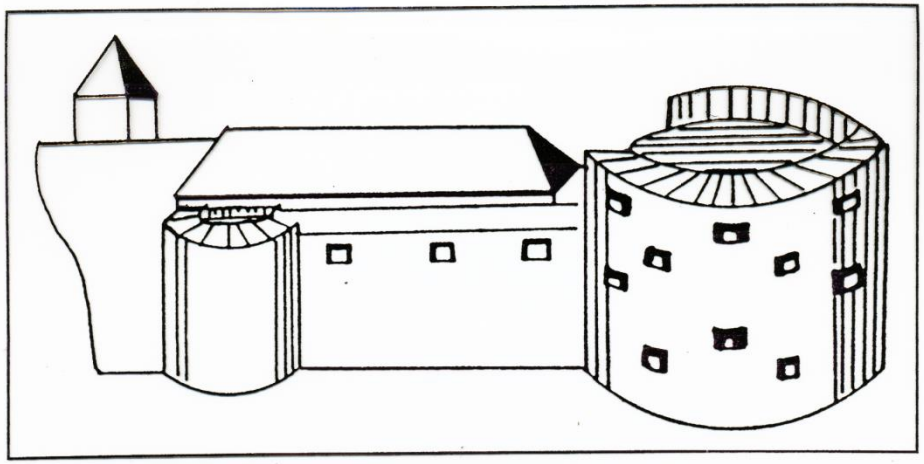


Abb. 29a: Rekonstrunktionsskizze der Südfront des Bergschlosses Nanstein

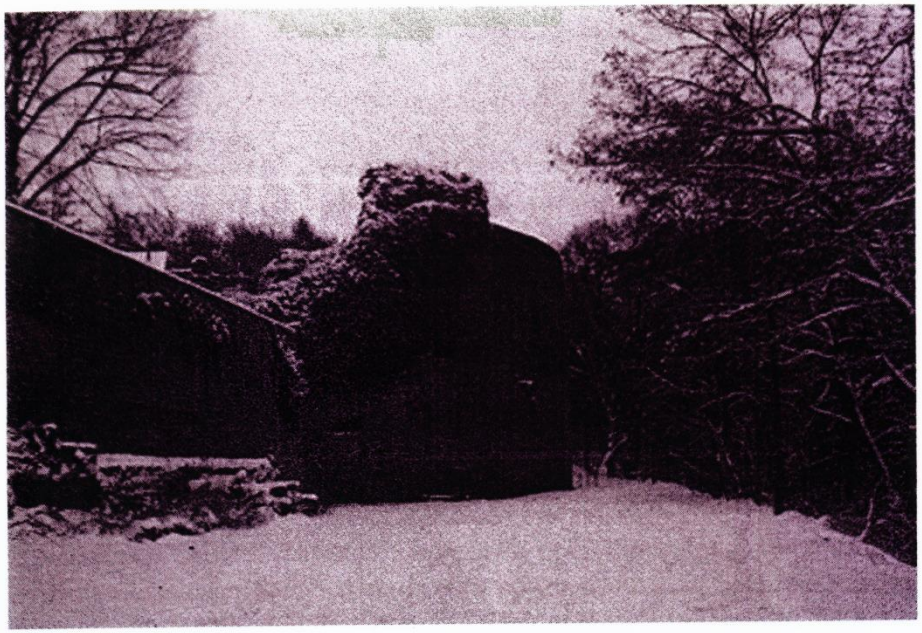
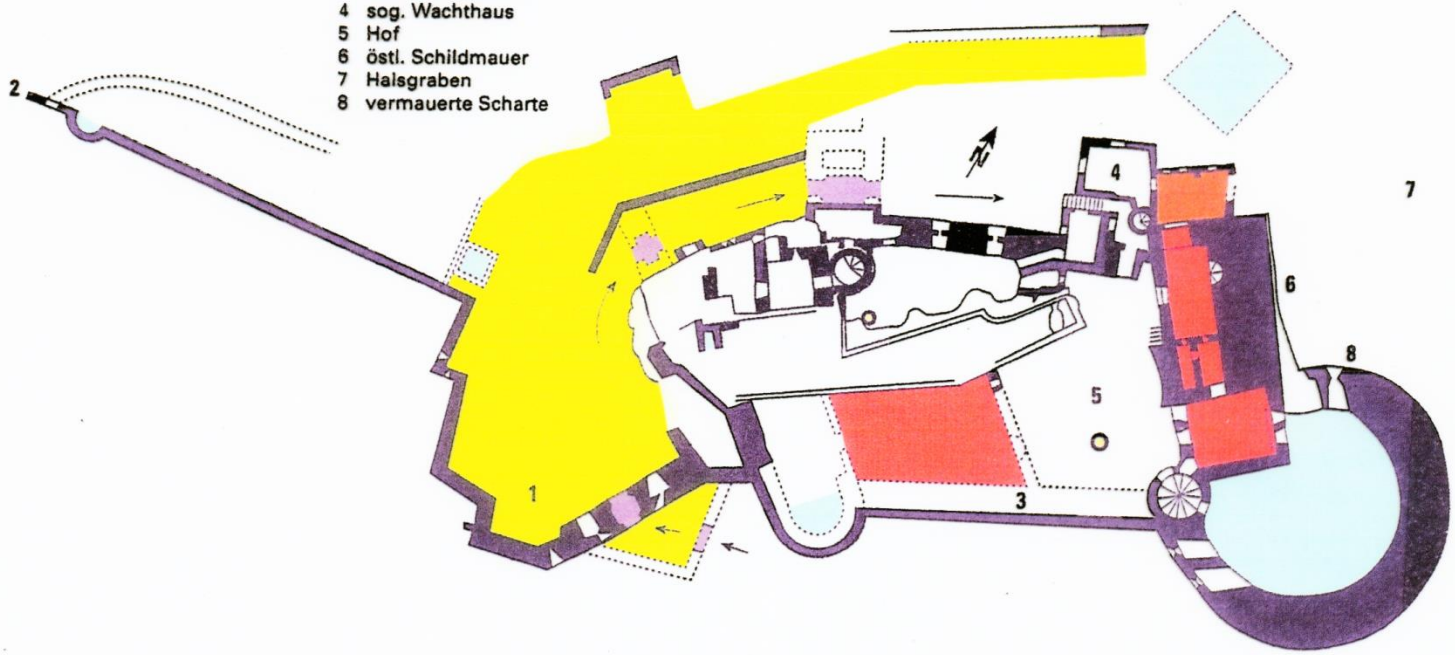


Abb. 29b: Südfront von Burg Nanstein, heutiger Zustand.

Nanstein

1 Sternwerk
2 Stadtmauer
3 südl. Schildmauer
4 sog. Wachthaus
5 Hof
6 östl. Schildmauer
7 Halsgraben
8 vermauerte Scharte



Maßstab 1 : 1 000

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

Bergfried
Türme
Toranlagen
Wohnbauten
Wirtschaftsgebäude
Sakralbauten
Brunnenturm
Brunnen / Zisterne
Zwinger

SICKINGEN'S RISE 1515 to 1521—

His feuds and military raids

A) Raised considerable amounts of money.

B) Spread his reputation among mercenary commanders and soldiers as a man worth serving under and a good paymaster.

C) Convinced rulers including the French King and the Emperor that it would be far better to have Sickingen as a friend and client than as an enemy.

SICKINGEN'S FEUDS AND ALLIES

Worms	1515—1517	86,000 g.
Lorraine	1516	"broke even,"

received a pension from Duke of Lorraine, entered briefly into French King's service.

(1518: reconciliation w/ Emp. Maximilian)

Metz	1518	25,000 g.
Hesse	1518	49,000 g.
Frankfurt	1518	4,000 g.

(Apr 1519: S. joins the Swabian League campaign against Duke Ulrich of Württemberg)

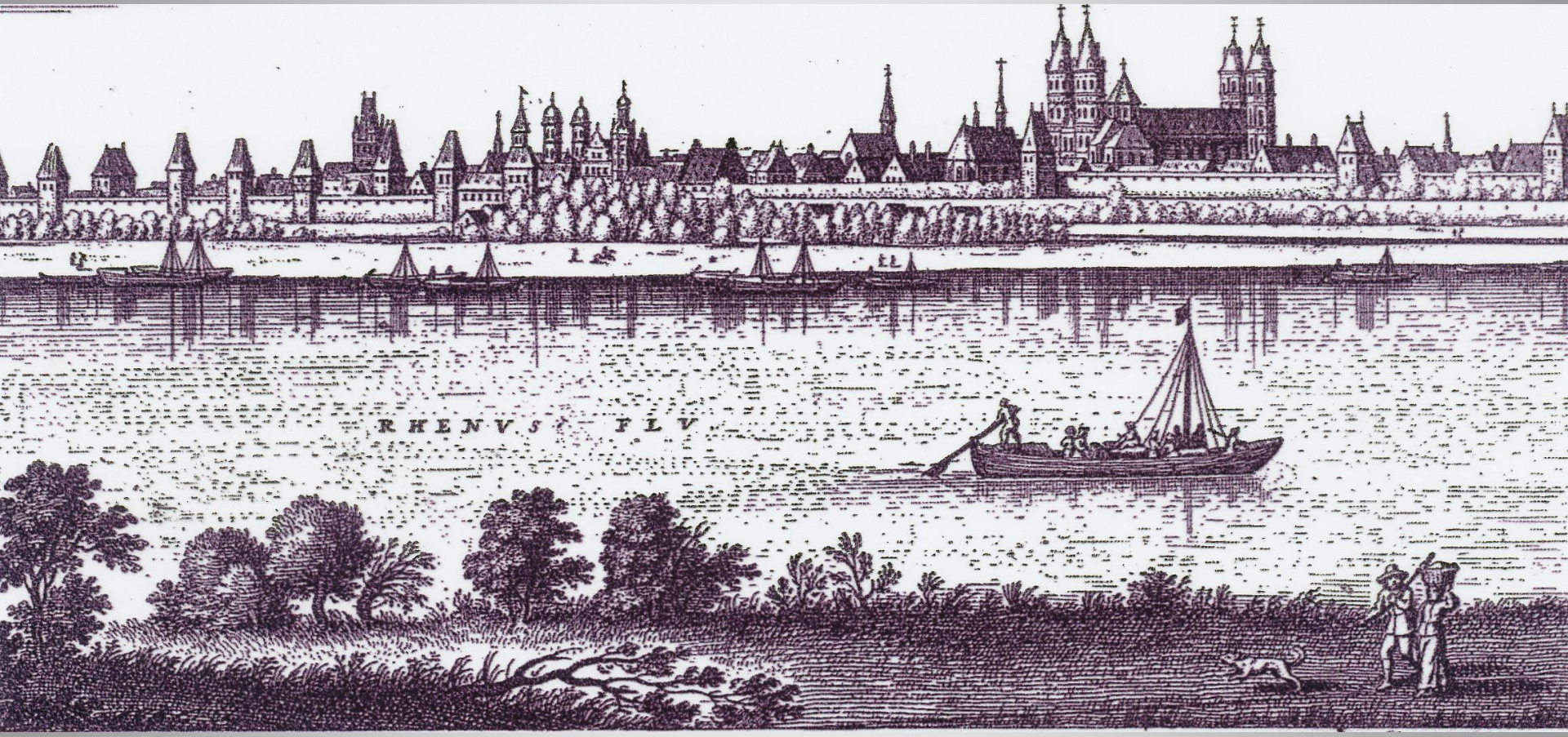
How did Sickingen get away with all this?

—Careful timing! He chose his victims carefully. He made use of the many rivalries among the German states, and was an expert at exploiting weaknesses of his opponents.

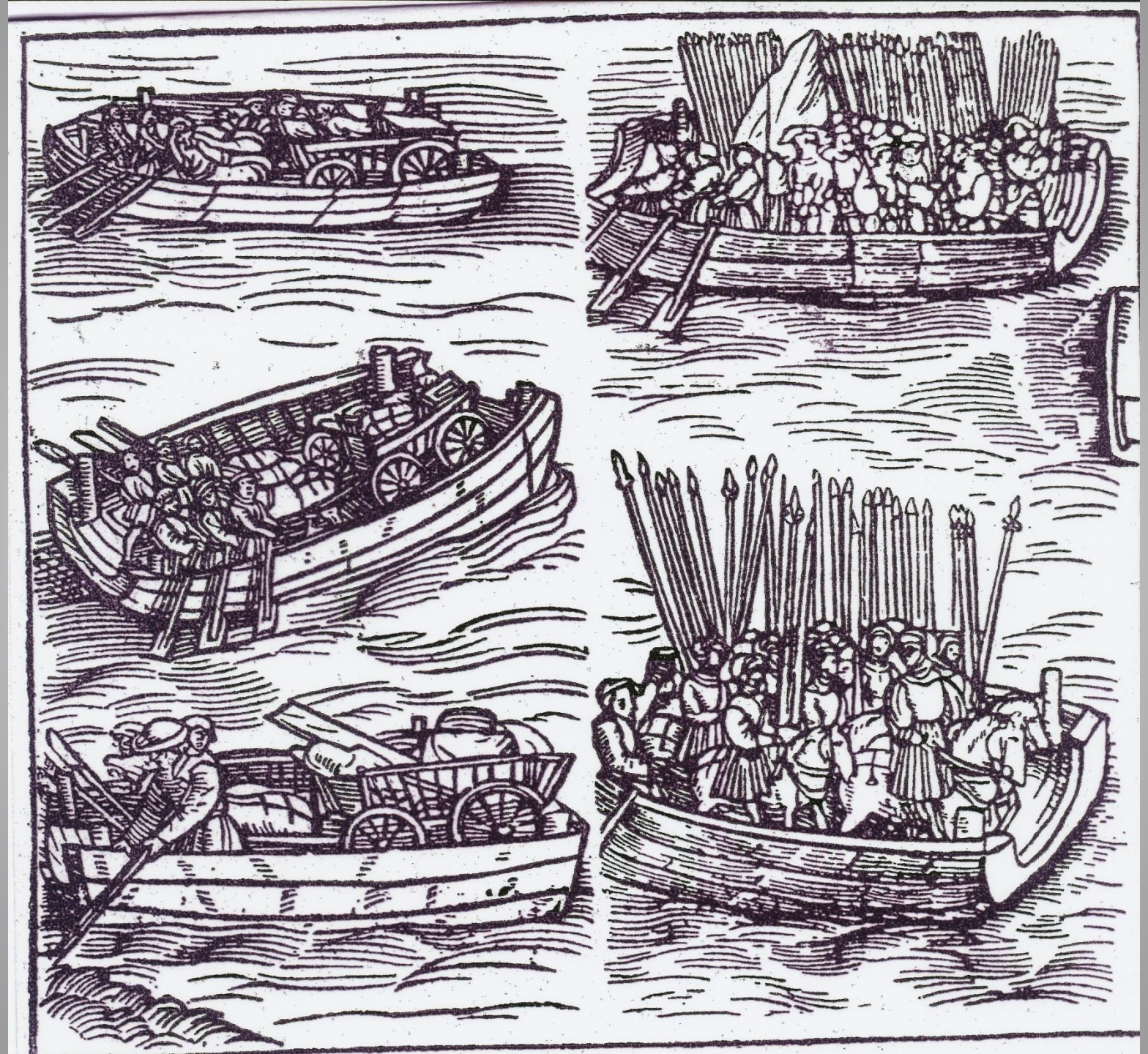
—He was always "not quite" worth the effort of a unified attempt at suppression, and "just barely" worth consideration as a useful ally. This worked….until 1523.

SICKINGEN'S FEUDS AND ALLIES:

Worms	1515—1517	86,000 gulden.



Worms, c. 1520



SICKINGEN'S FEUDS AND ALLIES:

Lorraine 1516 "broke even,"

received a pension from Duke of Lorraine,
entered briefly into French King's service.

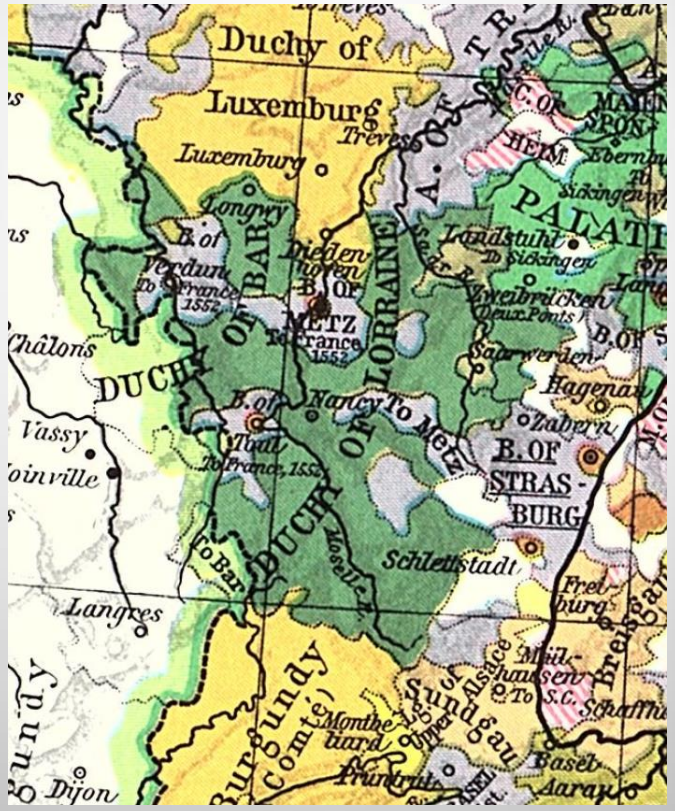
(1518: reconciliation w/ Emp. Maximilian)

Antoine

Portrait by Hans Holbein the Younger, 1543

Duke of Lorraine

Reign	10 December 1508 - 14 June 1544



Francis I

Portrait by Jean Clouet, c. 1530

King of France

Reign	1 January 1515 – 31 March 1547
Coronation	25 January 1515
Predecessor	Louis XII
Successor	Henry II

Once the King had an actor whipped for satirizing his court, but behind his back contemporaries still called Francis "Le Roi Grand Nez." *Despite his long nose, the King was very vain of his good looks. Clouet's portrait shows him splendidly arrayed in a feathered bonnet and a robe of gold brocade with immense puffed sleeves.*

King François I of France

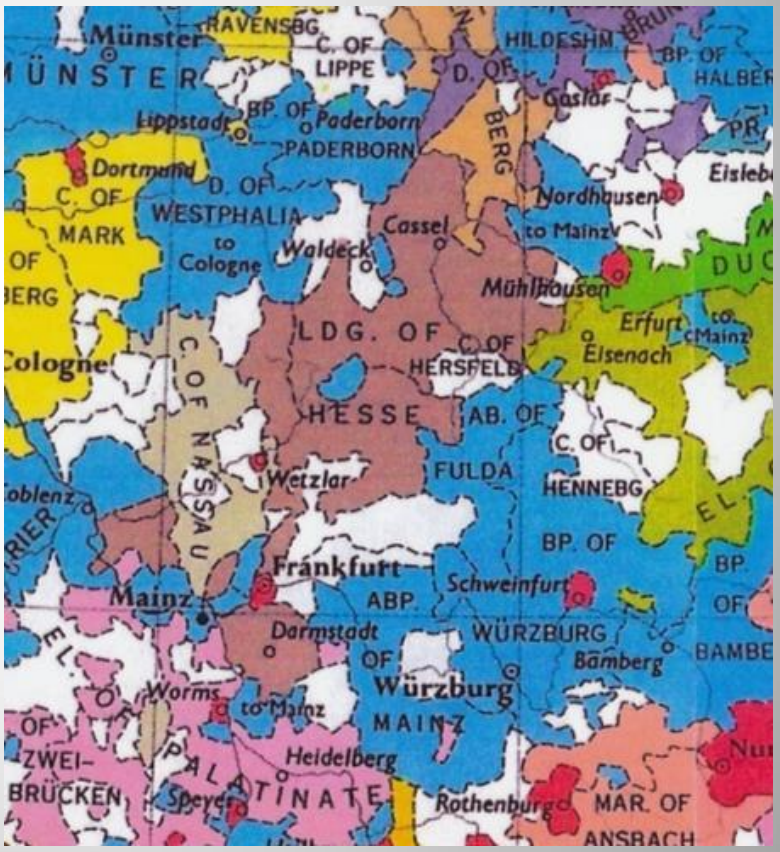
SICKINGEN'S FEUDS AND ALLIES:

Metz	1518	25,000 g.

SICKINGEN'S FEUDS AND ALLIES:

Hesse	1518	49,000 g.

Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse



SICKINGEN'S FEUDS AND ALLIES:

Hesse	1518	49,000 g.

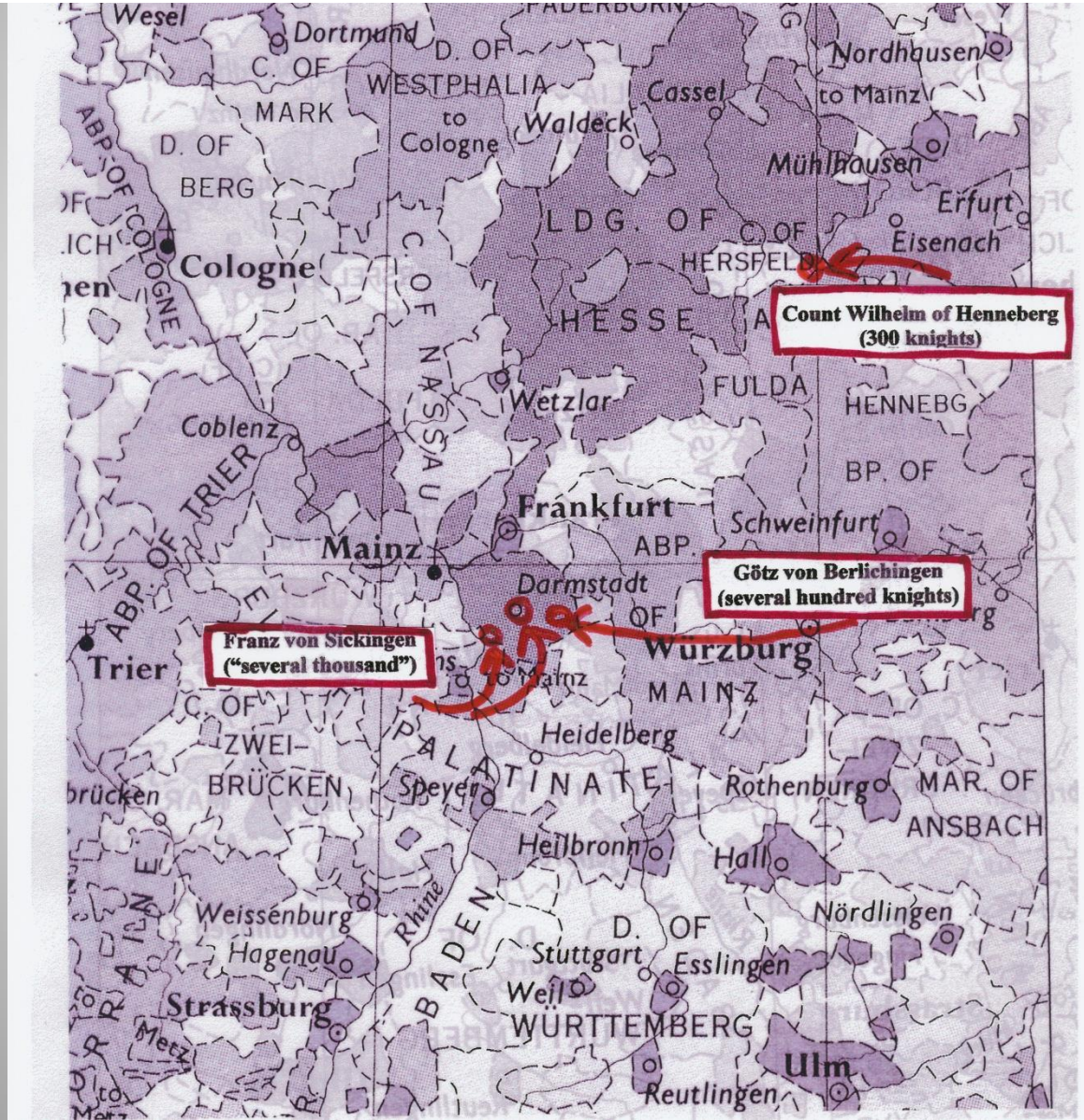
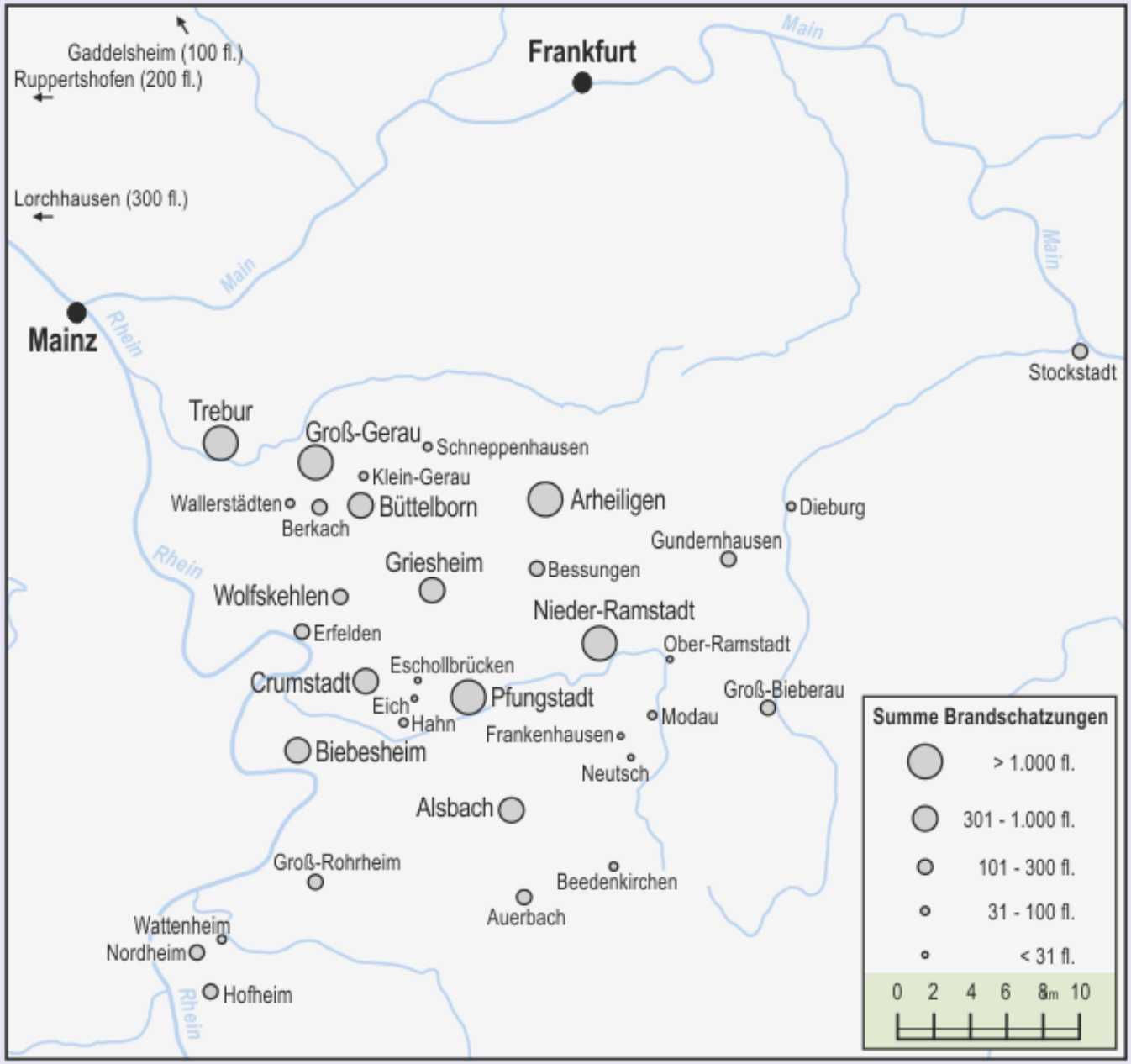


Abb.2

Looting and Pillaging in Hesse, 1518—



Quelle: Scholzen, Reinhard (1996): Franz von Sickingen. Ein adeliges Leben im Spannungsfeld zwischen Städten und Territorien. Kaiserslautern. S. 126.

Gestaltung: Redaktion OMZ / Stefan Lechner

Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse

Frankfurt	1518	4,000 g.

Frankfurt	1518	4,000 g.

Apr 1519: S. joins the Swabian League campaign against Duke Ulrich of Württemberg

Ulrich, Duke of Württemberg

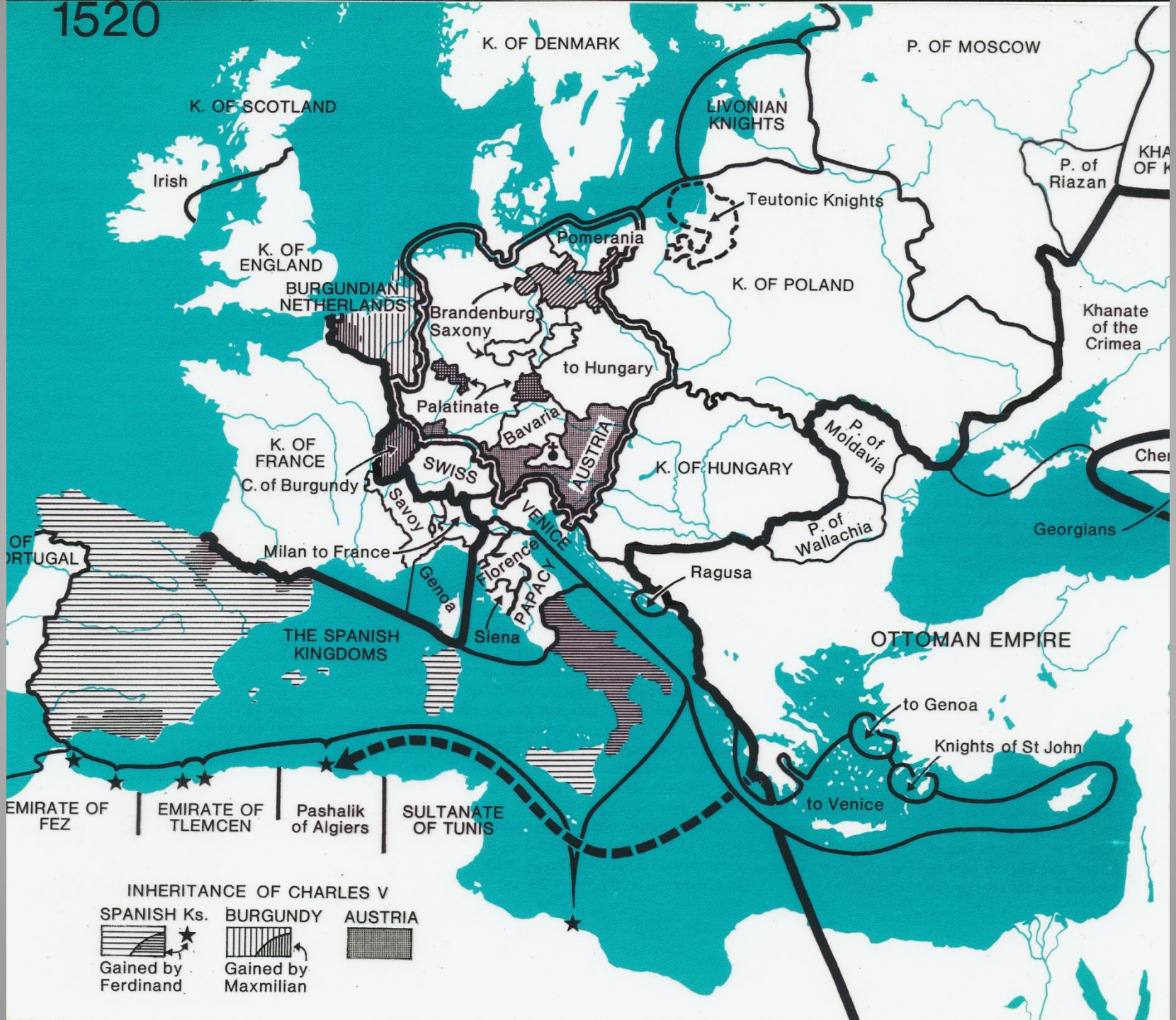
Portrait of Ulrich, Duke of Württemberg

Born	8 February 1487 Riquewihr, Alsace
Died	6 November 1550 (aged 63) Tübingen
Noble family	House of Württemberg

June 1519: Imperial Election:

Charles of Burgundy, Austria and Spain

versus François I of France


1520
K. OF DENMARK
P. OF MOSCOW
K. OF SCOTLAND
LIVONIAN KNIGHTS
Irish
P. of Riazan
Teutonic Knights
Pomerania
K. OF ENGLAND
K. OF POLAND
BURGUNDIAN NETHERLANDS
Brandenburg
Saxony
Khanate of the Crimea
to Hungary
Palatinate
Bavaria
AUSTRIA
P. of Moldavia
K. OF FRANCE
SWISS
K. OF HUNGARY
C. of Burgundy
Savoy
VENICE
Georgians
Milan to France
Florence
P. of Wallachia
Genoa
PAPACY
Ragusa
THE SPANISH KINGDOMS
Siena
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
to Genoa
Knights of St John
to Venice
EMIRATE OF FEZ
EMIRATE OF TLEMCEN
Pashalik of Algiers
SULTANATE OF TUNIS
INHERITANCE OF CHARLES V
SPANISH Ks.
BURGUNDY
AUSTRIA
Gained by Ferdinand
Gained by Maxmilian

Frederick of Saxony

Louis of Bohemia-Hungary

Joachim of Brandenburg

Louis of the Palatinate

Herman of Cologne

Albert of Mainz

Richard of Trier

THE SEVEN ELECTORS WHO VOTED IN THE 1519 ELECTION

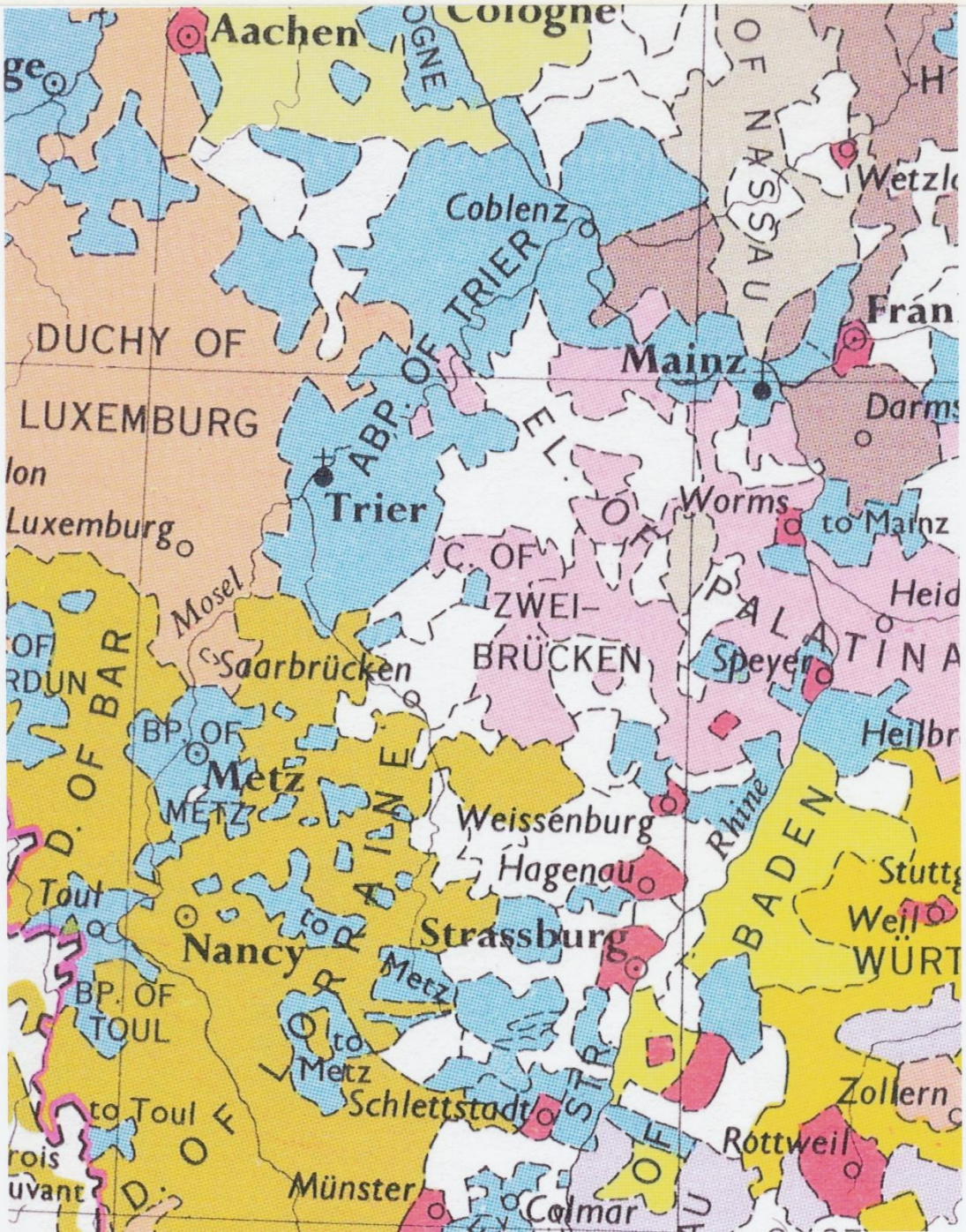
(top row: princes, bottom row: archbishops)

Abb. 20: Erhard Schön: Ulrich von Hutten, 1522.

