

**DICTIONARY  
OF GERMAN  
BIOGRAPHY  
(DGB)**

Editors in Chief:  
Walther Killy † and Rudolf Vierhaus

**DICTIONARY  
OF GERMAN  
BIOGRAPHY  
(DGB)**

Editors in Chief:  
Walther Killy † and Rudolf Vierhaus

In cooperation with Dietrich von Engelhardt,  
Wolfram Fischer, Franz Georg Kaltwasser and  
Bernd Moeller

**DICTIONARY  
OF GERMAN  
BIOGRAPHY  
(DGB)**

Editors in Chief:  
Walther Killy † and Rudolf Vierhaus

Volume 8  
Plett – Schmidseder

K · G · Saur München 2005

---

*Advisory Board*  
Professor Dr. Dietrich von Engelhardt, Professor Drs. Dr. h. c. Wolfram Fischer,  
Dr. Franz Georg Kaltwasser, Professor Dr. Dr. h. c. Bernd Moeller

*Project Coordination*  
Clara Waldrich

*Advice on Literature and Philology*  
Professor Dr. Hans-Albrecht Koch

*Advice on the Fine Arts*  
Dr. Günter Meißner, Volker Frank

*Advice on the Theatre*  
Dr. Ingrid Bigler-Marschall

*Coordinating Editor*  
Willi Gorzny

*Editorial Staff*  
Ralf Balleisen, Mariella Bauer, Ruth Dieckmann, Karin Schulz,  
Stefan Spang, Eva Steinbacher, Andrea Zehetmayr

*Managing Editor*  
Bruno Jahn

*Project Coordination (English Translation)*  
Bruno Jahn

*Managing Editor (English Translation)*  
Jan Cleave

*Translators into English*  
Christiane Banerji, Philip Jenkins, Melanie Newton, Mark Palmer,  
Janet Pickering, Elizabeth Robinson, William Smyth, Stephen S. Wilson

**Bibliographical information published by Die Deutsche Bibliothek**  
Die Deutsche Bibliothek lists this publication in the Deutsche Nationalbibliografie;  
detailed bibliographical data are available on the Internet at <http://dnb.ddb.de>.



Printed on acid-free paper

Original German edition: Deutsche Biographische Enzyklopädie,  
ed. by Walther Killy and Rudolf Vierhaus, 10 vols., 2 suppl. vols.  
© 1995-2000 by K. G. Saur Verlag GmbH, München  
This edition: © 2005 by K. G. Saur Verlag GmbH, München

Printed and bound in Germany

All rights strictly reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced,  
stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means,  
electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise,  
without permission in writing from the publisher.

The publisher and editor do not assume and hereby disclaim  
any liability to any party for any loss or damage caused by  
errors or omissions in the *Dictionary of German Biography*,  
whether such errors or omissions result from negligence,  
accident or any other cause.

Data preparation and automatic data processing by  
bsix information exchange GmbH, Braunschweig  
Printed and bound by Strauss GmbH, Mörlenbach

ISBN 3-598-23290-X (Set)  
ISBN 3-598-23298-5 (Volume 8)

---

# Contents

Contributors .....	VII
Guidelines for the User .....	VIII
Frequently Used Reference Works .....	IX
Abbreviations of Cited Reference Works .....	XII
General Abbreviations .....	XXV
Glossary .....	XXVI

## Biographical Entries

Plett – Schmidseider



---

# Contributors

Privatdozent Dr. Johannes Bähr  
Professor Dr. Ursula A. J. Becher  
Wolfgang Behrens

Professor Dr. Dr. Klaus Bergdolt  
Professor Dr. Horst Betz  
Dr. Ingrid Bigler-Marschall  
Dr. Reinhard Blänkner

Dr. Dietrich Bode  
Dr. Eva Börsch-Supan  
Professor Dr. Helmut Börsch-Supan  
Professor Dr. Joachim Bohnert  
Privatdozent Dr. Martin Bondeli  
Professor Dr. Peter Brandt  
Professor Dr. Hans-Joachim Braun  
Professor Dr. Dr. Dr. Manfred Büttner  
Professor Dr. Christoph Bultmann  
Professor Dr. Klaus Bußmann

Professor Dr. Victor Conzemius

Professor Dr. Otto Dann  
Professor Dr. Ulrich Drobniß

Professor Dr. Friedrich Ebel  
Privatdozentin Dr. Ina Ebert  
Professor Dr. Dietrich von Engelhardt  
Privatdozent Dr. Paul Erker

Professor Dr. Fritz Fellner  
Professor Dr. Arno Forchert  
Professor Dr. Christoph Friedrich

Dr. Rita Gudermann

Dr. René Haak  
Professor Dr. Karl Häuser  
Professor Dr. Michael Hagner  
Professor Dr. Reinhard Hahn  
Dr. Wolfgang Hilger  
Dr. Friedrich Frhr. Hiller von Gaertringen †

Professor Dr. Wilhelm G. Jacobs  
Bruno Jahn  
Ekkehard Jost

Raphael Kaeser  
Dr. Britta Kaiser-Schuster  
Dr. Franz Georg Kaltwasser  
Professor Dr. Dr. h. c. mult. Arthur Kaufmann †  
Professor Dr. Helmut Klages  
Professor Dr. Andreas Kleinert  
Dr. Alexandra von dem Knesebeck  
Professor Dr. Hans-Albrecht Koch

Professor Dr. Dr. h. c. Helmut Koopmann  
Privatdozent Dr. Hans-Christof Kraus  
Professor Dr. Bernhard R. Kroener

Jörg H. Lampe  
Professor Dr. Detlef Laugwitz †

Privatdozent Dr. Giovanni Maio  
Professor Dr. Brigitte Marschall  
Dr. Michael Matthiesen  
Dr. Karin von Maur  
Dr. sc. Günter Meißner  
Professor Dr. Reinhard Mocek

Dr. Hans-Joachim Niemann  
Ralf Noltensmeier  
Professor Dr. Dr. Kurt Nowak †

Professor Dr. Roger Paulin  
Professor Dr. Otto Pöggeler  
Professor Dr. Susanne Popp

Professor Dr. Joachim Ringleben  
Professor Dr. Dr. h. c. mult. Gerhard A. Ritter  
Professor Dr. Volker Roelcke  
Professor Dr. Gabriella Rovagnati

Professor Dr. Jeffrey L. Sammons  
Professor Dr. Berndt Schaller  
Professor Dr. Hanno Schmitt  
Professor Dr. Walter Schmitz  
Professor Dr. Michael Schneider  
Professor Dr. Harm G. Schröter  
Professor Dr. Ernst Schulin

Dr. Peter Schumann  
Dr. Astrid Seele  
Professor Dr. Dr. h. c. Ferdinand Seibt †  
Professor Dr. Günter Sieben  
Professor Dr. Jürgen Stolzenberg  
Professor Dr. Joachim W. Storck

Professor Dr. Emmerich Tálos

Professor Dr. Dr. h. c. Rudolf Vierhaus  
Professor Dr. Paul Vogt  
Professor Dr. Herbert Vögrimmer

Dr. Gerd von Wahlert  
Dr. Petra Weber  
Dr. Matthias Wegner  
Professor Dr. Burghard Weiss  
Professor Dr. Gudrun Wolfschmidt  
Professor Dr. Hans Wußing

---

## Guidelines for the User

1. Each entry consists of a name, personal data, biography and bibliographical references. The headings to each entry give the name (and variants thereof), the first name (if a person was generally called by another name, additional forenames are included in parentheses) and, where applicable, title of nobility. Pseudonyms, maiden name, real name and incorrectly attributed names are also included. Date and place of birth and death follow the profession of the individual. The biography details the life and activities of the person, his/her origin, education, influential meetings, professional development, places of activity, significant works and achievements, friendships and relationships, membership of groups and associations, reception and, in special cases, prizes and awards.
2. Personal data correspond, as precisely as possible, with the available sources and obituaries. Dates are in accordance with the Gregorian calendar (New Style). However, despite extensive research, some gaps are unavoidable. The editorial staff is grateful to the user for any advice and additional information.
3. At the end of an entry, □ refers to a related bibliographical reference in an encyclopedia or reference work. The more detailed, signed entries on especially prominent personalities conclude with lists of other works by the person in question and extensive bibliographical references.
4. In the case of identical names, the order of entries is determined by the chronological sequence of the dates of birth. In the case of personal names, the following principle for determining the order of entries applies: the German kings appear first and then the other princes, arranged alphabetically by the territory over which they ruled. These are followed by the personalities of the Middle Ages, whose epithet refers to his/her origin, status or profession. Thereafter entries are arranged alphabetically by surname. Titles of nobility and other components of a name are listed last. The Umlaut (ä, ö, ü) is regarded as consisting of two letters (ae, oe, ue); other diacriticals do not affect the order of entries. The "scharfes s" (ß) is treated as "ss."
5. If an arrow appears before another person's name within an entry, the user can refer to the entry on that person in the corresponding place in the alphabet.
6. The current volume contains the relevant entries originally included in Volume 11 of the *Deutsche Biographische Enzyklopädie*. Individuals who died while work on the *Deutsche Biographische Enzyklopädie* was in progress or who were initially not represented in the encyclopedia were included in this supplementary volume.

## Frequently Used Reference Works

- Alberti, Eduard: *Lexikon der Schleswig-Holstein-Lauenburgischen und Eutinischen Schriftsteller von 1829 bis Mitte 1866*, 2 vols., Kiel, 1867-68.
- Alberti, Eduard: *Lexikon der Schleswig-Holstein-Lauenburgischen und Eutinischen Schriftsteller von 1866-1882*, 2 vols., Kiel, 1885-86.
- Bader, Karl: *Lexikon deutscher Bibliothekare im Haupt- und Nebenanat bei Fürsten, Staaten und Städten*, Leipzig, 1925.
- Bayern. *Biographische Skizzen aus dem Königreich Bayern*, ed. by Anton Mansch, Berlin, c. 1913.
- Bosls bayerische Biographie. *8000 Persönlichkeiten aus 15 Jahrhunderten*, ed. by Karl Bosl, Regensburg, 1983.
- Bosls bayerische Biographie; Suppl. Vol.: *1000 Persönlichkeiten aus 15 Jahrhunderten*, Regensburg, 1988.
- Brennsohn, Isidor: *Die Ärzte Kurlands von 1825-1900. Ein biographisches Lexikon*, ed. by the Courland Society for Literature and Art, Mitau, 1902.
- Brennsohn, Isidor: *Die Ärzte Livlands von den ältesten Zeiten bis zur Gegenwart. Ein biographisches Lexikon nebst einer historischen Einleitung über das Medizinwesen Livlands*, Riga, 1905.
- Brockhaus Enzyklopädie in 24 Bänden, 19th ed., Mannheim, 1987-94.
- Brockhaus Riemann. *Musiklexikon*, 4 vols. with suppl. vol., ed. by Carl Dahlhaus and Hans Heinrich Eggebrecht, Mainz and Munich, 1989.
- Brümmer, Franz: *Lexikon der deutschen Dichter und Prosaisten vom Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts bis zur Gegenwart*, 6th fully rev. and enl. ed., Leipzig, 1913.
- Die Dermatologen deutscher Sprache. *Bio-bibliographisches Verzeichnis*. Earlier: *Deutscher Dermatologen-Kalender und Deutsches Dermatologen-Verzeichnis*, Leipzig, 1955.
- Deutsch-österreichisches Künstler- und Schriftsteller-Lexikon. *Biographien und Bibliographie der Wiener Künstler und Schriftsteller. Biographien und Bibliographie der deutschen Künstler und Schriftsteller in Österreich-Ungarn außer Wien*, ed. by Hermann Cl. Kosel, 2 vols., Vienna, 1902-1906.
- Das Deutsche Führerlexikon: 1934/35, Berlin, 1934.
- Der deutsche Reichstag. Earlier: *Reichstags-Handbuch*. 3. Wahlperiode nach dem 30. 1. 1933, Berlin, 1936.
- Deutsche Tonkünstler und Musiker in Wort und Bild, ed. by Friedrich Jansa, 2nd ed., Leipzig, 1911.
- Deutscher Chirurgenkalender, ed. by A. Borchard and W. von Brunn, 2nd ed., Leipzig, 1926.
- Deutscher Wirtschaftsführer. *Lebensgänge deutscher Wirtschaftspersönlichkeiten*, ed. by Georg Wenzel, Hamburg, Berlin and Leipzig, 1929.
- Deutsches Dermatologen-Verzeichnis. *Lebens- und Leistungschau*, ed. by Erhard Riecke, 2nd ed.; 1st ed. titled: *Deutscher Dermatologen-Kalender*, Leipzig, 1939.
- Deutsches Gynäkologen-Verzeichnis. *Wissenschaftlicher Werdegang und wissenschaftliches Schaffen deutscher Gynäkologen*, ed. by Walter Stoeckel, 2nd ed. of the *Deutscher Gynäkologenkalender*, Leipzig, 1939.
- Deutsches Kolonial-Lexikon, ed. by Heinrich Schnee, 3 vols., Leipzig, 1920.
- Deutsches Musiker-Lexikon, ed. by Erich H. Müller, Dresden, 1929.
- Deutsches Zeitgenossenlexikon. *Biographisches Handbuch deutscher Männer und Frauen der Gegenwart*, ed. by Franz Neubert, Leipzig, 1905.
- Deutschlands, Österreich-Ungarns und der Schweiz Gelehrte, Künstler und Schriftsteller in Wort und Bild, ed. by Gustav Adolf Müller, Hanover, 1908.
- Dlabacž, Gottfried Johann: *Allgemeines historisches Künstler-Lexikon für Böhmen und zum Theil auch für Mähren und Schlesien*, ed. by Paul Bergner, 3 vols., Prague, 1815.
- Drüll, Dagmar: *Heidelberger Gelehrtenlexikon 1652-1802*, Berlin, Heidelberg and elsewhere, 1991.
- Drüll, Dagmar: *Heidelberger Gelehrtenlexikon 1803-1932*, Berlin, Heidelberg and elsewhere, 1986.
- Egerländer biographisches Lexikon. *Mit ausgewählten Personen aus dem ehemaligen Regierungsbezirk Eger*, ed. by Josef Weimann, 2 vols., Bayreuth, 1985-87.
- Eisenberg, Ludwig: *Das geistige Wien. Mittheilungen über die in Wien lebenden Architekten, Bildhauer, Bühnenkünstler, Graphiker, Journalisten, Maler, Musiker und Schriftsteller*, 2 vols., Vienna, 1893.
- Fikenscher, Georg Wolfgang Augustin: *Gelehrtes Fürstentum Baireuth*, 12 vols., Nuremberg, 1792-1805.
- Das geistige Deutschland am Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts. *Enzyklopädie des deutschen Geisteslebens in biographischen Skizzen*; Vol. 1: *Die Bildenden Künstler*, Leipzig and Berlin, 1898.
- Das geistige Pommern. *Große Deutsche aus Pommern. Sonderausstellung im Landeshaus Stettin*, Stettin, 1939.
- Geistige Welt. *Galerie von Zeitgenossen auf dem Gebiete der Künste und Wissenschaften*, ed. by Anton Mansch, Berlin, c. 1905.
- Geistige Welt. *Galerie von Zeitgenossen auf dem Gebiete der Literatur, Wissenschaften und Musik*, ed. by Anton Mansch, Berlin, c. 1905.
- Geistiges und künstlerisches München in Selbstbiographien, ed. by W. Zils, Munich, 1913.
- Gradmann, Johann Jacob: *Das gelehrte Schwaben oder Lexicon der jetzt lebenden schwäbischen Schriftsteller*, Ravensburg, 1802.
- Das Große Buch der Österreicher. *4500 Personendarstellungen in Wort und Bild*, ed. by Walter Kleindl, Vienna, 1987.
- Das große Lexikon der Musik in 8 Bänden, ed. by Marc Honegger and Günther Massenkeil, Freiburg im Breisgau, 1978-82.
- Große Sudetendeutsche, ed. by Josef Schneider, Munich, 1957.
- Haan, Wilhelm: *Sächsisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon. Alphabetisch geordnete Zusammenstellung der im Königreich Sachsen gegenwärtig lebenden Gelehrten, Schriftsteller und Künstler, nebst kurzen biographischen Notizen und Nachweis ihrer im Druck erschienenen Schriften*, Leipzig, 1875.

