
FAMOUS ORIENTALISTS: LIFE AND ASSESSMENTS

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A YOUNG SCHOLAR IN A HURRY — THE PROMOTION AND ACADEMIC LIFE OF FRIEDRICH WILHELM RADLOFF (1837—1918) IN 1858. A CONTRIBUTION TO SCHOLARLY RELATIONS IN THE 19TH CENTURY. PART I [1]

Dedicated to my grandfather
Joachim Ziethen (1898—1987)
and my father Wolfram W. Ziethen
who opened me a view to Berlin of the past.

Procedures and formalities of academic promotion usually are accompanied by stress, a minimum of candidate's self-confidence and a maximum of individual doubts. Only the hope to achieve academic honours of doctorate in order to become a serious scholar and academic "citizen" can motivate for courage and special activities. After the *acta promotionis* of Friedrich Wilhelm Radloff (Berlin 17.01.1837 — St. Petersburg 12.05.1918 [2] / 16.07.1919 [3]) were opened in the archive of Jena University by kind support of the staff, we can have a look at a cleverly managed procedure of promotion.

On occasion of the Friedrich Wilhelm Radloff memorial readings and lectures at MAE RAS (Kunstkamera) [4] in 2012, a new research on archival material was embedded into the memorial project connected with the doctoral thesis of Polina A. Matveeva [5]. It is worth to mention that there are also Turkish scholars researching about Radloff and his subjects, but unfortunately these studies are less known, except the study of A. Temir in 1955 [6].

A folder of documents preserved in the Archive of Friedrich-Schiller-Universität, Jena (Germany) contains correspondences and documents which inform about the promotion procedure and the management competences of the young candidate, aged 21, who later became one of the famous ethnographic researchers, specialists in Asian languages and museum organizers from German descent in St. Petersburg [7].

The inventory numbers are as following:

(i) *FSU*, Bestand M, No. 358, Bl. 71r. Letter of the faculty's director (dean) Dr. E[rnst]. E[rhard]. Schmid,

May 15th, 1858, addressed to the promotion committee concerning the opening of the promotion procedure of F. W. Radloff. The candidate's documents and testimonies are listed and proofed for being acceptable. German language.

(ii) *FSU*, Bestand M, No. 358, Bl. 71v. Committee's letter addressed to the dean. German language.

(iii) *FSU*, Bestand M, No. 358, Bl. 72. F. W. Radloff's letter (stud. philol.), April 9th, 1858, sent from his home / residence Alexandrinenstraße 125, Berlin [8], addressed to Jena University. Content: Question about the regularities of promotion procedure. German language.

(iv) *FSU*, Bestand M, No. 358, Bl. 73rv. F. W. Radloff's letter (stud. phil.), April 19th, 1858, sent from his home / residence Alexandrinenstraße [Berlin]. Details about structure of study and 3½ years special study with Dr. Pietraszewski, Berlin. German language.

(v) *FSU*, Bestand M. No. 358, Bl. 74rv, Bl. 75. F. W. Radloff's letter (stud. phil.), May 12th, 1858, sent from his home / residence Alexandrinenstraße 125 [Berlin]. The official application for the promotion procedure. Details about the attachments, testimonies and recommendations (one of these mentions protection and recommendation by the Court, obviously by activities of Radloff's father and by using the promised correspondence with St. Petersburg). German language, handwriting hasty, underlining irregular, format with formal character (similar like juridical documents). Promotion fee differing from the Latin version.

(vi) *FSU*, Bestand M, No. 358, Bl. 76rv. F. W. Radloff's description of the dissertation and request for pro-

motion in absence [see below *Text No. 1*]. Latin language, handwriting with clear and elegant style. Attachment to document (v).

(vii) *FSU*, Bestand M, No. 358, Bl. 77rv, Bl. 78. F. W. Radloff's curriculum vitae. Latin language [see below *Text No. 2*], handwriting with clear and elegant style. Attachment to document (v).

(viii) *FSU*, Bestand M, No. 358, Bl. 79. Attachment / copy from the original; F. W. Radloff's registra-

1. Friedrich Wilhelm Radloff Announcing His Dissertation

Archive: *FSU*, Bestand M, No. 358, Bl. 76rv. Latin language.

Date: in Latin "die IV Idus M[a]i[as] [9] anni MDCCCLVIII" = May 12th, 1858; without personal signature.

Place: Berlin

Sigla: | change of row; || break; (...) solved by editor; [...] lost letters / added by editor; [[additional note by the editor]]

Text

Amplissimo Philosophorum Or- | dini universitatis
litterariae Jenen- | sis | Fridericus Guilelmus Radloff |
S. (studiosus) P. (philosophiae) ||

[[Large space]]

Posteaquam aliquot per annos in | universitate litter-
aria Berolinen- | si philosophiae maximeque lingu- | is
orientalibus operam dedi, jam in | eo sum, ut ad studia
posteriora ab- | solvenda Petropolin discedam. An- | te
hunc discessum autem mihi sum- | mos in philosophia
honores compa- | raturus sum. Quo consilio disserta- |
tionem, quae inscribitur "Quid reli- | gio resque exteri-
ores ad populorum | Tataricorum animos et mores va- |
luerint", exhibui [10] eamque una cum | vitae descrip-
tione testimoniisque | professorum Schott, Benary,
Pietra- | szewski (archetypa testimonio- | rum academi-
corum nunc Petropo- | - lin ad ministerium institutionis |
publicae transmissa esse vehem[en]- | ter [11] doleo) ad
Vos, Viri Illustrissi- | mi, mittere ausus sum sub-
miss[.] [12], ut qualerunque meum o- | pusculum perren-
seatis [sic] eoque, | quae est insignis Vestra humani- | tas,
fortasse probato summos ho- | nores philosophicos in me
confer[er]e- | tis absentem. || Honorarium undecim
Friderico- | rum aureorum et unius ducatus | apposui.
Valete ac mihi favete! | Scribebam Berolini die IV Idus
M[a]i[as] [13] | anni MDCCCLVIII.

The letter contains young Radloff's application for philosophical promotion at Jena University, although he has studied until this time in Berlin. Obviously he planned to get the highest honours, i. e. the promotion to Ph. D. / Dr phil., in absentia, because he was ready to leave Berlin with destination St. Petersburg, Russia, to continue his study and research. To be accepted in St. Petersburg a folder with the original documents, signed by his academic teachers in Berlin, was sent to the Russian Ministry of Public Institutes. So we can understand that the project

tion ("Anmeldebogen") for the second term 1857, seminars and lectures (collegia) held by Proffs. and Drs. Schott, Steinthal, Pietraszewski, Mullach, Michelet. Confirmed, signed and stamped at January 4th, 1858 in Berlin. German language. Attachment to document (v).

(ix) *FSU*, Bestand M, No. 358, Bl. 80. Promotion diploma (doctoris philosophiae honores) granted to F. W. Radloff, signed by Jena University May 20th, 1858. Latin language, printed version.

Friedrich Wilhelm Radloff describes his dissertation subject and asks the promotion-committee of Jena University, Philosophical Faculty, to accept his thesis. This document is handwritten in classical Latin language, style of manuscript clear and elegant with a regular course, type area symmetrical. Type: Latin cursive script with elements of German Fraktura cursive script (e. g. letter "d").

Translation

To the highly respected representatives of Philosophers of the scientific University of Jena, [written by] Fridericus Guilelmus [= Frederic William / Friedrich Wilhelm] Radloff, Student of philosophy.

After I have taken highly pains over a couple of years with the study of philosophy and Oriental languages, I am just on that point that I shall change to Petropolis [[i. e. St. Petersburg]] in order to complete for the following studies. Before this departure it is for me to do that I shall have received highest honours in philosophy. Because of this determination I have at hand the dissertation titled "Which foreign religion and belongings have got influence to the mind and ethics of the folks of Tatars" and I have the courage to send thereby to You, you very distinguished men, a description of [my] life and testimonies from the professors Schott, Benary, Pietraszewski (I am heavily sorry that the original documents just now are sent to Petropolis to the Ministry of Public Institutes) so that I submissively ask You to have in any way a look through my booklet and that because of that you perhaps would grand to me after a suitable proof, the highest academic honours while [[during; although]] I am absent. I have added the fee of eleven Friderician gold-coins [Gulden] and one ducat. Farewell and favour me! || I wrote [this letter] in Berlin at the fourth day of the Ides of May of the year MDCCCLVIII [= May 12th, 1858].

of promotion was undertaken in a hurry and by a small space of time. The style of the letter is official when addressing the honourable members of the University's committee, but with some decent juridical allusions. Young Radloff also was courageous enough presupposing a suitable solution of his wish, because the procedure he asks for would have been without the spoken examination in front of the Committee: we can assume that there was neither a *rigorosum* nor a *disputatio* with the candidate's personal appearing in Jena (see below).

2. Friedrich Wilhelm Radloff Writing His Curriculum Vitae

Archive: FSU, Bestand M, No. 358, Bl. 77rv, Bl. 78. Latin language.

Date: no date, no personal signature; attachment to document (v) [from May 12th, 1858], Berlin.

Place: no place; attachment to attachment to document (v) [from May 12th, 1858], Berlin.

Sigla: | change of row; || break; (...) solved by editor; [...] lost letters / added by editor; [[additional note by the

editor]]; x unclear letters; <...> letters or words occasionally lost by the author.

Friedrich Wilhelm Radloff describes his life, the reason and details of his study. The document is handwritten in classical Latin language, style of manuscript clear and elegant with a regular course, type area symmetrical. Type: Latin cursive script with elements of German Fraktura cursive script (e. g. letter “d”), but with some irregularities in course.

Text

Vita. ||

[[Large space]]

Fridericus Guilelmus Radloff, | evangelicae confessioni addictus, | natus sum Beroloni die XVI Ca- | lendas Februarias anni 1837 padre Friderico Guilelmo, ma- | tre Iosephina Ida, de gente | Lortzing, quos adhuc vivos | esse gaudeo. Primis littera- | rum rudimentis Berolini in | schola quadam privata im- | butus, primum scholam re- | alem Hallensem frequenta- | vi, tum Berolini gymnasium | Coloniense, quod mense Apri- | li anni 1855 ad studia acade- | mica iuris prudentia in- | gredienda reliqui. || Sed haemorrhagia et languore | qui eam est secutus, consilium | mutare coactus sum. Qua de | causa rus petissem m[i]- | hi cum professore Pietraszews- | ki, viro clarissimo, eandem ob | causam ibi habitante, fami- | liaritas intercessit. Unde fac- | tum est, ut sensim in illius | viri societate litteras orien- | tales, quas ille profitetur, adamarem. Uno igitur an- | no post, quum valetudo me- | a optime esset referta, studium | linguarum Asiaticarum, ex | quibus jam linguam Turcicam, | Persicam, Sinensem ac Tibeta- | nam discere inceperam, in | litterarum universitate Berolinensi persecutus sum, ubi | lectiones audiui virorum prae- [14] (?) | clarissimorum Schott, Benary [,] | Michelet, Mullach, Pietraszews- [15] | ki <, > Tabrurri [[or Tabrucci?]], Steinthal et alio- | rum, quibus optime de me me[-] | ritis animum gratissimum | servabo. Cum hisce autem studiis | cognitionem accuratorem phi- | losophiae, Latinarum et Graeca- | rum litterarum [16] ac linguarum | Francogallicae, Italicae, Russicae, | Hungaricae conjunxi. Studia | orientalia me et Petropoli, quo | propediem discessurus sum | et in Asia ipsa absoluturum | esse confido.

Young Radloff describes his education. Because of his father's possible connections to governmental circles he did not mention his father's high position in the Prussian police hierarchy. The text is the first mention of his mother, Josephina / Josephine Ida Lortzing, whose rare family name is known from Berlin and other cities in Germany [21]. Registration from Protestant Church Ar-

Translation

Life.

[[Large space]]

I, Fridericus Guilelmus [= Frederic William / Friedrich Wilhelm] Radloff, adjudged to the Protestant confession, was born in Berlin at day 16 Calendas Februarias [17] [[January 17th, 1837]], while my father is Fridericus Guilelmus, my mother is Josephina Ida from family Lortzing, and I am glad that they are alive until now. I became introduced to the first literary basic attempts in a quite private school in Berlin, and at the beginning I have frequented the non-classical secondary school [18] in Halle, than (I visited) the gymnasium in Berlin Köln [[Neukölln?, until 1912 Rixdorf]] which I have left in the month of April in the year 1855 in order to start academic studies in sciences of law (jurisprudence). But I was forced by a haemorrhage and resulting weakness [19] to change my decision. Because of that reason I strove to go to the country-side with professor Pietraszewski, a very famous man, (and) in the same way for that reason a friendship happened. Because of that, it happened that in his company I step-by step fell in love for the Oriental scriptures which are his profession. Only one year later, when my health came back for the best, I continued to the scientific University in Berlin for the study of Asian languages — after, you know, I already had started to learn of these [[languages]] the Turkish, Persian, Chinese and Tibetan language — where I have heard lectures of the very famous men Schott, Benary, Michelet, Mullach, Pietraszewski, Steinthal and others, whom I shall serve in the most grateful spirit because of their kindness towards me. Also in connection with these studies I have combined a serious knowledge about philosophy, literature of Latin and Greek and about the languages of Francogallica [20], Italia, Russia and Hungaria. I trust with good hope that there will be my Oriental studies in St. Petersburg, for which I shall leave next days and that I myself also shall be absent in Asia.

