INDEX.

Aachen, 69, 75, 83, 145, 208, 314 note, 442.
Adalbert (St.), 242; the church founded at Rome to receive his ashes, 284.
Adelheid (Queen of Italy), account of her adventures, 81.
Adolf of Nassau, 217, 218, 260.
Adso, his *Vita Antichristi*, 111 note.
Aistulf the Lombard, 37.
Alaric, his desire to preserve the institutions of the Empire, 15, 17; his feelings toward Rome, 267.
Alberic (consul or senator), 81.
Albert I (son of Rudolf of Hapsburg), 217, 219, 260.
Albigenses, revolt of the, 237.
Alboin, his invasion of Italy, 34.
Alcuin of York, 56, 64, 93, 197.
Alexander III (Pope), Frederick I's contest with, 165; their meeting at Venice, 166.
Alfonso of Castile, his double election with Richard of England, 208, 225.
America, discovery of, 308.
Anastasius, his account of the coronation of Charles, 53.
Angelo (Michael), rebuilding of the Capitol by, 293.
Antichrist, views respecting, in the earlier Middle Ages, 111 note; in later times, 391.
Architecture, Roman, 46, 288; analogy between it and the civil and ecclesiastical constitution, 294; preservation of an antique character in both, 294.
Arloin (Marquis of Ivrea), 146.
Aristocracy, barbarism of the, in the Middle Ages, 286; struggles of the Teutonic Emperors against the, 383.
Arles; see Burgundy.
Arnold of Brescia, Rome under, 169, 250, 273; put to death at the instance of Pope Hadrian, 275, 297 note.
Arnulf (Emperor), 76, 79, 80.
Athanaric, 16.
Athanasius, 11.
Athaulf the Visigoth, his thoughts and purposes respecting the Roman Empire, 16, 28.
Augsburg, 256; treaty of, 331.
Augustine, St., 91.
INDEX.

Aulic Council, the, 336, 339 note.
Austria, privilege of, 195; her claim to represent the Roman Empire, 364, 376; her German policy, 346, 403; attempts to reform the Federal Diet, 411; joins Prussia in making war on Denmark, 414; excluded from the Germanic body, 419.
Austrian succession, war of the, 348.
Avignon, exactions of the papal court of, 215; its subservience to France, 215, 240.
Avitus, letter of, on Sigismund’s behalf, 16.
Barbarians, feared by the Romans, 12; Roman armies largely composed of, 12; admitted to Roman titles and honors, 13; their feelings toward the Roman Empire, 14; their desire to preserve its institutions, 15; value of the Roman officials and Christian bishops to the, 17.
Bartolommeo (San), the church of, 284.
Basil the Macedonian and Lewis II, 186.
“Basilicus,” the title of, 140, 187.
Basilica, erected at Aachen by Charles the Great, 72 note.
Belisarius, his war with the Ostrogoths, 27, 270.
Bell-tower, or campanile, in the churches of Rome, 292.
Benedict of Soracte, 49 note.
Benedict VIII (Pope), alleged decree of, 192.
Benevento, the Annals of, 146.
Berengar of Friuli (Emperor), 80; his death, 81.
Berengar II (King of Italy), 81.
Bernard (St.), 106 note.
Bible, rights of the Empire proved from the, 109; perversion of its meaning, 111.
Bismarck-Schönhausen (Otto E. L. von), 412.
Bohemia, acquired by Luxemburg a.d. 1309, 218; the king of, an elector, 226.
Boniface VIII (Pope), his extravagant pretensions, 106, 243; declares himself Vicar of the Empire, 215 note.
Boso (King of Burgundy), 79, 435.
Brandenburg, the Mark and Margrave of, 392 sqq.; Electorate attached to, 225.
Britain, abandoned by Imperial Government, 23; Roman Law not wholly forgotten in, at a late date, 30; Roman ensigns and devices in, 255.
Buildings, the old, of Rome, destruction and alteration of, by invaders, 289; by the Romans of the Middle Ages, 290; by modern restorers of churches, 290.
Bull, the Golden, of Charles IV, 221, 226, 233.
Burgundy, the kingdom of, Otto’s policy toward, 140; added to the Empire under Conrad II, 147; effect of its loss on the Empire, 303; confusion caused by the name, 387; ten senses in which it is met with, 435–7; attempt to erect a new kingdom of, 435.
Byzantium, effect of the removal of the seat of power to, 7; Otto’s policy toward, 138; attitude toward Emperors, 184.
Campanile; see Bell-tower.
INDEX.

Canon law, correspondence between it and the Corpus Juris Civilis, 98; its consolidation by Gregory IX, 99, 212.
Capet (Hugh), 139.
Capitol, rebuilding of the, by Michael Angelo, 293.
Capitulary of A.D. 802, 63.
Caracalla (Emperor), effect of his edict, 5.
Carolingian Emperors, 74.
Carolingian Empire of the West, its end in A.D. 888, 76; Florus the Deacon's lament over its dissolution, 82 note.
Carroccio, the, 173 note, 285.
Cathari and other heretics, spread of, 237.
Catholicity or Romanism, 91, 103.
Cavour, Camillo, 426.
Celibacy, enforcement of, 154.
Cenci, name of, 287 note.
Charlemagne; see Charles I.
Charles I, Emperor (the Great), extinguishes the Lombard kingdom, 39; is received with honors by Pope Hadrian and the people, 39; his ambitious aims, 40; his treatment of Pope Leo III, 42; title of "Champion of the Faith and Defender of the Holy See," conferred upon, 45; crowned at Rome, 45; important consequences of his coronation, 48, 50; its real meaning, 50, 78, 79; contemporary accounts, 51, 62, 63, 82; their uniformity, 53; illegality of the transaction, 58; three theories respecting it held four centuries after, 55; was the coronation a mistake? 56; his reluctance to assume the imperial title, 58; solution suggested by Döllinger, 58; seeks the hand of Irene, 59; defect of his imperial title, 59; theoretically the successor of the whole Eastern line of Emperors, 60, 61; has nothing to fear from Byzantine Princes, 61; his authority in matters ecclesiastical, 61; presses Hadrian to declare Constantine VI a heretic, 62; his spiritual despotism applauded by subsequent Popes, 62; importance attached by him to the Imperial name, 63; issues of Capitulary, 63; draws closer the connection of Church and State, 64; new position in civil affairs acquired with the Imperial title, 64, 65, 66; his position as Frankish king, 67, 68; partial failure of his attempt to breathe a Teutonic spirit into Roman forms, 68, 69; his personal habits and sympathies, 69; groundlessness of the claims of the modern French to, 69; the conception of his Empire Roman, not Teutonic, 70; his Empire held together by the Church, 70; his character generally, 70, 71; impress of his mind on mediæval society, 71; buried at Aachen, 72; inscription on his tomb, 72; canonized as a saint, 72, 172 note; his plan of Empire, 74.
Charles II, Emperor (the Bald), 75, 152.
Charles III, Emperor (the Fat), 76, 79.
Charles IV, Emperor, 219; his electoral constitution, 221; his Golden Bull, 221, 233; general results of his policy, 232; his object through life, 233; the University of Prague founded by, 233; welcomed into Italy by Petrarch, 252.
Charles V, Emperor, accession of, 316; casts in his lot with the Catholics, 319; failure of his repressive policy, 320; his death, 320.
Charles VI, Emperor, 345, 346, 347.
INDEX.

