History of Switzerland: Dramatica Plot Synopsis

1896 in Paris in the Latin Quarter, Emma Herwegh sits together with Frank Wedekind. They are happy, they managed to publish their message. Wedekind his "Büchse der Pandora" and Emma Herwegh could not only publish the poems of her dear husband in Langen's "Simplicissimus", also her own memoires "Die Geschichte der deutschen demokratischen Legion". Here in Paris started her story a century ago and here it would end.

1789 A deep financial crisis motivated King Louis XVI of France to call the Estates-General in order to discuss possible solutions. Disputes on the voting system would lead to the formation of the National Assembly and soon later the outbrake of the French Revolution. The conventiones opend on May 5th 1789 with great festivities which symbolically should reinforce established hierarchies in the Ancien Régime.

The same day, Heinrich Weiss was born in Fehraltorf, Canton Zürich, Switzerland, into a decent teacher's family.

1795 one year earlier the Treaty of Basel signed peace between France and Prussia. 1796France had occupied the Prussian Rhine land and the Revolt in the Vendée had just ended. The Battle of Lodi had significantly contributed to the myth of Napoleon who would set up the Cisalpine Republic in the same year seizing the Valtellina from Graubünden (the "Grey Leagues") and cause tension in the Italian speaking Switzerland after an unsuccessful trial to invade Lugano in today's Canton Ticino.

1790 Katharina Kaufmann was born in Horw, on May 23.

1797 Meta (actually Anna Margaretha Barbara) Schweizer was born in Hirzel, in the Canton Zürich on the border with the Canton Zug.

1798, March 5th, the French finally invaded Switzerland helped by Swiss nationals (de La Harpe) who hoped to end with the feudal system of the Old Swiss Confederation, then converted into the Helvetic Republic suject to France. The French had taken the independence of the Swiss Cantons away and formed a centralized state, whose "progressive" ideas included such controversial measurements like the limitation of the freedom of worship.

The forest cantons led by Alois von Reding made an intent of resistence. Therefore, the French occupied Zürich in order to defeat the rising upheavals in Switzerland. The enforced treaty with France obliged the Swiss to break their neutrality, which converted them into a battle zone between France, Austria and the armies of Imperial Russia.

1800 Katharina Kaufmann's mother died and she went to live with her aunt in Kriens.

The next year in Lodrino, Canton Ticino, on October 10th, 1801, Constantin Siegwart was born into a glassworker's family, originally imigrated from Germany.

The locals allied mostly with the later two against France. A serious of violent encounters started and culminated in the Stecklikrieg ("wooden club war") during which Zürich was bombarded 1802, as Meta Schweizer remembered.

On 19 February 1803 the Act of Mediation was signed by Napoleon, ending the Helvetic Republic and restoring the cantons and the Swiss Confederation. Formally, this was the begin of the Mediation period in Swiss history.

While Heinrich Weiss, Katharina Kaufmann and Meta Schweizer grew up, learned in school and in their offices, Heinrich Weiss would become a teacher, Katharina Kaufmann served in several restaurants and Meta Schweizer was educated as a house wife, learned under house teachers and took high interest in international affairs of her days.

1804, from Mach 24 to April 3, the Bocke inn war took place on the mount Bocken near Horgen, a town close to Hirzel were Meta Schweizer lived. The rural population rioted against the Confederate troops, led by Zürich in order to abolish the tithes.

This event marked Meta Schweizer, because it taught her how neighbours could become enemies.

September 2, 1806 a landslide burried the towns Goldau and Röthen completly, as well as part of Buosingen and Lauerz. 457 persons died. It was so far the second larges natural catastroph in Switzerland after the Basel earthquake 1356.

This event entered into the memories of Katharina Morel, who lived close, and Meta Schweizer, who visited the region often during her life.

1806 the annuary of Zurich-Schwyz friendship was celebrated, as Meta Schweizer recorded.

The same year, Katharina Kaufmann married Heinrich Peyer converting her into Katharina Peyer, Heinrich Weiss went to the high school in Aarau and Prussia declared war to France. Napoleon imposed the Continental system.

The following year, Bernhard Hirzel was born 12 August 1807 into well established, aristocratic family of Zürich.

The same year Napoleon signed peace with Prussia and Russia in Tilsit.

1808 Constantin Siegwart lost both of his parents and became the foster son of Joseph Maria Regli, a Catholic priest who would educat him as his own son, providing him with the best education, religious teaching an foremost fatherly love.

During these years Meta Schweizer made many travels to the forest cantons, especially to the Schwyz and the Rigi.

In November 1809, Heinrich Peyer listed voluntarily the mercenary service for France in Marseille, and a few month later Katharina followed her husband, end of July 1810.

In September of the same year Jakob Heusser, who should later become the husband of Meta Schweizer, moved to Hirzel as the general practitionar of the town.

End of 1811, Maria Elise Tobler, the future wife of Bernhard Hirzel was born and Caspar (?) Gessner (1780-1812), a distant but dear relative of Meta Schweizer would visite her for the last time, while Katharina and Heinrich Peyer see the French Majesties from very close during a parade in Paris.

On the 13 January 1812, Katharina Peyer and her husband receive the order to march to Lüttich without clear destiny.

In April they arrive at Stettin where the four Swiss regiments join. Still waiting for Napoleon they run out of food. Katharina Peyer wrote a significant letter to her sister Anna-Marie, telling her that now she had learnt what war meant.

At the same time Meta Schweizer burried her relative and friend Caspar Gessner. Travells to the Aegeri mountain and the Rigi followed, where she heard of spiritual visions some of her acquantaince had experienced.

In June, Meta Schweizer knew Jakob Heusser better during extended walks.

In the meanwhile, finally, Napoleon had joined the Swiss regiments and they arrive at the Niemen. He informed them about their mission, to invade Russia.

On the 18 October 1812 Katharina Peyer presented the battle of Polotz at close distance and helped the care for the wounded. In Siwtzerland, the news about the war provide only insignificant details about the culture of the country and the surprisingly warm weather.

One month later on the 28th of November the Swiss mercenaries prepared for the battle on the street between Barisow and Zumbin. Blattman started to sing the "Beresinalied", which would end mythology about Swiss heroism, and is shot soon after. The day after the Peyers leave Königsberg to return to Polotz.

Finally, the Swiss at home hear about the negative balance of Napoleon's Russian campaign and the end of the Empire.

Threatened by the Russian troops the Peyers flee and arrive on Januar 31, 1813 in Berlin. Marburg, Düsseldorf and Hanover were occupied by the Allies.