[[without author's signature]]

chive in Berlin (Taufbücher Berlin Sankt Nikolai-Kirchengemeinde) [22] mentions the date when young Friedrich Wilhelm Radloff, born at January 17th at evening (“345 Uhr” = 16:45) was baptized by protestant priest Eyssenhardt at March 8th, 1837 at home (“im Hause”); this was an old and traditional Protestant ritual [23]. The four godfathers and one godmother came

from the family Lortzing and Gotzkowsky (Auguste Gotzkowsky, Robert Wilhelm Alexander Gotzkowsky, an administrator of estates). Except one candidate of theology (Wilhelm Emil Lortzing) all godfathers had positions in Prussian administration and service (a secretary named Lortzing [24] and Wilhelm Emil Lortzing who served in financial administration).

The father's name, originally German [25], is recently known from the region of Berlin, but mostly from Hamburg, the region of Uckermark, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Wartburgkreis, Lübeck, Rostock, Demmin, Ostvorpommern, Bad Doberan [26]. In the year 1858 F. W. Radloff, the father, was Hauptmann a. D. and Polizeihauptmann a. D. after he has finished his career in military service and as a police-officer [27]. The father's career represents the change in the organisation of public security when between 1848 and 1850 the "Schutzmannschaft" and "Revierpolizei" received a new structure by order of Friedrich Wilhelm IV [28].

In 1823 the addressbooks of Berlin (*AB*) mention Lieutenant u. Conducteur Radloff in Weinmeisterstraße 8; in 1827, 1828, 1829 a Gendarm Radloff lived in Kurstraße 6, he is not mentioned in 1830. Possibly this was the year when he prepared for the next step of career (as similarly today when the candidates are taking residence in a police school). In 1831 the Polizei-Commissar of the 19th Revier — the leading officer — Radloff lived in Hospitalstraße 24 (also 1832, 1833); next step of career can be seen in 1836 when F. W. Radloff Polizei-Commissar of the 1st Revier took his private residence in Jüdenstraße 22 [29]; from there he moved to Jüdenstraße 45 in 1837 [30]. Until 1838 he moved to Friedrichsgracht 60 after he became Lieutenant a. D. and Polizei-Commissar of the 6th Revier [31]. In 1843, 1844 the new address was "An der Schleuse 11" [32] as Prem. Lieutenant and Polizei-Commissar of the 5th Revier [33]. In 1845 F. W. Radloff was Hauptmann and Polizei-Commissar of the 5th Revier [34]. In 1846 he

changed to military part of police-service as a "Hauptmann in der 3. Artillerie Brigade 20. Landwehr Regiment" and Polizei-Commissar of the 5th Revier [35]. He moved once more to Alte Jakobsstraße 13 as Hauptmann a. D. and Polizei-Lieutenant of the 12th Revier [36]. Finally in 1854 he has moved to Alexandrinenstraße 35 as a Hauptmann a. D. and administrator (Verwalter) of the II. Polizei-Hauptmannschaft — obviously a calmer post for the long-serving officer [37]. We find him in pension as Hauptmann a. D. and Polizei-Hauptmann a. D. in the year 1856 [38] living in Alexandrinenstraße 125. We can conclude that during his many moves in Berlin he had a special knowledge and possibly he knew "the shadows of many sites". A final move is mentioned in 1874 [39] to Jacobikirchstraße 9 (Kreuzberg) and this is the final mention of the officer F. W. Radloff in the addressbooks [40].

It seems that young Radloff's way through school was an individual one, because he first mentioned a private education followed by visiting a school focused to more practical knowledge in Halle; after that he changed back to Berlin for the Gymnasium. This text helps to correct the current opinion that Radloff studied at Halle University [41], which is not mentioned in these texts. Maybe because of his vivid character he was sent for a certain time to a place outside Berlin. Possibly because of his father's profession he first decided to study law but he had to change his plans because he felt seriously ill. He spent one year in the countryside in the polite company of the admired Professor Pietraszewski who introduced the young talented adept into the Oriental and Asian sciences and languages. However, from the beginning and beside of his studies in Classics, the main interest was focused to Asian studies. In this second document young Radloff also mentions his academic project in St. Petersburg and in Asia — with such hope and self-confident auspicia he confirmed his wish to obtain the promotion in absentia. And finally — as it were in his hurry — he did not sign this text.

Conclusion

The precious documents from Jena University archive inform us about a young scholar who in a fresh and vivid attitude tried to push the established academic circles, deans and administration to grant him the doctorate without academic discussion in front of the collegium while announcing his departure from Berlin to St. Petersburg, Russia. Young Radloff trusted in his subject, his ingenious knowledge, the letters and attachments possibly provided also by his father's authority and finally in the reputation of his academic teachers in Berlin. Obviously F. W. Radloff never studied in Jena, we got the impression that such kind of "express"-promotion only was granted to a talented but impatient candidate whose spirit was focused to the international science instead of doing the usual way in residential Berlin. So for the special procedure of promotion Jena University was a clever choice either by established connections of the scholars in Berlin — but far enough to avoid a scandal at the faculty in Berlin — or by the fact that dean in Jena in that time was a specialized in natural sciences and not in humanities: Ernst Erhard Schmid was specialist in the field of miner-

alogy and the director of society of mineralogy [42]. Was young Radloff speculating upon a less interest in Asian studies in order to push the procedure?

It is worth to mention that Radloff's style of handwriting obviously inclined to several variations. The letters written in German language show a very hasty character of stile, similar to the French example [43], but the style in Latin handwriting is clear and precise, nearly totally different, either due to the philological talent of the writer or caused by a special arrangement because of the whole situation of the *causa promotionis*. The author of this article doubts that the candidate himself was the writer of the Latin, only the author, because these important documents are not signed with his name. So we propose for a further step in Radloff-research to compare these differing handwriting with autographs from his father (perhaps by police archives) and from I. Pietraszewski (perhaps in archives in Warsaw and St. Petersburg).

Finally we should have an eye to a small detail in young Radloff's private life: his marriage with

Pauline-Auguste Fromm: the marriage is mentioned also for the same year 1858 [44]. Because aged only 21 at marriage the young scholar was forced to manage his life and livestock by his own salary. In the opposite to our time, young people in 19th century Germany usually married after the young man was able to earn his livestock. With the birth of five children [45], Radloff's mar-

riage represents the German structure of family in that time and was also typical for the social class of "Höhere Beamte und Angestellte" to whom Radloff's family and descent belonged [46]. In addition it should be taken into consideration that in 1858 the father was retired and so it could be understandable that because of the new situation the son wished to leave the paternal home.

Young Radloff as a Student in the Lecture Hall — a Short Prosopography of F. W. Radloff's Academic Teachers

Young Radloff described himself in his curriculum vitae 1858 as a well-learning student. The biographic data of his academic teachers unveil that he was taught the basic structures of his academic field by admired Ignaz (Ignacy, Ignatius) Pietraszewski. He just was in 1858 an elder scholar when he invited ill young Radloff — after he has interrupted his study in jurisprudence — to the country side. I. Pietraszewski was a scholar with widespread activities as an academic scholar and as diplomat. He had great experience with the Mediterranean region as well as with the Iranian and Asian cultures. Obviously he was also a good teacher who succeeded to fascinate his students. The period of one year during F. W. Radloff's recreation from disease was used to show the young man a new way into future. So we can understand that he deeply admired the patience and knowledge of the old professor, whose experience was forming the young man in mind and character. And in addition the calm atmosphere at the countryside was also a new impression for the young man, who's father's home in Alexandrinstraße 125, Berlin, was not calm enough for a young students learning because of the many families in that house and the developing environment (see below). Taking such detail into consideration we can assume that the perspective of linguistic field-studies in the countryside of Altai-region was accepted by F. W. Radloff in 1858 because of such fresh personal impressions.

The scholars mentioned in the curriculum vitae 1858 were:

Franz Simon Ferdinand Benary (22.03.1806, Kassel — 07.02.1880, Berlin), originally belonged to Jewish confession [47], since 1829 Protestant confession. Orientalist, theologian. Family: since 1808 family name Benary; father: Salomon Levi (1770—1828), banker; mother: Gutheil Meilert (1778—1833), daughter of Michael Simon Meilert (1755—1808), banker and Oberzahlamtsagent, financial consultant (Finanzrat) of the elector (Kurfürst); brothers: (i) Karl Albert Agathon (1807—1861), specialist in ancient philology, 1833 education at the gymnasium in Göttingen and the Cölnische Realgymnasium in Berlin [48], study of ancient philology, dissertation with a thesis on Aischylos, specialist in Latin language [49]; (ii) Ernst Benary, (10.11.1819, Kassel — 19.02.1893, Erfurt), Jewish confession, biologist and cultivator of plants, highly international estimation [50]. Education and profession: 1824 study in Halle and Bonn, 1827 theological study in Berlin, teaching Oriental studies in Halle, 1829 habilitation in Berlin, research in Sanskrit subjects, rejects an invitation to

St. Petersburg in the beginning of the 1930ies, later research and teaching in Hebrew studies and Semitic epigraphy, theological doctorate in Halle, political activities for the "Fortschrittspartei" caused conflict with the ministry, publications about inscriptions of Cyprus [51].

Karl Ludwig (Charles Louis) Michelet (04.12.1801, Berlin — 15.12.1893, Berlin), member of the reformed Church. Philosopher, philologist. Family: French Calvinists; father: Louis Michelet (1775—1841), merchantman, later manufacturer of textiles and silk in Berlin (Girard&Michelet); mother: Victoire Girard (1777—1831); marriage: (i) Berlin 1832 with Marie Scholz (1813—1864), 2 sons, 1 daughter; (ii) Vevey (Switzerland) 1867 with Jenny Vallon (1829—1886), 2 sons, 2 daughters. Education and profession: 1814 French gymnasium in Berlin, 1819 study of philosophy and law at University at Berlin, 1822 examination in law, 1824 dissertation and employment at the French Gymnasium in Berlin (until 1850), 1826 habilitation and extraordinary professorship and well-accepted academic teacher, 1874 finish of teaching because of age; special research about Hegel's philosophy, publications about Aristotle's ethic, about systems of philosophy, art, practical subjects in politics and church life. Because of his sympathy with the revolution 1848 lot of problems in his profession and finally no call for an ordinary professorship, 1871 dedication of the monument of Hegel. Private lectures offered to foreign guests and to academic friends [52].

Friedrich Wilhelm August Mullach (1807—1882, Berlin?). History teacher, philologist at Berlin University [53].

Ignaz (Ignacy, Ignatius) Pietraszewski (31.12.1796, Biscupiec, or 1797?, 1799? — 16.11.1869, Berlin), of Polish origin. Dr. and professor at Berlin University, orientalist, diplomat, numismatist, specialist of Oriental languages and Sinology, diplomat. In 1858 he lived at Lützowerwegstraße 44b in Berlin. Education and profession: education in Dominican Convent School in Grodno, study of Arabian and Persian at Wilna University, study of Turkish language in St. Petersburg. Diplomatic career in service of Russian embassy in Istanbul, later as a diplomat in Saloniki, Jaffa and Alexandria. Since 1840 lecturer of Oriental languages in St. Petersburg. Since 1843/44 teaching of Oriental languages in Berlin. His academic study on Zoroaster caused a lively discussion followed by personal problems at Berlin University; from 1860—1864 he worked once more as a translator in Teheran [54].

Wilhelm Christian Schott (03.09.1802, Mainz — 21.01.1889, Berlin). Specialist in Oriental sciences, the-

ology, Sinology, Finno-Ugrian and Altai studies, founder of Sinology at Berlin University, for details see below. Family: protestant confession; father: Johann Christian Schott (born 1761) in Mandel (a village near Bad Kreuznach / Germany), merchantman; mother: Elisabeth Wahl (born 1771, widowed Holzmann); marriage with Elise Wilhelmine Auguste Meyer, no children. Education and profession: private education in Mainz, later gymnasium, 1819 study of theology at Giessen University, 1821 study of Oriental sciences in Halle, private teaching for two Chinese guests and learning Chinese language, 1823 dissertation on the *sunna*, 1826 habilitation for Oriental sciences in Halle (thesis: *De indole linguae sinicae*), 1830 move to Berlin, 1832 habilitation for East-Asian languages with public lecture titled “Über das Wesen der chinesischen Schrift und die notwendige Einrichtung der Wörterbücher” für ostasiatische Sprachen, 1838 extraordinary professor at Berlin University. Because of financial reasons one of the authors of the *Allgemeine Enzyklopädie der Wissenschaften und Künste*, ed. by Esch and Gruber; working with the geographer Carl Ritter (1779—1859) and with the astronomer Christian Ludwig Ideler (1766—1846), since 1841 installed at one of the very rare paid positions at Berliner Akademie and as a member of Academy; only few students for Chinese language, additional research Finnish, Estonian and Hungarian languages, 1859—1871 *Altaiische Studien*, in addition publications concerning Buddhism and Japanese poetry [55]. For details see below.