Charles VII, Emperor, his disastrous reign, 347.
Charles VIII (King of France), his pretensions on Naples and Milan, 312.
Charles Martel, 34, 36.
Charles of Valois, 219.
Charles the Bold and Frederick III, 246.
Chemnitz, his comments on the condition and prospects of the Empire, 336.
Childeric, his deposition by the Holy See, 37.
Chivalry, the orders of, 247.
Church, the, opposed by the Emperors, 9; growth of, 9; alliance of, with the State, 9, 64, 104, 381; organization of, framed on the model of the secular administration, 10; the Emperor the head of, 11; maintains the Imperial idea, 11; attitude of Charles the Great toward, 62, 63; the bond that holds together the Empire of Charles, 70; first gives men a sense of unity, 89; how regarded in Middle Ages, 89, 369; draws tighter all bonds of outward union, 91; unity of, felt to be analogous to that of the Empire, 90; becomes the exact counterpart of the Empire, 96, 98, 104, 325; position of, in Germany, 125; Otto's position toward, 126; effects of the Reformation upon, 324; influence of the Empire upon the history of, 380.
Churches, national, 92, 327.
Churches of Rome, destruction of old buildings by modern restorers of, 290; mosaics and bell-tower in the, 291.
Cities, in Lombardy, 170; growth of, in Germany, 174; their power, 219.
Civil law, revival of the study of, 167; its study forbidden by the Popes in the thirteenth century, 250.
Civilis, the Batavian, 15.
Clergy, aversion of the Lombards to the, 35; their idea of political unity, 93; their power in the eleventh century, 155; Gregory VII's condemnation of feudal investitures to the, 154; their ambition and corruption in the later Middle Age, 287.
Clovis, his desire to preserve the institutions of the Empire, 15, 23; his unbroken success, 33.
Coins, papal, 275 note.
Colonna (John), Petrarch's letters to, 208 and note; the family of, 275.
Commons, the German, 128, 311.
Concordat of Worms, 158.
Confederation of the Rhine, provisions of the, 358; members of, 398.
Confederation, the Germanic, establishment of, 360, 401; condition of Germany under, 403; fall of, 361, 415 sqq.
Confederation, the North German, 420 sqq.
Conrad I (King of the East Franks), 119, 222, 430.
Conrad II, the reign of, 147; comparison between the prerogative at his accession and at the death of Henry V, 160; the crown of Burgundy first gained by, 189.
Conrad IV, 206.
Conradin (Frederick II's grandson), murder of, 206.
INDEX.

Constantine, the Council of, 316, 331; the peace of, signed by Frederick I, 173.
Constantine's vigorous policy, 5; the Donation of, 41, 97, 235 note.
Corpus Juris Civilis, 149, 169; the meaning of, 190; of the four, one through by the Emperor, 321, 236.
Corpus Juris Civilis, right of Emperors to summon, 108.
Crescentius, 113.
Crowns, the four, 188.
Dante, 204; his attitude toward the Empire, 253; his treatise De Monarchia, 259.
Dark Ages, existing relics of the art of the, 291.
Decretals, the False, 152.
Diet, the, 129, 391, 395, its rights as settled, a.d. 1465, 296, its ownership, 414, 177.
Diplomatic relations, 417; its relations to the Empire, 438, 296.
Divine right of the Emperor, 52.
Dukes, the, in Germany, 122.
Duchy, 30.
East, the, in the, 185.
Eastern Church, the, 186.
Election, the of, 5; English, 46; how regarded by the Popes, 48.
Edward II (King of England), 181; the popular will, 290.
Edward III (King of England), 282.
Edward, the claim of to the crown of, 39; the Bavarian, 182; the election law, 284, 291; recognition of the, 290.
Edward, King of England, 5.
Edward the Confessor, 282.
Edward, the of, 282.
Effective constitution of the Empire, the, 293, 288; difficulty of maintaining the principle in practice, 290.
Emperor, the, 14, 185, 222; cognomen, 56.
Emperor, the, 185; the title of, 222.
Emperors, correspondence between, 199.
Entree into Frankish crown or nation, 70; how treated by the Popes, 50.