The Peyers decide to flee to Switzerland given the unstable situation in Germany. In Magdeburg they loose their last goods. In March, the Peyers arrive at Lautenburg close to Switzerland while the Russian had advanced until Berlin.

The 6 of April 1813 the French and the Prussians meet at the Elbe. Three days later was the confirmation day of Meta Schweizer in Hirzel. In the following month she would travell to St. Gallen where she started her friendship with Schlatters.

In May of the same year, the Peyers leave Lautenburg and arrive at Basel. Back home in Luzern, Katharina Peyer visited her friends.

In July an alliance between England and Sweden was made, and the Peace Congress in Prag came closer. All the four armies of the four monarchies were advancing on German grounds and terrible war armament took place at all sides.

August 26, Meta Schweizer returned from one of her trips to the Rigi.

In September, Katharina Peyer reported there was war from the Adratic Sea to the Baltic Sea and Moscow in flames.

15 November 1813 extraordinary Diet of the Swiss Confederation in Zürich was held and armed neutrality was declared unilaterally, soon after the Ticino was cleaned up of Italian troops and the French withdraw from the German Rhine region.

Meta Schweizer remembered the 18th of October as the day of the salvation battle in Leibzig.

Heinrich Peyer had tried to retake his job as saddler again in Willisau, but due to the bad payment policies, he was not very succesful. Therefore, he decided to enter military service again and left after a short job in Graubünden to Maastrich in French service, on the 7th of December 1813 together with his wife Katharina.

On the 17th Colon was occupied an the allies advanced to Holland. The Peyers arrived nine days later. Katharina Peyer would run a kind of Pension for high military officers in Maastrich.

The same year, Bernhard Hirzel's grandfather died.

In 1814 most of the Swiss cantons were ruled by the former aristocratic powers. This threatened the territorial integrity of the new cantons formed under the Act of Mediation. The Russian Zar Alexander I. visited Zürich and influenced by de La Harpe, spoke in favor of the new cantons.

The year 1815 was memorized by Meta Schweizer as the "victory by Waterloo". This marked the end of the Mediation and the beginning of the Restauration period from which she hoped more religious liberty. For Meta Schweizer it was also the beginning of a lifelong aristocratic friendship with the Family Ab Yberg from the canton Schwyz.

Constantin Siegwart rememberd the year for the Federal Treaty.

In the meantime, Katharina Peyer, hires a ship for the Swiss troops, in order to solve their logistic problems in their transfer to Gorum, but foremost, in her own interest, getting free freight for her household.

In 1817, in middst of the Swiss restauration and two years after the Congress of Vienna, while Heinrich Weiss was a committed teacher, Katharina Peyer had shown shuccesfully arriving at Gorum, Meta Schweizer networked her oecomenic friendship networks, Constantin Siegwart studied with his home teacher and Bernhard Hirzel at the primary school, a new dream of liberty was born. In Berlin on May 10 was Emma Siegmund born and in Stuttgart on the 31st her futuer husband Georg Herwegh.

7 March 1818 was marked as an important day in Meta Schweizer-Heusser memoires. Her husband Jakob Heusser, so far distant from religious matters, had committed to the Christian faith. Soon after in June they engaged.

1818 Constantin Siegwart assisted school in Altorf, Luzern and Solothurn, where he started friendship with radical-liberals as Ludwig Keller, Eduard Kathry, Joseph Kölscher. They studied with Professor Weissenbach and founded the Rütliverein. He also entered the Freundschaftsbund with Melchior Tschümperlin.

1819 Constantin Siegwart studied philosophy, political sciences and jurisprudence in Würzburg and Heidelberg.

Bernhard Hirzel started his studies at the grammar school at the Schola Carolina at the Grossmünster in Zürich

Meta Schweizer made several voyages among others to the Rigi and her life was marked by the birth and death of relatives and other beloved people.

1820 Heinrich Weiss became teacher in Fehraltorf. At the same time, Constantin Siegwart returned to his former Catholic faith.

The following year in January 1821, Heinrich Peyer dismissed from military service and the Peyers return in a 21-days-travel to Switzerland in horse carrier through Aachen, Lüttich, Köln, Koblenz, Speyer, Salzbach, Freiburg, Basel, Zofingen, to Willisau.

Three month later, on the 9th of April 1821, Meta Schweizer finally, after a three-years fiancee could marrie to Jakob Heusser. She continous to travel to the Rigi.

On 15 February 1822 Katharina and Heinrich Peyer move to Sursee and run the Inn "Zum Rössli".

On 13 August 1822 Theodor Diethelm Heusser, Meta Heusser-Schweizer's first son was born.

1823 Meta Heusser-Schweizer visited Luzern.

In the same year, Heinrich Peyer's sister died and left her young daughter to the care of Katharina Peyer.

In December, Hirzel graduated from the 3rd class of the grammar school and enters the Collegium humanitatis at the Fraumünster (upper school)

28 January 1825, Meta Schweizer-Heusser's first daugher Anna Elisabetha Dorothea was born.

Katharina and Heinrich leave the "Rössli" and start the "Bad Rothen" in Littau during two years.

14 December 1825 Bernhard Hirzel graduated from upper school and enters the Collegium Carolinum at the Grossmünster, focus on Classis philologica (ancient languages, history), Classis philosphica.

In the year to follow, Meta Heusser-Schweizer would often stay in Baden.

March 28th of the following year Jakob Christian Heusser, Meta Heusser-Schweizer’s second son. She would soon fear for his life, but he would recover happily.

Bernhard Hirzel engaged with Maria Elisa (Elise) Tobler and soon after graduated from Classis philologica and philosophica and starts Classis theologica (theological studies).

1826 Constantin Siegwart wrote his "Tell der Urner" and achieved citizenship in Uri.

Heinrich Weiss became member of the tribunal of the district Kyburg and married Anna Barbara Tobler who would die soon after.

12 June 1827 Meta Heusser-Schweizer's gave birth to her second daugher Johanna Louise.

In the same year Constantin Siegwart became public prosecutor (Landesfürsprech) in Uri.

Also Heinrich Weiss married for the second time to Margaretha Zwicky.

Katharina Peyer leased the Inn "Engel" in Luzern.

1828 Meta Heusser-Schweizer met with Gerold Meyer, later an important biographer and historiographer and Wichelhausens.

The same year, Bernhard Hirzel graduated from theology after a very short time of study and with excellent records.

Constantin Siegwart married Josefine Müller, daughter of Karl Martin Müller and sister of Vinzenz and Franz and would call himself from then on Constantin Siegwart-Müller.

