

## Martin Luther: Art and the Reformation

volume I, the catalog

volume II, essays, available in the docent lounge

Listening devices: special exhibition tours. They will notify us as to training times.

October 20th 12:30 (1:30)

be there at 12:30, deal with logistical issues

Tom:

October 30, 2016- January 15, 2017

the German government has kicked in 2 million euros for the project

the exhibition is not traveling, its unique to Mia. Its happening in conjunction with two other exhibitions in Atlanta and New York. The other two are much smaller.

We have the large show, that has everything.

The items are grouped based on physical needs not necessarily by theme. Temperature, etc.

German partners:

State museum of prehistory halle (saale)

- harold mellar
- Dr. Mellar is going to speak at the beginning of the exhibition.
- 500th anniversary of Luther's 95 theses in 2017
- He's the big guy to help organize this show over in Germany. Garnered a lot of support.

The exhibition is an opportunity to bring these objects to the attention of the world, a lot of the objects were in religion-suppressed communist countries.

Luther memorials foundation of saxony-anhalt, wittenberg

- Was luther's home in Wittenberg. originally an augustinian monastery.
- govern sites around their region
- generous lenders to the project

deutsches historisches museum, Berlin

- Founded 25 years ago, tops
- well funded- were able to purchase some great objects to loan out

schloss friedensfein foundation, Gotha

-seat of dukes of Gotha, huge complex. Wasn't standing in Luther's time. Built a few decades later.

-19th century, built a purpose built museum for their collection. Rich from mining and agriculture.

Where things take place:

Saxony-Anhalt

Sachsen-Anhalt

Lutherstadt Eisleben

Dessau  
Lutherstadt Wittenburg

Saxony:

1480s, Wettin, House of. Two brothers decided it was too difficult to govern the territory, so they split the territory in two. The Ernestine line and the Albertine line.

Electors in the Holy Roman Empire, only 7 total. (an upper house) They were the one who would choose the next Holy Roman Emperor. Very lucrative position to be in.

## Exhibition

### Luther's Childhood

Luther was born in Eisleben, November 10, 1483

Parents: Hans and Marguerite Luder. He didn't change his name until at University

When he was a small child he moved to Mansfeld-Lutherstadt

Luther's story about himself: came from a modest house, father a miner. Which in fact was not true, they were pretty rich. Upper middle class.

His father was one of the 4 mayors of the city, mayor of his quadrant.

Archaeology: Found pots, common cooking ware. Plates (rare because people usually had bowls), glasses, and a horn. They found a lot of bones from pork. They ate well. Found toys, bowling pins, hand made marbles. Small plaster sculpture of a saint, cast object made cheaply. Small objects of devotion found their way into the homes of families and often became children's objects.

Their wealth was exemplified by ornaments for women's and girls' clothing. Inspired by prints that were Roman. Florets, made of brass. An ordinary person would not have had these at the time. Punched and hammered. End of a belt, made of bronze/brass still have leather on it. Burned leather. All these things were found in his home or in a refuse pit. The burned leather is a clue that they burned things in their home to protect themselves from sickness.

The belt might have belonged to Luther's sister Dorotea (the belt hook has a gothic D)

Copper Slag: you'd use slag to heat the cooking water in the home. There was a tremendous amount of slag around the Luther house. The slag was blue, they were mining copper. Copper, when in its form as a salt it is blue.

They lived in an industrial nightmarish landscape. Mountains were deforested for mining practices. Made wood valuable.

Mining in this region went back a long time. Nappian and Neuche, legendary miners from the 12th century (who knows!) on the copper mountain near Mansfeld. Shown in a prone position, two small objects. The tunnel they were mining in was often only 18" high. Not pleasant.

Sebald Beham  
Mining Techniques  
Around 1528

Luddite image, anti-technology image. Put up by miners using old techniques that didn't like the new methods. The new methods are the devil, despite their ability to mine for silver as well as copper.

Contract on Profits from smelting

Hans Luder 1507

Contact says that the profits from the venture would be paid to the heirs of Luther's partner.

Another prominent member of the Mansfeld community.

Pilgrimage to Achen

Sebald Beham

Church Festival

1535, Woodcut

-Shows a scene of life at the time.

People of Luther's family class are in the center

Gargoyle waterspout

Pest Mask

Disease was a problem at the time, Luther saw two of his brother's die. Nobody escaped disease. Thought to be the plague. Doctor's mask, worn over shoulders and laced tightly around the neck, the eyes are covered with crystals. The beak meant to hold perfumed sponges or fungus that would purify the air going through.

Anne, Mary, and Jesus

Albrecht Dürer

Saint George c 1505

Luther was an altar boy at his church. increased devotion to mary and therefore to mary's mother anne. common form in german art. would've sat on an altar in a church. Anne is the patron saint of miners.

The patron saint of the city is George, St. George battling the dragon would've been everywhere. (durer print)

St. George: saves a princess that was sacrificed to a dragon, he kills the dragon.

Luther takes on the persona of st. george later in his life

Luther went to grade school in mansfeld, when he was a teen he was sent to Eisenad, went to two different boarding schools. Eventually going to the University of Erfurt. (SW)

Luther's father paid for his education. private. His initial education was basic german, theology, and latin. Later he went into more humanist studies, at university he was intended to study law but he studied theology instead. His father was furious.

## Earthly Power

Luther came into contact with many layers of power during his life.

Hans Fischer, workshop?

Tomb of Count Hoyer VI of Mansfeld-Vorderort

- full size brass figure. wealthy guy. one of the finest german sculptures of this period. Made for a very wealthy fella. Hoyer was a direct servant of the emperor, max I and charles V, he's staking a claim of his own status by portraying himself like a prince.
- from a tomb in Saint Andrew's Church Eisleben

- Luther's birthplace and place of Death. where Luther preached.
- Church lent 2 objects, the first being this tomb effigy.

MANSFELD EISLEBEN, Mansfeld family ruled area, outside of saxon domains. Independent in his own right. Hoyer was sovereign in his own right despite being lesser status than others.

Lucas Cranach the elder, workshop  
 Frederick the wise, elector of saxony  
 1532

- lots of portraits of Frederick the Wise.
- His importance is through history: high level Duke, one of the 7 electors. One of the candidates for Emperor because he felt he was too old.
- Founder of university of wittenberg
- -protector of Luther, first big protector
- starts off as a devout catholic but he converts and becomes an advocate and protector of Luther.
- Elector of Saxony 1486-1525
- (1463-1525)

Lucas Cranach the elder, workshop  
 John the steadfast, elector of saxony  
 brother of frederick

became elector after death of his brother in 1525, tie 1536

wanted 60 portraits made of him to send out to confirm legitimacy and to proclaim his virtues of father and uncle.

- way of showing allegiance to luther

Wolf Milicz

John Frederick the Magnanimous

1503-1554

House of Wettin

Elector of Saxony 1532-1547

Duke of Saxony

1547-1554

Rolled the dice for Luther, took a chance for Luther. Lost, lost his electorate vote, and many of his territories. He pays the price for Luther.