Chaim (Heymann, Herrmann, Heinrich) Steinthal (16.05.1823, Gröbzig — 14.03.1899, Berlin). Dr. phil., philologist, linguist. Family: father: merchantman; mother: widowed early; marriage: with Jeanette Lazarus (a close relative [sister?] of his friend and lifelong co-researcher Moritz Lazarus), 2 children died early. Education and profession: after his father died, the boy was educated by his mother, brother and the teacher of Jewish community, he learnt French language and was educated in Talmud studies [56], gymnasium in Bernburg, Greek and Latin languages, later support by a relative, 1842 matura, 1843 study of classical philology and Slavic philology in Berlin. Student in the Institute of Wilhelm Christian Schott: Persian, Chinese, Turkish, Mongolian, Manchu, Tibetan, Japanese, Coptic languages, in addition study of metaphysics, philosophy, anthropology, psychology and modern European languages: Roman languages, Basque and Russian; also study of religious sciences and botanic. Specialised in studies on Wilhelm von Humboldt and Wilhelm Wundt [57] (16.08.1832, Neckarau near Mannheim — 31.08.1920, Großbothen bei Leipzig), 1847 promotion to Dr. phil. in Tübingen (dissertation: *De pronomine relativa commentatio philosophica-philologica cum excursu de nominativi particulari*), 1849 habilitation in Berlin, lectures concerning history and psychology of languages. Special study on African languages was honoured by the Volney-prize of the Institut de France, 1852—1856 research in Paris, 1853 research in London,

1867 publication *Die Mande-Neger-Sprachen, psychologisch, phonetisch betrachtet*, in London he got support by Josias von Bunsen. The possibility of diplomatic career and support by French colleagues was rejected, return to Berlin; 1855 publication *Grammatik, Logik und Psychologie, ihre Principien und ihr Verhältnis zueinander* (thesis: language is a psychic organ and in conclusion a subject of psychological study). Very close collaboration with his friend Moritz Lazarus (1824—1903) and foundation of science and journal concerning subjects of ethnic psychology (*Zeitschrift für Völkerpsychologie und Sprachwissenschaft*, 20 vls., 1859—1890); 1864 publication *Philologie, Geschichte und Psychologie in ihren gegenseitigen Beziehungen*, special studies about the structure of myths (e. g. concerning the myths of Samson, Prometheus [58]). 1856 private academic teacher (Privatdozent) at Berlin University, only few students but very good care for his students, since summer 1872 teaching a Hochschule / Lehranstalt für die Wissenschaft des Judentums, 1862 extraordinary professor but not a member of Academy of sciences (cf. below on the circumstances in that time). Research about the theory of Charles Darwin and improving the individual positions [59].

Tabrucci — no information was found during current research.

If we have a look through these biographies we can imagine that young Radloff received manifold impressions by these specialists. We can assume that the scholars from Jewish origin, Franz Simon Ferdinand Benary and / or his well-known brother Karl Albert Agathon Benary with their highly cultured personal background, and also Chaim (Heymann, Herrmann, Heinrich) Steinthal with his subtle and wide-spread philological experience opened the field of an up-to-date interdisciplinary method and research to the young adept. Especially the beginning of psychological interests in ethnography and linguistics was represented by Steinthal. Possibly it was Karl Ludwig (Charles Louis) Michelet, who taught philosophy and law and whose lectures in law were visited by young Radloff in the beginning of his study?

Because of Radloff's travels and basic research to create dictionaries of the Altai languages, it was the geographical knowledge and the linguistic studies published by Christian Wilhelm Schott, which could have caused the correspondence. When Radloff returned from the Altai region and Kazan to St. Petersburg in 1883, some of his teachers were passed away, except Schott and Steinthal. It was Eduard Sachau with whom he was in touch during the period from 1881 to 1911 after Schott died in 1889, too. The archive of Kunstkamera, preserves 36 pages of correspondence with E. Sachau [60]; this is together with the correspondence to and from August Meitzen, 17 pages [61], and Albert Grünwedel (Berlin), 31 pages [62], the most voluminous correspondence. So we can mention that F. W. Radloff tried to keep the line back to his academic teachers respectively to the place of study in Berlin where once his academic way began.

F. W. Radloff's Personal World in Berlin

When F. W. Radloff decided to leave Berlin he left a vivid expanding city in order to change for a life in Altai-region, on travels and in Kazan, far away from any turbulent urban and European life.

If we have a look for the personal environment of young Radloff in Berlin we can take the information from the *AB* which open a glance to the living conditions and the people who dwelt in Alexandrinenstraße in Berlin.

In the mid of 19th century Berlin was a growing city with many new quarters and streets. One of these streets was Alexandrinenstraße. The street originally was only a rural path, but since 1843 the planning of the street began [63]. After F. W. Radloff's parents had moved several times during the last decades — obviously because of the father's position and professional duties — they met their final common home in Alexandrinenstraße 35 in the year 1854 and finally in Alexandrinenstraße 125 since 1856.

Looking through the detailed information preserved in the Berliner Adressbücher, we find that Alexandrinenstraße in the year 1858 had 128 numbers. As it was the typical architectural custom in that time in Berlin, each building contained a group of apartments, mostly 9—12 or 3—6 flats, some with 15—25 flats. Usually behind the main building there was a court framed by other buildings, too. Until today, such is called to be the typical “Berliner Mietskasernen” — a term that was inspired from the military vocabulary brought into civil life.

The social structure of this street was very interesting; mostly we see the middle-class: private entrepreneurs, handcrafts, academic people of lower rank, lot of officials, policemen, post-office clerks and postmen, soldiers, officers, some lawyers, but few medical doctors and pharmacists. They all were the basic structure of the Prussian state in that time: loyal to monarchy, busy and active, solid citizens, brave servants of their state — and they all were proud and self-consciousness being a part of the urban centre of Prussia. Such mentality and typical charm can be found in Berlin until today — but in our time after the two world wars this living style and urban feeling never reached the quality of 19th century or beginning of 20th century as the author's grandfather often pointed out in his memories.

In 1858 these citizens and their homes were “framed” by institutions of their state: Alexandrinenstraße No. 1 was the military riding-ground of an artillery regiment, Nos. 12 and 13 were institutions of the 8th Infantry Regiment, a private company that produced mineral water (“Anstalt für künstliche Mineralwasser von Struve und Soltmanns”) was in No. 118. And finally No. 128 was the huge area of military barracks of the

Garde-Kürassier-Regiment. Such environment was the world of Radloff senior, perhaps not that of the son.

Very typical in Berlin, the bars (the so-called “Berliner Eckkneipen”) and inns were situated in the beginning and in the end of the street and in the same way close to the military places — a lot of soldiers lost their money to the innkeepers. These characters later were drawn by the famous painter Heinrich Zille (1858—1929). Approximately 1000 households had their residence in Alexandrinenstraße.

The street was still in construction and in change. From the former field there remained only one garden (No. 117) owned by an official with the title “Hofrath”. In addition to the mentality in that time, a group of houses belonged to handcrafts — some of them (joiners, see below) had initiated the planning of the street — and pensioners, who obviously had cleverly grasped the chance for financial investments. They made a good deal when they rent the flats to officials etc. And finally we see that citizens in their houses or flats lived “under the eye of their state”, too, because in many houses one or several flats belonged to officials, policemen, soldiers or post-officials. Also the Radloff-family was part of that system: living together but watching each other.

If we have a glance to Alexandrinenstraße 125 we find that there were 16 families which belonged mostly to handcrafts; we can assume that this was not a calm residence, because in Berlin it was very typical to talk or to shout in the staircase, at the entry of the flat or through the court, as in 1911 Gerhard Hauptmann described a similar atmosphere in his theatre-play “Die Ratten”. The side of state in Alexandrinenstraße 125 was represented by the Radloff-family (officer, in pension) and the families of two secretaries.

What could young Radloff have seen looking out of his window: the noisy military barracks with the commando shouting majors or the many dusty and muddy building sites in his direct neighbourhood (Nos. 121—124 and 126)?

We can conclude that Alexandrinenstraße 125 and the environment was not a calm place for a young student and his complicated language studies. In such a social environment a young man, who did not follow the steps of his father, mostly was isolated. Perhaps the sudden illness, F. W. Radloff mentioned in his curriculum vitae in 1858 could have been either caused by noise, unhealthy environment or by social stress. Anyhow, we can understand that he was fascinated by the calm and fresh countryside when he left the city with I. Pietraszewski and when he lived and travelled later for many years in the natural atmosphere of Altai region and Siberia.

A Glance into Friedrich Wilhelm Radloff's Postbox — a Prosopography of his Addressees

During recent research some groups of letters written by F. W. Radloff or addressed to him could be found in Kunstkamera's archive, in the entry-books of the Ethnologische Museum in Berlin [64] and also in online

data resources. Radloff's known correspondence mainly was focused to specialists in ethnographic and linguistic sciences. But there are also letters sent to scholars who were also working as diplomats or officials of admini-

stration. Such correspondences could open a way to the close border of science and politics in that time, e. g. around or after 1900. Possibly the honour of being elected into the Order Pour le Mérite in 1908, one of the very high-ranking honours of German government,

could be interpreted in that way (for details see below). The German titles of some individuals are not translated into English, because the functions often are differing from the English administrative terms.

1. F. W. Radloff's Correspondence Preserved in the SPBA RAS,
in Annual Line from 1868 to 1914

1868, 1871—1883. *SPBA RAS*, fund 177, inv. 2, file 18, 15 fol.

(Philipp Wilhelm) Adolf Bastian, Berlin (26.06.1826, Bremen — 02.02.1905, Port of Spain, Trinidad). Family: son of merchants' family. Education and profession: medical doctor, ethnographer, researcher in natural sciences, jurist. Study of medicine; ship's doctor. 8 expeditions: 1861—5 India, East Asia, 1873 West-Africa, 1875—6 Central and South America, 1878—80 India, Oceania, North-America, Western India, 1889—1 Indonesia, India, East-Africa, 1896—8 South Asia, East Asia, 1901—3 South-India (Ceylon), 1903—5 West India. 1868 foundation of the Berliner Museum für Völkerkunde, 1869 academic teacher in Berlin, 1870 foundation of the Berliner Anthropologische Gesellschaft (later: Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte (*Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*)), 1873 director of the "Afrikanische Gesellschaft in Deutschland". Research mostly focused to the psychological coherence and origin of several cultural systems [65].

1869, 1871, 1882, 1885. *SPBA RAS*, fund 177, inv. 2, file 281, 6 fol. In addition: 1871 a letter sent to the father of V. V. Radloff [66]. W. Schott, Berlin. Known as Wilhelm Christian Schott (03.09.1802, Mainz — 21.01.1889, Berlin). Specialist in Oriental sciences, theology, Sinology, Finno-Ugrian and Altai studies, founder of Sinology at Berlin University; for details see main contribution above.

1881—1911. *SPBA RAS*, fund 177, inv. 2, file 110, 32 fol. Eduard Sachau, Berlin (20.07.1845, Neumünster — 17.09.1930, Berlin). Specialist in Semitic studies. Education and profession: Study of Oriental languages in Kiel and Leipzig, 1867 promotion in Halle, 1869 extra ordinary professor, 1871 ordinary professor in Vienna and since 1876 with the same position at Berlin University, 1887 foundation and director of Seminar of Oriental languages (focused to the education and study for officials and diplomats), 09.12.1886 / confirmed 24.01.1887 member of Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin; also member of Akademie der Wissenschaft, Wien, member of American Oriental Society. Consultant at Bagdad-bahn-Railway project, Geheimer Oberregierungsrat [67].

1882. *SPBA RAS*, fund 177, inv. 2, file 57, 2 fol. Winckelmann, publishing House. Berlin. Known as Winckelmann&Söhne Verlagsbuchhandlung und Lithographische Anstalt, owner: Max Winckelmann, Spittelmarkt 2 [68].

1883—1896. *SPBA RAS*, fund 177, inv. 2, file 174, 17 fol. August Meitzen, Berlin. Known as August Fr. E. Meitzen (16.02.1822, Breslau — 19.01.1910, Berlin), confession: Evangelical Church. Statistician, historian in agrarian sciences, specialist in administration.

Family: from Eastern Prussia and the Baltic states; father: Ernst Meitzen (1785—1837), Gouvernement-sauditeur in Breslau; mother: Susanne Websky (1769—1823), daughter of Friedrich August Websky, merchantman in Breslau. Education and profession: 1843 study of Natural sciences, jurisprudence and sciences of the State in Breslau, Heidelberg and Tuebingen, 1846 service at administration of law (Justizdienst), 1848 promotion to Dr. phil., Volontär at the Prussian Ministry of Finances, 1849—50 Regierungsreferendar in Muenster and Breslau, 1853—6 Mayor in city of Hirschberg, later Regierungsassessor in service of State, 1861 specialist for tax of land property after the Prussian law from 21.05.1861 (Regulierungskommissar bei der Einführung des preußischen Grundsteuergesetzes), additional special study (as a student!) at Breslau University, 1863 important publication *Urkunden schlesischer Dörfer*, on theory of the structure, form and cartography of agrarian farmland as an record for research in agrarian history, since 1865 member of the Prussian Ministry of Agrarian Affairs (Preussisches Landwirtschaftsministerium), 1868 position as Councillor of Government (Regierungsrat), 1872 Secret Councillor of Government (Geheimer Regierungsrat), 1875 extra ordinary professor of Sciences of State at Berlin University, until 1882 Member of the Office of Statistics (Statistisches Amt des Deutschen Reiches), 1892 Honorary Professor, teaching until 1903—4 (academic teacher of Max Weber), 1895 publication *Siedlung und Agrarwesen der Westgermanen und Ostgermanen, der Kelten, Römer, Finnen und Slawen* [69].

1885, 1889. *SPBA RAS*, fund 177, inv. 2, file 87, 7 fol. W(ilhelm). Grube, Berlin (13.08.1855, St. Petersburg — 02.07.1908, Berlin-Halensee). Family: father: Hans Heinrich Gurbe (1800—1872), merchantman; mother: Ida Caroline Volckmar (1813—1865), daughter of a merchantman from Kiel; marriage: Elisabeth Berg (d. 1940), daughter of v. Becker, banker in Reval. Education and profession: specialist in Sinology, study in St. Petersburg (Tibetan, Ural and Altai languages), study in Leipzig (G. von der Gabelentz), 1879 promotion, 1880 habilitation, 1882 conservator at Asiatic Museum in St. Petersburg, 1883 Direktorialassistent, director at Museum für Völkerkunde in Berlin, special research in ethnography and Sinologic studies, 1884 Privatdozent, 1892 extraordinary professor (außerordentlicher Professor) [70].

1887—1888. *SPBA RAS*, fund 177, inv. 2, file 30, 1 fol. James Watt, director of the Society for Bible, "British and Foreign Bible Society", Berlin [71].

