

# FAMOUS ORIENTALISTS: LIFE AND ASSESSMENTS

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## CHRISTIAN MARTIN JOACHIM V. FRAEHN: HIS LIFE AS DOCUMENTED BY THE RECORDS IN GERMAN ARCHIVES\*

*Discendae studio pugnavi.*  
Fraehn, 1805.

The history of academic migration opens up a vast field of research to elucidate the history of academic institutions. However, not only the academic migration, caused by wars or social conflicts, can be a subject of research. In some special meaning biographies are telling the story of an energetic individual, endowed with a vivid and resourceful mind, the individual who is ready to begin a new life in a foreign country. Such is the story of Christian Martin Joachim von Fraehn, who was born of the family of a tailor on June 4th, 1782 in Rostock, the famous harbour city on the German coast of the Baltic Sea. But it was not in Germany where Chr. Fraehn had won his fame. He turned to have been the founder of one of the most famous European academic institutions in St. Petersburg (Russia). Here he died on August 28th, 1851 after a scholarly life, which brought him the highest international reputation and introduced him into the rows of Russian aristocracy.

About the zenith of Fraehn's academic life many details exist (see below) [1], and this essay concentrates on unveiling some personal details as documented by the records in German archives. The Archives of the City and the University of Rostock are of special importance. A preliminary information based on these records is published in this es-

say. The author's interest in Fraehn appeared as a result of her previous research dealing with the mapping and describing of German medieval cities: Fraehn was among those who edited some early Arabic records concerning the city of Mainz (Germany), and his essay, published in St. Petersburg in 1834 [2], has not lost its value even today [3].

Materials on Fraehn's biography are kept partly in Germany (mostly in the archives of Rostock) and partly in Russia, at the St. Petersburg Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, so only few possess the whole of information about his biography. It demonstrates a general feature of many other biographies of his time and of later period: like many others in his generation he left his native country to continue his scholarly career in another place which he hardly knew well previously [4]. The features of such an international scholarly career in the first half of nineteenth century are overshadowed by the later history of the twentieth century. Therefore, the investigation of the nineteenth-century period can offer a contribution to the reconstruction of the history of international German-Russian and European scholarship, the roots of which one may trace to the eighteenth century [5].

### The records

The selected records discussed in this essay are from the University Archive of Rostock and the City of Rostock archive. The material contains information about the par-

ents of Fraehn, his education and first years of his scholarly career [6]. The archives also include material on Fraehn, dating to some decades after his death (beginning of the

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20th century). Finally, the City of Rostock archive also possesses a very rare photograph taken approximately in 1850, shortly before Fraehn's death in 1851 (see *fig. 1*).

An exceptionally valuable record is Fraehn's *curriculum vitae* written in his own hand (see *fig. 2*) and dated January 12th, 1805 (today in the University Archive of Rostock). This document reveals the feelings and expectations of the young scholar during his preparation of the doctorate application (DPh.). This is undoubtedly a rare piece of information about young Fraehn. He received his DPh. degree at the University of Rostock (May 6th, 1805). His dissertation was entitled *Dissertatio exegetico-critica in varia Elxoschaeiloca pro optinendis summis philosophiae honoribus (scripsit Christianus Martinus Fraehn, Rostockiensis)* [7]. Dorn mentioned Fraehn's *Habilitation* in

1806 [8]. Information about Fraehn's second degree (DTheol., 1819) is kept in the same archive of Rostock University [9]. His last doctorate took place after Fraehn had decided to settle down in St. Petersburg instead of returning to Rostock to succeed O. G. Tychsen (b. 11.12.1734, Tønder (Danmark); d. 30.12.1815, Rostock) [10]. In addition to usual German information concerning Fraehn's life, we can conclude that he was Prof. DPh. and DTheol. h. c. (*honoris causa*).

To reconstruct in the present essay some biographical details, we cite the archives records and Fraehn's *curriculum vitae*, supplying it with our comments. The translation of the document provided here aims also to highlight Fraehn's somewhat individual method of writing in the Latin language.

### Young Fraehn and his parents

The published biographic outlines devoted to Fraehn mention that he was the son of the tailor Daniel Christian Fraehn, who was a Lutheran, and of Margareta Maria Lin(c)ken [11]. Daniel Christian Fraehn was registered on August 15th, 1761 as a citizen of Rostock, shown as earning his living with his profession of a tailor. Document 1.1.22 (No. 128) from the Archiv der Hansestadt Rostock [12] contains the register (Traubuch) testifying to two marriages of Fraehn's father, both taking place in St. Jacob church. The first was on August 21st, 1761, with Anna Catharina Dorothea Posselen (Possehlen), the widow of the tailor Warnkross (?). On January 1st, 1767, a son was born, Erdmann Fraehn. However, the mother and her child soon died. In his *curriculum vitae* Fraehn mentions his another brother, not indicating his name, but surely from his father's second marriage. In the same year 1767, only half a year after his first wife's death, Daniel Christian Fraehn married (July 22nd, 1767) the "Jungfrau" Margaretha Maria Lincken. It was probably the circumstances of daily life hardship that forced the master to reduce a commonly practiced year of official mourning. One of the two sons, in this second marriage, was Christian Martin Joachim Fraehn [13], who was baptized in St. Jacob church on June 6th, 1782.

As Fraehn says in his *curriculum vitae*, his parents were eager to give him a solid education; obviously, they spent a lot of money to achieve this aim. Christian was a late-born and perhaps his parents' beloved child. Christian's reading books, singing psalms (the family was Lutheran), and writing verses, under the careful guidance of his elder brother, brought their fruits, but there was no systematic education in all this. However, the father's apparent success in his son's home education was Christian's ability of clear thinking. Even in his tender age Fraehn was never shrinking from hard working and enlarging his knowledge. Looking through his *curriculum vitae*, the reader can get an impression that since his youth (and until his old age, one can

add [14]) Fraehn had a restless mind and was a man of character [15]. Fraehn never missed his chance to express his gratitude to his family, his teachers, and those, who supported him in his hard years of money shortage and during his travels.

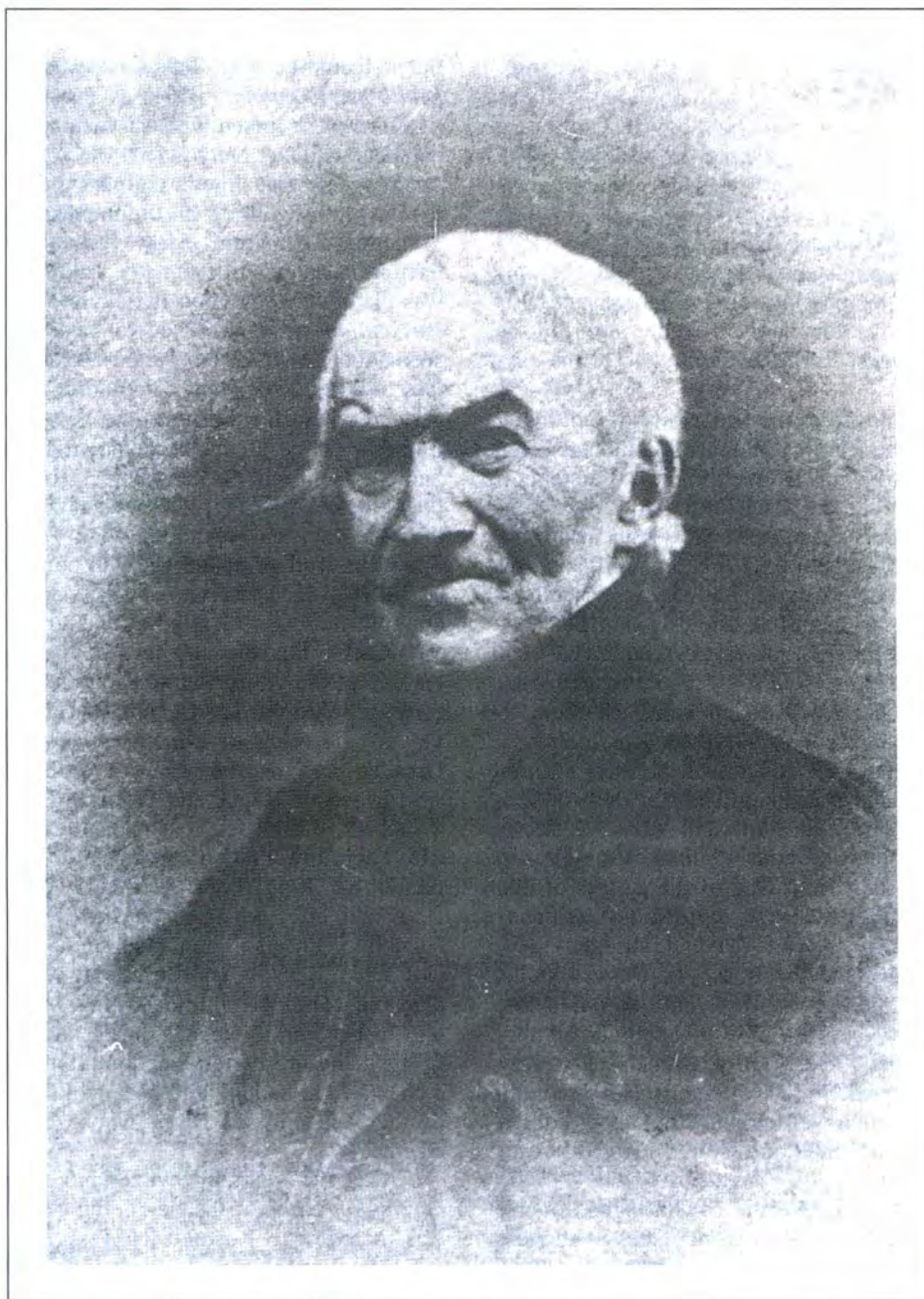
When in school in Rostock (four years and six months in 1795), young Fraehn showed himself as an ardent seeker of knowledge. With Georg Ludwig Otto Plagemann (b. 19.7.1748, Spornitz; d. 7.3.1825, Rostock) he had here an excellent teacher. Plagemann, the son of a preacher, was rector of the Stadtschule in Rostock (1789). He was also the author of a text-book of the Latin language [16]. After school examinations, Fraehn was very proud of entering the famous Academy (i. e. University) of Rostock in 1800. Among his teachers, here was Oluf Gerhard Tychsen, who played a significant role in young Fraehn's education and life. Tychsen was the son of a Norwegian, a tailor, like Fraehn's father. It seems that Tychsen was ashamed because of not being of noble origin (he indicated his father as an officer). On becoming an honourable old-aged scholar, Tychsen tended to celebrate his own personal glory in an unbearable manner [17]. Tychsen was Fraehn's teacher of Hebrew philology, oriental philology, and numismatics. During his life, Tychsen was in correspondence with many academic institutions, such as the societies in Uppsala, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Padua, Berlin, München, etc. In addition, there must have been some very early contacts with the University of Kazan, as one can judge by the fact that in the last year of his life Tychsen received the honorary membership of the "historico-philological class of the Kazan University", with an annual salary of 200 rubles. Unfortunately, the news about this honourable position reached Rostock shortly after Tychsen's death. Perhaps it was Fraehn [18] who was the initiator of granting this honour to Tychsen, who, in 1807, helped him to occupy a chair at Kazan University.