## **LUCAS CRANNACH**

-image maker, in the business of turning out all sorts of things. paintings, drawings, prints, alter pieces, books. if you need it his workshop will make it. He was a business man. One of the few guests of Luther's wedding. Close to the Duke and close to Luther. Lived half way between their homes.

Double headed eagle, represented the holy roman emperor/empire  
 crests of the houses saxon arms, habsburgs, etc..

7 electorates, 8th shields. The 8th shield has to do with the seat in Rome.

for the emperor to take his full power the pope has to crown him.

SAXONY

Holy roman empire around 1512 becomes expansive

Lucas van leyden  
emperor maximilian I  
1520  
engraving and etching

was the emperor during Luther's time  
died in 1519

one of Mia's treasures. one of the first etchings made on copper. Leyden engraved the face to get the details right but etched the rest to get it out more quickly.

Maximilian was from the house of Habsburg. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire

Emperor Charles V 1500-1558  
Habsburg  
Grandson of Maximilian I  
Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1519-1556

Luther stood before the emperor of Habsburg at the council of Worms to say no he would not retract his thoughts. very brave.

Hans Burgkmair the elder  
the imperial eagle with the coats of arms of the electors and quaternions  
8 coats of arms, 7 electorates, 1 roman seat

Courtly art:

Lucas Cranach the Elder  
Hercules and Omphale about 1537  
power of women, Hercules gives up his power for the woman he loves, ends up doing women's work. signed work. image known to Luther and he used it to give a lesson to write to Frederick the Wise, warned him against keeping flatterers around. He may one day suffer the fate of Hercules.

Lucas Cranach the Elder  
The head of John the Baptist  
(Fragment from a painting of Salome)  
about 1537

John the Baptist, used to be a really large full painting. a seller cut the painting in half. sold Salome as a beautiful woman and John the Baptist separate.

Lucas Cranach the Younger  
the judgement of Paris about 1540-46  
younger- more stylized  
power of women as danger, but also fun to look at.

artist unknown  
Frederick the Wise's pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1493  
after 1503

took his people on a pilgrimage through the holy land to see the sites of the bible. scenes from the bible and scenes of the biblical stories.

Pilgrimage robe of MAXIMILIAN I. c. 1400, Cordoba  
left this robe as a gift to monks in the holy land  
the robe was a gift to his family over 100 years prior, made in Spain.  
its floor length. hem is 7M around, linen, stitched with silk, biunique knots. (iberian peninsula, islamic knot design)  
treasured object- but was missing for several hundred years. it was in the castle in gotha in a mislabeled box that nobody bothered to check

lucas cranach the elder  
tournament staged by frederick the wise in 1508  
1509  
this has a very renaissance feel. jousting was a big deal.  
horses covered in armor  
focus on aristocratic activity

Heinrich Aldegrever  
The wedding Dancers  
set of 12 engravings  
1538  
was the most important protestant engraver  
outside of Nuremberg with Durer, he was the best engraver in Germany. Was a goldsmith and very attuned to finery.

Dagger sheath: high class person, warrior object, they didn't survive because they were made of precious material and were most likely melted down for other purposes.

Hunting Knives of Frederick the Wise

- praxa: used for cleaving and big chunks of meat
- the small knives for finishing the deer/animal
- with inscription composed by Martin Luther: his greatness as a ruler, support of the reformation
- from the place where he composed the bible

## Pre-Reformation Piety

Artist Unknown

Mass of Saint Gregory

Late 1400

- telling image of the hierarchy. St. Gregory as pope, cardinal, and there is a bishop. mystical experience that St. Gregory had.
- wine and bread consecrated- become body and blood of Christ. consumed as such. Transubstantiation: host to body of Christ.
- For St. Gregory Christ appeared to him instead of transubstantiation. there's the spear that wounds him, Judas, pilot cleansing hands with dish, hammer that nails Christ, nails themselves. Sponge that was soaked in vinegar to give Christ greater pain. Rods that Christ

is beaten with. Crown of Thrones, Pretty complete statement of catholic hierarchy and mystic vision.

- christ as savior and hierarchy leading to christ. very telling

Luther early in his life didn't have a choice, you go to a catholic church. it was one unified church at the time. You were in a Catholic world, based on texts that went beyond the bible. Many scholarly texts and there was a huge hierarchy starting with the popes etc. Monasteries had their own internal structures. very complicated.

What it was like to live in this era...

Most people couldn't have art in their homes, the cost, the moments when they went to church and saw all the finery it was like entering heaven on earth. it was a special moment where it was one of few aesthetic moments in their lives.

very all encompassing experience. the church was a big part of everyday life. there was a lot of mysticism.

Artist Unkown

Altarpiece wings with four archangels

1516

alter wings, outside, what people see on a daily basis. when alter is opened you see the painting on the inside- only on special occasions. st. michael weighing souls at the time of judgement. Gabriel, announcing arrival of holy sprit and pregnancy.

Center shrine of an altarpiece with three saints

Elisabeth(mother of john the baptist), the virgin mary, unidentified saint  
around 1500

-high relief sculpture

-sometimes objects of reverence and sometimes object of worship. often a relic hidden inside alters that are three dimensional. Brings physical presence of saint depicted to the alter, and therefore to the viewer. Prayers were said directly to the alter. In hopes of God's good will.

Workshop of Franz Geringswalde

Altarpiece from the Cathedral of st. peter and st. paul in naumburg  
around 1510

meant possibly for a side alter, side chapel. too small to be the main alter.

12 apostles surrounding the image

one of the masterpieces of the show- truly a treat

Presence of heaven feel

Leipzig missal Workshop

Choir book of naumburg cathedral 1504-after 1506

massive book, choir book. big bold lettering

Music with illumination

wooden cover, covered with leather with iron fittings. one of a set of 5 in the Naumburg library

Treasury objects from halberstadt cathedral (FROM HALBERSTADT CATHEDRAL)

at one point it went full protestant- put all the gold work away. everything is in incredible condition because of it.

- Arm reliquary of the apostle
- james the elder
- lower saxony, early 1300

- you can look into the window seeing the certificate that verify's the part of the arm that the apostle had.

#### Warming Ball

Meuse region or northern france 1280-1300

- possibly gilded iron
- warm it up and you'd have it sit on the alter so the priest could warm his hands and keep his hands functional
- the original leather case still remains but did not travel with the object.

#### Chalice and Patten

Germany 1501

- would hold the eucharist
- late gothic design
- deep embossing
- symbols around the base. given to the halberstadt by a bishop from greenland.

#### Monstrance

Germany, 1425-50

- container for the blessed host
- would've held the wafer
- would've displayed the wafer
- built to look like a church, flying buttresses, crucified christ at the top.

#### Georg Spalatin

Lucas Cranach the Elder (illustrator)

The Wittenberg Relic book

1509

- frederick the wise was the greatest collector of relics, had thousands
- 1509 he came up with the idea of selling a guide book.
- \*this is the world's first illustrated guide book to the collection
- unknown court artists

#### unknown artists

12 preparatory drawings for the wittenberg relic book

around 1509

- drawings of the reliquary containers
- court painters/drawers of the guide book
- the drawings are normally kept in an album, but its undergoing conservation at the moment so we got to have them here.

