

Germany, 2002

Tuesday, August 6, 2002

We arrived in Frankfurt by plane following our eight-hour flight to find the skies warm and clear as anticipated. With six time zone changes, we were dead on arrival and could barely stay awake in the center. There is very little historical sightseeing to be done in Frankfurt because of the 80% destruction during the war. In contrast to other cities whose historical sites were rebuilt, Frankfurt has been constructed from scratch. We saw the cathedral and saw a church where John F. Kennedy spoke during his presidency. Frankfurt is the financial capital of Europe. Not only is it home to the central bank of Germany, but it is also home to the European Community. It is where the Euro currency is produced and where the administrative functions of the European system are managed. Frankfurt houses the German stock exchange and has offices of most of the “New York City” of Germany. They even colloquially call the financial district, “Main-Heim,” which Frankfurt is built.

To begin our tour, we met in a meeting room and introduced ourselves. I estimate that a majority of the pastors of one denomination or another; many are Lutheran, as one might expect. We represented various denominations there is a teen-ager and one other who appears to be younger than we are but no one seems like they can't walk or something like that). Following the introductions, we had dinner: a buffet of pork, roast chicken, broccoli and cheese, potato salad, green salad, boiled potatoes, wild berries and more. I enjoyed the German bread and cheese with a small portion of each of these delicacies.

Wednesday, August 7, 2002

Eisenach is important because it was the place where Luther lived while he went to high school and made bread. Upon meeting the Schalbe family, he was given room and board by the Cotta and Schmalz family, singing and tutoring. He recalled fondly, his stay at this home. [



140]

Though refurbished and restored, this was the actual house where Luther stayed.

Eisenach is also the home of Johann Sebastian Bach. He was born here in 1685. Though his house was demolished, the statue and yellow house commemorate his work in music here.



[photos 141 & 143] Bach's parents received their marriage license at the Augustinerkloster and

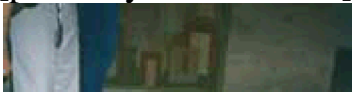
Nearby, Erfurt, the capital of Thüringen, was where Luther attended University. It is the oldest city in Germany, dating back to 729 A.D. The Augustinerkloster is the monastery that Luther entered when he received the monk's habit.



[Photos 146 – 153] He chose the Augustinian sect because it had the most rigid discipline and Luther was possessed by his sinful nature and the wrath of an angry God. The door shown is knocked when he entered the monastery that changed his life. [photo 144 & 145]



Bombs in World War II destroyed the orphanage and killed more than 300 people. [photo by Zacharlae, a monk who defeated John Hus, a Bohemian reformer, in a debate was buried here [photo by Tom Wilson] Hus said, “Today you burn a goose, in 100 years a swan will arise.”] a symbol of the evangelical church in this region. Hus was later burned





Wartburg Castle [photo125] was the castle where Martin Luther stayed following the Diet of V protection of Charles V, Luther escaped and by arrangement of Frederick the Wise, was “kidn him to the castle. There, he grew a beard and used a pseudonym, Knight George,



[photo 134-135] so that his presence would not be discovered. Our visit to the castle showed translated the New Testament from Greek to German.



[photo 137] While he was translating, he saw the devil and
Over time, visitors picked off pieces of the wall so that no m
his translation, he established a uniform German language, f
had yet to become a nation. [photo Lutherstube p. 177]

Of course, the castle was not established for Luther, rather it
for the countess of Thuringia and later renovated in honor of
von Thüringen,



[photos 126 –128] a saint who was known for establishing the first hospital. She was accused
medicine and bread to the poor of the community. When her husband surprised her, she state
she had gathered. Miraculously, when her husband looked in her basket became roses. Wartl
a unifying factor in bringing East and West Germany together; West Germans will visit Wartb
eastern Germany. While going down from the castle, I saw this neat organ grinder who sang a

Germany was very important to trade in Europe until America was developed. Thereafter, the routes were abandoned and Germany resorted to farming, which meant that historic sights were preserved. When there is wealth, people demand new things and the old is often lost. When not wealth, the old is preserved.

In our visit here, we observed the variation in the development of East Germany. The communal buildings were very bland, the unification of Germany has redeveloped the buildings and one can compare the new with the old. Before the unification, easterners never talked about money, now they only talk about money. Unemployment is a great problem here, 30% are unemployed compared to 3% in the west. I asked why so many were unemployed with so much renovation to do, the reply is that most of the state-owned industry has been discontinued hence the only business to be done is business.