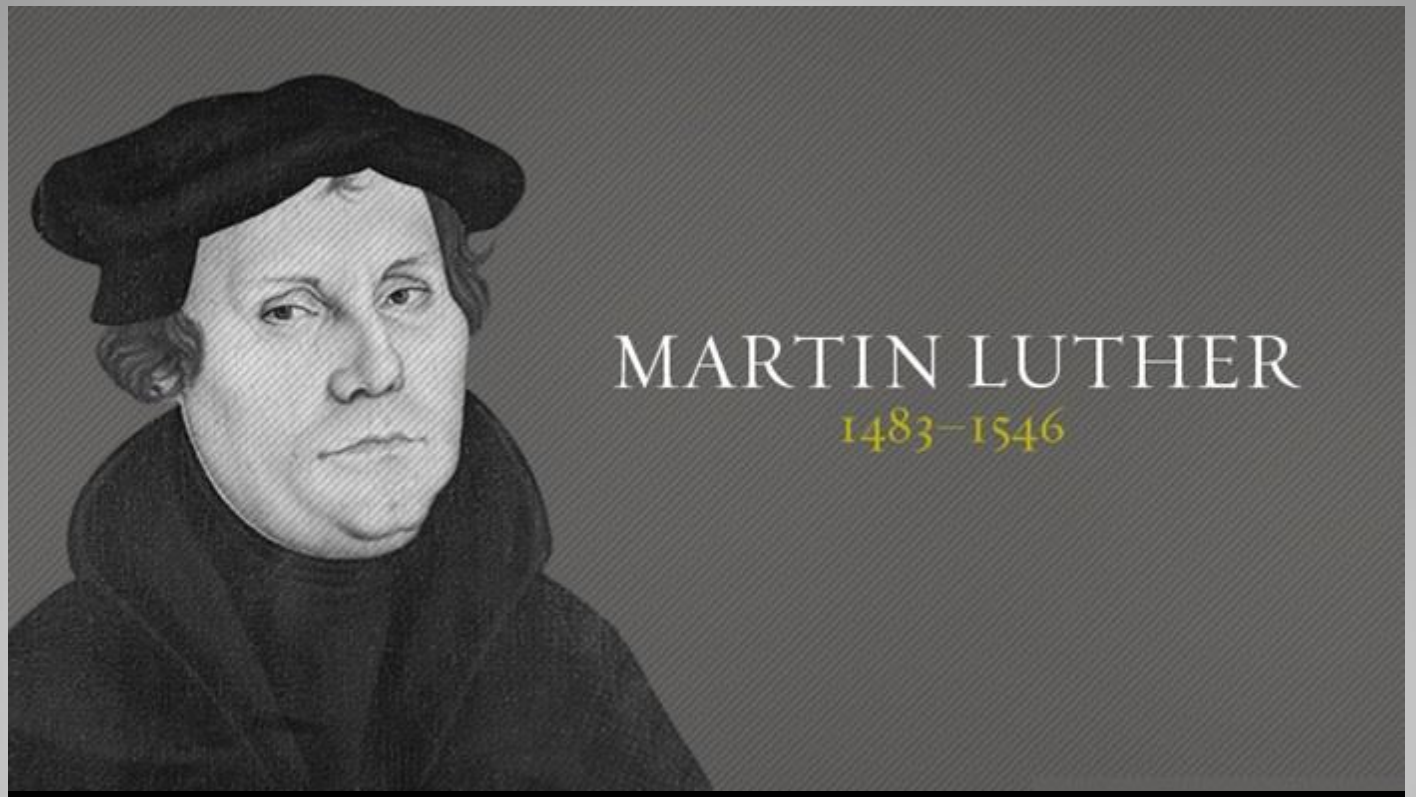
Ulrich von Hutten

Ulrich von Hutten, c. 1522

Born	21 April 1488 Burg Steckelberg, near Schlüchtern, Hesse
Died	29 August 1523 (aged 35) Ufenau on Lake Zurich
Occupation	Monk, knight, writer
Education	Theology
Alma mater	University of Greifswald
Period	Reformation
Literary movement	Reformation, Renaissance humanism, German Renaissance
Notable works	Epistolae obscurorum virorum De Morbo Gallico Ars versificandi Nemo


Aachen
Cologne
Coblenz
Wetzl
DUCHY OF
LUXEMBURG
ABP. OF TRIER
EL. OF NASSAU
Mainz
Fran
Darms
Trier
Luxemburg
Worms
to Mainz
Mosel
C. OF ZWEI-BRÜCKEN
PALATINA
Heid
Saarbrücken
Speyer
Heilbr
BP. OF
Metz
METZ
Weissenburg
Hagenau
Rhine
BADEN
Stutt
Toul
Nancy
Strassburg
Weil
WÜRT
BP. OF TOUL
to Metz
Schlettstadt
Zollern
to Toul
Rottweil
Münster
Colmar

AETHERNA IPSE SVAE MENTIS SIMVLACHRA LVTHERVS
EXPRIMIT·AT VVLTVS CERA LVCAE OCCIDVOS
·M·D·X·X·



- Basic Tenets of Lutheranism:
  - Salvation by faith alone
  - Bible is the ultimate authority
  - Baptism and Communion are the only valid sacraments
  - The clergy is not superior to the laity
    - "priesthood of all believers"
  - The church should be subordinate to the state
- Excommunication (1520)

Worms.

Aus: Münster. Cosmography. Basel 1574.

Johannes Tezelius Dominicaner Müuch/mit seinen Römischen Ablaßkram/welchen er im Jahr Christi 1517. in Deutschenlanden zu marckt gebracht/wie er in der Kirchen zu Pirn in seinem Vaterland abgemahlet ist.

O jhr deutschen mercket mich recht/
Des heiligen Vaters Papstes Knecht/
Bin ich/vnd bring euch jtzt allein/
Zehn tausent vnd neun hundert carein/
Gnad vnd Ablaß von einer Sünd/
Vor euch/ewer Elter n/Weib vnd Kind/
Sol ein jeder gewehret sein
So viel jhr leg t ins Kästelein/
So bald der Gülden im Becken klingt/
Im huy die Seel im Himel springt/

Als Babst Leo der zehend genandt/
Nu mehr fast vnmüglich befand/
Das er das Römisch Jubel Jahr
Erlebet/hat er die faule wahr/
Des Ablaßkrams in Deutschenland/
Durch seine Kramknecht ausgesandt/
Dazu sich denn ohn all verdrieß/
Johann Tetzel gebrauchen ließ/
Der was jtzt kaum dem Hencker entlauffen/
Als er wegen Ehebruchs solt ersauffen/
Wo nicht der from Fürst Friederich/
Seiner het angenommen sich/
Vnd beim Keyser Maximilian/
Ein gnedigste Fürbit gethan/
Hierbey es aber so nicht blieb/
Aus eim Ehebrecher wurd ein Dieb/
Welchr durch vermeint gewalt vnd macht/
Viel Gelds vnd Guts zu weg gebracht/
Als er die blinde Welt bered/
Das er den Himel feil tragen thet/
Wenn man nu Gelt gnug gebe dar/
Hets mit den Menschen kein gefahr/
So bald der Grosch im Kasten klingt/
So bald die Seel in Himel sich schwingt/
Durch diesen Teuffelischen Tandt/
Hat er betrogen sein Vaterland/
Biß jhn Gott hat ins Spiel gesehen/
Durch Doctor Luthern seligen/
Welcher jhm seinen Krämertisch/
Gewaltiglich zu Boden stieß/
Daher/Gott lob/biß auff die zeit/
Der Ablaßkram zerstrewet leit/
So bleibet nun Christi verdienst/
Einig allein vnser Gewinst/
Des Tetzels Kram vnd Bapsts Betrug/
Findet bey vns kein recht noch fug.

Tetzel auf dem Esel.
Gleichzeitiges Spotteinzelblatt.

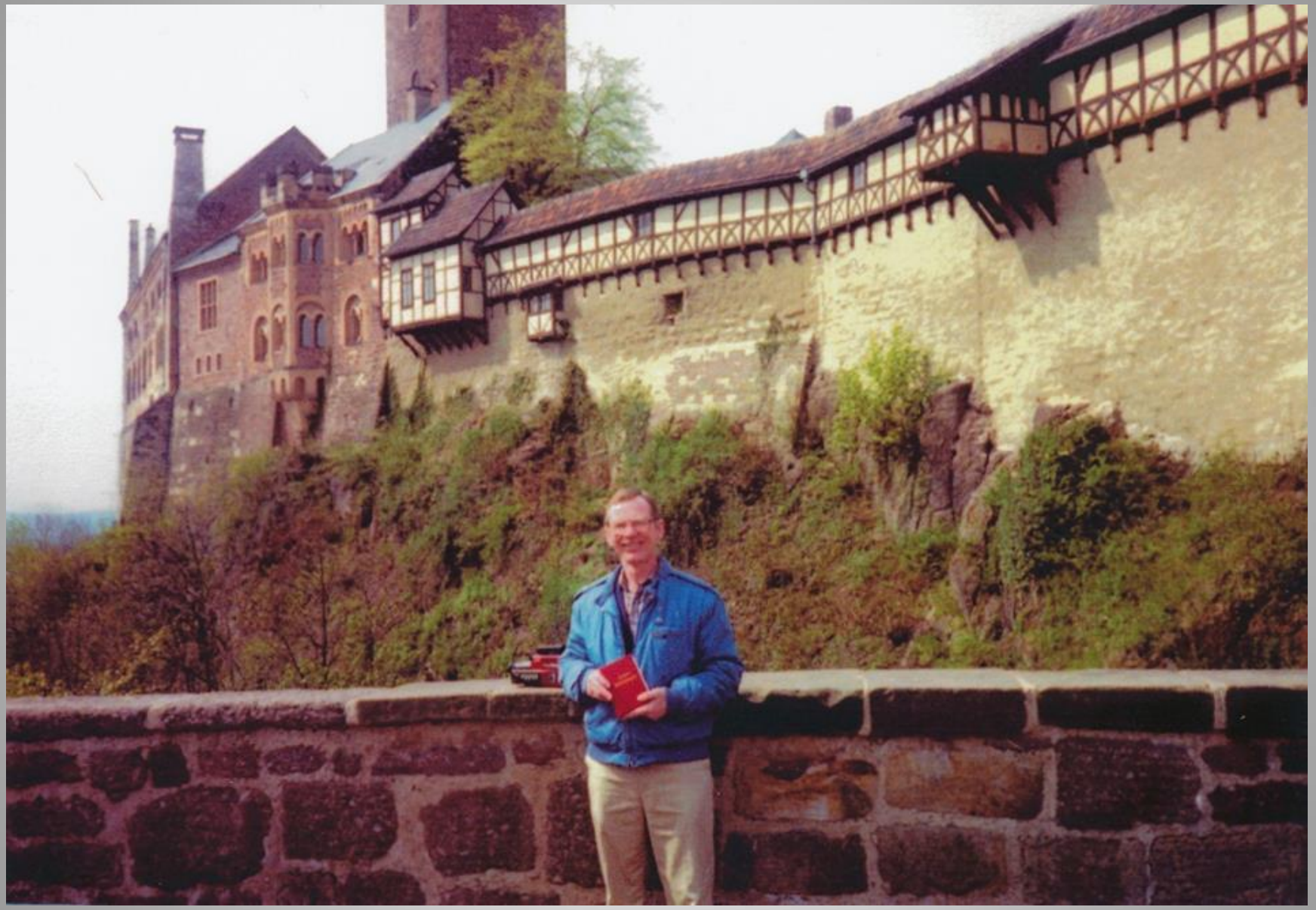
S. Magnus
Cathedralis
Ecclesia,
Thumstifft
S. Paul stifft
S. Ru-
precht
Prædica
tores
Carmelitæ
Frawen bruder
S. Lam
precht
S. Martins
stifft
S. Stex
Porta S. Martini
S. Amandus
Der Wag
Der Rein

Worms, c. 1520

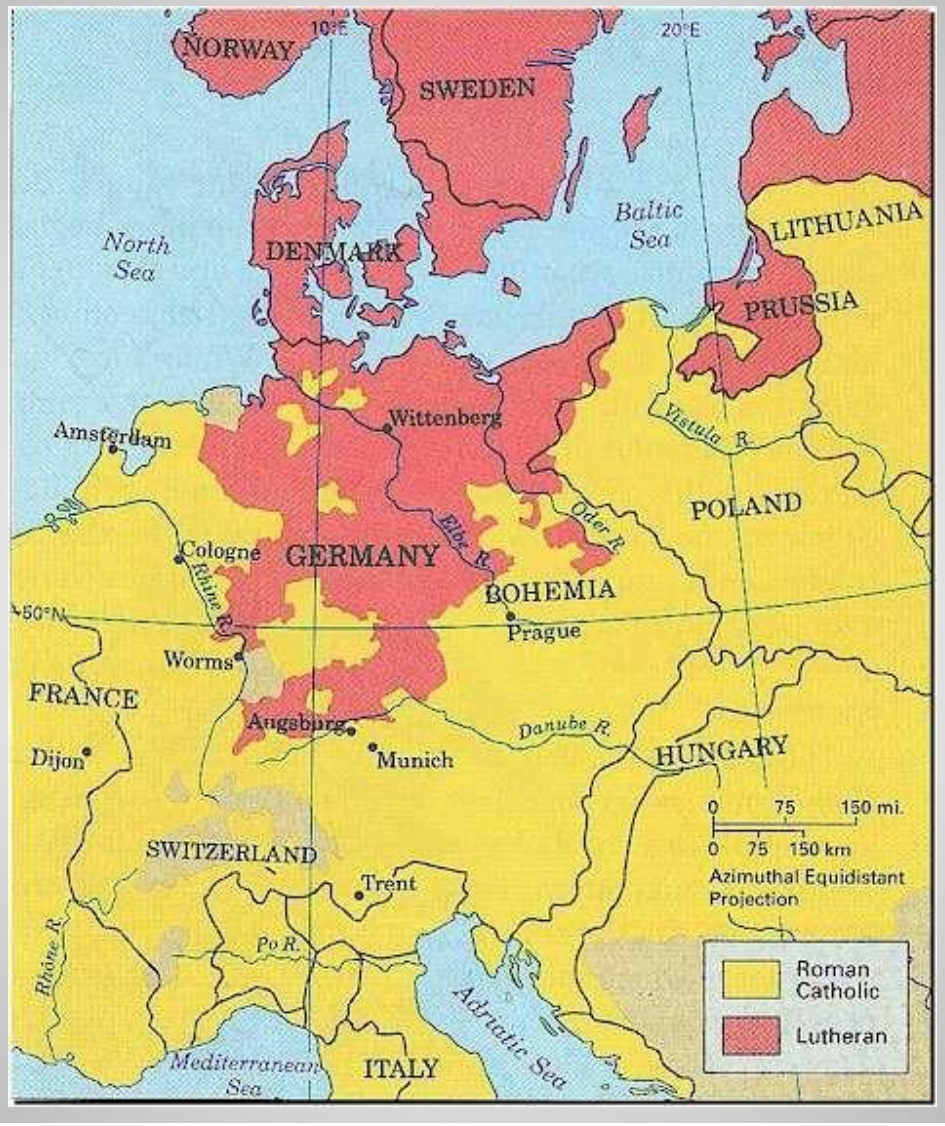
1 Imperial Herald, 1525
2 Georg von Frundsberg
3 Götz von Berlichingen (1481–1562)

Kaspar Sturm, Imperial Herald

Wartburg, Thuringia



SPREAD OF LUTHER'S IDEAS 1520—1540



….Attitudes of German princes and Scandinavian kings were crucial.

Die Ebernburg, Holzschnitt, 1523

Lutheran theologians and preachers,

given refuge in Ebernburg Castle:

Martin Bucer

(Hesse, Alsace, England)

Johannes Oekolampad

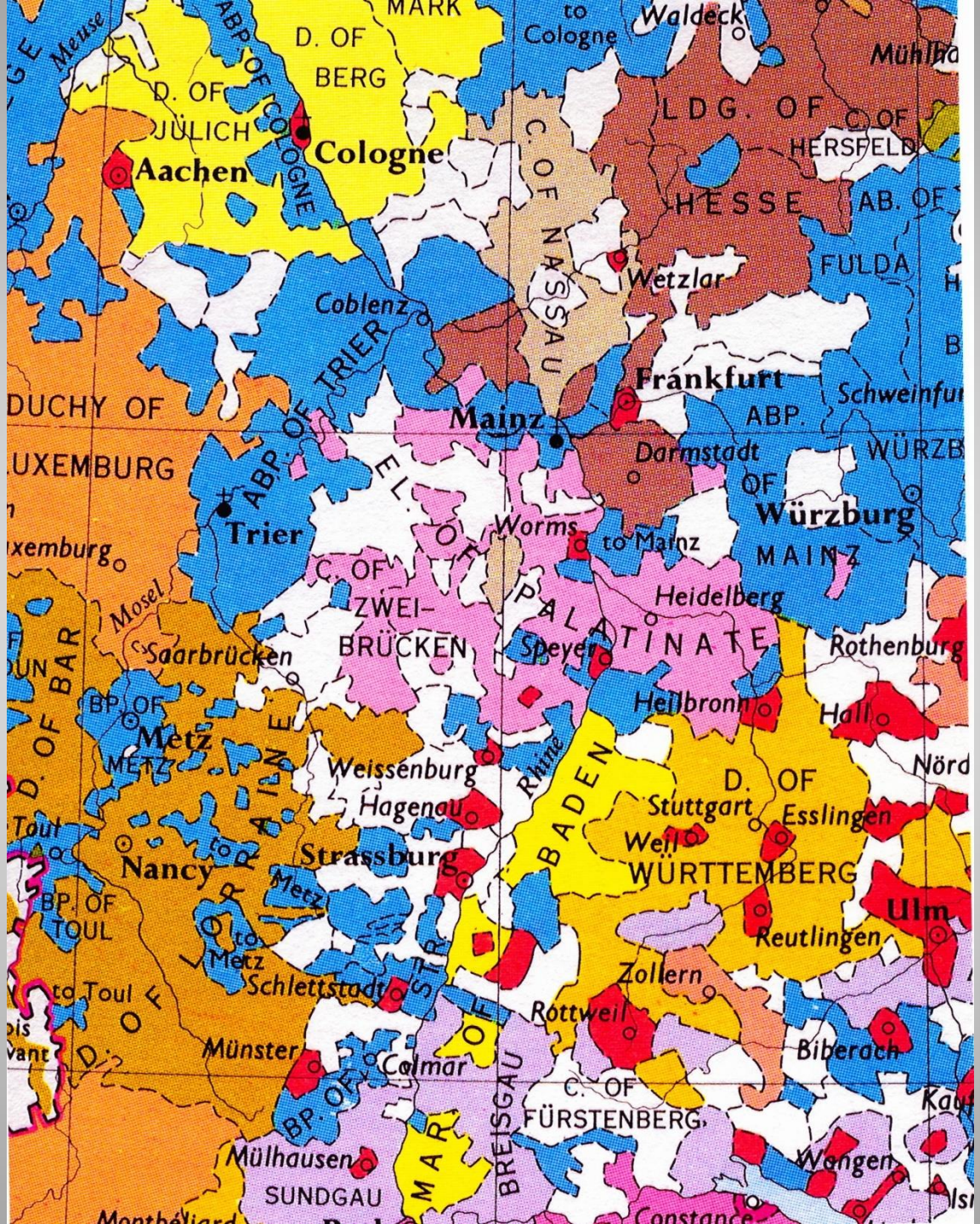
(Basel, south Germany)

Johann Schwebel

(Zweibrücken)

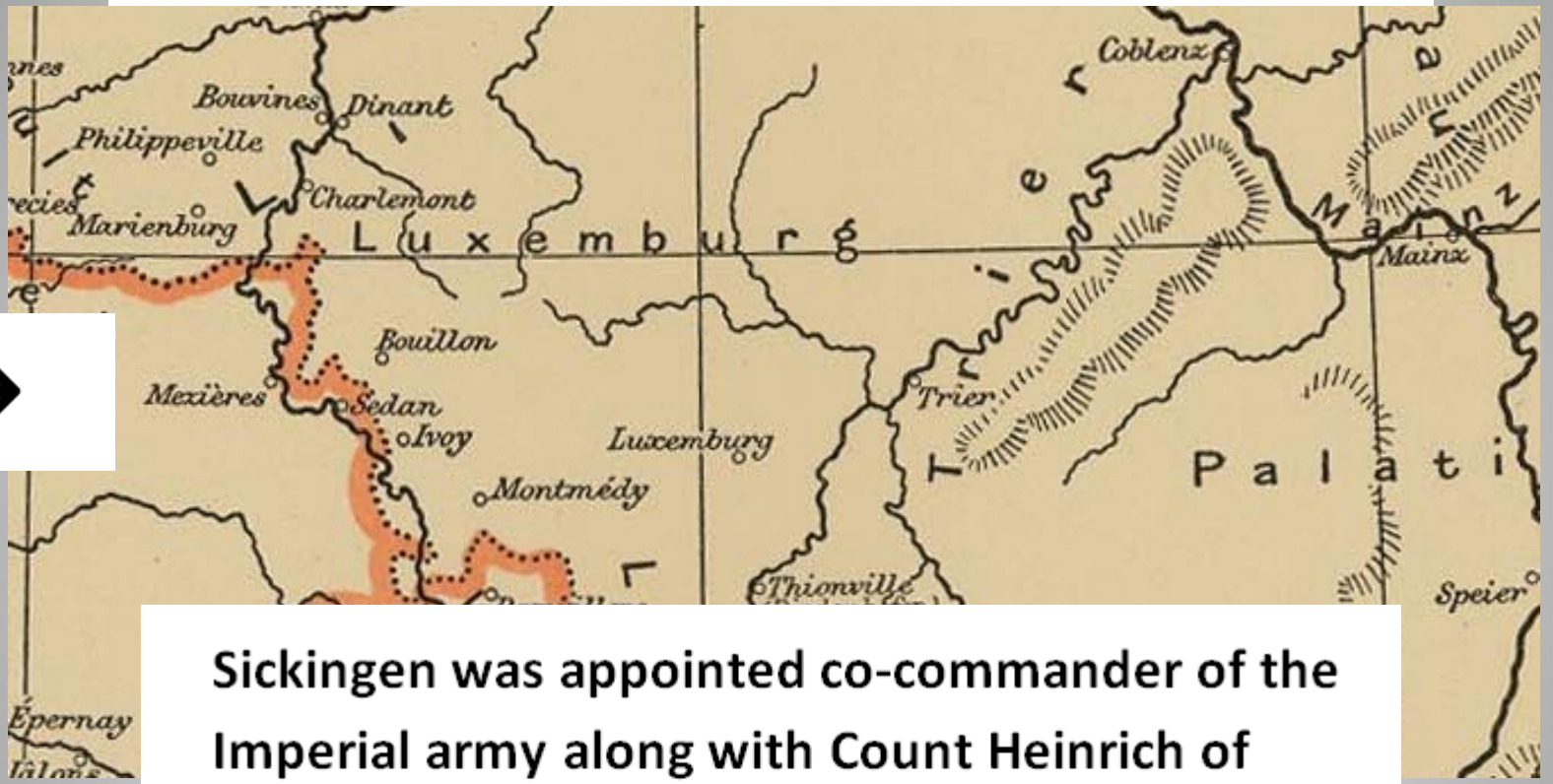
Caspar Aquila

(Thuringia, Saxony)



MARK
to Cologne
Waldeck
Meuse
D. OF BERG
ABP. OF COLOGNE
D. OF JÜLICH
Cologne
Aachen
LDG. OF HESSE
C. OF HERSFELD
AB. OF FULDA
C. OF NASSAU
Wetzlar
Coblenz
ABP. OF TRIER
Frankfurt
Schweinfu
DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG
Mainz
ABP. OF MAINZ
Darmstadt
WÜRZB
Würzburg
Trier
EL. OF PALATINATE
Worms
to Mainz
C. OF ZWEI-BRÜCKEN
Heidelberg
Mosel
Saarbrücken
Speyer
Rothenburg
BP. OF METZ
Metz
Heilbronn
Hall
D. OF BAR
Weissenburg
Rhine
BADEN
D. OF WÜRTTEMBERG
Stuttgart
Esslingen
Hagenau
Weil
Toul
Nancy
Strassburg
Metz
BP. OF TOUL
Ulm
Reutlingen
to Metz
Schlettstadt
Zollern
to Toul
Rottweil
Münster
Colmar
Biberach
BP. OF STR.
C. OF FÜRSTENBERG
BREISGAU
Mülhausen
SUNDGAU
Wangen
Constance

Aug—Nov. 1521: Imperial campaign against France; unsuccessful siege of Mézières.



Sickingen was appointed co-commander of the Imperial army along with Count Heinrich of Nassau. The campaign failed due to quarrels between the two commanders, and vigorous French resistance led by the heroic Pierre du Terrail, Chevalier de Bayard.

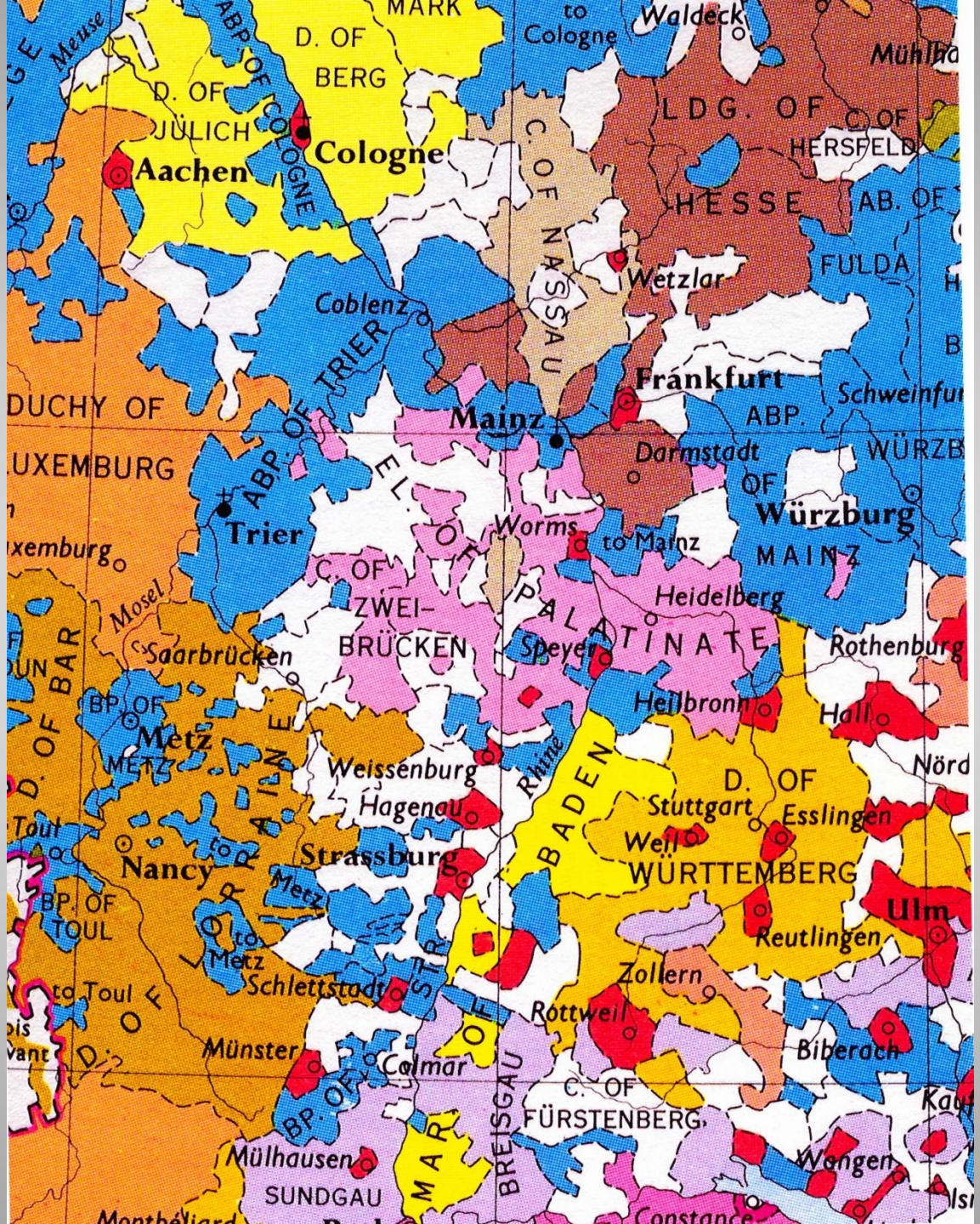
The **Siege of Mézières** (1521) took place during the Italian War of 1521–26. An Imperial army besieged the city (now part of Charleville-Mézières), which was defended by French troops under the command of the Chevalier de Bayard and Anne de Montmorency; the siege was unsuccessful, and the determined French resistance gave Francis I time to concentrate his forces against Charles V.

Bayard embodied the highest chivalric standards of the age. He was known as the "knight without fear and above reproach."