Additional notes and references are also included, such as:
- Dukes, the, in Germany, 122.
- Election, the of, 5; English, 46; how regarded by the Popes, 48.
- Edward III (King of England), 282.
- Edward, the claim of to the crown of, 39; the Bavarian, 182; the election law, 284, 291; recognition of the, 290.
- Edward the Confessor, 282.
- Edward, the of, 282.
- Effective constitution of the Empire, the, 293, 288; difficulty of maintaining the principle in practice, 290.
- Emperor, the, 14, 185, 222; cognomen, 56.
- Emperor, the, 185; the title of, 222.
- Entree into Frankish crown or nation, 70; how treated by the Popes, 50.
Electoral body in primitive times, 222.
Electoral function, conception of the, 231.
Electorate, the Eighth, 228; the Ninth, 228.
Electors, the Seven, 160, 225; their names and offices, 227 note; the question of their vote, 255 note.
Emperor, the position of, in the second century, 4, 5; the head of the Church, 10, 21, 108; sanctity of the name, 20, 117; correspondence between his position and functions and those of the Pope, 101; proofs from mediaeval documents, 106; and from the coronation ceremonies, 109; illustrations from mediaeval art, 113; nature of his power, 117; fusion of his functions with those of German King, 124, 427; his office feudalized, 127; attitude of Byzantine Emperors toward, 184; his dignities and titles, 188, 255, 258, 394; the title not assumed till the Roman coronation, 191; origin and results of this practice, 191; policy of, 218; his office as peace-maker, 241, 242; divine right of the, 253; his right of creating kings, 246; his international place at the Council of Constance, 251; change in titles of, 313; his rights as settled A.D. 1648, 336; altered meaning of the word nowadays, 395; revival of the title in Germany, 422, 427.
Emperors, meaning of their four coronations, 188, 190; persons eligible as, 248; after Henry VII, 261; their short-sighted policy toward Rome, 275; their visits to Rome, 250; their approach, 280; their entrance, 281; hostility of the Pope and people to the, 282; their burial-places, 284 note; nature of the question at issue between the Popes and the, 381; their titles, 393.
Emperors, Carolingian, 74.
Emperors, Franconian, 130.
Emperors, Hapsburg, beginning of their influence in Germany, 308; their policy, 303, 345; repeated attempts to set them aside, 346; causes of the long retention of the throne by the, 346; modern pretensions of, 304, 376.
Emperors, Italian, 78.
Emperors, Saxon, 130.
Emperors, Swabian or Hohenstaufen, 55, 161, 162.
Emperors, Teutonic, defects in their title, 59; their short-sighted policy, 275; their memorials in Rome, 284; names of those buried in Italy, 284 note; their struggles against nationality, aristocracy and popular freedom, 388.
Empire, the Roman, growth of despotism in, 4; obliteration of national distinctions in, 5; unity of, threatened from without and from within, 6; preserved for a time by the policy of Diocletian and Constantine, 6, 7; partition of, 7; influence of the Church in supporting, 11; armies of, composed of barbarians, 13; how regarded by the barbarians, 14; belief in eternity of, 18; reunion of Italy to, 27; its influence in the Transalpine provinces, 28; influence of religion and jurisprudence in supporting, 29, 30; belief in, not extinct in the eighth century, 42; restoration of by Charles the Great, 45; the "translation" of the, 50, 108, 170, 213; divided between the grandsons of Charles, 75; dissolution of, 76; ideal state supposed to be embodied in, 96; never, strictly speaking, restored, 99.
INDEX.

Empire, the Holy Roman, created by Otto the Great, 77, 100; a prolongation of the Empire of Charles, 78; wherein it differed therefrom, 78; motives for establishment of, 82; identical with Holy Roman Church, 103; its rights proved from the Bible, 109; its anti-national character, 117; its union with the German kingdom, 119; dissimilarity between the two, 124; results of the union, 125; its pretensions in Hungary, 178; in Poland, 179; in Denmark, 179; in France, 180; in Sweden, 180; in Spain, 181; in England, 181; in Naples, 183; in Venice, 183; in the East, 184; the epithet "Holy" applied by Frederick I, 195; origin and meaning of epithet, 195; its fall with Frederick II, 206; Italy lost to, 206; change in its position, 209; its continuance due to its connection with the German kingdom, 209; its relations with the Papacy, 149, 151, 212; its financial distress, 219; theory of, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, 235; its duties as an international judge and mediator, 244; why an international power, 245; illustrations, 246; attitude of new learning toward, 249, 251, 254; doctrine of its rights and functions never carried out in fact, 251; end of its history in Italy, 261, 301; relation between it and the city of Rome, 295; reaches its lowest point in Frederick's III's reign, 299; its loss of Burgundy, 303; and of Switzerland, 304; change in its character, 306, 310; effects of the Renaissance upon, 309; effects of the Reformation upon, 316, 322; influence of the later upon the name and associations of, 329; narrowing of its bounds, 336; causes of the continuance of, 341; its relation to the balance of power, 342; its position in Europe, 342; its last phase, 347; signs of its approaching fall, 352; its end, 359; the desire for its re-establishment, 360, 401; unwillingness of certain states, 360; technically never extinguished, 360 note; summary of its nature and results, 362; claim of Austria to represent, 364; of France, 364; of Russia, 364; of Greece, 364; of the Turks, 364; parallel between the Papacy and, 365, 369; never truly mediaeval, 369; sense in which it was Roman, 369; its condition in the tenth century, 369; essential principles of, 373; its influence on Germany, 374; Austria as heir of, 376; its bearing on the progress of Europe, 378; ways in which it affected the political institutions of the Middle Ages, 379; its influence upon modern jurisprudence, 379; upon the history of the Church, 380; influence of its inner life on the minds of men, 381; principles adverse to, 383; change marked by its fall, 384; its relations to the nationalities of Europe, 385; difficulty of fully understanding, 387; its proposed revival in 1848-9, 407; revived in Germany, 423.

Empire and Papacy, interdependence of, 98; consequences, 99; struggle between, 149; their relations, 151, 212; parallel between, 365; compared as perpetuation of a name, 368.

Empire, Western, last days of the, 22; its extinction by Odoacer, 24; its restoration, 32.

Empire, French, under Napoleon, 356.

Empire, the new German, 389, 390, 423, 429.

Engelbert, 110 note.

Estate, Third, scarcely existed in time of Otto the Great, 128.
INDEX.

England, 43; Otto's position toward, 149; authority not exercised by any Emperors in, 181; vague notion that it must depend on the Empire, 181; imperial pretensions toward, 182; position of the regal power in, as compared with Germany, 211; feudalism in, 340. Edes (Count of Champagne), 147.

Europe, bearing of the Empire on the progress of, 378; on the nationalities of, 385.