## Frequently Used Reference Works

- Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften*, ed. by Ludwig Elster, 4th ed., 8 vols. with suppl. vol., Jena, 1923-29.
- Heiduk, Franz: *Oberschlesisches Literatur-Lexikon. Biographisch-bibliographisches Handbuch*; Pt. 1: A-H; Pt. 2: I-P, Berlin, 1990 ff.
- Heß, Richard: *Lebensbilder hervorragender Forstmänner und um das Forstwesen verdienter Mathematiker, Naturforscher und Nationalökonomien*, Berlin, 1885.
- Hinrichsen, Adolf: *Das literarische Deutschland*, 2nd improved and enl. ed., Berlin and Leipzig, 1891.
- His, Eduard: *Basler Gelehrte des 19. Jahrhunderts*, Basel, 1941.
- Historisch-biographisches Lexikon der Schweiz*, ed. by Henrich Türlér, 7 vols. with suppl. vol., Neuenburg and Basel, 1921-34.
- Hochschullehrer der Wirtschaftswissenschaften in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Österreich und der deutschsprachigen Schweiz*, 2nd ed., Berlin, 1966.
- Hofer, Fritz; Hägeli, Sonja: *Zürcher Personenlexikon. 800 biographische Porträts aus zwei Jahrtausenden*, Zurich and Munich, 1986.
- Das Jahrbuch der Wiener Gesellschaft. Biographische Beiträge zur Wiener Zeitgeschichte*, ed. by Franz Planer, Vienna, 1929.
- Jöcher, Christian Gottlieb: *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon. Darinne die Gelehrten aller Stände . . . vom Anfange der Welt bis auf ietzige Zeit . . . Nach ihrer Geburt, Leben . . . Schriften aus den glaubwürdigsten Scribenten in alphabetischer Ordnung beschrieben werden*, 4 vols., Leipzig, 1750-51.
- Jöcher, Christian Gottlieb: *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon. Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu Christian Gottlieb Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico, worin die Schriftsteller aller Stände nach ihren vornehmsten Lebensumständen und Schriften beschrieben werden*, ed. by Johann Christoph Adelung, Heinrich Wilhelm Rotermund (Vols. 3-6), Otto Günther (Vol. 7), 7 vols., Leipzig, Delmenhorst and Bremen, 1784-1897.
- Kehrein, Joseph: *Biographisch-literarisches Lexikon der katholischen deutschen Dichter, Volks- und Jugendschriftsteller im 19. Jahrhundert*, 2 vols., Zurich, Stuttgart and Würzburg, 1868-71.
- Kobolt, Anton Maria: *Baierisches Gelehrten-Lexikon*, Landshut, 1795.
- Köpfe der Forschung an Rhein und Ruhr*, Dortmund, 1963.
- Köpfe der Politik, Wirtschaft, Kunst und Wissenschaft*, ed. by Karl Ritter von Klimesch, 2 vols., Augsburg, 1953.
- Kordes, Berend: *Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Schleswig-Holsteinischen und Eutinischen Schriftsteller*, Schleswig, 1797.
- Kosch, Wilhelm: *Biographisches Staatshandbuch. Lexikon der Politik, Presse und Publizistik*, cont. by Eugen Kuri, 2 vols., Bern and Munich, 1963.
- Kürschners Deutscher Literaturkalender*, Eds. 29-61; *Nekrolog 1901-1935, 1936-1970* [and] *1971-1998*, Berlin and (later) Munich, 1907-1999.
- Kürschners biographisches Theater-Handbuch: Schauspiel, Oper, Film, Rundfunk. Deutschland – Österreich – Schweiz*, ed. by Herbert A. Frenzel and Hans-Joachim Moser, Berlin, 1956.
- Kürschners Deutscher Gelehrten-Kalender*, Eds. 1-17, Berlin, 1925-96.
- Kunowski, Johannes: *Deutsches Soldatentum: 100 Lebensbilder großer deutscher Soldaten*, Berlin, 1940.
- Kutzbach, Karl August: *Autorenlexikon der Gegenwart. Schöne Literatur verfaßt in deutscher Sprache. Mit einer Chronik seit 1945*, Bonn, 1950.
- Leesch, Wolfgang: *Die deutschen Archivare 1500-1945*; Vol. 2: *Biographisches Lexikon*, Munich and elsewhere, 1992.
- Der Lehrkörper der Technischen Hochschule Hannover 1831-1956*, new edition, Hanover, 1956.
- Lemmen, Jac. von: *Tirolisches Künstler-Lexikon*, Innsbruck, 1830.
- Lennhoff, Eugen; Posner, Oskar: *Internationales Freimauer-Lexikon*, Zurich, Leipzig and Vienna (1932).
- Lexikon deutscher Frauen der Feder: eine Zusammenstellung der seit dem Jahre 1840 erschienenen Werke weiblicher Autoren nebst Biographien der lebenden und einem Verzeichnis der Pseudonyme*, ed. by Sophie Pataky, 2 vols., Berlin, 1898.
- Lexikon der Frau*, 2 vols., Zurich, 1953-54.
- Lipowsky, Felix Joseph: *Baierisches Künstler-Lexikon*, 2 vols., Munich, 1810.
- Lipowsky, Felix Joseph: *Baierisches Musik-Lexikon*, Munich, 1811.
- Lippisches Autorenlexikon*; Vol. 1: *Lebende und nach dem 1.1.1983 verstorbene Autoren mit Nachträgen*, edited by Detlev Hellfaier, prepared by Ernst Fleischhack, Lemgo, 1986.
- Meusel, Johann Georg: *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen teutschen Schriftsteller*, 15 vols., Leipzig, 1802-15.
- Meusel, Johann Georg: *Teutsches Künstler-Lexikon oder Verzeichnis der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Künstler*, 2nd rev. ed., 2 vols., Lemgo, 1808-1809.
- Mitteldeutsche Köpfe. Lebensbilder aus einem Jahrtausend*, Frankfurt am Main, 1959.
- Neue Schweizer Biographie*, ed. by A. Brucker, Basel, 1938.
- Neues Lexikon des Judentums*, ed. by Julius H. Schoeps, Gütersloh and Munich, 1992; rev. new ed., Gütersloh and Munich, 1998.
- Nowack, Karl Gabriel: *Schlesisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon: oder bio-bibliographisches Verzeichnis der im zweiten Viertel des 19. Jahrhunderts lebenden schlesischen Schriftsteller*, 6 vols., Breslau, 1836-43.
- Österreicher der Gegenwart. Lexikon schöpferischer und schaffender Zeitgenossen*, ed. by Robert Teichl, Vienna, 1951.
- Otto, Gottlieb Friedrich: *Lexikon der seit dem 15. Jahrhunderte verstorbenen und jetztlebenden Oberlausitzischen Schriftsteller und Künstler*, 3 vols. with suppl., Görlitz, 1800-1803 and 1821.
- Pagel, J.: *Biographisches Lexikon hervorragender Ärzte des 19. Jahrhunderts*, Berlin and Vienna, 1901.
- Pâris, Alain: *Lexikon der Interpreten klassischer Musik im 20. Jh.*, Munich and Kassel, 1992.
- Pütter, Johann Stephan: *Versuch einer academischen Gelehrten-Geschichte von der Georg-Augustus-Universität zu Göttingen: nach ihm von Saalfeld, fortgesetzt von Osterley*, 4 vols., Göttingen, 1765-1838.
- Raßmann, Ernst: *Nachrichten von dem Leben und den Schriften Münsterländischer Schriftsteller des 18. und 19. Jahrhunderts*, Münster (Westfalen) 1866; n. s., 1881.
- Recke, Johann Friedrich von; Napierksy, Karl Eduard: *Allgemeines Schriftsteller- und Gelehrten-Lexikon der Provinzen Livland, Estland und Kurland*, 4 vols., Mitau, 1827-32.

## Frequently Used Reference Works

- Recke, Johann Friedrich von; Napiersky, Karl Eduard: *Allgemeines Schriftsteller- und Gelehrten-Lexikon der Provinzen Livland, Esthland und Kurland. Nachträge und Fortsetzungen*, ed. by Theodor Beise, 2 vols., Mitau, 1859-61.
- Reden-Esbeck, Friedrich Johann von: *Deutsches Bühnen-Lexikon. Das Leben und Wirken aller hervorragenden deutschen Bühnen-Leiter und Künstler vom Beginn der Schauspielkunst bis zur Gegenwart*, 9 vols., Eichstätt, 1879.
- Reichstags-Handbuch (also: *Amtliches . . .*) *Legislatur (Wahl)-Periode 1890-1933*, Berlin, 1890-1933.
- Renkhoff, Otto: *Nassauische Biographie. Kurzbiographien aus 13 Jahrhunderten*, 2nd fully rev. and enl. ed. = *Veröffentlichungen der Historischen Kommission für Nassau*, Vol. 39, Wiesbaden, 1992.
- Riemann, Hugo: *Musiklexikon*, ed. by Alfred Einstein, 11th ed., Berlin, 1929.
- Rotermund, Heinrich Wilhelm: *Das gelehrte Hannover oder Lexikon von Schriftstellern und Schriftstellerinnen, gelehrten Geschäftsmännern und Künstlern, die seit der Reformation in und außerhalb den sämtlichen zum jetzigen Königreich gehörigen Provinzen gelebt haben und noch leben*, 2 vols. (A-K), Bremen, 1823.
- Rotermund, Heinrich Wilhelm: *Lexikon aller Gelehrten, die seit der Reformation in Bremen gelebt haben, nebst Nachrichten von gebornen Bremern, die in andern Ländern Ehrenstellen bekleideten*, 2 vols., Bremen, 1818.
- Rudolf, Rainer; Ulreich, Eduard: *Karpatendeutsches biographisches Lexikon*, Stuttgart, 1988.
- Sachsens Gelehrte, Künstler und Schriftsteller in Wort und Bild. *Nebst eines Anhang „Nichtsachsen“*, ed. by Bruno Volger, Leipzig, 1907-1908.
- Savelsberg, Heinrich: *Aachener Gelehrte in älterer und neuerer Zeit*, Aachen, 1906.
- Schmidt, Andreas Gottfried: *Anhalt'sches Schriftsteller-Lexikon: oder historisch-literarische Nachrichten über die Schriftsteller, welche in Anhalt geboren sind oder gewirkt haben, aus den drei letzten Jahrhunderten gesammelt und bis auf unsere Zeiten fortgeführt*, Bernburg, 1830.
- Schwarz, Max: *MdR. Biographisches Handbuch der Reichstage*, Hanover, 1965.
- Schweizer Biographisches Archiv, ed. by W. Keller, 6 vols., Zurich, Lugano and Vaduz, 1952-58.
- Schweizerisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon, ed. by Hermann Aellen, Edition 1918, Weinfelden, 1918.
- Schweizerisches Zeitgenossen-Lexikon, ed. by Hermann Aellen, 1st ed. with suppl. vol., Bern, 1921-26.
- Schweizerisches Zeitgenossen-Lexikon, ed. by Hermann Aellen, 2nd ed., Bern and Leipzig, 1932.
- Scriba, Heinrich Eduard: *Biographisch-literärisches Lexikon der Schriftsteller des Großherzogthums Hessen im 1. Viertel des 19. Jahrhunderts*, 2 vols., Darmstadt, 1831-43.
- Seele, Götz von: *Osideutsche Biographien: 365 Lebensläufe in Kurzdarstellungen*, Würzburg, 1955.
- Steimel, Robert: *Kölner Köpfe*, Cologne, 1958.
- Stein, Philipp: *Deutsche Schauspieler*, 2 vols., Berlin, 1907-1908.
- Stockhorst, Erich: *Fünftausend Köpfe. Wer war was im Dritten Reich*, Velbert, 1967.
- Tetzlaff, Walter: *2000 Kurzbiographien bedeutender deutscher Juden des 20. Jahrhunderts*, Lindhorst, 1982.
- Vereinigung der sozial- und wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Hochschullehrer. *Werdegang und Schriften der Mitglieder*, Cologne, 1929.
- Verzeichnis der Professoren und Dozenten der Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Bonn 1818-1968, ed. by Otto Wenig = *150 Jahre Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Bonn 1818-1968*, Vol. 1, Bonn, 1968.
- Volbehr, Friedrich; Weyl, Friedrich: *Professoren und Dozenten der Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel 1665-1954*, 4th ed. = *Veröffentlichungen der Schleswig-Holsteinischen Universitätsgesellschaft*, n. s., No. 7, Kiel, 1956.
- Walk, Joseph: *Kurzbiographien zur Geschichte der Juden 1918-1945*, Munich, 1988.
- Wer ist wer in Österreich. Das österreichische Who's Who*, ed. by Wilhelm W. Orgei, new ed., Vienna, 1953.
- Wer ist wer. Lexikon österreichischer Zeitgenossen*, ed. by Paul Emödi and Robert Teichl, Vienna, 1937.
- Wer ist's? Unsere Zeitgenossen (11-12: Wer ist wer?)*, ed. by Herrmann A. L. Degener, Eds. 1-32, Leipzig, 1905-1993/94.
- Wer war wer - DDR. Ein biographisches Lexikon*, ed. by Jochen Černý, Berlin, 1992.
- Will, Georg Andreas: *Nürnbergisches Gelehrten-Lexikon*, 5 vols. with suppl., Nuremberg and Altdorf, 1755-1808.
- Die Wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Hochschullehrer an den reichsdeutschen Hochschulen und an der TH Danzig. Werdegang und Veröffentlichungen*, Stuttgart and Berlin, 1938.
- Witthöft, Hans Jürgen: *Lexikon zur deutschen Marinegeschichte*, 2 vols., Herford, 1977-78.
- Zischka, Gert A.: *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon. Biographisches Handwörterbuch zur Geschichte der Wissenschaften*, Stuttgart, 1961.

---

## Abbreviations of Cited Reference Works

### Ackerl

Ackerl, Isabella; Weissensteiner, Friedrich: *Österreichisches Personen-Lexikon der ersten und zweiten Republik*, Vienna, 1992.

### ADB

*Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, ed. by the Historical Commission of the Royal Academy of Science; Vol. 56: General Index, Munich and Leipzig, 1912.

### Ärzte 1

*Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Ärzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, ed. by August Hirsch, Vols. 1-6, Berlin and Vienna, 1929-35.

### Ärzte 2

*Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Ärzte der letzten fünfzig Jahre: (1880-1930)*, ed. by Isidor Fischer, 2 vols., Berlin, 1932-33.

### AKL

*Allgemeines Künstlerlexikon. Die bildenden Künstler aller Zeiten und Völker*, Munich and Leipzig, 1992 ff.

### Alckens

Alckens, A.: *Münchner Forscher und Erfinder des 19. Jahrhunderts*, Munich, 1965.

### Allg Hann Biogr

*Allgemeine hannoversche Biographie*, ed. by Wilhelm Rothert, 3 vols., Hanover, 1912-16.

### Almanach Öst Akad

*Almanach der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, Vol. 50 ff., Vienna, 1900 ff.

### Almquist

Almquist, Ernst: *Große Biologen. Eine Geschichte der Biologie und ihrer Erforscher*, Munich, 1931.

### Altöst

Granichstaeden-Cerva, R.; Mentschl, J.; Otruba, G.: *Altösterreichische Unternehmer. 110 Lebensbilder = Österreich-Reihe*, Vol. 365/367, Vienna, 1969.

### Altpreuß Biogr

*Altpreußische Biographie*, ed. by Christian Krollmann, Königsberg and elsewhere, 1941 ff.

### Alzheimer

Alzheimer, Heidrun: *Volkskunde in Bayern*, Würzburg, 1991.

### Andresen: Maler

Andresen, Andreas: *Die deutschen Maler-Radierer (peintres-graveurs) des 19. Jahrhunderts nach ihren Leben und Werken*, 5 vols., Leipzig, 1866-74.

### Andresen: Peintre-Graveur

Andresen, Andreas: *Der deutsche Peintre-Graveur oder die deutschen Maler als Kupferstecher. Nach ihrem Leben und ihren Werken, von dem letzten Drittel des 16. Jahrhunderts bis zum Schluß des 18. Jahrhunderts*, in cooperation with Rud(olf) Weigel, 5 vols., Leipzig, 1864-78.

### Arnsberg

Arnsberg, Paul: *Die Geschichte der Frankfurter Juden seit der Französischen Revolution*; Vol. 3: *Biographisches Lexikon der Juden in den Bereichen Wissenschaft, Kultur, Bildung, Öffentlichkeitsarbeit in Frankfurt am Main*, Darmstadt, 1983.

### Asimov

Asimov, Isaac: *Biographische Enzyklopädie der Naturwissenschaften und Technik. 1151 Biographien mit 246 Porträts*, Freiburg, Basel and Vienna, 1973.

### Baader: Baiern

Baader, Klement Alois: *Das gelehrte Baiern oder Lexikon aller Schriftsteller, welche Baiern im 18. Jahrhundert erzeugte oder ernährte*, Vol. 1 [A-K], Nuremberg and Sulzbach, 1804.

### Baader: Verstorbt

Baader, Klement Alois: *Lexikon verstorbener bayerischer Schriftsteller des 18. und 19. Jahrhunderts*, 2 vols., Augsburg and Leipzig, 1824-25.

### Bad Bio

Weech, Friedrich von: *Badische Biographien*, Vols. 1-5, Vol. 6 ed. by A. Krieger and Karl Obser, Heidelberg and Karlsruhe, 1875-1906 and 1935.

### Bad Bio n.s.

*Badische Biographien*, n. s., ed. by Bernd Otnad, Vols. 1-4, Stuttgart, 1982-96.

### Bächi

Bächi, Julius: *Berühmte Cellisten. Porträts der Meistercellisten von Boccherini bis zur Gegenwart. Schweizer Cellisten von heute*, 4th rev. and enl. ed., Zurich, 1987.

### Baldinger

Baldinger, Ernst Gottfried: *Biographien jetztlebender Ärzte und Naturforscher in und außer Deutschland*, 1 vol. in 4 pts., Jena, 1768-71.

### Banse

Banse, Ewald: *Große Forschungsreisende. Ein Buch von Abenteurern, Entdeckern und Gelehrten*, Munich, 1933.

### Baumeister

*Baumeister, Architekten, Stadtplaner. Biographien zur baulichen Entwicklung Berlins*, ed. by Wolfgang Ribbe and Wolfgang Schäche, Berlin, 1987.

### Baur

Baur, Samuel: *Allgemeines historisches Handwörterbuch aller merkwürdigen Personen, die in dem letzten Jahrzehend des 18. Jahrhunderts gestorben sind*, Ulm, 1803.

### Bautz

Bautz, Friedrich W.: *Biographisch-bibliographisches Kirchenlexikon*, Hamm, 1970 ff.

**BBHS**

*Bio-bibliographisches Handbuch zur Sprachwissenschaft des 18. Jahrhunderts. Die Grammatiker, Lexikographen und Sprachtheoretiker des deutschsprachigen Raums mit Beschreibungen ihrer Werke*, ed. by Herbert E. Brekle, Edeltraud Dobnig-Jülch, Hans Jürgen Höller and Helmut Weiß, Vol. 1 ff., Tübingen, 1992 ff.

**Beck 1**

Beck, Hanno: *Große Geographen. Pioniere, Außenseiter, Gelehrte*, Berlin, 1982.

**Beck 2**

Beck, Hanno: *Große Reisende. Entdecker und Erforscher unserer Welt*, Munich, 1971.

**Beier**

Beier, Gerhard: *Schulter an Schulter, Schritt für Schritt. Lebensläufe deutscher Gewerkschafter. Von August Bebel bis Theodor Thomas*, Cologne, 1983.

**Bern Bio**

*Sammlung bernischer Biographien*, 5 vols., Bern, 1884-1906.

**Bernecker**

*Persönlichkeit und Politik in der BRD. Politische Porträts*, ed. by Walther L. Bernecker and Volker Dotterweich, 2 vols., Göttingen, 1982.

**Beyer**

*Große Deutsche im Ausland*, ed. by Hans Joachim Beyer and Otto Lohr, Stuttgart, 1939.

**BHE**

*Biographisches Handwörterbuch der Erwachsenenbildung. Erwachsenenbildner des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts*, ed. by Günther Wolgast and Joachim H. Knoll, Stuttgart and Bonn, 1986.

**Biermann**

Biermann, Kurt-R.: *Die Mathematik und ihre Dozenten an der Berliner Universität 1810-1933. Stationen auf dem Wege eines mathematischen Zentrums von Weltgeltung*, Berlin, 1988.

**Biogr Handb Emigr**

*Biographisches Handbuch der deutschsprachigen Emigration*, ed. by Werner Röder and Herbert A. Strauss, 3 vols., Munich, 1980-83.

**Biogr Jahrb**

*Biographisches Jahrbuch und deutscher Nekrolog*, ed. by Bruno Bettelheim, Vols. 1-18, Berlin, 1897-1913.

**Biogr Lex Aargau**

*Biographisches Lexikon des Aargaus 1803-1957*, ed. by Otto Mittler and Georg Boner, Aarau, 1958.

**Biogr Lex Oberöst**

*Biographisches Lexikon von Oberösterreich*, ed. by Martha Khil, Pts. 1-14, Linz, 1955-68.

**Biogr Verstorb Schweiz**

*Biographisches Lexikon verstorbener Schweizer. In memoriam*, Vols. 1-8, Basel, 1947-82.

**Bleibrunner**

*Große Niederbayern. Zwölf Lebensbilder*, ed. by Hans Bleibrunner, Passau, 1972.

**BLW**

*Biographisches Lexikon zur Weimarer Republik*, ed. by Wolfgang Benz and Hermann Graml, Munich, 1988.