1888. *SPBA RAS*, fund 177, inv. 2, file 290, 4 fol. Erckert, Berlin. Known as Roderich (Georg Friedrich Robert) von Erckert (15.12.1821, Kulm — 12.12.1900,

Berlin). Ethnographer, officer. Family: son of an officer. Education and profession: Prussian officer, later serving in Russia, commander of a division, military activities at Caucasus, collecting scientific material during service; in 1884 he left military service, living in Berlin, in touch with Fürst Otto v. Bismarck. Publications: *Die Sprache des kaukasischen Stammes* (reprint Wiesbaden, 1970, 1990), *Der Kaukasus und seine Völker* (Leipzig, 1887), *Ethnographische Karte des Kaukasus* (1887), *Atlas ethnographique des provinces habitées en totalité ou en partie par des Polonais* (St. Petersburg, 1863) [72].

1895, 1909. SPBA RAS, fund 177, inv. 2, file 171, 2 fol. Adolf Bernhard Meyer, director of the Museum of zoology, anthropology and ethnography, Dresden, Berlin [73].

1895. SPBA RAS, fund 177, inv. 2, file 4, 2 fol. Otto Alberts, Berlin [74].

1895. SPBA RAS, fund 177, inv. 2, file 48, 2 fol. Albrecht Friedrich Weber, Berlin (17.02.1825, Breslau / Schlesien — 30.11.1901, Berlin). Education and profession: study in Breslau and Bonn (adept of Christian Lassen) and Berlin (adept of Franz Bopp), promotion in Breslau (1845—6?); research in Paris and London, 1848 habilitation in Berlin (ancient Indian languages and literature), since 1857 member of Preußische Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1897 Orden pour le Mérite. Publications: “Verzeichnis d. Sanskrit-handschriften der Kgl. Bibl. Berlin, Indische Studien” (*Zeitschrift für die Kunde des indischen Altertums*), and about the ancient Indian rites of sacrifice (*Weißer Yajurveda*, 1853); comparativistic research of Greek and Indian mythology [75].

1895—1899. SPBA RAS, fund 177, inv. 2, file 91, 38 fol. Georg Huth. Berlin (25.02.1867, Krotoschin / Prov. Posen — 01.06.1906, Berlin). Family: father: Aron Huth (d. 1893) rector of the Jewish education institute (Bürgerschule der Dina Zaduck-Nauen-Cohnschen Stiftung) and musical leader of the Jewish orphanage in Krotoschin, since 1879 in Berlin; brother: Friedrich Huth (pseudonym: Fred Hood): official, architect, poet, editor, 1939 emigration from Berlin to Great Britain; mother and wife: both from merchantmen-families. Education and profession: study of Sanskrit, Avesta, Pali, Hindustani as student of A. Deussen, H. Oldenberg, F. Rosen, A. Weber; autodidact in Tibetan language; student of G. v. d. Gabelnetz and W. Grube in Mongolian, Mandshurian and Chinese study. G. Huth was the first educated specialist working at a German university for Tibetology and Mongolian sciences; his interdisciplinary method was combined also with South Asian and South-Eastern Asian cultural items. As a student he received the Mendelssohn-Stipendium in 1888 because of his study in literary- and fairy-tale traditions (concerning the Indian poet Kālidāsa), 1889 promotion in Leipzig at institute of E. Windisch; 1891 habilitation in Berlin, special research on Indo-Tibetan transliteration and literature and their influence on the central Asian history and epigraphy; 1897 by support of the Academy in St. Petersburg member of an expedition to East-Siberia, linguistic studies at the Tungusian tribes at river Jenissei region. After return to Berlin employment as an auxiliary

worker (“Hilfsarbeiter”; see additional commentary below) at the Berliner Museum für Völkerkunde. 1902—3 with First German Turfan-Expedition to East-Turkestan (he stayed there until 1904 in order to learn the Turkish language and he collected a huge material on local folktales and fairy-tales and songs). Most important publications on history of Buddhism in Mongolia and about reading and identification of Tibeto-Mongolian inscriptions [76]. Additional commentary: Although G. Huth was a highly qualified scholar he received no academic chair. The employment of young researchers after their Ph. D. as “Hilfsarbeiter” or “Hilfskraft” commonly was known in Germany in Archaeological Institutes until 1990ies. However, in the case of Georg Huth it seems that such personal situation was caused by the inflaming anti-Semitism in that time. Jewish specialists in that time had to face such an unworthy situation that was caused mostly by the envy of colleagues and environment and because of the fact that Jewish school people more often reached the matura at the gymnasia than the young Christians and they also finished their study with better University examinations [77].

1896. SPBA RAS, fund 177, inv. 2, file 59, 2 fol. Rudolf Virchow, [Berlin] (13.10.1821, (Schi[e]velbein / Pommern) — 05.09.1902, Berlin). Education and profession: specialist in pathology, anatomy and hygiene; prehistoric and anthropological research, discussion of Ch. Darwin's theory. 1862 delegate of the Prussian Parliament (Mitglied des Preußischen Abgeordnetenhauses), foundation and since 1870 president of Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte (originally: Berliner Anthropologische Gesellschaft), 1870 definition of the term “Kulturkampf” [78], 1898—1906 foundation of a fourth public hospital in Berlin-Wedding, 1901 Orden Pour le Mérite [79].

1897. SPBA RAS, fund 177, inv. 2, file 158, 1 fol. Luschan, Berlin. Known as Felix Ritter von Luschan (11.08.1854, Hollabrunn / Wien — 07.02.1924, Berlin). Anthropologist, medical, philosopher. Family: father: Maximilian von Luschan, Dr. iur., Hof- und Gerichtsadvokat, Oberlandesgerichtsrat in Graz (Austria); mother: Christine Hocheder (1833—1879). Education and profession: after matura 1871 first publications (anthropology, archaeology) and study of medicine in Paris and Wien, 1878 promotion to Dr. med., 1878/79 military service in Bosnia, 1880—1882 secondary medical in the Allgemeine Krankenhaus (Wien), 1881 expedition with archaeologist O. Benndorf to Lykia (Turkey) and 1882 with same destination in order to buy the Heroon of Trysa (Gjölbaschi) for the archaeological collection in Wien, 1882 habilitation at University of Wien (anthropology, physical ethnography), 1883 expedition to Orient with destination Kommagene (Eastern Turkey), research and finding of the Aramaic / late Hittite residence near Sendschirli (Zinschirli), excavations in Syria and South-East Anatolia, also anthropologic and ethnographic research about ethnic groups in Asia Minor, 1885 Direktorialassistent at Museum für Völkerkunde in Berlin, 1888 promotion to Dr. phil. and habilitation for Anthropology, 1900 extraordinary professorship at Berlin University, 1893 publication with famous Carl Hu-

mann and Otto Puchman about the excavations in Sendshirli (Zinschirli), 1904—9 director at department of the Africa-Oceania collection at Museum für Völkerkunde in Berlin, 1905 travel to South-Africa, 1909 first ordinary professor for Anthropology at Berlin University, 1914 travel New Zealand, after beginning of First World War until 1915 in USA; more than 200 publications (but no publications in the *Paulys Realencyclopaedie der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft*, cf.: *Register* (Munich, 1980)), enlarging the collection of the Museum für Völkerkunde in Berlin, research on the coherence of art and cultural evolution of mankind [80].

1897. *SPBA RAS*, fund 177, inv. 2, file 28, 1 fol. Boniarski, Berlin, Ethnographic Museum, Academy of Sciences. No information was found during current research.

1901—1914. *SPBA RAS*, fund 177, inv. 2, file 88, 31 fol. Albert Grünwedel, Berlin (31.07.1856, München — 28.10.1935, Lengries near Bad Tölz [81] / Oberbayern). Family: son of a lithographer and painting artist. Education and profession: specialist in indology, tibetology, ethnology, 1876 study of classical philology, archaeology, indology in Munich, 1879 promotion, employment in museum service, 1883 assistant Museum für Völkerkunde (Museum of Ethnology) in Berlin, 1898 dictionary of Lepcha-languages (ed. by G. B. Mainwaring), 1902—3 and 1905—7 member of Turfan expedition, 1904—1921 director of department of Indology; studies in Buddhist sciences and Tibetology; *Buddhistische Kunst in Indien* (1893, 1920), *Mythologie des Buddhismus in Tibet und der Mongolei* (1900) [82].

1903. *SPBA RAS*, fund 177, inv. 2, file 114, 1 fol. Sober(n)heim, Berlin. Known as Dr. phil. Moritz Sebastian Sobernheim (13.08.1872, Berlin — 05.01.1933, Berlin). Family: brother of the well-known banker Curt Joseph Sobernheim (1871, Berlin — 1940, Paris), who was vice director of the Nationalbank für Deutschland und Berlin; brother of the industrial entrepreneur Walter Sobernheim (1869, Berlin — 1945, New York). Education and profession: private scholar, specialist in Oriental sciences (Medieval history of Islamic states); 1900 member of the German expedition to Baalbek, 1905—1914 member of the French Archaeological Institute in Cairo, 1908 professor; during First World War member of the Committee for the East (Auswärtiges Amt, Berlin); 1926—1933 member of the presidium “Pro Palaestina”; he published *Palmyrenische Inschriften* (Berlin 1905); *Baalbeck im Mittelalter* (1922); he was also diplomat, Zionist, president of the Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaft des Judentums; publications on Semitic epigraphy [83].

1905. *SPBA RAS*, fund 177, inv. 2, file 278, 3 fol. Hubert Schmidt, Berlin (06.08.1864, Laurahütte / Oberschlesien — 01.03.1933, Berlin). Dr. phil. [84]. Profession: Research in Berlin and Troja (Turkey), 1896—1905 Wissenschaftlicher Hilfsarbeiter at Ethno-

graphic Museum, Berlin, 1905—1909 Direktorialassistent, 1909—1924 private scholar (Privatdozent) focused to world history of the Mediterranean countries, 1920—1933 Professor at Philosophical Faculty, Berlin University [85].

1910. *SPBA RAS*, fund 177, inv. 2, file 147, 1 fol. Lewin, Berlin. A lot of specialists are known under this name, mostly in medicine, such as Dr. med. Arthur Lewin, urologist (17.05.1866, Berlin — last mentioning in Berlin 1935) [86].

1912. *SPBA RAS*, fund 177, inv. 2, file 28, 1 fol. Arnold Wilhelm von (since 1914) Bode, Berlin (10.12.1845, Calvörde / Braunschweig — 01.03.1929, Berlin). Family: jurists, officials, theologians. Education and profession: 1864 study of law (Göttingen, Berlin), 1870 promotion to Dr. phil. (Leipzig), 1872 assistant at Berliner Museen (Dept. of sculptures), 1883 Director, in addition 1890 Director of Gemaeldegalerie (gallery of art / painting), 1905 Generaldirektor of the Berlin Museums (and keeping all other positions, too). Foundation of new exhibitions of Islamic and Asian art. Support for private collections [87].

1913. *SPBA RAS*, fund 177, inv. 2, file 171, 1 fol. Eduard Meyer (25.01.1855, Hamburg — 31.08.1930, Berlin). Historian, specialist in ancient and universal history. Family: humanistic and liberal home; father: Eduard Mayer (1804—1884), Dr. phil., teacher of the gymnasium Johanneum in Halle; mother: Henriette (1836—1905), daughter of Johann Friedrich Carl Dessau, from city of Celle; marriage: 1884 with Rosine Freymond, 3 sons, 4 daughters. Education and profession: Gymnasium Johanneum in Halle [88]: 2 classical languages, modern languages, Hebrew and Arabic language, 1872 study in Bonn, focused to Oriental languages, anthropology and science of religions, Greco-Hellenistic studies, 1875—1877 private teacher in the home of the British Consul Sir Philipp Francis in Constantinople and in England, 1879 habilitation in Leipzig (ancient history), political activities focused on the support for a free submarine war, foundation of the nationalistic “Vaterlandspartei”, publication on war and research focused to Roman history, many archaeological subjects, 1903—1913 research and publication *Die ältesten geschichtlichen Völker und Kulturen bis zum 16. Jh.*, interrupted by the First World War, many academic honours, 1912 publication *Ursprung und Geschichte der Mormonen. Mit Exkursen über die Anfänge des Islams und des Christentums*, 1919—20 rector of Berlin University, 1923 retired. One of the most important historians in the early 20th century, a monarchist who did not agree with the Weimarer Republic [89].

1914. *SPBA RAS*, fund 177, inv. 2, file 76, 1 fol. Herdan von Valbonne, Berlin. Family: from Hugenotte origin? [90].

1914. *SPBA RAS*, fund 177, inv. 2, file 92, 2 fol. Hüttemann, Berlin. Known as Dr. W. Hüttemann [91].

2. F. W. Radloff's Correspondence Preserved in the Archive of Ethnologisches Museum (EMB), Berlin, in Annual Order from 1884 to 1913

The entrybook of the Ethnologische Museum Berlin records a permanent correspondence between F. W. Rad-

loff in St. Petersburg and the Museum, especially the exchange of letters with the director Prof. Albert Grün-

wedel. This group of letters is well preserved in St. Petersburg and in Berlin. The subjects of correspondence mentioned in the entrybook show exchange of publications, reports of excavation and expeditions especially on the Turfan projects, strategic papers on the situation of ethnographic museums and collections, request for copies or photographs, payment-regulations for orders and some letters were written because of disagreement with other researchers. Especially after 1905 the Museum in Berlin forwarded correspondences from other colleagues to F. W. Radloff in St. Petersburg when he was asked to give academic or institutional support for tax formalities, transportation of chests from Russia to Germany or formalities of travel-documents. Beside of his personal research F. W. Radloff was a very busy representative of *Kunstkamera*.

EMB 1894, No. 866 (05.07.1905, entry book 05.07.1894): from Dr. Radloff, director in St. Petersburg, concerning: exchange of publications. Remarks: *ad acta*.