26 May 1829 Meta Heusser-Schweizer gave life to her third son Heinrich Willhelm. He would die only 16 days later.

1830 was the beginning of a new, liberal era iniciated with the July Revolution in Paris. Already in 1819 the Association Zofingia (Zofingerverein) was founded by the liberals in Zürich, the patriotic Sempacher Association (Sempacherverein), in 1821, the Schweizerische Schützenverein, a Swiss schooting association, in 1824 as well as several Gymnastic and choral societies in which liberal thinking men were organized. Another important role played the press in this change.

1830-1833 The cantonal Constitutions were changed with a Liberal orientation, beginning in new Cantons Waadt and Ticino, who were former subject to Bern and Zürich during the Ancien Régim.

Simultaneously, the press and the immigration control (Fremdenpolizei) were restricted in several cantons. Also in the forest cantons liberal movements achieved a constitutional change.

During this turbulent times, Heinrich Weiss became member of the Grand Council on the 9 December 1830.

One of his most important contributions would be the abolition of tithes claims. His presenting of the Day of Uster (Ustertag) and bringing forward Snells proposal of a liberal Constitution in the following year 1831.

On January 1st of 1831 Bernhard Hirzel passed his final exam at the Carolinum. In February he recieved an award for his translation of Book of 4 Maccabees and in March he passed an church exam in dogmatic, exegesis and pastoral science by the Church Council which would enable him to be a pastor of the Reformed Church of Zürich. In the same month he preached a sermon as part of the selection process as future pastor and was finally ordinated as VDM (Verbi divini minister); the statues of an official minister of the Protestant Church on March 18th.

Two days later Heinrich Weiss became Member of the State Council (Regierungsrates) as a radical-liberal. Usteri and Wyss became first and second Office Mayors and Ludwig Keller magistrate.

On April the 25th the summer semester started in Berlin and Hirzel went there to study, among other things, theology with Schleiermacher (1768-1834) and Sanskrit with Franz Bopp (1791-1867). In September he moved to Paris to study with the Sanskritist Antoine Léonard de Chézy (1773-1832). At the end of the same year the Educational councillor Johann Caspar Orelli sugested Hirzel in a letter the possibility for a position as lecture in Hebrew and Biblical Greek was at the Theological Institut in Zürich.

Pfäffikon had become district capital instead of Kyburg and in the forest Cantons debates on constitutional reforms went on.

In Luzern, the conservative and later friend of Constantin Siegwart, Joseph Leu had become Grand Councillor.

28 May 1832 he national democracti Hambach Festival advanced the beginning of a new liberal era, the so called Vormärz, in Germany. Emma Siegmund observed the news as a young lady from her parents villa in Berlin.

31 August 1832 Antoine Léonard de Chézy, Berhand Hirzel’s Sanskrit professor died. Hirzel was deeply affected as he confessed his friend Bluntschli.

In the following month he published a preprint of his translation of the 3rd Act of the Sakuntala in the "Morgenblatt für gebildete Stände".

October 1832 were agitated days for Bernhard Hirzel.

On the 20th the Educational council publishes the vacancies for the new University that should be established in Zürich. After Basel, founded in 1460, the second in Switzerland. It should become a new tool for the liberal development in Zürich. But no chair of Orientalistic was offered, which highly deceived Bernhard Hirzel, who understood, influenced by Hegelian ideas, that Sanskrit was a key to a liberal religious education.

On the 28th a new educational law was established.

On November 16th, in a letter, Hottinger expressed his regret for the lack of a chair in Orientalistic at the university to Hirzel. He added even a reference for Hirzel in the attachement.

In a letter to Bluntschli, Bernhard Hirzel revealed on the 4th of December that he took the possibility of a chair never very serious.

In the same year, Heinrich Weiss became president of the Police Council, something like a Superintendent and would be remember by the cantonal police as the as the "leader" of the county up to current days.

Constantin Siegwart-Müller sent a short publication demonstrating his radical-liberal ideals to Casimir Pfyffer in order to apply for citizenship in Luzern. Which he would achieve soon after in Oberkich, Luzern.

30 January 1833 the bulwark of the city of Zürich was downsized.

In February Bernhard Hirzel presented his dissertation on "ars metrica des Calidasa", presented at the University Göttingen for which he would receive his doctoral degree from the University of Göttingen.

In March, The Educational council appointed Hirzel as outside lecturer (Privatdozent) for the University Zürich and on April 29, 1833 the University started finally its activity.

Two month later, in June, a great fire burned the centre of Luzern down. Katharina Peyer was one of the first in perceiving it and alerting the firemen. She actively helped in saving people and goods during this great brand. The salvation of the city was celebrate in a church mass on 23 June 1833.

In that year, Meta Heusser-Schweizer visited frequently friends in Wollishofen. In Wollishofen a second election for pastor hold place on the 17th of November.

29 November 1833 applied Bernhard Hirze for membership of the Synod of Zurich, with delay after his voyage to Göttingen.

In 1833 he also married to Maria Elise Tobler.

Constantin Siegwart-Müller, in the same year, moved to Luzern, where recently a liberal constitutional proposal was rejected, and started to work as attorney, editor and publisher of the "Volkszeitung" and took active interest in the political and economic development of his canton.

Heinrich Weiss became founded the Savings Bank (Sparkasse) of the District Pfäffikon.

The Gotthard pass became passable and steamship cruised on the Lake Lucerne for the first time. {check dates! in Siegwart}.

Constantin Siegward-Müller received the citizenship of Einsiedeln {check date}.

15 March 1834 was the date of death of Schleiermacher’s, Bernhard Hirzel’s teacher in theology, diligently annotated by Meta Heusser-Schweizer in her diary. She passed the summer month July in Schwyz with her friend Josef Anton Alois II. Franz ab Yberg (1783-1864), short Alois, and in by the Ab Ybergs in Seewen. Later on in October she would assist the reunions of her Anabaptist friends and the teachings of Zaremba, one of the missionaris of the Basler Mission who received allowance by Zar Alexander I. to preach in Russia.

7 October 1834 Elisabeth Tobler gave birth to Paul Arnold Hirzel; her first and unique son with Bernhard Hirzel.

1834 was an active year for Heinrich Weiss. He became an Official salt merchant (Salzfaktor) and District Judge. In this latter function he tried to improvement of the legal system in the interest of the people.

He was appointed Coronel of the Swiss Confederate troops. Further, he affiliated as a member of the radical-liberal Free-thinking Party and he actively worked also for the takeover of the road traffic system by the Cantonal government.

In 1835 the hotel Schwanden was built in Luzern, next to the Schweizerhof, and until 1855 the only hotel with view on the lake besides the former.

Heinrich Weiss was elected Grand Coundillor and founded the secondary school of in Fehraltorf.