**Boehm**

*Biographisches Lexikon der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München*, ed. by Laetitia Boehm, Winfried Müller, Wolfgang J. Smolka and Helmut Zedemaier; Pt. I: *Ingolstadt-Landshut 1472-1826*, Berlin, 1998.

**Böhm**

Böhm, Wolfgang: *Biographisches Handbuch zur Geschichte des Pflanzenbaus*, Munich, 1997.

**Börner**

Börner, Friedrich: *Nachrichten von den vornehmsten Lebensumständen. Schriften jetzt lebender Ärzte in und um Deutschland*, 3 vols. with suppl., Wolfenbüttel, 1749-73.

**Böttcher**

*Lexikon deutschsprachiger Schriftsteller. 20. Jahrhundert*, ed. by Kurt Böttcher et al. = *Lexikon deutschsprachiger Schriftsteller. Von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart*, Vol. 2, Hildesheim, Zurich and New York, 1993.

**Bonn 1**

*Bonner Gelehrte. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Wissenschaften in Bonn*; Vol. 1: *Evangelische Theologie = 150 Jahre Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Bonn 1818-1968*, 2.1, Bonn, 1968.

**Bonn 2**

*Bonner Gelehrte. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Wissenschaften in Bonn*; Vol. 2: *Katholische Theologie = 150 Jahre Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelm-Universität zu Bonn 1818-1968*, 2.2, Bonn, 1968.

**Bonn 3**

*Bonner Gelehrte. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Wissenschaften in Bonn*; Vol. 3: *Staatswissenschaften = 150 Jahre Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Bonn 1818-1968*, 2.3, Bonn, 1969.

**Bonn 4**

*Bonner Gelehrte. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Wissenschaften in Bonn*; Vol. 4: *Philosophie und Altertumswissenschaften = 150 Jahre Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Bonn 1818-1968*, 2.4, Bonn, 1968.

**Bonn 5**

*Bonner Gelehrte. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Wissenschaften in Bonn*; Vol. 5: *Geschichtswissenschaften = 150 Jahre Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Bonn 1818-1968*, 2.5, Bonn, 1968.

**Bonn 6**

*Bonner Gelehrte. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Wissenschaften in Bonn*; Vol. 6: *Landwirtschaftswissenschaften = 150 Jahre Rheinische-Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Bonn 1818-1968*, 2.6, Bonn, 1971.

**Bonn 8**

*Bonner Gelehrte. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Wissenschaften in Bonn*; Vol. 8: *Mathematik und Naturwissenschaften = 150 Jahre Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Bonn 1818-1968*, 2.8, Bonn, 1970.

**Bosse**

*Baltische Köpfe. 24 Lebensbilder aus acht Jahrhunderten deutschen Wirkens in baltischen Landen*, ed. by Heinrich Bosse and Arved, Baron von Taube, Bovenden, 1953.

## Abbreviations of Cited Reference Works

---

### **Braune 1**

*Die braune Elite. 22 biographische Skizzen*, ed. by Romuald Smelser and Rainer Zitellmann, Darmstadt, 1989.

### **Braune 2**

*Die braune Elite II. 21 weitere biographische Skizzen*, ed. by Romuald Smelser and Rainer Zitellmann, Darmstadt, 1993.

### **Brauneder**

*Juristen in Österreich 1200-1980*, ed. by Wilhelm Brauneder, Vienna, 1987.

### **Braunschweig**

*Braunschweigisches Biographisches Lexikon. 19. und 20. Jahrhundert*, ed. by Horst-Rüdiger Jarck and Günter Scheel, Hanover, 1996.

### **Breitner**

*Beiträge zur österreichischen Musik der Gegenwart. Dokumente zu Leben und Werk zeitgenössischer Komponisten*, ed. by Karin Breitner et al., Tutzing, 1992.

### **Brem Bio 1**

*Bremische Biographie des 19. Jahrhunderts*, ed. by the Historical Society of the Association of Artists, Bremen, 1912.

### **Brem Bio 2**

*Bremische Biographie 1912-1962*, ed. by Wilhelm Lührs, Bremen, 1969.

### **Brinker-Gabler 1**

*Deutsche Dichterrinnen vom 16. Jahrhundert bis zur Gegenwart*, ed. by Gisela Brinker-Gabler, Frankfurt am Main, 1978.

### **Brinker-Gabler 2**

Brinker-Gabler, Gisela; Ludwig, Karola; Wöffen, Angela: *Lexikon deutschsprachiger Schriftstellerinnen 1800-1945*, Munich, 1986.

### **Brischar**

Brischar, Johann Nepomuk: *Die katholischen Kanzelredner Deutschlands seit den drei letzten Jahrhunderten. Als Beitrag zur Geschichte der deutschen Kanzelberedsamkeit, sowie als Material zur praktischen Benützung für Prediger*, 5 vols., Schaffhausen, 1867-71.

### **Brun**

*Schweizerisches Künstler-Lexikon*, ed. by Carl Brun, 4 vols., Frauenfeld, 1905-17.

### **Buchkunst**

Quarg, Gunter; Schmitz, Wolfgang: *Deutsche Buchkunst im 20. Jahrhundert. Katalog zur Ausstellung anlässlich des 75jährigen Bestehens der Universitäts- und Stadtbibliothek Köln vom 19. Juni bis 5. August 1995*, Cologne, 1995.

### **Buck**

Buck, Friedrich Johann: *Lebensbeschreibungen der verstorbenen preußischen Mathematiker überhaupt und des vor mehr denn hundert Jahren verstorbenen großen Preußischen Mathematikers P. Christian Otters insbesondere*, Königsberg and Leipzig, 1764.

### **Budke**

Budke, Petra; Schulze, Jutta: *Schriftstellerinnen in Berlin 1871 bis 1945. Ein Lexikon zu Leben und Werk*, Berlin, 1995.

### **Burg**

Burg, Paul: *Forscher, Kaufherrn und Soldaten. Deutschlands Bahnbrecher in Afrika in kurzen Lebensbildern dargestellt*, Leipzig, 1936.

### **Bursian**

*Biographisches Jahrbuch für die Altertumswissenschaften* (Vol. 56 ff: *Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der klassischen Altertumswissenschaften*), ed. by Conrad Bursian, Vols. 1-70, Berlin and Leipzig, 1878-1944.

### **BWB**

*Baden-Württembergische Biographien. Im Auftrag der Kommission für Geschichtliche Landeskunde in Baden-Württemberg*, ed. by Bernd Ottnad, Stuttgart, 1994 ff.

### **Casdorff**

*Demokraten. Profile unserer Republik*, ed. by Claus Hinrich Casdorff, Königstein (Taunus), 1983.

### **CH 91**

*Schweizer Lexikon 91 in 6 Bänden*, Lucerne, 1991-92.

### **Christoph**

*Sie gehören zu uns. Von Glatzer Heimatpriestern*, ed. by Leo Christoph, Reinbek, 1969.

### **Cinegraph**

*Cinegraph. Lexikon zum deutschsprachigen Film*, ed. by Hans-Michael Bock, loose-leaf edition, Munich, 1984 ff.

### **Czeike**

Czeike, Felix: *Historisches Lexikon Wien in 5 Bänden*, Vienna, 1992-96.

### **Dawson**

Dawson, Warren Royal; Uphill, Eric Parrington: *Who Was Who in Egyptology*, 2nd rev. ed., London, 1972.

### **DBJ**

*Deutsches Biographisches Jahrbuch*, ed. by Hermann Christern, Vols. 1-2, 3-5 and 10-11, Berlin, 1914 (1925)-1929 (1932).

### **Demokr Wege**

*Demokratische Wege. Deutsche Lebensläufe aus fünf Jahrhunderten*, ed. by Manfred Asendorf and Rolf von Bockel, Stuttgart and Weimar, 1997.

### **Deutsche Buch**

*Deutsche Buchhändler: 24 Lebensbilder führender Männer des Buchhandels*, ed. by Gerhard Menz, Leipzig and Stuttgart, 1925.

### **Deutsche Irr**

*Deutsche Irrenärzte. Einzelbilder ihres Lebens und Wirkens*, ed. by Theodor Kirchhoff, 2 vols., Berlin, 1921-24.

### **Deutsche Presseverl**

*Deutsche Presseverleger des 18. bis 20. Jahrhunderts*, ed. by Heinz-Dietrich Fischer, Pullach, 1975.

### **Dichterärzte**

Theopold, Wilhelm: *Doktor und Poet dazu. Dichterärzte aus sechs Jahrhunderten*, 2nd ed., Mainz, 1987.

### **Dick**

*Jüdische Frauen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Lexikon zu Leben und Werk*, ed. by Jutta Dick and Marina Sassenberg, Reinbek bei Hamburg, 1993.

### **Dict Art**

*The Dictionary of Art*, ed. by Jane Turner, 34 vols., London and New York, 1996.

**Diestelkamp**

*Juristen an der Universität Frankfurt am Main*, ed. by Bernhard Diestelkamp and Michael Stolleis, Baden-Baden, 1989.

**Dilly**

*Altmeister moderner Kunstgeschichte*, ed. by Heinrich Dilly, Berlin, 1990.

**DLL**

*Deutsches Literatur-Lexikon. Biographisch-bibliographisches Handbuch*, founded by Wilhelm Kosch, 2nd fully revised and enlarged edition, Vols. 1-4, Bern, 1949-58; 3rd fully revised edition, ed. by Bruno Berger and Heinz Rupp, from Vol. 6 onwards by Carl L. Lang und Heinz Rupp, Bern and Munich, 1968 ff.

**DLL 20. Jh.**

*Deutsches Literatur-Lexikon. Das 20. Jahrhundert. Biographisches und bibliographisches Handbuch*, Bern and Munich, 1999 ff.

**Döring: Kanzelredner**

Döring, Heinrich Johann Michael: *Die deutschen Kanzelredner des 18. und 19. Jahrhunderts. Nach ihrem Leben und Wirken dargestellt*, Neustadt (Orla), 1830.

**Döring: Theol**

Döring, Heinrich Johann Michael: *Die gelehrten Theologen Deutschlands im 18. und 19. Jahrhundert. Nach ihrem Leben und Wirken dargestellt*, 4 vols., Neustadt (Orla), 1831-35.

**DSB**

*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, ed. by Charles C. Gillispie, 16 vols. with suppl. Vols. 17-18, New York, 1970-81.

**Ehrlich: Geiger**

Ehrlich, A.: *Berühmte Geiger der Vergangenheit und Gegenwart*, Leipzig, 1893.

**Ehrlich: Säng**

Ehrlich, A.: *Berühmte Sänginnen der Vergangenheit und Gegenwart*, Leipzig, 1895.

**Eisenberg: Bühne**

Eisenberg, Ludwig: *Großes Biographisches Lexikon der deutschen Bühne im 19. Jahrhundert*, Leipzig, 1903.

**ELThG**

*Evangelisches Lexikon für Theologie und Gemeinde*, ed. by Helmut Burkhardt and Uwe Swarat in cooperation with Otto Betz, Michael Herbert, Gerhard Ruhbach and Theo Sorg, 3 vols., Wuppertal and Zurich, 1992-94.

**Embacher**

Embacher, Friedrich: *Lexikon der Reisen und Entdeckungen*; 1st Pt.: *Biographien der Forschungsreisenden von den ältesten Zeiten bis auf die Gegenwart*, Leipzig, 1882.

**Enc Jud**

*Encyclopaedia Judaica. Das Judentum in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, Vols. 1-10, Berlin, 1928-34.

**Enz Phil Wiss**

*Enzyklopädie Philosophie und Wissenschaftstheorie*, together with Gereon Wolters ed. by Jürgen Mittelstraß, Vols. 1-4, Stuttgart and Weimar, 1980-96.

**Esselborn**

Esselborn, Karl: *Hessische Lebensläufe*, ed. by Friedrich Knopp, Darmstadt, 1979.

**Essner**

Essner, Cornelia: *Deutsche Afrikareisende im 19. Jahrhundert. Zur Sozialgeschichte des Reisens = Beiträge zur Kolonial- und Überseegeschichte*, Vol. 32, Stuttgart, 1985.

**Exiltheater**

*Handbuch des deutschsprachigen Exiltheaters 1933-1945*, ed. by Frithjof Trapp, Werner Mittenzwei, Henning Rischbieter and Hansjörg Schneider, 2 vols., Munich, 1999.

**Färber**

*Bedeutende Oberpfälzer*, ed. by Sigfrid Färber, Regensburg, 1981.

**Felder**

*Gelehrten- und Schriftsteller-Lexikon der deutschen Katholischen Geistlichkeit*, ed. by Franz Karl Felder and Franz Joseph Waitzenegger, 3 vols., Landshut, 1817-22.

**Fellerer**

*Rheinische Musiker*, ed. by Karl Gustav Fellerer (6 ff.: Dietrich Kämper); 1-9 series = *Beiträge zur rheinischen Musikgeschichte*, No. 43 ff., Cologne, 1972-81.

**Fey**

Fey, Hermann: *Schleswig-Holsteinische Musiker von den ältesten Zeiten bis zur Gegenwart*, Hamburg, 1922.

**Fisch**

Fisch, Arnold: *Meine Bundesräte*, Stäfa, 1989.

**Flemig**

Flemig, Kurt: *Karikaturisten-Lexikon*, Munich and elsewhere, 1993.

**Fränk Leb**

*Fränkische Lebensbilder. Lebensbilder aus Franken*, n. s., ed. by Gerhard Pfeiffer, Würzburg, 1967 ff.

**Frank Biogr**

*Frankfurter Biographie. Personengeschichtliches Lexikon*, edited by Wolfgang Klötzer, prepared by Sabine Hock and Reinhard Frost, 2 vols., Frankfurt am Main, 1994-96.

**Frank Nationalvers**

Best, Heinrich; Weege, Wilhelm: *Biographisches Handbuch der Abgeordneten der Frankfurter Nationalversammlung 1848/49*, Düsseldorf, 1996.

**Frauen**

*Frauen. Porträts aus zwei Jahrhunderten*, ed. by Hans Jürgen Schultz, 6th ed., Stuttgart, 1988.

**Fries**

*Katholische Theologen Deutschlands im 19. Jahrhundert*, ed. by Heinrich Fries and Georg Schwaiger, 3 vols., Munich, 1975.

**Frölich**

*Zum Höchsten der Menschheit emporgestrebt. Kurze Lebensbeschreibungen Dresdner Arbeiterfunktionäre und Widerstandskämpfer*, ed. by Elsa Frölich = *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Dresdner Arbeiterbewegung*, No. 4, Dresden, 1959.

**Gall**

*Die großen Deutschen unserer Epoche*, ed. by Lothar Gall, Berlin, 1985.

**Gatz 1**

*Die Bischöfe der deutschsprachigen Länder 1785/1803 bis 1945*, ed. by Erwin Gatz, Berlin, 1983.

## Abbreviations of Cited Reference Works

---

### Gatz 2

*Die Bischöfe des Heiligen Römischen Reiches 1648 bis 1803. Ein biographisches Lexikon*, ed. by Erwin Gatz, Berlin, 1990.

### Gatz 3

*Die Bischöfe des Heiligen Römischen Reiches 1448 bis 1648. Ein biographisches Lexikon*, ed. by Erwin Gatz, Berlin, 1996.

### Geist Gestalt

*Geist und Gestalt. Biographische Beiträge zur Geschichte der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, vornehmlich im zweiten Jahrhundert ihres Bestehens*; Vol. 1: *Geisteswissenschaften*; Vol. 2: *Naturwissenschaften*, Munich, 1959.

### Gießen

*Gießener Gelehrte in der 1. Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts*, ed. by Hans Georg Gundel, Peter Moraw and Volker Press, 2 pts. = *Lebensbilder aus Hessen*; Vol. 2 = *Veröffentlichungen der Historischen Kommission für Hessen*, 35, Marburg, 1982.

### Glarner

*Große Glarner. 26 Lebensbilder aus fünf Jahrhunderten*, ed. by Fritz Stucki and Hans Thürer, Glarus, 1986.

### Glöckel

*Bedeutende Schulpädagogen. Werdegang, Werk, Wirkung auf die Schule von heute*, ed. by Hans Glöckel = *Beiträge zur Fachdidaktik und Schulpädagogik*, Vol. 5, Bad Heilbrunn, 1993.

### Glutz

*Vorbilder für Deutsche. Korrektur einer Heldengalerie*, ed. by Peter Glutz and Wolfgang R. Langenbucher (the second edition of 1986 is the same as the first, only with 13 instead of 21 portraits), Munich and Zurich, 1974.

### Goez

Goez, Werner: *Gestalten des Hochmittelalters. Personengeschichtliche Essays im allgemeinhistorischen Kontext*, Darmstadt, 1983.

### Groehler

*Alternativen. Schicksale deutscher Bürger*, ed. by Olaf Groehler, Berlin, 1987.

### Große Ostpreuß

*Große Ost- und Westpreußen*, ed. by Walter Schlusnus, Munich, 1959.

### Große Schles

*Große Schlesier*, ed. by Alfons Hayduk, Munich, 1957.

### Große Schweizer

*Große Schweizer*, ed. by Martin Hürlimann, Zurich, 1942.

### Großen Dt

*Die großen Deutschen. Neue deutsche Biographie*, ed. by Willy Andreas and Wilhelm von Scholz, 5 vols., Berlin, 1935-37.

### Haase

*Österreichische Literatur des 20. Jahrhunderts. Einzeldarstellungen*, ed. by Horst Haase and Antal Mádl, Berlin, 1988.

### Habermann

Habermann, Alexandra; Klemmt, Rainer; Siefkes, Frauke: *Lexikon deutscher wissenschaftl. Bibliothekare 1925-1980 = Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie*, special issue No. 42, Frankfurt am Main, 1985.

### Hagemann

Hagemann, Harald; Krohn, Claus-Dieter: *Biographisches Handbuch der deutschsprachigen wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Emigration nach 1933*, 2 vols., Munich, 1999.

### Hahnl

Hahnl, Hans Heinz: *Vergessene Literaten. Fünfzig österreichische Lebensschicksale*, Vienna, 1984.

### Hamann

*Die Habsburger. Ein biographisches Lexikon*, ed. by Brigitte Hamann, Munich, 1988.

### Hamberger/Meusel

Hamberger, Georg Christoph; Meusel, Johann Georg: *Das gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden teutschen Schriftsteller*, 5th ed., 23 vols., Lemgo, 1796-1834.

### Handel

*Namhafte Hochschullehrer der Universität Leipzig*, ed. by G. Handel, Vols. 1-7, Leipzig, 1982-85.

### Heinrichs

*Deutsche Juristen jüdischer Herkunft*, ed. by Helmut Heinrichs, Munich, 1993.

### Heinzlmeier

Heinzlmeier, Adolf; Menningen, Jürgen; Schulz, Berndt: *Die großen Stars des deutschen Kinos*, Herford, 1985.

### Heitzer

*Wegbereiter der DDR-Geschichtswissenschaft. Biographien*, ed. by Heinz Heitzer, Berlin, 1989.