Bayard

Franz von Sickingen
(Medaille von Joachim Deschlers 1521)

The imperial campaign against France in 1521 was a failure. Sickingen quarreled with his co-commander Count Heinrich of Nassau; their forces were defeated at the siege of Meziéres and retreated in disorder. Even worse, Sickingen's financial reputation as a reliable paymaster of mercenaries was threatened. He had loaned over 96,000 gulden to the Emperor who was unable or unwilling to repay the amount. Before this, Sickingen's fortunes had prospered through a series of risky gambles; now he would stake everything on the biggest and riskiest gamble of all.



MARK
to Cologne
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ABP. OF COLOGNE
D. OF JÜLICH
Cologne
Aachen
LDG. OF HESSE
C. OF HERSFELD
AB. OF FULDA
C. OF NASSAU
Wetzlar
Coblenz
ABP. OF TRIER
Frankfurt
Schweinfu
DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG
Mainz
ABP. OF MAINZ
Darmstadt
WÜRZB
Würzburg
Trier
EL. OF PALATINATE
Worms
to Mainz
C. OF ZWEI-BRÜCKEN
Heidelberg
Mosel
Saarbrücken
Speyer
Rothenburg
D. OF BAR
BP. OF METZ
Metz
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Hall
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Esslingen
Hagenau
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Nancy
Strassburg
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Reutlingen
to Metz
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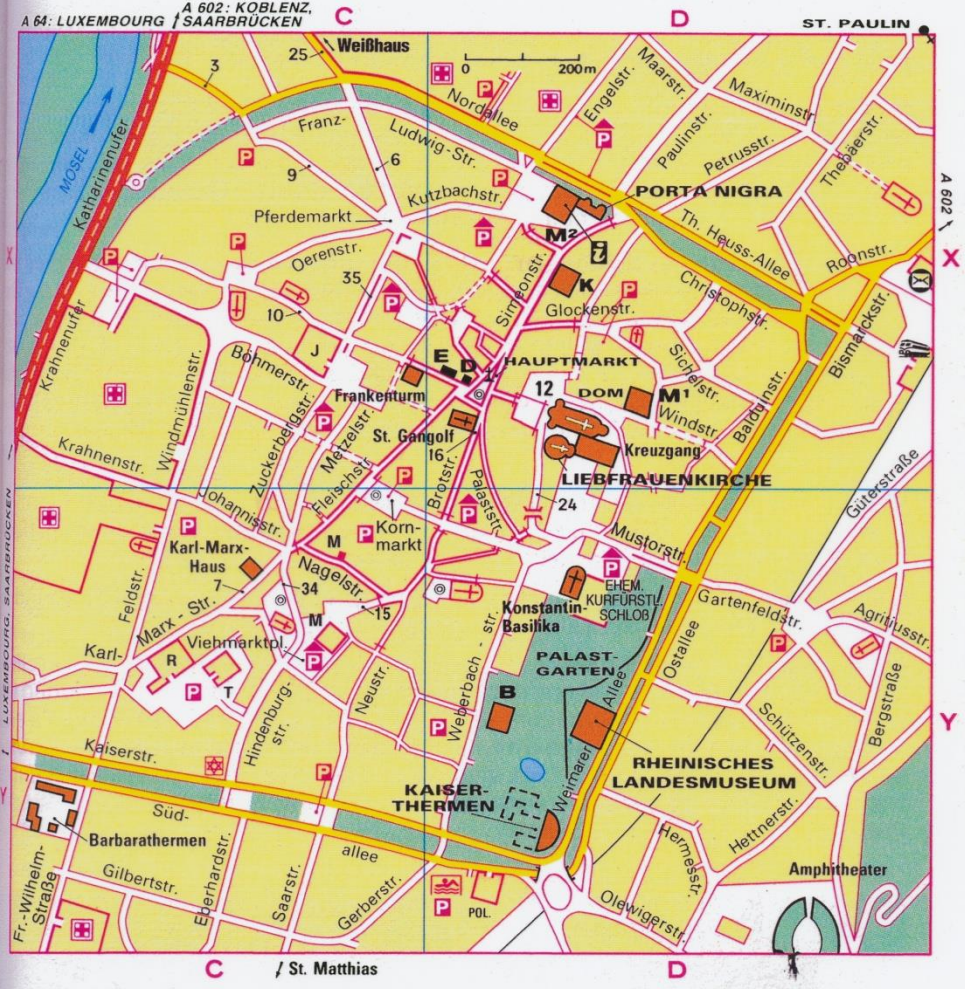
Zollern
to Toul
Rottweil
Münster
Colmar
Biberach
BP. OF STR.
C. OF FÜRSTENBERG
BREISGAU
Mülhausen
SUNDGAU
Wangen
Constance

TRIER

Ausoniusstraße	CX 3	Deutschherrenstr.	CX 9	Liebfrauenstr.	DXY 24
Bruchhausen-straße	CX 6	Dietrichstraße	CX 10	Lindenstraße	CX 25
Brückenstraße	CY 7	Domfreihof	DX 12	Nagelstraße	CY
Brotstraße	CDY	Fahrstraße	CY 15	Neustraße	CY
		Fleischstraße	CXY	Simeonstraße	DX
		Grabenstraße	DX 16	Stresemann-Straße	CY 34
		Hauptmarkt	DX	Walramsneustr.	CX 35
		Kornmarkt	CY		



Schatzkammer der Stadtbibliothek	B	Dreikönigenhaus	K
Die Steipe	D	Bischöfliches Museum	M^1
Rotes Haus	E	Städtisches Museum	M^2

Porträtbüste des Erzbischofs Richard von Trier, am Greiffenklau-Denkmal im Dom von Trier.
(Kurfürst Richard Herr von Greiffenklau 1511—31.)
Noch bei Lebzeiten wahrscheinlich von einem oberdeutschen Meister 1525 errichtet.

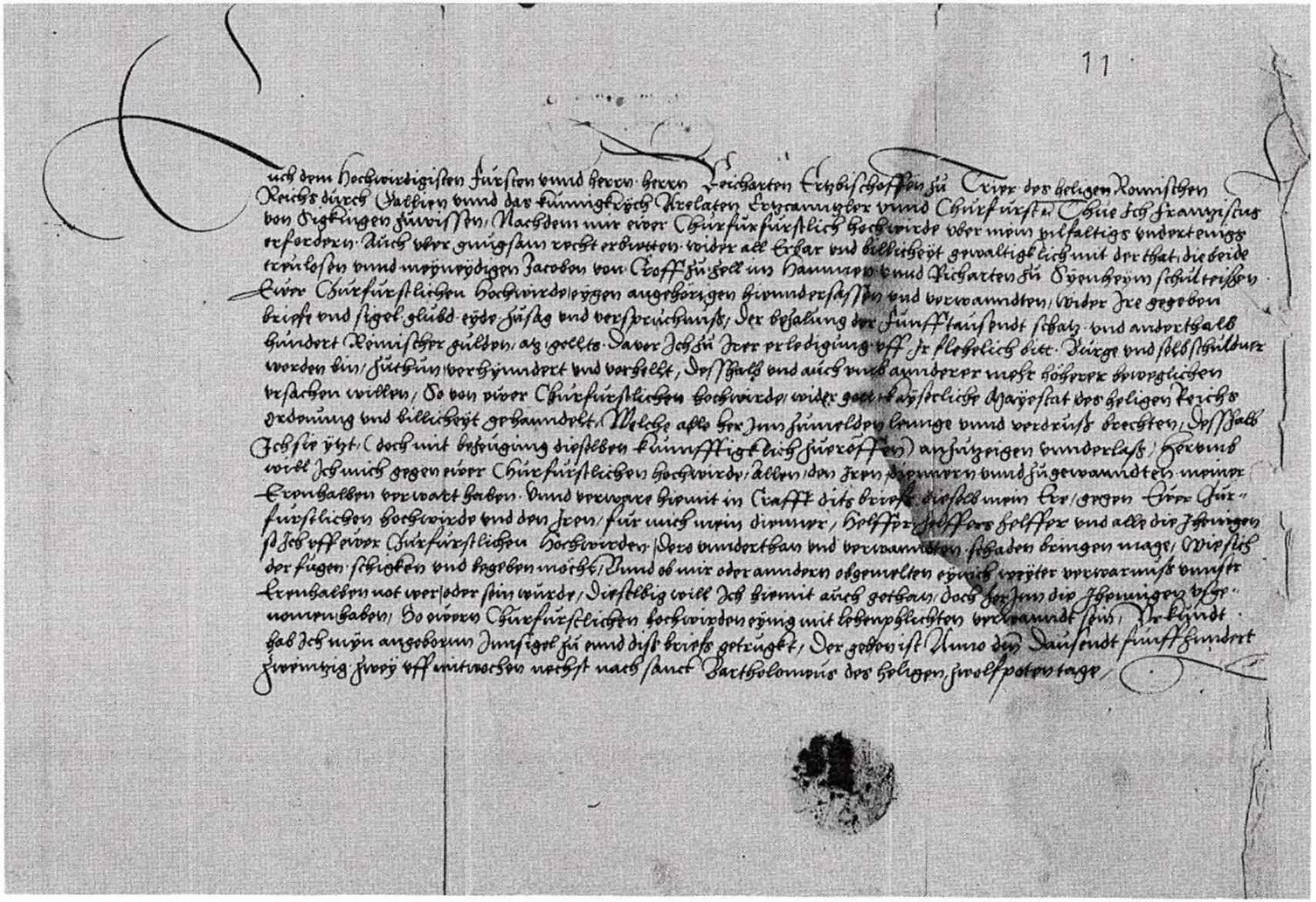
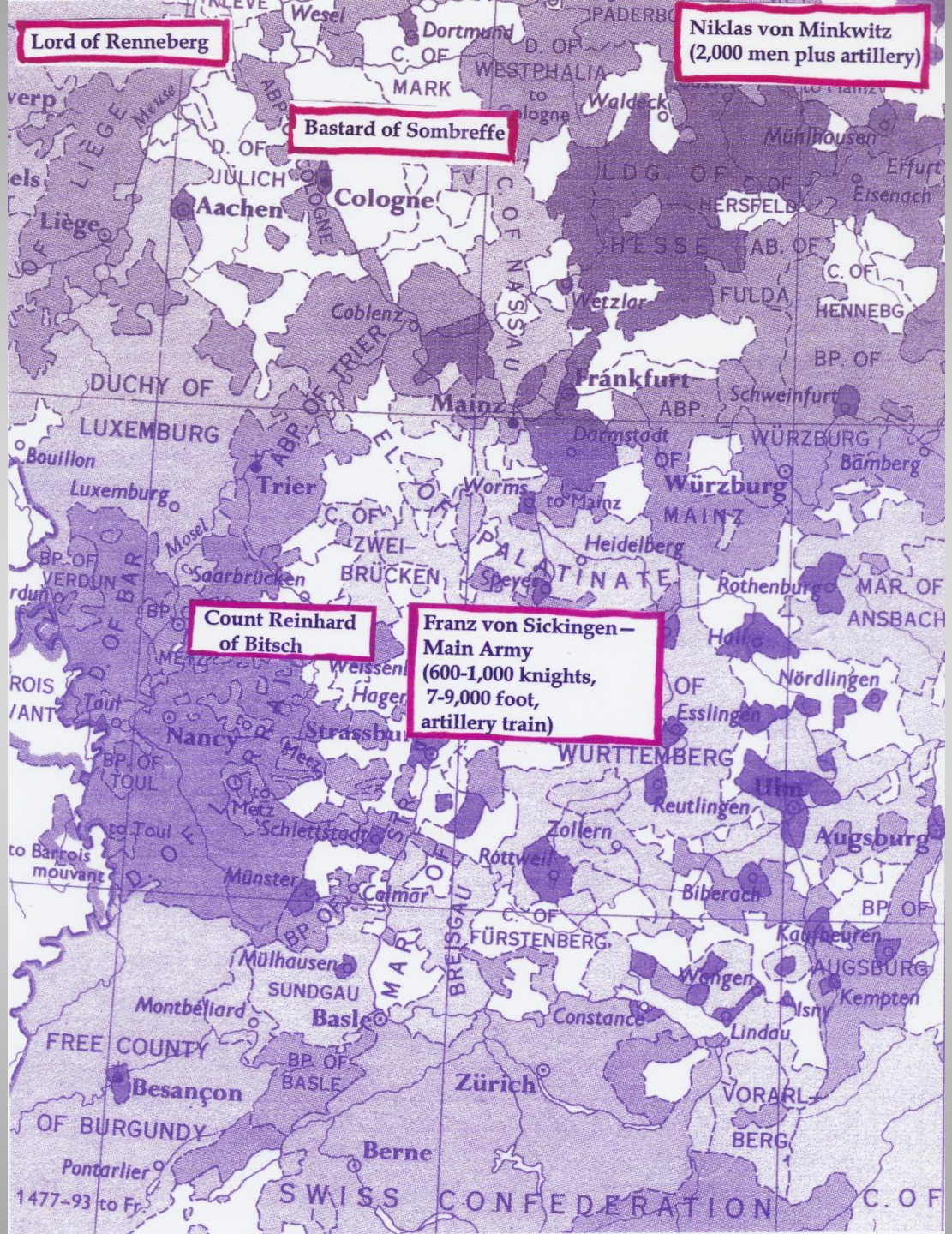
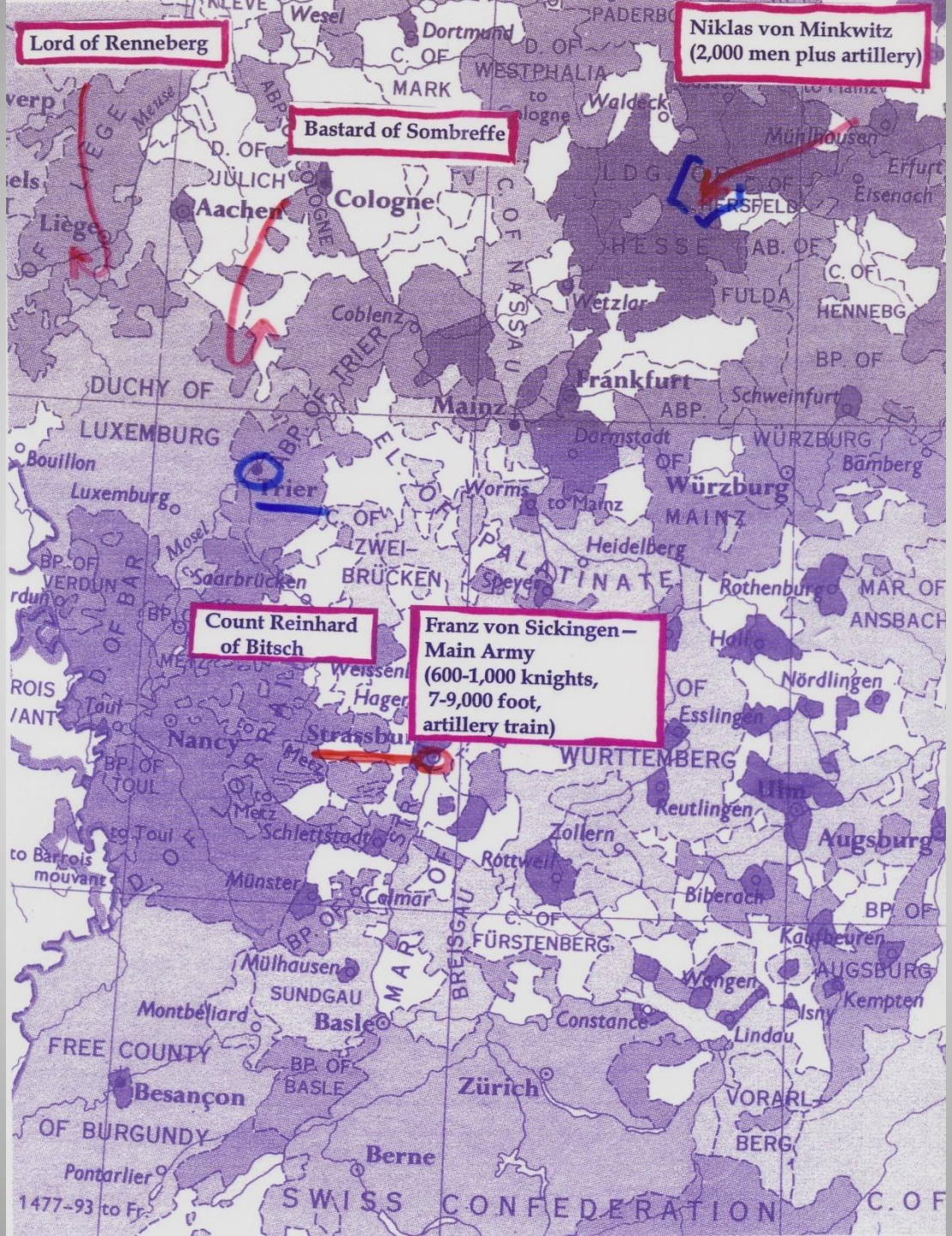


Abb. 22: Fehdebrief Franz von Sickingens an den Kurfürsten von Trier, 1522.


Lord of Renneberg
Niklas von Minkwitz
(2,000 men plus artillery)
Bastard of Sombreffe
Count Reinhard
of Bitsch
Franz von Sickingen—
Main Army
(600-1,000 knights,
7-9,000 foot,
artillery train)
Wesel
Dortmund
MARK
WESTPHALIA
Waldeck
Aachen
Cologne
Liège
Coblenz
Wetzlar
FULDA
HESSE
Eisenach
Erfurt
Frankfurt
Mainz
Schweinfurt
DUCHY OF
LUXEMBURG
Bouillon
Luxemburg
Trier
Worms
Würzburg
Bamberg
Heidelberg
Saarbrücken
Speyer
Rothenburg
ANSBACH
Nördlingen
Esslingen
WURTTEMBERG
Ulm
Reutlingen
Augsburg
Nancy
Metz
Strassburg
Zollern
Rottweil
Biberach
Kaufbeuren
Münster
Calmar
Mülhausen
SUNDGAU
Montbéliard
Basle
Constance
Lindau
Kempten
FREE COUNTY
Besançon
OF BURGUNDY
Zürich
Berne
Pontarlier
SWISS CONFEDERATION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Bamberg
Würzburg
Worms
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MAINZ
Heidelberg
Mosel
Saarbrücken
ZWEI-BRÜCKEN
Speyer
Rothenburg
MAR. OF ANSBACH
Hall
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Esslingen
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Montbéliard
Basle
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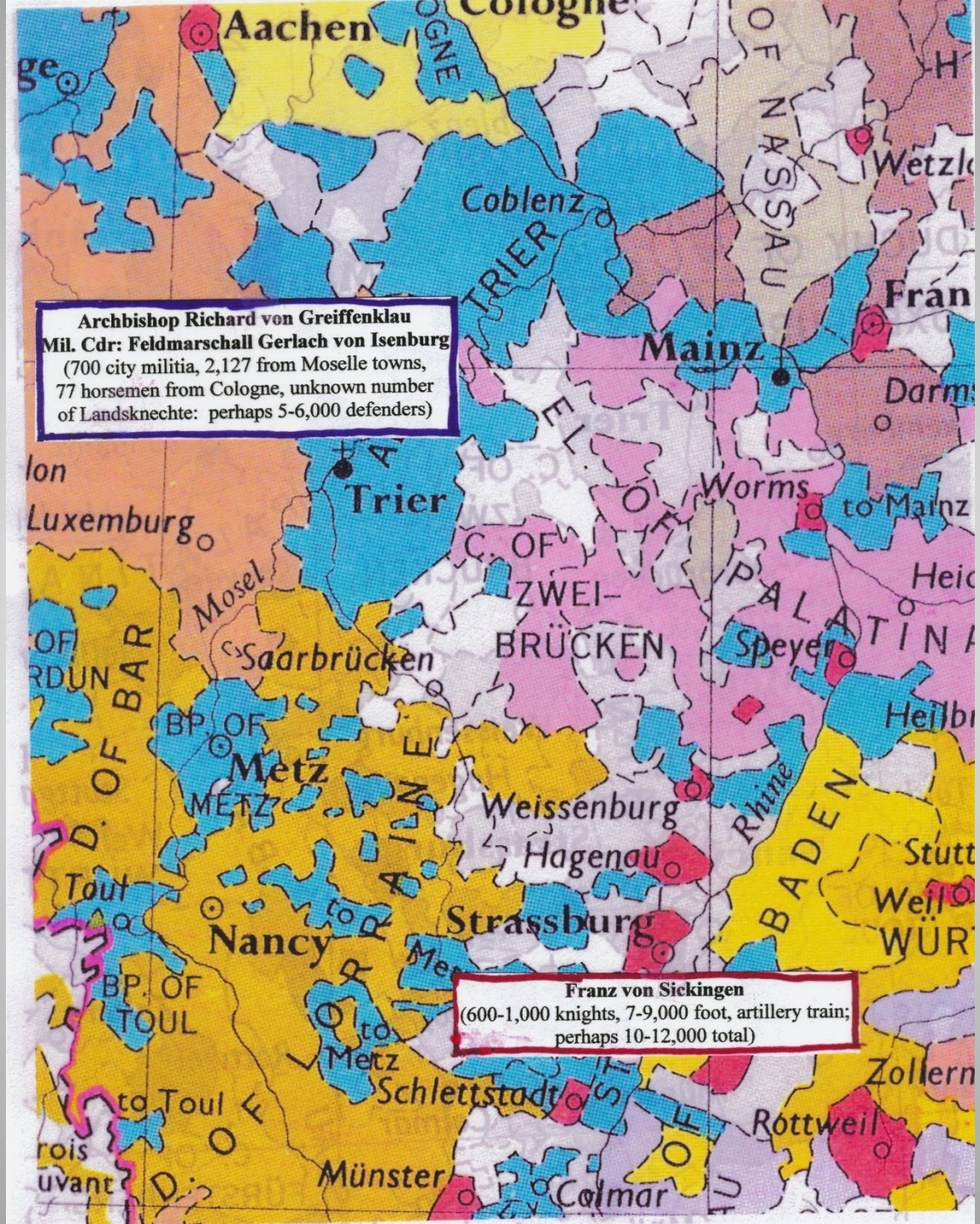
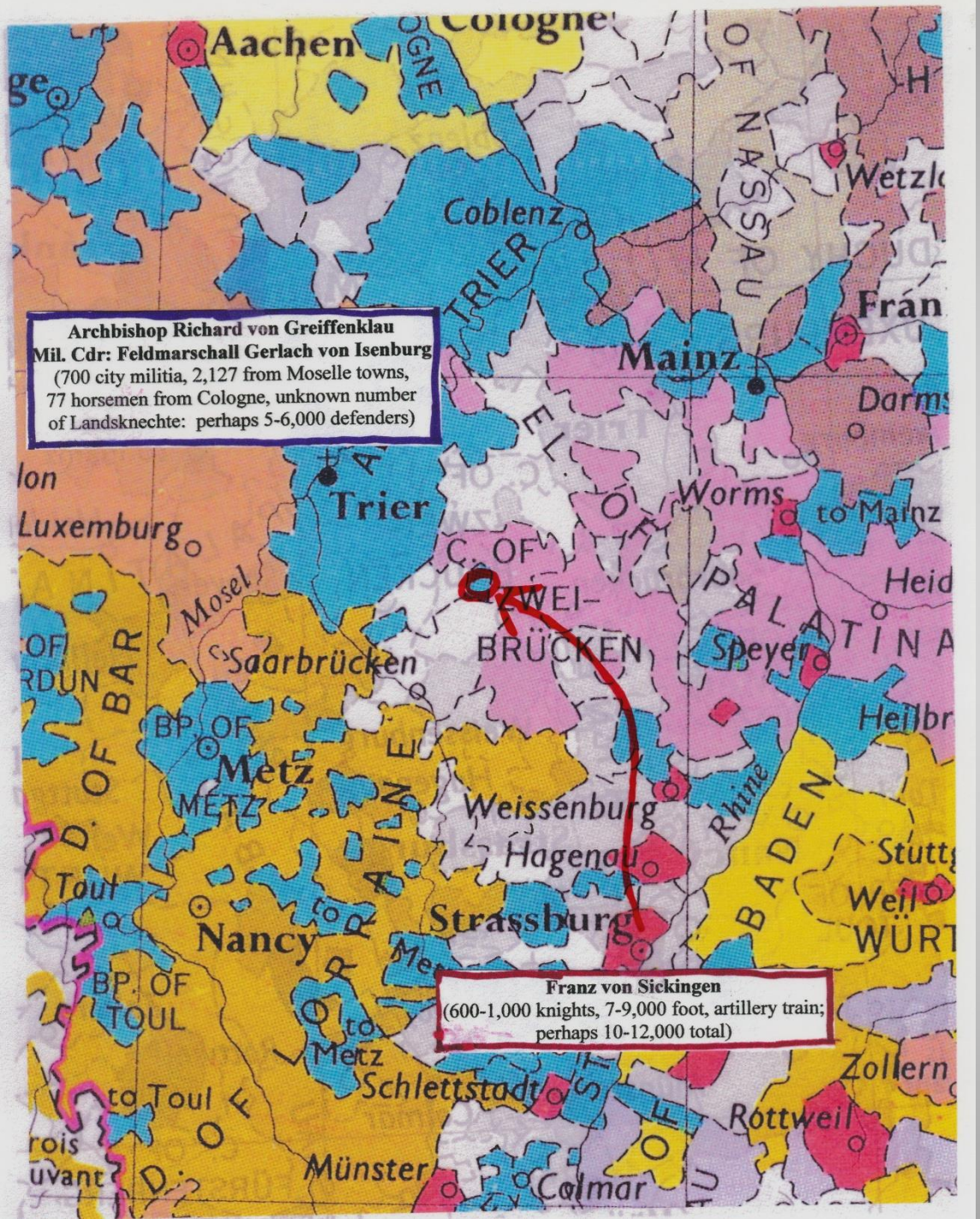
Lindau
FREE COUNTY OF BURGUNDY
Besançon
Zürich
VORARLBERG
Berne
Pontarlier
SWISS CONFEDERATION
1477-93 to Fr.


Archbishop Richard von Greiffenklau
Mil. Cdr: Feldmarschall Gerlach von Isenburg
(700 city militia, 2,127 from Moselle towns, 77 horsemen from Cologne, unknown number of Landsknechte: perhaps 5-6,000 defenders)
Franz von Sickingen
(600-1,000 knights, 7-9,000 foot, artillery train; perhaps 10-12,000 total)
Aachen
Cologne
Coblenz
TRIER
NASSAU
Mainz
Trier
Luxemburg
Worms
to Mainz
Mosel
Saarbrücken
ZWEI-
BRÜCKEN
Speyer
Metz
METZ
Weissenburg
Hagenau
Rhine
BADEN
Nancy
Strassburg
Toul
BP. OF TOUL
to Metz
Schlettstadt
Münster
Colmar
Rottweil
Zollern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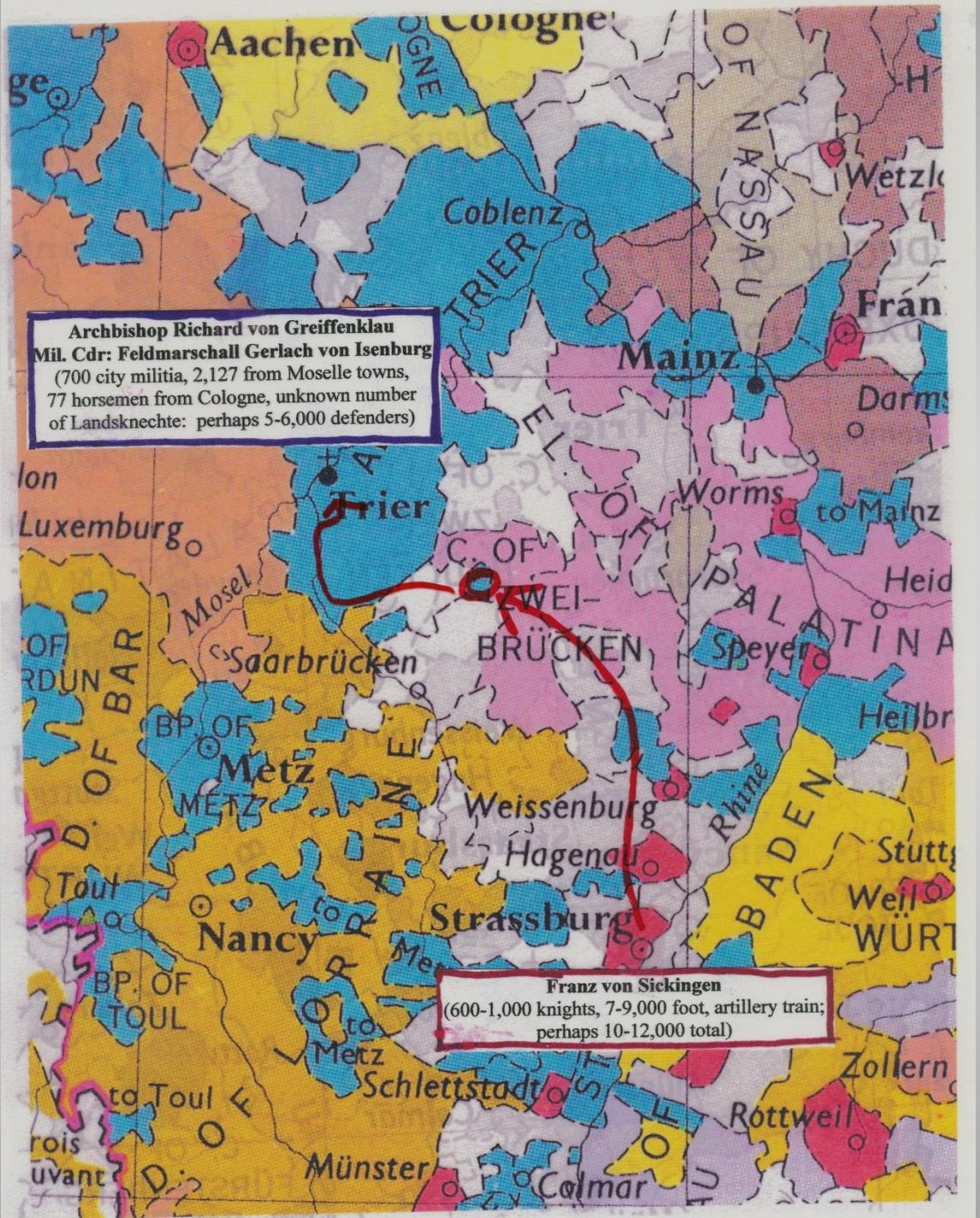
Colmar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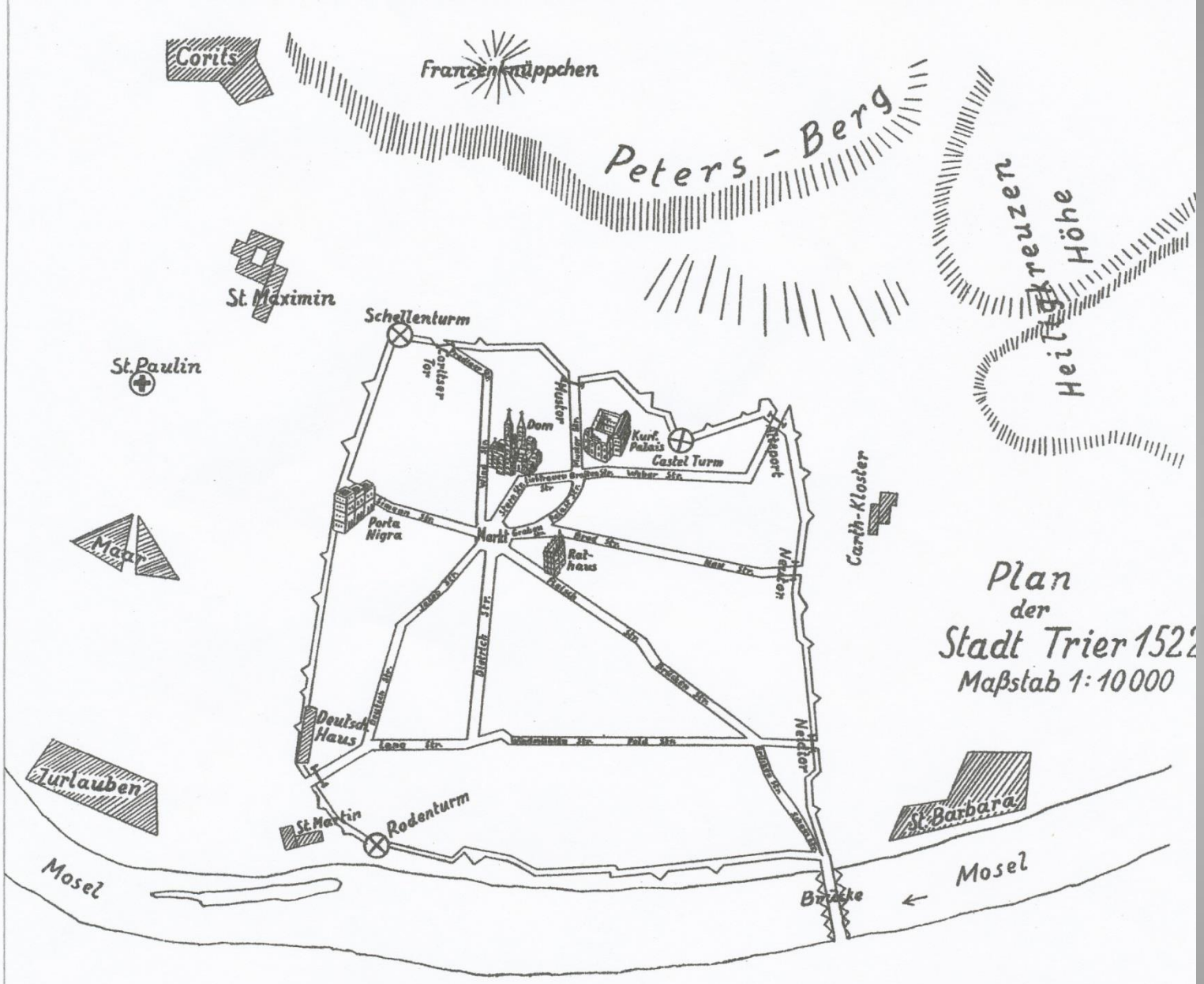
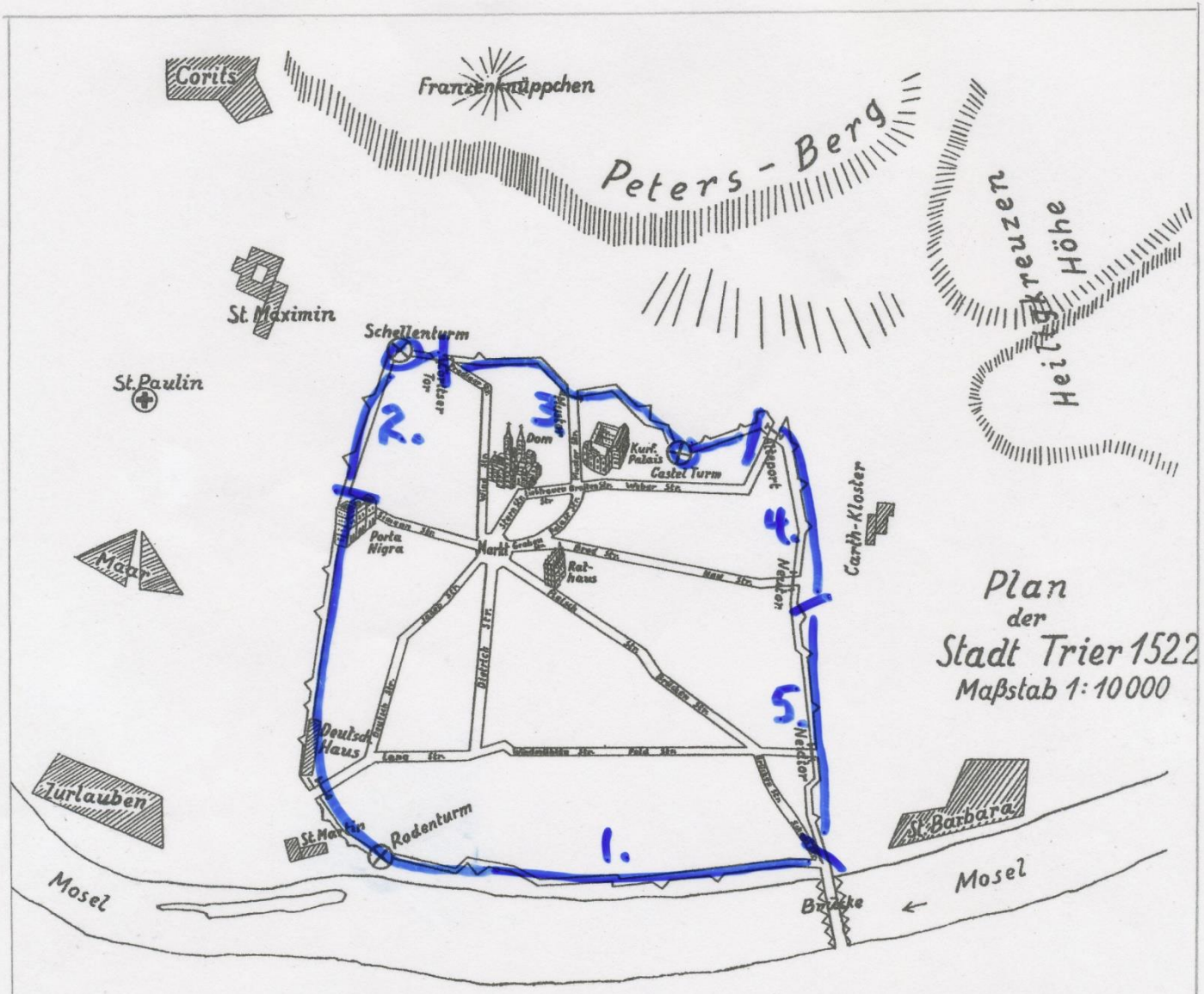
C. OF
ZWEI-
BRÜCKEN
Worms
to Mainz
Speyer
Metz
METZ
Weissenburg
Hagenau
Strassburg
Nancy
BP. OF
TOUL
to Toul
to Metz
Schlettstadt
Münster
Colmar
Rottweil
Zollern
Rhine
BADEN
Weil
WÜRT
Toul
D. OF BAR
D. OF LORRAINE
EL. OF PALATINA
OF NASSAU