### Fraehn as a student in Rostock, Göttingen and Tübingen

Describing his studies in Rostock, Göttingen and Tübingen [19], young Fraehn chooses a lapidary Latin style, sometimes rather formal. In the last part of his *curriculum vitae*, when he describes the first steps of his professional life as a private teacher in Switzerland, Fraehn re-

turns to the lively and more private style characteristic of the beginning of the text.

The young student was lucky with his academic teachers. He writes that he liked visiting their lectures and he felt honoured by their private talks to him. He was also



*Fig. 1*

a participant of permanent academic meetings usual at that time. Repeatedly he recalls his wish to work hard, to learn much, perhaps because of his dream to support one day his parents. He started his studies at Rostock in 1800. Among his teachers were Bahring, Johann Christian Wilhelm Dahl (b. 1.9.1771, Rostock; d. 15.4.1810, Rostock; Fraehn cites him as Dahlié) [20], Johann Peter Hecker (b. 18.10.1747, Stargard / Pommern; d. 17.9.1835, Rostock) [21], Langius (Lang?), Witte [22], the theologian Christian Martin David Anton Martini (b. 22.1.1761, Schwerin; d. 1.9.1815, München) [23], also the above mentioned Tychsen [24], and Werner Karl Ludwig Ziegler (b. 15.3.1763, Scharnebeck near Lüneburg; d. 24.4.1809, Rostock) [25], who was his special mentor. Ziegler studied theology in Göttingen, and he attended the lectures of Heyne on philology [26]. (Later, Fraehn was also a student of Heyne in Göttingen.) However, during his career Ziegler did not leave Rostock University because of his weak health [27]. It is obvious that Fraehn's first academic steps were in the field of theology, surely because of his passion for the Hebrew and Oriental languages. His love for classical studies was not as strong as one may suggest from the Latin style of his *curriculum vitae*.

After Fraehn had moved to the University of Göttingen in 1803, he attended the lectures of Johann Gottfried Eichhorn (b. 16.10.1752, Dörrenzimmer / Fürstentum Hohenlohe-Öhringen; d. 25.6.1827, Göttingen) [28], a specialist in Oriental languages. Eichhorn, who later won fame owing to his ties to the German poet Johann-Wolfgang von Goethe, was a student of August Ludwig von Schlözer (1735—1809). Schlözer's manifold interests and his contacts with St. Petersburg and the Russian Academy of Sciences is a well-known fact in the history of German-Russian academic relations. Schlözer's Russian activities seem to have encouraged German scholars' interest in Russia in general and, perhaps, Fraehn's too. Göttingen became a European academic communication centre mostly due to *Göttingischer Gelehrter Anzeiger*, a journal, where Schlözer published many articles about books printed in St. Petersburg and Moscow [29]. One of the editors of this journal was Christian Gottlob Heynius (Heyne) (b. 25.9.1729, Chemnitz; d. 14.7.1812, Göttingen) [30], whose lectures Fraehn attended too. Heyne was a scholar and a writer of extreme energy (in his youth he was poor, having lost his property because of war, but later his circumstances improved; for nearly 50 years he was a very skilful manager of his institute in Göttingen). Heyne's classical studies were not with a well-organized method, but his eloquent and pleasant conversation inspired love to him in his students.

After half a year at the University of Göttingen, Fraehn moved to Tübingen. His *curriculum vitae* makes us suggest that he did not feel too happy; his tale about his time in Göttingen is a sort of biographical cryptogram hindering from understanding the real reason of his decision to leave the city [31].

Of Fraehn's teachers in Tübingen, Christoph Friedrich v. Pfleiderer (b. 20.10.1736, Kirchheim unter Teck; d. 27.9.1821, Tübingen) [32] is he who deserves mentioning. He was first and foremost a mathematician, and his special field of research was Euclidian geometry. His works on Euclide won him fame and allowed him to enter German nobility. Sometime v. Pfleiderer taught in Warsaw (1766) and later received a chair at the University in Tübingen

(1781). Because of his weak health he often read his lectures at home.

Of special importance to Fraehn's academic career was Christian Friedrich v. Schnurrer (b. 28.10.1742, Cannstatt near Stuttgart; d. 10.11.1822, Stuttgart) [33]. The son of a merchant, he was the chancellor of the University of Tübingen since 1806. He was famous for the elegance of his German and Latin. His field of research was the Arabic language. His most important contribution to Arabic studies of the period was a catalogue of all publications dealing with the Arabic language, literature, religion, etc., beginning with the sixteenth century. This book was printed under the title *Bibliotheca Arabica* in 1811. Von Schnurrer's further investigations were linked with the history of the Slavs and their contacts with Germany [34].

It seems that Fraehn enjoyed in Tübingen a happy and fruitful time, working on the manuscript of one of his first academic publications. However, Fraehn was forced to interrupt his studies in order to earn his living. At that time he was planning to move to Paris, although, as he writes in his *curriculum vitae*, it turned to be a "hopeless attempt". It seems that he felt disappointed because of some false promises of a friend (?). Then Fraehn decided to move to Switzerland where for the first time he became a teacher of the Latin language at the well-known Institute of famous Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (b. 12.1.1746, Zürich; d. 17.11.1827, Brugg) [35]. Pestalozzi's Institute for education had a high reputation within Prussia, England and Spain, as well as at the Russian court of Tsar Alexander I (r. 1801—1825). In his *curriculum vitae*, Fraehn writes about Pestalozzi with admiration and gratitude.

Fraehn left the Institute of Pestalozzi to become a teacher of the young son of the noted aristocrat De Mestral ("Herr v. Vufflens la Ville und St. Saphorin"). Being the envoy of the King of Denmark, De Mestral served first at Dresden, and then he was on a diplomatic service in Warsaw, Moscow, Hague and Wien [36]. Fraehn's teaching was a success, but he felt that it distracted him from academic life. Therefore, Fraehn had got in touch with Johann Sebastian Ith (b. 1747; d. 8.10.1813) [37], the chief librarian in Bern and effective manager in the field of Swiss school education. Ith also conducted studies at the universities of Göttingen, Leipzig, and Berlin. He was a specialist in theology and classical philology. Ith's high reputation enabled him to become a manager in Pestalozzi's Institute. Despite of his many professional and administrative duties, Ith held a chair of philosophy and became known as the reorganizer of the Academy of Bern, whose curator he was finally elected.

After two years in Switzerland, where he compiled his *curriculum vitae* at the beginning of 1805, Fraehn's dream was to return to Rostock. However, he spent there only a short time, as the official documents and his printed biographies state [38]. In 1807, his first academic teacher, Tychsen, proposed him to become a teacher of Oriental languages (Arabic, Persian, and Turkish) at the University of Kazan [39]. The Rostock city archive has in its holdings a document, dated September 5th, 1807, with the sign of the Rostock "protonotarius" Stever [40]. This document is an official permission to Fraehn to leave the city of Rostock. At the same time, the document gives a recent information about Fraehn's health — his state of health. Fraehn is mentioned here with a wrong first name and wrong age: "Herr Candidatus Theologiae Christoph [sic] Joachim Fraehn,

34. Jahre alt". The text of this document runs as follows (handwritten text is indicated in cursive):

"Demnach Uns Buergermeistern und Rath der Stadt Rostock Vorzeiger dieses *der daselbst gebürtige Herr Candidatus Theologiae Christoph Joachim Fraehn, 34. Jahre alt* gebuehrend zu vernehmen gegeben, wie daß *er seiner* Angelegenheiten und Geschaefte halber, von hinnen nach *Heinsheim, im Großherzogthum Badeschen* abzureisen entschlossen, und Uns, zur besseren Facilitirung solcher *seiner* vorhabenden Reise, um Ertheilung eines beglaubten Reise- und Gesundheits-Passes angelanget: Als ergeheth an Alle und Jede, Hohe und Niedrige, und wem sonst Gegenwaertiges zu produciren noethig seyn moegte, Standes Gebuehr nach, Unser respective gehorsamst=dienst=auch freundliches Ersuchen, bey allhier und im ganzen Lande Mecklenburg, Gottsey Dank! fortwaehrend reiner und gesunder Luft, obgedachten *Reisenden auf seiner* Reise, aller Orten, frey, sicher und unaufgehalten passieren, *und* allen gnaedigen, guenstigen, und guten Willens wiederfahren zu lassen; welches Wir, nach Erheischung eines Jeden Standes Gebuehr, mit angenehmen Gegendiensten zu erwidern nicht ermangeln wollen. Gegeben Rostock, unter Unserem Stadt=Signet, auch

Unsers Protonotarii Subscription: den *5ten Septbr.* Anno 1807."

In the document, the place of destination of his voyage is shown as "Heinsheim, im Großherzogthum Badeschen". Today, there exists Heinsheim near Bad Rappenau in the region of Baden (now federal state of Baden-Württemberg). "Badeschen" of the document may be a phonetic rendering by the protonotarius [41] of the German dialect *locativus* "im Badischen", as spoken until now (sometimes sounding "im Badeschen" with *e* instead of *i*) for "in Baden". After 1806, the Grandduchy (Großherzogtum) Baden received a new modern government [42]. On the contrary, the political and economic situation in Mecklenburg, and probably in Rostock, was distinguished by political conservatism and economic depression [43]. After the feudal "Landjunker" rejected the reforms, which the noble Freiherr vom und zum Stein had proposed, Fraehn perhaps felt a danger of being unemployed [44] or he perhaps was irritated at his "old-fashioned" hometown as contrasted with democratic Switzerland.