Thursday, August 8, 2002



We went to Buchenwald concentration camp. It was raining but their foundations remain along with the fence that surrounds the extensive museum that has pictures and artifacts from the systematic dehumanization activities that took place there. Dietrich Bonhoeffer, a pastor of the Resistance, was incarcerated here and was hanging pictures that portrayed life in the camp. The guards would tell the prisoners that was right next to the prison and would point out the animals and the Jews as animals. The words over the inside of the door say "Arbeit macht frei." It is ironic that Goethe's tree was within the camp. The breaking in of soldier boots. The prisoners would wear the new shoes and march for eight hours for the soldiers. Other prisoners were used in making roads of stone. They would lay the stones in rows and use rollers to compact the stones.

The lesson of the past is so important that German high school students are required to visit the site as part of their high school studies.

Next, we went to Eisleben, the place of Luther's birth and death though he lived there for less



This was an area of copper mining where Luther's father worked. Shown are pictures of the church, the day following his birth. [Photos 154-157 & 161]



The crucifix is unusual in that there is real human hair on Jesus. You will also note the ornate altarpiece and in which Joseph holds a miner's lamp, rather than the classic shepherds and animals.



Luther's family did not own this house but rather rented a few rooms for their family. Shortly family moved to Mansfeld where Luther's father, Hans, worked as a mining supervisor and ul partner in the operation.

Then we went to St. Andrews church, where there was a German Bible dating to 1483, before were a few German Bibles but they had been translated from the Latin to a local dialect. Luth have been translated from the original Greek and Hebrew. There is a table in the hall containi swan set in silver reminding us of Hus's sacrifice.

We continued to St. Peter and Paul church, [photo 163] where Luther [photo 164] preached i



Our comrades tried the pulpit.



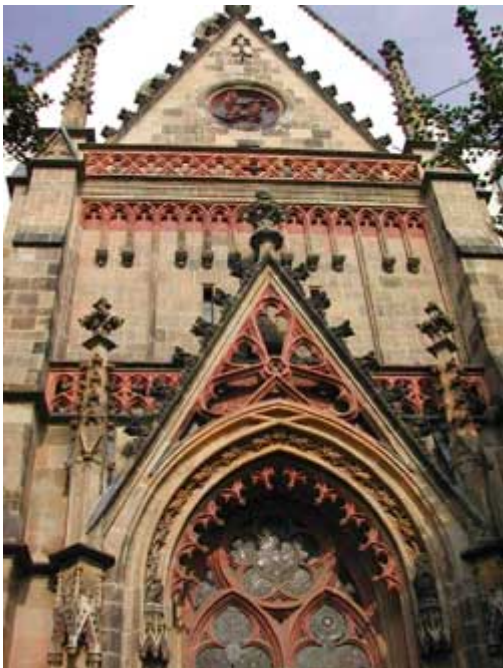
[photos 165-168] There are tombs of the counts who controlled the area. Two were Protestant Following the death of the last Catholic count, in the mid 16th century, the area became Luthe not. Whatever the ruler believed the people were also required to worship. We learned that, v and Easter, the average church attendance was about 20 people. The pastor handles two churc two congregations. Of the population, about 80% have no religious commitment, the balance i

The state funds all churches from part of the federal income tax. 1 1/2 % of the income of the church parish is funded to the various churches based on their membership.



Finally, we entered the place of Luther's death. [photos 170 & 172]

There was a painting commemorating the death of the householder. At the bottom of the painting depicted. Above there was a picture of the Biblical story of Nebuchadnezzar and the three children. The pope was depicted as the king and those in the furnace were Luther, Melancthon and Fre Reformers.



We then drove to Leipzig where we saw St. Thomas Church, [photo 174] the church where L where Bach [photo 175] was the cantor for 27 years ending in his death. He is buried in the fl plate engraved with his name is over the spot. Outside the church, musicians were warming u performed on the street. There are stained glass windows portraying both Luther and Bach.

