## LYRA GERMANICA: SECOND SERIES: THE CHRISTIAN LIFE

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Lyra Germanica: Second Series: The Christian Life by Catherine Winkworth

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#### **CATHERINE WINKWORTH**

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THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.



TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY

CATHERINE WINKWORTH.



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#### PREFACE.

HOSE who are best acquainted with the rich stores of German hymnology will feel the least surprise at the appearance of a second

Many excellent and claffical compositions were necessarily excluded from the plan of the former volume, which it was felt would still be no less acceptable than those already translated, to English Christians. In this series therefore hymns are admitted of a more personal and individual character than in the former, hymns adapted to particular circumstances or periods of life, and to peculiar states of seeling. At the same time many will be found of sufficiently comprehensive import to be suited for congregational singing, and will be recognized by those familiar with the services of the German

Church as constantly used there in public worthip, especially those on pages 145, 146, 170, and 68. The first of these indeed holds in Germany, with its fine old tune, much the fame place as the Old Hundredth with us. The fecond is remarkable as being, as far as we know, the only hymn of its author, a man of confideration and wealth in Frankfort. It was published without his name, and as it immediately became popular it was ascribed at first to Hugo Grotius, and other celebrated authors. The third is one of the well-known hymns of Joachim Neander, the most important hymnwriter of the German Reformed Church, whose productions are marked by great depth and tenderness of feeling.

Most of the hymns under the last two divisions of this series are popular in Protestant Germany in the truest sense of the word, to be found in the well-worn hymn-books of every cottage home, or heard as the village suneral passes on to the "court of peace." It will be observed that one of the hymns for the burial of the dead bears the name of Michael Weiss, and that some others are designated as belonging to the Bohemian Brethren. These are productions of that ancient Church which

existed in Bohemia from the first introduction of Christianity into that country by two Greek monks of the eighth century. In the eleventh century it formed itself into a separate community, diffinguished from the Roman Church in Bohemia, among other things, by the celebration of public worship according to the native ritual and in the vulgar tongue. After suffering bitter persecutions under various Popes, in one of which John Huss was burnt in 1415, in 1453 its remaining members, including men of all classes, withdrew to a district assigned to them on the borders of Silefia and Moravia, where we find them, fifty years later, numbering about two hundred congregations, under the name of Brethren or United Brethren. But here too fierce perfecutions followed them; their countrymen were incited from the pulpits to hunt them down like wild beafts; and in 1508, despairing of peace at home, they fent out four meffengers to fearch whether anywhere a Christian people might be found, ferving Christ truly, into whose communion they might ask admission. One of these brethren went to Russia, one to Greece, one to Bulgaria, and one to Palestine and Egypt; but they all returned unfuccefsful, no fuch Christian people had they found. Two more

were then fent to the Waldenses in France and Italy, but they too brought back nothing but admonitions to patience and fleadfastness. The Brethren therefore remained in their own country, and occupied themselves in printing the Bible, no fewer than three editions having been published in Bohemian before the Reformation. The dawn of that great event filled them with joy, and in 1522 they fent two meffengers to Luther to greet him and ask his advice, one of whom was Michael Weiss. In 1531 Michael Weis published the hymns of the Bohemian Brethren translated into German, with the addition of feveral of his own. They paffed through many editions, and fome of them were introduced into Luther's hymn-book. have great warmth of feeling, and directness of expression, often with intricate metres, and are marked by frequent pathetic reference to the troubles of this Church, and by a ftrong fense of the living union of Christians with each other and their Head. The subsequent settlement of the small remnant of this Church on Count Zinzendorf's effates in Saxony, and its rapid growth and spread into other countries are well That the spirit of Christian poetry known. still lives among them in modern times is proved

by the names of Zinzendorf, Christian Gregor, L. von Hayn, Spangenberg, and Albertini.\*

As the object of this work is chiefly devotional, the hymns are arranged according to their fubjects, not in chronological order, and have been felected for their warmth of feeling and depth of Christian experience, rather than as specimens of a particular master or school. Still it is believed that thefetwo feries afford on the whole fair examples of most of the principal writers, not of course without omissions, since only about two hundred and twenty hymns are given from a literature containing feveral thousands. Luther none are given in this feries, (unless that hymn known as " Queen Maria of Hungary's fong" were written by him for that prince(s,) for those productions of his which no collection of German hymns could omit, had been already inferted in the previous volume, and there seemed the less necessity for introducing any of minor importance, as all his hymns are accessible to the English reader in the excellent translation of Mr. Massie.+

<sup>\*</sup> See Bunsen's larger Gesangbuch, and Sketch of the History of the Church of the United Brethren by James Montgomery.

<sup>+</sup> Spiritual Songs of Luther, translated by R. Massie, Esq.