### Fraehn in Russia

After Fraehn moved to Russia and began reading his lectures at the University of Kazan, he married his maid-servant, in 1811. Two sons were born later with her, Robert and Rudolf. Then the family moved to St. Petersburg, where Fraehn headed the Asiatic Museum, the predecessor of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies [45]. To demonstrate the high reputation Fraehn had won by his vast scholarship and administrative work, one can cite a summary in the *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*:

"Im J. 1810 bemühte man sich vergeblich, F. zur Uebernahme einer theologischen Professur an der Rostocker Universität zu bewegen. Als aber Tychsen gestorben war, schlug er den Ruf, den die mecklenburgische Regierung wiederum an ihn ergehen ließ, nicht aus, sondern sagte den Antritt der Rostocker Professur der orientalischen Sprachen für den Sommer 1817 zu. Er reiste auch wirklich von Kasan ab, wohin ihm ein Reisegeld von 180 Friedrichsdor geschickt worden war, ließ sich jedoch in St. Petersburg dazu bestimmen, vor seiner Weiterreise noch ein Verzeichnis der orientalischen Münzen, welche die dortige Akademie der Wissenschaften besaß, aufzunehmen. Nachdem ihm diese Arbeit mehrmals von der mecklenburgischen Regierung bewilligt worden war, wußte ihn schließlich der Kaiser von Rußland seinem Reiche zu erhalten: derselbe ernannte F. zum ordentlichen Mitglied und Oberbibliothekar der Akademie der Wissenschaften in St. Petersburg sowie zum Director des dazugehörigen Asiatischen Museums und zum Ehrenbibliothekar der kaiserlichen öffentlichen Bibliothek mit dem Charakter eines Collegienrathes, und der so ausgezeichnete erklärte in einem Schreiben vom 30. Mai 1818, unter solchen Umständen dem Rufe nach Rostock nicht Folge leisten zu können (Eschenbachs Rostocksche akademische Nachrichten, Bd. VIII). Daß sich die mecklenburgische Landesuniversität durch diese Absage nicht sowohl verletzt, als vielmehr durch die ihrem Schüler zu theil gewordene Anerkennung geehrt fühlte, bewies sie bald, in

dem sie ihm im folgenden Jahre bei der Feier ihres 400 jährigen Bestehens die Würde eines Ehrendoctors der Theologie [46] verlieh. Auch der Kaiser von Rußland zeichnete den rastlos thätigen Gelehrten weiter durch Verleihung hoher Orden und im Jahre 1829 durch Ernennung zum Wirklichen Staatsrathe mit dem Prädicate 'Excellenz' aus [47]. Im Sommer 1835 stattete F. seiner Heimat einen Besuch ab und weilte längere Zeit im Doberaner Seebade (Freimüthiges Abendblatt 1835, Nr. 872). Er starb in St. Petersburg am 28. August 1851, wie Oettinger's 'Moniteur des Dates' richtig angibt; der von einigen als Sterbetag genannte 16. August ist das entsprechende Datum des in Rußland gebräuchlichen Julianischen Kalender" [48].

Working in his new position, but not lecturing at St. Petersburg University [49], Fraehn showed himself as an excellent connoisseur of Oriental thematics. He published a catalogue of Oriental coins and was the author of other numerous studies [50], which did not lose its importance until now [51]. His valuable contribution was also the publishing of Oriental manuscripts held in the St. Petersburg collections [52].

Fraehn's sons made use of the possibilities a capital like St. Petersburg offered to young men [53]. Rudolf [54] became a Russian diplomat and, in 1860—1872, he was a Russian consul in Ancona. Robert, following his father's steps, became a keeper of the Asiatic Museum in St. Petersburg. One of Fraehn's sons married a daughter [55] of the Orientalist Johann Albert Bernhard v. Dorn (b. 11.5.1805, Scheuerfeld b. Coburg; d. 31.5.1881, St. Petersburg). Fraehn helped him to obtain a chair at Kharkov University (1826). Later Dorn became Fraehn's successor in the Asiatic Museum [56]. Fraehn's grandson, Robert (1859—1916), served as a lawyer in Wilna (today Vilnius), Minsk and Moscow [57].

Thanks to the correspondence between the Orientalist Dr. Franz Babinger (b. 15.1.1891, Weiden; d. 23.6.1967, Durres / Albania) [58] and the archive keeper at Rostock,

Dr. Ernst Dragendorff [59], which took place during the First World War (partially via military mail), we have got information about Fraehn's photograph portrait (see *fig. 1*) [60]. In November 1917, F. Babinger wrote:

“Von Frähn besitze ich eine prächtige Photographie, eine überaus grosse Seltenheit, da F. bereits 1851 verstorben ist. Ich bin gerne bereit Sie Ihnen vergrößert für das Museum oder zur Veröffentlichg. herstellen zu lassen, wenn Interesse dafür besteht. Sehen Sie doch zu, daß eine Strasse nach Frähn benannt wird, der wirklich ein glänzender Gelehrter war...”.

On December 6th, 1917, Dr. Babinger wrote to Rostock again:

“... es fehlt sonderbarerweise an einer Lebensbeschreibung Frähns [61], der zu den größten Orientalisten aller Zeiten zählt und erst die morgenländischen Studien in Rußland begründet hat. Sein Bild, eine prächtige Photographie aus dem Jahr 1850, will ich sofort vergrößern lassen und es Ihnen dann für das Museum stiften. Die Aufnahme ist sicher ein Unikum

und höchstens noch im Besitz seiner Nachkommen in Rußland zu finden; ...”.

Finally, in his letter of January 14th, 1918, F. Babinger was able to send the photograph to Rostock with a following note:

“Nun sende ich Ihnen einen Abdruck der vergrößerten Photographie Frähns aus seinen allerletzten Lebensjahren (er starb 1851); er ist leider nicht sonderlich deutlich geraten, im Gegensatz zur Platte, die ungemein scharf ist und alle Feinheiten dieses geistvollen Kopfes erkennen läßt”.

This short archival survey of the life of Christian Martin Joachim v. Fraehn (in Russian rendering — Khristian Danilovich Fren) may encourage further biographic investigation to portray (through Fraehn's biography) a fascinating nineteenth-century epoque of European humanities in the light of “desiderio flagrabam”, as young Fraehn wrote in 1805, to possess knowledge.

### Fraehn's curriculum vitae

Ch. M. J. Fraehn's *curriculum vitae* was written in the Latin language (see *fig. 2*). The original is held in the Universitätsarchiv der Universität Rostock under the title “Promotionsakte des Christian Martin Fraehn, phil. Fak. 6/1804”. The document was part of Fraehn's application for the doctorate he was granted on May 6th, 1805 (see above). We have a xerocopy of the original that was kindly sent us by the University Archive (thanks to Ms. Bettina Kleinschmitt, keeper of the Archive).

The document demonstrates the German features of Latin writing. The single letters are small and regular; they are inclined to the right; *d* looks as in special cursive. Only few corrections are present: *t* sometimes has a double stroke; *f*, *g*, *t* are somewhat lengthened; letters *a* and *i* are commonly ligatured when written with *r* and *e*; unclear illegible writing of Latin endings in *uem* and *uum*. All Latin year dates have a line above. Equal distance is kept between the word before a comma and followed by a comma.

Sometimes the author tends to imitate a long-sentence system of Classical Latin. The construction of sentences is

very heavy, with several relative clauses; sometimes one can see different use of *consecutio temporum*. Perhaps the Latin grammar Fraehn uses was influenced by his native language, as it is in official German records of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

According to Dorn, Fraehn was inclined to use a mixed Latin-German style:

“Nec quod attinet ad linguam, una eademque est. Fraehnius quum maximum lingua Latina usus est, set interdum intermiscens Germanicam (p.2 etc.) aut ubi Germanice scriberet, Latinam (p. 220), itidemque Arabicam, (p. 2 et 92) ...” [62].

Also a problem was Fraehn's system of abbreviations, as Dorn points out [63]. In his *curriculum vitae*, he made use of many abbreviations when mentioning academic titles of his teachers. What follows is the original text in Latin of Fraehn's *curriculum vitae* and its translation [\*].

### CURRICULUM VITAE

#### TEXT

(1) “Ego Christianus Martinus Frehn pridie Non((as)). Jun((iarias)). CICI<sup>u</sup>CCCLXXXII Ro-| stockii lucem aspexi. Parentes veneror Danielem Christianum,| vestium conficiendarum artem exercentem et Mariam Marga-| retham Linckianam; quos aetate quidem provectos in vivis/ esse dici non potest quanta effero laetitia, quosque Deus (precor)/ diu adhuc incolumes et sospites mihi meisque conservet. Tot tantaq((ue))/ illi in me congesserunt beneficia, ut haec votorum meonem/ summa semper sit atque fuerit, ut grati animi testandi et be-| neficiorum remunerandorum mihi aliquando copia detur. Etenim/ tam eximio amore me inde a teneris amplexi sunt atque caritate,| ut, in rebus perquam angustis licet constituti, nulli rei peper-/ cerint, dum e re mea esset et ad studia mea promovenda/ faceret. // Suam forte artem me tractare

\* The following indications are used in the reproduction of the *curriculum vitae* text: / = line; // = paragraph; /// = page; (number in Arabic figures) = page number; ( ) = additional note by Fraehn; (( )) = addition of a letter or a word; [ ] = addition by the author of the present article; { } = deleted letter or word; ... = illegible letters or words; ---- = blank space; C = inverse C as in the original. To decipher the abbreviations in the Latin text, I used the works of Beemelmans [64] and Lampe [65].