#### Dalmatic with the crest of archbishop ernest of saxony

central germany 1480-1513

-for a clergyman, short sleeves

- black and white stripes, little green arch = saxony
- comes from the saxon house, administrator so that he can get around cannon law and have a bishop hood in more than one place, thus taking in profits from multiple provinces.

Garment with gilded ornaments to adorn a statue



central germany late 1300-1400s

- added ornaments to the cloth to add extra power
- add more amulets to gain more power. slightly mysterious

+Dalmatic with the crest of cardinal Albert of Brandenburg

he succeeded Ernest of Saxony

made from fine italian fabrics. Albrecht was an ambitious guy. He had 3 seats, superseding the rule of 1. archbishop of 2, administrator of halberstadt

wanted to be an elector, that's why he went for a 3rd seat.

he uses, art to project his religiosity and glorification of God but to also project power.

Albrecht of Brandenburg was the power guy of his time

Blue Chasuble with Embroidered Cross and the Crest of Albert of Brandenburg  
1513-1520

Golden chasuble with the crest of cardinal albert of brandenburg

probably worn by cardinal albert, then donated to merseburg cathedral

central germany, 1530-35

given to the officials of the cathedral. might have been worn then given as a gift  
pearls embroidered with golden thread.

powerful statement- walk in wearing it then donating it to the cathedral.

Albrecht Durer

Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg (only person Durer engraved two portraits of)

unknown artist

double pieta

1500-1550

- the artist was so literal that the christ on the back has Christ's wound on the left side.
- you could look from either side seeing the mourning virgin

ARS MORIENDI

(ART OF DYING)

ABOUT 1495

came out in multiple editions

about 12 images in a book

each time you turn a page there is a contrast between your fate if you follow god's word or if you don't. saints and demons. angels come to address the dying man. when you have the book you can reflect on the religious issues of your faith and if you've been a good servant and follower of God's word.

These books became best sellers because of the plague.

there weren't enough priests to handle the numbers of dying to do last rites. The books were printed for the laymen so that they can read and ease the worries of those passing on.

## **Luther as Scholar, Monk, and Preacher**

Luther studies law at the university of erfurt. on july 2, 1505 he is caught in a storm. he prays to st. anne for help and promises to become a monk if he will save him.

Luther is riding his horse in a storm, in a town called Staderhan. The storm comes and he is so frightened that he prays to st. anne, patron saint of miners, that if he survives he will be a monk .

Enters the monastery

July 17th, 1505 Luther enters the Black Friars Augustinian monastery in Erfurt.

- contrast the robe with the lush items of the cardinals

Wittenberg:

Center of where Frederick the Wise.

1502, founded the University of Wittenberg

very usually Frederick the Wise does this all on his own. He seeks a charter from the emperor.

The imperial charter for the university 1502

he doesn't seek papal approval.

first university in europe that is founded without papal approval

eventually in 1507 Pope Julius II sends the Bull approving the charter

Sending us the Wittenberg University's seal (1514) and scepters (about 1502) a couple of sets. Elaborate sets commissioned by frederick later on. one of the few universities that had two sets. A few hundred years ago the university of wittenberg was consolidated with the university at Holla.

Frederick the wise allows the university to use his castle church, which he dedicated to the virgin and all saints.

the door to this cathedral is where it is said that he nails his 95 theses

Lucas cranach the elder

frederick the wise adoring the virgin about 1512-15

Luther's former confessor Johann von staupitz, asks luther to come to wittenberg to study and to teach theology.

Matriculation register with luther's entry 1502-1552

Staupitz knew that he needed some help and wanted to engage him in teaching theology

Earned his bachelors in a year from Wittenberg, a doctorate a few years later.

Luther came with a group of priests from his cloister

Luther's handwritten marginalia in the works of St. Jerome, earliest notes 1516-17

became a real scholar

Erasmus of Rotterdam, great humanist of the time.

He poured over the works of St. Jerome, used the book repeatedly over time.

St. Jerome, translator of the bible into the vulgate. From greek and hebrew into latin. He becomes the figure that Luther emulates as he translate the bible from Latin to German.

The indulgence crisis

indulgence chest and indulgence for a convent

the chest would be where people pay for the indulgences.

Even if you were forgiven a sin as a catholic and you still needed to be punished before limbo, and you had to wait it out there. your "time out" would last for centuries.

by paying for indulgences you could knock off time there- or you could release your family member from punishment/limbo.

Luther in the mid 15 teens, there is a flood of indulgence sales in germany, doesn't get why. an indulgence is a get out of jail free card. in the old days you can earn an indulgence by earning a pious act. Climbing the stairs of the vatican, walk to rome, do a good deed, pray for another, etc.. while he was walking to rome he wanted to see various sites and pray at other places. He wasn't feeling it and it bothered it and fed into his sense of self-doubt. To him, you earn indulgences, but now you see an influx of paper sold by johannes tuxel, he would sell indulgence certificates.

the certificate is for an entire convent. On the back of the certificate is the name of all of the members of the convent.

The Pope was engaged with building the cathedral at the time, despite being a medici, didn't have enough money, to build st peters (as we know today)  
what luther didn't know was the secret deal behind the indulgences

Albrecht of brandenburg and pope leo X had a deal; he wanted to get another seat which was against the rules, leo X would break the rules to allow this if Albrecht would pay 48K GILDERS. Albrecht borrowed the Fugher banking family in Germany, and then the pope gave albrecht the rite to sell indulgences in germany. leo X took half and Albrecht took half of the profits from that to pay off his debt to Fugher. This became immensely profitable for Albrecht 72k gilder. This was super hush hush.

Luther doesn't believe that the priests of the earthly church have any authority over the affairs of the divine and otherworldly.

Martin Luther  
95 Theses

Original title:  
Disputation pro delcartione virtuosi indulgentiarum  
Disputation on the power of indulgences

This was the beginning of the argument  
you meet to have a debate  
Luther nailed the theses on the door. Legend states, perpetuated  
Basel: Adam petri, 1517

Printers got hold of this incendiary writing and sent it out everywhere  
october 31, 1517  
printed in Basel within two months  
Came out with speed

Cardinal Albrecht sees this and sees the trouble it will cause him. He sends it to the vatican.  
Luther realizes he's in trouble, he wrote a tract of justification as to what he said.

Statement of faith written, getting closer to the word of the bible as distinct with religious authority, with direct personal relationship with Christ.

Luther sends this to Leo X

The pope goes nuts, realizes this is a problem. Excommunicates Luther.

there are 3 different editions of bull of excommunication, one in german, two in latin. This was a big deal and big news.

Luther was a marked man in many ways

Priests were starting to follow him- and this was widely read at the pulpit in other areas.

Luther becomes famous and pictures are being made of him.

Lucas cranach the elder, engraving 1520, Luther as augustinian monk- first portrait made

Medals made of him, copies of a copy.

Luther is held to account in 1521 at the Imperial Diet of worms.