EMB 1899, No. 1014 (26.09.1899, entry book 26.09.1899 [sic! mistake of registration?]): from Dr. Radloff / Dr. Saleman, St. Petersburg, concerning: proofs of paintings from Turfan, request for confirmation, Academy denies. Remarks: Academy will be informed. *Ad acta*.

EMB 1900, No. 1 (22.12.1899, entry book 02.01.1900): from Radloff in St. Petersburg, concerning: proposal of exchange of finding reports. Remarks: less, lists of the libraries unable ("überfordert").

EMB 1901, No. 756 (06.07.1901, entry book 25.07.1901): from Radloff in St. Petersburg, concerning: sending some proofs (sheets?, papers?), greetings from South Turkestan. Remarks: answered.

EMB 1901, No. 1469 (19.08.1901, entry book 27.08.1901): from Radloff with Oldenburg [92], St. Petersburg, concerning: subjects and duties of the ethnographic museum. Remarks: answered and reported to the Minister ("dem Herrn Minister berichtet").

EMB 1902, No. 445 (22.03.1902, entry book 02.04.1902): from Radloff in St. Petersburg, concerning: subjects concerning Turfan excavation. Remarks: answered.

EMB 1902, No. 1336 (30.09.1902, entry book 06.10.1902): from Radloff in St. Petersburg, concerning: request for manufacturing plaster-figures. Remarks: answered.

EMB 1903, No. 1253 (02.10.1903, entry book 06.10.1902): from Radloff in St. Petersburg, concerning: results of Turfan-expedition, tax-free transport of objects in Russia. Remarks: *ad acta* ("z. d. A" = zu den Akten).

EMB 1903, No. 1352 (21.10.1903, entry book 24.10.1903): from Radloff in St. Petersburg, concerning: request for 3 guides. Remarks: undecided ("unbestimmt").

EMB 1903, No. 1526 (20.11.1903, entry book 23.11.1903): from Grünwedel (dir. Assistent), concerning: request for a letter in order to thank Dr. Radloff for his efficiency on behalf of the Turfan-Expeditions. Remarks: letter of thanks.

EMB 1904, No. 1085 (29.07.1904, entry book 29.07.1904): from [A.] v. LeCoq concerning: request to Prof. Grünwedel concerning transportation of Academy

documents from Geh. Rat [Geheimer Rat] Pischel addressed to Radloff. Remarks: forwarded to Dr. Grünwedel.

EMB 1905, No. 379 (02.02.1905, entry book 27.02.1905): from Radloff, St. Petersburg, concerning: report concerning the texts ("Fundschriften") from Turfan. Remarks: answered.

EMB 1905, No. 816 (? , entry book 25.04.1905): from Radloff in St. Petersburg, concerning: a complaint concerning LeCoq's activities in Turfan ("sendet seine Beschwerde über das Vorgehen von LeCoq in Turfan") [93]. Remarks: forwarded to Pischel.

EMB 1905, No. 1346 (19.07.1905, entry book 22.07.1905): from Gerhard Hey [Berlin] ("hier"), concerning: 17 chests from Petersburg addressed to Dr. Hab. Schmidt. Remarks: 17 chests arrived at 26.07.05, letter of thanks to Exc. Radloff in St. Petersburg.

EMB 1905, No. 1667 (21.09.1905, entry book 22.09.1905): from Gertrud Huth, Zeuthen, concerning: on behalf of her husband's assets 2 manuscripts from his Turkestan research. She proposed to pass the Tibetan scripts to Dr. Berth. Laufer, New York. Remark: "Prof. Laufer. Die Mse sind nach Köln zu senden". Radloff, St. Petersburg asked for sending the Tungusian ("Tungusioi") manuscripts. General remarks: thanks forwarded to Ms. Huth. Request to Laufer in New York concerning the procedure: one sent to Cologne, one sent to St. Petersburg, 2 manuscripts to the Library [of EMB].

EMB 1907, No. 69 (14.01.1907, entry book 15.01.1907): from Carl Fritsch, procurator, Bremerhaven, concerning: he likes to travel to the Nordic countries and asks for orders and recommendation. Remarks: answered, information to Prof. Radloff in St. Petersburg. Request concerning a skull.

EMB 1909, No. 391 (19.02.1909, entry book 20.02.1909): from Jens Lützen, photographer ("Photogr. Anstalt" = Photographische Anstalt) [94], Berlin ("hier"), concerning: photographs for Exc. Radloff, Petersburg. Remarks: forwarded to Radloff.

EMB 1909, No. 1358 (15.06.1909, entry book 16.06.1909): from Jens Lützen [Berlin] ("hier"), concerning: bill for Radloff's order: 49,75 M [Mark]. Remarks: forwarded to Exc. Radloff, Petersburg, for payment ("zur Regelung").

EMB 1909, No. 2809 (28.12.1909, entry book 30.12.1909): from Director Gründwedel, concerning: report about the academician Radloff. Remarks: *ad acta*.

EMB 1910, No. 1915 (03.10.1910, entry book 07.10.1910): from Exzellenz Radloff, concerning: request about the address of Dr. Czekanovski [95]. Remarks: answered.

EMB 1912, No. 74 (19.01.1912, entry book 19.01.1912): from Dir. Grünwedel, concerning: congratulation on occasion of the 75th anniversary addressed to the "Kaiserl. Russischer Akademiker Exc. Radloff". Remarks: letter of congratulation.

EMB 1912, No. 334 (23.02.1912, entry book 24.02.1912): from Dr. [H.] Müller, written from Moscow, concerning: receiving a letter of safe-conduct for his research in Central Asia. Remarks: letter of thanks to Exc. Radloff [96].

EMB 1913, No. 1998 (14.11.1913, entry book 16.11.1913): from Prof. [A.] v. LeCoq (written in Turfan), concerning: transportation of his chests and request

3. F. W. Radloff's Correspondence Preserved in Kalliope Online Data Resource, Germany, Between 1860 and 1909

A group of letters is listed under the name of F. W. Radloff / V. V. Radlov in the online-archive of Kalliope Portal. Verbundkatalog Nachlässe und Autographen (Staatsbibliothek Berlin). The archival collection still is in progress and its previous order of entries is kept in the list.

1860—1868. *Universitätsbibliothek Giessen*: 4 letters from V. V. Radlov addressed to Karl Ernst von Baer. Karl Ernst Maksimovic von Baer, Edler von Huthorn (17.02.1792, Gut Piep near Jerwen / estn. Piibe — 28.11.1876, Dorpat). Education and profession: medical doctor, zoologist, specialist in natural sciences (physiology); study in Dorpat, Wien, Berlin, Würzburg. Member of Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg (zoology), since 1817 research at the botanical gardens in Königsberg, 1822—1834 dean of Medical Faculty Königsberg and Rector of Königsberg University, 1827 invention of the mammal ovum, 1841—1852 professor of comparing anatomy [97].

06.09.1861—18.10.1899. *Staatsbibliothek Berlin, Handschriftenabteilung Hs 01479688X*: letter from V. V. Radlov addressed to Gesellschaft für Erdkunde, Berlin [98].

07.11.1869. *Staatsbibliothek Berlin, Handschriftenabteilung Hs 014796899*: letter from V. V. Radlov addressed to Ferdinand (Heller) von Hellwald (1843—1884). Philologist (German language), researcher / scholar in Austria (Wien), publications also in French language [99].

12.12.1898. *Münchener Stadtbibliothek Monacensia*: letter from V. V. Radlov addressed to Friedrich Hirth (16.04.1845, Gräfontonna bei Gotha — 08.01.1927, München). Sinologist, historian. Education and profession: 1869 promotion and employed at tax-administration in China; director of tax-stations in Shanghai, Hongkong and other cities, 2 years on vacancies in Europe, 1902—1917 scholar at Columbia University. Publication: *China and the Roman Orient* (1885) [100].

4. Itinerarium and Correspondence of Friedrich Wilhelm Radloff from 1858 to 1913

The integrated list of F. W. Radloff's travels (will be published separately), expedition abroad and the known letters of his correspondence unveil him as an active letter writer especially since 1883 after he had moved from the Altai and Kazan region and settled down in St. Petersburg. Since that time he continued to be in touch with many of specialists in the above mentioned fields and we see that the way of correspondence — not as much as visiting congresses like in our time — was the serious way to spread and develop the new field of Turkic studies. It is also worth to mention that some of

to inform Exc. Radloff for support to manage the tax-formalities. Remarks: forwarded to Exc. Radloff via telegraph.

1903—1909. *Universitätsbibliothek München*: letter from V. V. Radloff addressed to Ernst Kuhn (07.12.1846, Berlin — 21.08.1920, München). Education and profession: indologist and specialist in linguistic studies; study in Berlin and Tübingen, 1869 promotion, 1871 habilitation, 1872 private lecturer in Leipzig, 1875 extraordinary professor in Heidelberg, 1877—1917 professor of Indo-Germanic languages in München, since 1881 editor of *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* [101].

20.12.1888. *Staatsbibliothek Berlin, Handschriftenabteilung Hs 014796923*: letter from V. V. Radlov addressed to Eduard Sachau (biographic data see above).

1885. *Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München*: letter from V. V. Radlov addressed to Emil (Émil de) Schlagintweit (07.07.1835, München — 20.10.1904, Zweibrücken). Education and profession: official of administration, study of law in München and Berlin. Secretary of his brothers Adolf Schlagintweit (researcher in natural sciences, 1829—1857; executed in Kashgar after condemnation because espionage), Herman Schlagintweit (geologist, 1826—1882) and Robert von Schlagintweit (geographer, 1833—1885); especially scientific correspondence with the Prussian monarch, since 1855 research in Oriental sciences (Tibet); organiser of exhibitions and editor of catalogues of brothers' collections [102].

Without year. *Staatsbibliothek Berlin, Handschriftenabteilung Hs 014796932*: letter from V. V. Radlov addressed to “Frau Consul Wetzstein”, Ernestine Wetzstein (born Rudolf), second wife of Johann Gottfried Wetzstein (19.02.1815, Oelsnitz, Vogtland — 18.01.1905, Berlin). Education and profession: 1846 scholar of Arabian language, 1848—1862 Prussian consul in Damascus, important publications on region of Hauran and geography of Syria: *Reisebericht über Hauran und die Trachonen nebst einem Anhang über die sabäischen Denkmäler Ostsyriens* (Berlin, 1860) [103].

these correspondences are continued over years or were re-opened by occasion after some years. After he became director in St. Petersburg in 1884, the correspondence with the Ethnographische Museum in Berlin was intensified and we can assume that F. W. Radloff had good relationship with his colleague in Berlin, Albert Grünwedel.

F. W. Radloff's correspondence shows that he was in touch with many important scholars of his time. And we see that he prepared his activities and research by a thoroughly managed network of academic correspondence.

The Fruits of Livelong Research — the Order Pour le Mérite in 1908

Because of the fact that F. W. Radloff was highly established in his duties and honoured with several Russian orders (St. Vladimir, St. Anne, St. Stanislaw) [104] in St. Petersburg he was on the best way to receive the fruits of his scholarship also in Germany. However, it was a surprising result during the research for this study, that a detailed folder of acta, preserved at Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, shows the procedure when F. W. Radloff became elected as member of the Orden pour le Mérite — one of the most important honours granted by German government until today [105]. The Orden Pour le Mérite was dedicated 1740 by Prussian monarch Frederic II and enlarged in 1842 with section of “Wissenschaft und Künste” [106]. After the Second World War the order was re-organized in 1952 and is under the protection of the Deutsche Bundespräsident until today [107].

The acta of F. W. Radloff are preserved in the *Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz* [108] with the signatures I. HA Rep. 89, No. 2100, Bl. 83rs—85; Bl. 138—42; Bl. 160—5. With letter from August 16th 2012 Th. Breitfeld wrote:

...über die Verleihung des Ordens Pour le Mérite für Wissenschaften und Künste an Friedrich Wilhelm Radloff konnten folgende Nachweise in den Beständen des Geheimen Staatsarchivs Preußischer Kulturbesitz ermittelt werden:

GStA PK, I. HA Rep. 89 Geheimes Zivilkabinett, No. 2100 Verleihung des Ordens pour le Mérite für Wissenschaften und Künste, Bd. 8, 1904—8:

Bl. 83rs—85. Wiederbesetzung der durch den Tod des Kaiserlich Russischen Geheimen Rats Otto von Struve und des Kaiserlich Russischen Staatsrats Otto von Boehlingk erledigten Stellen unter den auswärtigen Rittern des Ordens Pour le Mérite für Wissenschaften und Künste (Bericht des Kanzlers des Ordens Pour le Mérite Arthur Auwers, Berlin, 1. Juli 1905).

Unter den von der Akademie der Wissenschaften eingereichten Vorschlägen für die Besetzung der Boehlingk'schen Stelle wird an 3. Stelle der Akademiker Wilhelm Radloff in Sankt Petersburg präsentiert und zur Rechtfertigung der Wahl kurz dessen Verdienste um die Erforschung von Literatur und Sprache der Turkvölker dargelegt.

Bl. 138—42. Wiederbesetzung der durch den Tod des ständigen Vertreters der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Paris Marcelin Berthelot erledigten Stelle unter den auswärtigen Rittern des Ordens Pour le Mérite für Wissenschaften und Künste (Bericht des Ministeriums der Auswärtigen Angelegenheiten, Berlin, 3. Januar 1908).

Das Ministerium der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten trägt keine Bedenken hinsichtlich der von der Akademie der Wissenschaften vorgebrachten Auswahl bzw. der Wiederbesetzung der vakanten Stelle mit Professor Radloff in Sankt Petersburg und erbittet weitere Anweisung in dieser Angelegenheit. Neben einer beigeschlossenen kursorischen Darstellung des beruflichen Werdegangs Radloffs wird zur Begründung der Ersatzwahl u. a. auf dessen wissenschaftliche und publizistische Tätigkeit, vor allem auf

dem Gebiet der Turkologie, und auf dessen Nichtberücksichtigung im Jahr 1905 verwiesen.