Friday, August 9, 2002

Today we visited Lutherstadt Wittenberg, the place where Luther taught, preached and was bu Church, [photos 178 to 195 except 191] built by Frederick the Wise, where Luther nailed the





[skip 95 Theses](#)

Disputation of Doctor Martin Luther on the Power and Efficacy

by Dr. Martin Luther

Out of love for the truth and the desire to bring it to light, the following proposition
Reverend Father Martin Luther, Master of Arts and of Sacred Theology, and Lectur
requests that those who are unable to be present and debate orally with us, may do

In the Name our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

1. Our Lord and Master Jesus Christ, when He said Poenitentiam agite, willed that
2. This word cannot be understood to mean sacramental penance, i.e., confession and
3. Yet it means not inward repentance only; nay, there is no inward repentance whi
4. The penalty [of sin], therefore, continues so long as hatred of self continues; for t
- entrance into the kingdom of heaven.
5. The pope does not intend to remit, and cannot remit any penalties other than tho
- of the Canons.
6. The pope cannot remit any guilt, except by declaring that it has been remitted by God and by a
- remission in cases reserved to his judgment. If his right to grant remission in such cases were des
7. God remits guilt to no one whom He does not, at the same time, humble in all things and bring
8. The penitential canons are imposed only on the living, and, according to them, nothing should
9. Therefore the Holy Spirit in the pope is kind to us, because in his decrees he always makes exc
10. Ignorant and wicked are the doings of those priests who, in the case of the dying, reserve can
11. This changing of the canonical penalty to the penalty of purgatory is quite evidently one of th
12. In former times the canonical penalties were imposed not after, but before absolution, as test
13. The dying are freed by death from all penalties; they are already dead to canonical rules, and l
14. The imperfect health [of soul], that is to say, the imperfect love, of the dying brings with it, o
- the fear.
15. This fear and horror is sufficient of itself alone (to say nothing of other things) to constitute t
- despair.

16. Hell, purgatory, and heaven seem to differ as do despair, almost-despair, and the assurance of
17. With souls in purgatory it seems necessary that horror should grow less and love increase.
18. It seems unproved, either by reason or Scripture, that they are outside the state of merit, that
19. Again, it seems unproved that they, or at least that all of them, are certain or assured of their
20. Therefore by "full remission of all penalties" the pope means not actually "of all," but only of
21. Therefore those preachers of indulgences are in error, who say that by the pope's indulgences
22. Whereas he remits to souls in purgatory no penalty which, according to the canons, they wou
23. If it is at all possible to grant to any one the remission of all penalties whatsoever, it is certain that is, to the very fewest.
24. It must needs be, therefore, that the greater part of the people are deceived by that indiscrimi
25. The power which the pope has, in a general way, over purgatory, is just like the power which diocese or parish.
26. The pope does well when he grants remission to souls [in purgatory], not by the power of the
27. They preach man who say that so soon as the penny jingles into the money-box, the soul flies
28. It is certain that when the penny jingles into the money-box, gain and avarice can be increase power of God alone.
29. Who knows whether all the souls in purgatory wish to be bought out of it, as in the legend of
30. No one is sure that his own contrition is sincere; much less that he has attained full remission
31. Rare as is the man that is truly penitent, so rare is also the man who truly buys indulgences, i.
32. They will be condemned eternally, together with their teachers, who believe themselves sure
33. Men must be on their guard against those who say that the pope's pardons are that inestimab
34. For these "graces of pardon" concern only the penalties of sacramental satisfaction, and these
35. They preach no Christian doctrine who teach that contrition is not necessary in those who in
36. Every truly repentant Christian has a right to full remission of penalty and guilt, even without
37. Every true Christian, whether living or dead, has part in all the blessings of Christ and the Ch pardon.
38. Nevertheless, the remission and participation [in the blessings of the Church] which are gran

have said, the declaration of divine remission.

39. It is most difficult, even for the very keenest theologians, at one and the same time to commend true contrition.

40. True contrition seeks and loves penalties, but liberal pardons only relax penalties and cause them].

41. Apostolic pardons are to be preached with caution, lest the people may falsely think them pre

42. Christians are to be taught that the pope does not intend the buying of pardons to be compar

43. Christians are to be taught that he who gives to the poor or lends to the needy does a better v

44. Because love grows by works of love, and man becomes better; but by pardons man does not

45. 45. Christians are to be taught that he who sees a man in need, and passes him by, and gives pope, but the indignation of God.

46. Christians are to be taught that unless they have more than they need, they are bound to keep means to squander it on pardons.

47. Christians are to be taught that the buying of pardons is a matter of free will, and not of com

48. Christians are to be taught that the pope, in granting pardons, needs, and therefore desires, th

49. Christians are to be taught that the pope's pardons are useful, if they do not put their trust in fear of God.

50. Christians are to be taught that if the pope knew the exactions of the pardon-preachers, he w that it should be built up with the skin, flesh and bones of his sheep.