Luther refuses to recant his writings

charles imposes an imperial ban

Frederick the Wise has Luther Kidnapped and taken to the wart burg for protective custody.

“Here I stand”

Tropes that gets attached to him at the diet of worms

Charles’ edict of banishment makes him a marked man. Worms is in southwest germany, large trek. was safe to return because of a safe passage writing by the HRE Charles. Frederick realizes he’s in danger and stage a kidnapping.

Wartburg, Eisenach, this castle is where Frederick steals him to. Luther hides out, hides out as Junker Jörn. He grew a beard and completed his translation of the bible in weeks time. Luther worked quickly.

Heinrich Göding the Elder

Luther as Junker Jörg

1498

Etching

Likening him to st. john the evangelist.

At the wart burg, Luther translates the new testament and offers guidance from afar to his followers.

Wants to be a reformer not a revolutionary. He doesn’t want to tear apart the social fabric

Luther as a scholarly preacher

once he returned to wittenburg

Wolf Milicz

Medal of Martin Luther, 1537

Prophet of Germania

Summary of his theology:

white rose: joy, comfort and love of faith

corss: christs sacrificial death/faith in christ

heart overcoming of death new life

Luther's personal motto:

In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength (isaiah 30.15)

Pulpit of the saint andrew's church  
Eisleben, 1518

Pulpit, last from which Luther preached. After 4 days of preaching he walked across the street down a few houses and died.

MIA is paying for the restoration of the pulpit.

the stairway is a 19th century edition

saints decorating the pulpit: Hoyer wasn't interested in the fighting between the protestants and the catholics. personally he had protestant leaning but his mother was a catholic. Hoyer's solution was to say work it out, and at the church there was a 9 catholic service and a 10 luther service. There was a cloth to cover the pulpit on special feast days. they shared.

The pulpit is dated 1518, installed following Luther's emphasis on sermon. one of the first Lutheran pulpits. Loaded with all the +/- of the Reformation.

starkly anti semantic

sensitivity training

has the potential to anger everybody

Missouri senate and evangelical lutherans

catholics

jews

muslims who luther attacks

The evangelical lutheran church has made strong statements against some of Luther's philosophies.

Luther essentially becomes a saint. Durer's student Hans Balding Grien paints him as a saint with a dove.

Martin Luther: Art and the Reformation

Luther's theology

luther's home as the hub of the reformation

conflict

luther's legacy

Luther's Theology:

Indulgences, get out of jail free card for purgatory.  
the function of purgatory, is to purify the soul by fire before going to heaven

Wartburg Castle, Eisenach

Frederick the Wise staged an abduction after the diet of worms

He completes the new testament translation in a matter of weeks, with help of friends

1521

+1522 the Testament is published in September

-The september testament is the first translation- was a best seller

illustrated by draftsmen in the lucas cranach workshop

+Dragon of the apocalypse, wearing the papal tiara, antichrist

-Our copy is from Princeton Library. They have a wonderful collection of books and manuscripts pre 1500

-Frederick the wise thought the tiara was too much so he had asked for it to be removed. It was too inflammatory.

-First time bible appeared in German, return to the original languages of the bible. He's translating from a greek version rather than Latin

+Lucas Cranach the Elder, Law & Grace

-Luther caused a probing of artists, effort to come to terms with Lutheran theology. Art is different than the pre-reformation/catholic section where there's a lot of saints and angels. Its a diagram of the two views of the religion from his view.

-The dividing line is the tree

-One side is bare the other is free

-Naked figures- idea of the every man

-Moses pointing at the tablets of the law.

-idea in the catholic religion is that you need to do good work and follow the rules

-Luther felt that this was too difficult to do. nobody is good enough to do all the stuff right. He felt that the end result was a fiery ending. Death is the skeleton, the monster is the devil.

Idolatry, Moses and the brazen serpent, coming of Christ.

-Luther was constantly searching the old testament for analogies of the new. To find the foretelling.

-Christ as judge floating in heaven

on the right side: man who is following the urging of John the Baptist to address Christ on the cross. If you open yourself to God's gifts, forgiveness, you will go to heaven.

-Lucas Cranach painted information, conveying information. This painting was copied many times over.

We are getting the original from Gotha, for the exhibit.

+Lucas Cranach the Younger

Christ on the Cross, 1571

-Reformation imagery.

-Not glamorous Christ, not superman, very much a person.

-Alive and looking at us- lips parted because he's speaking to us. the shields hanging from the cross convey his words. The idea is that you have a direct relationship to God and there is no intercessor. No saints or angels helping you to speak with God.

#### +Common Chest of Wittenberg

- anti-indulgence chest. weighs about 400 pounds empty
- this box took on significance in Wittenberg. Placed in the parish church of Wittenberg. The problem with the change in religious views you didn't need to earn your way into heaven anymore, you didn't need to give to the poor. People stopped giving, so they had to come up with tax deductions. They needed a way to create a welfare state. Monies were seized and filled with treasure. Money used for teachers, preachers, and social welfare.
- Unexpected use of the chest, anybody could take out an interest free loan
- Luther himself did this to buy property.
- Luther was against the charging and paying of interest. He felt it was unfair and ungodly.
- This box has multiple locks
- The idea: the mayor had a key, representative of city council had key, and the priest had to have a key. that way they made sure nobody took over.

#### +Martin Luther

Request submitted to Elector Frederick the wise of saxony for the confirmation of the town of Leisnig's common chest regulations, August 11 ,1523

- they wrote up regulations for the governance of their community chest
- luther wrote a preface
- a little too early, luther was impulsive. They hadn't received permission from the town council nor had they elected the new elector. The council wasn't happy about it.

#### Cranach circle

##### +Luther and Hus giving communion

C. 1554 Woodcut

- The pastor as the first among equals. there is no person above you in the practice of faith. luther believed that the laity should receive communion both wine and wafer too.
- Jan Hus, was a czech reformer who lived 100 years before Luther, burned at the stake. His power didn't increase like Luther's and was eventually overcome.
- Hus-Goose
- "you may cook the goose today but there will come a swan who you will never be able to silence"

#### Communion is important

##### +Evangelical eucharistic chalice

Southern Germany

2nd half of 15th c. , modified 1636

- trefoil base
- gothic base
- the smaller cup was replaced with a larger one because you needed more wine available.

##### +Albrecht Dürer

Last Supper

1523

Woodcut

image of the last supper. Judas has already left. Jesus says you should love one another

jug for wine and basket for bread in reach of viewer  
because eucharist is available to all now  
was very interested in the changes

+Martin Luther, Autograph fragments of German translation of Ecclesiasticus, 1531  
The old testament was significantly harder for Luther to translate.  
Book of collective wisdom  
We have at mia, a leaf of the Gutenberg Bible that is intended for this book.  
completed 1534

+Martin Luther, Bible

+Martin Luther  
The Zerbst, "Cranach Bible"  
Volumes 1 and 3  
Wittenberg: Hans Lufft, 1541

The Cranach workshop would occasionally color special copies of the Bible. This comes from the town of Zerbst, Germany. This is the treasure of this community.  
The town was 80 percent destroyed in World War II  
Tempera based pigments, opaque watercolor, lead, gilding, vivid hues.  
Book has largely been kept closed for 500 years, very well preserved

+The Complete Books and writings of Martin Luther, part 1  
Jena Christian Röding, the elder  
1555

effort to publish his writings was very ambitious. includes writings by his enemies, friends, and the goal was to show various viewpoints.  
8 volumes  
The sale of his collective writings didn't go well.