1835 Siewart-Müller became Second State Secretatry (Staatsschreiber) and was appointed State Secretary.

On 2 January 1836 Meta Heusser-Schweizer’s mother died peacefully.

10 June of the same year, the Catholic Collegium of Grand Councillors (Großrathscollegium) summons an administration for the monastery in Pfäffers, St. Gallen in which Constantin Siegwart-Müller was involved. Also Meta Heusser-Schweizer was concerned since she stood often during her life in the monastery and its sanatory.

Three days later, on the 13th, Heinrich Weiss became member and Quaestor of the Swiss welfare organisation, the Schweizerische Gemeinnützige Gesellschaft.

17 October 1836 Meta Heusser-Schweizer gave life to her fourth daughter {name?}

In the meantime, the liberal party in Zürich planned to reform the church by appointing a revolutionary theologian David Friedrich Strauss to the university of Zürich. Bernhard Hirzel voted in his favor.

1836 in Luzern, the planned dock works would not be realized.

13 February 1837 was a dark day in the life of Katharina Peyer. It was Carnival in Luzern, but her husband Heinrich Peyer lied already a while ill in bed and died that day from lung haemorrhage, in presence of the helpless Katharina.

A month earlier in the Canton Zürich, January 18, Pastor Hans Jakob Vogel, pastor of Schwerzenbach, died.

18 March, Bernhard Hirzel applied for the vicariate, after the death of H.J. Vogel until the ordination of H. Schweizer. According his own words in his "Rückschau" he considered this a favor ["Gefälligkeit"] and was accepted as vicar in on 4 April 1837.

Heinrich Weiss was still occupied with the cantonal transport system and made a complaint on the tracing of the road from Fehraltorf to Rueti through the Ried, on 3 June 1837. Later, on 27 July, he made further petitions concerning this road.

July 29, Bernhard Hirzel left Schwerzenbach where soon after, on the 6th of August Heinrich Schweizer would become pastor as Meta Heusser-Schweizer remarked.

In July, Meta Heusser-Schweizer travelled to the monastery Pfäffers where she would be soon joined by her children.

In the same moth Emma Herwegh made a tour through Switzerland.

In September, Pfarrer Hans Jakob Meyer, former pastor of Pfäffikon, was appointed as pastor of the cantonal prison in Oetenbach. On the 12th, Hirzel sended his application for the vacancy in Pfäffikon to Antistes Gessner.

Three days later, the church committee (Kirchenstillstand) and the municipal council sended their own nominations to the church council; Kaspar Melchior Wirth a pastor they had already known.

Wirth was not ordinated yet. Therefore was his election not possible due to the elctory conventions of the church and is therefore rejected.

8 October 1837, Hirzel won the election as pastor of Pfäffikon. On the 14th, the elections was approved by the State council and on the 24th, the ordination of Pastor Bernhard Hirzel in Pfäffikon took place.

Beginning that month, on the 10th, Katharina left the "Engel" and received a "Silver Spoon" from the "Trockenbund".

In 1837, Constantin Siegwart-Müller elected indirectly as Grand Counciler of Luzern and became founder and editor of the "Schweizer Bundeszeitung".

During this time, he worked together with his friend Christoph Fuchs, in favor of the radical-liberal chur policy reforms.

1 Januar 1838, Katharina married the ten years younger Josef Morel in Luzern.

The same day, Bernhard Hirzel moved his furnitures to Pfäffikon.

On February 2nd, Pastor Meyer held a farewell sermon and in the very night Pfäffikon was set on fire.

Bernhard Hirzel became president of the Fire Controll Commission. Until July he convoked 10 meetings and helps actively in the cleaning up and re-building of the town.

On February 14th, he officially moved to Pfäffikon and started his work as a pastor on the 25th.

5 July 1838, the monastery of Pfäffers was officially dissoluted. This was a remarkable event for Constantin Siegwart-Müller who blamed the “tired” Abbot Baumgartner.

The same month, Bernhard Hirzel reported to the Church council the truly Christian compassion [ächt christiliche Theilname] of the people of Pfäffikon.

1838 Heinrich Weiss became President of the War Council and Envoy of the Confederate Diet (Tagsatzungsgesandter). He was also newly elected as member of the State Council

The Napoleon Affair kept Constantin Siegwart-Müller and the whole of Switzerland breathless. He rejected his election to the Small Council.

Somewhen, during those late 30s he finally broke with the radical-liberals and joined the Catholic-conservative reform movement.

26 January 1839 David Friedrich Strauss was elected for the chair of theology at the University of Zürich. During the parish Chapter, Hirzel relativates the risk of a possible appointment of Strauss.

Two days later, returned Jakob Heusser from Zürich and told his wife Meta Heusser-Schweizer about these news.

Meta Heusser-Schweizer was suddenly affected by an erysipelas (Gesichtsrose).

13 February 1839 Bernhard Hirzel participated in a meeting of deputies from 29 municipalities. They fix 11 points in a missive which goes out to all parishes of the Canton.

On the 17th, the church committee (Kirchenstillstand), of which Hirzel was member, hold a meeting. Actions in relation to the negative reactions from the people against the appointment of Strauss were discussed.

On the 18th, Hirzel motivated the church committee to wait, only an "open revolution" could remove a legally elected person.

Meta Heusser-Schweizer took timely note on these events in her diary.

On the 22nd, the missive arrived in Pfäffikon and a Parish Assembly is convoked where they establish a Municipal Committee.

6 March 1839, the church committee convokes a Parish Assembly in reaction to the...

7 March, The "Wilhelm Tell" started a long line of defamation by different newspapers against Hirzel and the parish assembly.

8 March, The conservative "Zürcher Freitags-Zeitung" and the radical "Republican" published their opinion on the Assembly of March 6. The "Republican" used the word "terrorism".

15 March, The "Beobachter" defended Hirzel's implication as correct, and reject the defamation of the "Republikaner", relativating his role as "leader".

20 April, Bernhard Hirzel critisized the religious teaching by Karl Kramers, teacher at the newly founded secondary school [Sekundarschule]. He tries to motivate the Comission of the Secondary School [Sekundarschulkommission] to remove Kramer. He is not succesful until Kramer takes a pro-government position in respect to the Züriputsch.

In July 1839 Georg Herwegh deserted and fled to Switzerland. Emma Herwegh passed a recreatory stay in Karlsbad.

27 August, during a meeting of the Parish Chapter (Pastoralgesellschaft Pfäffikon), Hirzel gave a speech "Jetzt ist eine Revolution […] von der Regierung ausgeganten."

In the same month, Heinrich Weiss lost the full support by the citizens of Fehraltorf and moved to Winterthur where he worked as a drapery merchant.