Ego Christianus Martinus Fraehn pridie Non. Jun. 1755<sup>25</sup> Postochii lucem aspexi. Parentes veneror Danielem Christianum, vestium conficiendarum artem exercentem, et Mariam Margaritham Lincianam, quos etate quidem provecos in vivis esse dici non potest quanta offeror letitia, quosque Deus (precor) diu adhuc involumes et sospites mihi meisque conservet. Sed tantis illi in me congestis beneficiis, ut haec votorum meorum summa semper sit atque fuit, ut grati animi testandi et beneficiorum remunerandorum mihi aliquando copia detur. Etenim tam eximia amor me inde a lenis amplexi sunt atque caritate, ut, in rebus proquam angustis licet constituti, nulli rei repererint, dum e re mea esset et ad studia mea promovenda fuissent.

Sicam forte artem me tractare jussisset aut alius opificis disciplinae tradidisset alius eadem qua parens meus Lortica usus. At pater optimus, me tenera jam etate a ludis pusilibus et gaudiis ultroneam seria gravioraque seculi, carminum ut aetas ferebat, pargendum subinde pericula facere (cujus rei posthaec auctus est amor), etiam se libris et voluminibus excerpendisque delectari ubi vidisset, turbam abfuit, vel impetum quo mea sperate ferebar, constrinxit et cohibuit, ut etiam se facere non posse putaret, quin experiri causa filio majori natu me committere et insitum dnm. Tu pater meus, cuius qui iam a patris in me exstat mente unum sane carat, per complurium annorum spatium omni studio atque cura in id incubuit, ut prima litteratura, primis orationum principibus firmis solidisque animam meam imbueret, dum me eo perduxisset, ut primam scholae litterae publicae, quae Postochii floret, classem cum fructu frequentandam admitti possem anno 1756<sup>26</sup> vivatur annos et sex menses ibi versatus nullo operam dedi tam litteris humanioribus ceterisque scientiis quam curandam munera fungitur sibi

De.

Fig. 2

iussisset aut alius opificis di-/ sciplinae tradidisset alius eadem qua parens meus fortuna usus./ At pater optimus, me tenera jam [sic] aetate a ludis puerilibus et gaudiis abhor-/ rentem seria graviora sectari, carminum, ut aetas ferebat, pangendo-/ rum subinde pericula facere (cujus rei posthac auctus est amor), et uni-/ ce libris evolvendis excerptisque delectari ubi vidisset, tantum ab-/ fuit, ut impetum quo mea sponte ferebar, constringeret et cohiberet, ut/ etiam se facere non posse putaret, quin experiundi caussa filio maiori/ natu me committeret instituendum. Hic frater meus, cujus quae inde pueris/ in me exstat merita numero sane carent, per complurium annorum spatium omni/ studis [66] atque cura in id incubuit, ut prima litteratura, primis scientiarum praeceptis/ firmis solidisque animum meum imbueret, dum me eo perduxisset, ut primam scholae/ latinae publicae, quae Rostockii floret, classem cum fructu frequentandum admitti pos-/ sem annoCICCCCXCV Quatuor annos et sex menses ibi versatus sedulo operam dedi tam/ litteris humanioribus ceterisque scientiis quarum docendarum munere fungitur scholae/ Re- III (2) Rector Plagemannus, V(ir ?). Cl(arissimus ?)), quam linguae Hebraeae et Anglicae, magistro cl. Bah-/ ringis, scholae Conrectore, discendae studio pugnavi. Ea quidem, qua mihi, pr[...]/ in scholis tradebantur, minus sufficebant, et in quibus, rapidiores faciundi progressus/ animus erat, uti lingua Graeca & Hebraea, solus, alterius opera destitutus, tractavi eo studio eaque assiduitate, qua quis rei, que unice ei placet, incumbere/ solet. Scilicet jam [sic] tunc in primis litterarum Hebraearum amore, qui deinde/ jensim [?] succrevit, teneri coepi. // Hic autem, ardor meus quantis auctibus crevit, fuit [hic?] labor meus. quemadmodum/ adjutus, hac studii molestia quam minuta levataque, quum, ea qua debet/ litterarum scholeasticarum notitia instructus, oratione habita in discessu de schola./ a(n)te. d(i)em). X Id(us). Mart(ias) [67]. anni CIC ICCCC ill(ustri). Heckeri, mathes. Prof(essori). P(ublico). P(raesente?), magnifico/ tunc temporis inclytae [68] Academiae Rostockiensis Rectore, ad civium Acade-/ micorum numerum adscriberer. Tum enimvero ad fontem, cujus dudum desi-/ derio flagrabam, accessus mihi patuit. Septo amoto, devoluto saxo, ple-/ nis haustibus haurire licuit. Ill(ustri). Tychsenio, Ser. Duc. Megap. a consiliis cancel-/ lariae & LL. A. Prof(essori). P(ublico?). O(rdinario?). duce et auspice, magnam vasti Litterarum/ Orientalium campi partem peragravi. Ei acceptum refero, quidquid mi-/ hi harum litterarum inset, is me linguis Hebraea, Hebraea-Teutonica, Rabbini- ca, Chaldaea, Syriaca, Samaritana, Arabica & Persica/ imbuat, palaeographicae Phoeniciae, Syriacae, Arabicae praecepta tra-/ didit, eiusdem disciplina ad rem numariam Mohammedanorum perdiscen-/ dam usus sum, et ita quidem, ut haberem, cui pedem infingerem. // Praeter ea Ven(enerabilem). Zieglerum, rei sacrae consiliarum et Theol(ologiae). Doct(ocoris), et Prof(essoris). P(ublici). O(rdinarii)./ interpretantem omnes fere Novi T. I. [sic] libros & Herodoti Aegyptiaca, i-/ tem enarrantem Historiam ecclesiasticam al. ea qua par est assiduitate/ audivi. Ven(enerabilis). Martini, rei sacrae consiliario et tunc temporis in inclyta [69] Acad./ Rostock. Theol. D. & Prof. P. O. Jesaiae vaticinia interpretanti, rei non/ Theologiam moralem tradenti adfui, seminarii quoque Theologici, cui/ praerant, sodalium numero per aliquod tempus adscriptus fui. Ven(enerabilis)./ Dahlié, tunc temporis Graecarum Litt(erarum). Prof(essoris). P(ublici). O(rdinarii)., nuni Theol(ogiae). Prof(essoris)/ praelectionibus acad. in Antiquitates Romanas, Selecta V. P. capita, / & Chrestomathiam Philonianam ab ipso editam, in Aristophanis Nu-/ bes & in Theocriti & Virgilii Idyllia eadem affui assiduitate, qua/ Ven(enerabilis). Langio, Theol(ogiae). Doct(oris) & Prof(essoris). P(ublici). O(rdinarii)., scientiam religionis tradenti/ operam dedi. Adde quod b(onus?). Witte philosophiae praecepta tradentem/ audivi. Haec III (3) Haec fere sunt, in quibus docentium ab ore pependi. Iis adunxi horis/ subsecivis praeter alia historiae litterariae studium, cujus amore jam [sic] tempore, / quo in schola versabar, tactus, semper eodem modo me teneri lubenter [70] passus/ sum et patior. Simul pluribus pueris iuvenibusque linguarum et Hebraeae [sic] / et Latinae et Graecae praecepta tradidi, ut esset, quo pararem libros necessarios/ et quo parentibus vitae meae sustentandae allevare possem curam. Verum/ hac in re minem quantum adjutus sum egregia illustr(um). Prof(essorum) Academ(iae), in me bene-/ volentia, qui me non convicta [convictu?] tantum Ducali frui voluerent, sed alio etiam sti-/ pendio academico cujus cura prudentissima ill(ustris). Heckeri consilio credita erat: / quam singularem in me voluntatem et benevolentiam grato animo recolo semperque/ recolam. // Tali ratione per tres annos in incl. Academia patria, cui Di favent, totus litteris quum/ fuisset et solis fere in libris habitassem, percommode accidit, ut stipendio, quod ad iuvenem minus/ lata frequentium fortunae sorte studia adjuvanda & promovenda olim legavit b(onus?). Sassius, cujus/ manibus pro hoc insigni beneficio magna iuvenem pars quantas capere mens maximas/ potest gratias mecum agit habetque, copia mihi quoque petenti daretur. His sub-/ sidiis instructus a re mea non alienum esse duxi, exteram quoque adire academiam./ Goettingam perfectus sum. Operam dedi ill(ustris). Eichhornio, qui Pentateuchum interpreta-/ batur, Arabica etiam nonnulla tradebat, et ill(ustris). Heynio in Apollonii Rhodii Argo-/ nautica commentanti. Mitscherlichio autem V(iro aut venerabili). Cl(arissimo). moderatore in rite inter-/ pretandis scriptoribus Graecis usus sum. Praeterea ad complures professores/ accedere potui inque eorum me dare consuetudinem. Ex quibus solum Tychsenium, V(irum). Cl(arissimum). nomino, ad cujus colloquia & sermones bonae frugis plenos bonisque abun-/ dantes praeceptis saepe congressus sum. In primis autem Goettingae id egi, ut κε- / μλων copiam, qua illa bibliotheca praeter alias gaudet, perlustrans in usum/ converterem meum, quae e re mea esse deprehendebam et quae ad notitiam meam/ litterariam amplificandam et excolenda facere putabam. Accedit quod libellum pro/ stipendii Sassiani beneficio scribendum, Rostockii inchoatum, ad finem traducerem/ qui deinde sub Titulo: Aegyptus auctore Ibn al-Vardi, Hala Saxoni CIC IC CCCIV/ prelo subjectus et in vulgus editus est. // Verum enimvero qui a fonte uberimo, cujus aquarum potu quominus ex animi senten-/ tia saturaretur nullum obstacullem, septum nullum impediret, postquam ejus assuetudine/ imbutus erat, digressus accedit ad alium, non dico fonticullem, sed fontem etiam/ aquis vivis abundantem, sed qui senticetis reptisque interseptis et obstructus/ difficulter adiri potest; hoc ei novum non potest non accidere, si paucis potu/ defungi, et male satur abire cogitur neque tu mirabere, quum subindignabundus/ locum deserendum esse autumat. In eadem ego caussa esse mihi visus sum. / Sex itaque mensibus elapsis, relicta alma Georgia {Geor} Augusta, ubi, quum convictu/ gratuito, quem Ven(enerabilis). Ziegleri auctoritati acceptum refero, fruebar parvo sumtu [71] / defungi mihi datum est, Tubingam, commigravi, tum ut rei ejusdem tractanda/ varias cognoscerem rationes, tum ut Schnurrero, vivo admodum venerando, magi-/ stro quidquid mihi litterarum inerat excolerem, atque auferem. Haec optimo viro, qui / mira humanitate et caritate me prosequatus est multa debeo, qua vel in publicis quas III (4) quas habuit scholis, vel ex colloquiis familiaribus excipi, adeo ut sane esset, quod/ Tubingam