False Decretals, the, 152.
Ferdinand I, 314 note, 320, 440.
Ferdinand II, accession of, 332; his plans, 332; deprives the Palgrave Frederick of his electoral vote, 228.
Feudal aristocracy, power of the, 217.
Feudal king, his peculiar relation to his tenants, 121.
Feudalism, 57, 120; reason of its firm grasp upon society, 120; hostility between it and imperialism, 128; its results in France, 340; in England, 340; in Germany, 340; struggles of the Teutonic Emperors against, 383.

Financial distress of the Empire, 219.
Florus the Deacon's lament over the dissolution of the Carolingian Empire, 82 note.
Fontenay, battle of, 75.
France, modern, dates from Hugh Capet, 139; imperial authority exercised in, 180; her irritation at Germany's precedence, 180; growth of the regal power in, as compared with Germany, 211; alliance of the Protestants with, 322; territory gained by treaties of Westphalia, 338; feudalism in, 340; under Napoleon, 350; her claim to represent the Roman Empire, 364, 372; inaction in the Schleswig-Holstein question, 415; declares war upon Prussia, 421; recalls her troops from Rome, 431.

Francia occidentalis, given to Charles the Bald, 75.
Francis I (Emperor), reign of, 348.
Francis II (Emperor), accession of, 352; resignation of imperial crown by, 1, 359.
Franciscans, the order of, 201.
Franconia, extinction of the dukedom of, 218.
Franconian Emperors, 130.
"Frank," sense in which the name was used, 139 note.
Franks, rise of the, 32; success of their arms. 32; Catholics from the first, 34; their greatness chiefly due to the clergy, 34; enter Rome, 45.

Franks, the West, Otto's policy toward, 138.
Frankfort, synod held at, 61; coronations at, 314 note; national assembly meets at, 407; annexed to Prussia, 418.

Frederick I (Barbarossa), his brilliant reign, 162, 174; his relations to the Popedom, 162; his contest with Pope Hadrian IV, 164, 283; incident at their meeting on the way to Rome, 282 note; his contest with Pope Alexander III, 165; their meeting at Venice, 166; magnificent ascriptions of dignity to, 168; assertion of his prerogative in Italy, 169; his version of the "Translation of the Empire," 170; his dealings with Milan and Tortona, 170; his temporary success, 172; victory of the Lombards over, 173; his
INDEX.

prosperity as German king, 173; his death, 173; legend respecting him, 175; extent of his jurisdiction, 177; his dominion in the East, 184; his letter to Saladin, 184; anecdote of, 190.
Frederick II, character of, 203; events of his struggle with the Papacy, 204; results of his reign, 217; the charge of heresy against, 248 note; memorials left by, in Rome, 285.
Frederick III, abases himself before the Romish court, 216; Charles the Bold seeks an arrangement with, 246; his calamitous reign, 300.
Frederick (Count Palatine and King of Bohemia), deprived by Ferdinand II of his electoral vote, 298.
Frederick of Holenzollern, sixth burggrave of Nürnberg, 393.
Frederick II of Prussia (the Great), 344, 348, 350 note; 395-7, 426, 437.
Freedom popular, growth of, 237; struggles of the Teutonic Emperors against, 383.

Gallic race, political character of the, 372.
Gastein, convention of, 416.
Gauverfassung, 120.
Gerbert (Pope Sylvester II), 148.
"German Emperor," the title of, 124, 314, 437.
Germanic constitution, the, 217; influence upon, of the theory of the Empire as an international power, 305; attempted reforms of, 311; means by which it was proposed to effect them, 312; causes of their failure, 312.
Germany, beginning of the national existence of, 75; chooses Arnulf as king, 76; overrun by Hungarians, 76; establishment of monarchy in, by Henry the Fowler, 77; desires the restoration of the Carolingian Empire, 84; position of in the tenth century, 119; union of the Empire with, 119; results of the union, 125; dissimilarity of the two systems, 124; feudalism in, 129; the feudal polity of, generally, 122; nature of the history of, till the twelfth century, 123; princes of, ally themselves with the Pope against the Emperor, 157; its hatred of the Romish Court, 164; the position of under Frederick Barbarossa, 173; growth of towns in, 173, 219; decline of imperial power in, 207, 211; deplorable state of, during the Great Interregnum, 208; encroachments of nobles in, 217, 224; kingdom of, not originally elective, 221; how it ultimately became elective, 222; changes in the constitution of, 224; its weakness as compared with other states of Europe, 300; its loss of imperial territories, 301; its internal weakness, 301; position of the Emperor in, compared with that of his predecessors in Europe, 307; beginning of the Hapsburg influence in, 308; first consciousness of its nationality, 313; destruction of its State-system, 321; its troubles, 321; finally severed from Rome, 337; after the peace of Westphalia, 338; effect of a number of petty independent states upon, 339; feudalism in, 340; its political life in the eighteenth century, 342; foreign thrones acquired by its princes, 343; French aggression upon, 343; its weakness and stagnation, 344; popular feeling in at the close of eighteenth century, 350; Napoleon in, 357; changes in, by war of 1866, 360 note; influence
of the Holy Empire on, 374; denationalization of, 391, 392; war of liberation in, 398; reconstitution of, 399, 400; aims of the liberal party in, 404–406; revolutions in, 407–409; parties in, 410; war of against France, 421; causes of movement for national unity in, 424, sqq.; parallelism of history of Germany and Italy, 431.

Gerson, chancellor of Paris, plans of, 299.

Ghibeline, the name of, 302.

Goethe, 233 note, 314 note, 352.

Golden Bull of Charles IV, 221, 236, 238.

Goths, wisest and least cruel of the Germanic family, 26; Arian Goths regarded as enemies by Catholic Italians, 27.

Greece, her influence in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, 237, 249; her claim to represent the Roman Empire, 364.

Greeks and Latins, origin of their separation, 35 note.

Greeks, effect of their hostility upon the Teutonic Empire, 206.

Gregory the Great, fame of his sanctity and writings, 29; means by which he advanced Rome's ecclesiastical authority, 150.

Gregory II (Pope), reason of his reluctance to break with the Byzantine princes, 99.

Gregory III, (Pope), appeals to Charles Martel for succor against the Lombards, 36.

Gregory V (Pope), 143.