### Henze

Henze, Dietmar: *Enzyklopädie der Entdecker und Erforscher der Erde*, Graz, 1975 ff.

### Hess Bio

*Hessische Biographien*, ed. by Hermann Haupt, 3 vols., Darmstadt, 1918-34.

### Hess Forst

*Biographien bedeutender hessischer Forstleute*, Wiesbaden, 1990.

### Heuer

*Lexikon deutsch-jüdischer Autoren* (chief editor: Renate Heuer), Munich and elsewhere, 1992 ff.

### Heuer/Wolf

*Die Juden der Frankfurter Universität*, ed. by Renate Heuer and Siegfert Wolf in cooperation with Holger Kiehnel and Barbara Seib, Frankfurt am Main and New York, 1997.

### Hickethier

*Grenzgänger zwischen Theater und Kino. Schauspielerporträts aus dem Berlin der Zwanziger Jahre*, ed. by Knut Hickethier, Berlin, 1986.

### Hildebrand

Hildebrand, Hans H.; Henriot, Ernest: *Deutschlands Admirale 1849-1945. Die militärischen Werdegänge der See-, Ingenieur-, Sanitäts-, Waffen- und Verwaltungsoffiziere im Admiralsrang und Marinebeamten*, 4 vols., Osnabrück, 1988.

### Hillesheim

Hillesheim, Jürgen; Michael, Elisabeth: *Lexikon nationalsozialistischer Dichter. Biographien, Analysen, Bibliographien*, Würzburg, 1993.

### Hochreuther

Hochreuther, Ina: *Frauen im Parlament. Südwestdeutsche Abgeordnete seit 1919*, Stuttgart, 1992.

**Holocaust**

*Enzyklopädie des Holocaust*, ed. by Eberhard Jäckel et al., 3 vols., Berlin, 1993.

**HRG**

*Handwörterbuch zur deutschen Rechtsgeschichte*, ed. by Adalbert Erler and Ekkehard Kaufmann, 5 vols., Berlin, 1971-98.

**Huber**

*Schauspielerlexikon der Gegenwart. Deutschland, Österreich, Schweiz*, ed. by Hermann J. Huber, Munich and Vienna, 1986.

**Hupka**

*Große Deutsche aus Schlesien*, ed. by Herbert Hupka, 2nd ed., Munich and Vienna, 1979.

**Imhoff**

*Berühmte Nürnberger aus neun Jahrhunderten*, ed. by Christoph von Imhoff, Nuremberg, 1984.

**IN**

*Internationaler Nekrolog. Verzeichnis verstorbener Personen aus Politik, Wirtschaft, Kultur, Wissenschaft und Gesellschaft*, ed. by Willi Gorzny, 1982, Pullach; 1984; 1993-94, Munich and elsewhere; 1995-96.

**Int Enc Dance**

*International Encyclopedia of Dance*, ed. by Selma Jeanne Cohen et al., 6 vols., New York and Oxford, 1998.

**ISZ**

*Internationales Soziologenlexikon*, ed. by Wilhelm Bernsdorf and Horst Knosp, 2nd newly rev. ed.; Vol. 1: *Beiträge über bis Ende 1969 verstorbene Soziologen*; Vol. 2: *Beiträge über lebende oder nach 1969 verstorbene Soziologen*, Stuttgart, 1980-84.

**Jacoby**

*Lexikon linker Leitfiguren*, ed. by Edmund Jacoby, Frankfurt am Main, Olten and Vienna, 1988.

**Jb AWG**

*Jahrbuch der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen*, Göttingen, 1941 ff.

**Jb HAW**

*Jahrbuch der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften*, Heidelberg, 1963 ff.

**Jugler**

Jugler, Johann Friedrich: *Beyträge zur juristischen Biographie. Genauere literärische und kritische Nachrichten von dem Leben und den Schriften verstorbener Rechtsgelehrten und Staatsmänner, welche sich in Europa berühmt gemacht haben*, 6 vols., Leipzig, 1773-80.

**Jung**

*Österreichische Porträts. Leben und Werk bedeutender Persönlichkeiten von Maria Theresia bis Ingeborg Bachmann*, ed. by Jochen Jung, 2 vols., Salzburg, 1985.

**Juristen**

*Juristen im Portrait. Verlag und Autoren in 4 Jahrzehnten. Festschrift zum 225jährigen Jubiläum des Verlages C. H. Beck*, Munich, 1988.

**Kanzler**

*Die Deutschen Kanzler. Von Bismarck bis Schmidt*, ed. by Wilhelm von Sternburg, Königstein (Taunus), 1985.

**Keil**

*Ostdeutsches Lesebuch; 1: Vier Jahrhunderte deutscher Dichtung vom Baltikum bis zum Banat; 2: Deutsche Dichtung der Jahrhundertmitte vom Baltikum bis zum Banat*, ed. by Ernst-Edmund Keil, Bonn, 1983-84.

**Killy**

*Literatur-Lexikon. Autoren und Werke deutscher Sprache*, ed. by Walther Killy, Vols. 1-12, Gütersloh and Munich, 1988-92.

**Kim**

*Zivilrechtslehrer deutscher Sprache. Lehrer, Schüler, Werke*, ed. by Hyung-Bae Kim and Wolfgang, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Seoul and Munich, 1988.

**KLK**

*Kritisches Lexikon zur deutschsprachigen Gegenwartsliteratur*, ed. by Heinz Ludwig Arnold, loose-leaf edition, Munich, 1978 ff.

**Kleinheyer**

Kleinheyer, Gerd; Schröder, Jan: *Deutsche Juristen aus fünf Jahrhunderten. Eine biographische Einführung in die Geschichte der Rechtswissenschaft*, 3rd newly rev. and enl. ed., Heidelberg, 1989.

**Knorr**

*Frauen im deutschen Südwesten*, ed. by Birgit Knorr and Rosemarie Wehling, Stuttgart, 1993.

**Koch: Jesuiten**

Koch, Ludwig: *Jesuiten-Lexikon*, Paderborn, 1934.

**Koenig-W.**

Koenig-Warthausen, Gabriele von: *Lebensläufe. Biographien bedeutender Persönlichkeiten*, Biberach, 1988.

**Kolle**

*Große Nervenärzte. 21 Lebensbilder*, ed. by Kurt Kolle, Stuttgart, 1956.

**Kosch: Kath**

Kosch, Wilhelm: *Das katholische Deutschland. Biographisch-bibliographisches Lexikon*, 3 vols., Augsburg, 1933-38.

**Kosch: Theater**

Kosch, Wilhelm: *Deutsches Theater-Lexikon. Biographisches und bibliographisches Handbuch*, from Vol. 3 onwards cont. by Ingrid Bigler-Marschall, Vols. 1-2, Klagenfurt and Vienna (Vol. 3 ff., Bern), 1953 ff.

**Krackowizer**

Krackowizer, Ferdinand; Berger, Franz: *Biographisches Lexikon des Landes Österreich ob der Enns*, Passau and Linz, 1931.

**Krafft**

*Große Naturwissenschaftler. Biographisches Lexikon. Mit einer Bibliographie zur Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften*, ed. by Fritz Krafft, 2nd newly rev. and enl. ed., Düsseldorf, 1986.

**Kreuter**

Kreuter, Alma: *Deutschsprachige Neurologen und Psychiater. Einbiographisch-bibliographisches Lexikon von den Vorläufern bis zur Mitte des 20. Jahrhunderts*, 3 vols., Munich and elsewhere, 1996.

**Krieg**

Krieg, Thilo: *Das geehrte und gelehrte Coburg. Ein lebensgeschichtliches Nachschlagebuch*, 3 vols., Coburg, 1927-31.

**Kuhn**

Kuhn, Adam: *Bedeutende Biberacher*, Biberach (Riß), 1929.

## Abbreviations of Cited Reference Works

---

### Kutsch

Kutsch, Karl J.; Riemens, Leo: *Großes Sängerlexikon*; Vol. 1: A-L; Vol. 2: M-Z; Suppl. Vols. 1-2, Bern and Munich, 1987-94; 3rd enl. ed., Vols. 1-5, Bern and Munich, 1997, Vol. 6., supplements, Bern and Munich, 2000.

### Landwirte

Müller, Hans-Heinrich; Klemm, Volker: *Im Dienste der Ceres. Streiflichter zu Leben und Werk bedeutender deutscher Landwirte und Wissenschaftler*, Leipzig, Jena and Berlin, 1988.

### Lanner

*Tiroler Ehrenkranz. Männergestalten aus Tirols letzter Vergangenheit*, ed. by Alois Lanner, Innsbruck, Vienna and Munich, 1926.

### Layer

Layer, Adolf: *Schwäbisches Ehrenbuch. Gestalten des 20. Jahrhunderts in und aus Bayerisch Schwaben*, Weißenhorn, 1985.

### Leb Aargau

*Lebensbilder aus dem Aargau 1803-1953*, Aarau, 1953.

### Leb Baden-Württ

*Lebensbilder aus Baden-Württemberg*, ed. by Gerhard Taddey and Joachim Fischer, Stuttgart, 1994.

### Leb Bayr Schwaben

*Lebensbilder aus dem Bayerischen Schwaben*, ed. by Götz, Baron von Pölnitz *et al.*, Munich and Weißenhorn, 1952 ff.

### Leb bekenn Kirche

*Lebensbilder aus der bekennenden Kirche*, ed. by Wilhelm Niemöller, Bielefeld, 1949.

### Leb Berlin 1

*Berlinische Lebensbilder*; Vol. 1: *Naturwissenschaftler*, ed. by Wilhelm Treue and Gerhard Hildebrandt, Berlin, 1987.

### Leb Berlin 2

*Berlinische Lebensbilder*; Vol. 2: *Mediziner*, ed. by Wilhelm Treue and Rolf Winau, Berlin, 1987.

### Leb Berlin 3

*Berlinische Lebensbilder*; Vol. 3: *Wissenschaftspolitik in Berlin. Minister, Beamte, Ratgeber*, ed. by Wolfgang Treue and Karlfried Gründer, Berlin, 1987.

### Leb Berlin 4

*Berlinische Lebensbilder*; Vol. 4: *Geisteswissenschaftler*, ed. by Michael Erbe, Berlin, 1989.

### Leb Berlin 5

*Berlinische Lebensbilder*; Vol. 5: *Theologen*, ed. by Gerd Heinrich, Berlin, 1990.

### Leb Berlin 6

*Berlinische Lebensbilder*; Vol. 6: *Techniker*, ed. by Wilhelm Treue and Wolfgang König, Berlin, 1990.

### Leb Franken

*Lebensläufe aus Franken*, ed. by Anton Chroust, Vols. 1-6, Würzburg, 1919-60.

### Leb Freising 1

*Christenleben im Wandel der Zeit*; Vol. 1: *Lebensbilder aus der Geschichte des Bistums Freising*, ed. by Georg Schwaiger, Munich, 1987.

### Leb Freising 2

*Christenleben im Wandel der Zeit*; Vol. 2: *Lebensbilder aus der Geschichte des Erzbistums München und Freising*, ed. by Georg Schwaiger, Munich, 1987.

### Leb Industrie 1

*Lebensbilder aus dem rheinisch-westfälischen Industriegebiet*, ed. by Fritz Pudor, Vol. 1952-54, Düsseldorf, 1957.

### Leb Industrie 2

*Lebensbilder aus dem rheinisch-westfälischen Industriegebiet*, ed. by Fritz Pudor, Vol. 1955-57, Düsseldorf, 1960.

### Leb Industrie 3

*Lebensbilder aus dem rheinisch-westfälischen Industriegebiet*, ed. by Fritz Pudor, Vol. 1958-59, Düsseldorf, 1962.

### Leb Industrie 4

*Lebensbilder aus dem rheinisch-westfälischen Industriegebiet*, ed. by Fritz Pudor, Vol. 1960-61, Cologne and Opladen, 1966.

### Leb Industrie 5

*Lebensbilder aus dem rheinisch-westfälischen Industriegebiet*, ed. by Fritz Pudor, Vol. 1962-67, Baden-Baden, 1977.

### Leb Industrie 6

*Lebensbilder aus dem rheinisch-westfälischen Industriegebiet*, ed. by Barbara Gerstein, Vol. 1968-72, Baden-Baden, 1980.

### Leb Industrie 7

*Lebensbilder aus dem rheinisch-westfälischen Industriegebiet*, ed. by Gertrud Milkereit, Vol. 1973-76, Baden-Baden, 1984.

### Leb Ingenieurwiss

*Lebensbilder von Ingenieurwissenschaftlern. Eine Sammlung von Biographien aus zwei Jahrhunderten*, ed. by Gisela Buchheim and Rolf Sonnemann, Leipzig, 1989.

### Leb Kurhessen

*Lebensbilder aus Kurhessen und Waldeck 1830-1930*, ed. by Ingeborg Schnack, Vols. 1-6 = *Veröffentlichungen der Historischen Kommission f. Kurhessen und Waldeck*, Ser. No. 20, 1-6, Marburg, 1939-58.

### Leb Mitteltd

*Mitteldeutsche Lebensbilder*, Vols. 1-5, Magdeburg, 1926-30.

### Leb Nassau

*Nassauische Lebensbilder*, ed. by Rudolf Vaupel, Vols. 1-6, Wiesbaden, 1940-61.

### Leb Nationalökonomn

*Lebensbilder großer Nationalökonomn. Einführung in die Geschichte der Politischen Ökonomie*, ed. by Horst Claus Recktenwald, Cologne and Berlin, 1965.

### Leb Nieders

*Niedersächsische Lebensbilder*, ed. by Otto Heinrich May, Vols. 1-9, Hildesheim, 1939-76.

### Leb Pfalz

*Pfälzer Lebensbilder*, ed. by Kurt Baumann, Vols. 1-5, Speyer, 1964-96.

### Leb Pommern

*Pommersche Lebensbilder*, ed. by Adolf Hofmeister, Vols. 1-4, Stettin and Cologne, 1934-66.

### Leb Regensburg

*Lebensbilder aus der Geschichte des Bistums Regensburg*, ed. by Georg Schwaiger; Pt. 1.2 = *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Bistums Regensburg*, Vol. 23/24, Regensburg, 1989.

**Leb Rhein**

*Rheinische Lebensbilder*, ed. by Edmund Strutz, Vols. 1-17, Düsseldorf, 1961-97.

**Leb Saarpfalz**

*Saarpfälzische Lebensbilder*, ed. by Kurt von Raumer and Kurt Baumann, Vol. 1, Kaiserslautern, 1938.

**Leb Sachsen**

*Sächsische Lebensbilder*, Vols. 1-4, Dresden, 1930-41.

**Leb Schlesien 1**

*Schlesische Lebensbilder*, ed. by Friedrich Andreae, Vols. 1-5, Breslau (Wrocław), 1922-68.

**Leb Schlesien 2**

*Schlesische Lebensbilder*; Vol. 6: *Schlesien des 15. bis 20. Jahrhunderts*, ed. by Josef Joachim Menzel and Ludwig Petry, Sigmaringen, 1990.

**Leb Schwaben**

*Schwäbische Lebensbilder*; Vol. 7 ff.: *Lebensbilder aus Schwaben und Franken*, ed. by Hermann Haering, Vols. 1-16, Stuttgart, 1940-86.

**Leb Siegerland**

*Siegerländer Lebensbilder*, ed. by Wilhelm Güthling, Siegen, 1954.

**Leb Sudeten**

*Sudetendeutsche Lebensbilder*, ed. by Erich Gierach, Vols. 1-3, Reichenberg, 1926-34.

**Leb Sudeten Lehrer**

*Lebens- und Arbeitsbilder sudetendeutscher Lehrer*, 2 vols., Brünn, 1932-33.

**Leb Tübingen**

*Lebensbilder aus der Geschichte der Tübinger Juristen-fakultät*, ed. by Ferdinand Elsener, Tübingen, 1977.

**Leb Westfalen**

*Westfälische Lebensbilder*, ed. by Aloys Böhrer and Otto Leunenschloß, Vols. 1-15, Münster, 1930-90.

**Leb Würzburg**

*Lebensbilder bedeutender Würzburger Professoren*, ed. by Peter Baumgart, Neustadt an der Aisch, 1995.

**Lenard**

Lenard, Paul: *Große Naturforscher. Eine Geschichte der Naturforschung in Lebensbeschreibungen*, 4th enl. and newly rev. ed., Munich, 1941.

**Leser**

*Werk und Widerhall. Große Gestalten des österreichischen Sozialismus*, ed. by Norbert Leser, Vienna, 1964.

**Leweke**

Leweke, Wendelin: *Berühmte Frankfurter. 57 Begegnungen mit der Geschichte*, Frankfurt am Main, 1988.

**Lex Elektrotechnik**

*Lexikon der Elektrotechniker*, ed. by Kurt Jäger, Berlin and Offenbach, 1996.

**Lexikon des Widerstands**

*Lexikon des Widerstands 1933-1945*, ed. by Peter Steinbach and Johannes Tuchel, Munich, 1994.

**Lex Kunst**

*Lexikon der Kunst. Architektur, bildende Kunst, angewandte Kunst, Industrieformgestaltung, Kunsttheorie*, founded by Gerhard Strauss, edited by Harald Olbrich, rev. ed., 7 vols., Leipzig, 1987-94.

**Lex sozialist Lit**

*Lexikon sozialistischer Literatur. Ihre Geschichte in Deutschland bis 1945*, ed. by Simone Barck, Silvia Schlenstedt, Tanja Bürgel, Volker Giel und Dieter Schiller, Stuttgart and Weimar, 1994.

**LGB**

*Lexikon des gesamten Buchwesens*, ed. by Severin Corsten, Günther Pflug and Friedrich Adolf Schmidt-Künsemüller, 2nd fully rev. ed., Stuttgart, 1987 ff.

**Lill**

*Zwanzigster (20.) Juli. Porträts des Widerstands*, ed. by Rudolf Lill and Heinrich Oberreuter, updated and revised new edition, Düsseldorf and Vienna, 1994.

**Lloyd**

Lloyd, Norman: *Großes Lexikon der Musik*, 3 vols., Augsburg, 1988.

**LMA**

*Lexikon des Mittelalters*, 10 vols., Munich and Zurich, 1980-99.

**Lösche**

*Vor dem Vergessen bewahren. Lebenswege Weimarer Sozialdemokraten*, ed. by Peter Lösche, Berlin, 1988.

**Lowenthal**

*Bewährung im Untergang. Ein Gedenkbuch*, ed. by E. G. Lowenthal, Stuttgart, 1965.

**LSDL**

*Lexikon sozialistischer deutscher Literatur. Von den Anfängen bis 1945. Monographisch-biographische Darstellungen*, s'Gravenhage, 1973.

**LThK**

*Lexikon für Theologie und Kirche*, founded by Michael Buchberger, edited by Josef Höfer and Karl Rahner, 1st ed., Vols. 1-10, Freiburg im Breisgau, 1930-38; 2nd ed., Vols. 1-10, Freiburg im Breisgau, 1957-65; 3rd fully rev. ed., edited by Walter Kasper, Freiburg im Breisgau, Basel and elsewhere, 1993-2001.