+Heinrich Füllmaurer, workshop, Gotha Altar, 1539-1541

\*Tom's favorite

probably never sat on an altar  
probably a super deluxe Bible for the education of the princely folk  
polypanel  
160 panels

the doors are decorated on both sides, and go 3 deep. Each of the panels shows a Bible passage, neatly inscribed, citation saying that this is the book and verse, chapter where the story can be found.

Artist probing for the Lutheran/Protestant arch

Luther is all about the word of God as revealed in the Bible  
you see close adherence to the word with the illustration below  
different from the saints/angels pre-Reformation section  
but not new, reversion to medieval ideas of Bible stories of frescoes.

The idea is that not everyone is literate and so the picture can tell the story. Super deluxe level.

Attribution to Heinrich but not a solid connection.

He is mostly known for the illustration of plants. prior to this.

his plants would be made into woodcuts and prints and included.



not all of it is here, Carried off to the soviet union as war reparations after WWII, from Gotha. was given to the East Germans by Russia as good faith, given back. However they kept two of the panels.

there will be a simulation of the opening of the doors for the exhibition. There will be a video that explains a few of the images as well.

## Luther in Wittenberg

Luther lived in the Augustinian monastery in Wittenberg when he was a monk, once he left and they followed suit the monastery became empty, 1525 Frederick The Wise gave Luther the monastery as a place of residence and for his students to live in. John Frederick then gives ownership of the house to Luther and the lands. The House is now the Luther memorial foundation.

+View of wittenberg  
1526-1546  
woodcut

shows the church, home of dukes, center of town, parish church, town market, Lucas Cranach homes/studios, the University, Luther House

+Martin Luther, Letter to Georg Spalatin on caring for the nuns from the cisterciann abbey of Nimbschen wittenberg, april 10, 1523  
confessor/pastor to Frederick the Wise, Georg Spalatin  
day before easter in 1523, the nuns hid in empty herring barrels being carted away from the monastery to wittenberg. They went to Wittenberg to seek Luther's assistance. They had few opportunities to work or return home, so they relied heavily on the help of Luther. The big effort arose to find husbands for the nuns. He tried to help them, despite not having money to support them all. He writes to Spalatin for help.

Katharina Von Bora refused the husband Luther first proposed. She then lived with Lucas Cranach until it dawned on Luther that she wanted him, and they married in 1525

+Johann Berlin von Günzburg  
How Dangerous it is when a priest has no wife  
Augsburg: Melchior Ramminger, 1522

he wrote about the dangers of priests not being married. He argues that a priest that cannot marry is tempted and forced into bad choices.

+Luther and Katharina marry 1525

+Lucas Cranach the Elder  
Martin Luther  
1525  
Intimate wedding portrait

Luther knew their wedding would be a problem for many. SO they married in private. they did take actions to let people know it happened. They had wedding portraits done. This one is private, and done for family. very small, intimate.

+Lucas Cranach the Elder, Workshop

Public portraits of Martin Luther and Katharina von Bora, Martin 1528, Katie: 1528 or later

- set up as prominent pair
- plain backgrounds, even contours.
- great deal of clarity. Cranach is turning Luther into a logo
- propaganda, recognizable, to be distributed.
- Would be in the home of a middle class family to show their devotion to the Protestant cause
- could also be seen in town halls
- not easy to be obtained- high quality objects

+Lucas Cranach the Elder, workshop

1529

in the earlier one she looks out at the viewer, in the 1529 she looks at Luther.

+1530, Woodcut portraits of Katharina von Bora and Martin Luther

Published in woodcut form later.

these were everywhere

lucky to have colored woodcut prints, rare

Gotha

+Hans Brosamer, Martin Luther

C. 1530-1540

woodcut

based on 1529 painting

flipped around

we can see how quickly information is lost if we look at the eyes in the painted version he has brown eyes and the print version he has blue

+Katharina von Bora's rosary?

118 beads

the early writing and wax seal give association

normally 59, this is 118

broken and rearranged. the small and large beads are not in normal position

we don't know if it's hers for sure, but it's been assumed so for years

Furniture

+Table, window seat, door

16th century

2 pieces that survived from original household, not sure of location within the house.

they've been in the Luther room/Luther studio for years, pretty authentic

the rest of the house has been renovated

the window seat didn't fit the niche, which means it didn't originally belong there

the table is well worn, the foot rests are replacements

the rest is original

its beat up because its important- the table is a reminder fo his “table talks” he would gather his students around a table and would talk about his ideas- they would take notes, polish them up, and publish them.

They would transmit his ideas

the table has had a quality of allowing one to be closer to Luther than anywhere else. They’d cut into it or chalk write. to have a piece

The graffiti, above the door is from the czar philip of Russia. he saw others signing their names to connect with Luther so he signed his name in a prominent spot above the door. It is considered a very important signature- in the 18th century put an iron grill, 19th replaced with glass to cover his signature. People great and small want attachment to their faith.

Luther room recreation

+Ceramic inkstand and bone handle to pen knife

1st half of the 16th century

excavated at Luther’s House

The house had a courtyard in the back. If you go to the back of the house in that spot there was a latrine. Household and human waste went in there. so if something broke it would go in there. when its done being used, they would be filled with even more broken things.

+quills sharpened by pen knife to a point

common objects

great numbers of them were found. so you get an idea of the intellectual and academic industry of the students and luther. The quantity was uncommon. stunning.

+Unguentaria (stoneware medicine jars)

Luther’s house

broad mouths powders

narrow, liquids

medicines, put parchment on top and tie them to close it off.

The quantity suggests that Luther was sick all the time, it appears that the objects were not reused.

found many

+Wall fountain with bronze spigot

16th c.

Crucifixion scene

ceramic box with a hole, the brass spigot would go in the bottom hole.

used for mixing ink as well as water

gives you a sense that they used a lot of ink and water.

lots of glass found

+German and Venetian glass

Luther’s house

1st half 16th c

good domestic glassware

fragments made in or in style of Venetian glassware. Expensive, best you can get.  
Princely wares, the venetian ware  
gift culture; Luther probably received this as a gift for a favor. He was living like a prince

+Faience Bowl, Excavated at Luther's House

1st half of 16th c

faience ceramic ware; based on the ceramics of asian made in Italy, widely collected in Italy.  
Only piece found in an archeological situation in Northern Europe of this type. Rare find!  
Luxury object in Luther's home

+Stove tiles

Luther's House

1st half of 16th c.

indicating that he has a specific relationship with Duke Otto

political

Eve, theological allusion

stove would've had images of allegory, astronomy, mathematics, liberal arts, politics, etc.