51. Christians are to be taught that it would be the pope's wish, as it is his duty, to give of his own pardons cajole money, even though the church of St. Peter might have to be sold.

52. The assurance of salvation by letters of pardon is vain, even though the commissary, nay, eve

53. They are enemies of Christ and of the pope, who bid the Word of God be altogether silent in others.

54. Injury is done the Word of God when, in the same sermon, an equal or a longer time is spent

55. It must be the intention of the pope that if pardons, which are a very small thing, are celebrat the Gospel, which is the very greatest thing, should be preached with a hundred bells, a hundred

56. The "treasures of the Church," out of which the pope. grants indulgences, are not sufficiently

57. That they are not temporal treasures is certainly evident, for many of the vendors do not pour

58. Nor are they the merits of Christ and the Saints, for even without the pope, these always work outward man.
59. St. Lawrence said that the treasures of the Church were the Church's poor, but he spoke according to the truth.
60. Without rashness we say that the keys of the Church, given by Christ's merit, are that treasure which is the power of the pope.
61. For it is clear that for the remission of penalties and of reserved cases, the power of the pope is necessary.
62. The true treasure of the Church is the Most Holy Gospel of the glory and the grace of God.
63. But this treasure is naturally most odious, for it makes the first to be last.
64. On the other hand, the treasure of indulgences is naturally most acceptable, for it makes the last to be first.
65. Therefore the treasures of the Gospel are nets with which they formerly were wont to fish for men.
66. The treasures of the indulgences are nets with which they now fish for the riches of men.
67. The indulgences which the preachers cry as the "greatest graces" are known to be truly such, inasmuch as they are given by the pope.
68. Yet they are in truth the very smallest graces compared with the grace of God and the piety of the faithful.
69. Bishops and curates are bound to admit the commissaries of apostolic pardons, with all reverence.
70. But still more are they bound to strain all their eyes and attend with all their ears, lest these nets should be broken.
71. He who speaks against the truth of apostolic pardons, let him be anathema and accursed!
72. But he who guards against the lust and license of the pardon-preachers, let him be blessed!
73. The pope justly thunders against those who, by any art, contrive the injury of the traffic in pardons.
74. But much more does he intend to thunder against those who use the pretext of pardons to cover their avarice.
75. To think the papal pardons so great that they could absolve a man even if he had committed :madness.
76. We say, on the contrary, that the papal pardons are not able to remove the very least of venial sins.
77. It is said that even St. Peter, if he were now Pope, could not bestow greater graces; this is blasphemy.
78. We say, on the contrary, that even the present pope, and any pope at all, has greater graces at his disposal than he is able to bestow, as it is written in I. Corinthians xii.
79. To say that the cross, emblazoned with the papal arms, which is set up [by the preachers of indulgences] is a sign of blasphemy.

80. The bishops, curates and theologians who allow such talk to be spread among the people, wi
81. This unbridled preaching of pardons makes it no easy matter, even for learned men, to rescue shrewd questionings of the laity.
82. To wit: -- "Why does not the pope empty purgatory, for the sake of holy love and of the dire number of souls for the sake of miserable money with which to build a Church? The former reasc
83. Again: -- "Why are mortuary and anniversary masses for the dead continued, and why does he founded on their behalf, since it is wrong to pray for the redeemed?"
84. Again: -- "What is this new piety of God and the pope, that for money they allow a man who soul of a friend of God, and do not rather, because of that pious and beloved soul's own need, fre
85. Again: -- "Why are the penitential canons long since in actual fact and through disuse abrogat though they were still alive and in force?"
86. Again: -- "Why does not the pope, whose wealth is to-day greater than the riches of the riche rather than with the money of poor believers?"
87. Again: -- "What is it that the pope remits, and what participation does he grant to those who, participation?"
88. Again: -- "What greater blessing could come to the Church than if the pope were to do a hun believer these remissions and participations?"
89. "Since the pope, by his pardons, seeks the salvation of souls rather than money, why does he these have equal efficacy?"
90. To repress these arguments and scruples of the laity by force alone, and not to resolve them b ridicule of their enemies, and to make Christians unhappy.
91. If, therefore, pardons were preached according to the spirit and mind of the pope, all these dc
92. Away, then, with all those prophets who say to the people of Christ, "Peace, peace," and ther
93. Blessed be all those prophets who say to the people of Christ, "Cross, cross," and there is no
94. Christians are to be exhorted that they be diligent in following Christ, their Head, through pe
95. And thus be confident of entering into heaven rather through many tribulations, than through



[photo 191] _ This was Frederick's home church where he worshipped. He had more than 90 sacred relics, enough for more than million years.