*adiesse unquam me poeniteat. Reliquo quod mihi vacabat tempore audivi / ol. Pflleiderem Matheseos praecepta tradentem, reventaribus linguis perdiscendis / operam dare continuavi et hanc illam opusculi, quod prae manibus habeo, / partem absolvi. // En me vix sentiente denuo sex menses elapsi quartum litterariorum studionem / meonem annum compleverant. Iam relinquenda erat sedes commoda, repetenda patria. / A quo tamen consilio amici precibus, ut Helvetiam propinquam se sequerer, me averti passus / sum, quandoquidem opes me tenebat, fore ut ibi Parisionem videndam (quod solum votum / adhuc restabat) facultas sese mihi offeratur. Max vana spe me esse ductum atque laetal tum intelligens quam domum reverti apud animum constituissem, ecce, tibi summus atque optimus / Pestalozzi, incl. [?] instituti paedagogici, quod plures per annos Burgdorfii floruit, moderator; hicce / me sibi devincire ea qua est mira humanitate et comitate, me saepius se vocare et invitare, / me rogare denique, vellem sibi societate jungere, vellem recipere provinciam linguam latinam / docenditum praeceptorum suonem quosdam tum magnam discipulorum partem. Pblato [sic] usus mag- / na eius familiae numero adscriptus sum aliquot hebdomedas ante institutum inde ad Munchen- / buchsee translatum. At haec eadem loci mutatio causa [sic] fuit, ut multas disciplinarem et scientiarum mutationes obiret paedagogium istud novo moderatore nactum. Et lingua latina, in- / vito ipso Pestalozzi, novo praefecto omittenda visa est. Id vero mihi, quem sola praesentia / ipsius Pestalozzi, qui sane vir sui ingenii nullique similis, quanta admiratione et observantia, / tanto amore dignus est, in loco mihi parum commodo et apto retinuerat, peropportune accidit, / quem propterea, quod hoc vitae genus mihi minus arr[---]bat, et ad studia mearum litterarum me / avertere videbatur, tum quod Ven(erabilis). Ith, ordinis ecclesiastici Bernensis caput, me jam antea / rogaverat, ut ὁδηγῶς filii nobilis de Mestral St. Saphorin Aula bona reciperem. Hanc / conditionem non spernendam esse ratus huc me contuli, ubi nunc jam quinque menses / et quod excurrit cum familia vivo, quae, si qua alia, dignissima est ea admiratione & obser- / vantia, qua lubenter [72] quisque observat summas ejus virtutes et merita. Sed quamvis / hic loci litterulae meae non omnino torpse [?] [73] et languescere coguntur, quippe quem / bibliothecarum & Lausodunensis et Morgiensis subsidiis atendi [74] copia nactus sum, / amori tamen litterarum quas amplector quandoquidem, etiamsi tali instructus copia, / non ex animi sententia hic satisfacere posse mihi videor et his illis saepe / carendum esse libris necessariis, jam proxima aetate patriam repetere / urbem apud animum constitutum est. // Habetis vita mea XXII annorum & VIII fere mensium rationem levi- / ter adumbratam, cui plures peregrinationes posteriori biennio varie- / tatis aliquid indiderunt: quae etiamsi frequenter & viros datos adeun- / di et biliothecas perlustrandi occasionem offerebant, tamen quem ad / propositum hocce parum pertinent, identio transmittendae sunt. / Scripsi Aulae bonae, quod Helveticii pagi Vaudensis oppidum / est, prid(ie). Id(us). Ian(uarias). CI CI CCCCIV”.*

## TRANSLATION

(1) “I, Christian Martin Fraehn, saw the light of this world on 4 June 1782. I worship my parents — Daniel Christian, who works as a tailor, and Maria Margaretha Linckia [Lincken]. I am very glad that [I can see] my parents alive in their later period of their life, and I pray our God [in gratitude] that He has guarded me and my parents for a long time until this day, when they are in an unimpaired health and well-being. They have offered [me] so much, and [I saw] so much of [their] kindness that [their well-being] remains my highest desire now and for the future. And [I hope] that one day I will be able to attest my gratitude and to pay back their benevolence. Surely, since my childhood I enjoyed their extraordinary love and [brought me up] with [utmost] care; and it was possible to dwell in real difficult [poor?] circumstances. They spared nothing for my advantage and for the advantage of my studies. In accordance with his own fortune, my father proposed to me to be the follower of his art and to teach me all the skills of his handicraft. And even since my childhood, [my] most honest father made me shrinking from childish games and joys: more serious things were welcomed, characteristic of more adult age; a risky (?) endeavour like writing verses was encouraged (and later the love to this occupation was enlarged). Once he learnt that I was fond, in his absence, of looking through books and making excerpts [from them]. This was my own initiative which [my father] thought to be unable to control, so it was my elder brother's duty to take care for my experience [in this matter], and he was responsible for instructing me [in this]. It is no doubt that from [my] childhood I was indebted much to numerous merits of my elder brother. During many years he gave me his favour and care, and he was the first who imbued me with [the knowledge of] literature and gave me first useful and reasonable advices in sciences; I had been conducted by him until the time when I began to go to the primary Latin school flourishing in Rostock. In 1795, I was able to be enrolled in the class that many were eager to attend. I spent [here] four years and six months and devoted my diligent efforts to the humanities and other sciences. These subjects were taught by the warden Plagemann, (2) who was a man of honour. It was with great desire that I studied the Hebrew and English languages, taught by master cl [clarissimus?] Bähring, who was the vice-warden of the school. The [other] subjects taught in the school were paid less attention; I was interested in accelerating the process of learning and was most zealous when studying Greek and Hebrew. It is obviously at that time that love to the Hebrew script, which became my toil, grew up [in me], which I try not to lose. My zeal [only] increased with the [appearing] of additional work. The manner, in which I was [then] assisted, reduced and facilitated the distresses of the study's process. Finally, I graduated from the school after my public speech [examination?] and training in the humanities.

On 6 March 1800, I became one of the students of the Academy [i. e. University], when its rector was illustrious Hecker, who kept the chair of mathematics here. The well [of knowledge] I was longing for so ardently became accessible [to me]. With the guide and authority of ill[ustrious] Tychsen (ser. Duci. Megap.), head of the consilium (et Il. A. Prof. P.O.), I scoured through the wide fields of the Oriental literature. I interiorated all what he offered me of these sciences. He imbued me with the knowledge of Hebrew, German Hebrew, Rabbinic, Chaldaean, Syrian, Arabic and Persian. He taught me Phoenician, Syrian and Arabic palaeography. Further I learnt Muhammedan numismatics to be able to follow afterwards his steps. Also I listened with diligence what P [?] ven[erabile] Ziegler (who was specialist in the Holy Councils and theol. doct. et Prof. P.O.) was explaining about the New Testament and the Egyptian [section] of Herodotus; during his course of Church

I attended the lectures of ven[erable] Martini, who was at that time *consiliaris* of the *rei sacrae* and member of the Academy of Rostock. As a theol. D. and Prof. P.O., he gave his commentary on the prophecies of Isaiah. I was not only his student of *theologia moralia*, but also an attender of his theological classes. At that time, I entered the circle of the academic members. I also was a constant participant of ven[erable] Dahlie's courses. He was at that time Prof. P.O. of Greek literature. Now he is Prof. of theology and of Roman antiquities. He also edited Aristophanes' "Clouds" and "Idyllia" of Theocritus and Vergilius. With the same diligence and zeal I was busy with religious sciences, taught by ven[erable] Lang (Dr. theol and Prof. P.O.). In addition, I listened to [the lectures of] b. [?] Witte, who taught the principles of philosophy. (3) These are nearly all academic teachers whose [lectures] I attended and to whose lips I hung. Apart from some other studies, I devoted the remaining hours to the studying of history and literature, because since my time in school I felt a deep interest in them. Like many boys and young men I learnt the structure of the Hebrew, Latin and Greek languages in order to [be able] to write useful books to support my parents and to earn my living. For these things I was supported with benevolence by the honourable academic teachers of the Academy; it was their wish that I would not only enjoy to be with them, as Ducal (?), but also they wished that I may receive an academic grant; this was decided by the very learned ill. [illustris] Hecker. Especially because of his unique wish and benevolence, I feel a deep gratitude and I shall have this gratitude forever. With such a program the Academy became my academic home for three years; God may give his goodwill to this institution; there I spent my time with sciences and there I nearly lived in the libraries. It was very beneficial that with the academic grant I was able to enlarge such studies, which I was not to much able to learn when a I was a young man. From those, by which a young man received much support, Sass was the one, who granted me the support I asked for. With his much support and instructions, I was able to do my work not as a remoted one, and also I was able to go to an external academy. I set out to Göttingen [University]. I was busy to learn what ill. [illustris] Eichhorn was teaching; he was interpreting the Pentateuch; and he was much teaching about the Arabic language. And I also was busy to hear when Heyne was teaching about his commentaries concerning the Argonautica, written by Apollonius of Rhodes. Also I frequented the lectures, when v.cl. [favorable] Mitscherlich — with a correctly rule — was teaching the Greek writers. In addition to this program, I tried my best to join the lectures of many other teachers. However, it was only v.cl. [vir clarissimus?] Tychsen, whose collegia and talks brought me the abundance and the gifts of academic fruits. And firstly in Göttingen I was busy, having an interest for making a senseful use of those plenty of treasures [75], by which the library offered a special joy; I believed to make my literary knowledge solid and cultivated. It happened that I was able to finish the translation of a small book that I had begun in Rostock after I received the grant by Sassius (Sass). The book finally was published with the title "Egypt, written by Ibn-Vardi" at Halle / Sachsen 1804.