Bl. 160—5. Ernennung des Professors Wilhelm Friedrich Radloff in St. Petersburg zum ausländischen Ritter des Ordens Pour le Mérite für Wissenschaften und Künste. Mitteilung des Geheimen Zivilkabinetts an den Minister der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten und an die Generalordenskommission, [Jagdschloss] Hubertusstock, 8. Februar 1908 (Konzept).

The acta show that for a first time in the year 1905 an attempt to grant this honour after two preceding scholars died: Otto von Struve (07.05.1819, Dorpat — 16.04.1905, Karlsruhe) [109]; specialist in astronomy and from 1867 to 1878 consultant for astronomy in the Russian army) and Otto von Boehlingk (Indologist, specialist in Sanskrit studies and for the language of the Yacuts); both were in Russian service. However this first attempt failed, although his reputation was recognized:

Wilhelm Radloff, geborener Berliner, aber seit 50 Jahren im Dienste der Russischen Regierung, ist der erste, verdienstreiche Kenner der Sprachen turko-tatarischen Stammes im mittleren und nördlichen Asien. Durch sein großes Werk “Proben der Volksliteratur der nördlichen Turkstämme”, 8 Bände 1866—1900, und eine große Anzahl linguistischer und philologischer Forschungen ist er zum Begründer und angesehensten Vertreter dieser wissenschaftlichen Disziplin geworden [110].

In the year 1908 the council of the Order decided to propose F. W. Radloff in 1908 a second time after Marcelin Berthelot (25.10.1827, Paris — 18.03.1907, Paris) [111] died, too. M. Berthelot was one of the most important specialists in chemistry in the 19th century and a permanent representative of Academy of Sciences in Paris. He was professor at the École Supérieure de Pharmacie (since 1864 also at the Collège de France). From 1886 to 1887 he was minister of education and from 1895—1896 he hold the position of Foreign Minister.

With F. W. Radloff there were two other candidates in 1908: Sir Frederick Pollock (born 1845 in London), specialist of Law and History of Law, and William Mitchel Ramsay, professor in Aberdeen, aged mid of the fiftieth, who's field was the historic geography and history of Asia Minor during the Roman and Byzantine period. However, the committee decided to vote for F. W. Radloff:

Wilhelm Radloff ist zwar 1837 in Berlin geboren, aber Russischer Staatsangehöriger. Er lebt sein 1858 in Rußland, zuerst als Gymnasiallehrer in Sibirien, seit 1871 als Schulinспекtor in Kasan, seit 1885 als Akademiker in Sankt Petersburg. Sein Lebenswerk ist die Entdeckung und wissenschaftliche Bearbeitung der nördlichen Hälfte der Sprache des turko-tatarischen Stammes. Durch sein achtbändiges Werk *Proben der Volksliteratur der nördlichen Türkstämme* (1866—1900) und eine große Anzahl der wertvollsten linguistischen und ethnographischen Veröffentlichungen ist er

zum Begründer dieser Wissenschaft geworden. Radloff ist zugleich derjenige, der zuerst die hohe Bedeutung der Trümmerstätten von Ost-Turkestan erkannte und zu den neuen Ausgrabungen Rußland, Deutschland, England und Frankreich angeregt hat. Er ist bereits im Jahr 1905, damals an dritter Stelle, von der Akademie für den Orden vorgeschlagen worden [112].

If we compare F. W. Radloff's position with that of the other candidates, mentioned in the correspondence of the committee, it seems that because of the political circumstances of the time a candidate was elected who could be an academic mediator between international affairs or institutions (as we can also conclude from his correspondence); the lines between science and diplomatic activities are small in such high-ranking academic circles. The conference of Algeciras in 1906 had caused a lot of diplomatic problems between Germany, Great Britain, France and Russia [113] and the beginning change in the Ottoman Empire initiated by the Young Turks revolutionary movement in 1908 [114] also touched the German-Turkish military consultations, which became an increasing factor of foreign affairs since 1798 [115]. Perhaps it was useful for the commit-

tee in 1908 to grant the honour to a German-Russian scholar whose knowledge was focused to the Ottoman and Turkish culture and regions at the beginning of new époque during the final decline of the Ottoman dynasty: F. W. Radloff could be seen as a representative of a new academic discipline in a changing world. From perspective of science, no other of the candidates in the competition was such close to this difficult field like F. W. Radloff during the first decade of the 20th century.

Perhaps it was this interweaving of extraordinary functions, honours and activities during a nervous chapter of European history that many years later in 1937 caused a postponed reproach of intelligence activities [116]. It is worth to mention that obviously the grant of the order *Pour le Mérite* is not cited in the Russian biographic entries and on the other hand the documents in Berlin do not mention F. W. Radloff's high-ranking functions in Russia, although his status as "Excellenz" was known in Berlin (see the remarks in the entry book of the *Ethnologische Museum*). In the act of Order *Pour le Mérite* they only wrote that he was from Berlin origin and became a Russian citizen in Russian service.

The former young man in a hurry became a subject of politics.

Final Conclusion

The self-consciousness visible with the letters and documents unveils F. W. Radloff's ability to define concise solutions and academic programs. It seems that in his later life, too, it was his special style to organize solutions on the way of a widespread correspondence when starting to work in new fields of science [117]. Compared with young scholars from handcrafts descent — as we can see with the example of Christian

Martin Joachim Fraehn [118], who as an aspirant for doctorate was a kind and decently polite writer of details — young Radloff was the child of an urban capital and its administration. As son of a police officer he knew how to command and how to serve: a useful experience and prerequisite for a young man in a hurry for his personal career — and on his way to career he used his talent.

Notes

1. I like to thank my colleague and friend, Prof. Dr. Efim A. Rezvan, *Kunstkamera* (St. Petersburg), for his proposal concerning this study, and Dr. Polina A. Matveeva for sharing the publications and manuscripts about F. W. Radloff preserved at the MAE RAS. Also our great thanks to Thomas Pester (University Archive, Friedrich-Schiller Universität, Jena) and Dipl. Museologe (FH) Boris Gliemann (EMB — Staatliche Museen zu Berlin — Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Abteilungen Sammlungen und Musikethnologie, Medientechnik, Berliner Phonogrammarchiv, Berlin); special thanks for detailed correspondence is dedicated to Ministerialrat Dr. Horst Claussen and Katrin Brendler (Der Beauftragte der Bundesregierung für Kultur und Medien / Sekretariat Orden *Pour le Mérite* für Wissenschaften und Künste, Referat K2, Berlin). Thomas Breiffeld, *Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz*, Berlin kindly granted copies of the archival materials in order to support this study. I am grateful for correspondence to Prof. Dr. Gert Audring (Berlin) and I give also my best thanks to Frank Gratz (Thüringer Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Jena, Abteilung Handschriften und Sondersammlungen, Jena), Prof. Dr. Klaus-Dietrich Fischer M. A. (Institut für Geschichte, Theorie und Ethik der Medizin, Universitätsmedizin Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Germany), Krystyna Klejn-Podchorowska and Maria M. Michalska (Biblioteka Narodowa, Warsaw) and Bert Buchholz (Evangelisches Landeskirchliches Archiv in Berlin (ELAB), Kirchenbuchstelle Berlin-Brandenburg); all representatives of administration in city of Berlin who were helpful to this research and study are also included into my thanks. My special thanks to my husband Gerhard Humberg, Polizeihauptkommissar i. R. who kindly supported the study with details on history of police. For special translation I thank Diplom-Dolmetscherin Daria Schmitt (BDÜ) (Bad Münster am Stein / Ebernburg; <http://www.sprachnavigator.com>) and Bilge Yalçınkaya M. A. (Delmenhorst).

The prosopography was developed by using the following data resources:

AB = Adressbücher Berlin, electronic data resource (*Zentral- und Landesbibliothek Berlin*): <http://adressbuch.zlb.de>

ADB = Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie (print version; electronic edition: <http://www.deutsche-biographie.de/index.html>)

BJ = R. Heuer, *Bibliographia Judaica. Verzeichnis jüdischer Autoren deutscher Sprache*, i—iii (Frankfurt a. M. — New York, 1982—1988)

DB = Deutsche Biographie, electronic data resource and online register of *ADB* and *NDB*: <http://www.deutsche-biographie.de>

DBA = Deutsches Biographisches Archiv

- DBE*² = Deutsche Biographische Enzyklopädie
DBI = Deutscher Biographischer Index
DNB = Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, Frankfurt am Main, Leipzig: <http://www.dnb.de>
EMB = Ethnologisches Museum, Berlin: <http://www.smb.museum>
FSU = Universitätsarchiv Friedrich-Schiller-Universität, Jena (Germany)
GND = Gemeinsame Normdatei (see *DB*)
GStA PK = *Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz*: <http://www.gsta.spk-berlin.de>
K = Kalliope Portal, electronic data resource: <http://www.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de>; <http://www.kalliope-portal.de>
LDJA = *Archiv Bibliographia Judaica. Lexikon deutsch-jüdischer Autoren*, ed. by R. Heuer et al. (München — London — New York — Paris, 1992sq.)
NDB = Neue Deutsche Biographie (print version; electronic edition: <http://www.deutsche-biographie.de/index.html>)
PND = Personennamendatei (see *K*).
MAE RAS = Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (Kunstkamera) Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg: <http://www.kunstkamera.ru>
SMB = Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, online catalogue: <http://opac.smb.spk-berlin.de>
SPBA RAS = St. Petersburg Branch of the Archives of the Russian Academy of Sciences
ZKA = Zentralkartei der Autographen, founded in 1966; continued by Kalliope: <http://www.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de>; <http://www.kalliope-portal.de>
2. J. P. Laut, *NDB XXI* (2003), p. 96sq.
 3. A different date is mentioned in *Orden Pour le Mérite für Wissenschaften und Künste. Die Mitglieder des Ordens 2/1882—1952* (Berlin, 1978), p. 220sq. with picture; <http://www.orden-pourlemerite.de>, 30.07.2012.
 4. A contribution to this field is published by P. A. Matveeva, “From ‘Zoo Humaine’ to Ethnographic Museum (Christian Thomsen, Jens Worsaae, Arthur Hazelius, Ernst Hamy, Friedrich Radloff)”, *Manuscripta Orientalia XVIII/1* (2012), pp. 45—58.
 5. <http://www.kunstkamera.ru/science>, 31.07.2012; <http://radloff.livejournal.com>, 31.07.2012; cf.: <http://dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/enc3p/249998>, 18.11.2012; Matveeva, V. V. *Radlov i stanovlenie Muzeia antropologii i étnografii (1894—1918) (po arkhivnym istochnikam)* (V. V. Radlov and the Emergence of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (1894—1918) (Based on Archival Sources)) (St. Petersburg, 2013, PhD thesis). I thank P. A. Matveeva for our dialogue on the topic in St. Petersburg, April 9th and 10th, 2013.
 6. A. Temir, “Leben und Schaffen von Friedrich Wilhelm Radloff (1837—1918). Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Turkologie”, *Oriens VIII/1* (Leiden, 1955), pp. 51—93; http://www.yasamoykusu.com/biyografi-2632-Wilhelm_Radloff, 01.07.2012. See catalogues of the National Library of Turkey, Ankara: <http://www.mkutup.gov.tr> and the Beyazit Library, Istanbul: <http://www.beyazitkutup.gov.tr>. M. Fuat, I. Güleç, *Özbek massaları* (Cem, 1986) based on F. W. Radloff's research; Temir, *Türkoloji tarihinde Wilhelm Radloff devri: Hayat-ilmî kişiliği-eserleri* (Ankara, 1991); Temir, T. Andaç, N. Uğurlu, “Türkoloji tarihinde Wilhelm Radloff dönemi”, *Kültür Dizisi-Türk Tarihi VII* (Istanbul, 2008); I. I. Sava, *W. Radloff'un derlemelrinde Kırım Tatar Türkçesinin özellikleri* (Gazi Üniversitesi Tezler, 2008); F. Erbay, *W. Radloff'un Çağatay Türkçesi sözlüğü* (Konya, 2011). On the importance of F. W. Radloff's research for history of law: K. Bozkurt, *Die Beziehungen der Türkei zur EU. Rechtliche Prozesse und rechtliche Einflüsse* (Wien, 2004), p. 40sq.
 7. P. Matveeva, E. Rezvan, “‘Kamen' na doroge vremeni': k 175-letiiu V. V. Radlova (1837—1918)” (“‘The stone on the time way’: on the anniversary of V. Radlov (1837—1918)”), *Ural-Altai Studies I/VI* (Moscow, 2012), pp. 182—93.
 8. The street still exists in D-10969 Berlin / Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg, Germany.
 9. See commentary below.
 10. The verb “exhibere” also has a juridical meaning (i. e. “to present legally”), and is set into context with the ethic terms mentioned in the title of dissertation: “religio”, “res”, “animus”, “mos”. Obviously his Latin was trained by reading the books of the great lawyer and specialist in rhetoric methods, Marcus Tullius Cicero. For the personal background see *Text No. 2*.
 11. Visible “vehem | ter” because of the binding of the document.
 12. Or “submiss[us]”. Visible only “submiss” because of the binding of the document.
 13. Visible as “M[a]j[as]”, from “i” or “j” lower part visible, because of the binding of the document.
 14. Binding of the paper.
 15. Binding of the paper.
 16. The classics are also documented in *FSU*, Bestand M, No. 358, Bl. 79.
 17. Instead of “ante diem XVI Calendas Februarias”.
 18. The Realschule or Realgymnasium was a special type of school focused on practical knowledge and natural subjects instead of the classics. Such schools were initiated 1809 by Wilhelm von Humboldt's re-organisation of the Prussian education system. In that time this was a very modern way to practical education. The structure of German schools with Volksschule for basic knowledge, Realgymnasium for practical administration and the gymnasium to prepare for university belonged to the worldwide highly estimated systems of young peoples education in that time. See: W. U. Eckart, “Gymnasium”, *Enzyklopädie der Neuzeit v* (Stuttgart — Weimar, 2007), pp. 1—10 and Th. Töpfer, “Realschule”, *ibid.* x (2009), pp. 676—9. This system was changed in 2011—2013 to lower levels in all fields of education.
 19. The reason of this illness is unknown. I thank Prof. Dr. Klaus-Dietrich Fischer M. A., Institut für Geschichte, Theorie und Ethik der Medizin, Universitätsmedizin Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz (Germany) for his correspondence at July 18th, 2012.