**Lübker/Schröder**

Lübker, D(etlev) L(orenz); Schröder, H(ans): *Lexikon der Schleswig-Holstein-Lauenburgischen und Eutinischen Schriftsteller von 1796 bis 1828*, 2 vols., Altona, 1829-30.

**Lüttgendorff**

Lüttgendorff, Willibald Leo von: *Die Geigen- und Lautenmacher vom Mittelalter bis zur Gegenwart*, Frankfurt am Main, 1904.

**Lullies**

*Archäologenbildnisse. Porträts u. Kurzbiographien von Klassischen Archäologen deutscher Sprache*, ed. by Reinhard Lullies and Wolfgang Schiering, Mainz, 1988.

**Männer Nahrung**

*Männer die Nahrung schufen*, ed. by Otto Keune, Hanover, 1952.

**Marburg**

*Marburger Gelehrte in der ersten Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts*, ed. by Ingeborg Schnack = *Lebensbilder aus Hessen*, Vol. 1, Marburg, 1977.

## Abbreviations of Cited Reference Works

---

### Marcon

200 Jahre Wirtschafts- und Staatswissenschaften an der Universität Tübingen (1798-1998). *Leben und Werk von 175 Professoren und Dozenten*, ed. on behalf of the economics faculty of Erhard-Karls-Universität, Tübingen by Helmut Marcon and Heinrich Strecker, Stuttgart (being printed).

### Matschoß: Ing

Matschoß, Conrad: *Große Ingenieure. Lebensbeschreibungen aus der Geschichte der Technik*, Munich, 1937.

### Matschoß: Tech

Matschoß, Conrad: *Männer der Technik. Ein biographisches Handbuch*, Berlin, 1925.

### MdR

*Die Reichstagsabgeordneten der Weimarer Republik in der Zeit des Nationalsozialismus. Politische Verfolgung, Emigration und Ausbürgerung 1933-1945. Eine biographische Dokumentation*, ed. by Martin Schumacher, Düsseldorf, 1991.

### Mecklenburg

*Biographisches Lexikon für Mecklenburg*, ed. by Sabine Pettko, Rostock, 1995 ff.

### Mellenthin

Mellenthin, Friedrich Wilhelm von: *Deutschlands Generale des Zweiten Weltkriegs*, Bergisch Gladbach, 1977.

### Menz

*Deutsche Buchhändler*, ed. by Gerhard Menz, Leipzig and Stuttgart, 1925.

### Merlo

Merlo, Johann Jacob: *Kölnische Künstler in alter und neuer Zeit*, Cologne, 1895.

### Metzler Autoren

*Metzler-Autoren-Lexikon. Deutschsprachige Dichter und Schriftsteller vom Mittelalter bis zur Gegenwart*, ed. by Bernd Lutz, Stuttgart, 1986.

### Metzler Kabarett

Budzinski, Klaus; Hippen, Reinhard: *Metzler-Kabarett-Lexikon*, Stuttgart and Weimar, 1996.

### Metzler Komponisten

*Metzler-Komponisten-Lexikon*, ed. by Horst Weber, Stuttgart, 1992.

### Metzler Kunsthistoriker

Bethausen, Peter; Feist, Peter H.; Fork, Christiane: *Metzler Kunsthistoriker Lexikon. 200 Porträts deutschsprachiger Autoren aus vier Jahrhunderten*, in cooperation with Karin Rührdanz and Jürgen Zimmer, Stuttgart and Weimar, 1999.

### Metzler Philosophen

*Metzler-Philosophen-Lexikon. 300 biographisch-werkgeschichtliche Porträts von den Vorsokratikern bis zu den Neuen Philosophen*, ed. by Bernd Lutz, Stuttgart, 1989.

### Meyer

*Lexikon des Sozialismus*, ed. by Thomas Meyer et al., Cologne, 1986.

### MGG

*Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart. Allgemeine Enzyklopädie der Musik*, ed. by Friedrich Blume, 14 vols. with suppl. Vols. 15-16, Kassel and Basel, 1949-76.

### Modern Dance

*International Dictionary of Modern Dance*, ed. by Taryn Benbow-Pfalzgraf, Detroit, New York and London, 1998.

### Mühlleitner

Mühlleitner, Elke: *Biographisches Lexikon der Psychoanalyse. Die Mitglieder der Psychologischen Mittwoch-Gesellschaft und der Wiener Psychoanalytischen Vereinigung 1902-1938*, Tübingen, 1992.

### Müller-Dietz

Müller-Dietz, Heinz E.: *Ärzte zwischen Deutschland und Rußland. Lebensbilder zur Geschichte der medizinischen Wechselbeziehungen*, Stuttgart, Jena and New York, 1995.

### Munzinger

*Internationales Biographisches Archiv*, Ravensburg, 1949 ff.

### Myß

*Die Siebenbürger Sachsen. Lexikon. Geschichte, Kultur, Zivilisation, Wissenschaften, Wirtschaft. Lebensraum Siebenbürgen (Transsilvanien)*, ed. by Walter Myß, Thaur bei Innsbruck, 1993.

### NDB

*Neue Deutsche Biographie*, ed. by the Historical Commission of the Bavarian Academy of Science Berlin, 1953 ff.

### Nekrologe Industrie

*Nekrologe aus dem rheinisch-westfälischen Industriegebiet*, Vols. 1939-1951, ed. by Fritz Pudor (cont. as: *Lebensbilder aus dem rheinisch-westfälischen Industriegebiet*), Düsseldorf, 1955.

### Neuer Nekl

*Neuer Nekrolog der Deutschen*, ed. by August Schmidt and Bernhard Friedrich Voigt, 30 vols., Ilmenau, 1824-56.

### Neumann

*Ostschlesische Porträts. Biographisch-bibliographisches Lexikon von Österreich-Ostschlesien*, ed. by Karl Walter Neumann, Pt. 1: A-D = *Schriften der Stiftung Haus Oberschlesien. Landeskundliche Reihe*, Vol. 2.1, Berlin, 1991.

### New Grove

*The New Grove. A Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, ed. by S. Sadie, 20 vols., London, 1980.

### Nikel

*Politiker der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Persönlichkeiten des politischen Lebens seit 1949 von A bis Z*, ed. by Ulrike Nickel, Düsseldorf, 1985.

### NÖB

*Neue Österreichische Biographie 1815-1918* (Vols. 10-22: *Große Österreicher*), Vols. 1-22, Vienna, 1923-87.

### ÖBL

*Österreichisches biographisches Lexikon 1815-1950*, ed. by Leo Santifaller, Graz and Cologne, 1957 ff.

### Ökonomen

*Ökonomenlexikon*, ed. by Werner Krause et al., Berlin, 1989.

### Öst Natur a)

*Österreichische Naturforscher und Techniker*, Vienna, 1951.

### Öst Natur b)

*Österreichische Naturforscher, Ärzte und Techniker*, ed. by Fritz Knoll, Vienna, 1957.

**Oldenburg**

*Biographisches Handbuch zur Geschichte des Landes Oldenburg*, ed. by Hans Friedl, Oldenburg, 1992.

**Olpp**

Olpp, Gottlieb: *Hervorragende Tropenärzte in Wort und Bild*, Munich, 1932.

**Oschilewski**

*Berühmte Deutsche in Berlin*, ed. by Walther G. Oschilewski, Berlin, 1965.

**Osterroth**

Osterroth, Franz: *Biographisches Lexikon des Sozialismus*; Vol. 1: *Verstorbene Persönlichkeiten* (no further volumes), Hanover, 1960.

**Ostfriesland**

*Biographisches Lexikon für Ostfriesland*, ed. by Martin Tielke, Aurich, 1993 ff.

**Päd Lex**

*Pädagogisches Lexikon*, ed. by Hermann Schwartz, 4 vols., Bielefeld and Leipzig, 1928-31.

**Pers Europa**

*Persönlichkeiten Europas. Deutschland I*, Stuttgart and Lucerne, 1976.

**Pfau 1**

Pfau, Karl Friedrich: *Biographisches Lexikon des Deutschen Buchhandels der Gegenwart. Unter Berücksichtigung der hervorragenden Vertreter des Buchgewerbes der alten Zeit und des Auslandes*, Leipzig, 1890.

**Pfau 2**

Pfau, Karl Friedrich: *Das Buch berühmter Buchhändler*, 2 vols., Leipzig, 1885-86.

**Piazza**

*Berühmte Leipziger Studenten*, ed. by Hans Piazza, Leipzig, Jena and Berlin, 1984.

**Poggendorff**

Poggendorff, Johann C.: *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch zur Geschichte der exacten Wissenschaften*, Vols. 1-2, Leipzig, 1863; Vol. 3, 1858-1883, Pts. 1-2, ed. by W. Feddersen and Arthur von Oettingen, Leipzig, 1897-98; Vol. 4, 1883-1904, Pts. 1-2, Leipzig, 1904; Vol. 5, 1904-1922, Pts. 1-2, ed. by P. Weinmeister, Leipzig and Berlin, 1925-26; Vol. 6, 1923-1931, Pts. 1-4, ed. by Hans Stobbe; Vol. 7a, 1932-53, Pts. 1-4, Berlin, 1936 ff.

**Pollak**

*Tausend Jahre Österreich. Eine biographische Chronik*, ed. by Walter Pollak; Vol. 1: *Von den Babenberger bis zum Wiener Kongreß*; Vol. 2: *Vom Biedermeier bis zur Gründung der modernen Parteien*. Vol. 3: *Der Parlamentarismus und die beiden Republiken*, Vienna and Munich, 1973-74.

**Priesdorff**

Priesdorff, Kurt: *Soldatisches Führertum*, 10 vols., Hamburg, 1937-42.

**Prof Basel**

*Professoren der Universität Basel aus fünf Jahrhunderten. Bildnisse u. Würdigungen*, ed. by Andreas Staehelin, Basel, 1960.

**Raabe**

Raabe, Paul: *Die Autoren und Bücher des literarischen Expressionismus. Ein bibliographisches Handbuch*, Stuttgart, 1985.

**Rattner**

Rattner, Josef: *Große Pädagogen*, 2nd enl. ed., Munich and Basel, 1968.

**Real Theol**

*Real-Encyclopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche*, ed. by Albert Hauck, 3rd ed., Vols. 1-24, Leipzig, 1896-1913.

**Reber**

Reber, B.: *Galerie hervorragender Therapeuten und Pharmakognosten der Gegenwart*, Geneva, 1897.

**Recktenwald**

*Geschichte der politischen Ökonomie. Eine Einführung in Lebensbildern*, ed. by Horst Claus Recktenwald, Stuttgart, 1971.

**Refardt**

Refardt, Edgar: *Historisch-biographisches Musikerlexikon der Schweiz*, Leipzig and Zurich, 1928.

**Regensburg**

*Berühmte Regensburger. Lebensbilder aus zwei Jahrzehnten*, ed. by Karlheinz Dietz and Gerhard H. Waldherr, Regensburg, 1997.

**Reichshandbuch**

*Reichshandbuch der deutschen Gesellschaft. Das Handbuch der Persönlichkeiten in Wort und Bild*, 2 vols., Berlin, 1930-31.

**Reinalter**

Reinalter, Helmut; Kuhn, Axel; Ruiz, Alin: *Biographisches Lexikon zur Geschichte der demokratischen und liberalen Bewegungen in Mitteleuropa*; Vol. 1: 1770-1800, Frankfurt am Main and elsewhere, 1992.

**RGG**

*Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart. Handwörterbuch für Theologie und Religionswissenschaft*, ed. by Kurt Galling, 3rd ed., 6 vols., Tübingen, 1957-65; 4th fully rev. ed., edited by Hans Dieter Betz, Don S. Browning, Bernd Janowski and Eberhard Jüngel, Tübingen, 1998 ff.

**Rhein-Westf Wirt**

*Rheinisch-Westfälische Wirtschaftsbiographien*, Vols. 1-17, Münster, 1932-99.

**Richarz**

*Bürger auf Widerruf. Lebenszeugnisse deutscher Juden 1780-1945*, ed. by Monika Richarz, Munich, 1989.

**Ridder**

Ridder, Bernhard: *Männer des Kolpingwerkes. Lebensbilder aus der hundertjährigen Geschichte des Kolpingwerkes*, Cologne, 1955.

**Roeseler**

Roeseler, Albrecht: *Große Geiger unseres Jahrhunderts*, Munich and Zurich, 1987.

**Röbfler / Franz**

*Biographisches Wörterbuch zur deutschen Geschichte*, founded by Hellmuth Röbfler and Günther Franz, 2nd ed., edited by Karl Bosl *et al.*, 3 vols., Munich, 1973-75.

**Rötger**

*Nekrolog für Freunde deutscher Literatur (1791-1794)*, ed. by G. S. Röttger, 4 vols., Helmstedt, 1796-99.

**Romanisten**

*Deutsche und österreichische Romanisten als Verfolgte des Nationalsozialismus*, ed. by Hans Helmut Christmann and Frank-Rutger Hausmann = *Romanica et Comparatistica*, Vol. 10, Tübingen, 1989.

## Abbreviations of Cited Reference Works

---

### Saue

Saue, Emil: *Deutsche Pädagogen der Neuzeit. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Erziehungswissenschaft zu Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts*, 5th and 6th eds., Osterwieck, 1927.

### SBZ/DDR

*Biographisches Handbuch SBZ/DDR 1945-1990*, ed. by Gabriele Baumgartner and Dieter Hebig, 2 vols., Munich and elsewhere, 1996-97.

### Schärfl

Schärfl, Walter: *Die Zusammensetzung der bayerischen Beamenschaft von 1806 bis 1918*, Kallmünz, 1955.

### Schlichtegroll 1

Schlichtegroll, Friedrich: *Nekrolog auf das Jahr . . .*, Vols. 1-11, Gotha, 1791-1806.

### Schlichtegroll 2

*Nekrolog der Teutschen für das 19. Jahrhundert*, ed. by Friedrich Schlichtegroll, 5 vols., Gotha, 1802-1806.

### Schmersahl

Schmersahl, Elias Friedrich: *Geschichte jetzt lebender Gottesgelehrten*, 1 vol. in 8 pts., Langensalza, 1751-55.

### Schmitz

Schmitz, Siegfried: *Große Entdecker und Forschungsreisende. Eine Geschichte der Weltentdeckung von der Antike bis zum 20. Jahrhundert in Biographien*, Düsseldorf, 1983.

### Scholder

*Protestantische Profile. Lebensbilder aus fünf Jahrhunderten*, ed. by Klaus Scholder and Dieter Kleinmann, Königstein (Taunus), 1983.

### Scholz

*Ärzte in Ost- und Westpreußen. Leben und Leistung seit dem 18. Jahrhundert*, ed. by Harry Scholz and Paul Schroeder = *Ostdeutsche Beiträge aus dem Göttinger Arbeitskreis*, Vol. 48, Würzburg, 1970.

### Schröder

Schröder, Hans: *Lexikon der hamburgischen Schriftsteller bis zur Gegenwart*, compiled on behalf of the Association for the History of Hamburg, 8 vols., Hamburg, 1851-53.

### Schütz

Schütz, Hans J.: „Ein deutscher Dichter bin ich einst gewesen“. *Vergessene und verkannte Autoren des 20. Jahrhunderts*, Munich, 1988.

### Schulte

Schulte, Wilhelm: *Westfälische Köpfe: 300 Lebensbilder bedeutender Westfalen. Biographischer Wegweiser*, Münster, 1963.

### Schultheß

*Schweizer Juristen der letzten hundert Jahre*, ed. by Hans Schultheß, Zurich, 1945.

### Schulz

*Große Berliner aus dem Osten*, ed. by Wolfgang Schulz and Gisela Höhle, Berlin, 1987.

### Schweiz Komp

*Vierzig (40) Schweizer Komponisten der Gegenwart*, Amriswil, 1956.

### Seiters

*Porträts christlich-sozialer Persönlichkeiten*; Pt. 1: *Die Katholiken und die deutsche Sozialgesetzgebung*, ed. by Julius Seiters, Osnabrück, 1965.

### SHBL

*Schleswig-Holsteinisches Biographisches Lexikon*, ed. by Olaf Klose, Vols. 1-5, Neumünster, 1970-79; cont. as *Biographisches Lexikon für Schleswig-Holstein und Lübeck*, Vol. 6 ff, Neumünster, 1982 ff.

### Siebert

Siebert, Karl: *Hanauer Biographien aus drei Jahrhunderten*, Hanau, 1919.

### Sigerist

Sigerist, Henry E.: *Große Ärzte. Eine Geschichte der Heilkunde in Lebensbildern*, 2nd enl. ed., Munich, 1931.

### Sinzheimer

Sinzheimer, Hugo: *Jüdische Klassiker der deutschen Rechtswissenschaft*, Amsterdam, 1938.

### Sitt

*Kunsthistoriker in eigener Sache. Zehn autobiographische Skizzen*, ed. by Martina Sitt, Berlin, 1990.

### Slapnicka

Slapnicka, Harry: *Oberösterreich – Die politische Führungsschicht. 1918 bis 1938*, Linz, 1976.

### Smend

Smend, Rudolf: *Deutsche Alttestamentler in drei Jahrhunderten*, Göttingen, 1989.

### Stolleis

Stolleis, Michael: *Juristen. Ein biographisches Lexikon*, Munich, 1995.

### Streitb Jur

*Streitbare Juristen. Eine andere Tradition*, edited by Kritische Justiz, dedicated to Jürgen Seifert on his 60th birthday, Baden-Baden, 1988.

### Strieder

Strieder, Friedrich Wilhelm: *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten- und Schriftstellergeschichte*, 20 vols., Kassel, 1780-1863.

### Sucher

*Theaterlexikon. Autoren, Regisseure, Schauspieler, Dramaturgen, Bühnenbildner, Kritiker*, ed. by C. Bernd Sucher; by Christine Dössel and Marietta Pickenbrock in cooperation with Jean-Claude Kuner and C. Bernd Sucher, fully rev. and enl. 2nd ed., Munich, 1999.

### Sutter

Sutter, Rotraut: *Siebenbürger Sachsen in Österreichs Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. Eine Auswahl*, Innsbruck, 1976.

### Taube

*Deutsche Männer des baltischen Ostens*, ed. by Arved von Taube, Berlin, 1943.

### Techniker

*Biographien bedeutender Techniker, Ingenieure und Technikwissenschaftler. Eine Sammlung von Biographien*, ed. by Gerhard Bance and Siegfried Wollgast, Berlin, 1983.

### Th-B

*Allgemeines Lexikon der bildenden Künstler von der Antike bis zur Gegenwart*, ed. by Ulrich Thieme and Felix Becker, 37 vols., Leipzig, 1907-50.

### Traber

*Verdrängte Musik. Berliner Komponisten im Exil*, ed. by Habakuk Traber and Elmar Weingarten, Berlin, 1987.