Twila Schock and William Swanson were the managers of the ELCA the local congregations with whatever the local congregations ask for. They promote evangelism but rather work through the local churches. They want for people to come and explore ideas. Their chapel is very simple, with religious pictures on the walls. They schedule discussion groups on a regular basis. They have a very nice library and host sabbaticals for other pastors in an ecumenical effort with other churches. They have helped the German society.



We also visited the town hall where Luther and Melanchthon were reburied. Inside, a piece of the pulpit from which Luther preached was preserved. The casket handles. The grave was opened to check that Luther was still there. This was the place where executions were done and on this site, the last execution was a woman was broken with the wheel for the poisoning of her husband. The site was also used to store grain and therefore had mice. Thus a cat door was in the wall for access at night. [photo 198]

We then went to St. Mary's church, the oldest church in Wittenberg and the first Protestant church, established circa 1520. [photos 199 to 201] Luther preached here. There is a marker there to state the date of Luther's daughter's, Elizabeth, death. It originally was engraved with the date 1523 (before they had married) and was corrected to 1528 by the addition of a V to the Roman numerals.





The baptismal font [photo 203] was used for immersion of babies. There were objects of secular child however, it did not work very well in the cold weather and shortly thereafter, the custom to the benefit of the child. They had tried heating a rock to warm the water but this too did not work and it was their custom to baptize the child promptly after birth. In the bottom of the font was a drain. They acknowledged the drainage as symbolizing the washing away of evil as it passed at the roofline, there is a statement that Luther made in which he condemned the Jews to death. Following the reunification, a memorial sculpture was set in the stone in front of this statement. The sculpture represents the six million Jews who died under the cross and their story cannot be suppressed. The stones are tilted as the truth bubbles out. [Gene photo of Luther's statement]

We walked down the street to see Wittenberg University, established about five years before Luther arrived by Frederick the Wise. Luther was one of the celebrity professors along with Melancthon in medicine, Greek and mathematics. Melancthon helped Luther in his study of Hebrew and in the Testament. We saw Luther's house where he provided room and board to students. Melancthon operated a pharmacy, even though he was not a pharmacist. We saw his house, store and garden.

We also saw Cranach's house that had 84 heatable rooms. He was one of Luther's close friends who facilitated Katarina von Bora's escape from the convent after which she became Luther's wife. The house is at the back of Luther's house. It was the first memorial for a woman of the Reformation. She referred to him as her father. He had six children with him and four orphans. Though Luther would not acknowledge it, he was a father in the town.

Saturday, August 10, 2002

Today we went to the Capital, Berlin. We had a bus tour of the town, starting in West Berlin to see the Chancellor's home, various churches and concert halls, etc. Somewhat unique was this Deutsche Dom, German Cathedral, that was only Protestant, most of the other old churches were converted from Catholic.



We saw a pair of churches, one German, [photo 219] the other French, [photo 218] and between [photo 220]



The German
Nicholas
the Jews
and who
camps. |
stone are
ground.
the bronze



When the city was divided there were two sets of buildings on each side, over time they have been transferring functions to better utilize the facilities and making one city. Now Berlin is one city in appearance, but not necessarily in people's heads.

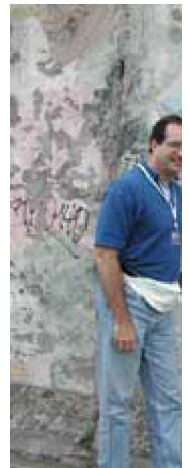
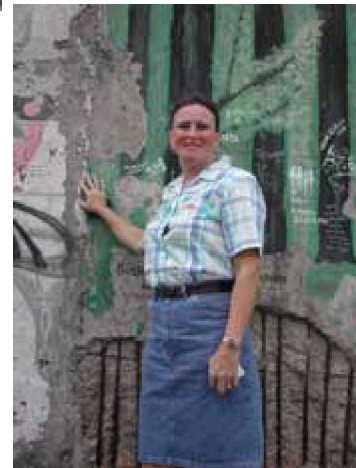
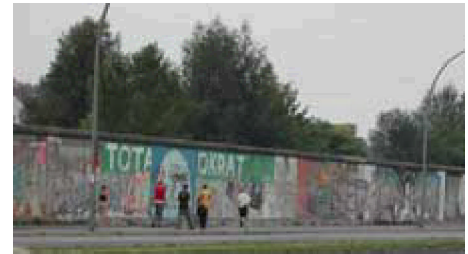
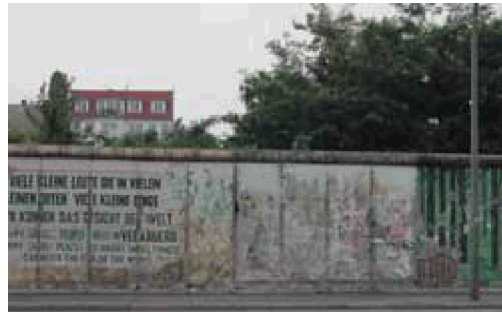