Unlike a typical wittenberg stove. Only 3 households could afford colorful stoves. most were green. the only people, the Duke, Lucas Cranach, and Luther. Big deal. He is living at a rarified level. He had an imposing domestic environment to those who would've visited

+Gold Ring

1st half of 16th C.

Luther's House

+1537 Luther wrote a letter to Wolfgang Capito of Strasbourg, protestant. He was negotiating with Capito about the speed of the reformation. He felt that they couldn't change everything immediately. He wanted reform and evolution, not revolution.

he wrote about Katie and her missing ring from Wolfgang, Luther wrote asking for him not to send expensive gifts again to save her from the disappointment of losing them

+Drill for wood turning

Luther's house

Luther was interested in wood turning. He ordered tools to make a workshop in his home. He enlisted a servant to help him. archaeological find

+Luther's beer mug, 1694 silver mounts added

1st half of the 16th century

root wood, turned

a turned barrel of the root of a pear wood tree

hard fine piece of wood.

not sure it was Luther's but it very possibly could be, and he could've made it.

he loved beer. He had a love of domestic life, his love of small pleasures. He and Katie set themselves up as a couple that enjoy themselves in moderation. the ideal couple. Luther wanted people to believe that they could enjoy themselves.

+Luther Cup

Southern or central Germany, June 25, 1530  
Turned pearwood, gilt and engraved silver mounts  
removable finial in the shape of the papal tiara  
Luther's cup collection, his cups became objects of relic and recognition

+House clock  
1st half of 16th c.

Luther received 2 clocks as presents, not sure if this is one of them  
he thought modern technology was marvelous  
time was important to Luther, he kept track of it. concerned that it be used wisely

+Albrecht Dürer

Philip Melanchthon, 1528

Philip was a great linguist, theologian. Was fluent in languages, greek, latin, hebrew, etc. He was a misshapen man, very educated. He was gaunt, people reveled in the fact that he was imperfect physically but intellectually amazing.

Melanchthon was in Nuremberg setting up a school in 1525, around the time that Dürer was there. he wanted to set up schools where people could learn to read the books and messages being written.

Dürer's only surviving etching plate is this one, and is in the collection. was in a duke of Gotha's desk drawer after death

Melanchthon is unusually casual, open shirt. About a man and his mind. Dürer emphasized forehead- intelligence.

Luther's closest consultant on translation of bible.

Close friend

sometimes disagreed but remained allies throughout

wrote the Augsburg confession, statement of protestant faith. Diet of Augsburg. Luther couldn't travel there so Melanchthon was the one to work out the final wording and represent there.

Cornerstone of protestant theology

+Johannes Bugenhagen

from Northern Germany

came to Wittenberg to be with Luther, became Luther's confessor

preacher in the Parish

performed the wedding of Luther and Katie

baptized their children

+Martin Luther

sacred hymns

1533

black tulip of the reformation

MIGHTY FORTRESS IS OUR GOD

Hymns as vehicles to help people remember theological precepts

earlier he would take the hymns from popular songs

early on distributed sheet music

hymnals made of his work, without his knowing or publishing hand

Luther's hymns

no copy of the first edition  
this is the second, this is the only surviving copy  
music took on importance in protestant church

+The Wittenberg Executioner's sword  
real deal, not as long as it was originally  
Luther believed in capital punishment- he believed in social discipline. he wanted order regardless of new ideas society should be regimented.  
One instance when sword was used: used to decapitate a woman who had an abortion.

+Alchemist's workshop found in wittenberg  
archaeological dig turned up an alchemists workshop! first time this has turned up  
we knew it was going on but we didn't have any archaeology on it  
they reassembled these pieces.  
we get to see something we've never seen before.  
crucible: symbol of alchemy, transforming matter  
Durers melancholia. alchemy as a protoscience, serious experimentation going on.  
residues of vessels, they were trying to produce medicines.  
Vessels found in a house owned by the Cranach family for the Cranach pharmacy

+Horoscope cast by Philip Melanchthon, 1545  
astrology, period when astronomy was linked to astrology.  
Luther felt it was a fool's game, Melanchthon did believe in it.  
this chart was a reading on a friend and his sons. one son should go to university and one should go to military, born under mars

Polemics and conflicts:

+Martin Luther  
Letter to Georg Spalatin  
Wittenberg, February 24, 1520  
Pope as Antichrist: this is the moment he decided this. eventually the office of the pope as the antichrist. early on it was the man and the office.  
Unrest in Wittenberg: civil unrest. Students starting to fight with craftsman. conflict arose because of lack of space, too many students coming in, and competition for resources with the workshop. disagreements on how to live ones life. meaning of art in contention.  
People started to think in iconoclastic terms

Students vs. Cranach's workmen

Frederick bans weapons and makes things worse: Against luther's advice, banned weaponry in the town instead of talking it out. Made the problem worse.  
The conflict reached the peak in June.

+Matthais Gerung (attributed)  
A broadsheet against the sale of indulgences  
1520  
woodcut

clergymen in the devils mouth selling indulgences.  
the pope with the key of st. peter  
the guy looks like the cardinal of brandenburg  
foot in bucket of holy water  
sitting on the indulgence certificate  
extremely rare print

+Philip Melanchthon and Johannes Schwertfeger  
Lucas Cranach the Elder

Passional of Christ and of the Antichrist  
Wittenberg: Johann Rhau-Grunenberg 1521

-common in the renaissance

-stations and stories of the cross

- Melanchthon and Schwertfeger (canon lawyer) made this book and illustrated by Cranach. A passage of the bible mirrored by a page of canon law.
- contrast the bible with the activities of the pope, portrayed as the anti christ
- important book
- Sharp edged theology

+Martin Luther

Letter to the Christians in the Netherlands

Wittenberg, late July/Early August 1523

Role of the person in the protestant endeavor with the political situation

First protestant martyrs

Luther sidesteps censors

Luther wrote a letter trying to provide consolation to the Dutch monks that had come to learn from him and were executed for spreading his theology. He called them the first martyrs to the protestant cause.

When he wrote this he knew that if he were to publish it, it would be checked by a censor of Frederick's. He waited till he got approval from the censor, then he went in after an added some more inflammatory items. He's already side stepping the censors.

+Weapons of the Peasant's Revolt

Luther brought into question the entire hierarchy of Europe. Now the peasant class rebelled with theological grounding and more energy. A political analogy was a weapon for them. They wanted to be able to control the land they work. They were concerned about the share cropping and their role with the land. Feudal system. Periods of economic fluctuation led to peasants getting squeezed more frequently.

They rose up and went to war with ordinary farming tools and crude weapons

+Jörg Gastel

The fundamental and correct chief articles of all the peasants

Zwickau: Johann Schönsperger the Younger, 1525

tried to publish writings expressing the peasants concerns, educated men backed the peasants.

The uprising wasn't just liberal, it was a blend of ideas.

The right to bear arms, was considered too much.

Luther's ideas were behind the uprising. at first he was sympathetic but as things escalated he wanted order and did not support them, wrote against them in fact.

+Martin Luther

Admonition to Peace on the twelve articles of the peasants of swabia. Against the thieving hordes of peasants

wittenberg, josef Klug, 1525

- scholars are convinced that he had upper middle class values, who needed order to conduct business. leading to his lack of sympathy with the common people.