It is very true that someone, who can dwell at a very rich spring, which enriches mind with a drink of their waters, and without obstruction, and not being burdened with a barrier, by thorny bushes and shrubs, can be led not only to a small spring, but to one with abundant waters; however someone, who is not able to go to something new, after a small drink is finished, and after a misfortune is forcing him to go away — so don't be surprised — he becomes worried and he will decide to leave that place. I seemed to be in such a situation. After six months had passed away, the Georgia Augusta was left, where I was a guest free of charge [gratuitous?], because I was accepted by the influence of ven(venerabilis). Ziegler. With a small budget, I migrated to Tübingen. Soon I received experience in various subjects, soon I had an interest to cultivate and enlarge sciences, when I met venerable magister Schnurrer. Because of this best man, whom I admire because of his humanity and affection, by which I was supported — and I owe much to him — (4) I never felt sad being in Tübingen, because of his public teaching and during his academic talks with his friends. During the remaining free time, I listened to ol. [?] Pfeleiderer when he was teaching about Mathaeus; and I continued learning languages and I finished a part of that work, which I have before my hands [obviously the dissertation]. I nearly did not recognize that newly six months have passed away and that now nearly the fourth year of my studies would be completed. So I had to leave the pleasant residence in order to return back home. From there I received the request of a friend to start and to follow to Switzerland in the neighbourhood, but I was forced to desist from that project, since I had the hope to see Paris in future (but until now, this remained only a wish). This was a very insubstantial and abounding hope. At that moment, when I was on my way home in order to locate my mind (to proof my wishes?), — look — there it was the most exalted and best Pestalozzi, who wished me as a teacher. He was the director of the Education Institute that through many years flourished in Burgdorf. And it was he [sc. Pestalozzi], who succeeded in binding me to that institution. There humanity and courtesy were existing, he [sc. Pestalozzi] very often liked to call me for coming, and he was inviting me. Finally, he asked me to share his company; he also wished that the teachers and the most part of the pupils should make use of the Latin language. There I was like a member of the family for some weeks, until there was some change at the institute of Münchenbuchsee, where a new director arrived. However, in the opposite to Pestalozzi's wish, the new director seemed to abandon Latin language. It was only the presence of Pestalozzi, which kept me there, because he was a man with a remarkable mind and he was worth to be honoured with admiration and attention, and with love, too. So it happened that this kind of life was suitable [?] and I had the chance to work for my studies and literature until the time, when ven. [venerabilis] Ith, who was dean of the ecclesial convent in Bern, asked me to be the guide [private teacher] of the noble son of [the aristocrat] de Mestral St. Saphorin. I decided not to disdain this undertaking, and I stayed with this worthy and notable family; and with pleasure the highest virtues and any actions were watched. And I spent there not a boring life for my literature, because I really was able to use the support of the libraries and that of the Lausodunensis and Morgiensis; however, because of my love for the literature, and although there was an abundance, I got the feeling that my mind was not satisfied. I was forced to be without necessary books, I decided to go back to my paternal city in next summer.

You will have the lightly description of my life report, being now in the age of 22 years and nearly seven months. Many travels during the two years are mentioned in this report: how frequent and to which learned men and libraries I was offered the chance to go. And finally I add things of less attention and I wrote about the reasons to leave.

Written at Aula Bona, that is a city in the Swiss country district of Waadt, 12th of January 1805".

## Zusammenfassung in deutscher Sprache

Archivalische Funde, welche Details bereits dokumentierter Forscherbiographien ergänzen und somit zur Erweiterung der Forschungsgeschichte beitragen, halten häufig wertvolle Überraschungen bereit. Nach einer entsprechenden Recherche und einer Anfrage im Archiv der Stadt Rostock sowie im Archiv der Universität Rostock konnte nun eine Auswahl an Dokumenten bearbeitet werden, welche die Biographie des Orientalisten und Numismatikers Christian Martin Joachim von Fraehn (Rostock, 1782 — St. Petersburg, 1851) näher beleuchten, besonders im Hinblick auf die Ausbildungs-, Studien- und frühen Berufsjahre. Die rastlose Tätigkeit Fraehns, der als Direktor des Asiatischen Museums in St. Petersburg zu den Mitbegründern der orientalistischen Abteilung der St. Petersburger Akademie der Wissenschaften gehörte und die Beschäftigung mit der orientalischen Numismatik zu einer wissenschaftlichen Spezialdisziplin der Numismatik

überhaupt ausbaute, läßt sich bereits für seine jungen Jahre anhand seines 1805 verfaßten Lebenslaufes nachweisen, der Bestandteil des Promotionsgesuches an der Universität Rostock war. Bereits als Schüler und Student war Fraehn begeisterungsfähig für manigfache Philologien und wissenschaftliche Detailarbeit. Sein großer Fleiß, der mit einer entsprechenden schnellen Auffassungsgabe und Bewertungsfähigkeit einherging, war offenbar in einem soliden Charakter verankert. Förderung durch das Elternhaus und die Fähigkeit zur eigenen Lebensgestaltung ermöglichten ein überreiches Forscherleben und bewundernswertes Lebenswerk, das — in einem mecklenburgischen Handwerkerhaushalt beginnend und später mit dem russischen Adelstitel ausgezeichnet — in der 1. Hälfte des 19. Jhs. jenseits geistiger oder nationaler Begrenzung Maßstäbe setzte.

## Notes

1. B. Dorn, *Das Asiatische Museum der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften* (Petersburg, 1846); *idem, Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum Pars I; imagine beati ornata: Nova supplementa ad Recensionem numorum Muhamedanorum acad. imp. sc. Petrop. additamentis editoris aucta; subjunctis ejusdem de Fraenii vita, operibus impressis et bibliotheca relationibus* (St. Petersburg, 1855); *Pars II, Adnotationes in varia opera numismatica* (St. Petersburg, 1877).

2. Ch. M. Fraehn, "Beleuchtung der merkwürdigen Notiz eines Arabers aus dem XI. Jahrhundert über die Stadt Mainz", *Mémoires de L'Académie Impériale des Sciences de Saint-Petersbourg. Sixième série: Sciences politiques, histoire et philologie*, II (St. Pétersbourg, 1834), p. 91. Revising the titles of essays Fraehn wrote about Oriental records, the essay concerning the City of Mainz (Rhineland—Palatinate, Germany) seems to be the only publication concerning a West-European City (Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, 412sq.), although there exist other Oriental sources, too, concerning that subject, see: G. Ziethen, "'Im fernsten Abendland' — Die Stadt Mainz auf mittelalterlichen Weltkarten", *Mainzer Zeitschrift*, LXXXVII/LXXXVIII (1992—3) = Festschrift Dr. Wilhelm Jung, pp. 385—430 = *Archäologische Berichte aus Rheinhessen und dem Kreis Bad Kreuznach*, VII (1995).

3. *Ibid.*, p. 400 with ann. 125sqq.: However, someone who is interested in the history of the city of Mainz will ask some questions about Frähn's academic motivation and about his method to collect specific information concerning such a special local subject, in which he was not focusing his interest in general. It is worth to note that Fraehn ("Beleuchtung der merkwürdigen Notiz eines Arabers", p. 91, ann. \*) cites "College Krug" (for Krug and the numismatic collection in St. Petersburg see Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, p. 409), but another colleague is mentioned in the main text, unfortunately without telling his name. It seems to be useful for further research to check the biographic data and materials of the founder of linguistic science Franz Bopp (b. 14.9.1791, Mainz; d. 23.10.1867, Berlin, 1822, member of the Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin); A. Leskien, "Bopp", *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, iii (Leipzig, 1876), pp. 140—9; J. W. Wüst, "Bopp", *Neue Deutsche Biographie*, ed. by Historische Kommission bei der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, ii (Berlin, 1955), pp. 453—4; Bopp's estate is kept in the Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin; L. Denecke / T. Brandis (Bearb.), "Die Nachlässe in den Bibliotheken der Bundesrepublik Deutschland", *Verzeichnis der schriftlichen Nachlässe in deutschen Archiven und Bibliotheken*, II (Boppard / Rh., 1981, 2. Aufl.), p. 37. SBPK Berlin Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz: Gedenkrede zu Ehren von Franz Bopp, geboren zu Mainz am 14. September 1791, gestorben zu Berlin am 23. October 1867, gehalten zum 100. Jahrestage seiner Geburt am Sonntag den 13. September 1891 im Academiesaale von Herrn Oberbürgermeister Dr. (G.) Oechsner (kept in Stadtarchiv Mainz). B. Dorn's research concerning Indo-European linguistics and his studies concerning Iran are close to the studies of Bopp. Cf. *Meyers Konversations-Lexikon. Ein Nachschlagewerk des allgemeinen Wissens*, v (Leipzig / Wien<sup>5</sup>, 1895), 127sq. and *ibid.*, iii (Leipzig / Wien, 1903, 6 gänzlich neubearbeitete und vermehrte Auflage), p. 135.

4. O. F. Akimushkine, A. B. Khalidov, E. A. Rezvan, "La célébration du Qalam", *De Bagdad a Ispahan. Manuscrits islamiques de L'Institut d'Etudes orientales, Filiale de Saint-Petersbourg, Académie des Sciences de Russie* (Lugano / Paris, 1994), pp. 68—71 (Fraehn) and pass.

5. See e. g. V. L. Čenakal, "Die wissenschaftlichen Verbindungen Lomonosovs mit deutschen Gelehrten", *Lomonosov. Schlözer, Pallas. Deutsch-russische Wissenschaftsbeziehungen im 18. Jahrhundert. Quellen und Studien zur Geschichte Osteuropas*, ed. E. Winter (ed.), XII (Berlin, 1962), pp. 3—12.

6. This early period of Fraehn's life is only mentioned with a brief commentary in Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, 407sq.

7. Archiv of University of Rostock: Promotionsakte des Christian Martin Fraehn, phil. Fak. 6/1804 (I like to thank Ms. Bettina Kleinschmitt).

8. Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, p. 408: "...habilitierte sich durch seine Schrift: *Curarum exegetico-criticarum in Nahunum specimen. Rostocii* 1806. als Privatdocent".