Gregory VII (Pope), his condemnation of feudal investitures to the clergy, 154; war between him and Henry IV, 154; his letter to William the Conqueror, 155; passage in his second excommunication of Henry, 157; results of the struggle between them, 157; his death, 158; his theory as to the rights of the Pope with respect to the election of Emperors, 212; his silence about the Translation of the Empire, 214; his simile between the Empire and the Papedom, 382; his demands on the Emperor, 381.

Gregory IX (Pope), Canon law consolidated by, 99; called the "Justinian of the Church," 99.

Gregory X (Pope), 214.

Grotius, 379.

Guelf, the name of, 302.

Guido or Guy, of Spoleto (Emperor), 80.

Guiscard, Robert, 289.

Gundobald the Burgundian, 23.

Günther of Schwartzbarg, 218.

Gustavus Adolphus, 332.

Hadrian I (Pope), summons Charles (the Great) to resist the Lombards, 39; motives of his policy, 40; his allusion to Constantine's Donation, 115 note.

Hadrian IV (Pope), Frederick I's contest with, 164, 282; his pretensions, 192.

Hallam, Henry, his view of the grant of a Roman dignity to Clovis, 28 note.

Hanseatic Confederacy, 219, 344.

Hapsburg, the castle of, 208 note.

Harold the Blue-toothed, 139.
INDEX.

Henry I (the Fowler), 77, 119, 129, 222, 430.
Henry II crowned Emperor, 146.
Henry III (Emperor), power of the Empire at its meridian under, 148; his reform of the Popedom, 148; results of his encroachments, 148; his death, 148.
Henry IV, election of, 222 note; war between him and Gregory VII, 154; his humiliation, 155; results of the struggle, 157; his death, 158.
Henry V, Emperor, his claims over ecclesiastics, 158; his quarrel with Pope Paschal II, 158; his perilous position, 158; comparison between the prerogative at his death and that at the accession of Conrad II, 160; tumults at his coronation, 283.
Henry VI, Emperor, 183; his proposal to unite Naples and Sicily to the Empire, 201; opposition to the scheme, 202; his untimely death, 202.
Henry VII (Emperor), 217, 219; in Italy, 259; his death, 261.
Henry II (King of France), assumes the title of "Protector of the Germanic Liberties," 322.
Henry II (King of England), his submissive tone toward Frederick I, 181.
Henry V (King of England), refuses submission to the Emperor Sigismund, 182.
Henry VIII (King of England), 330 note.
Hessen-Cassel, Elector of, dethroned, 228 note.
Hilary, the Deacon, quoted, 19 note.
Hildebert (Bishop of Le Mans), his lines contrasting the past and present of Rome, 447.
Hildebrand; see Gregory VII.
Hippolytus a Lapide, the treatise of, 335.
Hohenstaufen; see Emperors, Swabian.
Hohenstaufen, the castle of, 161 note.
Hohenzollern, the castle of, 393.
Holland, declared independent, 338.
Holstein, its relations to the Empire, 417.
Hugh Capet, 139.
Hugh of Burgundy, 81.
Hungarians, the, 140.
Hungary, imperial authority exercised in, 178; its connection with the Hapsburgs, 179 note.
Huss, the writings of, 238.

Iceland, 180, 262.
Iconoclastic controversy, 36.
"Imperator electus," the title of, 318, 398.
Imperialism, Roman, French and mediæval, 371.
Imperial titles and ceremonies, 188, 398.
Innocent III (Pope), his exertions on behalf of Otto IV, 202; his pretensions, 205, 213, 214.
Innocent X (Pope), on the number of the electors, 223 note; his protest against the peace of Westphalia, 337.
International power, the need of an, 239; why the Roman Empire, 245.
INDEX.

Innocent IV (Pope), his struggle with Frederick II, 204.
Interregnum, the Great, state of Germany during, 208; enables the feudal aristocracy to extend their power, 217.
Investitures, the struggle of the, 158.
Ireland, 198 note; 330 note.
Irene (Empress), behavior of, 44, 59.
Irminsul, overthrew of, by Charles the Great, 66; meaning of name, 66 note.
Italian Emperors, 78.
Italian nationality, era at which its first rudiments appeared, 136.
Italians, modern, their feelings toward Rome, 297.
Italy, under Odoacer, 24, 25; attempt of Theodoric to establish a national monarchy in, 25; reconquered by Justinian, 27; harassed by the Lombards, 35; condition of, previous to Otto's descent into, 78; Otto the Great's first expedition into, 81; its connection with Germany, 84; Otto's rule in, 134; liberties of the northern cities of, 146; Frederick I in, 170; Henry VII in, 259; lost to the Empire, 266, 302; names of Emperors buried in, 284 note; the nation at the present day, 384; parallel between its history and that of Germany, 431.
Italy, Southern, 146.

John VIII (Pope), 152.
John XII (Pope), crowns Otto the Great, 85; plots against him, 131; his reprobate life, 131; Liudprand's list of the charges against, 132; letter recounting them sent to him, 133; his reply, 133; Otto's answer, 133; deposed by Otto, 133; regret of the Romans at his expulsion, 134; his return and death, 134.
John XXII (Pope), his conflict with Lewis IV, 215.
Joseph II (Emperor), reign of 349, 395; scheme for the erection of a new kingdom of Burgundy, 437.
Julius Caesar, 386, 388.
Julius II (Pope), 313.
Jurisprudence, influence of, in supporting the Empire, 29; aversion of the Romish court to the ancient, 249; influence of the Empire on modern, 379.
Juristic, their attitude toward imperialism, 254.
Justinian, Italy reconquered by, 27; study of the legislation of, 236, 254.
"Justinian of the Church," title of, conferred on Gregory IX, 99.
Jutland, Otto I penetrates into, 189; overrun by Austria and Prussia, 415.

Kings, the Emperor's right of creating, 246.
Knighthood, analogy between priesthood and, 247.