**Trausch**

Trausch, Joseph: *Schriftsteller-Lexikon oder biographisch-literarische Denkbücher der Siebenbürger Deutschen*, 4 vols., Kronstadt, 1868-1902.

**TRE**

*Theologische Realenzyklopädie*, ed. by Gerhard Müller et al., Berlin and New York, 1977 ff.

**Tremel**

*Geschichte und Kultur der Juden in Bayern. Lebensläufe*, ed. by Manfred Tremel and Wolf Weigand = *Veröffentlichungen zur Bayerischen Geschichte und Kultur*, No. 18/88, Munich, 1988.

**Ufa**

Beyer, Friedemann: *Die Gesichter der Ufa. Starportraits einer Epoche*, Munich, 1992.

**Unternehmer**

*Biographien bedeutender Unternehmer. Eine Sammlung von Biographien*, ed. by Gisela Buchheim and Wolf D. Hartmann, Berlin, 1991.

**Unverricht**

*Musik und Musiker am Mittelrhein. Ein biographisches, orts- und landesgeschichtliches Nachschlagewerk*, ed. by Hubert Unverricht; Vol. 1.2 = *Beiträge zur mittelhessischen Musikgeschichte*, No. 20.21, Mainz, 1974-1981.

**VD 16**

*Verzeichnis der im deutschen Sprachbereich erschienenen Drucke des XVI. Jahrhunderts*, Stuttgart, 1983 ff.

**Verwaltung**

*Persönlichkeiten der Verwaltung. Biographien zur deutschen Verwaltungsgeschichte 1648-1945*, ed. by Kurt G. H. Jeserich and Helmut Neuhaus, Stuttgart, Berlin and Cologne, 1991.

**VL**

*Die deutsche Literatur des Mittelalters. Verfasserlexikon*, founded by Wolfgang Stammeler, edited by Kurt Ruh, 2nd fully rev. ed., Berlin and New York, 1978 ff.

**Vollmer**

Vollmer, Hans: *Allgemeines Lexikon der bildenden Künstler des 20. Jahrhunderts*, 5 vols., Leipzig, 1953-61.

**Vorbilder**

*Vorbilder aus der deutschen Geschichte*, Munich, 1983.

**Waetzoldt**

Waetzoldt, Wilhelm: *Deutsche Kunsthistoriker*, 2 vols., Leipzig, 1921-24.

**Wagner**

Wagner, Renate: *Heimat bist du großer Töchter. Österreicherinnen im Laufe der Jahrhunderte*, Vienna, 1992.

**Wall**

Wall, Renate: *Verbrannt, verboten, vergessen. Kleines Lexikon deutschsprachiger Schriftstellerinnen 1933-45*, Cologne, 1988.

**Weber**

Weber, Wolfgang: *Biographisches Lexikon zur Geschichtswissenschaft in Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz. Die Lehrstuhlinhaber für Geschichte von den Anfängen des Faches bis 1970*, 2nd ed., Frankfurt am Main and elsewhere, 1987.

**Weiland**

Weiland, Daniela: *Geschichte der Frauenemanzipation in Deutschland und Österreich*, Düsseldorf, 1983.

**Weinkultur**

Claus, Paul: *Persönlichkeiten der Weinkultur deutscher Sprache und Herkunft. Kurz-Biographien aus 16 Jahrhunderten*, Munich and elsewhere, 1991.

**Wendland**

Wendland, Ulrike: *Biographisches Handbuch deutschsprachiger Kunsthistoriker im Exil. Leben und Werk der unter dem Nationalsozialismus verfolgten und vertriebenen Wissenschaftler*, 2 pts., Munich, 1999.

**Werke**

*Sie leben fort in ihren Werken. Lebensbilder großer Deutscher*, Stuttgart, 1963.

**Werner**

*Sie kämpften und starben für kommendes Recht. Kurze Lebensbeschreibungen Dresdner Arbeiterfunktionäre und Widerstandskämpfer*, ed. by Alfred Werner = *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Dresdner Arbeiterbewegung*, No. 10, Dresden, 1963.

**Westf Autoren**

*Westfälisches Autorenlexikon*, ed. by Walter Gödden and Iris Nölle-Hornkamp; Vol. 1: 1750 bis 1800; Vol. 2: 1800-1850; Vol. 3: 1850-1900, Paderborn, 1993-97.

**Wetzer Welte**

*Wetzer und Welte's Kirchenlexikon oder Encyclopädie der katholischen Theologie und ihrer Hilfswissenschaften*, 2nd ed., 12 vols., Freiburg, 1882-1903.

**Wieacker**

Wieacker, Franz: *Gründer und Bewahrer. Rechtslehrer der neueren deutschen Privatrechtsgeschichte*, Göttingen, 1959.

**Wieninger**

Wieninger, Karl: *Bayerische Gestalten. 74 Lebensbilder von Herzog Tassilo III. bis Werner Heisenberg*, Munich, 1981.

**Wienstein: Kath**

Wienstein, Friedrich: *Lexikon der katholischen deutschen Dichter vom Ausgange des Mittelalters bis zur Gegenwart*, Hamm, 1899.

**Wienstein: Päd**

Wienstein, Friedrich: *Preußische Pädagogen der Neuzeit. Dreißig Charakterbilder als Beitrag zur Schulgeschichte*, Arnberg, 1900.

**Wininger**

Wininger, Salomon: *Große jüdische National-Biographie*, 7 vols., Czernowitz, 1925-35.

**Wistrich**

Wistrich, Robert: *Wer war wer im Dritten Reich*, Munich, 1983.

**Wolandt**

*Ostdeutsche Denker. Vier Jahrhunderte philosophischer Tradition*, by Jakob Böhme and Moritz Löwi, ed. by Gerd Wolandt and Reinhold Breil, Bonn, 1992.

**Wolf**

Wolf, Erik: *Große Rechtsdenker der deutschen Geistesgeschichte*, 4th ed., Tübingen, 1963.

**Württ Nekrolog**

*Württembergischer Nekrolog für das Jahr . . .*, ed. by Karl Weller and Viktor Ernst, Vols. 1913-1920/21, special issue, Stuttgart, 1916-28.

**Wuppertal Bio**

*Wuppertaler Biographien*, Vols. 1-13, Wuppertal, 1958-77.

## Abbreviations of Cited Reference Works

---

### **Wurm**

Wurm, Ernst: *Die Burgschauspielerin. 12 Porträtskizzen*, Vienna, 1969.

### **Wurzbach**

Wurzbach, Constant von: *Biographisches Lexikon des Kaiserthums Österreich: enthaltend die Lebensskizzen der denkwürdigen Personen, welche 1750 bis 1850 im Kaiserstaate und in seinen Kronländern gelebt haben*, 60 vols., Vienna, 1856-91.

### **Wußing**

*Fachlexikon Abc Forscher und Erfinder*, ed. by Hans-Ludwig Wußing, Thun and Frankfurt am Main, 1992.

### **Zekert**

Zekert, Otto: *Berühmte Apotheker*, 2 vols., Stuttgart, 1955-62.

### **ZSK**

*Zeitgenössische schlesische Komponisten. Eine Dokumentation*, 2 vols., Dülmen (Westphalia), 1979.

### **Zürcher Ärzte**

Mörgeli, Christoph; Weber, Bruno: *Zürcher Ärzte aus vier Jahrhunderten. Die Porträtgalerie im Medizinhistorischen Museum der Universität Zürich*, pub. by the Physicians' Society of Zurich Canton, Zollikon, 1998.

---

## General Abbreviations

abr.	abridged	Jr.	junior
A. D.	<i>anno Domini</i> , in the year of the Lord	<i>loc. cit.</i>	<i>loco citato</i> , in the place cited
auth.	authorized	n. d.	no date
b.	born	n. e.	not established
B. C.	before Christ	no.	number
c.	<i>circa</i> , about	n. p.	no place
cent.	century	n. s.	new series
cf.	<i>confer</i> , compare	<i>op. cit.</i>	<i>opere citato</i> , in the work cited
col.	column	Op(p).	Opus(es)
comp(s).	compiler(s), compiled by	orig.	originally
cont.	continued	O. S.	Old Style (dates)
d.	died	p., pp.	page, pages
ed(s).	edition(s), editor(s), edited by	pseud.	pseudonym
e. g.	<i>exempli gratia</i> , for example	pt(s).	part(s)
Eng.	English	pub(s).	publisher(s), published by
enl.	enlarged	repr.	reprint, reprinted
<i>et al.</i>	<i>et alii</i> , and others	rev.	revision, revised
f., ff.	and following	Russ.	Russian
Fr.	French	Sr.	senior
Ger.	German	ser.	series
<i>ibid.</i>	<i>ibidem</i> , in the same place	suppl.	supplement, supplementary
<i>id.</i>	<i>idem</i> , the same	trans.	translation, translator, translated by
<i>i. e.</i>	<i>id est</i> , that is	vol(s).	volume(s)

---

# Glossary

## **Abitur**

Final examination at German secondary schools, leading to university entrance.

## **AG, A. G.**

Public limited company (Aktiengesellschaft). The AG is a type of company in which the equity capital is raised from shareholders by means of the public sale of shares. Like the GmbH, the AG is a company with limited liability and its own legal identity, but it differs fundamentally from the GmbH in that it is quoted on the stock market. The GmbH has a simpler structure and greater freedom to draw up the rules by which it operates; moreover, there is often greater personal involvement on the part of the shareholders and partners.

## **ARD**

Association of Public Broadcasting Corporations in Germany (Arbeitsgemeinschaft der öffentlich-rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland).

## **Ausgleich**

Austro-Hungarian Compromise; the 1867 agreements on the constitutional transformation of the Austrian Empire into the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which was necessitated by the loss of the 1866 war against Prussia and which followed lengthy negotiations on the restructuring of the Habsburg monarchy.

## **Bundesbank**

Full name: Deutsche Bundesbank; the central issuing bank of the Federal Republic of Germany, based in Frankfurt am Main.

## **Bundesrat**

In the German Empire (1871-1918), as in the North German Confederation (1866-1871), the Bundesrat was the highest constitutional body, composed of representatives of the member-states; it was not a parliament, rather the supreme power. In the Federal Republic of Germany the states (Länder) take part in the legislation and administration of the federation through the Bundesrat. This body is a permanent constitutional organ composed of representatives of the state governments, which appoint and recall its members. In Austria both the directly elected → Nationalrat and the Bundesrat, which represents the interests of the individual states, take part in the legislative process. The Bundesrat members are elected by the → Landtag (parliament) of each of the states for the duration of the Landtag's legislative term. In Switzerland the Bundesrat (also called Conseil fédéral, Consiglio federale) is the highest governing and executive authority of the confederation; it has seven members, who are appointed by the → Bundesversammlung for a four-year term and who each head a department (ministry).

## **Bundestag**

In the German Confederation (1815-1866), the Bundestag was the permanent congress of the representatives of the confederation's member-states. The official term for this body, which was analogous to the former → Reichstag (until 1806), was → Bundesversammlung. In the Federal Republic of Germany the Bundestag is the directly elected representative body (parliament). The equivalent of the Bun-

destag in Austria is the → Nationalrat, in Switzerland the → Bundesversammlung.

## **Bundesversammlung**

In the German Confederation (1815-1866), the Bundesversammlung was the sole federal organ (also called the → Bundesrat), whose members were the authorized representatives of the original 41 member-states. The Bundesversammlung had its seat in Frankfurt am Main and was responsible for the foreign, military and internal policy of the confederation. In the Federal Republic of Germany the Bundesversammlung elects the federal president; it is composed of the → Bundestag deputies and an equal number of members elected by each → Landtag (state parliament). In Austria the Bundesversammlung consists of the → Nationalrat and the → Bundesrat; among its most important tasks is swearing in the federal president. In Switzerland the Bundesversammlung is the federal organ composed of the → Nationalrat and the → Ständerat. As the highest authority, it is not only responsible for legislation but also acts as a check on the government and oversees the budget as well as alliances and treaties with other countries.

## **Bundeswehr**

German armed forces.

## **CDU**

Christian Democratic Union of Germany (Christlich-Demokratische Union Deutschlands); political party, founded in May 1945 in Berlin and in June 1945 in the Rhineland.

## **CSU**

Christian Social Union in Bavaria (Christlich-Soziale Union in Bayern); political party, founded in November 1945 in Munich.

## **DKP**

German Communist Party (Deutsche Kommunistische Partei); founded in 1968.

## **FDP, F.D.P.**

Free Democratic Party (Freie Demokratische Partei); founded in Germany in December 1948.

## **FPÖ**

Liberal Party of Austria (Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs); founded in 1955.

## **FRG**

Federal Republic of Germany.

## **Freies Deutsches Hochstift**

Institute for the cultivation of science, art and education; founded in 1859.

## **Freikorps**

Troops deployed for the duration of a war or military campaign or formed by individual military leaders (after whom the Freikorps were usually named) with the authorization of the commander in chief.

## **Gauleiter**

Head of a Gau, a regional organizational unit of the → NSDAP in National Socialist Germany, below the level of the Reich and above that of a district. In accordance with the principle of the "Führer," the Gauleiter represented Hitler at the level of the Gau and was appointed by him.

**GDR**

German Democratic Republic (1949-90).

**Gestapo**

Full name: Geheime Staatspolizei; the secret state police, established in 1933 by Hermann Göring to replace the pre-National Socialist police in Prussia. Shortly afterwards Heinrich Himmler assumed control over the Gestapo, which competed for influence with the →SS and was merged with the →SD in 1939.

**Gleichschaltung**

The forcible bringing into line of all political and social organizations and institutions with the political-ideological aims of the →NSDAP.

**GmbH**

A private company with limited liability (Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung); see also AG, A. G.

**Herrenhaus**

The Herrenhaus was the upper chamber of the Prussian →Landtag (1855-1918), the Austrian →Reichsrat (1861-65) and the Austro-Hungarian Reichsrat (1867-1918).

**KG**

Limited partnership (Kommanditgesellschaft).

**KPD**

Communist Party of Germany (Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands); founded in 1919, banned in 1956.

**KPDO**

Communist Party of Germany/Opposition (Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands/Opposition); founded in 1928.

**KPÖ**

Communist Party of Austria (Kommunistische Partei Österreichs); founded in November 1918 as the Communist Party of German Austria, renamed itself KPÖ in 1920.

**Kulturkampf**

Following a speech made by Rudolf Virchow in the Prussian Landtag (parliament) in 1873, the term "Kulturkampf" became a political catchword for the disputes between the individual member-states of the German Empire, particularly Prussia, and the Roman Catholic Church in the second half of the 19th century. Constitutional measures were aimed at the secularization of state and society amid attempts by the Catholic Church to extend the pope's authority in religious affairs and to link the national Church to Rome.

**Landsturm**

From 1888 to 1914 all men aged 17 to 45 who were not members of the armed forces could be drafted into the Landsturm. In 1935 this reserve force was revived for men over 45.

**Landtag**

In the Holy Roman Empire from the 16th century onwards, the Landtag was the assembly of the estates, which could be convened only by the regional rulers. From 1919 to 1933 the democratically elected representative body in each of the German states was known as the Landtag (in the Hanseatic League, City Parliament). In the Federal Republic of Germany the Landtag is the representative body in the individual states (Länder); in Bremen and Hamburg the equivalent body is the City Parliament and in Berlin the Chamber of Deputies. In the German Democratic Republic the Landtag was abolished in 1952, along with the states. In Austria the Landtag is the representative body (parliament) of each state.

**Landwehr**

The body of men fit for military service (cf. Landsturm). After the 1813-14 military reform, the Landwehr became part of the Prussian-German army (until 1918); from 1935 to 1945 it was a form of military service.

**Matura**

Final examination at secondary schools in Austria and Switzerland, leading to university entrance.

**Nationalrat**

In Austria the Nationalrat is the upper legislative chamber of the federation, whose members are directly elected. It carries out the federal legislative process, together with the →Bundesrat, and acts as a political and financial check on the government. In Switzerland the Nationalrat is the representative body that, together with the →Ständerat, forms the legislative organ of the →Bundesversammlung.

**NSDAP**

National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei); founded in January 1919, banned by the World War II victorious powers under Law No. 2 of the Allied Control Council (10 October 1945).

**ÖVP**

Austrian People's Party (Österreichische Volkspartei); founded in April 1945.

**Ostpolitik**

In general, German foreign policy vis-à-vis the states of Eastern Europe; in particular, the policy towards the USSR, Poland and Czechoslovakia that was introduced in 1969 by Willy Brandt's government. The latter was closely linked to the Brandt government's German policy and was aimed at significantly improving relations with the East and safeguarding those relations in the long term through treaties.

**PDS**

Party of Democratic Socialism (Partei des Demokratischen Sozialismus); emerged in December 1989 from the →SED.

**Parlamentarischer Rat**

The assembly convened in 1948-49 to draw up the basic law of the Federal Republic of Germany. The body's 65 members were elected by the →Landtag (parliament) in each of the states in the three zones occupied by the Western powers.

**Reichspartei**

Full name: Deutsche Reichspartei. In 1866 the Free Conservative Union emerged from the Prussian Landtag faction formed by conservative, pro-Bismarck deputies; the Free Conservative Party was represented in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies and the North German Reichstag (1867-71). In the German Empire (1871-1918) the Free Conservative faction called itself the Deutsche Reichspartei.

**Reichsrat**

In the German Reich from 1919 to 1934, the Reichsrat was the representative body of the states and was responsible for legislation and administration at the national level. The Reichsrat replaced the →Bundesrat, introduced under Bismarck, but had far fewer powers. In Bavaria from 1818 to 1918, the Reichsrat was the upper chamber of the Landtag (Kammer der Reichsräte). In Austria-Hungary from 1867 to 1918, the Reichsrat was the combined representation (→Herrenhaus and Chamber of Deputies) of the kingdoms and states of the Austrian part of the empire.

**Reichstag**

In the Holy Roman Empire (until 1806), the Reichstag was the representation of the estates; in the North German Confederation (1866-1871) and in the German Empire (1871-1918), the Reichstag was the representative body (parliament).

**Reichswehr**

From 1921 to 1935 the Reichswehr was the name of the armed forces of the German Reich (from 1919 to 1921, known as the provisional Reichswehr); in 1935 those forces were renamed the →Wehrmacht.

## Glossary

### **Rentenmark**

The provisional currency introduced in 1923 in order to stabilize the German currency during the period of inflation after World War I.

### **Rote Hilfe**

Full name: Rote Hilfe Deutschlands. A mass organization founded in 1924 by the →KPD to aid political prisoners, Rote Hilfe was supported by many non-Communists and provided financial assistance to victims of National Socialist persecution in Germany. Illegal from 1933 onwards, it was smashed by the National Socialists in 1936.

### **SA**

Storm troopers (Sturmabteilung). The brown-shirted paramilitary branch of the →NSDAP, the SA was used originally to organize street demonstrations and violence and to break up the meetings of opponents. After the purge of its leadership on 30 June 1934 (the so-called Röhm putsch), the SA ceded much of its importance to the →SS.