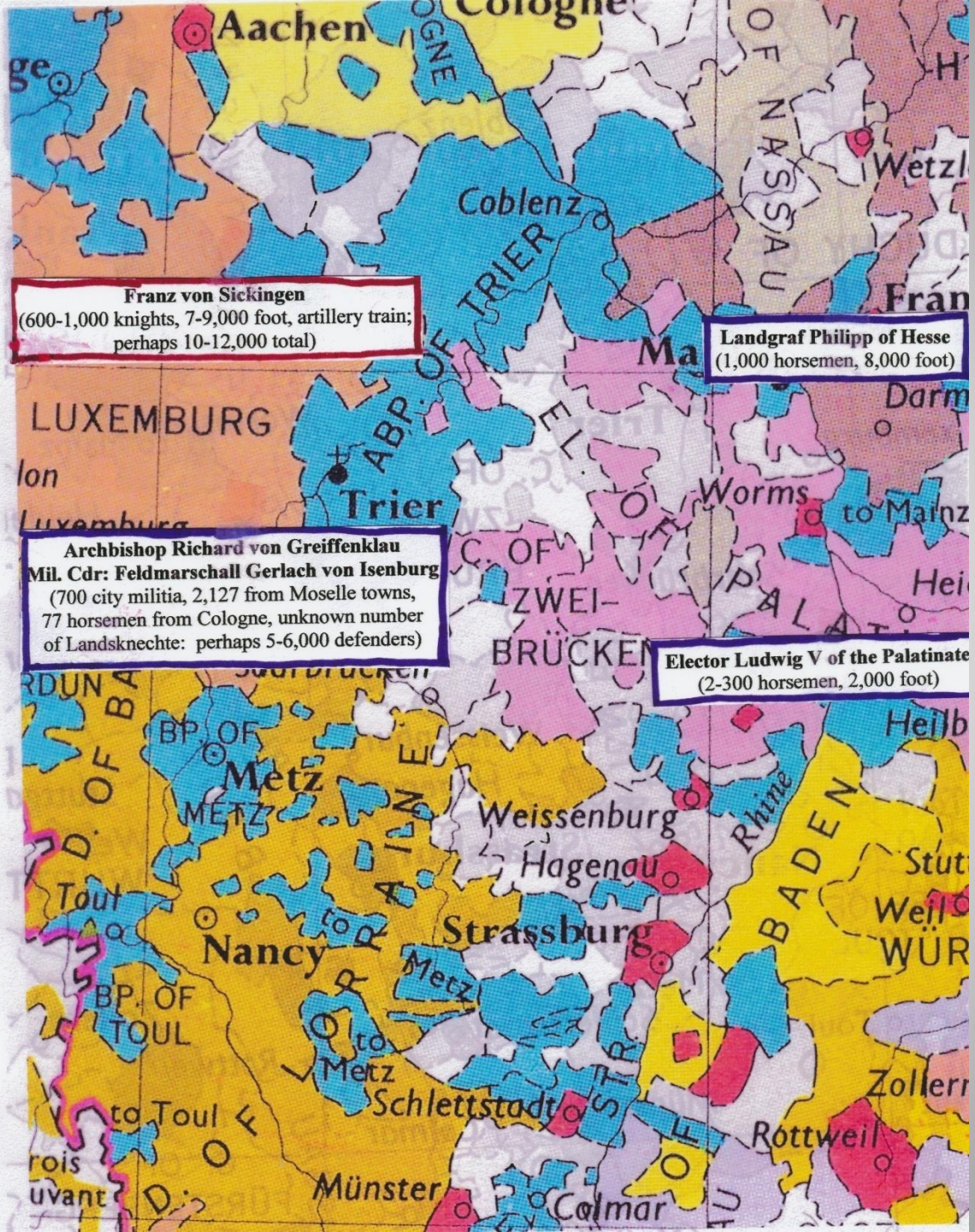
Trier.

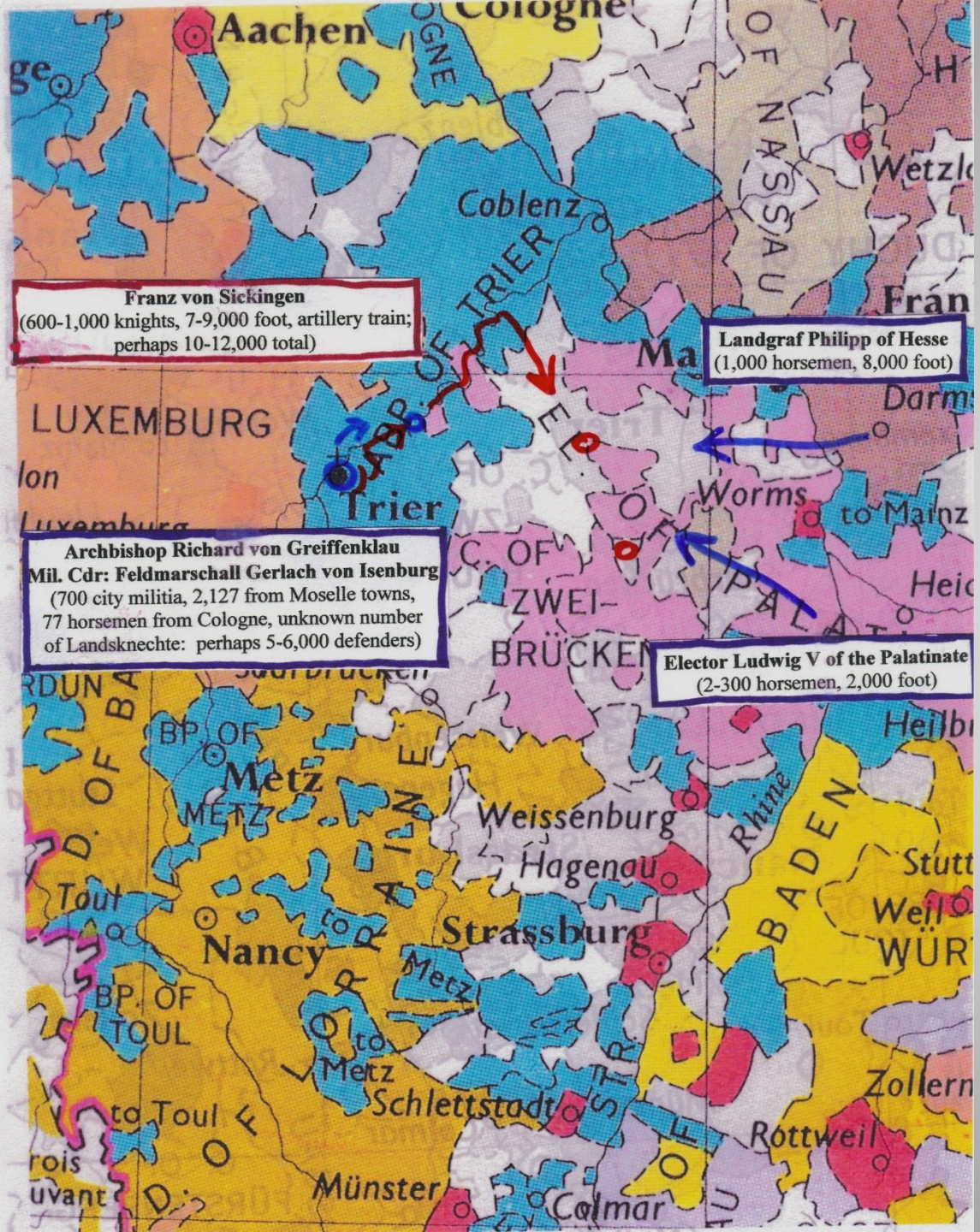
Matthäus Merian, Topographia.

A. St. Paulinus. B. St. Maximin. C. St. Simeon. D. Porta Nigra. E. St. Martin. F. Deutschhaus. G. Domkirche. H. Unserer Frauen. I. St. Gangolph. K. Palatium. L. Alba Porta. M. Karthause. N. Alte Ruine. O. St. Barbara. P. St. Matthias.


Corits
Franzenknüppchen
Peters-Berg
Heiligkreuzen Höhe
St. Maximin
Schellenturm
St. Paulin
Dom
Kurf. Palais
Castel Turm
Porta Nigra
Markt
Rathaus
Carth-Kloster
Plan
der
Stadt Trier 1522
Maßstab 1:10000
Deutsch Haus
Zurlauben
St. Martin
Rodenturm
St. Barbara
Mosel
Mosel
Brücke


Corits
Franzenknüppchen
Peters-Berg
Heiligkreuzen Höhe
St. Maximin
Schellenturm
St. Paulin
Dom
Kurf. Palais
Castel Turm
Porta Nigra
Markt
Rat-haus
Carth-Kloster
Plan
der
Stadt Trier 1522
Maßstab 1:10000
Deutsch Haus
Irrlauben
St. Martin
Rodenturm
St. Barbara
Mosel
Mosel
Brücke
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.


Aachen
Cologne
Coblenz
Franz von Sickingen
(600-1,000 knights, 7-9,000 foot, artillery train; perhaps 10-12,000 total)
Landgraf Philipp of Hesse
(1,000 horsemen, 8,000 foot)
LUXEMBURG
Trier
Archbishop Richard von Greiffenklau
Mil. Cdr: Feldmarschall Gerlach von Isenburg
(700 city militia, 2,127 from Moselle towns, 77 horsemen from Cologne, unknown number of Landsknechte: perhaps 5-6,000 defenders)
Worms
Elector Ludwig V of the Palatinate
(2-300 horsemen, 2,000 foot)
Metz
Weissenburg
Hagenau
Strassburg
Nancy
Toul
Schlettstadt
Rottweil
Münster
Colmar
Rhine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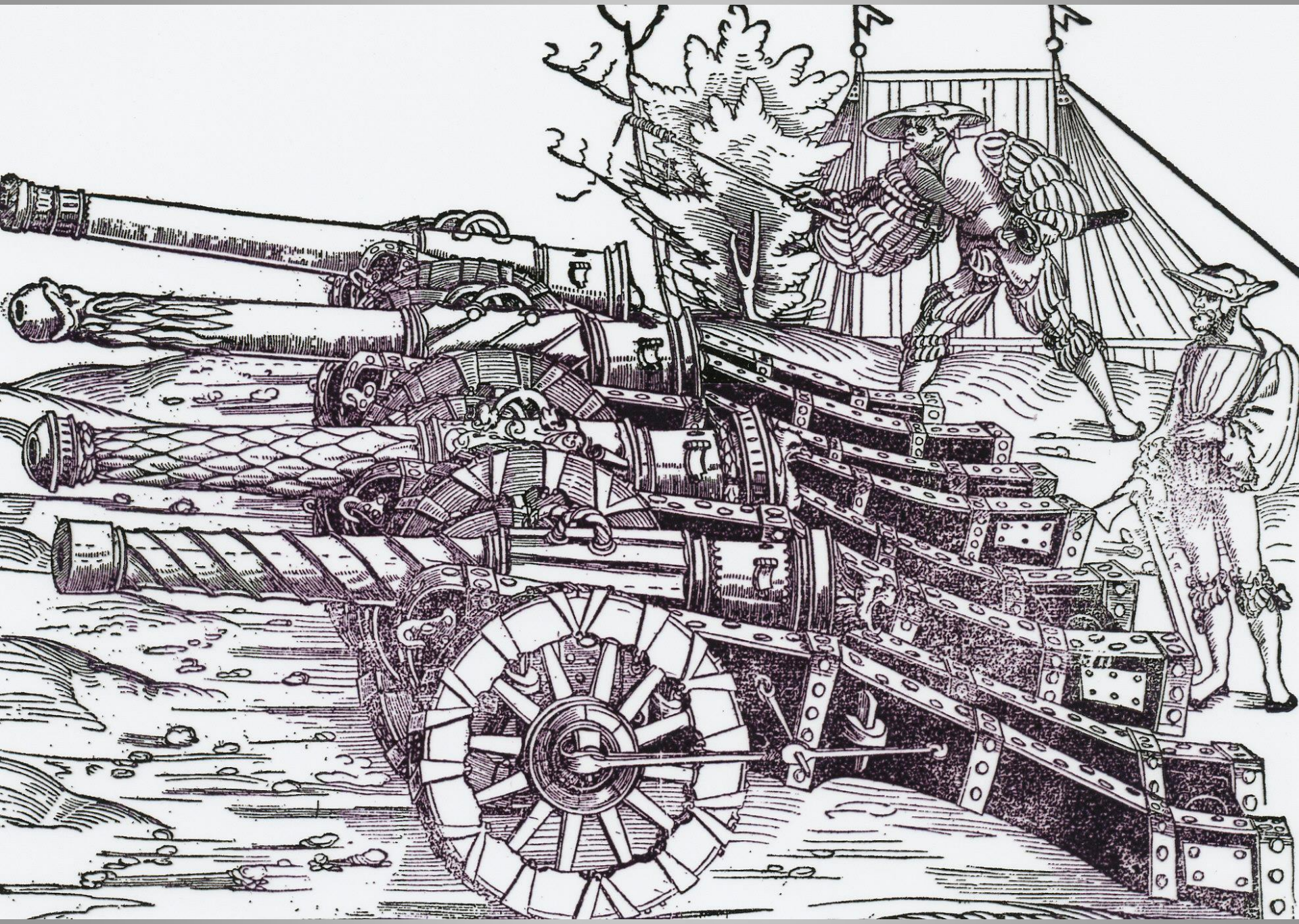
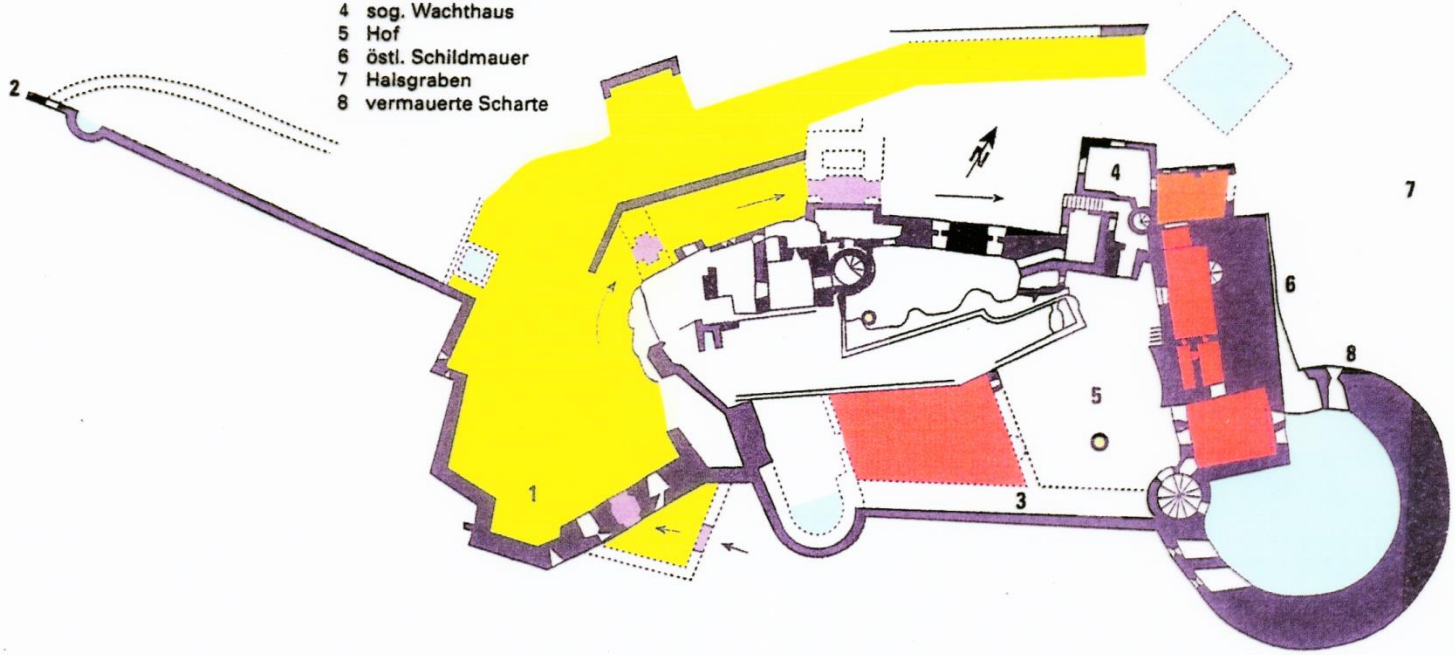
Aachen
Coblenz
Trier
Worms
Metz
Nancy
Strassburg
Weissenburg
Hagenau
Schlettstadt
Münster
Colmar
Rottweil
LUXEMBURG
ZWEI-
BRÜCKEN
Rhine



Nanstein

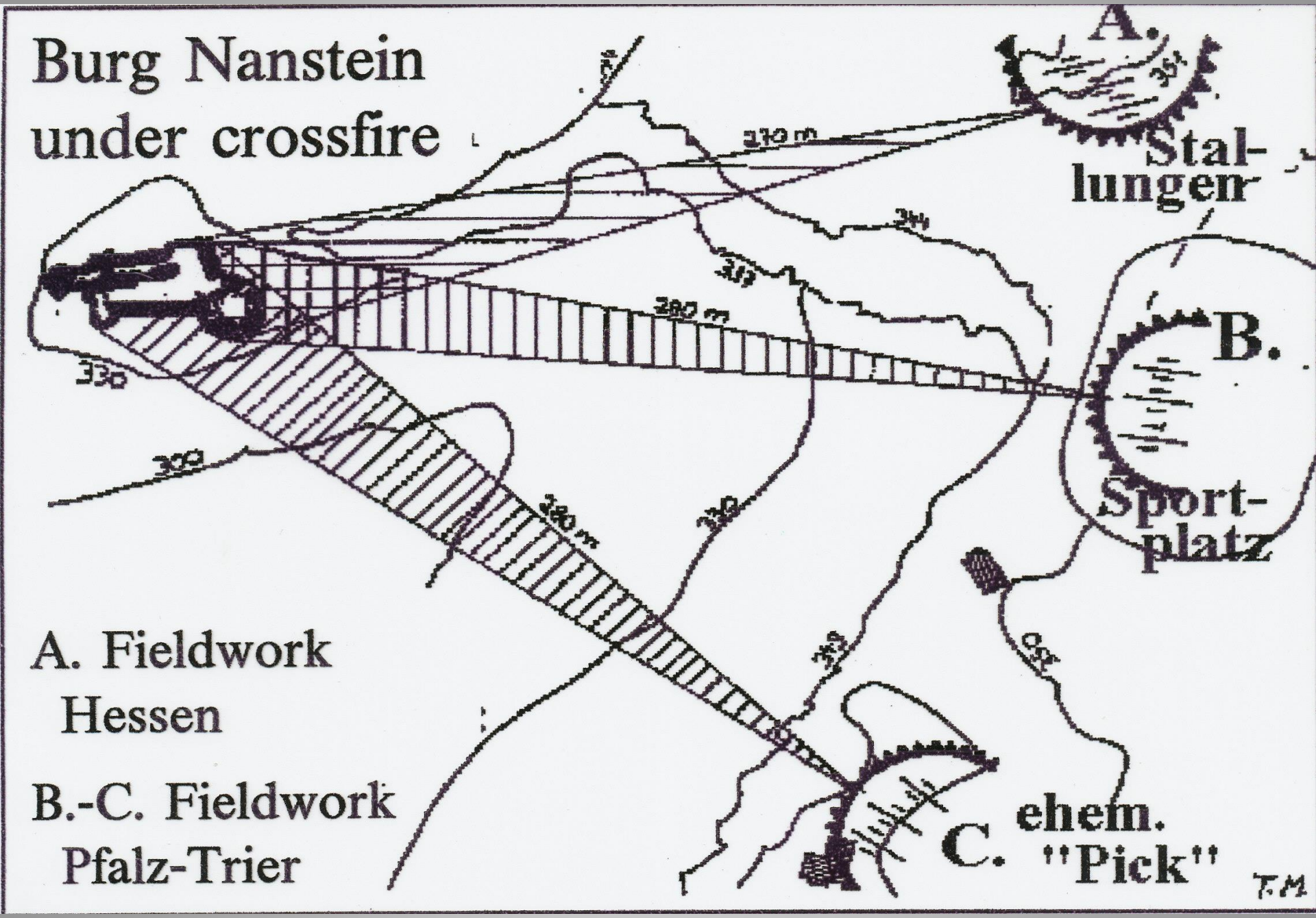
1 Sternwerk
2 Stadtmauer
3 südl. Schildmauer
4 sog. Wachthaus
5 Hof
6 östl. Schildmauer
7 Halsgraben
8 vermauerte Scharte



Maßstab 1 : 1 000

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

Bergfried
Türme
Toranlagen
Wohnbauten
Wirtschaftsgebäude
Sakralbauten
Brunnenturm
Brunnen / Zisterne
Zwinger


Burg Nanstein
under crossfire
A.
Stal-
lungen
B.
Sport-
platz
C.
ehem.
"Pick"
A. Fieldwork
Hessen
B.-C. Fieldwork
Pfalz-Trier
T.M

Burg Nannstein

bei Landstuhl/Pfalz

Gesamtanlage vom Jahre 1600, nach alten Plänen, Bildern und Beschreibungen von Merian 1620, Meißner 1624, Neumann/Sturm 1837, Maurer 1880, Nacher 1887, Spöhrer 1893, Meiller 1923 und Loesti/Eckardt 1942 sowie den bestehenden Resten 1963

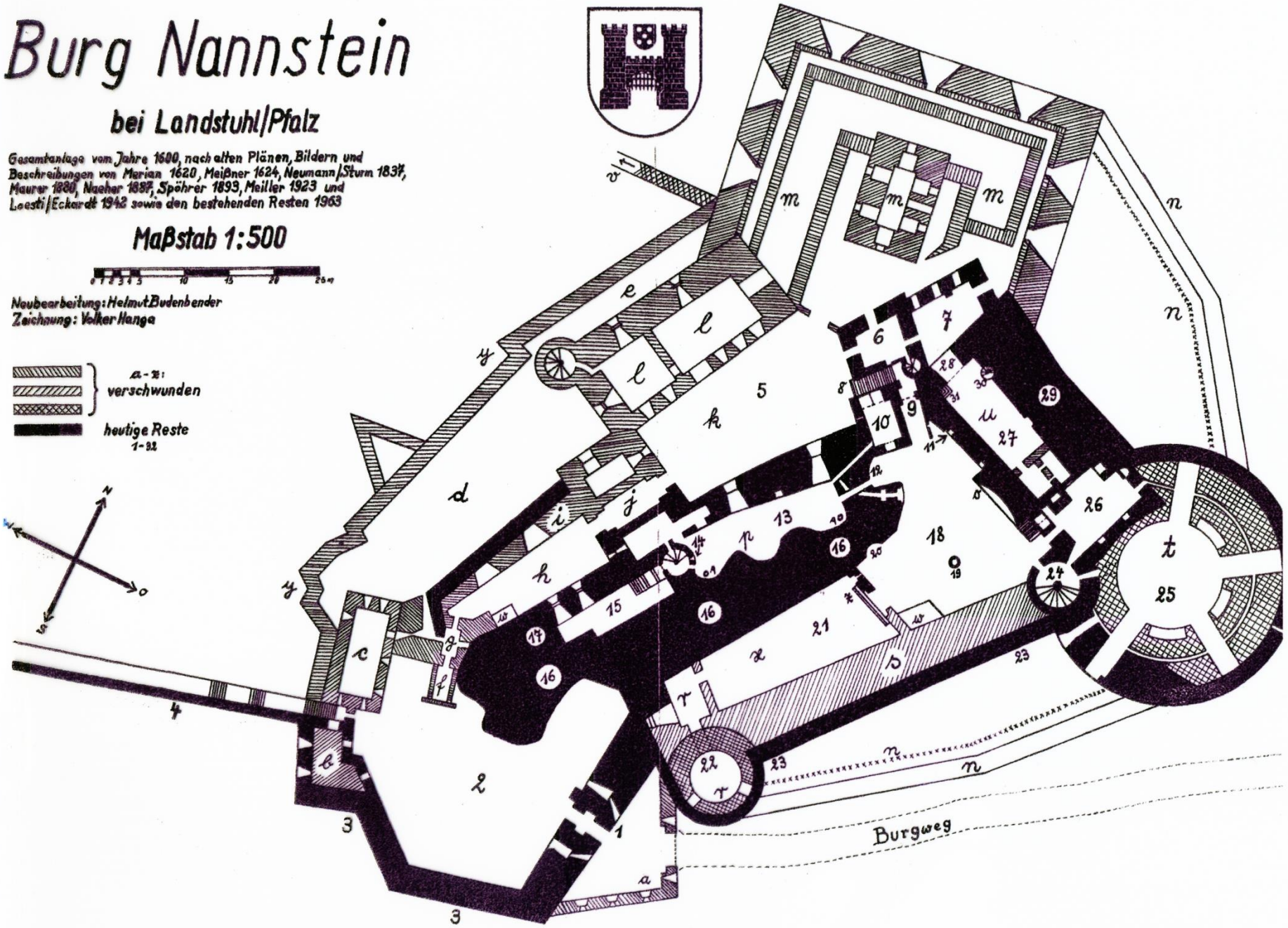
Maßstab 1:500

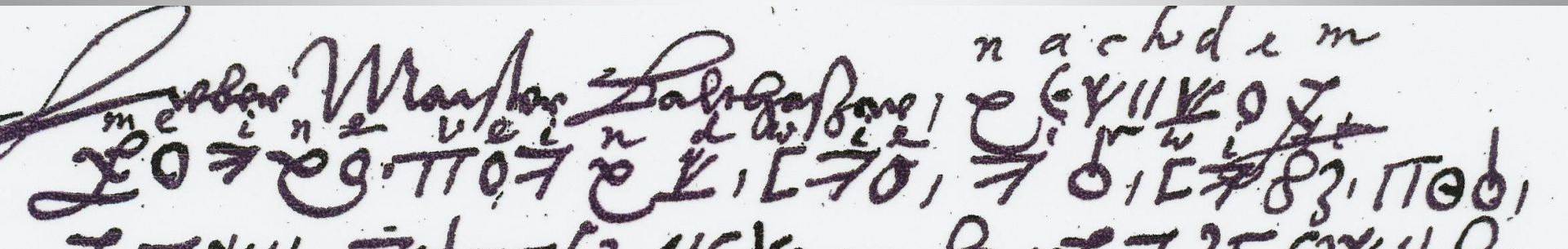
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20 25 m

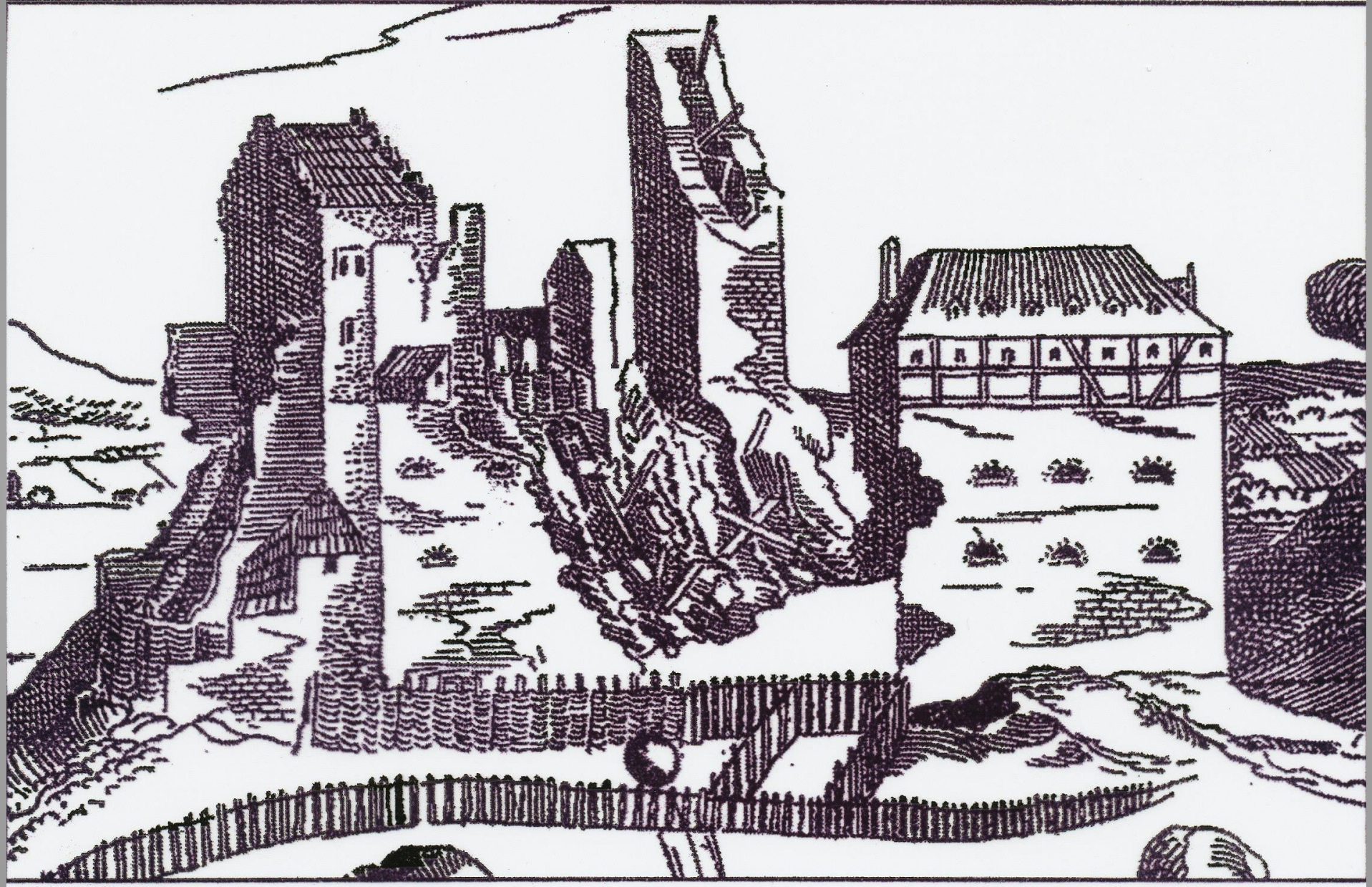
Neubearbeitung: Helmut Budenbender
Zeichnung: Volker Hanga

a-z: verschwunden

heutige Reste
1-32







Nanstein Castle (seen from the mountain) after the gunfiring in Bellum Sickinganum, Straßburg 1626, copperplate print, enlarged clipping in accordance with a rug from the Heidelberg Castle in 1528.