+Albrecht Dürer

Peasant's war memorial; in Lehrbuch für Messung und Perspektive, 1525

- from a major book of his- guide book for artists
- designs for monuments
- is this a positive or negative view on his part toward the peasant's plight?
- not a heroic sculpture, bringing into question his perspective
- he says he created this out of an act of whimsy

+Birth of a Deformed Calf in Freiberg in the Year 1522 (monk calf)

around 1522

colored woodcut

bald patches, deformed, flap of skin like a monk's hood

originally used as an attack on Luther

He turned it on his attackers and it eventually became an attack on the monks who stayed in the monasteries.

+Erhard Schön (attributed)

The Devil's Bagpipe

around 1530-1535

devil breathing his evil ideas into the monk's ear

the noise and nonsense coming from his nose

Luther used it to attack the catholic church after it was originally meant to scorn him

+Hans Reinhart the Elder, Trinity Medal, 1544

Trinity with God the Father

Medal made by one of the great medal makers of the 16th century

relief sculpture on medal

original version of the medal, was repeatedly reissued over decades that are important to protestant alliances.

+Peter Flötner

Anti-papal satirical medal

Nuremberg, 1540

Lead

Christ on one side, Pope on the other. Pope has devil grabbing tiara

the tiara is decorated with asses, ears, and piles of shit.

the debates going on were foul mouth, lots of expletives. Image doesn't pull punches.

the images are telling us that this debate wasn't always scholarly, they went at it in an unkind way.



+Martin Luther  
Lucas Cranach the Elder, workshop  
series of eight anti-papal broadsheets  
1545  
woodcut manuscripts

proofs of transcriptions that Luther wrote. He's involved in the satirical outpouring coming from the Cranach workshop.

ex. birth of popes and cardinals: from fat demon, nursed by gorgon

ex. the papal ass, a monstrosity, found in the Tiber at Rome in 1496

animal found on the tiber river was weird to them so its been reused and reattributed over and over.

ex. Pope Paul III, house of Farnese, with cardinal otto truchsess von waldburg and cardinal albert of brandenburg

The just reward for the satanic pope and his cardinals; strung up on gallows.

+unknown German artist  
Topsy-turvy image; fool and go-part  
c. 1525  
colored woodcut, typographic text  
one way its cardinal one way its fool  
"deceiver and trickster" "fool"

the catholics put out their propaganda as well

+Erhard schon  
c. 1534 Cardinal Matthew Lang of Wellenburg, Archbishop of Salzburg  
woodcut, colored  
anticipated Luther being a problem. Big combatant of Luther

Hans Brosamer  
+Duke George of Saxony, called the Bearded, after 1534  
woodcut, colored  
House of Wettin, 1480s divided. He is from the Albertine line, Duke of Albertine branch.  
sympathetic to Luther, family was sympathetic but they would not betray the emperor. They  
hued closely to the Habsburg line.

Archduke Ferdinand of Austria  
Mandate against the propagation of lutheran doctrine 1527, super against Luther. Very official  
ban against his theology

+Johannes Cochleaus  
The Seven Heads of Martin Luther  
7 heads of the anti christ  
Leipzig, Ventil Schwan, 1529  
doctor, 7 roles until he becomes the anti christ himself. tapping into the iconography of the 7  
headed monster and applying it to Luther

+Abraham Nagel  
The Heresy Tree  
1589  
Woodcut

Philip Melanchthon his wife and companion, Luther. The tree has thorny spikes branches. The motto is actually used to identify the virgin in the closed garden living peacefully. this is shown as anything but a paradise, luther's fault.

role of art itself- questioned

## ICONOCLASM

all religious imagery as idolatry. Luther felt that art was an aid to religious education. the image itself could not be venerated. It is not an intercessor. the Image is not the saint. Many works of art were destroyed by this dispute.

+The Orenburg Bible  
Luther  
1535, Augsburg: Henirch Steiner  
Printed on vellum for Peter Aprell, vellum dealer

+First reprint of Luther bible  
1561, count Joachim of Ortenburg  
2 volumes

The two volumes descended through two lines of the Count's family. one side became calvinists (strict protestants against idolatry) That volume has had the image of God creating paradise removed) iconoclasm due to calvinist owner.

Contrast to the Zerbst bible, that did have the same image of God. we will see the difference.

Lucas Cranach the Elder Judith dining with Holofernes and death of holofernes, 1531  
painted the year of the smaldic league, princes that had independent power and dukes got together to create an alliance of protestant nations. they signed their treaty in the town of Smaldic. This alliance becomes a true military force, for a time were successful.

WE don't know who original patrons were, they are with the Dukes of Gotha.

Judith and Holofernes, old testament story. Holofernes was attacking a jewish city, Judith seeing defeat near, took it upon herself to go to him at his camp. He was overtaken by her beauty and after eating and drinking they went back to his tent where she chopped off his head.

Allegory for the league, for the protestant faction.

It was wit over might that would help them win. it told them to be brave and use cunning to achieve victory.

scene set in contemporary german clothing

wagons of war of the time

background of castles in Germany in 16th century

Cranach self portrait under the peach tree.

+Elizabeth, Duchess of Rochiliz  
A coded message to John Frederick of Saxony

February 7, 1547

only female member of the Schmaldick League

ran a spy ring, she had people spying on Charles V and his troops.

She would write coded letters, give them to messengers that were disguised.

Significant information, military intelligence.

This letter talks about troop movement

the problem: As troops approached, her husband wanted her to leave the castle. the catholic forces took the protestant forces because she had lost her position where she could monitor the troops.

+Boot of Elector John Frederick, before 1547

leather

War trophy at battle of mühlberg

injured severely on the left side of his face

he was sentenced to death- was in prison in bruges. his boot became a war trophy

eventually left

catholic forces took the boot to madrid and eventually across the roman empire

famous because of his fat legs, people thought it was funny

twice a war trophy

collections of Gotha

+unknown Flemish artist

John Frederick the Magnanimous and a Spanish captain playing chess, 1548/49

if you look closely you can see the scar on his face

he wanted Cranach and invited him to go to prison with him, cranach said no. so he settled for an unknown.

Charles V made more restrictive penalties on protestants after the defeat of Mühlberg

Emperor Charles V imposes the imperial ban on Magdeburg

Augsburg, July 27, 1547

magedeburg bcame a major protestant stronghold during this time because they stood up to Charles V.

+Johannes Reuchlin

The rudiments of Hebrew

Pforzheim: Thomas Anshelm 1506

Luther bought a copy in 1506

he was interested in the jews because of their relation to Hebrew and the bible.

He bought a hebrew grammar book,

Jews who converted to protestantism were rabidly against their past and tried to destroy things-

Reuchlin stopped this. From early on Luther owned a hebrew bible.

Daniel Bomberg (best hebrew print maker from venice)

+Martin Luther

Lucas Cranach the Elder

That jesus christ was born a jew

argued that Jews deserve compassion and kindness

wittenberg: christian During

Hebrew studies in wittenberg was a thing. Luther and his friends were trying to work through hebrew texts, and they were being printed in great numbers.