9. Archiv of University of Rostock, letter from Ms. Bettina Kleinschmitt (2.10.2002): "... bezugnehmend auf Ihre Anfrage kann ich Ihnen mitteilen, dass Christian Martin Fraehn an der Universität Rostock am 6. März 1805 von der Philosophischen Fakultät promoviert wurde. Aus der Promotionsakte schicke ich Ihnen den 4seitigen Lebenslauf als Kopie und das Deckblatt der Dissertation. Weiterhin wurde

eine Personalakte archiviert, diese ist leider nicht sehr umfangreich. Von 1819 liegt eine Ehrenpromotionsurkunde der Theologischen Fakultät vor": Cf. Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, p. 411.

10. Cf. ann. 13.

11. J. W. Fück, "Frähn", *Neue Deutsche Biographie*, v (Berlin, 1961), 309sq, with bibliography.

12. The notice was written by the city archivist (*Stadtarchivar*) Dr. Ernst Dragendorff (b. 27.7.1869, Dorpat; d. 28.3.1938, Rostock); G. Grewolls, *Wer war wer in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern? Ein Personenlexikon* (Bremen, 1995), p. 104.

13. Fraehn's biography published by Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, pp. 407—14, esp. 413sq. was a version authorized by Fraehn himself in 1848; cf. *ibid.*, i, praefatio XV: "Biographia (p. 407) est propemodum ea, quae anno 1848 a me composita et a Fraehnio ipso perlustrata, correctata, et exceptis quae ad viri modestissimi meritam laudem spectabant, approbata in libro Rossico: *Справочный Энциклопедический Словарь*, xi (1848) vulgata legitur, id quod ideo monendum duxi, ne quis me aliena sibi arrogasse putet. Biographiam uberiorem, si Deus vult, tempore futuro dare animus est". H. Klenz, "Frähn", *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, xlviii (Leipzig, 1904), 674sq.; Fück, "Frähn", 309sq.; *Deutsche Biographische Enzyklopädie*, ed. by W. Killy, iii (1996), p. 381.

14. He was working "day and night": Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, i, praefatio XV "In eadum iis qua Fraehnus per quinquaginta fere annos assiduis ne unquam senectute jam premente intermissis studiis diurnis et nocturnis, nec aliis officiis aut negotiis distractus collegit, non unius sed complurium virorum opera et laboribus opus esse putat". Fraehn is also mentioned as a "vir modestissimus", i. e. "a man of a very modesty" (*ibid.*).

15. *Ibid.*, 409sq. "...mit immer frischer Thätigkeit und unermüdlichem Fleisse...".

16. Grewolls, *op. cit.*, p. 333.

17. Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, 407sq., 413; Klenz, "Tychsen", *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, xxxix (Leipzig, 1895), pp. 38—51, esp. 47sq.; Grewolls, *op. cit.*, p. 443. As Klenz mentioned, nearly 2000 letters with Christian colleagues, about 1000 letters with Jewish colleagues are stored in the archive of the University Library at Rostock. It seems to Klenz that Tychsen was not so busy in corresponding with German colleagues, except the letters with his friend (*Jugendfreund*) Probst G. Ch. Adler (Altona), his student Ch. M. Frähn and with v. Dietz, who was Geheimer Legationsrath (Constantinople). Perhaps the last mentioned correspondence can be of some interest for an additional research; cf. letter from Dr. Franz Babinger (14.1.1918; record from: Archiv der Hansestadt Rostock document 1.1.22. No. 128 [Fam. Fraehn / Frähn]; concerning this correspondence see below. O. G. Tychsen's silhouette published in I. Wiséhn, "Christian Martin Frähn och andra pionjärer inom den islamiska numismatiken", *Nordisk Numismatik Unions medlemsblad / Scandinavian Numismatic Union*, VI (1996), p. 95, fig. 1.

18. See ann. 13 with bibliography.

19. Perhaps he was in Heidelberg, too. Cf. the unique notice in *Meyers Konversations-Lexikon. Ein Nachschlagewerk des allgemeinen Wissens*, V Aufl. Bd. VI (Leipzig / Wien<sup>5</sup>, 1895), p. 679: "studierte in Rostock, Tübingen und Heidelberg". See also below Fraehn's voyage to the Großherzogtum Baden in the year 1807. Heidelberg, too, was a city in the Granduchy Baden.

20. Grewolls, *op. cit.*, p. 91. J. Chr. W. Dahl was "Professor der klassischen Philologie", 1804 "Professor der Theologie", 1807 he became "Konsistorialrat". He published a translation of *Amos*, a *Chrestomathia Philoniana* in two volumes, *Sallustius, Coniuratio Catilinae* and *Theokritus' Idylliae*.

21. Grewolls, *op. cit.*, p. 184. Before becoming an academic teacher at the University of Rostock in 1789 (rector 1799—1800), P. J. Hecker was teaching at the University of Bützow (1778) and he was responsible for the calendar in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, later he became the director of the observatory in Rostock. Thanks to P. J. Hecker, who was also busy with general management, the buildings of University of Rostock for the first time received lightning conductors.

22. Eventually Karl Heinrich Gottfried Witte (b. 8.10.1767, Pritzwalk in der Priegnitz; d. 1.8.1845, Berlin). Cf. M. Mendheim, "Witte", *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, xliii (Leipzig, 1897), 593sq. ("reiste er oft und besah sich andere Schulen und Erziehungsanstalten...").

23. He was appointed to the University of Würzburg in 1798; see Klenz, "Ziegler", *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, xlv (Leipzig, 1899), pp. 190—1; Grewolls, *op. cit.*, p. 279; n. n. Mejer, "Martini", *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, xx (Leipzig, 1884), pp. 500—1; *ibid.*, p. 501: "Seinen Gesamtcharakter faßt sein College Schlichtegroll in die Worte zusammen: 'ein Mann, in dem kein Falsch war; das Muster eines redlich und unparteiisch forschenden, echt frommen Gottesgelehrten'".

24. See ann. 17.

25. Klenz, "Ziegler", 190sq.

26. See ann. 30.

27. In 1810, after Ziegler died, the University of Rostock wished Fraehn as successor of the theological chair; Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, p. 409: "Fraehn, der aus der Liebe zu seiner Wissenschaft schon i. J. 1810 den durch den Tod Ziegler's frei gewordenen und ihm angetragenen Lehrstuhl der biblischen Exegese ausgeschlagen hatte, nahm i. J. 1816 die schmeichelhafte Aufforderung an, seinem Lehrer [i. e. Tychsen; G.Z.] im Amte zu folgen".

28. n. n. Siegfried, "Eichhorn", *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, v (Leipzig, 1877), pp. 731—7; K. Galling, "Eichhorn" (3), *Neue Deutsche Biographie*, iv (Berlin, 1959), pp. 377—8.

29. It is interesting to note this for further research, because L. Richter, "Über Schlözers Beitrag zum deutschen Rußlandbild in den sechziger Jahren des 18. Jahrhunderts", *Lomonosov, Schlözer, Pallas...*, XII (Berlin, 1962), pp. 171 mentioned: "Schlözers Publikationen zur russischen Geschichte sowie seine Herausgebertätigkeit in Petersburg und Göttingen sind hinlänglich bekannt; weniger bekannt sind Schlözers Rezensionstätigkeiten in Deutschland und die Rezeption der Schlözerschen Publikationen zur russischen Geschichte unter den deutschen Gelehrten jener Zeit". And *ibid.*, p. 173: "Es muß hervorgehoben werden, daß in den Göttingischen Anzeigen zugleich auch noch Rezensionen zu anderen Büchern über Rußland, die in Petersburg oder Moskau in deutscher oder lateinischer Sprache erschienen sind, abgedruckt worden sind, die entweder von Schlözer selbst verfaßt oder zumindest von ihm angeregt worden sind". Cf. *ibid.*, 179sq. concerning Schlözer's later disagreement with the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg.

30. n. n. Bursian, "Heyne", *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, xii (Leipzig, 1880), pp. 375—8; *Brockhaus Enzyklopädie*, x (Mannheim, 1989), p. 60. Heyne was also a member of the Göttinger Akademie der Wissenschaften.

31. Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, p. 407: "Da indessen die Vorlesungen an derselben [i. e. University of Göttingen — G. Z.] die Wissbegierde des schon gereiften Jünglings wenig befriedigten, so beschloß er sich auf die Selbstbeschäftigung zu beschränken und schrieb sein erstes Werk: *Aegyptus auctore Ibn-el-Vardi. Halae 1804*". See ann. 38.

32. n. n. Cantor, "Pfleiderer", *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, xxv (Leipzig, 1887), p. 678.

33. Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, 408sq. (because of Schnurrer's reputation), p. 413; n. n. Heyd, "Schnurrer", *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, xxxii (Leipzig, 1891), pp. 196—8.

34. The title of the book was *Slavischer Bücherdruck in Württemberg im 16. Jahrhundert* (Tübingen, 1799).

35. H. Pestalozzi, "Pestalozzi", *Historisch-Biographisches Lexikon der Schweiz*, iv (Neuenburg, 1927, German edition by H. Tribolet), pp. 404—6; Briefly Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, p. 408.

36. M. Reymond, "de Mestral", *Historisch-Biographisches Lexikon der Schweiz*, iv, p. 89.

37. H. Tribobet, "Ith", *ibid.*, p. 376.

38. Klenz, "Frähn", 674sq. Fraehn received the title of a "Magister" in absentia (May 6th, 1805) with his first academic publication "*Aegyptus auctore Ibn al-Vardi. ex apographo Escorialensi una cum lectionibus variis e codice Dresdensi*". The title of this book is mentioned in the *curriculum vitae*; see below.