Nach der Originalzeichnung von *A. Menzel.*

FÜR DIE MITGLIEDER DES VEREINS DER KUNSTFREUNDE IN PREUSSEN.

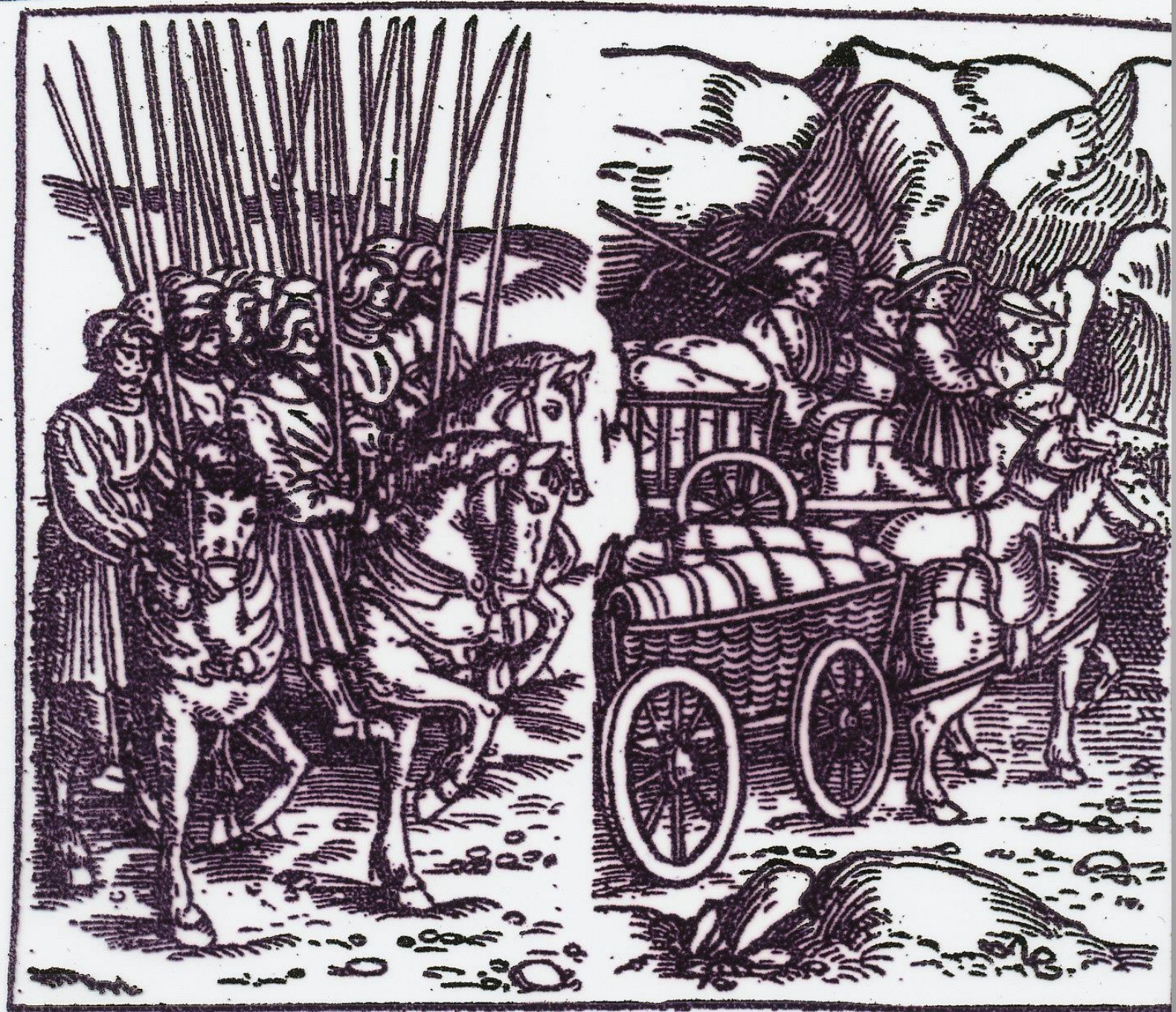
In Holz geschnitten von *F. Unzel*

1838.

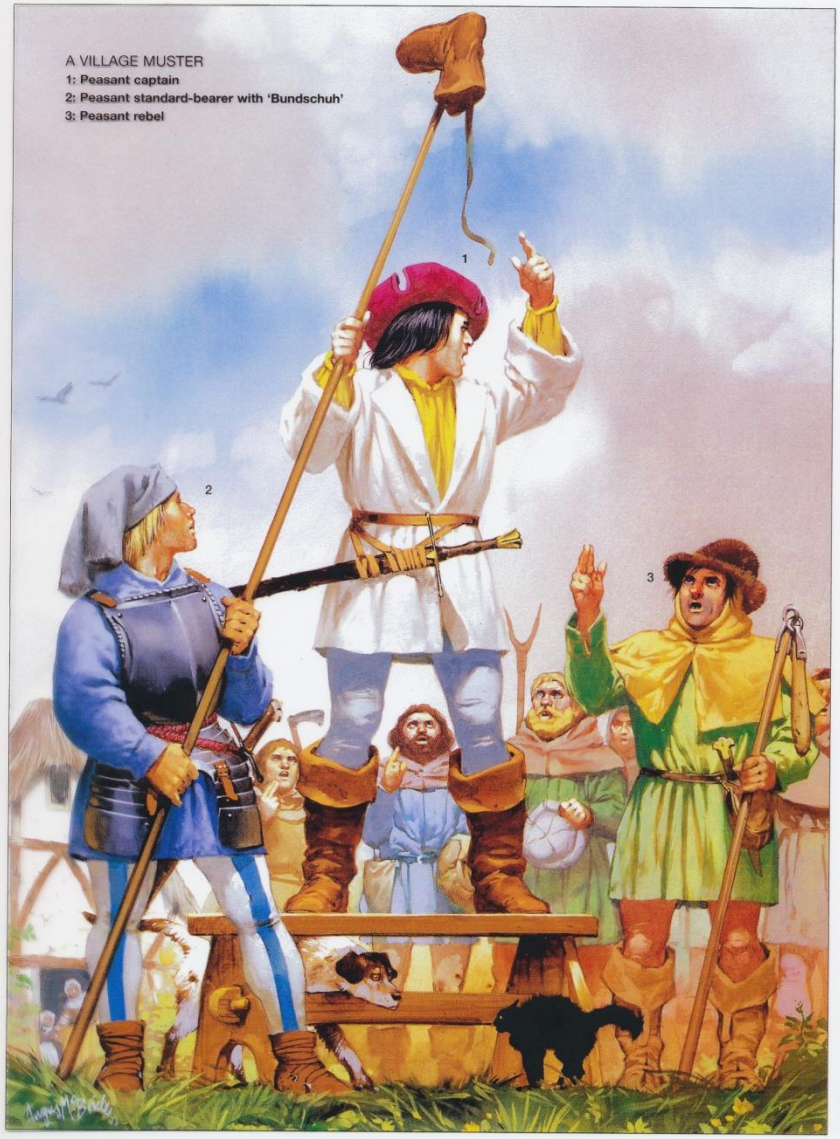
Warlicher bericht: wie von den drey

an Churfürsten vnd Fürsten/Namlich Tryer/Pfaltz/ vnnd Hessen/weylandt Frantz von Sickingen vberzogen. Auch was sich im selbigen mit eroberung seiner vnd anderer Schlösser/vnnd sunst von tag zu tag begeben/ durch den Erenhalt verzeychet.

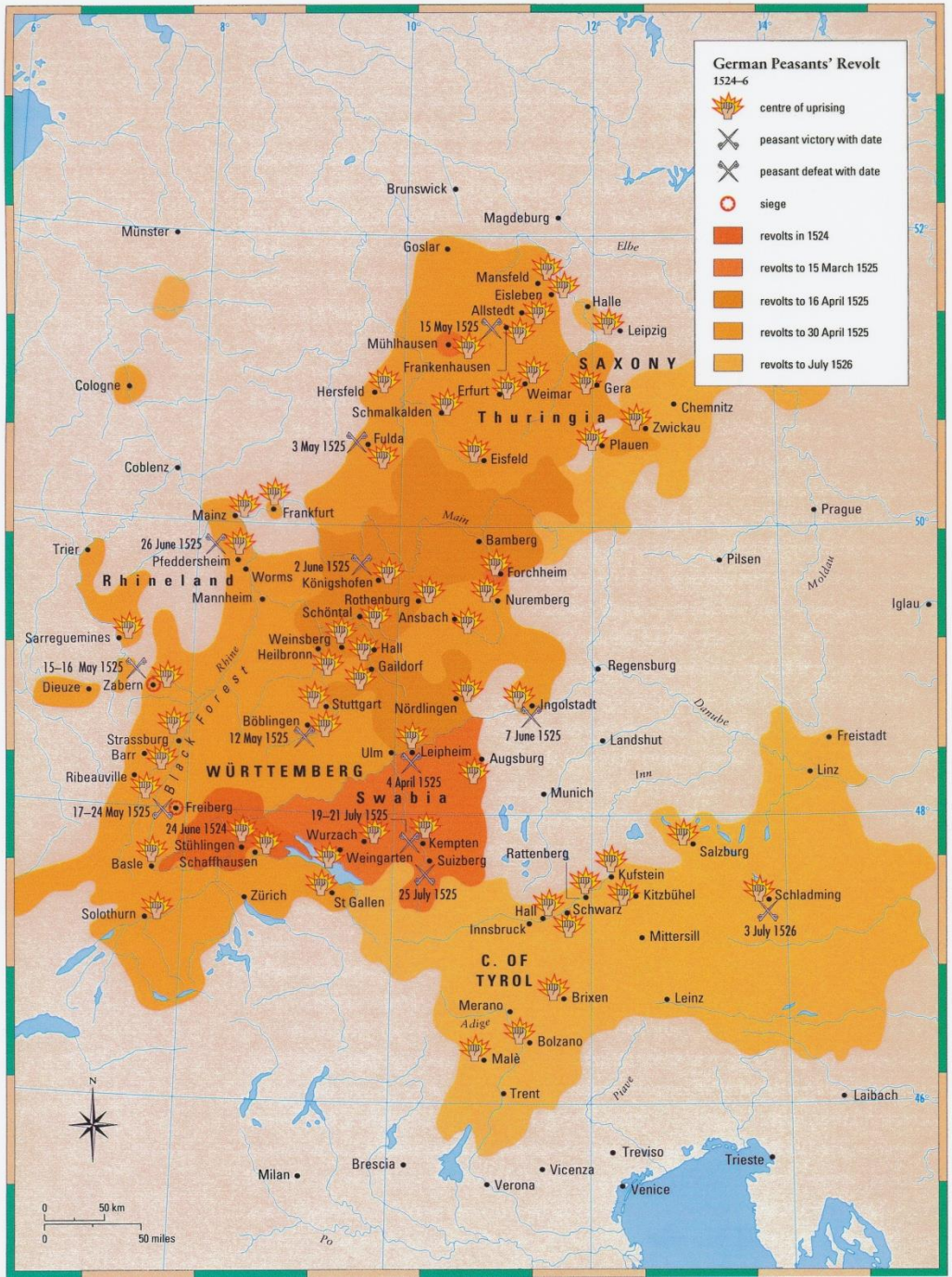
Anno M. D. xxiij.

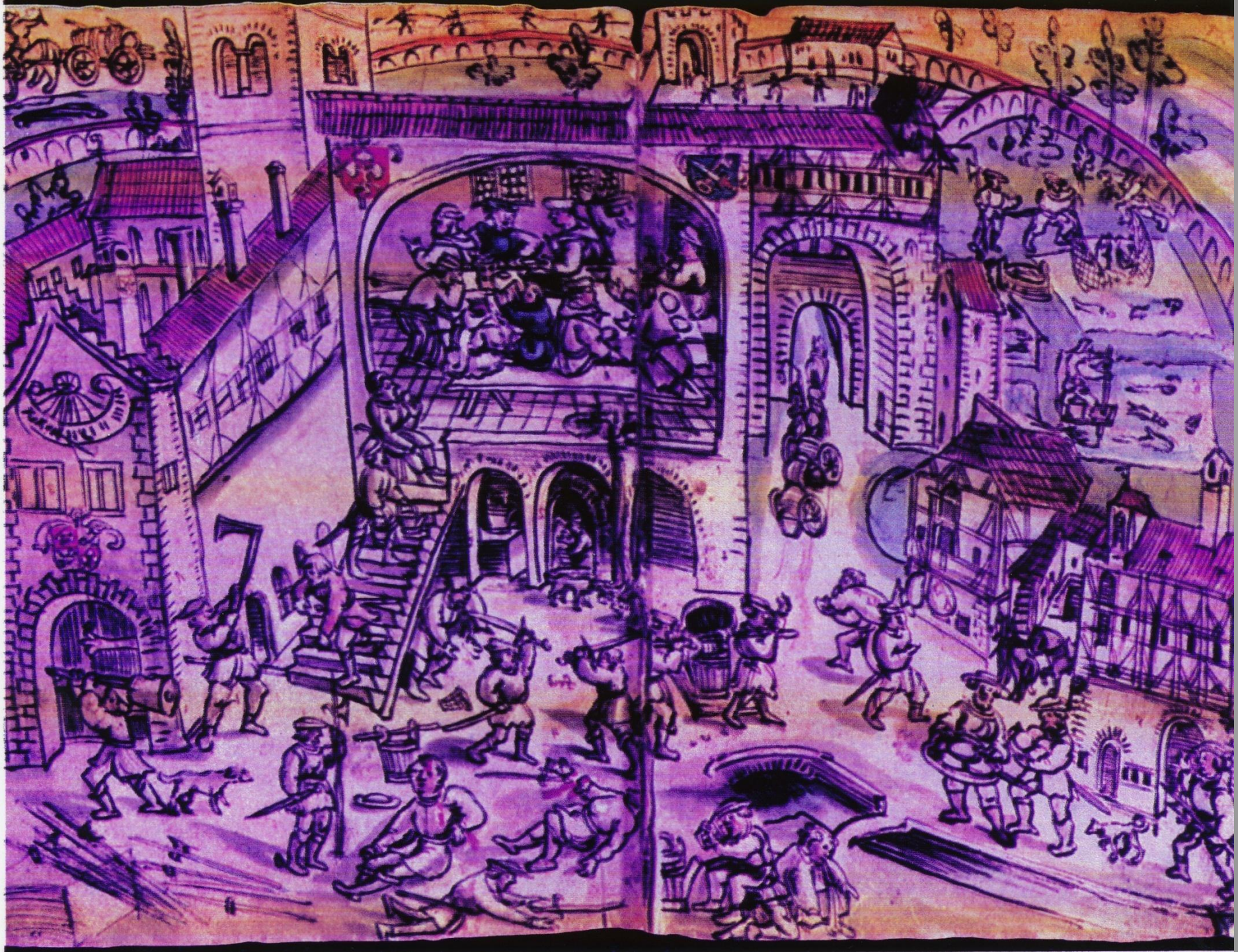


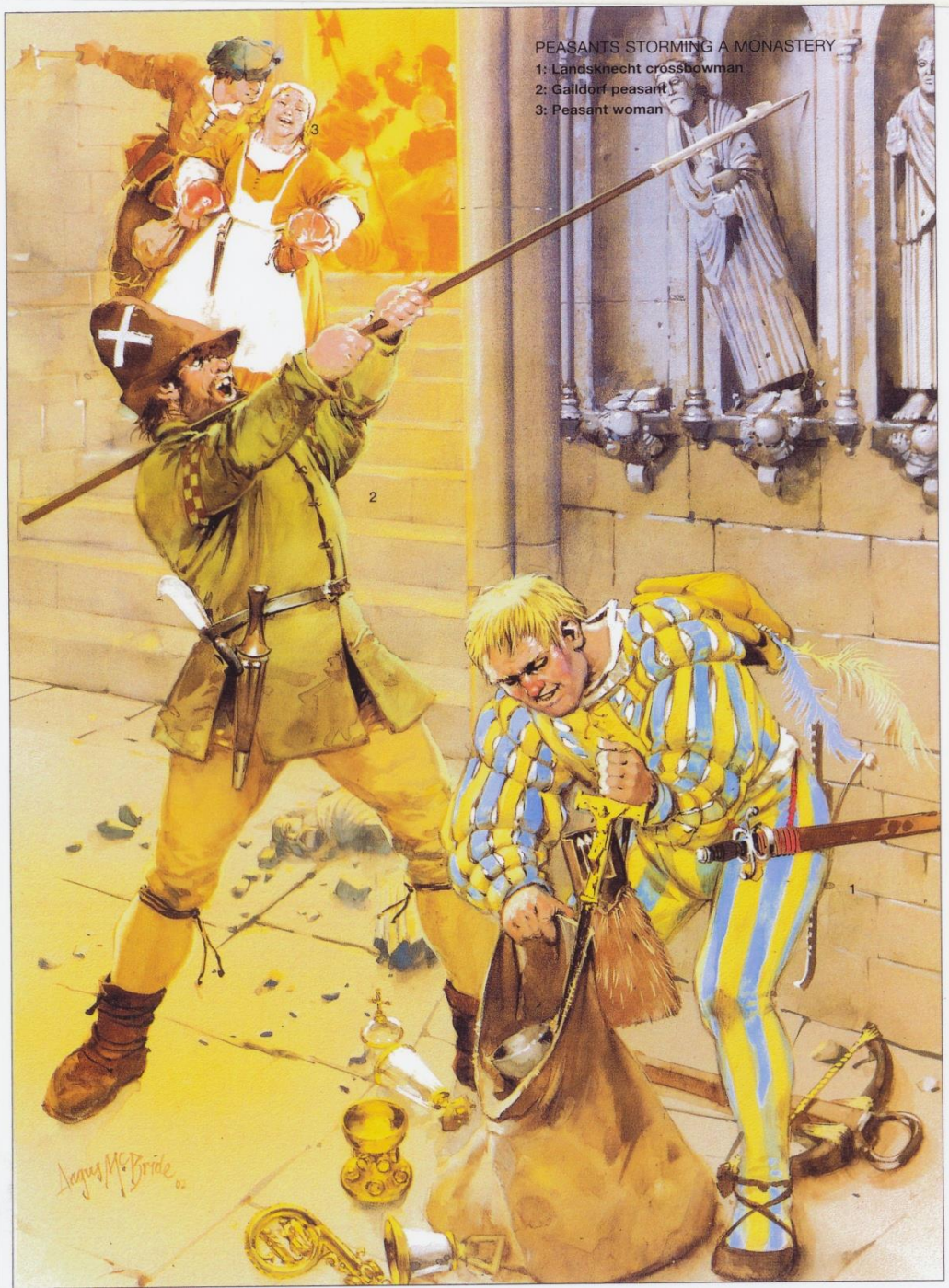
CENTRAL EUROPE, c.1500
Scale 1:5,000,000 (80 miles = 1 inch)
0 50 100 150 Km.
0 50 100 Miles
Archbishopric
Boundary of the Holy Roman Empire
Church Lands
House of Hohenzollern
House of Wittelsbach (Palatine Branch)
House of Wittelsbach (Bavarian Branch)
House of Wettin (Albertine Branch)
House of Wettin (Ernestine Branch)
House of Habsburg (Austrian Branch)
House of Habsburg (Lands formerly held by Burgundy)
Free Cantons of Swiss Confederation
Allied Cantons of Swiss Confederation
Imperial Free Cities
STR. Strasburg, BRUN.–W. Brunswick–Wolfenbüttel
The areas in the Empire left uncoloured were divided into petty states!
NORTH SEA
K. OF ENGLAND
K. OF FRANCE
SWISS CONFEDERATION
KINGDOM OF BOHEMIA
Bohemia and Hungary united under the same crown from 1490
KINGDOM OF POLAND
PRUSSIA (ROYAL)
TEUTONIC
DUCHY OF PRUSSIA
DUCHY OF POMERANIA
D. OF MECKLENBURG
D. OF HOLSTEIN
D. OF SCHLESWIG
DITHMARSCHEN
Heligoland (to Holstein)
C. OF EAST FRIESLAND
C. OF OLDENBURG
C. OF HOLLAND
C. OF ZEELAND
D. OF GELDERLAND
D. OF BRUNSWICK-LÜNEBURG
EL. OF BRANDENBURG
NEUMARK
MITTELMARK
ALTMARK
C. OF RUPPIN
ABP. OF MAGDEBURG
ABP. OF BREMEN
BP. OF VERDEN
BP. OF MINDEN
BP. OF OSNABRÜCK
BP. OF UTRECHT
C. OF HOYA
C. OF RAVENSBG
C. OF LIPPE
MÜNSTER
D. OF KLEVE
D. OF BERG
D. OF WESTPHALIA
D. OF JÜLICH
LDG. OF HESSE
C. OF HERSFELD
AB. OF FULDA
C. OF HENNEBG
C. OF MARK
C. OF HAINAUT
C. OF ARTOIS
C. OF FLANDERS
D. OF BRABANT
BP. OF LIÈGE
DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG
DUCHY OF SAXONY
ANHALT
PR. OF Dessau
HALBERST.
BP. OF HILDESHM.
BP. OF Wolfenbüttel
BRUN.
D. OF SAGAN
LOWER LUSATIA
UPPER LUSATIA
DUCHY OF SILESIA
1478 to Hung.
MAR. OF MORAVIA
1478 to Hung.
MAR. OF BRANDENBURG
MAR. OF BAYREUTH
MAR. OF ANSBACH
UPPER PALATINATE
ELECTORATE OF PALATINATE
BP. OF WÜRZBURG
BP. OF BAMBERG
ABP. OF MAINZ
ABP. OF TRIER
BP. OF METZ
BP. OF TOUL
BP. OF VERDUN
BP. OF BASLE
BP. OF AUGSBURG
BP. OF TRENT
BP. OF PASSAU
C. OF FÜRSTENBERG
C. OF ZWEIBRÜCKEN
D. OF WÜRTTEMBERG
D. OF BAVARIA
ARCHDUCHY OF AUSTRIA
D. OF STYRIA
D. OF CARINTHIA
D. OF CARNIOLA
C. OF TYROL
VORARLBERG
SALZBURG
BREISGAU
FREE COUNTY OF BURGUNDY
SUNDGAU
BARROIS MOUVANT
1477–93 to Fr.
1507 to Tyrol
1466 to Pom.
Empire boundary 1931 until
Calais to Eng.
Danzig
Marienburg
Elbing
Rügen
Barth
Kolberg
Rostock
Wismar
Lübeck
Ratzeburg
Hamburg
Bremen
Verden
Stade
Ritzebüttel
Jever
Leeuwarden
Groningen
Amsterdam
Utrecht
Ravenstein
Münster
Bentheim
Tecklenburg
Lingen
Osnabrück
Minden
Hanover
Brunswick
Wolfenbüttel
Hildesheim
Gandersheim
Goslar
Nordhausen
Mühlhausen
Eisleben
Halle
Merseburg
Leipzig
Wittenberg
Dessau
Magdeburg
Brandenburg
Berlin
Frankfurt
Schwiebus
Oder
Lebus
Storkow
Stettin
Kammin
Neukloster
Schwerin
Ladenburg
Lippstadt
Paderborn
Dortmund
Wesel
Cassel
Waldeck
Mainz
Frankfurt
Schweinfurt
Würzburg
Bamberg
Darmstadt
Worms
Heidelberg
Speyer
Rothenburg
Hall
Heilbronn
Nördlingen
Esslingen
Stuttgart
Ulm
Reutlingen
Augsburg
Kempten
Lindau
Wangen
Constance
Zürich
Basle
Besançon
Pontarlier
Berne
Geneva
Rhône
Eichstätt
Regensburg
Freising
Munich
Passau
Danube
Linz
Vienna
Pressburg
Waidhofen
Salzburg
Innsbruck
Brixen
Meran
Bozen
Trent
Rivo
Villach
Lienz
Gröbming
Graz
Landsberg
Brixen
Freising
Laibach
Görz
Trieste
Mur
Drava
Sava
Mohacs
L. Balaton
Buda (Ofen)
Gran
Pilsen
Prague
Elbe
Eger
Budweis
Iglau
Brünn
Olmütz
Leitmeritz
Glatz
Brieg
Breslau
Liegnitz
Glogau
Wohlau
Görlitz
Meissen
Dresden
Altenburg
Zwickau
Jena
Eisenach
Erfurt
Gotha
Mühlhausen
Nordhausen
Cassel
Waldeck
Wetzlar
Coblenz
Trier
Luxemburg
Bouillon
Sedan
Verdun
Metz
Toul
Nancy
Strassburg
Saarbrücken
Weissenburg
Hagenau
Schlettstadt
Colmar
Münster
Mülhausen
Montbéliard
Rottweil
Zollern
Biberach
Kaufbeuren
Isny
Ansbach
Nuremberg
Bayreuth
Oppeln
Beuthen
Ratibor
Oderberg
Troppau
Jägerndorf
Cambrai
Lille
Ghent
Antwerp
Brussels
Liège
Aachen
Cologne
Bonn
Paris
Marienwerder
Thorn
Torun
Vistula
Poznan
Kottbus
Sagan
Elbe
Oder
Neisse
Weser
Rhine
Danube
Inn
Drava
Sava
Mur
Vltava
Elbe
Neisse
Oder
Vistula
Thorn
Marienwerder
Danzig
Elbing
Marienburg
Kammin
Stettin
Rügen
Barth
Kolberg
Rostock
Wismar
Lübeck
Ratzeburg
Hamburg
Bremen
Verden
Stade
Ritzebüttel
Jever
Leeuwarden
Groningen
Amsterdam
Utrecht
Ravenstein
Münster
Bentheim
Tecklenburg
Lingen
Osnabrück
Minden
Hanover
Brunswick
Wolfenbüttel
Hildesheim
Gandersheim
Goslar
Nordhausen
Mühlhausen
Eisleben
Halle
Merseburg
Leipzig
Wittenberg
Dessau
Magdeburg
Brandenburg
Berlin
Frankfurt
Schwiebus
Oder
Lebus
Storkow
Stettin
Kammin
Neukloster
Schwerin
Ladenburg
Lippstadt
Paderborn
Dortmund
Wesel
Cassel
Waldeck
Mainz
Frankfurt
Schweinfurt
Würzburg
Bamberg
Darmstadt
Worms
Heidelberg
Speyer
Rothenburg
Hall
Heilbronn
Nördlingen
Esslingen
Stuttgart
Ulm
Reutlingen
Augsburg
Kempten
Lindau
Wangen
Constance
Zürich
Basle
Besançon
Pontarlier
Berne
Geneva
Rhône
Eichstätt
Regensburg
Freising
Munich
Passau
Danube
Linz
Vienna
Pressburg
Waidhofen
Salzburg
Innsbruck
Brixen
Meran
Bozen
Trent
Rivo
Villach
Lienz
Gröbming
Graz
Landsberg
Brixen
Freising
Laibach
Görz
Trieste
Mur
Drava
Sava
Mohacs
L. Balaton
Buda (Ofen)
Gran
Pilsen
Prague
Elbe
Eger
Budweis
Iglau
Brünn
Olmütz
Leitmeritz
Glatz
Brieg
Breslau
Liegnitz
Glogau
Wohlau
Görlitz
Meissen
Dresden
Altenburg
Zwickau
Jena
Eisenach
Erfurt
Gotha
Mühlhausen
Nordhausen
Cassel
Waldeck
Wetzlar
Coblenz
Trier
Luxemburg
Bouillon
Sedan
Verdun
Metz
Toul
Nancy
Strassburg
Saarbrücken
Weissenburg
Hagenau
Schlettstadt
Colmar
Münster
Mülhausen
Montbéliard
Rottweil
Zollern
Biberach
Kaufbeuren
Isny
Ansbach
Nuremberg
Bayreuth
Oppeln
Beuthen
Ratibor
Oderberg
Troppau
Jägerndorf
Cambrai
Lille
Ghent
Antwerp
Brussels
Liège
Aachen
Cologne
Bonn
Paris


A VILLAGE MUSTER
1: Peasant captain
2: Peasant standard-bearer with 'Bundschuh'
3: Peasant rebel
1
2
3

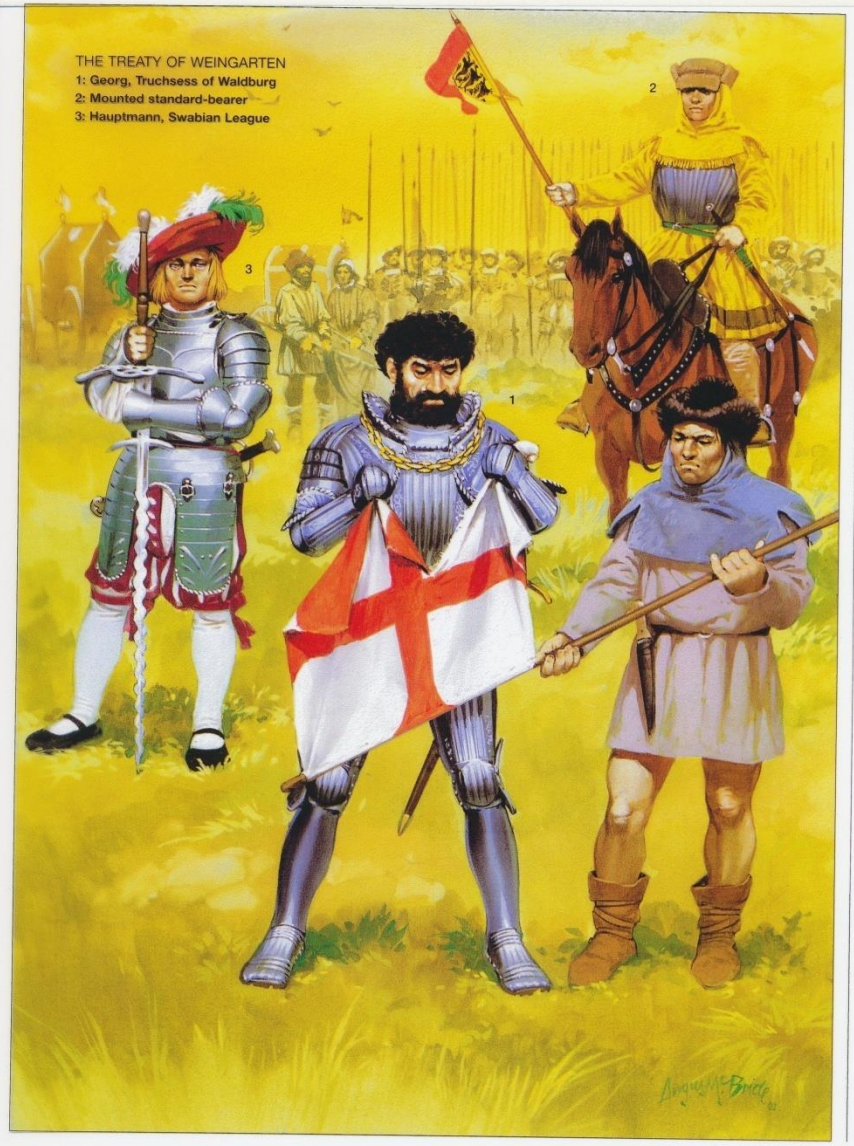
A


German Peasants' Revolt
1524–6
centre of uprising
peasant victory with date
peasant defeat with date
siege
revolts in 1524
revolts to 15 March 1525
revolts to 16 April 1525
revolts to 30 April 1525
revolts to July 1526
Brunswick
Magdeburg
Münster
Goslar
Elbe
Mansfeld
Eisleben
Halle
Allstedt
15 May 1525
Leipzig
Mühlhausen
Frankenhausen
SAXONY
Cologne
Hersfeld
Erfurt
Weimar
Gera
Schmalkalden
Thuringia
Chemnitz
Zwickau
3 May 1525
Fulda
Plauen
Eisfeld
Coblenz
Mainz
Frankfurt
Main
Prague
Bamberg
Trier
26 June 1525
Pfeddersheim
Pilsen
Rhineland
Worms
2 June 1525
Königshofen
Forchheim
Moldau
Mannheim
Rothenburg
Nuremberg
Iglau
Schöntal
Ansbach
Sarreguemines
Weinsberg
Hall
Heilbronn
Gaildorf
Regensburg
15–16 May 1525
Rhine
Black Forest
Zabern
Dieuze
Stuttgart
Nördlingen
Ingolstadt
Danube
Böblingen
12 May 1525
7 June 1525
Strassburg
Landshut
Freistadt
Barr
Ulm
Leipheim
Augsburg
Linz
Ribeauville
WÜRTTEMBERG
4 April 1525
Swabia
Inn
Munich
17–24 May 1525
Freiberg
19–21 July 1525
24 June 1524
Wurzach
Kempten
Salzburg
Stühlingen
Rattenberg
Basle
Schaffhausen
Weingarten
Suizberg
Kufstein
Zürich
St Gallen
25 July 1525
Kitzbühel
Schladming
Solothurn
Hall
Schwarz
Innsbruck
3 July 1526
Mittersill
C. OF TYROL
Brixen
Leinz
Merano
Adige
Bolzano
Malè
Trent
Piave
Laibach
Treviso
Trieste
Milan
Brescia
Vicenza
Verona
Venice
Po
N
0
50 km
0
50 miles