Johann Kraft the younger

lead type, only piece of hebrew type found in an archeological setting in europe.

+Martin Luther

A treatise on Usury

Wittenberg: Johann Rhau-Grunenberg, 1520

caricature of a jew as a money lender

+Martin Luther

on the jews and their lies

1543

he decided that the jews wouldn't be protestant, and he didn't like it. He wrote and called for the confiscation of jewish property, servitude of jews, expulsion of jews. he stopped at Extermination. Texts that were adopted in the 19th century by anti-semitic forces and reached their peak during the Holocaust in 20th century.

+Qur'an

12th Latin translation by Robert of Ketton

with Luther's preface

1543

Qur'an that Luther had published.

he wanted to understand this foreign religion islam. He called them the turks, not islam/muslims. he first writes that the accounts are biased. they have cherry picked the Qur'an to find the incendiary ones. he felt that they picked on the muslims and therefore its not good scholarship and it doesn't give the facts.

Luther wanted to find a real Qur'an

found a translation by an englishman, Robert of Ketton

Luther found it, published it, preface provided by Luther. Early on when he talked about islam he would talk about magnificence and charity of the faith. He would use that as a cudgel against the Roman catholics. He was setting it up- use as a denigration of catholicism this time be broadsides jews, ridicules pre-christian religions, and eventually he concludes that the muslims are heretics and enemies that need to be defeated.

Luther's Legacy

Luther knew he was going to die and he wrote a will.

Transcription of Luther's Testament

Annotated by Philip Melanchthon

January 6, 1542

circulated in a personal circle. major statement of love for Katie and her right to control their property and household. contrary to popular practice of receiving the bride gifts, he wanted her to receive the inheritance that a male child would have. the house, lands, money, jewelry, everything. This was so radical- he did everything he could to have it carried out. He gathered his friends to witness his testimony. He had John Frederick sign it, he registered it with the archives of the city of Wittenberg. it had force, and was carried out. Katharina became his heir. Unfortunately in later life she had to sell the house and died in poverty.

+Lucas Cranach the Elder  
Martin Luther on his death bed  
after 1600  
Luther D. 2, 18, 1546

"I'm tired and I think I'm just going to stop it here." final words of his last sermon

left pulpit, crossed street to the house of a town clerk, went in and died 3 days later.

Luther's death was big news  
2 artists painted his likeness in final moments  
Cranach couldn't get there in time. He used their works to make a portrait of Luther on his death bed. This copy is super popular, copied for years.  
Real desire to have Luther on his death bed.  
Luther calmly dying. The Catholics maintained Luther died in agony, God wouldn't forgive his sins and the demons were there to pick at him. This image asserts that the Catholics are full of it and that Luther died calmly.

+Unknown German Artist, based on a model from the Cranach workshop, Magdeburg, 1546  
ribbon on her mouth to close their mouth in meditative silence, mourning.  
Luther's cloak goes shin level, when you estimate how tall he is based on the robe in the exhibit  
memorial pictures that came out, Cranach design  
basis for other works

+Luther's Grave plate, 1548  
Wooden model for Luther's grave plate  
Mold for making of a bronze plate for his grave.  
commissioned by John Frederick. he had been stripped of most of his land and his position as an elector, yet maintained wealth. He loved Luther and ordered a princely grave. Permitted Luther to be buried in the family plot of the ducal family at the church in Wittenberg.  
never made it to Luther's grave  
We have the prototype  
bottom inscription, Philip Melancthon  
intention was to turn it upright- earliest known monument to Martin Luther

broadside: poster meant to be posted

+Pancratius Kempff  
Lord keep us steadfast in thy word  
1547-49  
colored woodcut

prayers refer to heavenly figures above  
poster meant to be hung up on a wall  
patriarchs of the church under God the Father  
women of the church blessing children under the dove of peace (holy spirit)  
Middle: Jesus giving judgement on catholic church

+House sign of Luther's death place

1506

wood, carved, painted

only remaining object from Luther's death house

-house build by tile rinck

-brand, family symbol- upper middle class crest type thing

-house torn down by 1570

- the idea of having a death place for Luther is super important. 3 doors down is a fake death site.

+Unburned Luther

1583

oil on wood

full of legend: painted on centennial of luther's birth 1583, mounted at his birthplace until 1680s.  
shortly after fire hit Eiselben.

The painting survived and that gave it some protective legend

Modest painting object of reverence

stove tile with a portrait of Luther

Central Germany, around 1540/1560

Luther on book covers

Melenchthon portraits

+Luther Tankard

2nd half of the 16th century

stoneware

+Unearthed in Merseburg

you could have your own commemorative mug!

Jan Hus- Goose

cat- form of eve, if you drank with your right hand you are exposing Luther, Hus, and goose

If you drank with your left you would get Melanchthon, eve, cat

+Swan Figurine

Found next door to Luther's birthplace

Luther's birthplace was the first museum in all of Germany

German national consciousness

cradle of history

17th century

pipe clay

Swan is Luther's symbol

+Martin Luther's folding traveling spoon  
1st quarter of 16th century  
silver gilt

Personal gift to Johannes Caspar, Quila, an expert in Hebrew  
special spoon Luther had made and given as a gift to Caspar, a man who was an expert in Hebrew.

everyone wanted to have a piece of Luther with them

Encrusted with Lutheran sayings

the square: mounting piece of unicorn horn- built into spoon to prevent poison

+Wood chip from floor of the Luther room and accompanying note  
16th century; paper: early 20th century  
wood, paper, yarn  
Souvenir taken by American tourist in the early 20th century.

+Handle from Luther's Coffin, 1546  
the gravedigger from the church had to return the coffin handle that he stole. There was a legend that Luther's body had been spirited away to keep away from Charles V's troops.  
outer coffin of tin, inner coffin of wood. This handle is from The wooden coffin.

+Luther Chalice  
Altenstein/Thuringia  
19th century  
beechwood, turned, partially painted  
from tree on the road in which Luther was abducted to Wartburg  
From a famous tree that supposedly witnessed Luther's abduction to the Wartburg  
The Duke at the time wanted to honor Luther with this tree. The shop he had commissioned with this fell tree used the wood and leaves to make toothpicks, pressed leaves, everything to sell.

+Cylindrical Jug  
Supposedly from the house where Luther died  
late 16th century  
stoneware  
however, this is thought to have been made in the 1580s  
house burned down in 1570s, so disconnect with the story

+Jacob Johann Marchand  
Debate lectern of Wittenberg university  
after 1685  
wood, carved, painted, and gilded

bottom: verbo solo, medicine, law, and philosophy  
middle: old seal, rector Martin Pollich, "New Seal"  
Top: Luther, Fide Sola, God's name in Gold Hebrew script

where important things happened, debates, presentations

the word of God, being supreme  
monument to Luther

Tom urges us to:

tell our tour groups to come twice. the thing to do is to go through and get the big idea, then have them go through and apply those ideas to the smaller ones.

\*Luther translating the bible helped people to become more literate.