Lactantius, his belief in the eternity of the Roman Empire, 19.
Lambert (Emperor) (son of Guido of Spoleto), 80.
Landolfo Colonna, on the separation of Greeks and Latins, 35 note.
Lateran Palace Colonna, on the separation of Greeks and Latins, 35 note.
Latin and Greeks, story of the origin of their separation, 35 note.
Lauresheim, Annals of, their account of the coronation of Charles, 51.
Law, old, the influence exercised by, 30; era of the revived study of, 278.
Learning, revival of, 237; connection between it and imperialism, 251.
Leo I (Pope), his assertion of universal jurisdiction, 150.
Leo the Isaurian (Emperor), his attempt to abolish the worship of images, 36.
Leo III (Pope), his accession, 41; his adventures, 41; crowns Charles at Rome on Christmas Day (A.D. 800), 2, 47; charter of, issued on same day, 103; relation of, to the act of coronation, 50, 51.
Leo VIII (Pope), 135.
Leonine city, the, 283 note.
Leopold I (Emperor), ninth electorate conferred by, 228.
Leopold II (Emperor), 349.
Lewis I, Emperor (the Pious), 74, 75.
Lewis II (Emperor), 75, 101 note, 186, 443.
Lewis III (Emperor) (son of Bosco), 86.
Lewis IV (Emperor), his conflict with Pope John XXII, 217.
Lewis XII (King of France), his pretensions on Naples and Milan, 312.
Lewis XIV (King of France), 343.
Lewis (the German) (son of Lewis the Pious), 75.
Lewis the Child (son of Arnulf), 119.
Literature, revival of, 237; connection between it and imperialism, 251.
Liudprand (Bishop of Cremona), his list of the accusations against John XII, 132; account of his embassy to Constantinople, 141.
Liudprand (King of the Lombards), attacks Rome and the exarchate, 36.
Lombard cities, 170; their victory over Frederick I, 173.
Lombards, arrival of the, in Italy (A.D. 568), 27, 35; their aversion to the clergy, 35; the Popes seek help from the Franks against the, 37; extinction of their kingdom by Charles, 39.
Lothar I (Emperor) (son of Lewis the Pious), 75, 443.
Lothar II (Emperor), election of, 161, 224.
Lothar (son of Hugh of Burgundy), 81.
Lotharingia or Lorraine, 75, 77, 139, 178, 338, 346.
Lunéville, the Peace of, 358.
Luther, Dr. Martin, 316, 331.

Magnus, name of, 72 note.
Majesty, the title of, 244 note.
Mallum, assembly so called, 123.
Manuel Comnenus, 188.
Mario (Monte), 281.
Marsilius of Padua, his "de Imperio Romano," 237 note.
Maximilian I (Emperor), 228, 307; character of his epoch, 306; events of his reign, 311; his title of "Imperator electus," 314, 440; his proposal to recover Burgundy and Italy, 315.
Maximilian II (Emperor), 323.
Mayfield, the popular assembly so called, 123.
Mazzini, Giuseppe, 426.
Mediaeval art, rights of the Empire set forth in, 113.
Mediaeval monuments, causes of the want of in Rome, 286.
Metternich, 401 sqq.
Michael, Eastern Emperor, 59.
Michael Angelo, Capitol rebuilt by, 293.
Middle Ages, the state of the human mind in, 87; theology of, 91; philosophy of, 93; relations of Church and State during, 104, 380; mode of interpreting Scriptures in, 110; art of, 118; opposition of theory and practice in, 130, 258; real beginning of, 200; reverence for ancient forms and phrases in, 256; absence of the idea of change or progress in, 257; the city of Rome in, 267; barbarism of the aristocracy in, 286; ambition and corruption of the clergy in the latter, 287; destruction of old buildings by the Romans of, 289; existing relics of, in Rome, 291; aspiration for unity during, 366; the Visible Church in the, 366; ferocity of the heroes of, 377; ways in which the Empire affected the political institutions of, 378; idea of the communion of saints during, 382.

Milan, Frederick I's dealings with, 172; the rebuilding of, 173; victory of Frederick II over, 385; pretensions of Charles VIII and Lewis XII of France on, 312.
Mohammedanism, rise of, 43.
Moissac, Chronicle of, its account of the coronation of Charles, 52, 82.
Mommsen, Theodor, quoted, 386.
Monarchy, universal, doctrine of, 88, 94.
Monarchy, elective, 229.
Mosaics in the churches of Rome, 292.
Muller, Johannes von, quoted, 351.
Münster, the treaty of; see Westphalia.

Naples, imperial authority in, 183, 201; pretensions of Charles VIII and Lewis XII of France on, 312.
Napoleon Bonaparte, compared with Charles the Great, 71; extinction of Electorates by, 229; Emperor of the West, 353; his belief that he was the successor of Charlemagne, 354; attitude of the Papacy toward, 355; his mission in Germany, 357; behavior toward Prussia, 396.
Nationalities of Europe, the formation of, 239; relations of the Empire to the, 385.
Nationality, struggles of the Teutonic Emperors against, 388.
Neo-Platonism, Alexandrian, effect of, 6.
Nicea, first council of, 21, 299; second council of, 61.
Nicephorus, 137, 187.
Nicholas I (Pope), and the case of Teutberga, 250.
Nicholas II (Pope), fixes a regular body to elect the Pope, 154.
Nicholas V (Pope), 277, 290, 300.
Nobles, the, in feudal times, 122, 215; encroachments of the, 224.
Nürnberg, 256, 392.

Occam, the English Franciscan, 215.
Odo, or Eudes, king of France, 79.
Odoacer, extinction of the Western Empire by (A.D. 476), 23; his original position, 23 note; his assumption of the title of King, 24; nature of his government, 25.
Optatus (Bishop of Milevis), his treatise Contra Donatistas, 11 note.
Orsini, the family of, 278.
INDEX.

Osnabrück, treaty of: see Westphalia.
Ostrogoths, 22; war between Belisarius and the, 270.
Otto I, the Great, appealed to by Adelheid, 81; his first expedition into Italy, 81; invitation sent by the Pope to, 81; his victory over the Hungarians, 82; crowned Emperor at Rome, 85; his coronation a favorable opening to sacerdotal claims, 151; causes of the revival of the Empire under, 82; his coronation feast the inauguration of the Teutonic realm, 120; consequences of his assumption of the imperial title, 125; his position toward the Church, 125; changes in title, 126; his imperial office feudalized, 127; the Germans made a single people by, 128; incidents which befell him in Rome, 131; inquires into the character and manners of Pope John XII, 132; his letter to John, 133; deposes John, 133; appoints Leo in his stead, 133; his suppression of the revolt of the Romans on account of John, 134; his rule in Italy, 136; resumes Charles' plan of foreign conquest, 137; his policy toward Byzantium, 137; seeks for his heir the hand of the Princess Theophano, 138; his policy toward the West Franks, 138; his northern and eastern conquests, 139; extent of his empire, 140; comparison between it and that of Charles, 141; beneficial results of his rule, 141; how styled by Nicephorus, 187.