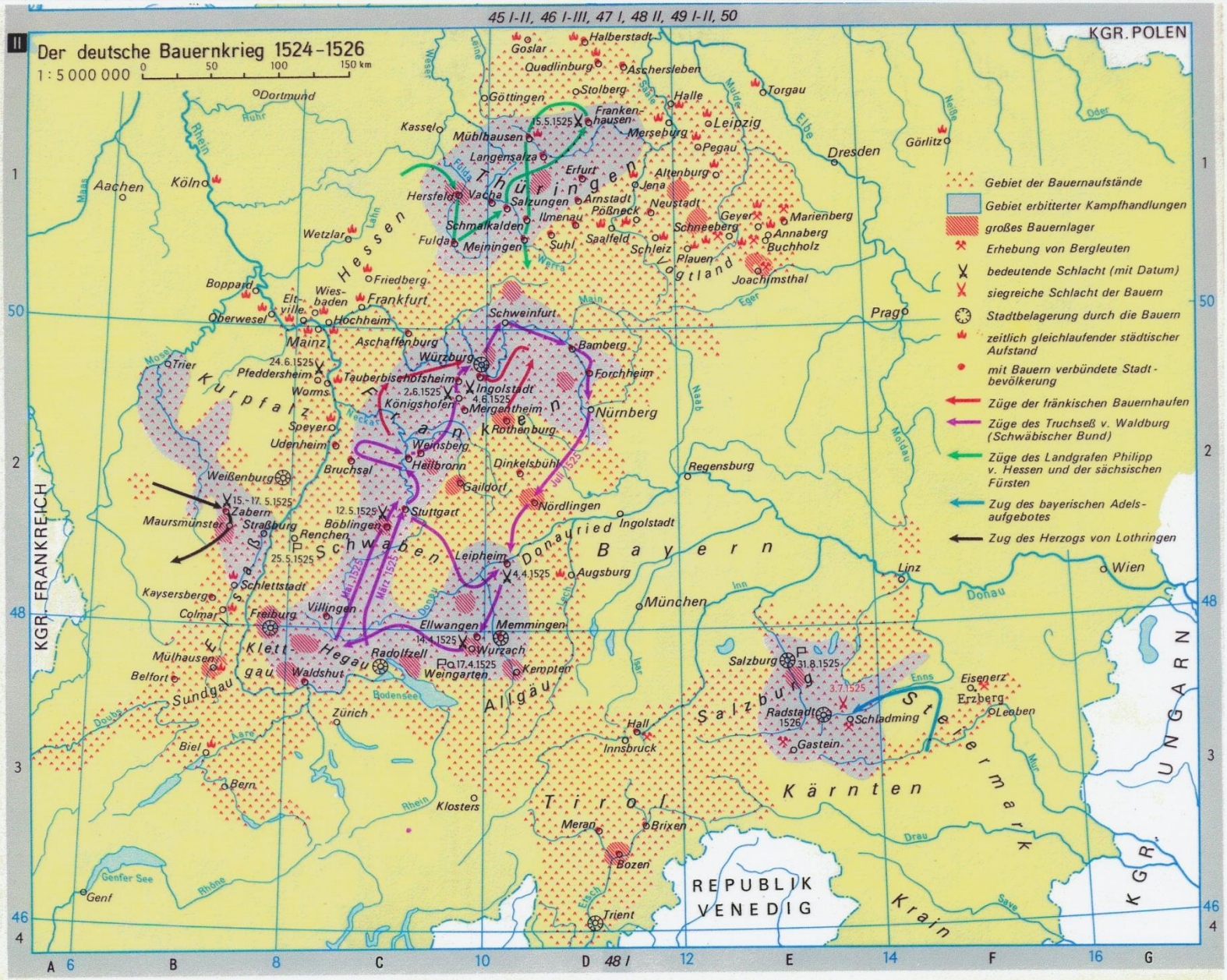



PEASANTS STORMING A MONASTERY
1: Landsknecht crossbowman
2: Gaildorf peasant
3: Peasant woman
3
2
1
Angus McBride

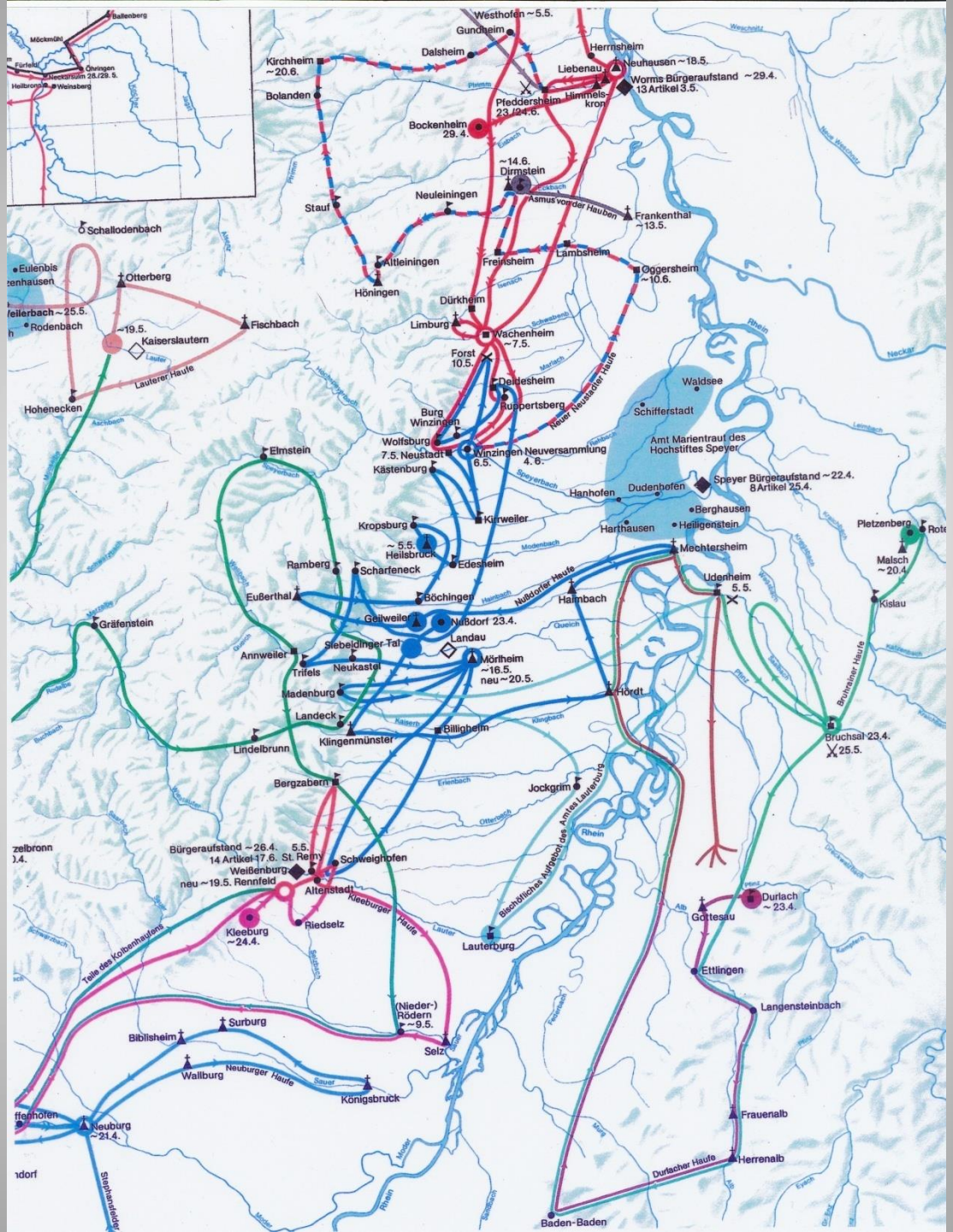
B

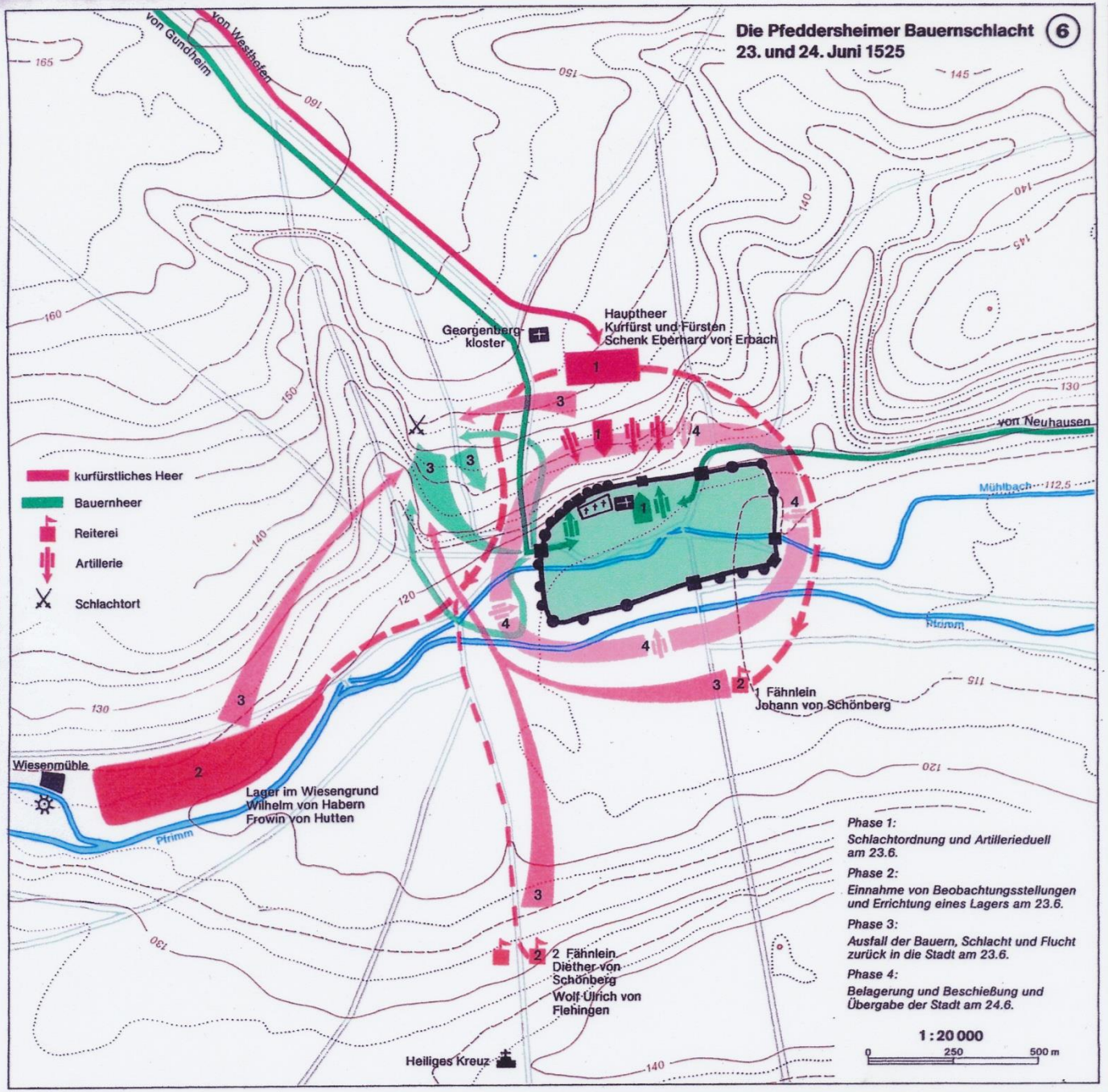

THE TREATY OF WEINGARTEN
1: Georg, Truchsess of Waldburg
2: Mounted standard-bearer
3: Hauptmann, Swabian League
1
2
3

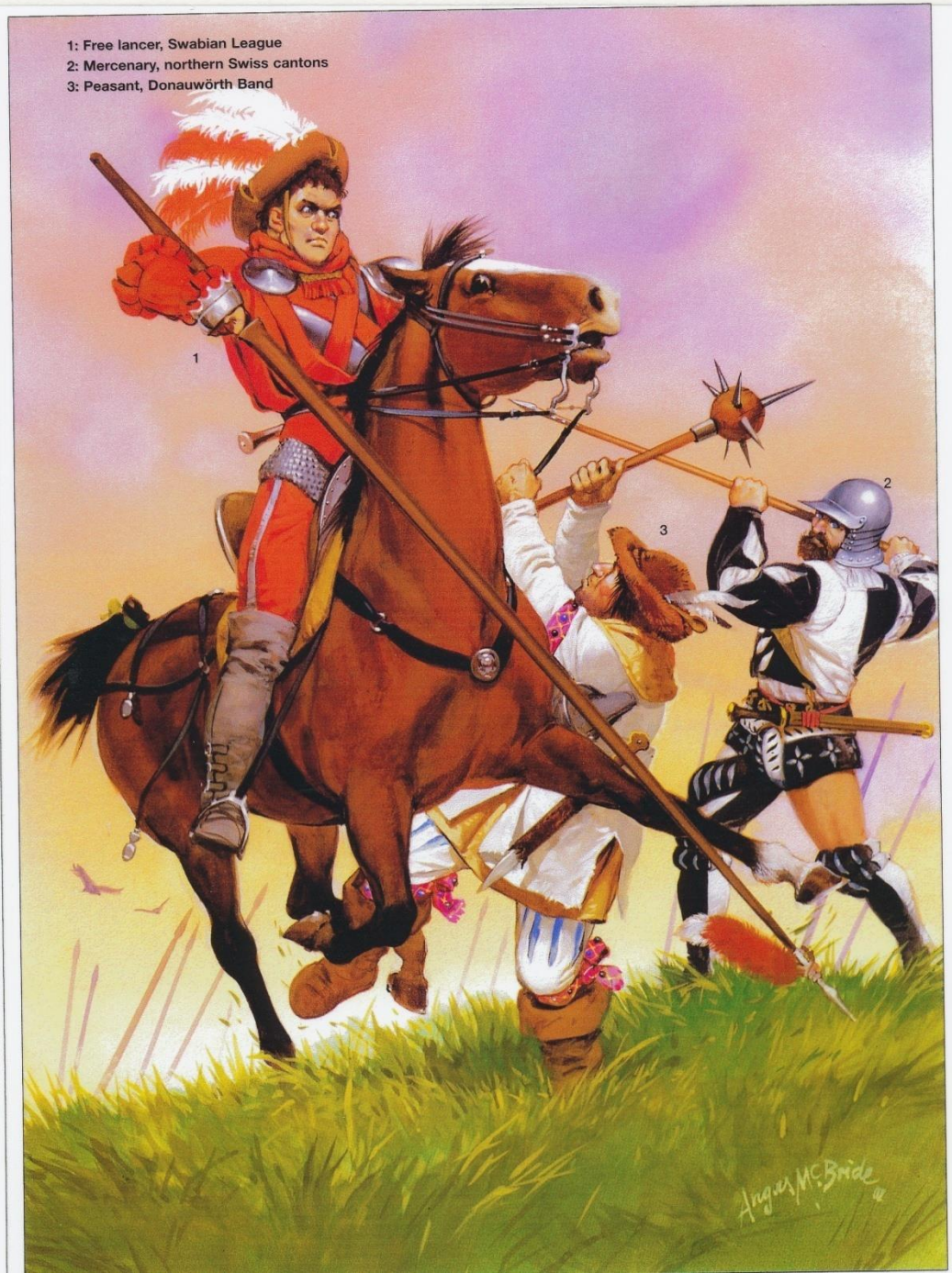
c

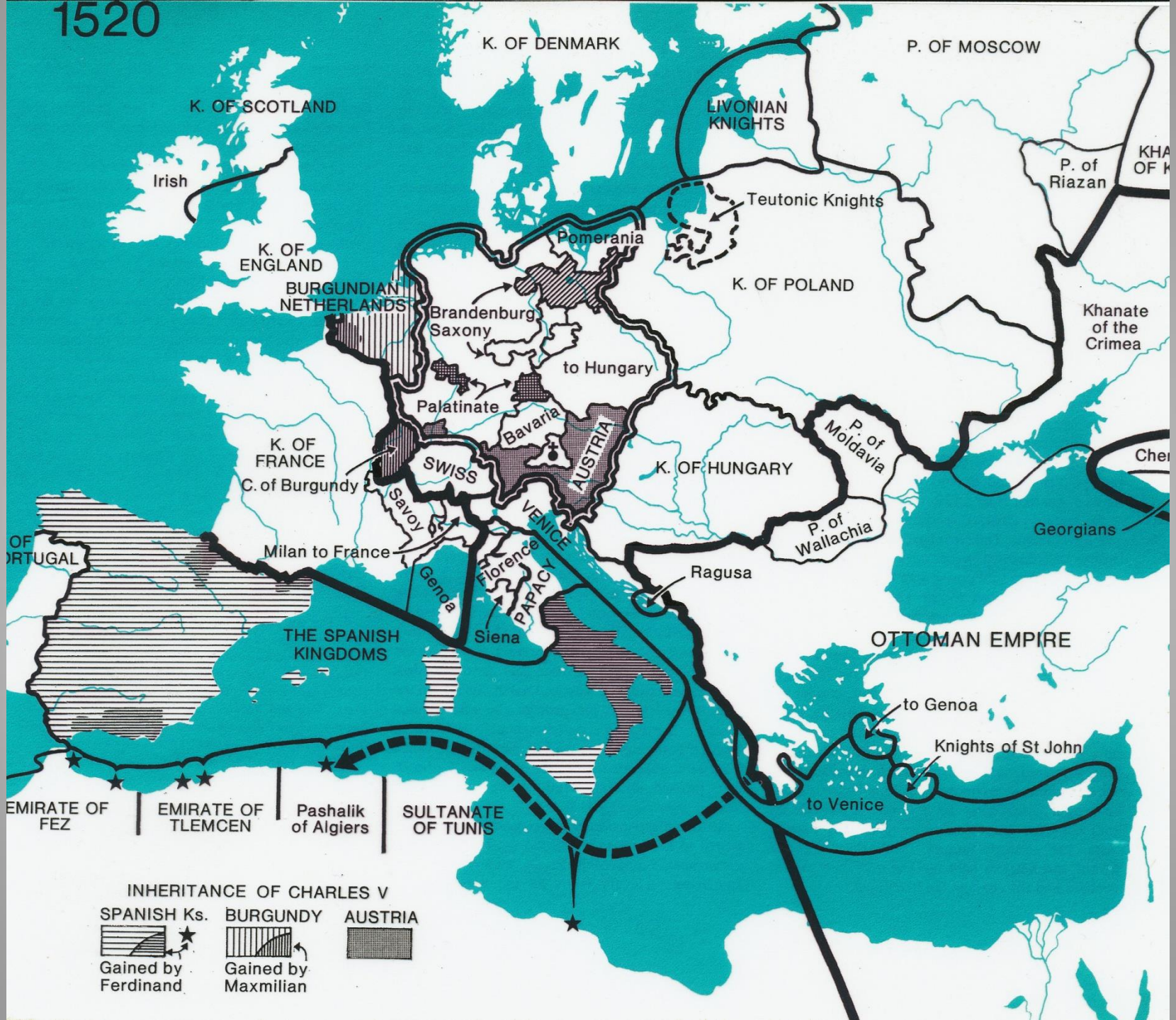


II
Der deutsche Bauernkrieg 1524–1526
1 : 5 000 000
0 50 100 150 km
45 I-II, 46 I-III, 47 I, 48 II, 49 I-II, 50
KGR. POLEN
KGR. FRANKREICH
KGR. UNGARN
REPUBLIK VENEDIG
Gebiet der Bauernaufstände
Gebiet erbitterter Kampfhandlungen
großes Bauernlager
Erhebung von Bergleuten
bedeutende Schlacht (mit Datum)
siegreiche Schlacht der Bauern
Stadtbelagerung durch die Bauern
zeitlich gleichlaufender städtischer Aufstand
mit Bauern verbündete Stadtbevölkerung
Züge der fränkischen Bauernhaufen
Züge des Truchseß v. Waldburg (Schwäbischer Bund)
Züge des Landgrafen Philipp v. Hessen und der sächsischen Fürsten
Zug des bayerischen Adelsaufgebotes
Zug des Herzogs von Lothringen
Thüringen
Hessen
Kurpfalz
Franken
Schwaben
Donauried
Bayern
Elsaß
Klettgau
Hegau
Sundgau
Allgäu
Salzburg
Steiermark
Kärnten
Tirol
Krain
Vogtland
Goslar
Halberstadt
Quedlinburg
Aschersleben
Stolberg
Göttingen
Frankenhausen
Halle
Torgau
Leipzig
Merseburg
Pegau
Dresden
Görlitz
Kassel
Mühlhausen
Langensalza
Erfurt
Altenburg
Jena
Neustadt
Hersfeld
Vacha
Salzungen
Arnstadt
Pößneck
Geyer
Marienberg
Annaberg
Buchholz
Schneeberg
Schmalkalden
Ilmenau
Fulda
Meiningen
Suhl
Saalfeld
Schleiz
Plauen
Joachimsthal
Wetzlar
Friedberg
Boppard
Wiesbaden
Frankfurt
Oberwesel
Hochheim
Mainz
Aschaffenburg
Schweinfurt
Prag
Bamberg
Würzburg
Forchheim
Trier
Pfeddersheim
Worms
Tauberbischofsheim
Ingolstadt
Königshofen
Mergentheim
Nürnberg
Speyer
Udenheim
Rothenburg
Weinsberg
Heilbronn
Bruchsal
Dinkelsbühl
Regensburg
Weißenburg
Gaildorf
Nördlingen
Zabern
Maursmünster
Straßburg
Stuttgart
Böblingen
Renchen
Ingolstadt
Leipheim
Augsburg
Schlettstadt
Kaysersberg
Colmar
Freiburg
Villingen
München
Linz
Wien
Ellwangen
Memmingen
Mülhausen
Radolfzell
Wurzach
Belfort
Waldshut
Weingarten
Kempten
Salzburg
Eisenerz
Erzberg
Leoben
Radstadt
Schladming
Gastein
Zürich
Hall
Innsbruck
Biel
Bern
Klosters
Meran
Brixen
Bozen
Trient
Genf
Dortmund
Aachen
Köln
Rhein
Ruhr
Maas
Lahn
Fulda
Werra
Main
Eger
Elbe
Saale
Mulde
Neiße
Oder
Mosel
Neckar
Naab
Moldau
Donau
Inn
Lech
Isar
Enns
Mur
Drau
Save
Doubs
Aare
Rhône
Genfer See
Bodensee
Etsch
Mai 1525
März 1525
Juli 1525
15.5.1525
24.6.1525
2.6.1525
4.6.1525
15.–17.5.1525
12.5.1525
25.5.1525
4.4.1525
14.4.1525
17.4.1525
31.8.1525
3.7.1525
1526
A 6 B 8 C 10 D 48 I 12 E 14 F 16 G
1 2 3 4 46 48 50


Ballenberg
Möckmühl
Fürfeld
Öhringen
Neckarsulm 28./29. 5.
Heilbronn
Weinsberg
Westhofen ~5.5.
Gundheim
Dalsheim
Kirchheim ~20.6.
Bolanden
Herrnsheim
Liebenau
Neuhausen ~18.5.
Worms Bürgeraufstand ~29.4.
13 Artikel 3.5.
Pfeddersheim 23./24.6.
Himmelskron
Bockenheim 29. 4.
~14.6.
Dirmstein
Neuleiningen
Asmus vorder Hauben
Frankenthal ~13.5.
Stauf
Schallodenbach
Altleiningen
Freinsheim
Lambsheim
Oggersheim ~10.6.
Höningen
Dürkheim
Limburg
Wachenheim ~7.5.
Forst 10.5.
Deidesheim
Ruppertsberg
Neuer Nussdorfer Haufe
Waldsee
Schifferstadt
Amt Marientraut des Hochstiftes Speyer
Eulenbis
Otterberg
Weilerbach ~25.5.
Rodenbach
~19.5.
Kaiserslautern
Fischbach
Lauterer Haufe
Hohenecken
Burg Winzingen
Wolfsburg
7.5. Neustadt
Winzingen 6.5.
Neuversammlung 4. 6.
Kästenburg
Elmstein
Speyer Bürgeraufstand ~22.4.
8 Artikel 25.4.
Hanhofen
Dudenhofen
Berghausen
Harthausen
Heiligenstein
Kirrweiler
Kropsburg
~5.5.
Heilsbruck
Edesheim
Mechtersheim
Pletzenberg
Malsch ~20.4.
Udenheim 5. 5.
Ramberg
Scharfeneck
Eußerthal
Böchingen
Nußdorfer Haufe
Hainbach
Kislau
Gräfenstein
Geilweiler
Nußdorf 23.4.
Landau
Siebeldinger Tal
Annweiler
Trifels
Neukastel
Mörlheim ~16.5. neu ~20.5.
Madenburg
Hördt
Landeck
Klingenmünster
Billigheim
Lindelbrunn
Bruchsal 23.4. 25.5.
Bergzabern
Jockgrim
Bürgeraufstand ~26.4. 5.5.
14 Artikel 17.6. St. Remy
Weißenburg
neu ~19.5. Rennfeld
Schweighofen
Altenstadt
Kleeburger Haufe
Riedselz
Kleeburg ~24.4.
Bischöfliches Aufgebot des Amtes Lauterburg
Lauterburg
Durlach ~23.4.
Gottesau
Ettlingen
Langensteinbach
Teile des Kolbenhalsens
(Nieder-) Rödern ~9.5.
Selz
Surburg
Bibiisheim
Wallburg
Neuburger Haufe
Königsbruck
Neuburg ~21.4.
Frauenalb
Herrenalb
Durlacher Haufe
Baden-Baden


Die Pfeddersheimer Bauernschlacht
23. und 24. Juni 1525
6
von Gundheim
von Westhofen
Georgenberg-kloster
Hauptheer
Kurfürst und Fürsten
Schenk Eberhard von Erbach
von Neuhausen
Mühlbach
Rhinm
kurfürstliches Heer
Bauernheer
Reiterei
Artillerie
Schlachtort
1 Fähnlein
Johann von Schönberg
Wiesenmühle
Lager im Wiesengrund
Wilhelm von Habern
Frowin von Hutten
Ptrimm
2 Fähnlein
Diether von Schönberg
Wolf Ulrich von Flehingen
Heiliges Kreuz
Phase 1:
Schlachtordnung und Artillerieduell am 23.6.
Phase 2:
Einnahme von Beobachtungsstellungen und Errichtung eines Lagers am 23.6.
Phase 3:
Ausfall der Bauern, Schlacht und Flucht zurück in die Stadt am 23.6.
Phase 4:
Belagerung und Beschießung und Übergabe der Stadt am 24.6.
1:20 000
0
250
500 m

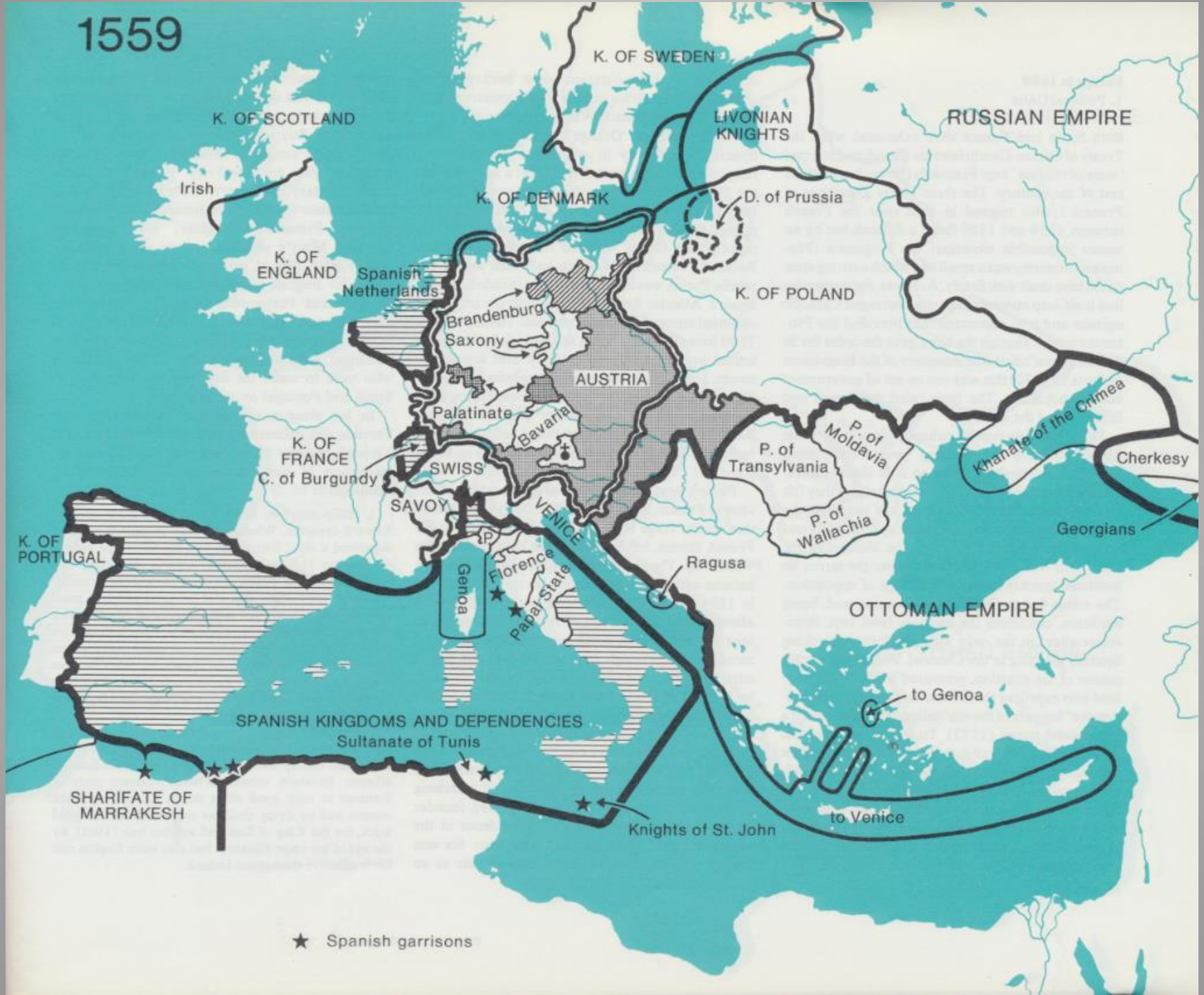

1: Free lancer, Swabian League
2: Mercenary, northern Swiss cantons
3: Peasant, Donauwörth Band
1
2
3
Angus McBride


1520
K. OF DENMARK
P. OF MOSCOW
K. OF SCOTLAND
LIVONIAN KNIGHTS
Irish
P. of Riazan
Teutonic Knights
Pomerania
K. OF ENGLAND
K. OF POLAND
BURGUNDIAN NETHERLANDS
Brandenburg
Saxony
Khanate of the Crimea
to Hungary
Palatinate
Bavaria
AUSTRIA
P. of Moldavia
K. OF FRANCE
SWISS
K. OF HUNGARY
C. of Burgundy
Savoy
VENICE
Georgians
Milan to France
Florence
P. of Wallachia
Genoa
PAPACY
Ragusa
THE SPANISH KINGDOMS
Siena
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
to Genoa
Knights of St John
to Venice
EMIRATE OF FEZ
EMIRATE OF TLEMCEN
Pashalik of Algiers
SULTANATE OF TUNIS
INHERITANCE OF CHARLES V
SPANISH Ks.
BURGUNDY
AUSTRIA
Gained by Ferdinand
Gained by Maxmilian

"Well, it just goes to show you, it's always something — if it ain't one thing, it's another." Roseanne Roseannadanna