### **SD**

Security service (Sicherheitsdienst). Established in 1931 by Heinrich Himmler as an intelligence arm of the →SS, the SD later became an executive branch of the National Socialist party and state. In 1939 it was merged with the →Gestapo and played a leading role in the extermination ("final solution") of the Jews.

### **SDAP**

Social Democratic Workers' Party of Germany (Sozialdemokratische Arbeiterpartei Deutschlands); founded at the 1869 Eisenach congress of the Federation of German Workers' Associations.

### **SED**

Socialist Unity Party of Germany (Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands); founded in April 1946 through the merger of the →KPD and →SPD in the Soviet-occupied zone, or German Democratic Republic (1949-90).

### **Sonderbund**

Founded in 1845, the Sonderbund was a defensive alliance of the Swiss Catholic-conservative cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Zug, Freiburg and Valais. The aim of the Sonderbund was to withstand pressure from the radical, or liberal cantons.

### **SPD**

Social Democratic Party of Germany (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands); emerged in 1890 from the →SDAP.

### **SPÖ**

Social Democratic Party of Austria (Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs); founded at the 1888/89 Hainfeld party congress by members of the Social Democratic Workers' Party of Austria, banned in 1933, re-established in 1945 as the Socialist Party of Austria, returned to calling itself the Social Democratic Party of Austria in 1991.

### **SS**

Protection squads (Schutzstaffel). Founded in 1925, the SS served initially as the personal bodyguard of →NSDAP leader Adolf Hitler. Heinrich Himmler, who was appointed head of the SS in 1929, sought to transform the group into a National Socialist elite force; as a result, the SS became increasingly independent of the →SA, of which it was a component part at that time. When Reinhard Heydrich established a military intelligence service, the SS increasingly assumed the role of a "party police force." After its involvement in the so-called Röhm putsch of 30 June 1934, the SS

was separated entirely from the SA and subordinated directly to Hitler as an independent organization. An instrument of the National Socialists' policy of annihilation during World War II, the SS was deemed a criminal organization by the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg in 1946.

### **Ständerat**

In Switzerland the Ständerat (also called Conseil des États and Consiglio degli Stai) is one of the two chambers of the federal parliament (→Bundesversammlung). Each canton is represented in the Ständerat by two deputies, each demicanton by one.

### **Urkanton**

One of the three cantons – Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden – that formed the Everlasting League in 1291.

### **USPD**

Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany (Unabhängige Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands); founded in 1917.

### **VEB**

A state-owned company (Volkseigener Betrieb) in the German Democratic Republic.

### **Volkskammer**

The parliament of the German Democratic Republic (1949-90).

### **Volkssturm**

Full name: Deutscher Volkssturm. In World War II the Volkssturm constituted the last military reserves of National Socialist Germany and was tasked with supporting the →Wehrmacht in the defence of the Reich.

### **Vorderösterreich, Vorlande**

The Habsburg properties in the west of the empire: in what is now Switzerland (including Aargau, Thurgau, Zürichgau), Schwaben and Alsace (Sundgau). In 1368 Freiburg im Breisgau subordinated itself to the Habsburgs and became the political and intellectual centre of the Vorlande.

### **Vormärz**

The term "Vormärz" signifies the period between the Vienna Congress of 1815 and the March revolution of 1848. This was the era of the Biedermeier style, the restoration and the "Metternich system"; it was also the period that witnessed the flourishing of the national and liberal forces that brought about the March revolution.

### **Vorort**

In Switzerland until 1848, the Vorort was the main canton in which the gatherings of the representatives of the towns and guilds took place. The principle of the Vorort was rendered obsolete when Bern was chosen as the capital.

### **Waffen-SS**

From 1939/40 onwards the term "Waffen-SS" signified the armed units of the →SS. In the summer of 1940 the Waffen-SS became an independent military organization whose combat units were deployed alongside the →Wehrmacht at the front and were also used to safeguard the occupied territories.

### **Wehrmacht**

In 1935 the term "Wehrmacht" was introduced to signify the German armed forces, which until then were known as the →Reichswehr.

### **ZDF**

Second German Television station (Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen).

# P

**Plett, Heinrich**, business specialist, \* 19. 6. 1908, Kassel; † 14. 1. 1963, Kassel.

After training in banking in Kassel, P. worked for the State Mortgage Bank in Berlin and later for an insurance company. He concluded his studies with a degree in economics. From 1927 onwards he was employed in the property and housing sector and from 1936 worked at the headquarters of the Dresdner Bank in Berlin, where he headed the department for arranging mortgages and financing construction projects. During World War II he took over the running of a non-profit housing construction company in Gdingen (Gdynia). After the war P. oversaw the housing department in the office of the chief executive in Kassel, where he became trustee of the "Neue Heimat" non-profit housing construction company and in 1952 director of the "Neue Heimat" non-profit housing and settlement company, to which he added numerous subsidiary firms.

**Plettenberg zu Lenhausen, Friedrich Christian Baron von, Bishop of Münster**, \* 8. 8. 1644, Lehnhausen; † 5. 5. 1706, Münster.

P., who came from an old Westphalian noble family, attended the Collegium Germanicum in Rome. He received cathedral canonicates in Speyer (1663), Münster (1664) and Paderborn (1670) and became provost of St. Martin's in Münster in 1677. From 1679 onwards he worked in the diplomatic service in Paris and Berlin and at the Lower Rhenish-Westphalian district assembly in Duisburg. Following his appointment as chief master of the hunt and president of the aulic treasury in 1683, he was elected cathedral dean of Münster in 1686 and, after his ordination to the priesthood, bishop in 1688. P.'s achievements include the cartographic recording of Münster's borders and the expansion of its transportation routes and fortresses. ☐ Gatz 2

**Plettenberg, Wolter von**, master of the Teutonic Order, \* c. 1450, Meyerich (now part of Welver, Westphalia); † 28. 2. 1535, Wenden Castle (Zehsis).

P., who came from an old Westphalian family, joined the Teutonic Order in Livonia at the age of 14. He became deputy commander (the most senior financial official) in 1481 and marshal of the estates of the Livonian branch of the Teutonic Order in 1489. Five years later he was elected master of the Livonian order. P. defeated Tsar Ivan III at the Battle of Lake Smolina in 1502 and enforced a long-lasting peace with the Russian empire. Unlike → Albrecht of Brandenburg, he remained a Catholic and did not turn his territory into a secular principality, although he tolerated the Reformation in Livonia. One of the most important Livonian grand masters, P. arranged for his territory to be directly annexed to the German empire in 1525. He was named imperial prince by Emperor → Charles V at the Imperial Diet of Augsburg in 1530.

☐ Leb Westfalen, Vol. 1

**Plett, Martin**, pseud. M. Hendrick, trade unionist, \* 29. 9. 1881, Garham (Hofkirchen, Lower Bavaria); † 10. 9. 1963, USA.

A tailor by trade, P. was manager of the German Clothing Workers' Association in Frankfurt am Main from 1905 to 1912. He chaired the association from 1908 to 1912 and headed the administrative district of southwest Germany

from 1912 to 1920. During the same period (1916-19) he held a seat on the municipal council of Frankfurt am Main, where he represented the SPD. Later he became chairman of the German Clothing Workers' Association in Berlin and president of the International Federation of Clothing Workers. Taken into "protective custody" in 1933, he emigrated to New York later the same year. In the USA P. gave lectures opposing National Socialism. He was president of the German League for Freedom Abroad, a member of the German Labor Delegation and a signatory to the delegation's declaration *What Is To Be Done With Germany?* (1945).

**Plettner, Bernhard**, entrepreneur, manager, \* 2. 12. 1914, Oberlahnstein (now part of Lahnstein); † 2. 11. 1997, Munich.

After concluding his electrical engineering studies in 1940, P., the son of an engineer and the brother of Helmut → P., joined the Siemens-Schuckert works and was named deputy head of the export department in 1949 and head of the planning departments for the basic materials industry in 1955. He became a member of the board of directors of the Siemens-Schuckert works in 1959 and chairman of the board in 1962. When the three original firms merged to form Siemens AG in 1966, he joined the three-strong presiding executive board, took over as chairman of the board of directors in 1971 and was a member of the supervisory board from 1981 to 1988. He increased the firm's business abroad, in particular in the USA, promoted promising technologies such as microelectronics and data processing and strengthened the firm's position in the field of nuclear energy by establishing and later taking over the Union AG power station. P. belonged to the executive committee of the Federation of Patrons of German Science from 1964 to 1997 and the presiding committee of the Federation of German Industry from 1973 to 1984. He was elected manager of the year in 1977.

**Plettner, Helmut**, entrepreneur, \* 10. 1. 1926, Oberlahnstein (now part of Lahnstein); † 9. 2. 1992, Feldafing.

P., the brother of Bernhard → P., returned from prisoner-of-war camp in Russia in 1950 and served an apprenticeship at the Siemens-Schuckert works in Essen. He was named a departmental head in 1965 and a registered manager in 1968 and joined Siemens Argentina as business manager for series production in 1969; two years later he took over as commercial manager and director of this Siemens subsidiary company. On returning to Germany in 1973, he was appointed director for Latin America and Portugal at the Siemens headquarters for foreign business and in 1974, as manager, took charge of the key area of sales at the Berlin and Munich firm of OSRAM GmbH, in which Siemens owned shares. In 1976 he became head of the management of the firm, which had been taken over entirely by Siemens. From 1978 to 1987 P. was also head of the management of the Bosch-Siemens household appliances company.

**Pletz, Joseph**, Austrian Catholic theologian, \* 3. 1. 1788, Vienna; † 30. 3. 1840, Vienna.

The son of a bookkeeper, P. studied theology in Vienna, was ordained priest in 1812 and became prefect of studies at the clerical seminary in Vienna and lecturer in Catholic studies. He was named archiepiscopal official officiating at High Mass and director of the clerical seminary in 1813

## Pleydenwurff

and court chaplain in 1816. He assumed a professorship in dogmatics at the University of Vienna in 1823 and was canon at St. Stephen's Cathedral from 1827 onwards and cathedral dean from 1830. In 1832 he became director of theological studies, in 1836 court and castle pastor and in 1837 confessor to Emperor → Ferdinand I. From 1828 to 1840 he edited *Neue theologische Zeitschrift*, which he himself had founded. P. was the author of *Betrachtungen über einige Wahrheiten des Christenthums* [ . . . ] (2 vols., 1820-26). ☐ ÖBL

**Pleydenwurff, Hans**, also spelled Pleidenwurff, painter, \* c. 1420, Bamberg; buried 9. 1. 1472, Nuremberg. Little is known about P.'s training. In 1457 he moved with his workshop to Nuremberg, where he was registered in the book of burghers and masters and continued to work until the end of his life. In 1466 he probably joined the Brotherhood of St. Salvatoris in St. Veit in Straubing. Through his art, Netherlandish influences (in particular those of Rogier van der Weyden and Dieric Bouts) entered Nuremberg painting. Characteristic of his work was a realist manner of painting people and landscapes. P., whose pupils included Michael → Wolgemut, painted *Die Abnahme Christi vom Kreuz* (1462) as part of the Passion Altar for St. Elizabeth's in Breslau (Wrocław) and *Auferstehung Christi* (1465) as an altar wing in Hof. ☐ Th-B

**Pleydenwurff, Wilhelm**, painter, engraver, \* c. 1450, Nuremberg; † 1494, Nuremberg. P. initially trained with his father, Hans → P., and, following the latter's death, with his step-father, Michael → Wolgemut. After undertaking his journeyman's travels in 1482-83, he resumed working in his father's workshop. In the contracts for the woodcuts in Hartmann → Schedel's world chronicle, P. is guaranteed the same terms as Wolgemut. The Konhofer Window of St. Lawrence's Church, the wings of the Emperor Henry and Empress Cunegund Altar in the castle chapel in Nuremberg and the portrait of M. Rosenthaler of 1492-93 are attributed to him. ☐ LGB

**Pleyel, Ignaz (Joseph)**, Austrian composer, publisher, piano maker, \* 18. 6. 1757, Ruppersthal (Großweikersdorf, Lower Austria); † 14. 11. 1831, near Paris. P., the 24th child of a village school teacher, underwent musical training with Jan Křitel Vaňhal and Joseph → Haydn. In 1777 he became Kapellmeister to Count Erdödy, with whose financial support he travelled to Italy to study. He returned to Vienna in 1781 and became deputy Kapellmeister at Strasbourg Cathedral in 1783 and principal Kapellmeister in 1789. He conducted the "Professional Concerts" in London in 1791-92, lived in Strasbourg once again and from 1795 onwards resided in Paris, where he founded a music publishing company and in 1807 a piano factory. P. composed some 60 symphonies, around 60 string quartets and two operas. He published the piano method *Nouvelle Méthode de Pianoforte, contenant les principes du doigté* (1797). ☐ MGG

**Pleyer, Kleo(phas) (Franz)**, politician, historian, \* 19. 11. 1898, Eisenhammer (Hutě, now part of Sudoměřice u Bechyně); † 26. 3. 1942, Velikoe Selo (former Soviet Union). P., the brother of Wilhelm → P., attended trade school and worked for an industrial company in Pilsen (Plzeň). He read philosophy, history and German studies in Prague, Munich and Tübingen from 1920 onwards, obtaining a doctorate in 1925. While still in Prague, he became a member of the Sudeten German NSDAP and was involved in the Hitler putsch in Munich in 1923. Later he was an assistant at the Institute for Borderland and Foreign Studies in Berlin. Having qualified as a lecturer in modern history in 1934, he became full professor of modern history at the University of

Königsberg (Kaliningrad) in 1937 and in Innsbruck in 1939. P. was a member of the Reich Institute for the History of the New Germany. His publications include *Das Judentum in der kapitalistischen Wirtschaft* (1937). He was killed during World War II. ☐ ÖBL

**Pleyer, Wilhelm**, editor, writer, \* 8. 3. 1901, Eisenhammer (Hutě, now part of Sudoměřice u Bechyně); † 14. 12. 1974, Starnberg. P., the 10th child of a hammer-smith and the brother of Kleo → P., read German and Slavic studies and history at the German University of Prague, obtaining a doctorate in 1929. He joined the Sudeten German NSDAP in the early 1920s and edited various newspapers and journals from 1925 to 1945, including *Reichenberger Tagesbote*, *Gablonzer Tagblatt* and *Sudetendeutsche Monatshefte*. When he sought to flee to southern Germany in 1945, he was held in police custody in Czechoslovakia for 15 months and deported to Bavaria. P.'s literary work, celebrated by National Socialist critics, includes the novel of inner development entitled *Till Scheerauer* (1932), the novel dealing with contemporary issues entitled *Der Puchner* (1934) and the blood-and-soil novel *Die Brüder Tommahans* (1937), which was described as the "catechism for expatriate Germans." ☐ Killy

**Pleyl, Josef**, Austrian party and trade union functionary, \* 15. 9. 1900, Vienna; † 15. 2. 1989, Vienna. P., the son of a railwayman, served an apprenticeship as a metalworker and began working as a fitter and foreman. Having joined the Social Democratic Workers' Party in 1918 and the trade union in 1919, he was a functionary from 1923 to 1938. He was also a member of the Austrian Bundesrat from 1930 to 1934 and following the "annexation" of 1938 emigrated to Czechoslovakia and later to Sweden. He belonged to the Swedish Social Democratic Party and the International Group of Democratic Socialists from 1938 to 1946 and joined the Committee for the Preparation of Economic Plans for the Postwar Period in 1943. The following year he became deputy chairman of the Austrian Alliance in Sweden under Bruno → Kreisky. P. was head of the SPÖ publishing house from 1946 to 1948, a secretary at the Union of Private Employees from 1949 to 1953 and director of the Chamber of Workers for Lower Austria from 1953 to 1964. ☐ Biogr Handb Emigr, Vol. 1

**Plieningen, Dietrich von**, also spelled Pleningen, Pleningen, statesman, humanist, translator, \* c. 1453; † 26. 2. 1520. P., who came from a family of Swabian knights, studied in Freiburg im Breisgau, Pavia and Ferrara from 1471 onwards, obtaining a doctorate in law in 1479. He joined the service of Elector → Philip of the Palatinate in 1482, belonged to the Heidelberg humanist circle around Johannes von → Dalberg and Rudolf → Agricola and was a member of the "Sodalitas litteraria Rhenania," founded by Konrad → Celtis. He became an episcopal vicar in Worms in 1493 and an imperial assistant judge at the Imperial Chamber of Justice in 1495. Four years later he was appointed councillor to Duke → Albrecht IV in Munich, where he worked for various Bavarian dukes and carried out diplomatic missions. P. was leader of the corporate opposition at both Landtag meetings of 1514. He was also involved in the 1516 declarations of the rights of territorial units created by the sovereign's privileges. He translated Cicero, Horace, Juvenal, Lucian, Pliny and Seneca into German; in many cases, his were the first German translations of their works. ☐ Killy

**Plieseis, Sepp**, real name Josef, Austrian party functionary, \* 29. 9. 1913, Lauffen, near Bad Ischl; † 25. 10. 1966, Bad Ischl.

P., the son of a shoemaker, worked as a labourer in Bad Ischl and was a member of the Social Democratic Workers' Party of Austria. He joined the KPÖ in 1934, entered Switzerland illegally in 1936 and went to Spain, where he took part in partisan operations. Detained from 1939 to 1941, he fled to Toulouse and thereafter to Linz (Upper Austria), where he was taken into Gestapo custody and sent to the Dachau concentration camp in 1942. Having managed to escape in 1943, he formed a partisan group near Bad Ischl, which in the spring of 1945 prevented the National Socialists from blowing up European art treasures stored in the Altaussee salt mine (Styria). P. belonged to the KPÖ district leadership of Gmunden (Upper Austria) and the regional leadership of Bad Ischl from 1945 to 1966 and was also a member of the regional leadership of Upper Austria from 1946 to 1951. His publications include *Vom Ebro zum Dachstein. Lebenskampf eines österreichischen Arbeiters* (1946).

☐ Biogr Handb Emigr, Vol. 1

**Plievier, Hildegard**, actress, writer, \* 8. 2. 1900, Königshütte (Chorzów); † 23. 4. 1970, Munich.

P., whose first husband was Erwin → Piscator, initially appeared at his theatre in Berlin. Together with her second husband, Theodor → P., she lived in Prague, Paris and Sweden and eventually emigrated to the Soviet Union. On returning to Germany in 1945, she lived in Weimar, moved to Wallhausen (now part of Constance) in 1947 and later settled in Munich. In her novels (*Meine Hunde und ich*, 1957) and her autobiographical work *Flucht nach Taschkent* (1960), she describes the life of exiled German writers in the Soviet Union. ☐ Killy

**Plievier, Theodor** (Otto Richardis), until 1933 Plivier, writer, \* 12. 2. 1892, Berlin; † 12. 3. 1955, Avegno (Ticino Canton).