Otto II, 142; memorials left by, in Rome, 284.

Otto III, his plans and ideas, 142, 143, 144; his intense religious belief in the Emperor's duties, 143; his reason for using the title "Romanorum Imperator," 144; his early death, 145, 223; his burial at Aachen, 145; respect in which his life was so memorable, 145; compared with Frederick II, 203; his expostulation with the Roman people, 283 note; memorials left by, in Rome, 284.

Otto IV, Pope Innocent III's exertions in behalf of, 202; overthrown by Innocent, 203; explanation of a curious seal of, 264 note.

Palgrave (Sir F.), his view of the grant of a Roman dignity to Clovis, 28 note.
Palsgrave, of the Rhine, deprived of his electoral vote, 228; reinstated, 228.
Panslavism, Russia's doctrine of, 364.
Papacy, the Teutonic reform of, 143; Henry III's purification of, 148, 200; Frederick I's bad relations with, 164; growth of its power, 149; its relations with the Empire, 149, 151, 212; its condition after the dissolution of the Carolingian Empire, 272; its attitude toward Napoleon, 355.
Papacy and Empire, interdependence of, 98; its consequences, 99; struggle between them, 149; their relations, 151, 212; parallel between, 365; compared as perpetuations of a name, 368.
Papal elections, veto of Emperor on, 135, 151.
Partition treaty of Verdun, 75.
Pascchal II (Pope), his quarrel with Henry V, 158.
Patrician of the Romans, import of the title, 88; date when it was bestowed on Pipin, 88 note.
Patritius, secretary of Frederick III, on the poverty of the Empire, 220.
Pavia, the Council of, and Charles the Bald, 152.
INDEX.

Persecution, Protestant, 326.
Peter's (St.), old, 45.
Petrarch, his feelings toward the Empire, 252; toward the city of Rome, 268.
Pfaffinger, quoted, 348 note, etc.
Philip of Hohenstaufen, contest between Otto of Brunswick and, 202; his assassination, 202.
Philosophy, scholastic, spread of, in the thirteenth century, 237.
Pipin of Herstral, 33.
Pipin the Short appointed successor to Childeric, 37; twice rescues Rome from the Lombards, 37; receives the title of Patrician of the Romans, 38; import of his title, 38; date at which it was bestowed, 38 note.
Pius VII (Pope), 356.
Placitum, the popular assembly so called, 123.
Podiebrad (George), King of Bohemia, 219.
Poland, imperial authority in, 179; independent, 301; partition of, 342.
Politics, beginning of the existence of, 283.
Popes, emancipation of the, 25, 35, 279; appeal to the Franks for succor against the Lombards, 37; their reason for desiring the restoration of the Western Empire, 43, 44; their theory respecting the coronation of Charles, 55; their profligacy in the tenth century, 80, 81, 272; their theory respecting the chair of St. Peter, 97; their position and functions, 101; growth of their pretensions, 165, 154, 212; and power, 149; their relations to the Emperor, 151; their temporal power, 152; their position as international judges, 240; reaction against their pretensions, 240, 273; their aversion to the study of ancient jurisprudence, 249; hostility of, to the Germans, 282; nature of the question at issue between the Emperors and, 381; fall of their temporal power, 429.
Porcaro (Stephen), conspiracy of, 277.
Prætation, the so called right of, 324, 225.
Pragmatic Sanctions of Frederick II, 207, 217.
Prague, University of, 238; peace of, 419.
Prerogative, Imperial, contrast of, at accession of Conrad II and death of Henry V, 160.
Priesthood, analogy between knighthood and, 247.
Princes, league of, formed by Frederick the Great, 348, 437.
Protestant States, their conduct after the Reformation, 326.
Protestants of Germany, their alliance with France, 323.
Prussia, kingdom of, 347, 348, 351, 392 sqq.; good administration in, 405; offer of imperial title to king of, 407; constitutional struggle in, 410; stands aloof from Fürsten Congress, 412; policy of in Schleswig-Holstein question, 414 sqq.; withdraws from the Confederation, 419; king of, becomes Emperor, 422; "German Mission" of, 426 sqq.
Public Peace and Imperial Chamber, establishment of the, 311.

Radewic or Rahewin, quoted, 107 note.
Ravenna, exarch of, 27.
Reformation, dawns of the, 237; Charles V's attitude toward the,
INDEX.

318; influence of its spirit on the Empire, 316, 322; its real meaning, 322; its effect on the doctrines regarding the Visible Church, 324; consequent effect upon the Empire, 325; its small immediate influence on political and religious liberty, 326; conduct of the Protestant States after the, 326; its influence on the name and associations of the Empire, 329.

Religion, influence of, in supporting the Empire, 29; wars of, 327.

Renaissance, the, 237, 309.

"Renovatio Romani Imperii," signification of the seal bearing legend of, 100.

Rhense, Electoral Union at, 215, 292.

Rhine, towns of the, 218; provisions of the Confederation of the, 358.

Richard I (King of England), pays homage to the Emperor Henry VI, 182; his release, 182.

Richard (Earl of Cornwall), his double election with Alfonso X of Castile, 208, 255.

Richelieu, policy of, 333.

Ricimer (patrician), 23.

Rienzi, Petrarch's letter to the Roman people respecting, 252; his character and career, 276.

Romans, revolts of the, at the expulsion of Pope John XII, 134, 135; Otto's vigorous measures against the, 135; their revolt from the Iconoclastic Emperors of the East, 272; the title of King of the, 444.

Romanism or Catholicity, 91, 103.