CHRONOLOGY Politics and the German Reformation

Event	Dates
First Habsburg-Valois War	1521–1525
Second Habsburg-Valois War	1527–1529
Defeat of the Turks at Vienna	1529
Diet of Augsburg	1530
Third Habsburg-Valois War	1535–1538
Fourth Habsburg-Valois War	1542–1544
Schmalkaldic Wars	1546–1555
Peace of Augsburg	1555


1559
K. OF SWEDEN
K. OF SCOTLAND
LIVONIAN KNIGHTS
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
Irish
K. OF DENMARK
D. of Prussia
K. OF ENGLAND
Spanish Netherlands
K. OF POLAND
Brandenburg
Saxony
AUSTRIA
Palatinate
Bavaria
P. of Moldavia
P. of Transylvania
Khanate of the Crimea
Cherkesy
K. OF FRANCE
C. of Burgundy
SWISS
SAVOY
P.
VENICE
P. of Wallachia
Georgians
K. OF PORTUGAL
Genoa
Florence
Papal State
Ragusa
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
to Genoa
SPANISH KINGDOMS AND DEPENDENCIES
Sultanate of Tunis
SHARIFATE OF MARRAKESH
Knights of St. John
to Venice
★ Spanish garrisons

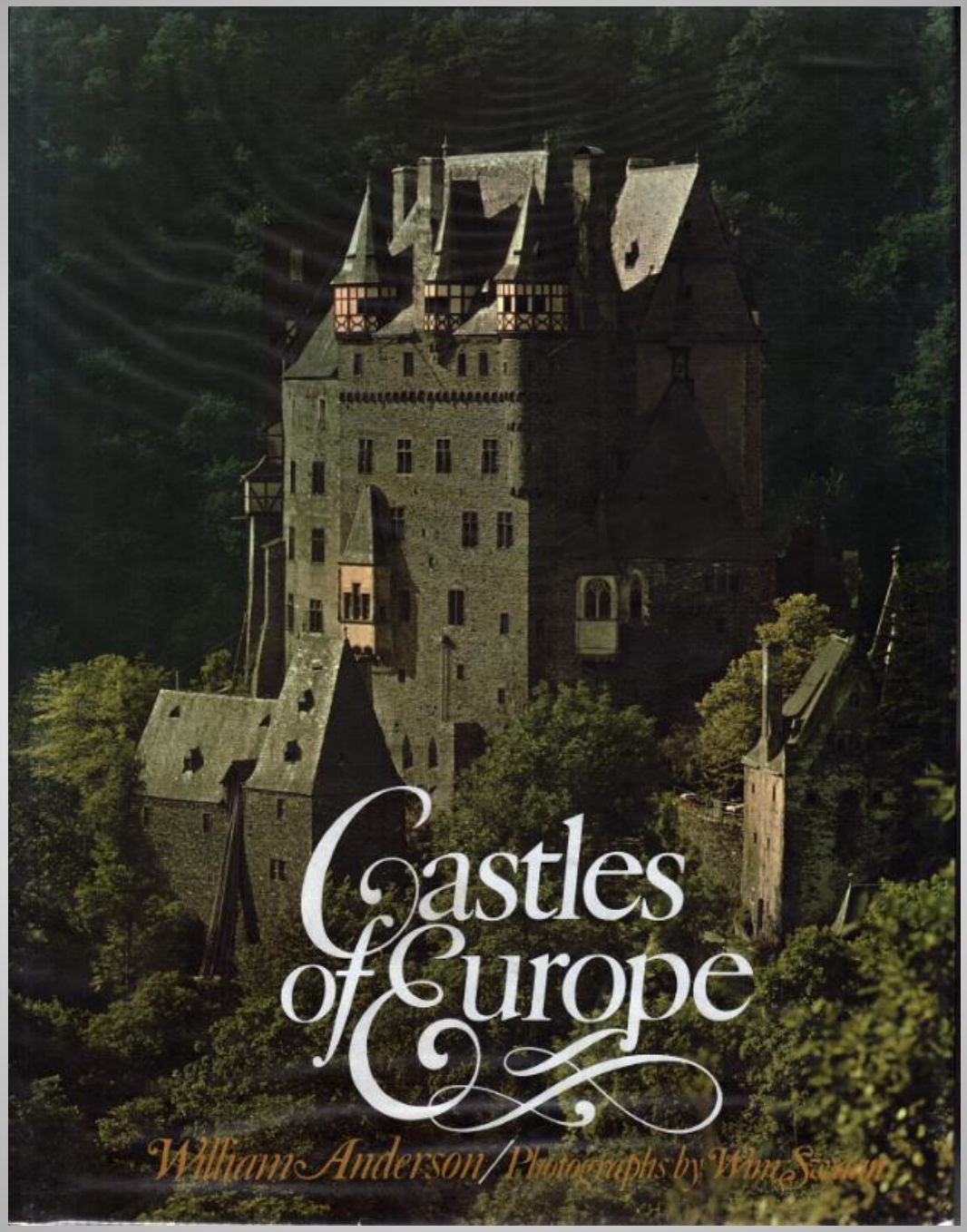
Franz von Sickingen's tomb in Landstuhl V

FRANCISCUS À SICKINGEN, EQVES AC MILES
FORTISSIMUS

FRANZ von SICKINGEN

Geb. 1481 • gest. 7. Mai 1523

Nach dem von Herrn Professor Karl Kauer geschaffenen Denkmal Hutten und Sickingen auf der Ebernburg


Castles of Europe
William Anderson / Photographs by Wim Swaan

CASTLES

A castle is a private fort, distinguished from other fortifications by its primary purpose: the protection of a feudal lord, his family, and his loyal retainers.

Castles could serve many purposes:

—They arose in the early Middle Ages as a response to invasion and to private warfare.

—They could be centers of government and administration.

—They could provide defense in depth or be part of a strategic network, for a province or kingdom.

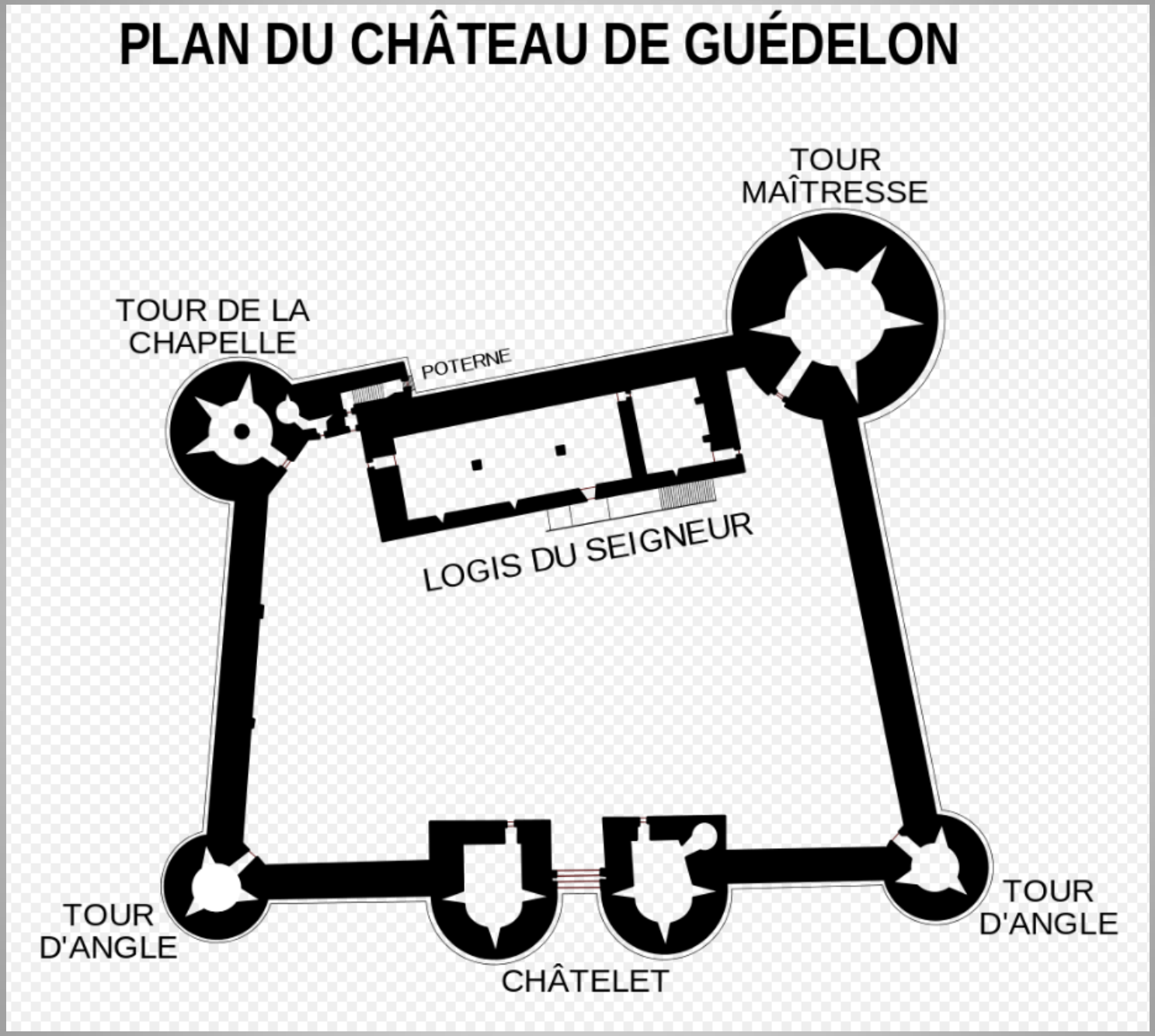
—They were a means of conquest and of consolidating the gains of conquest.

—They could contain the courts of rulers.

—They could be the seats of country landowners, members of a feudal aristocracy.

At approximately 2-3 million **man hours**, 2,700 men, working for one hundred 10 hour days, would take approximately 4 months to finish the entire fortress.

PLAN DU CHÂTEAU DE GUÉDELON

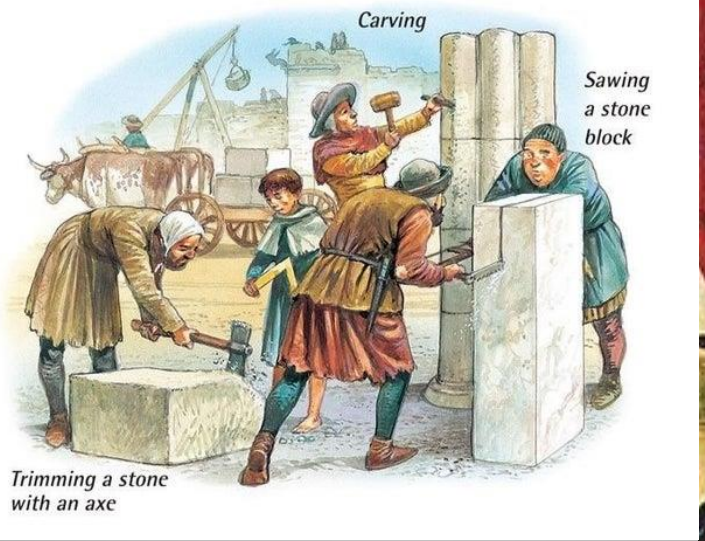


—The building materials are stone, clay and timber, usually found near the site.

—To split stones for the walls, quarrymen "read" the rock face to see the lines where it will fracture. They then drive a line of holes into the stone and then pound corners into the holes, which makes shock waves go through the stone and break it.

—Workers use horse-drawn wagons to haul the stones from the quarry to the building site.

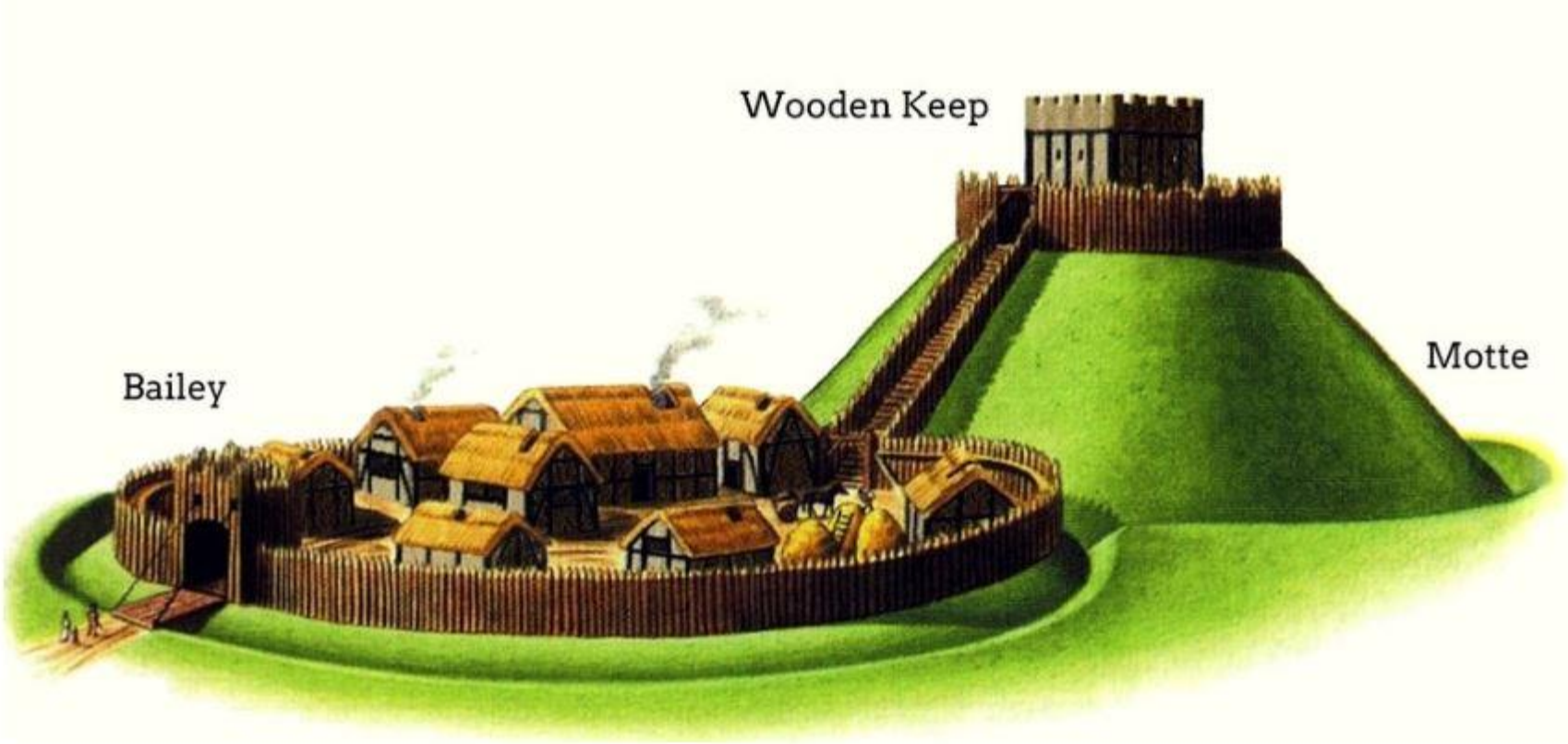
—Stone masons then chisel the raw stone into blocks.



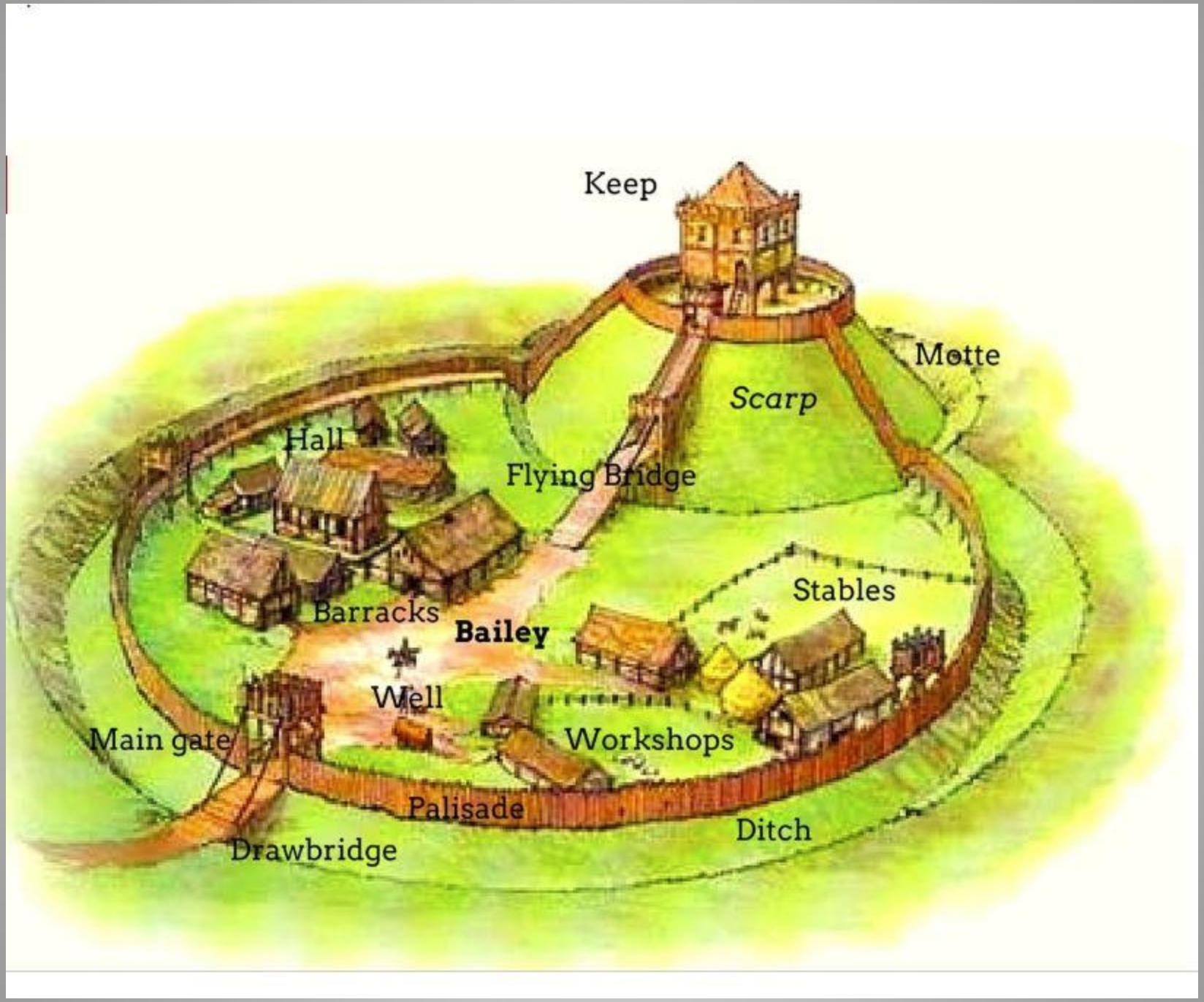
—Workers use man-powered cranes to lift the finished stones to the scaffolding on the castle wall.

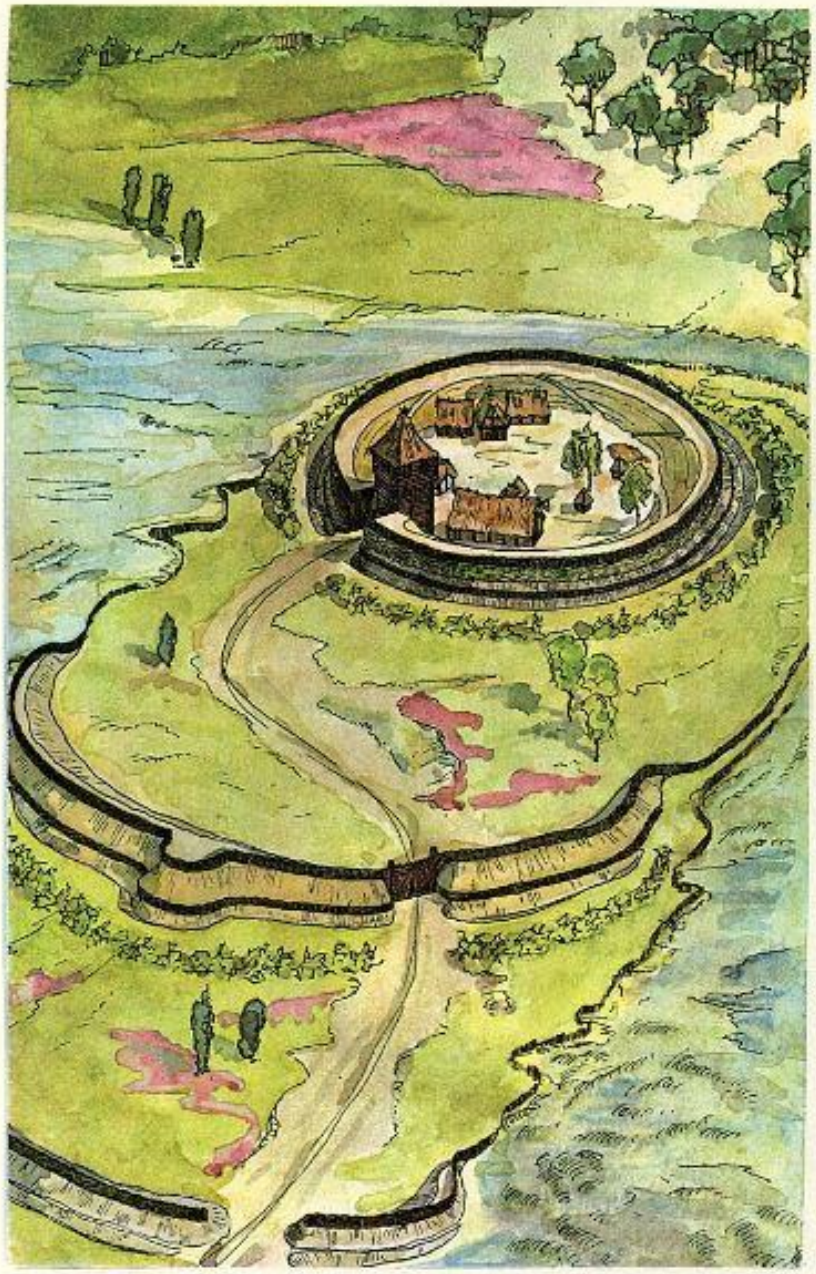
—Other workers make mortar on the site from lime, soil and water. The masons on the wall fit the stones together and use the mortar to hold the blocks together.

—Castles generally took two to 10 years to build.

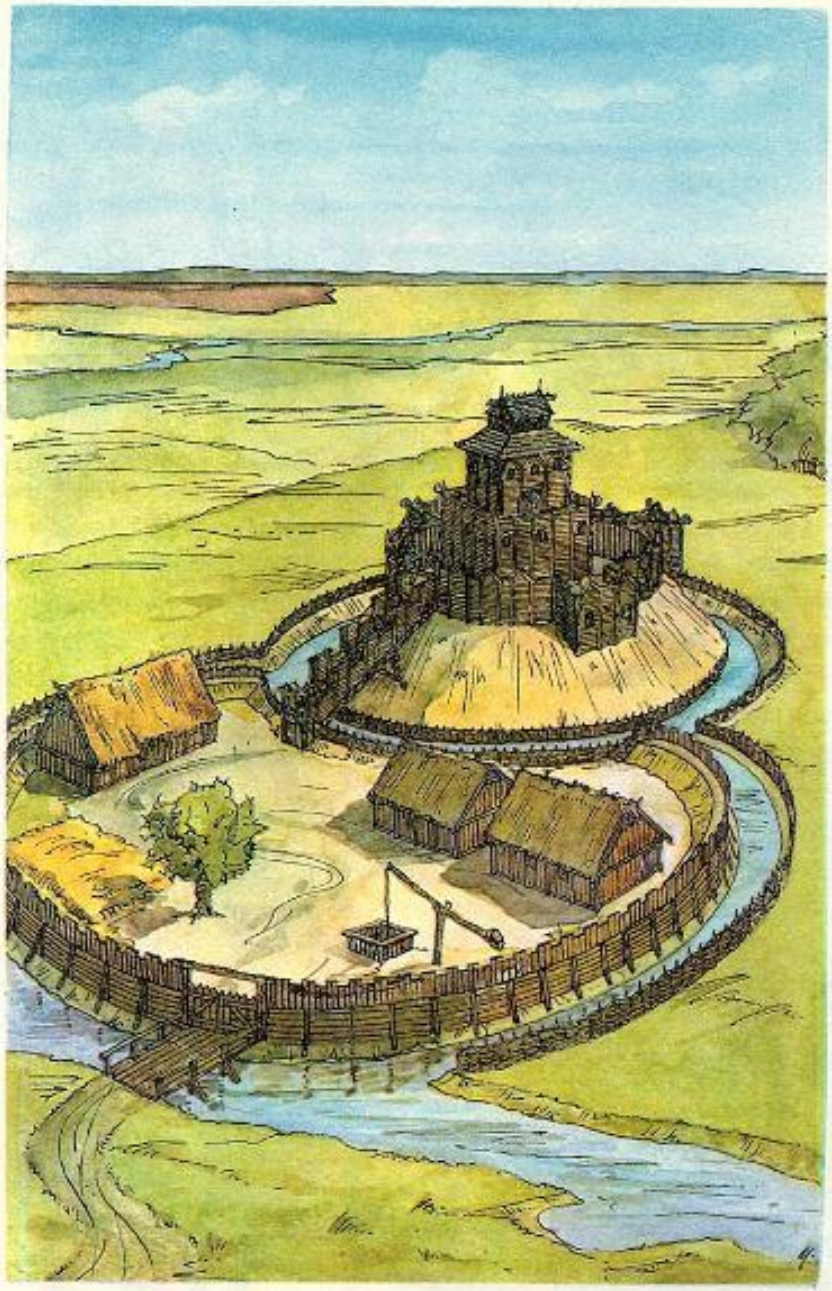


Motte and Bailey Castle

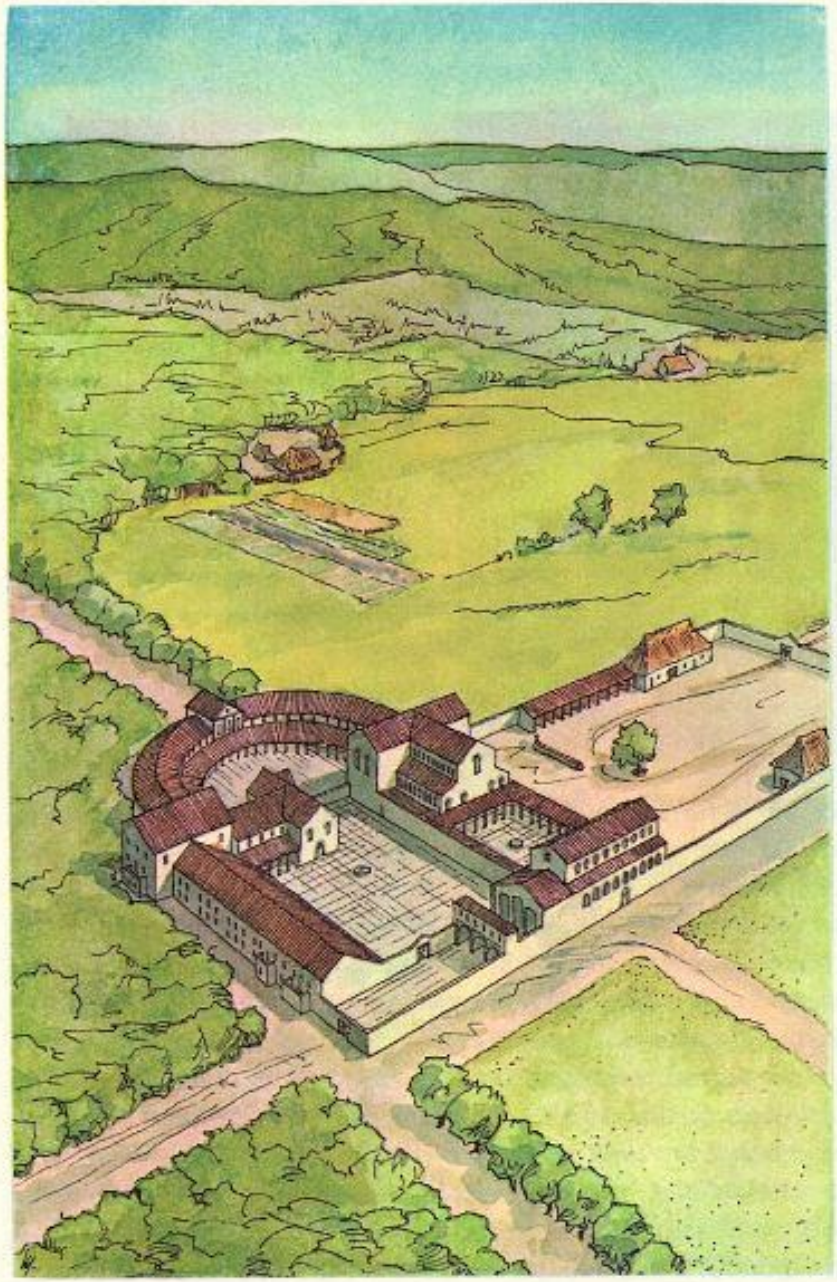

Keep
Motte
Scarp
Hall
Flying Bridge
Stables
Barracks
Bailey
Well
Main gate
Workshops
Palisade
Ditch
Drawbridge



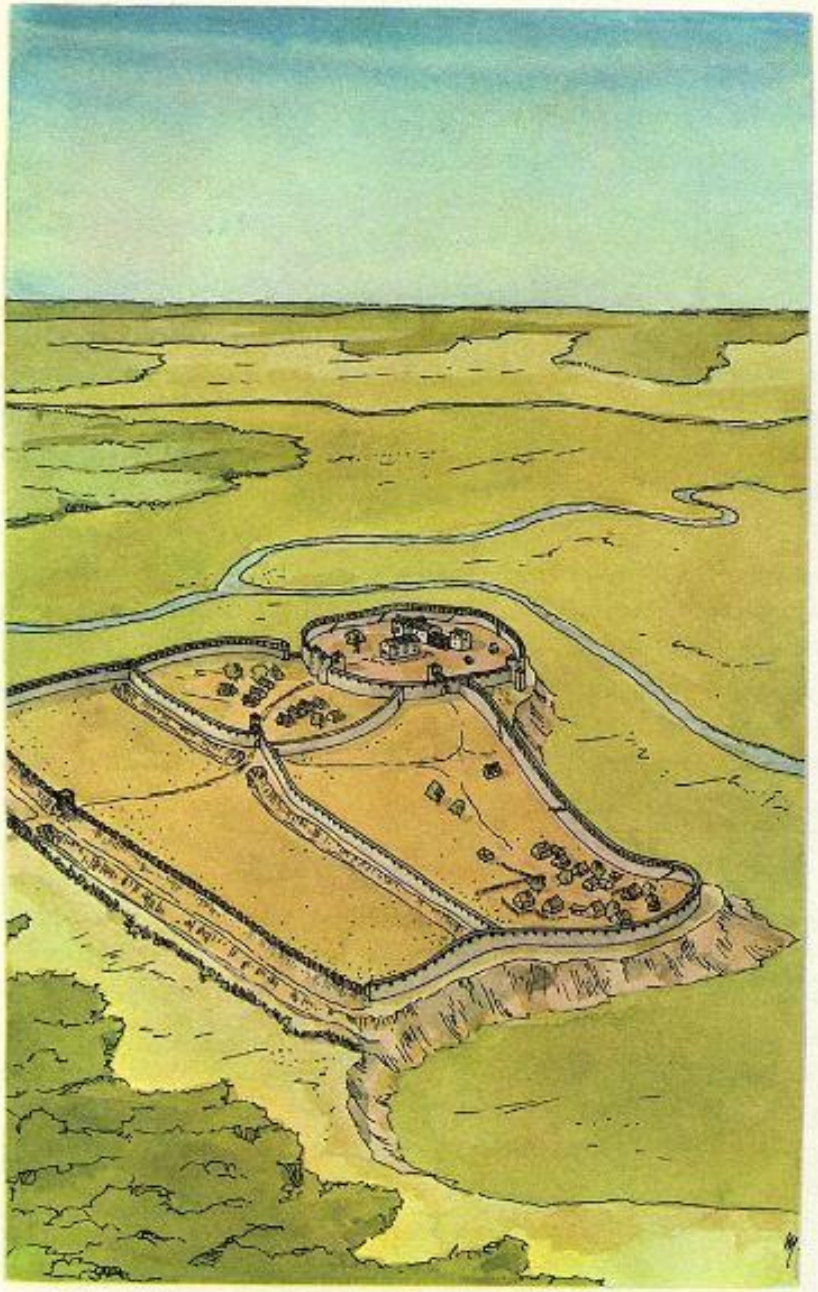
Sächsischer Rundwall 8. Jahrhundert, Stöttinghausen bei Bremen
Darstellung nach einem Rekonstruktionsmodell im Museum Mainz[30] und älteren Grundrissen[31] mit geringfügigen Änderungen.