20. This is modern French language. Possibly young Radloff used this term for the difference from Celtogallica language by reason of the syntax in his Latin text.

21. Cf.: AB 1837, p. 216: J. F. T. Lortzing (Geheimer Sekretär, pensioner, Farbenfabrikant, Niederwallstraße 5); Once and today this name seems to be very rare in Berlin and the surrounding region; cf.: http://www2.dasoertliche.de/Controller?form_name=search_nat_umg&context=2&radius=50000&page=2&zvo_ok=1&ci=Berlin&book=2239&action=43&kgs=11000000&kw=Lortzing&buc=2239, 29.09.2012 and <http://www.verwandt.de/karten/relativ/lortzing.html>, 02.08.2012. The name is also known from Detmold, Karlsruhe, Darmstadt, Leipzig and region of Oberfranken; <http://www.geneanet.org/abstammung/de/lortzing.html>, 29.09.2012. Another well known bearer of this name was e. g. the composer of the opera “Zar und Zimmermann” (1838) Albert Gustav Lortzing (1803—1851); see: <http://dic.academic.ru/searchall.php?SWord=Lortzing&stypе=0>, 17.11.2012.

22. *Taufbücher der Berliner Sankt Nikolai-Kirchengemeinde*, Kirchenbuch No. 33/46, A. 20 double page left, double page right 00244, No. 77.

23. <http://www.kirchenrecht-erk.de/showdocument/id/11841>, 17.11.2012. This ritual was allowed in Germany to be practised until 1975. It mentions the close preference of the family community instead of the common social character of church community.

24. May be the person mentioned in AB 1837, p. 216: J. F. T. Lortzing (Geheimer Sekretär, pensioner, Farbenfabrikant, Niederwallstraße 5)?

25. Temir, *Leben*, p. 51.

26. <http://www.verwandt.de/karten/absolut/radloff.html>, 02.08.2012.

27. AB 1858, p. 360.

28. W. Sabitzer, “Polizeigeschichte Berlins. Polizeihistorische Sammlung”, *Oeffentliche Sicherheit* I—II (Berlin, 2010), pp. 52—6, http://www.bmi.gv.at/cms/BMI_OeffentlicheSicherheit/2010/01_02/files/Berlin_II.pdf, 02.08.2012; <http://www.berlin.de/polizei/wir-ueber-uns/historie/monarchie.html>, 29.09.2012. “Deutschland und seine Polizeigeschichte”, <http://download.dpolg.net/sonstiges/polizeigeschichte.pdf>, 29.09.2012; R. Harnischmacher, A. Semerak, *Deutsche Polizeigeschichte* (Stuttgart — Berlin — Köln — Mainz, 1986). List of the presidents during Radloff’s service: “Liste der Polizeipräsidenten in Berlin”: http://www.berlin.de/imperia/md/content/polizei/wir-ueber-uns/historie/die_polizeipr_sidenten_in_berlin_1809_bis_heute.pdf?start&ts=1336640088&file=die_polizeipr_sidenten_in_berlin_1809_bis_heute.pdf, 02.08.2012.

29. AB 1836, p. 268.

30. AB 1837, p. 278; cf.: *Taufbücher der Berliner Sankt Nikolai-Kirchengemeinde...* A. 20 double page left 00244, No. 77.

31. AB 1838, p. 290; 1840, p. 302; 1841, p. 326; 1842, p. 338.

32. AB 1843, p. 347.

33. AB 1844, p. 362.

34. AB 1845, p. 358.

35. AB 1846, p. 363; 1847, p. 366; 1848, p. 359; 1849, p. 371.

36. AB 1852, p. 387; 1853, p. 406.

37. AB 1854, p. 410; 1855, p. 413.

38. AB 1856, p. 327; 1857, p. 346; 1858, p. 360 etc.

39. AB 1874, p. 617.

40. Obviously another Radloff is mentioned in the AB. In 1875 a certain F. Radloff, “Schutzmann” was resident in the Brosches Haus, An der Moabiter Brücke (AB 1875, p. 689; 1876, p. 732) until 1877 (AB 1877, p. 621). In 1878 this person is mentioned in Thurmstraße 32 (AB 1878, p. 709); Bandelstraße 9 (AB 1879, p. 709; 1880, p. 734). The son F. W. Radloff travelled to Berlin by professional reasons in 1864, 1871 and 1881. We do not know whether he met his father or not. *SPBA RAS*, file 281 mentions a letter addressed to the father in 1871. We have also take into consideration that in Berlin residences named after the famous banker and donator Christian-Wilhelm Brose (1781—1870) perhaps also were open as a final residential place for retired high-ranking officials. Cf.: <http://www.freundeskreis-chronik-pankow.de/42247.html>, 30.09.2012. However, the coherence of these data remains unsolved during current point of research.

41. Laut, *op. cit.*, p. 96sq.

42. As mentioned in Radloff’s promotion certificate: *FSU*, Bestand M, No. 358, Bl. 80; cf.: E. E. Schmid’s letter in *ibid.*, Bl. 71r (see above document No. 1). New archival research in St. Petersburg in 2012—2013, conducted by P. A. Matveeva and kindly forwarded to the author, show that the academic elevation of F. W. Radloff can be interpreted as the ladder of two steps. After F. W. Radloff mentioned in document *ibid.*, Bl. 76rv originally in Latin language: “...Because of this determination I have at hand the dissertation titled ‘Which foreign religion and belongings have got influence to the mind and ethics of the folks of Tatars’”, dean of Jena University sent the materials (*ibid.*, Bl. 71r) to the commission with the summary “...Er legt vor 1. Eine Abhandlung ‘Quid religio resque exteriores ad populorum Tataricorum animos et mores valuerint’...” — and that he [= Radloff] offers (i) a tractate about “...Which foreign religion and belongings have got influence to the mind and ethics of the folks of Tatars” confirming (ii) “der Verfasser zu sein” (= to be the author); and commission in Jena followed the proposal when granting in 1858 “doctoris philosophiae honores” which elegantly were upgraded in 1868 by Dorpat University [kept in *SPBA RAS*, fund 177, inv. 3, file 63] to the “gradum honores privilegia immunitates doctoris philologiae” on occasion of the recent publications and research, because a scholar elevated in such way was researching successfully with “linguis Sibiriae meridionalis adhuc incognitis investigandis pernoscendis illustrandis” and “libris quos edidit optimis”.

43. <http://radloff.livejournal.com/8210.html>, 29.07.2012.

44. Laut, *op. cit.*, p. 96sq. Matveeva, Rezvan, *op. cit.*, pp. 182—93. I like to thank the officials of the central Standesamt Berlin and also the representatives of local church communities in Berlin for kindly processing my requests to their branches. Finally this marriage was not mentioned in the *Generalregister Trauungen Alt-Berlin* (space of research 1857—1860) as Bert Buchholz, Evangelisches Landeskirchliches Archiv Berlin, mentioned in his letter from 11.10.2012. So we can conclude that the marriage was signed in Russia.

45. Vladimir (born August 1st, 1862), Alexey (born October 23rd, 1863), Alexander (born December 2nd, 1871), Julia (born November 28th, 1860), Anna (born May 17th, 1867). I thank E. A. Rezvan for correspondence, 25.07.2012.

46. See the very instructive article published by B. Eggen, M. Rupp, “Vom Kinderreichtum zur planbaren Familie”: Das Bevölkerungswachstum war dort am höchsten, wo die Ehe freigegeben wurde und bei geringem Heiratsalter geschlossen werden konnte”: <http://www.berlin-institut.org/?id=312>, 31.07.2012. Cf.: The contribution of Deutsches Historisches Museum, Berlin: http://www.dhm.de/ausstellungen/lebensstationen/1900_8.htm, 31.07.2012.

47. *K*, 22.03.1805.

48. Also young F. W. Radloff visited this school in Berlin; see above.

49. Cf.: A. Leskien, *ADB* ii (1875), p. 314; *K/ZKA*, 267048.

50. Cf.: A. Vogelmann, *NDB* ii (1955), p. 34; *K* with *PND*, 116116056 and *ZKA*, 11756.

51. Lit.: B. Baentsch, *ADB* xlvi (1902), p. 346sq.; *BJ* i (1982), p. 23sq.; *DB/GND*, 116116072 with *NDB* ii (1955), p. 34 and *NDB* xxii (2005), p. 586 (electronic versions); *DBA* 78, 346—7; *DBI* i (1986), p. 140; *NDB* (print version) sine lemma; *K/ZKA*, 11758; *LDJA* i (1992), p. 465sq.; Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Halle: <http://bibliothek.uni-halle.de>, 17.08.2012.

52. Lit.: A. Lasson, *ADB* lv (1910), pp. 842—4; *DB/GND*, 11858216X with *K/ZKA*, 102731; *DBA* 844, 292—8; *DBI* iii (1986), p. 1383; N. Waszek, *NDB* xvii (1994), p. 447.

53. Lit.: *AB* 1858, p. 320 (Lindenstraße 64.65, Berlin); *DBA* 876, 351—2, *DBI* 3 (1986), p. 1431; *K/ZKA* 118880 with *PND* 117180572; *SMB*.

54. Lit.: *AB* 1858, p. 348; *K/ZKA*, 560367 with *PND*, 124573843; documents kept at Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, München and Staatsbibliothek Berlin, Handschriftenabteilung; bibliography / publications listed at online catalogue at Biblioteka Narodowa / National Library of Poland, Warsaw: <http://www.bn.org.pl>, 16.08.2012; http://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ignacy_Pietraszewski, 23.08.2012.

55. Lit.: *DB/GND*, 100816525; *DBA* 1136, 143—5; *DBE*² ix (2008), p. 189; *DBI* iv (1986), p. 1842, H. Walravens, *NDB* xxiii (2007), p. 497sq.; *SMB*.

56. St. Schorch, “Die Semitistik in Berlin”, http://www.geschkult.fu-berlin.de/e/semiarab/semitistik/geschichte_der_semitistik/_index.html, 13.07.2012, notes that beside University also the Jewish-Orthodox Seminar in Berlin got important influence to the academic education in the field of Semitistik.

57. *dtv-Lexikon* (electronic version, Gütersloh 2006):

Wundt, Wilhelm, deutscher Psychologe und Philosoph...; Vater von Max Wundt; seit 1875 Professor in Leipzig, gründete dort das erste Institut für experimentelle Psychologie; umfassender Denker, für die allgemeine Psychologie und Völkerpsychologie richtungweisend. Während Wundt in der empirischen Psychologie die Erforschung seelischen Lebens durch naturwissenschaftliche Methoden forderte, vertrat er in der Philosophie einen realistisch begründeten, voluntaristischen Idealismus. Hauptwerke: *Grundzüge der physiologischen Psychologie* 3 Bände (1874); *Logik* 2 Bände (1880—1883); *Ethik* (1886); *System der Philosophie* (1889); *Völkerpsychologie* 10 Bände (1900 ff.).

58. *Zeitschrift für Völkerpsychologie und Sprachwissenschaft* II.

59. Cf.: *Zeitschrift für Völkerpsychologie und Sprachwissenschaft* VIII, IX, XI, also lectures on sciences of religions, aesthetics and problems of the recent era. Lit.: *BJ* iii (1988), p. 110; M. Holzmann, *ADB* liv (1908), pp. 467—74; *DBA* 1221, 117—20; *DBI* iv (1986), p. 1970; *K/ZKA*, 127273 and *PND*, 118617583; *LDJA* XIX (2012), pp. 469—82; *SMB*.

60. SPB RAS, fund 177, inv. 2, file 110.

61. *Ibid.* 1883—1896, file 174.

62. *Ibid.* 1901—1914, file 88.

63. <http://berlin.kauperts.de/Straßen/Alexandrinestraße-10969-Berlin>, 17.11.2012.

64. My sincere thanks to Prof. Efim A. Rezvan, and to Diplom Museologe (FH) / Wiss. Dokumentar Boris Gliemann and his team, EMB, Berlin, for sending the lists and copies of the entry-books concerning Radloff's correspondence.

65. Lit.: *DBA* 59, 261—70; *DBE*² (2005), p. 397; *DBI* i (1986), p. 108; *SMB*. Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte: <http://www.bgaeu.de>, 08.06.2012.

66. In 1871 the father was still alive; for details of his biography see above.

67. Lit.: *DBA* 1072, 250—1; *DB/GND*, 116713712; *DBE*² viii (2007), p. 658; *DBI* iv (1986), p. 1739; cf.: *NDB* xi (1985), p. 388. St. Schorch, *op. cit.*

68. Lit.: *AB* 1882, p. 1100. Cf.: *Der Verlag Winkelmann & Söhne Berlin 1830—1930*. Eine Bibliographie erarbeitet von Heinz Wegehaupt (Münster 2008, Antiquariat Winfried Geisenhyner, <http://www.geisenhyner.de>), mostly literature for children and young people, special style of illustrations (<http://ifb.bsz-bw.de/bsz304149624rez-1.pdf>, 08.06.2012).

69. Lit.: *DBA* 823, 270—2; *DB/GND*, 11687423; *DBE*² vi (2006), p. 873; *DBI* iii (1986), p. 1350; R. Aldenhoff, *NDB* xvi (1990), p. 734sq.; *SMB*.