2 September, 1839 was the Day of Kloten. Meta Heusser-Schweizer annoted this day in her diary and named the 6th the day of the decision. She stood in Baden in the meanwhile.

7 September, in the evening, the town of Pfäffikon was illuminated in honour of Bernhard Hirzel. Antistes Füssli and Bernhard Hirzel became members of the Educational council.

9 September 1939 Züriputsch.

23 October 1939, Decan Schweizer described the Faith Committee as a tool of God, during the parish Chapter.

In the same year Bernhard Hirzel’s brother Johannes divorced from his wife Anna Hirzel-Holzhalb.

Constantin Siegwart-Müller was member of the Grand City Council Luzern and influenced the calling of the Jesuits to the institutions of higher education by Josef Leu who led to a conflict between the conservative cantons.

Siegwart-Müller fought the conservatives in his news paper, but already wrote in favor of the "true sovereign of the people (Volssouveränetät)" against representational democracy, which would have consequences for Zürich.

The Catholic cantons hold their own conferences on the issues between the State and the Church.

In the meanwhile, Katharina Morel entered the business world and became shareholder of the Stadttheater Luzern, which was still under construction.

1840 Siegwart-Müller became State Secretary (Staatsschreiber) in Luzern. During the years 1833-1838, the freedom of movement was highly disputed in several cantons and led to the so called Beisassen-Handel in the Canton Schwyz which involved Constantin Siegwart-Müller directly as well as the chief magistrates (Landammänner) Nazar von Reding, Ab Yberg and Fridolin Holdener. This affairs was paralleled by the Horn- und Klauenstreit (horns and claws dispute), in which arguments about rights of cooperative use and the commons (Allmende), extended to general questions in social politics and ended in a mass brawl during the Cantonal Assembly on the 6 May 1838 in Schwyz. Constantin Siegwart-Müller spoke in favor of the Klauen-Party. The Swiss Diet called the troopes and declared the Assembly as invalid. A new Assembly was calle on 22 July 1838 under the observation of the Swiss Diet. As a result the conservative forces, the horn men, would return to power in the forest cantons.

From 1838-1840 Constantin Siegwart-Müller remained involved in questions of freedom of movement and further opposes the liberal intents to separate the Church from the State. He took high interest in the appointment of David Friedrich Strauss to the university of Zürich and the later disputes about the universities possible dissolution as proposed by the liberals and supported the conservative side through his news papers.

27 March 1840, Jules Piaget, whome Emma calles her "beloved brother" died.

In July, Meta Heusser-Schweizer makes a trip to the Rigi.

In 1840, Jakob Robert Steiger, a liberal and friend, drews a potrait of Constantin Siegwart-Müller.

A constitutional revision hold place in the same year.

5 November 1840, Siegwart-Müller called the Central Committee of the Ruswiler Club for a meeting. He was secretary and Josef Leu president of the club. On the 25th, he was suspended by the liberal government as state secretary as a threat for the public order.

30 December 1840, Siegwart-Müller was ceased from his position as state secretary by the Grand Council.

16 February 1841 Bernhard Hirzel was ceased from the Educational council in the same year, Heinrich Weiss became member.

Josef Leu founded his people's party (Volkspartei). Siegwart-Müller kept distanciated.

In March, Constantin Siegwart-Müller sended his "Bemerkungen und Wünsche [Comments and Desires]" from Altorf to Luzern.

The monastry affair (Klosterfrage) in Canton Aargau brought the confessional concerns up again in all the Swiss cantons.

23 May 1841, Regular electios of the Grand Council brought Siegwart-Müller to his position as counciler. He corresponds with Metternich and other foreign governments in hope for support of the conservative cause.

In July, Herwegh's "Gedichte eines Lebendigen" were published.

Meta Heusser-Schweizer passed the month of September on the Rigi.

Emma Siegmund passed her summer holiday on the island Helgoland. On her return, in September on the 28rd, she read Georg Herwegh‘s "Gedichte eines Lebendigen".

22 August 1842, Heinrich Weiss became member of the District Council for Education in Winterthur.

In September, Georg Herwegh's organized a triumph tour through the German countries.

6 November 1842, first encounter between Emma Siegmund and Georg Herwegh. Only 7 days later, on the 13th, Emma Siegmund and Georg Herwegh got engaged at the Siegmund estate.

19 November, Herwegh had an audience by Friedrich Wilhelm IV.

28 December 1842, the "Deutsche Bote", among other newspapers, was prohibited, letter to the King. Expulsion of Herwegh from the Kingdoms Prussia and Saxon.

Meta Heusser-Schweizer and her family fought in the meantime against a winter flue. In December, was the confirmation of her son Christian.

The same month, Herwegh traveled onward to Königsberg.

The year 1842, Heinrich Weiss was reelected as member of the Grand Council. He became also State council and opposed in this function to the editorial of the Zürcher Blätter.

In Luzern, Siegwart-Müller proposed a middle way, joining secular priests (clerici saeculari) under the command of a rector. Further, he feigned lack of knowledge about the current situation of the Society of Jesus.

8 March 1843 Emma Siegmund and Georg Herwegh married in Baden, Switzerland and enjoyed and extended honeymoon from April to September.

During their voyage they encounter with the "Handwerkerkommunisten" Weitling and Becker in Geneva. The travvel to Southern France and Italy and enjoy a bathing holiday in Ostende.

12 July 1843, Meta Heusser-Schweizer’s son Theodor wrote; her comment: “to Berlin”.

30 August was Missionsfest.

13 September 1843, Constantin Siegwart-Müller had become Envoy of the Confederate Diet, and proposed to "refer the conduct of the affair to a permanent conference, along with some instructions on actions military defense becoming the foundation of the first consultation from which the further developments and finally resulted in the joining of an actual separate alliance arose ".

Until November 1843 three of the dissolved monasteries werepartially restored, among other the monastery Fahr, Einsiedeln, Rheinau (?)

By end of September, in Paris, the couple Herwegh accomodated in an apartement next to Marx and Ruge. Later in November, Georg began his friendship with the Countess Mari d'Agoult (Daniel Stern).

28 December 1843, Horace Herwegh was born and the second part of the "Gedichte eines Lebendigen" were published.

2 February 1844, Bernhard Hirzel was accused in the "Boten von Uster" for the lack of a final balance for the expenses of the Fire Control Committee. Further defamations follow during the following months.

31 March 1844, the first Volunteerism movement (Freischaarenzug) took actions.

During the same month in Paris, Emma discovered Georg Herwegh's affair with Marie d'Agoult, writes in her diary.