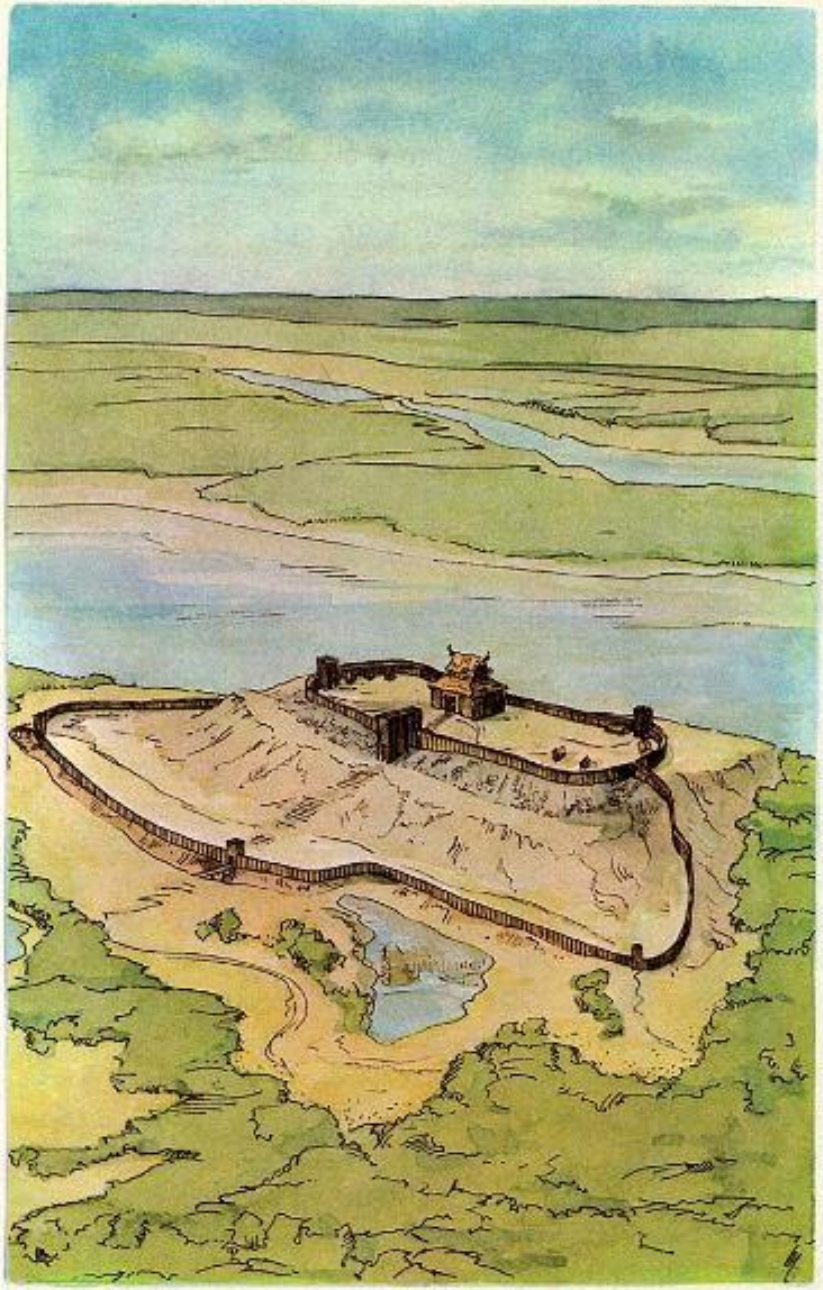
Hochmotte 10. Jahrhundert, Idealbild
Frei rekonstruiert unter Verwendung der Darstellungen des Teppichs von Bayeux[35] und einer zeitgenössischen Beschreibung des Johann von Colmiens[36].



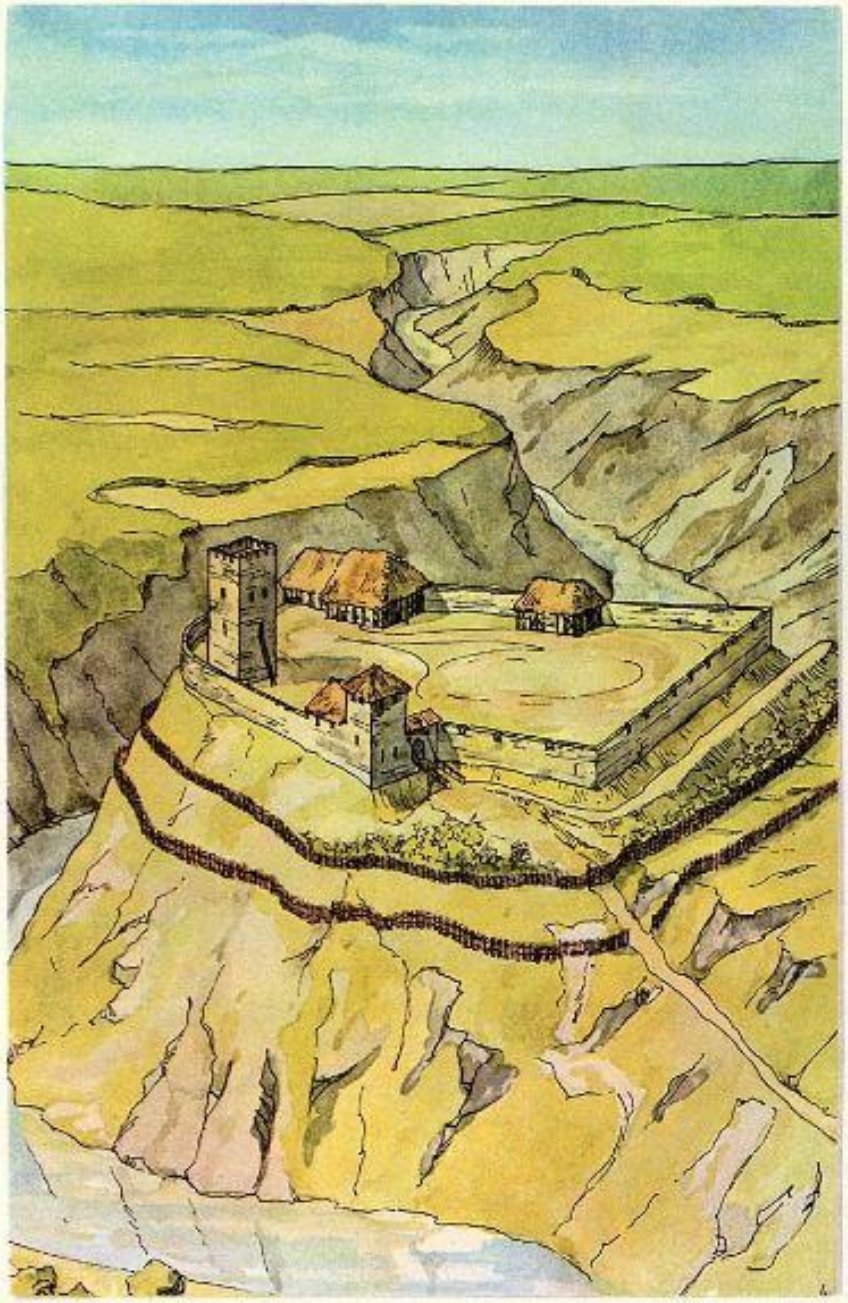
Karolingische Pfalz, Ingelheim am Rhein
Nach Rekonstruktion von Chr. Rauch[39] umgezeichnet.



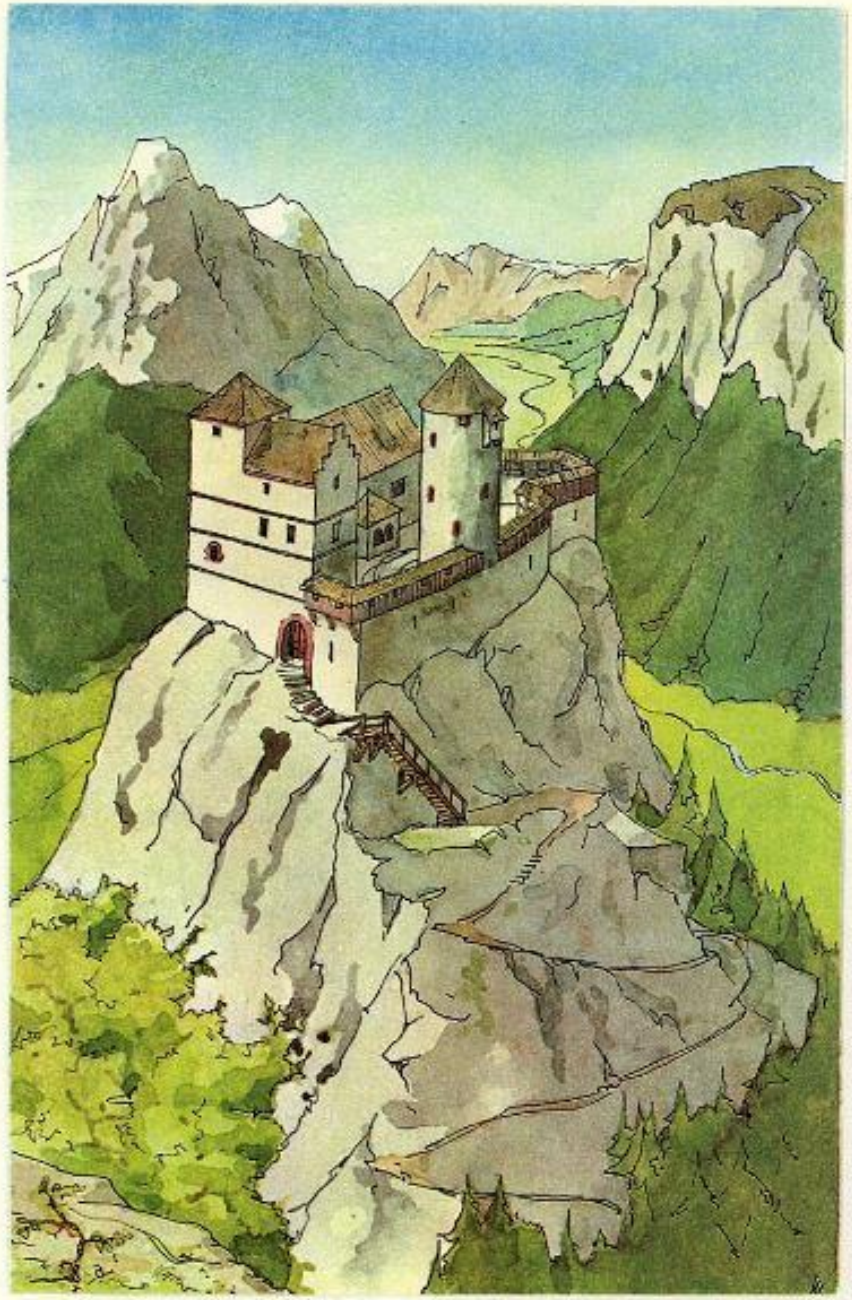
Sächsische Königspfalz um 950, Werla bei Goslar
Freie Rekonstruktion nach Veröffentlichungen über die Ausgrabung[41-45].



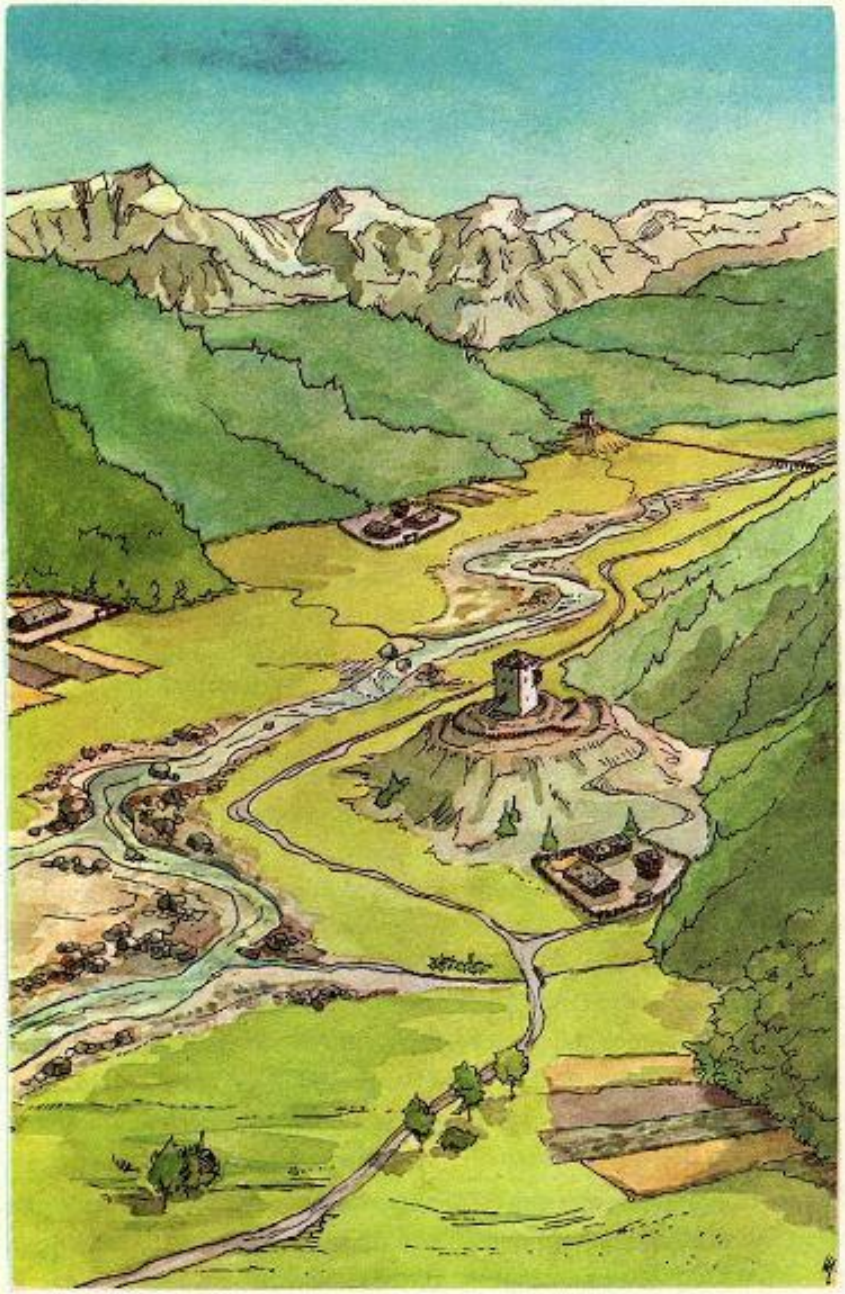
Slawische Tempelburg 11. Jahrhundert, Rethra
Nach Grundrißzeichnungen von C. Schuchhardt und einer perspektivischen Rekonstruktionsskizze von R. Coldewey[59].



Ritterburg als Zungenburg um 1100, Rothenburg ob der Tauber
Als Grafenburg mit freier Ergänzung der Bebauung.

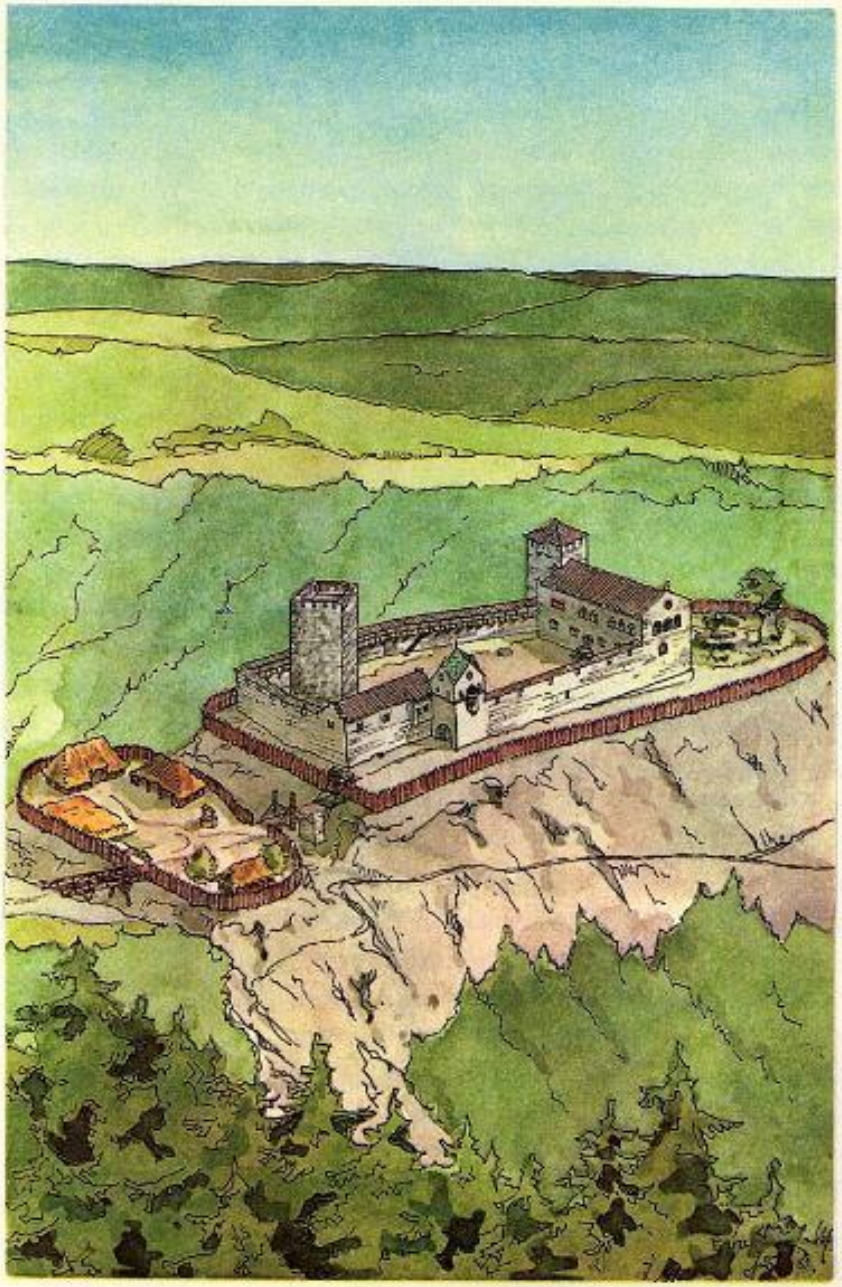


Ritterburg als Gipfelburg um 1100, Karlstein bei Reichenhall
Rekonstruktion nach dem Bestand und einem alten Stich[54].

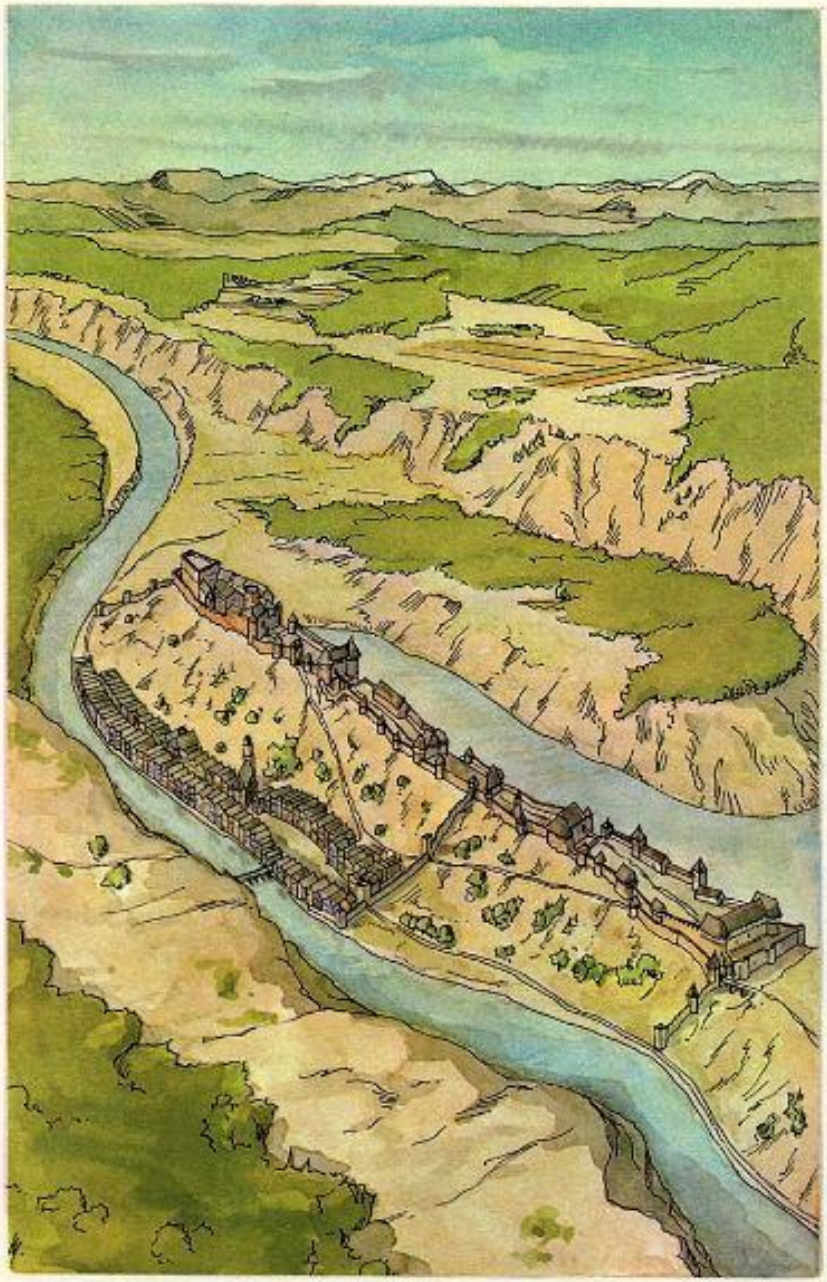


Turmhaus im nördlichen Alpenvorland 12. Jahrhundert, Kirnstein (Lkr. Rosenheim)
Frei rekonstruiert nach dem Bestand der Ruine.

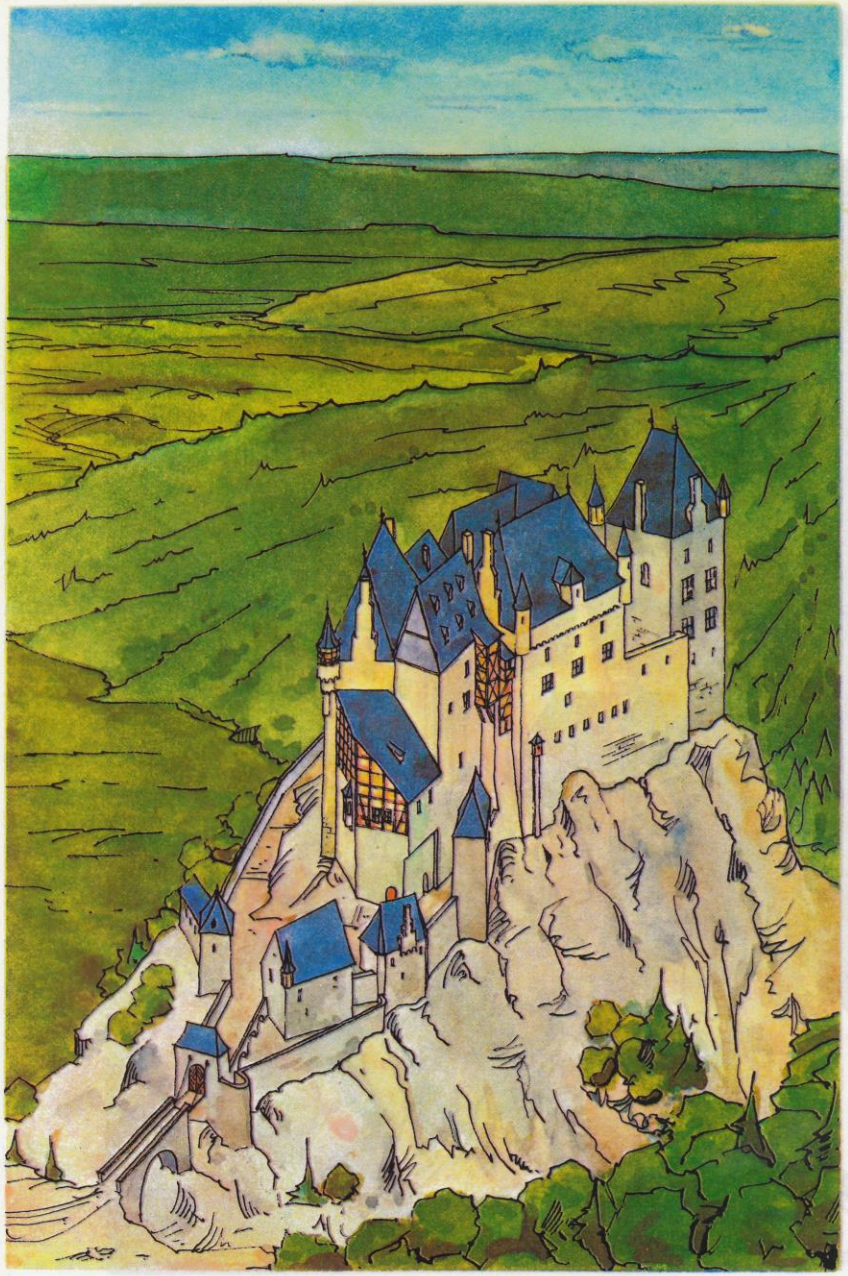
Gipfelburg aus hohenstaufischer Zeit, Münzenberg in der Wetterau
Dargestellt nach Grundriß- und Schnittzeichnungen sowie Abbildungen bei W. Hotz[64], L. Bruhns[65] und A. Brauer[66].



Zungenburg aus hohenstaufischer Zeit, Wildenberg im Odenwald
Rekonstruktion nach Aufmaßzeichnungen und Abbildungen des bayerischen Kunstdenkmäler-inventars[58] u. a.[54, 65] mit freier Ergänzung der Vorburg.

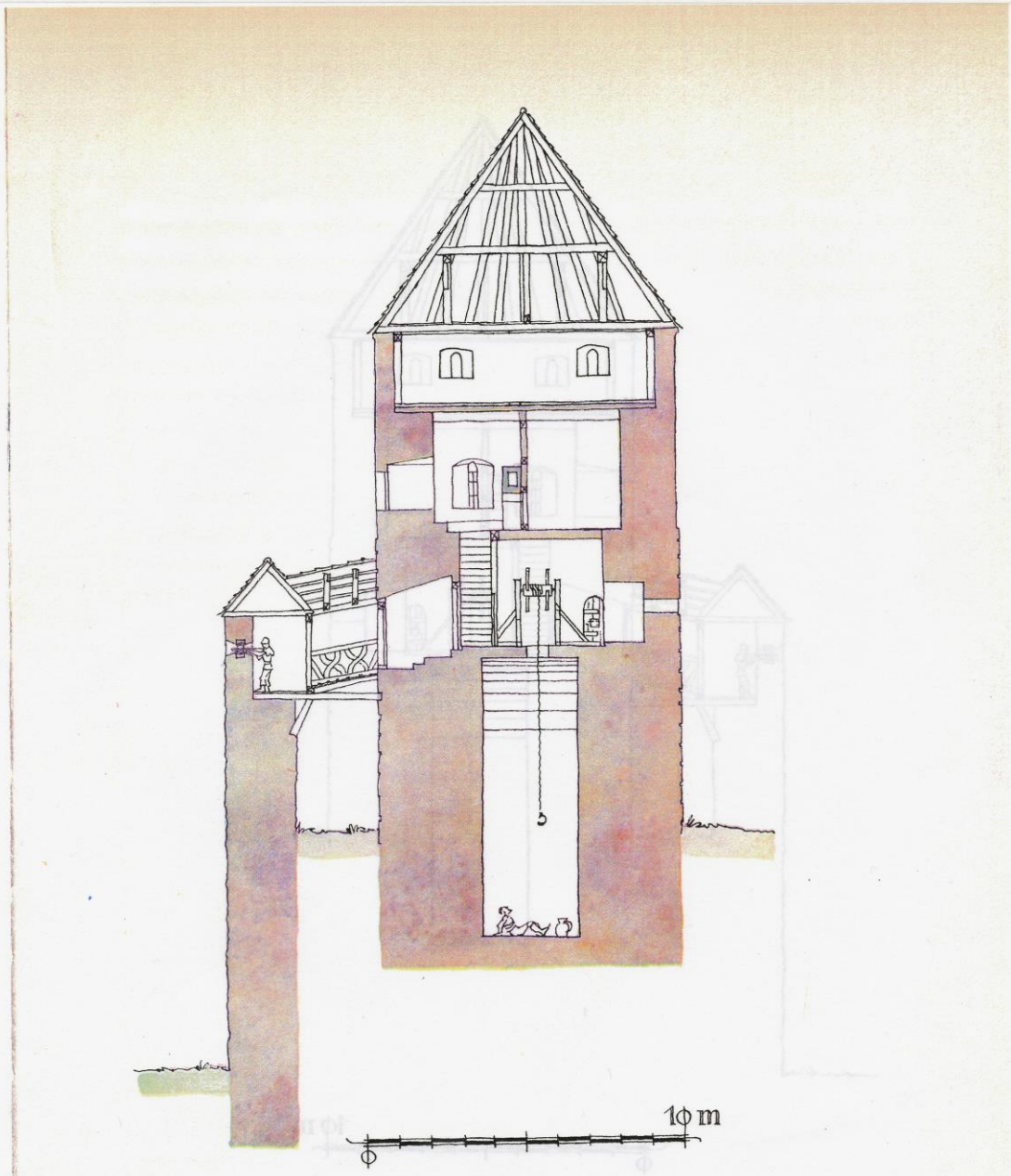


Die Abschnittsburg um 1400, Burghausen an der Salzach
Rekonstruktion nach Maßaufnahmen und Abbildungen in den Kunstdenkmälern von Bayern[77] und dem Sandnerschen Modell im bayerischen Nationalmuseum.



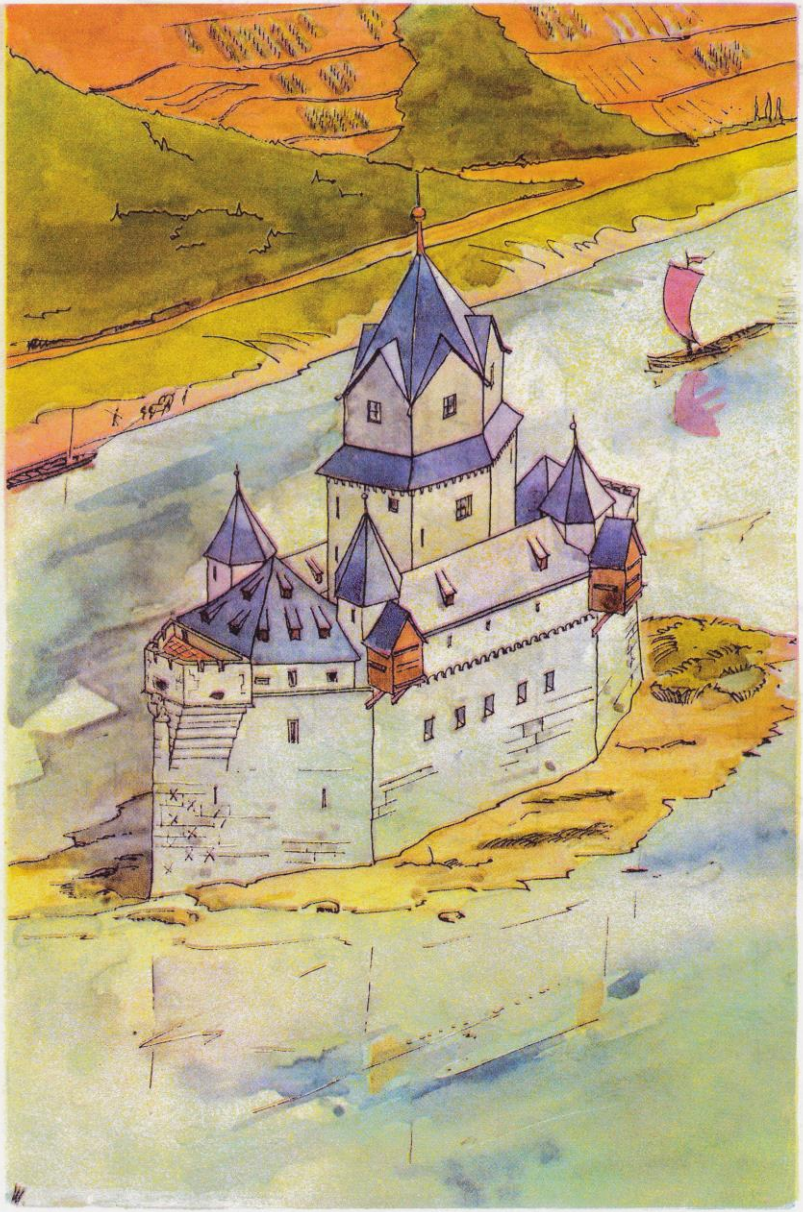
Hausrandburg 15. Jahrhundert, Burg Eltz unweit des Moseltales
Dargestellt nach Abbildungen bei A. von Essenwein[73] und Bodo Ebhardt[84].

Höhenburg mit Schildmauer 13. Jahrhundert, Neuscharfeneck, B. A. Bergzabern
Rekonstruiert nach Maßaufnahmen und Abbildungen in den bayerischen Kunstdenkmälern[78].



Der Bergfried, Harburg im Ries
Maßaufnahme des Verfassers[60].

Felsenburg im 13. Jahrhundert, der Drachenfels
Nach Maßaufnahmen in den Kunstdenkmälern der Pfalz[56].



Inselburg des 14. Jahrhunderts, der Pfalzgrafenstein bei Kaub am Rhein
Nach Aufmaßplänen und Abbildungen[84, 85] mit zeitgerechter Veränderung der Bedachung.