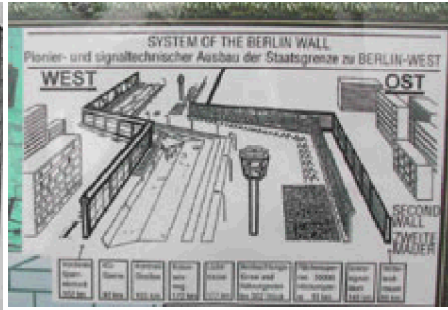
We looked for a single view that would be representative of Germany burned out church, next to a modern one, in the view of the Mercedes represented the present within the past. [photo 221]

We had lunch and shopping in the Kaufhaus, the largest department store of wares and food. We ate on the food level where we had various pastries.

The development of East Berlin was Stalinistic with wide boulevards where people appear unimportant. The key idea to convey was that the State was everything. Following the war, the women cleared the rubble stone by stone. The ruins remained. Nevertheless, East Berlin was reconstructed from the pieces that remained to give it the appearance whereas West Berlin was cleared and replaced so that all of it was the same 1950 style of architecture. Will people come to Berlin in 300 years to see the buildings?

The Berlin wall was created in 1961 against the opposition of the Soviet Union.

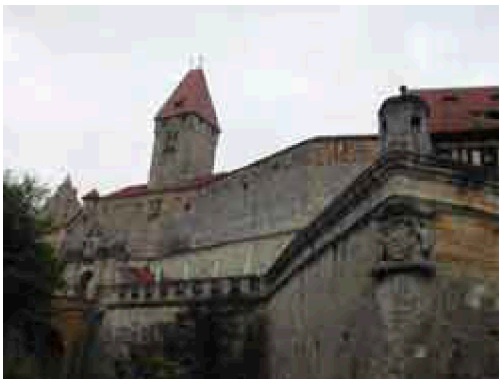




The East German project was their flagship and the prosper. They did not want to diminish its appearance by incarcerating the people, nevertheless, the West Germany for the free and high-quality education and then upon graduation return to West Germany. To halt this “brain drain” the wall was erected on August 9th early Sunday morning and those who remained, even if your home was on the other side. Emigration was discouraged by demoting applicants for permits that were ultimately denied. Many tried to escape and developed the most ingenious methods: suitcases that were altered so that a person could fit within the two when laid side-by-side. Others used cars; they jumped out of buildings and swam across the river. Some made tunnels as long as the crudest implements. Graffiti was common on the Western side. “Many small people, who in small things to alter the face of the world.” The wall was the world’s longest art gallery. Now, to remain, they preserve the memory of those who died trying to regain their freedom. It is said, “gray and boring. Now we have good days and bad days, but not boring, gray days.”

The Jewish synagogue was burned down by the fire department. Before the event, a policeman warned of the ensuing disaster so that the man could gather and move-out the most important items. Germany paid to have the synagogue rebuilt and the Jews objected to the police maintaining the site until they were told this story by the rabbi. Now German police keep watch. This shows that the wall was painted with the same brush.