Rome, commanding position of, in the second century, 6; prestige of, not destroyed by the partition of the Empire, 8; lingering influences of her Church and Law, 29, 30; claim of, to the right of conferring the imperial crown, 55, 59, 78; republican institutions of, renewed, 81; profligacy of, in the tenth century, 80, 81; under Arnold of Brescia, 169; imitations of old, 254; in the Middle Ages, 269; absence of Gothic in, 288; causes of her rapid decay, 271; peculiarities of her position, 272; her internal history from the sixth to the twelfth century, 272; her condition in the ninth and tenth centuries, 272; growth of a republican feeling in, 273; short-sighted policy of the Emperors toward, 275; causes of the failure of the struggle for independence in, 277; her internal condition, 278; her nobility, 278; her bishop, 279; relation of the Emperor to, 279; the Emperors' visit to, 280; dislike of, to the Germans, 282; memorials of Otto III in, 284; of Otto II, 284; of Frederick II, 285; causes of the want of mediæval monuments in, 286; barbarism of the aristocracy of, 286; ambition, weakness, and corruption of the clergy of, 287; tendency of her builders to adhere to the ancient manner, 288; destruction and alteration of old buildings in, 289; her modern churches, 290; existing relics of Dark and Middle Ages in, 291; changed aspect of, 293; analogy between her architecture and the civil and ecclesiastical constitution, 294; relation of, to the Empire, 295; feelings of modern Italians toward, 297; perpetuation of the name of, 363; parallel instances, 363; capital of the Italian kingdom, 384, 431; Hildebert's lines contrasting the past and present of, 445.
Romulus Augustulus, his resignation at Odoacer's bidding, 23.
Rudolf (the Emperor) of Hapsburg, 209, 214, 217, 218, 226; financial
distress under, 220; Schiller's description of the coronation feast
of, 227 note.
Rudolf II (Emperor), 331.
Rudolf of Swabia, 157.
Rudolf I (King of Transjurane Burgundy), 79.
Rudolf III (King of Burgundy), his proposal to bequeath Burgundy
to Henry II, 147.
Russia, her claim to represent the Roman Empire, 364; her influ-
ence in Germany, 399.

Sachsenspiegel, the, 105 note, 164 note.
St. Peter's at Rome, 45, 231, 285.
St. John Lateran at Rome, 260, 286.
Saladin (the Sultan), Frederick I's letter to, 184.
Santa Maria Novella at Florence, fresco in, 115.
Saxon Emperors, 130.
Saxony, extinction of the dukedom of, 218.
Schleswig, its annexation by Otto, 130; its relation to the Empire, 498.
Scholastic philosophy, spread of, in the thirteenth century, 237.
Seal, ascribed to A.D. 890, 100.
Septimius Severus, concentration of power in his hands, 4, 5.
Sergius IV (Pope), 224 note.
Seven Years' War, 348.
Sicambri, probably the chief source of the Frankish nation, 32.
Sicily, imperial authority in, 183, 201.
Sigismund (the Burgundian king), his desire to preserve the institu-
tions of the Empire, 15.
Sigismund (Emperor), his visit to Henry V, 182; at the Council of
Constance, 251, 299; grants Brandenburg to Frederick of Hohen-
zollern, 393.
Simeony, measures taken against, 154.
Slavic races, the, 25, 139, 258, 374.
Smalkaldic league, the, 319, 397.
Southern Italy, 146.
Spain, Otto's position toward, 140; authority not exercised by any
Emperor in, 181; compared with Germany, 301.
Speyer, Diet of, 108 note.
Stephania (widow of Crescentius), 145.
Swabia, extinction of the dukedom of, 218; the towns of, 219, 312.
Sweden, improbability of imperial pretensions to, 180.
Swiss Confederation, the, 304; declared independent by treaties of
Westphalia, 338.
Sylvester I (Pope), 41.
Sylvester II (Pope), 143.

Taxes, mode of collecting in Roman Empire, 7 note.
Tertullian, his feelings toward the Roman Empire, 19 note, 21 note
Teutberga (wife of Lothar), the famous case of, 250.
Teutonic race, political character of the, 372.
Theodebert (son of Clovis), his desire to preserve the institutions of the Empire, 15.
Theodoric the Ostrogoth, his attempt to establish a national monarchy in Italy, 25, 26, 384; its failure, 27; his usual place of residence, 26 note; prosperity under his reign, 27.
Theodosius (the Emperor), his abasement before St. Ambrose, 11.
Theophano (princess), 137.
Thirty Years' War, 331; its unsatisfactory results, 332; substantial gain from it to the German princes, 335.
Thomas (St.), his statement respecting the election of Emperors, 223.
Thomas (St.) (of Canterbury), 165.
Tithes, first enforced by Charles the Great, 64.
Titles, changes of, 126, 313, 393.
Tortona, 170.
Transalpine provinces, influence of the Empire in, 28.
Transubstantiation, 323 note.
Turks, the, 301; their claim to represent the Roman Empire, 364.
Turpin (Archbishop), 49 note.

University of Prague, foundation of, 233.
Unity, political, idea of, upheld by the clergy, 93.
Urban IV (Pope), on the right of choosing the Roman king, 225.

Venice, her attitude, 166; imperial pretensions toward, 183; maintains her independence, 184.
Verdun, partition treaty of, 75.
Vienna, Congress of, 361, 400 sqq.
Villani (Matthew), his idea of the Teutonic Emperors, 302; his etymology of Guelph and Ghibeline, 302 note.
Visigothic kings of Spain, the Empire's rights admitted by the, 28.

Wallenstein, 332.
Wenzel (Emperor), 219.
Western Empire, its last days, 22, 23; its extinction by Odoacer, 23; its restoration, 32.
Westphalia, the Peace of, 334; its advantages to France, 338; to Sweden, 338; its importance in imperial history, 335.
Wickliffe, excitement caused by his writings, 238.
William the Conqueror, letter of Hildebrand to, 155.
Wippo, 222 note.
Wittkind, 82 note.
Woitem (St. Adalbert), 267.
World-Monarchy, the idea of a, 91; influence of metaphysics upon the theory, 94.
World-Religion, the idea of a, 88; coincides with the World Empire, 89.
Worms, Concordat of, 158; Diet of, 316, 331