In Silesia, the Weberaufstand [weaver uprising] took place from the 4th to the 6th of June, and even though, it was not the largest or most intensive one of a series of weaver uprisings in Germany, it achieve unknown coverage by the media.

For Emma Herwegh this was rather an opportunity to take up the fight with her rival, competing in the aesthetic literary salons and beginning her political activity, starting from July.

19 June 1844, Josef Morel, after much worries due to family issues, and herritage disputes, died unexpectedly. Katharina had to restructure her financial budget.

The day after, Meta Heusser-Schweizer recorded in her diary Zar Alexander I.’s visit of the Bible Society in London.

4 December 1844, Johann Jakob Blumer an Alfred Escher, Glarus, Mittwoch, 4. Dezember 1844: wrote against any liberal intents of a Putsch and believed that waiting a while more, the people would get tired of Siegwart and change their direction.

But liberal governments thought otherwise and the volunteers engaged in agitations which were defeated in Luzern only four days later on the 8th of December. Equally, Constantin Siegwart-Müller, who was chief magistrate (Schultheiss) by this time and led the coup, as well as Katharina Morel, who belonged to the Pepper women (Pfefferfrauen), a female radical-liberal guerilla who supported the volunteerism movement during 1844-1845, annotated this date.

Besides all the turmoils, in 1844 finally the docks were built in Luzern, and the hotel "Schweizerhof" was built in 1844/45 by the brothers Xaver and Josef Plazidus Segesser as a building with 15 axes.

Constantin Siegwart-Müller was appointed President of the Confederate Diet and supported secretly Leu in his plan to install the Jesuit Order.

16 January 1845, Heinrich Weiss reported on an assembly in the Canton Zürich:

"Es war winterlich kalt an diesem 26. Januar 1845, und trotzdem pilgerte eine beispiellose Zahl von Menschen zu Fuss und auf Wagen zur grossen Wiese in Unterstrass, um der Volksversammlung beizuwohnen. Gemäss dem «Schweizerischen Republikaner» war «eine Masse zusammengeströmt, wie in der Schweiz noch keine wegen politischer Motive auf einem Platze vereinigt gesehen wurde».26 Mit Fahnen und zum Teil von Musik begleitet, fanden sich immer neue Menschentrauben aus allen Teilen Zürichs und sogar aus anderen Kantonen ein. Gegen Mittag, als die Veranstaltung begann, dürften etwa 20 000 Menschen den Weg nach Unterstrass gefunden haben, um die antijesuitische Bewegung zu unterstützen.27 Das Publikum wurde von einem Spruchband in Empfang genommen, auf dem zu lesen war: «Jesuiten zum Land hinaus, sonst kehrt kein Frieden in unser Haus!»28 Auf der Tribüne präsentierten sich die führenden Zürcher Radikal-Liberalen wie Jonas Furrer und Oberst Heinrich Weiss; daneben war auch der Luzerner Politiker und Publizist Jakob Robert Steiger anwesend, einer der Anführer des Freischarenzuges vom Dezember 1844. Und neben diesen altgedienten Politikern sass Alfred Escher, noch nicht einmal 26jährig und kurz zuvor in den Grossen Rat gewählt. Furrer und seine Freunde präsentierten mit Escher einen neuen Stern am Zürcher Polithimmel. Dies machte ihn bei Freund und Feind schlagartig bekannt. Die Versammlung von Unterstrass war der Auftakt zu Eschers gnadenlosem propagandistischem Feldzug gegen die Jesuiten; er wurde zusehends zum «Propagandaminister» der Antijesuitenbewegung in der Ostschweiz."

11 March 1845, the "Schweizerische National-Zeitung" blames Hirzel to have participated in the Putsch motivated by revenge.

In the same month, Meta Heusser-Schweizer knew through correspondence from her son Theodor who left Berlin and headed for Prag. And her English teacher Margarethe Anderson-Locher, married to the Scottish missionary Anderson in Madras, would leave for India.

In April 1845 a second Volunteerism movement took place. Again the conservatives gained the victory in Luzern, which was happily recoreded by Meta Heusser-Schweizer and Constantin Siegwart-Müller.

10 April 1845, Johann Jakob Rebsamen from Bauma wrote a letter to Alfred Escher in which he affirmed his believe that their, the radical’s, failures ("Sünden") in other issues could be remediated through a strong opposition against the calling of the Society of Jesus.

1 May 1845, elections of the Grand Council were held. The rejection of Constantin Siegwart-Müller led to an absence of the representation of the conservatives in the council.

10 July 1845, Katharina received a thank you letter from Jakob Robert Steiger for her helping to escape from the Tower of Luzern. Katharina considered him in her testament. During the very year, also the Gran Hotel Schweizerhof would open its doors.

The same day, Alfred Escher received a letter from Jakob Zellweger applying for money to free Robert Steiger. An apply which would be desestimated. Further Zellweger recommended Escher not to get to much stressed by Constantin Siegwart-Müller who was sitting next to him in the Confederate Diet.

20 July 1845 Josef Leu was murdered.

In August, Georg Herwegh began his studies in natural sciences together with the marine biologist Karl Vogt in Paris.

4 September 1845, Bernhard Hirzel applied to the Educational council, to the Office Mayor Zehnder, for a chair at the University. It was the first time that somebody applied for a chair who worked before as outside lecturer at the university. Due to his dual expertise in philosophy and theology both departments were involved.

In the meantime, Meta Heusser-Schweizer’s daughter Johanna stood in Yverdon.

1 November 1845 the Society of Jesus was installed by the conservatives and the following month, on December 12th a conference held on the Federal Treaty of August 1815 in order to protect sovereignty and cantonal rights. Siegwart-Müller "led the organization of seven Roman Catholic cantons into a secret defensive league, the Sonderbund […], over which he presided as head of the war council". He became also president of the conservative Ruswiler Club, founded by Josef Leu and was appointed Head of the War Council. In this function he had called the war council during that year, and searched for support from the Polish, Spanish Carlists and other powers.

Bernhard Hirzel admitted in a letter to Bluntschli that he was motivated by his former professor Bopp's and other's invitations to return to Zurich.

3 January 1846, Bernhard Hirzel was finally elected as outside lecturer of the University Zurich, in part thanks to Orelli support of his re-habilitation (Wiederhabilitierung).

From February to March, an open controversy started between the press and Hirzel about his intentions to lecture at the University Zürich.

15 May 1846, Katharina started the management of the Berggasthof [mountain inn] "Kaltbad", on the Rigi, together with her foster daughter Katharina Peyer.

26 October, Bernhard Hirzel published his lectures, including one about the grammar of the dialect of Zurich. Not one single student wants to inscribe.

End of November, Bernhard Hirzel and Marie Welti travelled to Paris.