39. Fück, "Frähn", 309sq; cf. Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, p. 408.

40. Archiv der Hansestadt Rostock, record I.1.22 No. 128 [Fam. Fraehn / Frähn].

41. The "protonotarius" also wrote a wrong Christian name, too, as I have mentioned above.

42. Informative summary: <http://www.genealogienetz.de/reg/Bad-Wue/hist>. [I cite the status of information from 6.1.2003]: "The new Grandduchy of Baden (after 1806) received a new government and administrative organization and in 1810, land reform after the French model. The constitution of 1818 and elective legislature were models for early German constitutionalism. The lower chamber was virtually a school for the Liberal-Nationalist movement. In April and September of 1848, it came to rebellion under the leadership of the Left (F. Hecker, G. Struve) and in May of 1849, with the installation of a republican regime, it came to revolution, which Prussian troops had to put down. After the period of reaction, the 'New Era', 1860—6, brought an attempt to form a liberal, parliamentary regime (Ministers Lamey, Roggenbach). In 1866 Baden turned back to constitutional ways (Ministers Mathey, Jolly), under Friedrich I (1856—1907) and Friedrich II (1907—18), who reigned with the benefit of Nationalist and Liberal support". On the close relations between the Grandduchy Baden and Russia since 18th century see: R.-D. Krause, "Badisch-russische Begegnungen", *Spuren. Deutsche und Russen in der Geschichte. Begleitbuch zur Ausstellung im Haus der Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Bonn 3. Dezember 2003 bis 12. April 2004* (Bonn, 2003), pp. 169—77, esp. 169sq.

43. Informative summary: <http://www.genealogienetz.de/regMEC/mec/htm#hist> [I cite the status of information from 6.1.2003]: "Between 1733 and 1755 the estate owners of Mecklenburg increased their land holdings. They were backed by the Kaiser of the Holy Roman Empire in this effort. By the Convention of Rostock in 1755 in Mecklenburg Schwerin, all power was placed in the hands of the Duke, nobles, and upper classes. The lower classes had no voice. Land was held under a Feudal system. From 1759 to 1764, all of Mecklenburg was occupied by Prussia. Unlike the surrounding areas, however, Mecklenburg managed to remain autonomous for another century.

In Mecklenburg during the 1700s and 1800s, a type of Feudalism existed known as 'Inherited Serfdom'. The landowners controlled the economy and ruled their estates with absolute authority. The peasants were dependant entirely on the nobles who could even buy and sell them with or without their property. The tax rate on the peasants had to be reviewed every two to three years, and was usually increased at that time. They could not acquire any more land than they already had. Their Landlords produced crops for export from their vast estates by using the labour of these bonded peasants, servants and labourers. The landlords were known as *Landjunker*. This word comes from *Jung Herr* which means 'young noble'.

By the 1800's the Landlords had driven away more and more peasants with their highhanded ways. They then incorporated those peasants' plots into their estates, and crop production expanded further. This callous robbery of the peasant properties was known as 'peasant seizure'. Ten thousand peasants lost their holdings in this way. In Mecklenburg, where the Nobility owned almost all of the land and dwellings, the number of estimated peasant foreclosures went from 2,490 to nearly 12,000 by 1800 AD. The former peasants who had land left held only small holdings which ensured little more than a bare livelihood for themselves.

In 1807, Baron von Stein tried to carry through a reform of the Feudal system. He felt the peasants' and labourers' lot had to be improved. He did not want to abolish the large Landholders, but they were to be limited in their political and administrative powers and to improve the state of their workers. At that time, workers worked from sunrise to sunset for a pfennig an hour, a very small amount. The value of goods (potatoes, corn, wood, etc.) was deducted from that and most of their work was paid for by these goods. Women and children performed heavy work. Baron von Stein's reform said that peasants could now change their place of residence without permission, and children were allowed to learn a trade. But the Landlords ought these progressive measures, refused to implement them, and the edict of Baron von Stein was never executed.

From 1806 to 1813, the country suffered great hardship and destruction. This period came to be known to all Mecklenburgers as the 'Franzosenzeit' (period of French occupation). Robbery and pillage became commonplace. Both duchies, Mecklenburg Schwerin and Mecklenburg Strelitz, were forced to join the Confederation of the Rhine under Napoleon's protectorate. Of the more than 2,000 men who were conscripted from Mecklenburg to take part in Napoleon's campaign against Russia, less than one hundred came home again".

44. The Archiv der Hansestadt Rostock document I.1.22. No. 128 [Fam. Fraehn / Frähn] keeps a letter from Dr. Franz Babinger (Gerbrunnerstrasse 5, Würzburg), addressed 17.11.1917 to Dr. E(rnst). Dragendorff, who was the *Stadtarchivar* in Rostock. Dr. Babinger mentioned that in the year 1808 Frähn was unsalaried lecturer (Privatdozent) in Rostock.

45. Akimushkine, Khalidov, Rezvan, "La celebration du Qalam", 69 sqq.

46. For details see ann. 9.

47. Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, p. 413; "Френ, Христиан Данилович (Христиан Мартии фон Френ)". *Большая Советская Энциклопедия*, xlv (Москва, 1956), 585sq.; "Френ, Христиан Данилович", *ibid.*, xxviii (Москва, 1978), с. 248.

48. Obituaries and appreciations: Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, 413sq.; *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, VI (1852), p. 121; *Journal de Saint-Petersbourg*, No. 1483 (Dimanche 26 août / 7 septembre 1851). Klenz, "Frähn", p. 675.

49. Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, 409sq.; Fück, "Frähn", p. 309: "Obwohl er keine Lehrtätigkeit an der Universität ausübte, wußte er dennoch, Studenten, welche das Asiat. Museum besuchten, für die muhammedan. Münzen zu begeistern, und gewann dadurch einen nachhaltigen Einfluß auf den Gang der oriental. Studien in Rußland".

50. Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, p. 410: "durch seine Hände gingen gegen die drei Millionen muhammedanische Münzen". *Ibid.*, i, praefatio VII—XII.

51. E. g.: *Numophylacium orientale Pototianum* (Kasan, 1817); *Recensio numorum muhammedanorum academiae imperialis scientiarum Petropolitanae* (St. Petersburg, 1826), see: Wiséhn, *op. cit.* It is worth to note that in the "Geldgeschichtliche Sammlungen" of Deutsche Bundesbank, Frankfurt am Main, no material concerning Frähn could be found. I like to thank Ms. Dr. Hagen-Janke for her letter from 24.9.2002.

52. For reconstructing the details of his research and his method of correspondence, it could be interesting to look for some kind of assets and posthumous works that quite might still exist. Cf. ann. 3 and 17, Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, pass.

53. Fück, "Frähn", 309sq. Letter written by the aforementioned Dr. Franz Babinger (Würzburg), 1917 to Dr. Dragendorff (Rostock): "Seine Söhne Rudolf v. F. und R. v. Frähn sind wohl Stockrussen geworden". Information from: Archiv der Hansestadt Rostock document I.1.22. No. 128 [Fam. Fraehn / Frähn]. Cf. ann. 44.

54. Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, i, praefatio XIII.

55. See ann. 53.

56. *Deutsche Biographische Enzyklopädie*, ii (1995), p. 597; Fück, "Dorn", *Neue Deutsche Biographie*, iv (Berlin, 1959), pp. 78—80. Unfortunately, Dorn himself keeps silence concerning the family.

57. Fück, "Frähn", 309sq.

58. *Biographisches Handbuch der deutschsprachigen Emigration nach 1933*, ed. by W. Röder / H. A. Strauss, ii, 1 (München, New York, London, Paris, 1983), p. 43; *Deutsche Biographische Enzyklopädie*, i (1995), p. 223: "Nach dem Studium der orientalischen und Turksprachen sowie der orientalischen Geschichte und Literatur (Promotion 1914) leistete B. bei der deutschen Militärmission in der Türkei Kriegsdienst. 1921 habilitierte er sich an der Univ. Berlin für Islamkunde und wurde 1924 dort a.o. Professor. Nach der Entlassung durch die Nationalsozialisten 1935 war er Gastprofessor an der Univ. Bukarest und folgte im Jahr darauf einem Ruf als Ordinarius an die rumänische Univ. Jassy, wo er auch Direktor des Turkologischen Instituts war. 1948 erhielt er den neugegründeten Lehrstuhl für Geschichte und Kultur des Nahen Orients und für Turkologie der Univ. München, wo er das gleichnamige Institut gründete und bis zur Emeritierung 1958 leitete, B. war Mitglied verschiedener Akademien der Wissenschaften...".

59. See ann. 12.

60. Archiv der Hansestadt Rostock document I.1.22. No. 128 [Fam. Fraehn / Frähn]. Cf. Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, i, praefatio XVIsq.

61. In his correspondence, F. Babinger mentions a manuscript concerning Fraehn.

62. Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*.

63. *Ibid.*

64. W. Beemelmans, *Wörterbuch für den rheinischen Sippenforscher* (Köln, 1939).

65. K. H. Lampe, *Latin II für den Sippenforscher* (Limburg / Lahn, 1969), 2nd ed. völlig umgearbeitete und ergänzte Auflage: i (Limburg / Lahn, 1965), *Oxford Latin Dictionary*, ed by P. G. W. Lampe, combined edition (Oxford, 1992).

66. studia — ?

67. I. e. pridie Nonas Martias (March 6th).

68. Instead of *inclutae*.

69. Instead of *inclutae*.

70. Literary for "libenter".

71. Instead of "sumptu".

72. Literary for "libenter".

73. Literary derivate from "torpescere" aut sim.

74. Instead of "attendi".

75. Κεῖμήλια: treasures (*class. gr.*), special meaning in Patristic Greek: "heirloom" (treasure of church, part. sacred or precious vessels); *A Patristic Greek Lexikon*, ed by G. W. H. Lampe (Oxford 1969 = 91989), p. 740 notes: "...is not only precious in itself but also because of its contents". Cf. Dorn, *Fraehnii opusculorum postumorum*, i, praefatio VIII: "Iam vero Fraehnus ad ultimum fere vitae diem omnia ejusdem generis κεῖμήλια quibus Museum post annum MDCCCXLII adaugebatur, ipse examinavit, explicavit, de iisque relationes ut plurimum doctrinae incomparabilis uberitate redundantes Concilio Academico tradidit..." The numismatic collection of the Asiatic Museum, where Fraehn later preferred to work daily, is mentioned as "generis κεῖμήλια". Perhaps this was special term used by Fraehn.

### Illustrations:

**Fig. 1.** Christian Martin Joachim v. Fraehn, ca. 1850 (Archiv der Hansestadt Rostock, Inv. Nr. 8647).

**Fig. 2.** First page of the curriculum vitae, 1805 (Universitätsarchiv Rostock, Promotionsakte des Christian Martin Fraehn, phil. Fak. 6/1804).