70. Lit.: *AB* 1889, p. 361, Genthinerstraße 14, Berlin; *DB/GND*, 116886935; *DBE*² iv (2006), p. 194; H. O. H. Stange, *NDB* vii (1966), p. 175sq. (online-version).

71. I. Randall, “Nineteenth-Century Bible Society Coporteurs in Eastern Europe”: www.martynmission.cam.ac.uk/media/.../Ian%20Randall%20paper.doc, 02.08.2012. Lit.: *AB* 1887, p. 1180 (Wilhemstraße 33; private: Culmstraße 5).
72. Lit.: *DBA* 287, 359—60; *DB/GND*, 101471009; *DBE*² iii (2006), p. 107; *DBI* i (1986), p. 499; *K/ZKA*, 509557; *SMB*.
73. Lit.: *DBA* 834,159; *DBI* iii (1986), p. 1366. *DB/GND*, 117554847; *SMB*; P. Martin, “Meyer, Adolph Bernhard“, *Sächsische Biografie*, ed. by M. Schattkowsky: <http://www.isgv.de/saebi>, 14.07.2012.
74. *AB* 1895, p. 10: Dr. med., Königsgratzerstraße 103, 2nd floor, post district SW? or a private gentleman Chorinerstraße 65a, 1st floor, post district N?
75. Lit.: *DB/GND*, 104075945; *DBA* 1335, 135; *DBE*² x (2008), p. 430; *DBI* iv (1986), p. 2155; cf.: *NDB* xxiii (2007), p. 619. A. Parpola, “Publications of the great indologists: Fr. Albrecht Weber”, *Remota relata: Essays on the History of Oriental Studies in Honour Harry Helén*, ed. by J. Janhunen (Helsinki, 2003), pp. 189—219; V. Stache-Rosen, *German Indologists: Biographies of Scholars in Indian Studies Writing German* (New Delhi, 1981), <http://digital.indologica.de>, 08.06.2012; portrait: http://www.savifa.uni-hd.de/digi_sammlungen/albrecht_weber.htm, 08.06.2012; <http://orden-pourlemerite.de/mitglieder/albrecht-friedrich-weber>, 08.06.2012.
76. Lit.: *DB/GND*, 117073563; *LDJA* xii (2008), pp. 295—7; C. Vogel, *NDB* x (1974), p. 94; *BJ* i (1982), p. 197.
77. Cf.: G. Aly, *Warum die Deutschen? Warum die Juden? Gleichheit, Neid und Rassenhass 1800—1933* (Frankfurt a. M., 2011) pp. 82—108, 176sq. (academic environment in Berlin), especially p. 87 concerning the situation and suppression in the Provinz Großherzogtum Posen and *ibid.*, pp. 92—6, 106 concerning organized anti-Semitism between 1870 and 1890, *ibid.*, p. 110sq. (R. Virchow's position against anti-Semitism).
78. Cf.: Aly, *op. cit.*, pp. 105, 110sq., 121.
79. Lit.: *DBA* 1308, 387—98; *DB/GND*, 118627198 (with actualized bibliography); H. Schipperges, *DBE*² x (2008), p. 257—8; *DBI* iv (1986), p. 2108; *SMB. Lexikon der Biologie* xiv (Heidelberg, 2004) p. 205 (with portrait), M. Arnim, F. Hodes, *Internationale Personalbiographie* v (Stuttgart, 1987), p. 323; *Brockhaus Enzyklopädie in vierundzwanzig Bänden* xxiii (Leipzig, Mannheim 1999) p. 338sq.: <http://www.bgaeu.de>; <http://www.rudolf-virchow-zentrum.de> [Würzburg; now: Rudolf-Virchow Zentrum: DFG-Forschungszentrum für Experimentelle Biomedizin]; www.charite.de [Berlin]; http://www.orden-pourlemerite.de/plm/mgvita/vorchow1821_vita.pdf, 08.06.2012.
80. Lit.: *DB/GND*, 117319813 with electronic resource *NDB* viii (1969), p. 434; *DBA* 790, 321—2; *DBE*² vi (2006), p. 629; *DBI* iii (1986), p. 1298; A. Furtwängler, *NDB* xv (1987), p. 528sq.; cf.: *NDB* ix (1972), p. 291 and xxiv (2010), p. 653; *SMB* (Phonogrammarchiv). Cf.: A. Teriukov, “The Berliner Phonogramm-Archiv in Leningrad in 1948—1958”, *Manuscripta Orientalia* XVI/1 (2012) pp. 68—72. *Brockhaus Enzyklopädie in vierundzwanzig Bänden* xiii (Leipzig — Mannheim 1998), p. 655; W. Hirschberg, *Österreichisches Biographisches Lexikon 1815—1950* v, ed. by L. Santifaller, E. Obermayer-Marnach, (Wien, 1972), p. 372sq.
81. Bad Tölz is a very well-known resort until our time.
82. Lit.: *DB/GND*, 116893389; *DBE*² iv (2006), p. 214; H. Hoffmann, *NDB* vii (1966), p. 204sq.; *SMB*.
83. Lit.: *BJ* iii (1988), p. 84; *DBE*² ix (2008), p. 490sq.; *DB/GND*, 117442186 with electronic resource in *NDB* xiii (1982), p. 482 and xxiv (2010), p. 519; *SMB*.
84. Cf.: *AB* 1905, p. 1841 [Passauerstraße 41, Berlin].
85. Lit.: *K/ZKA*, 151655.
86. Lit.: cf.: *AB* 1910, p. 1642; cf.: *DBI* iii (1986), p. 1249; cf.: *BJ* iii (1984), pp. 37sq.
87. “B. s Tätigkeit für die Berliner Museen hat sie zum Range der ältesten Galerien in Italien, Paris, London und St. Petersburg erhoben”, *NDB* ii (1955), p. 347. Lit.: *DB/GND*, 119034021 (with actualized bibliography); *DBA* 114, 15—8; *DBE*² i (2005), p. 749; *DBI* i (1986), p. 203; L. Justi, *NDB* ii (1955), pp. 247—348; *SMB. Autobiography: Mein Leben* (1930). H. Dilly, *Altmeister moderner Kunstgeschichte* (Berlin, 1990).
88. For this type of school see commentary to curriculum vitae of F. W. Radloff and his schooltime in Halle.
89. Lit.: *DB/GND*, 118733281; *DBA* 834,159; *DBE*² vii (2007), p. 53sq.; *DBI* iii (1986), p. 1366; G. A. Lehmann, *NDB* xvii (1994), pp. 309—11.
90. Cf.: M. v. Herdan, Dr. iur et rer. polit., Jenaerstraße 21, Berlin-Wilmersdorf; *AB* 1914, p. 1160? — Lit.: cf.: *Brockhaus Enzyklopädie in 30 Bänden* xxviii (Leipzig — Mannheim, 2006) p. 513 (Valbonne: plateau region North of Cannes, Dept. Alpes Maritimex, community Valbonne); vgl. *DBE*² iv (2006), p. 713 s. v. Alice von Herdan-Zuckmayer, born v. Herdan (1901, Wien — 1991, Visp / Kt. Wallis), the wife of the famous author Carl Zuckmayer.
91. He was mentioned in *AB* 1914, p. 1299 (Ringstraße 10, Berlin-Lichterfelde); his publication in 1914: “Miniaturen zum Jinnacaritra”, *Baessler-Archiv* IV (Berlin, 1914), pp. 46—77. *SMB*.
92. Obviously Sergeï Fëdorovich Ol'denburg (1863—1934), specialist in Central Asian languages.
93. For the later controversial disputations see: Temir, *Leben*, p. 69.
94. Jens Lützen was scholar at Humboldt Academy, branch “Photographische Lehranstalt”, Passauerstraße 13, private address: Nachodstraße 23 (*AB* 1909, p. 1662).
95. Obviously Jan Czekanowski (08.10.1882, Głuchow — 20.07.1965, Szczin), anthropologist from Polish origin, who later preserved the Karaim people, who are Jewish believers, from Holocaust by defining their ethnicity from Turkish descent. F. W. Radloff was in the region of the Western Karaimen (Lithuania, Wolhynia) in 1887. Today the last remaining kenessa of the Karaim community in Europe can be visited in Trakai, Lithuania. In the year 2006 I met during my travel to Trakai their Karaim representative, Michał Zajaczkowski (born 1922 in Trakai, graduate of Institute of Finance and Economics in Leningrad, bearer of the honorary title “Distinguished Economist of Lithuania”), who since his retirement in 1983 informs visitors about religion, origin

and language of the Karaim people. He has published an informative booklet titled *The Karaite Kenessa in Trakai* (in Lithuanian, English, Polish and Russian language). I gratefully remember the kind old scholar.

96. This correspondence seems to be in coherence with problems of managing the expedition of this scholar: *EMB* 1912, No. 330 (23.02.1912) contains a letter from H. Müller concerning the grant for a passport and an additional grant for his budget after he got the opinion that 16.000 M [Mark] would be not enough. *EMB* 1913, No. 2000 (04.12.1913) sent from Beijing.

97. Lit.: *ADB* xlvi (1902), p. 207—12; D. v. Engelhardt, *DBE*² i (2005), p. 324 with portrait; G. v. Selle, *NDB* i (1953), p. 52; cf.: *NDB* xix (1999), p. 26, xxi (2003), p. 313.

98. Lit.: Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin; <http://www.gfe-berlin.de>, 30.09.2012.

99. Lit.: *DB/GND*, 116687118.

100. Lit.: *DB/GND*, 116915633; *DBE*² iv (2006), p. 888; R. Trauzettel, *NDB* ix (1972), p. 238sq.

101. Lit.: *BD/GND*, 118897411; *DBE*² vi (2006), p. 144; *NDB* xiii (1982), p. 257; cf.: *NDB* xii (1979), p. 182; *NDB* xxii (2005), p. 699.

102. Lit.: *DB/GND*, 11728078X; *DBE*² viii (2007), pp. 882—4, especially 883; H. Mair, *NDB* xxiii (2007), pp. 24—5. Cf.: *ADB* xxxi (1890), p. 348; *ADB* lvi (1912), p. 398 (correction); *NDB* xxiii (2007), p. 24.

103. Lit.: *DB/GND*, 118897845; *DBE*² x (2008), p. 584; cf.: H. Bobzin, *NDB* xx (2001), p. 238 s. v. J. H. Petermann.

104. For details see Matveeva, Rezvan, *op. cit.*, pp. 182—93.

105. <http://www.orden-pourlemerite.de>.

106. K. Brendler wrote an e-mail, dated August 9th, 2012:

Herr Dr. Claussen hat mich gebeten, Ihnen auf Ihre Mail vom 03.08.2012 zu antworten. “Das Ende der Monarchie 1918 bedeutete auch das Ende beider Ordensklassen, doch während der Militärorden endgültig erloschen blieb (letzter Ordensträger war Ernst Jünger, 1895—1998) konstituierte sich die ‘Friedensklasse’ 1922 als ‘freie Vereinigung von hervorragenden Gelehrten und Künstlern’. Zitat aus der Geschichte des Ordens. 1952 beschloss der Deutsche Bundestag, den Orden unter der Schirmherrschaft des Bundespräsidenten wieder zu beleben. Seit 1998 wird das Ordenssekretariat beim Beauftragten der Bundesregierung für Kultur und Medien (BKM) geführt. Daher kann ich Ihnen mitteilen, dass Akten zu den Ordensmitgliedern für die Zeit nach 1945 beim Bundesarchiv bzw. beim BKM verwahrt werden. Unterlagen vor 1945 befinden sich im Geheimen Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz. Eine Anfrage dorthin möchte ich Ihnen empfehlen”.

107. <http://www.orden-pourlemerite.de/satzung-des-ordens-fassung-30052010>, 29.09.2012.

108. http://www.gsta.spk-berlin.de/benutzung_3.html, 09.08.2012.

109. *DBE* ix (2008), p. 796sq.

110. *GStA PK*, I. HA Rep. 89 Geheimes Zivilkabinett, No. 2100, Bl. 84v—85.

111. *Meyers Enzyklopädisches Lexikon* iii (Mannheim — Wien — Zürich, 1978), p. 878.

112. *GStA PK*, I. HA Rep. 89 Geheimes Zivilkabinett, No. 2100, Bl. 162.

113. *Quellen zu den deutsch-französischen Beziehungen 1815—1919*, ed. by R. Pommerin, R. Marcowitz (Darmstadt, 1997), pp. 207sqq.; I. Geiss et al., *Geschichte Griffbereit* 4. Begriffe (Gütersloh — München, 2002), p. 859.

114. *Ibid.*, p. 863. Cf.: R. Hermann, *Wohin geht die türkische Gesellschaft? Kulturkampf in der Türkei* (München, 2008), p. 257sq. on the activities of Enver Pascha.

115. Ç. Akkaya, Y. Özbek, F. Şen, *Länderbericht Türkei* (Darmstadt, 1998), 98sq.; H. Gökpinar, *Deutsch-türkische Beziehungen 1890—1914 und die Rolle Enver Paschas* (Marburg, 2011).

116. Temir, *Leben*, p. 64sq.

117. Matveeva, Rezvan, *op. cit.*, pp. 182—93.

118. G. Ziethen, “Christian Martin Joachim v. Fraehn (Rostock, 1782 — St. Petersburg, 1851) — his life as documented by the records from German archives”, *Manuscripta Orientalia* X/2 (2004) pp. 57—70. Cf. now the moderate and general remarks about biographic research by N. Kluessendorf, “Zwei bedeutende Vertreter der orientalischen Numismatik: Oluf Gerhard Tychsen and Christian Martin Joachim Fraehn”, *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte* LXII (München, 2012), pp. 363—78, especially pp. 371, 375sq.