Sunday, August 11, 2002



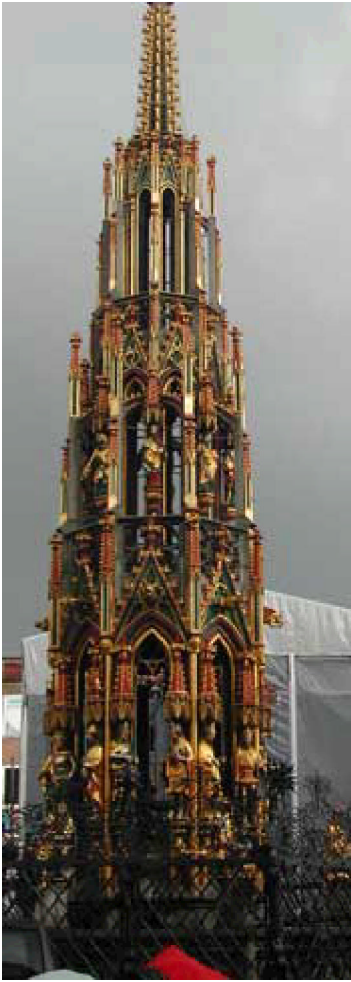
The Coburg Castle [photo about six months before the Augsburg trial. Luther did not enjoy his stay at this beautiful castle. Within the castle was a den that was decorated as a hunting room. [photo 225] The engraved

ceiling. The detail and handiwork was nothing less than incredible. Artisans worked for more complete the details. The picture does not do it justice; it is just a reminder of the intricate carvings, murals and beauty. One of the scenes portrayed the hunt where the servants chased the deer in an enclosed area for the hunters to shoot.

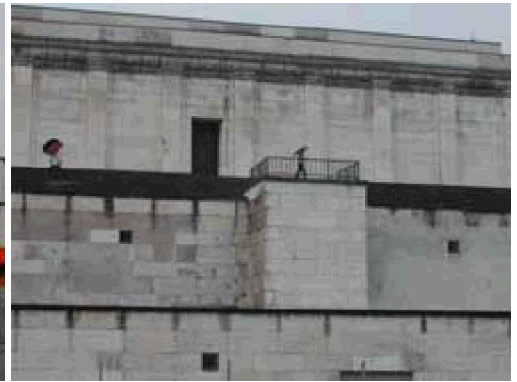
There was an extensive collection of armor, weaponry, transportation vehicles, glassware, pottery and more. It was the largest mountain castle in Germany. There was a portrait of Luther painted by Lucas Cranach showing Luther as very sure in his convictions. While Luther was in residence, Melanchthon wrote the Augsburg confession. [photos 226-227]



We continued to Nürnberg, the town that Hitler used to start the Third Reich. It was representative of extensive German traditions. All of Germany would consider Nürnberg as a neighboring town. Ministry of Justice, [photo 229] where the Nuremberg trials were held. We watched the movie to better understand the atrocities that were committed and the background of the place we were to see. The old city of Nürnberg is surrounded by a wall from the Middle Ages.

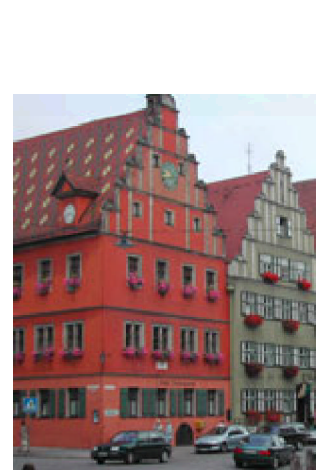


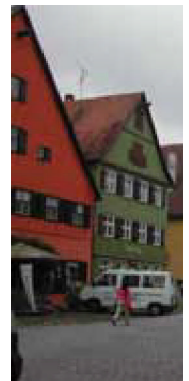
Outside the wall is moat. This is one of the best-preserved, continuous walls around a city in Europe. Nearby, a carnival was being presented for the children. We enjoyed the puppet shows, musicians and clowns. At the edge of the carnival was this ornate fountain that had been here for centuries. Touching the ring would bring luck so we did so. [photo 231] St. Seabald Cathedral [no photo available, please send me one] was nearly destroyed by the Allied bombing near the end of the war as was a church in Coventry, England a cross of three nails. It bonded with the St. Seabald church and church ministry of reconciliation. Finally, we visited the stadium where Hitler thousands of his countrymen and swayed them to enact the laws that 1 hundreds of thousands of non-Arian people by legal proceedings. [photo two structures that Hitler made that still remains. The other is the Oly



Monday, August 12, 2002

Our guide stated at the beginning of the tour that everything that we consider as being German dancing is really Bavarian, not German. Indeed we found this to be true. The half-timbered houses and flower boxes were found here.