Heinrich Weiss resigned his citizenship of Fehraltorf and became citizen of Winterthur, where he had movet to already earlier.

The same year, Constantin Siegwart-Müller founded the Borromäische Akademie, a kind a scientific institution with the aim to gather Catholic scientist from all over Switzerland. Reelected chief magistrate (Schultheiss) and still in the War Council he was busy with the assignation of the Commander in Chief.

Zürich was presiding city of the Swiss Diet. It was decided by 10 to 2 votes in favour of the dissolution of the Soderbund. A corresponding appliance was to Luzern.

During 1847 things turn against the conservatives. The radicals achieved majority in Geneva and favoured openly violent interventions against the conservatives.

19 May 1847, Emma Herwegh gave life to her second son Camille Herwegh and travelled to Berlin in order to observe the criminal processes on 450 Polish and visits the prisoners in their cells.

8 June 1847, Bernhard Hirzel suicided, helped by poison, together with his lover Marie Welti, in Paris.

1 July and 13 August, Heinrich Weiss wrote to Escher, worried about Escher’s health after the acceptance of the demanding position as State Secretary (Staatsschreiber).

During July, Meta Heusser-Schweizer travelled to Pfäfers.

On September 3rd, Jacob Martin Utinger from Baar wrote to Alfred Escher worried that the r the Grand Council could still not achieve majority against the Sonderbund. "Victoria Constanti, auf Siegwart wartet Sieg." But Utinger remained also steadfast against any possible military intervention, as expressed in a letter on the 29th.

2 October, Jakob Robert Steiger informed Alfred Escher about propaganda strategies in Luzern.

4 November 1847, in Bern, the Swiss Diet achieved finally majority in favor of the dissolution of the Sonderbung, given that it was incompatible with the Convederate Treaty.

The offensive into the Freiamt had to be ordered explicitly by Salis-Soglio by the War Council on November 11, 1847. Siegwart-Müller wanted to get into offensive, while Johann Ulrich v. Salis-Soglio and with him the majority of the Diet only accepted defensive actions. In the meantime Siegwart-Müller as president of the Ruswiler Club and searched for religious means in order to promote the agitation further.

12 November, Battle of Geltswil.

23 November, Battle of Gisikon.

Also Katharina Morel and Meta Heusser-Schweizer annotated the events of the Sonderbundwar in their diaries.

2 December, Rudolf Bollier from Luzern informed Alfred Escher about Constantin Siegwart-Müllers escape to Austria.

Two days later he informed about about election strategies and the problem that the cantonal and communal officers in Luzern were supporting Siegwart-Müller.

Until on the 11th of December, Bollier found some acta which help to defeat Siegwart-Müller.

In 1848, the newly elected Grand Council sanctioned Siegwart-Müller with a contribution of 20.000 Francs. In consequence he was declared bankrupt. But, he never applied for amnesty.

Constantin Siegwart-Müller had fled to the Wallis, later to Milan, where he returned the war funds received from Austria. After a short stay Austria he would take refuge in the Alsace and at different places in Germany.

Heinrich Weiss had become Grand Councillor in Zürich, and was editor of the “Winterthurer Zeitung”.

24 February 1848, a new revolution in France had taken place and Louise Phillippe was forced to resign. Emma and Georg Herwegh, together with their friend Bakunin presented the events.

The same month, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, both friends of Emma Herwegh, had published the *Manifest der kommunistischen Partei* [Communist Manifest].

9 March 1848, the Herweghs write together a proclamation ("Grussadresse") to the French people. Together with the German immigrants they found and preside the *Deutsche demokratische Legion* [German Democratic Legion], which shall bring success to the revolution in Germany.

15 March, a reevolution in Vienna had taken place and Metternich was overturned.

19 March, in Berlin had the barricade fights broken out.

14 April 1848, Camille Herwegh died.

One day later, the Legion waited in Strasbourg for the gathering with Hecker and Struve. Emma Herwegh crossed as a emissary of the Legion the enemy lines twice.

24 April, The Legion crossed the Rhine. Emma Herwegh marched four days and four nights in men's clothes with the Legion through the Black Forest without success. Friedrich Hecker and Gustav Struve were already defeated.

27 April, was the day of the battle and defeat of the Legion by Dossenbach. Georg and Emma Herwegh escape.

In June, Emma Herwegh was sought by warrant for "high treason" and wrote against the smear campaign the work *Die Geschichte der deutschen demokratischen Legion*.

On the 20th of June 1848, Heinrich Weiss died.

In August, a Josef Lusser from Altorf, Canton Uri, thanked Alfred Escher for the support of the radical cause in the forest cantons in the media and informed about the current situation.

In February 1849, Ada Herwegh, daughter of Emma Herwegh, was born.

In July, Georg Herwegh fled from Paris to Geneva. Meta Heusser-Schweizer would pass the month, as so many times, in Pfäfers.

By end of September, a fire in the "Kaltbad" destroyed the inn completely. After saving people and goods in the fire, Katharina Morel, exhausted had to remain in bed until end of August.

In September, Georg Herwegh had a love affair with Natalie Herzen in Geneva.

In November 1849, Katharina started the management of the Grand Hotel Schweizerhof assisted by her nieces Joséfin and Katharina Peyer.

The same year, Richard Wagner was though by warrent throughout Germany because of his envolvement with the Dresden rebellion of 1849. Later in 1853, in the state of Hessen, the performances of the works of the composing "barricade fighter" would be prohibited until 1866.

July 1850, Meta Heusser-Schweizer visited Fehraltorf, but two years after his death, nothing seemed to remember anymore the former man of day, Heinrich Weiss.

The same month, the family Herwegh and the family Herzen rented a house in Nizza together.

In September, Meta Heusser-Schweizer visited the Rigi again with her son’s bride Regina von Flugi and her cousin of the same name.

In January 1851, Herzen became jealous and started a dramatic discussions.

In April, Georg Herwegh separated from his family and went to Zürich.

27 April 1851, Christian Heusser visited his mother Meta Heusser-Schweizer and family during his stay in Berlin where he studied from 1847 to 1853, among other country surveying and mineralogy.

14 July 1851, Meta’s oldest son Theodor married Regina von Flugi. A trip to the Chur and the Engadin followed.

In February 1852, Herzen forced his wife to make a "confession" and to write a farewell letter to Herwegh. A few month later, on the 2nd of May she would die of a pleurisy (“Brustfellentzündung”).

Midst of May, Emma Herwegh returned to Georg. In a literary salon she had run in Genua, she had already gathered with Italian and Polish freedom fighters like Bakunin, Hecker, Garibaldi, Cironi and Mazzini, now in Zürich she gathered people like Liszt, Wagner, Keller, Semper and other freedom fighters of all Europe. But one of their truest friends would remain Richard Wagner.

