

on account of the brilliancy with which he presented his subject. Sohm was one of the few men at Leipzig that did not read their lectures, and there were not seats enough for those who came to hear his fascinating treatment of canon law.

The amount of lecture work done by an instructor or professor is determined by himself. In the summer of 1888 Arndt gave one four hour course, one two hour course (in one period), and one seminar exercise (2 hours). Maurenbrecher offered the same number of hours. This I believe is the average number of hours. What did they do with the rest of their time? They were never idle. When not engaged on their lectures they were writing history; thus making a reputation for themselves and for their university. In 1888 there were some one hundred and eighty instructors and professors connected with the university of Leipzig. Every man was a doctor of philosophy, of theology, of medicine, or of jurisprudence; each man was a specialist and was known for some scientific work that he had done. There were eleven men lecturing on European history, and among them such historians as: Maurenbrecher, Arndt, Biedermann, Wachsmuth, Voigt, Holzapfel, Erler and young Busch who has recently made a name for himself by his work on English history. In Political Economy one could listen to Roscher; in Geography to Ratzel; in Philology to Zarneke, Lipsius, Ribbeck, Brugmann, and Delitzsch; in Theology to Luthardt and Bauer; in Jurisprudence to Binding and Windscheild; in Chemistry to Ostwald and Wislicenus; in Pedagogy to Masius; in Anglo-Saxon to Wuelker; and in Philosophy to Wundt. These were the names that drew students from afar and made old Leipzig famous. These men made the university. They were producers and not simple phrase-makers or hearers of recitations; they were scholars who were known by their work.

It may not be out of place in closing this brief sketch to say a word of the man under whom I studied at Leipzig. I do it at this time on account of his recent death. He

died at Leipzig November 6, just in the prime of life—being only fifty-four—when “he seemed just ready to do his best work,” to use the words of one who knew him.

Maurenbrecher obtained his doctor's degree at Bonn in 1861, presenting as a dissertation a critical study of the contemporaneous historians of Otto the Great. He began at once to turn his attention to the period of the Reformation, and in 1865 published a volume on “Karl V. und die deutschen Protestanten.”

In 1867 he was made professor of modern history at Dorpat, and in 1869 was called to Koenigsberg. University duties interfered somewhat with his Reformation studies but in 1873 he published a volume of brilliant sketches on the “Reformationszeit.” This was followed in 1880 by the first volume of his greatest work on the “Geschichte der katolischen Reformation.” The second volume of this work never appeared, although Maurenbrecher published from time to time in the “Historischer Taschenbuch,” of which he was the editor, studies that gave promise of the eventual completion of his task. In 1890 appeared his book on the “Koenigswahl in Deutschland,” the fruit of his academic lectures; and in 1892 his last work on the “Gruendung des deutschen Reiches.” This was also based upon lectures, delivered during my first winter in Lipzeig. In addition to this, many of the leading German periodicals have published articles from Maurenbrecher's pen. In his inaugural lecture at Dorpat and in the Taschenbuch he has treated most ably the subject of historical writing and the task of the historian.

He certainly did much but he might have done so much more had he lived another ten years and it would have been ripe work.

Maurenbrecher was a man of large frame and very fleshy; so fleshy in fact that it was a serious inconvenience to him. He was truly a “character” and a very positive one too. Yet at the same time he was one of the most affable men that I ever met. I well remember the twinkle in his eye and the laugh in his voice when he parted with me the day