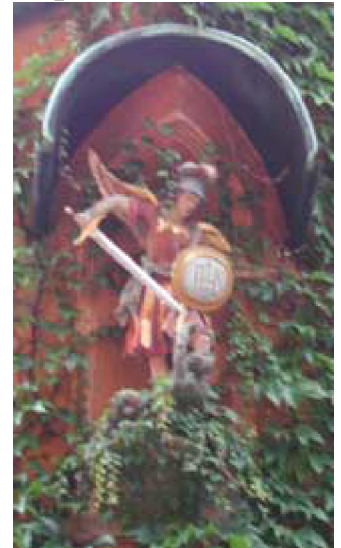
[photo 234]

(Schwarzwald) Dinkelsbühl was a beautiful town established in the 8th century at the crossin on the Romantic Road in Bavaria, the southwest section of Germany. In the forest, deer blinds home to many [spruce] trees. The town was host to travelers from the Baltic to Italy and from 1 maintains its Middle Ages character and is representative of the time during which Luther live continuous ring wall around the city that was not destroyed in any war. As you enter the city 1 you observe a uniquely different view. For example, one gate has a view of a small lake; anoth the third a bridge over a dry moat with woods and finally a view of a vegetable garden. Uniqu dough that is rolled very thin, cut into strips and then molded into a snowball shape. After de covered with confectioner's sugar. We enjoyed "snowballs" with cappuccino for our morning storks building a nest on top of a roof of one the buildings. There was a camera photographing Catholic Church holds its reputation as southern Germany's most beautiful church in that the ceiling over each of the three aisles is equal in height. (Most others have a higher ceiling over the center aisle.)

We also visited Augsburg, the "fortress of Augustus" that was largely destroyed in the war and was rebuilt thereafter. The town was established 15 B.C. as the Roman military camp of Augustus Caesar and is now the 3rd largest city in the State of Bavaria. Luther stayed in the monastery of St. Anne's Church. This was the first church to offer both the bread and the wine to communicants, a product of the Reformation. While Luther was lying low at St. Anne's, Melancthon, the Zwingli group and the Anabaptists got together and developed the , were in agreement in 14 if the 15 areas, with the exception of Christ's presence in communion Jakob Fuggerei family [photo 244-245] established for the needy with 52 houses and 147 cou



Originally, the requirements were Roman Cath daily mass and pray for the Fuggerei family. I may live for a rent of about \$1 per month (1.7 satisfactory accommodations. [no photo available] museum there where a sample flat was available list is long and is settled by lottery so one must of the original Fuggerei family still live in their watchman who closes and opens the gate at 10 the summer and from 8 to 6 in the winter. [photo forces of good slaying evil [photo 246].



Perlachurm tower [photo by Gene] was built from 1615 to 1620. For \$1 one can climb the st top for a panoramic view of the surrounding town.

While traveling we experienced the unprecedented flooding that Germany has been experienci saw rivers overflowing their banks as we drove across the highway bridges. We also saw a she with his sheep on the side of a hill and a deer outside of a wooded area.

Tuesday, August 13, 2002

The Black Forest area of Bavaria is the home of the coo coo clock industry in the city of Tittsea saw a demonstration of coo coo clock manufacture. [photos 249 & 250]



We then went on to Zürich Switzerland. As we drove, Tom, our leader told us the legend of Tell. Tell was a man who was known for his hat on a pole and was therefore arrested by the sheriff. The penalty was that he was to show his son's head. Tell withdrew two arrows from his quiver to prepare for the trial. He shot the first arrow at his son's head. Upon the query by the sheriff as to why two arrows, Tell replied, "if I had missed the first arrow at you!" At this the sheriff was quite upset and took him into custody again. While traveling on the lake, he was in the hold below. When the weather turned bad and the ship was beginning to sink, he fled the hold and brought the ship safely to the other side. There was a dense fog however, and he hid in a cave. When the sheriff found him in the cave, Tell fatally shot him with an arrow.

Switzerland was established in 1200 to escape the dominion of the Hapsburgs of Austria. For centuries, the Swiss maintained their independence. Since then Switzerland has been staunchly independent, and has remained so through each of the World Wars. In fact only in 2002 did they first apply for membership in the United Nations. In proximity to the nations of France, Germany, Italy, Czech Republic, Austria, Spain, and Hungary, Switzerland is a center of international companies as well as the International Red Cross and the World Council of Churches. It is also a center of agreements for international postal regulations, duties and numerous treaties.

Zürich is the hometown for Zwingli, the Swiss Reformer. The first church we saw as we entered the city was the Grossmünster.