After the death of his wife Herzen had made public her love affair with Herwegh and i July, the Herweghs and Herzen signout their mutual accusations publicly. By this the marital infidelities became an international scandal known as the "Herzen-Affair".

9 September 1852, Meta Heusser-Schweizer’s daughter Johanna married Johann Bernhard Spyri (1821-1884) and became Johanna Spyri(-Heusser) who would later be the famous author of the epic children’s book Heidi.

It was a year of partial reconciliation since the Confederate Diet decided to leave off of the debt to the Sonderbund.

In 1853, the Luzerner Tagblatt published a guest list of the Schweizerhof, among othes, in July resided Queen Sophie of the Netherlands and in 1854, King Leopold I. of Belgium.

Such important guests motivated the restructuration and amplification of the Schweizerhof, newly according to the plans of Josef Placidus Segesser, during 1854 and 1855.

In September 1854, Georg Herwegh gave his passport to the fleeting Orsini who is soon after arrested.

17 March 1856, Katharina Morel wrote in a letter how happy she was about her independence.

On the 30th, Orsini achieved to escape the dungeon in Mantua thanked Emma Herwegh for her help.

In 1875, count Leo Tolstoi was guest at the Schweizerhof and wrote his short stories about the fictitious count D. Nechljudow in Luzern. Also, King Johann I. with family was a guest.

Later on, the Segessers lost their "Auftriegsrechte" for the Scheizerhof, possibly some kind of right related to a common use in that area which might be related to the docks.

In the same year, Constantin Siegwart-Müller was allowed to return to Switzerland and moved to Uri here he wrote his autobiographical works.

In March 1858, Orsini was executed after a bombing on Napoleon III.

14 May 1858, Emma Herwegh birthed Marcel her third son.

27 July, Meta Heusser-Schweizer celebrated the birth or her seventh grandson.

Katharina Morel received the Saint Helena Medal by Napoleon III and was publicly recognized by the Luzerner Tagblatt for her efforts during the Russian Campaign {date!}.

4 July 1859, Meta Heusser-Schweizer’s first grand-daughter was born.

In the same year, Richard Wagner finished his work *Tristan und Isolde*.

1860, Emma Herwegh translated the "Memoiren" of Garibaldi.

In September, Meta Heusser-Schweizer made a travel tour to the forest cantons; Luzern, Horw, Rigi, Weggis, Altorf, Schwyz and Zug.

In same year, the family Segesser would sell the Schweizerhof and Katharina Morel bought Ziegelhütten-Liegenschaft from the Segessers. She starts a small guesthouse there, which she calls the "Tuilerienhaus" and is later known as "Pension Morel".

1 May 1862, Katharina Morel announced her guesthouse in the press of Luzern {check date!}

18 June, a processes against the opening of new guesthouses was started by the Stadtrath (City Council) during which, on the 26th, Katharina Morel was mentioned as legal owner in an official protocol.

5 July 1863, Georg Herwegh entered Lasalles association "Allgemeine Deutsche Arbeiterverein" and became its representative for Switzerland.

23 August, Herwegh finished his "Bundeslied" - the first anthem of the German proletariate.

In the same year, further amplifications of the Schweizerhof were done and Gottfried Semper, close friend of Richard Wagner, decorated its central ceiling with a painting. Further, he designed a villa for Coronel Segesser.

Siegwart-Müller published the first volume of his autobiographical work "Ratsherr Josef Leu von Ebersol" in Altdorf.

21 July 1864, Katharina's guesthouse was officially registered.

Siegwart-Müller published the second volume of his autobiographical work "Der Kampf zwischen Recht und Gewalt in der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft und mein Antheil daran" in Altorf.

Lassalle died in consequence of a duell.

In 1865, Emperor Napoleon III. stood with Emperatrice Eugénie in the Grand hotel Schweizerhof and aplaudet to the finished restauration of its salon.

In the same year, met King Ludwig II of Bavaria with Richard Wagner in the Schweizerhof, during a travel tour around Switzerland.

In May 1866, debts forced the Heweghs to leave Zürich. They moved to Baden-Baden.

Augsut 22nd, Georg Herwegh becames honorary correspondent of the I. International.

And Constantin Siegwart-Müller published the third volum of his autobiographical work "Der Sieg der Gewalt über das Recht in der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft" in Altorf.

24 April 1867, Herwegh's library and his valuables were sold in a public auction in Zürich. In order to make some money, Herwegh translated several Shakespear Dramas.

In August, the German "Schillerstiftung" rejected Emma Herwegh's application for a pension for Herwegh and pays a unique reimbursement of 250 Taler.

In 1868, the Hotel National was built in Luzern.

13 January 1869, Constantin Siegwart-Müller died in Altdorf, Canton Uri.

25 November, Katharina Morel was asked to run the "National", but she rejecteds. She was ill of a lung infection.

In July 1870, began the Franco-German War. Georg Herwegh attacked Bismarck's politics of blood and iron ("Blut- und Eisen-Politik").

The Grand Hotel National was opened.

1 Januar 1871 Wilhelm I. became German Kaiser and Herwegh accused the "Reich der Reichen" [the righ of the rich].

7 April 1875, Georg Herwegh died of a pulmonistis.

2 January 1876, Meta Heusser-Schweizer died in Hirzel.

7 March 1876 Katharina Morel died in Luzern at the age of 86.

1877, Emma Herwegh stayed in Stuttgart and hold friendship with Carl Mayer and Ludwig Pfau.

In the same year, Georg Herwegh's peoms Neue Gedichte were published postmortem helped by Ludwig Pfau but they were immediately prohibited.

15 June 1887, Paul Arnold Hirzel; son of Bernhard Hirzel and Elisabeth Hirzel-Tobler died.

1880, Emma Herwegh reallocation to Paris where her sons lived.

April 1893, she began a frienship with Frank Wedekind in her appartment in the Latin Quarter.

In the same year, in Luzern, the steamboat berthed directly at the dock in front of the hotel Schweitzerhof, so that Kaiser Wilhelm II. and his entourage could enter on the red carpet directly into the Schweizerhof, where the Confederate Councilreceived him to a "table d'hôte".

1896, The magazin "Simplicissimus" opens with Herwegh poems. Thanks to the mediation of Wedekind the volume "1848" is published including Emma Herwegh's "Geschichte der deutschen demokratischen Legion".

1901, Horace Herwegh died in Paris.

24 March 1904, Emma Herwegh died in Paris. She was 87 years old.