P., the son of a blue-collar worker who had many children, had to begin contributing to the family's upkeep at the age of 12. After abandoning his apprenticeship as a stucco artist, he travelled on foot throughout Europe and went to sea with the merchant navy. During World War I he served in the navy, took part in the sailors' uprising in Wilhelmshaven in 1918 and co-founded the "Verlag der Zwölf," which published theoretical anarchistic works. In 1920 he moved to Berlin, where he worked as a journalist and translator. In 1933 he emigrated with his first wife, Hildegard → P., via Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, France and Sweden (1934) to the Soviet Union and in 1941 arrived in Tashkent. He belonged to the National Committee for a Free Germany. In 1945 P. returned with the Red Army to Germany. Initially he lived in Weimar and in 1947 moved to Hamburg; from there he went to Wallhausen (now part of Constance) and in 1953 settled in Avegno. P. turned his back on Communism in 1947. He wrote novels and novellas that were critical of society and based largely on authentic material and his own experiences. His publications include *Des Kaisers Kuli. Roman der deutschen Kriegsflotte* (1929) and the trilogy *Stalingrad* (1945), *Moskau* (1952) and *Berlin* (1954), which sold 1 million copies. ☐ Biogr Handb Emigr, Vol. 2

**Plinganser, Georg Sebastian**, lawyer, rebel leader, \* 1680, Thurnstein; † 7. 5. 1738, Augsburg.

After studying law in Ingolstadt, P. joined the electoral Bavarian court of wards in Pfarrkirchen (Rottal-Inn District) as a clerk. A leader during the revolt of the Bavarian peasants against Austrian occupation in 1705, he took charge of military supplies as senior war commissar of the electoral Bavarian regional defence office. Following the failure of

the revolt he was captured and imprisoned. From 1716 onwards P. was a lawyer at the electoral Bavarian aulic court and from 1723 first councillor and chancellor of the imperial foundation of St. Ulrich in Augsburg. ☐ ADB

**Plischke, Ernst Anton**, Austrian architect, \* 26. 6. 1903, Klosterneuburg (Lower Austria); † 23. 5. 1992, Vienna.

P. studied at the School of Arts and Crafts in Vienna under Oskar → Strnad and later at the Academy of Fine Arts under Peter → Behrens. He worked with Josef → Frank in 1927-28, went for one year to Ely Kahn in New York and thereafter lived as a freelance architect in Vienna. P. designed many public buildings (including the Liesing Labour Office, 1930-31). From 1932 onwards he participated in exhibitions of the International Association of Craftsmen. In 1939 he emigrated to New Zealand, where he worked as a city planner in the civil service and as a freelance architect. Besides churches and office buildings, P. planned whole towns, including the centre of the satellite town of Nae-Nae for 20,000 inhabitants (1942-43). Having returned to Vienna in 1963, he taught as a professor at the Academy of Fine Arts; he served as rector in 1966-67. P. wrote *Vom Menschlichen im neuen Bauen* (1976) and *Ein Leben mit Architektur* (1989). ☐ Biogr Handb Emigr, Vol. 2

**Plischke, (Hermann) Hans**, ethnologist, \* 12. 2. 1890, Eilenburg; † 8. 4. 1972, Göttingen.

P., the son of a senior clerk and farmer, studied ethnology, German folklore and history, received a doctorate in 1914 and became a research assistant. Having qualified as a lecturer in Leipzig in 1924, he was appointed associate professor at the University of Göttingen in 1928 and full professor in 1934. He was named head of the university's ethnographic collection and founded the Institute of Ethnology. P. was interested in general ethnology, the history of discoveries and ethnological oceanography. In *Die Völkerkunde als Kolonialwissenschaft* (1941) and as dean and rector (1941-43), he supported National Socialism. His works include *Fernão de Magalhães* (1922; 4th ed., 1964), *Entdeckungsgeschichte vom Altertum bis zur Neuzeit* (1933), *Die Völker Europas und das Zeitalter der Entdeckungen* (1939; 2nd ed., 1943) and *Der Stille Ozean. Entdeckung und Erschließung* (1959). ☐ Killy

**Plitt, Gustav Leopold**, Lutheran theologian, Church historian, \* 27. 3. 1836, Genin (now part of Lübeck); † 10. 9. 1880, Erlangen.

P. studied theology in Erlangen and Berlin, became a licentiate of theology in Erlangen in 1861 and qualified as a lecturer in 1862. He was named associate professor of Church history and theological encyclopedia in Erlangen in 1867 and full professor in 1875. His research focused on the Reformation period. P. wrote *Einleitung in die Augustana, in zwei Hälften* (1867-68). He published the correspondence of → Schelling in three volumes in 1869-70. From 1877 onwards he worked on the *Realenzyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche*, edited by Johann Jakob → Herzog. ☐ Bautz

**Plitt, Walter**, journalist, \* 1. 11. 1905, Gnadenfrei (Piława Górna); † 9. 11. 1956, Berlin.

After studying at the School of Economics in Berlin, P. worked as a freelance writer and journalist. As a member of the KPD, he emigrated in 1933, took part in the Spanish Civil War and was probably transported from France to a concentration camp in Germany in 1940. After 1945 he joined the SED. P. was economics editor of the *Deutsche Volkszeitung* and *Neues Deutschland* and took over as editor-in-chief of the weekly newspaper *Der Freie Bauer* in East Berlin in 1947.

**Plitzner**, Ferdinand, also spelled Plizner, cabinet maker, \* 1678; † 25. 3. 1724, Eyrichshof (now part of Eben). P. studied with the court inlayer J. Matusch in Ansbach and served the Rotenhan lords in Eyrichshof from 1706 onwards. A representative of German early Rococo inlay work, he worked for Elector Franz de Paula von → Schönborn from 1709 to 1717; he created the Hall of Mirrors for Schönborn Palace in Pommersfelden from 1713 to 1720. P. worked for Imperial Chancellor Friedrich Karl von → Schönborn in Vienna in 1920 and at the Residenz in Würzburg the following year.

**Ploberger**, Herbert, painter, graphic artist, stage and costume designer, \* 6. 4. 1902, Wels (Upper Austria); † 22. 1. 1977, Munich. P. studied at the School of Arts and Crafts in Vienna from 1921 onwards with Franz → Cížek, among others, continued his studies in Paris in 1925 and two years later went to Berlin, where he drew for the journal *Der Querschnitt*. In 1930 he worked with Max → Reinhardt in Berlin and helped design the *Faust* production at the Salzburg Festival in 1933. From 1934 to 1944 he worked in film, including for Ufa, the German motion-picture production company. He was a stage designer at the Linz Regional Theatre and the Josefstadt Theatre in Vienna from 1946 to 1950 and worked in film in Munich from 1951 to 1977. P. was a representative of New Objectivity (Neue Sachlichkeit).

**Plockhorst**, Bernhard, painter, \* 2. 3. 1825, Brunswick; † 18. 5. 1907, Berlin. P. trained in lithography at the Collegium Carolinum in Brunswick for five years, lived in Berlin from 1847 to 1849 and moved to Dresden, where he attended the Academy of Fine Arts and worked as a lithographer at the same time. In 1851 he worked at the Munich Academy of Fine Arts, copied paintings by Rubens and Titian at the Alte Pinakothek and in 1854 went to Paris. Following travels throughout The Netherlands, Belgium and Italy he lived in Leipzig and from 1857 onwards in Berlin; he was professor at the Grand Ducal School of Art in Weimar from 1866 to 1869. P. concentrated on portraiture and religious works. His paintings include *Kampf des Erzengels Michael mit Satan um die Leiche Moses* (1863) and *Kaiserin Augusta auf dem Totenbett* (1890). □ Th-B

**Plöchl**, Willibald (Maria), Austrian lawyer, \* 7. 7. 1907, St. Pölten (Lower Austria); † 27. 5. 1984, Vienna. P., the son of a director of the Lower Austrian teachers' training college, attended the consular academy in Vienna, studied law at the local university and received a doctorate in 1931. Thereafter he worked for the Lower Austrian regional government, qualified as a lecturer in canon law in 1935 and, as a committed Catholic persecuted by the National Socialists, emigrated to The Netherlands in 1938. He secured a teaching post at the University of Nijmegen in 1939 and went to Paris later the same year and to the USA via Portugal in 1940. From 1941 to 1947 he held a visiting professorship at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C. and sought in vain to help form an Austrian exile government. Following his return to Austria P. became full professor of canon law in Vienna in 1948 and director of the Institute of Canon Law. He was a founding member of the Austrian Society for Canon Law and a specialist in Oriental canon law. His publications include *Geschichte des Kirchenrechts* (5 vols., 1953-68) and *Zwischen Tradition und Erneuerung* (1985). □ Biogr Handb Emigr, Vol. 1

**Plöckinger**, Erwin, Austrian chemist, metallurgist, \* 22. 4. 1914, Karwin (Karviná-Doly); † 30. 12. 1994, Vienna. P., who came from an old family of hammer millers, obtained a doctorate in mining from the German School of Technology in Prague for the dissertation *Die Metallurgie des Chroms bei dem basischen Stahlherstellungsverfahren*. In 1939 he joined the research department of the Alpine mining company and became director of research at VÖEST AG. At the same time he taught as associate professor at the Mining University in Leoben. He was president of the Austrian Academy of Sciences from 1982 to 1985 and received the Austrian State Prize for Research Policy, among other honours. He also held leading positions at the Foundry Institute, in the Society for the Study of Atomic Energy and on the Reactor Safety Commission. His publications include *Die Edelmetallerzeugung* (1950, with Franz Leitner) and *Elektrostahlerzeugung* (2nd ed., 1964, with Franz Sommer). P. co-edited *Electric Furnace Steel Production* (1985) with Otto Etterich. □ Almanach Öst Akad, Vol. 145

**Plöhn**, Robert, pseud. Prof. Dr. R. P. Löhn, Paul Robert, Dr. Ernest Striver, Georg Trebor, Dr. R. Volkman, Austrian writer, \* 13. 5. 1861, Nikolsburg (Mikulov); † 17. 4. 1935, Vienna. P. read German, English and Romance studies and Sanskrit, obtaining a doctorate in 1888. Thereafter he contributed to various literary journals and newspapers and wrote novels (*Pech, Dummheit und tiefere Deutung. Die Odyssee eines Schlehmühs*, 1931), novellas, essays, literary criticism (*Realistische Märchen*, 1890) and works that criticized society. □ ÖBL

**Ploennies**, Erich (Philipp) von, architect, mathematician, cartographer, \* 1. 3. 1672, Speyer; † 28. 12. 1751, Siegen. P., the son of a lawyer at the Imperial Chamber of Justice, studied mathematics and natural sciences in Halle (Saale) and Leipzig from 1693 onwards and was a chief architect and professor of mathematics in Gießen from 1701 to 1705. From 1707 onwards he lived in Wesel. P. was entrusted with surveying the Duchy of Berg (*Typographia Ducatus Montani*). He became geographer of Nassau and construction director in Siegen in 1707 and undertook the general land survey of the Reformed part of the Principality of Nassau-Siegen. □ Leb Nassau, Vol. 3

**Ploennies**, L(ouise) von, née Leisler, writer, \* 7. 11. 1803, Darmstadt; † 22. 1. 1872, Darmstadt. P., the daughter of the senior medical councillor Johann Philipp Leisler, grew up in the house of her grandfather Georg von → Wedekind in Darmstadt following the early death of her parents. She married the court physician August von P. in 1824, brought up nine children and, after the death of her husband in 1847, lived in Jugenheim an der Bergstraße (now part of Seeheim-Jugenheim). In 1860 she returned to Darmstadt. Encouraged by Eduard → Duller, among others, P. published poetry (*Abälard und Heloise. Ein Sonettenkranz*, 1851; *Die heilige Elisabeth*, 1870) and religious plays (*Maria Magdalena*, 1870). She promoted and translated English verse and edited *Englische Lyriker des 19. Jahrhunderts* (1863), among other works. She was admitted to the Royal Academy in Brussels for her studies on the Flemish and Dutch languages. □ Hess Bio, Vol. 2

**Plöbl**, Simon, Austrian optician, precision mechanic, \* 19. 9. 1794, Vienna; † 29. 1. 1868, Vienna. P., the son of a master carpenter, served an apprenticeship in the workshop of the lens polisher Friedrich → Voigtländer, for whom he worked until opening his own workshop in 1828. With the support of Nikolaus Joseph von → Jacquin

and Joseph Johann von → Littrow, he began polishing magnifying glasses and microscope lenses. P., whose optical instruments numbered among the best of the time, improved the achromatic microscope lens, developed a method for the fine adjustment of eyepieces using a screw mechanism and built dialytic telescopes. He supplied optical instruments to physicists, botanists, zoologists and physicians.

☐ Öst Natur a)

**Ploetz, Alfred (Julius)**, physician, eugenicist,  
\* 22. 8. 1860, Swinemünde (Świnoujście); † 20. 3. 1940, Herrsching (Ammersee).

P., the son of a soap manufacturer, studied economics and medicine in Breslau (Wrocław), Basel and Bern. After receiving a doctorate in Zurich in 1890 for the dissertation *Die Vorgänge in den Froschhoden unter dem Einfluss der Jahreszeit*, he practised as a physician in the USA. Following his return to Germany he lived in Berlin and Munich and later settled on the Ammersee. P., who was one of the founders of eugenics in Germany, carried out experimental studies on changes in the genotype. From 1904 onwards he was the publisher and editor of "Archiv für Rassen- und Gesellschafts-Biologie" and in 1905 founded the Eugenics Society, the future German Society for Eugenics. In 1937 he was admitted to the German Academy of Natural Scientists Leopoldina. P.'s publications include *Die Tüchtigkeit unserer Rasse und der Schutz der Schwachen* (1895) and *Sozialanthropologie* (1923).

☐ Kreuter

**Ploetz, Karl (Julius)**, philologist, teacher, historian, writer,  
\* 8. 7. 1819, Berlin; † 6. 2. 1881, Görnitz (Zgorzelec).

P., the son of a sergeant in the Guards' Lancers, attended the Joachimsthal Gymnasium in Berlin and studied philology in Berlin and Paris. Having obtained a doctorate in 1845, he taught at the French Gymnasium in Berlin, at the Katharineum in Lübeck and at the French Gymnasium once again from 1852 to 1860. He lived mainly in Paris from 1864 onwards. A co-founder of the methodology of modern language teaching in Germany, P. published popular textbooks for the teaching of French, including *Vocabulaire systématique* (1847), *Französisches Elementarbuch* (1849), *Schulgrammatik der französischen Sprache* (1849) and *Französische Chrestomathie* (1851). His historical reference books, in particular *Hauptdaten der Weltgeschichte* (1863; later as *Der Kleine Ploetz. Hauptdaten der Weltgeschichte*; 36th ed., 1996) and *Auszug aus der alten, mittleren und neueren Geschichte als Leitfaden und zu Requisitionen* (1863; later as *Der große Ploetz. Auszug aus der Geschichte von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart*; 32nd ed., 1998) ran to many editions. Numerous "Ploetz" volumes on specialized areas of historical studies have appeared to the present day.

☐ NDB

**Ploner, Innozenz**, Franciscan, archaeologist,  
\* 18. 10. 1865, Villanders (Villandro); † 11. 5. 1914, Hocheppan Castle (Castello d'Appiano).

After studying in Brixen (Bressanone), Bozen (Bolzano) and Innsbruck, P. joined the Franciscans in 1882 and was ordained priest in 1888. Thereafter he taught mathematics and natural history at gymnasiums in Hall (Tyrol), Bozen, Lienz and elsewhere. Besides teaching, he was involved in archaeological research. In 1912 P. discovered the Roman city of Aguntum, to the east of Lienz, which was the largest archaeological find in the area at the time (*Agunt, die alte Kelten- und Römerstadt bei Lienz in Tirol*, 1912).

☐ ÖBL

**Plontke, Paul**, painter, \* 18. 6. 1884, Breslau (Wrocław); † 29. 3. 1966, Erlangen.

P. studied with Eduard Kämpfer in Breslau and with Carl → Bantzer at the Academy of Fine Arts in Dresden from 1902 onwards and taught at the United State Schools for

Free and Applied Art in Berlin from 1921 onwards. He was a member of the Prussian Academy of Arts. After World War II he lived in Erlangen. P. painted portraits, landscapes and mainly religious works, including *Christus am Kreuz*. A major part of his work was destroyed during World War II. After 1945 he produced a number of altar paintings, such as *Dreifaltigkeit mit Krönung Maria* in St. Louis's in Ansbach.

☐ Vollmer

**Plotho, Erich Christoph Baron von**, lawyer,  
\* 23. 9. (or 25. 10.) 1707, Parey, near Magdeburg;  
† 27. 1. 1788, Margraviate of Ansbach-Bayreuth.

P., the son of Prussian Justice Minister von Plotho, studied law at the University of Frankfurt an der Oder and became legation secretary of the electoral Brandenburg embassy to the Imperial Diet in Regensburg in 1734 and a senior appeals judge in Berlin in 1739. The chief executive in Magdeburg from 1742 onwards, he stepped down from office in 1748 and thereafter lived on his estates. P. received the title of working privy state and government minister in 1754 and represented the interests of the Prussian king at the Imperial Diet in Regensburg. He left government service in 1766.

☐ NDB

**Plothow, Anna, née Schwerdt**, writer, \* 4. 2. 1853, Berlin; † 16. 12. 1925, Berlin.

P., the daughter of a glove manufacturer, joined her father's firm at the age of 15, took over the running of the sales department and following the death of her father ran the enterprise for four years. She married the composer Paul P. in 1883-84 and after his death devoted herself to writing. In 1898 she became the first woman to join the editorial staff of the *Berliner Tagblatt*. P. edited the women's supplement, worked for various women's journals and became committed to the women's movement and social issues. In 1884, together with Emilie Mosse and Elisabeth Vogeler, she founded the "Mädchenhort" Association and numbered among the co-founders of the non-profit employment agency for servants at the central employment office in Berlin. In 1900 she joined the Berlin Women's Club. P. wrote novels (*Romeos Debit*, 1888) and works on the women's movement (*Die Begründerinnen der deutschen Frauenbewegung*, 1906).

**Ploucquet, Gottfried**, Protestant theologian, philosopher,  
\* 25. 8. 1716, Stuttgart; † 13. 9. 1790, Tübingen.

P. came from a Huguenot family that had emigrated to Württemberg; his father was an innkeeper. After studying philosophy in Tübingen (master's degree in 1734) and theology (until 1738), he worked as a curate and private tutor. Thereafter he was pastor in Röttenberg and from 1746 onwards deacon in Freudenstadt. On the strength of several publications, he became an external member of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences in 1748. From 1750 to 1782 he was full professor of logic and metaphysics in Tübingen and in 1758 taught at the Military Academy in Stuttgart for one year (where his students included Friedrich → Schiller). He worked on rationalist psychology, sought a Christian-Pietistic interpretation of the philosophy of Leibniz and Wolff and wrote commentaries on classical writers (Thales, Anaxagoras, Democritus). One of the most important logicians of the 18th century, P. used a new symbolics to develop a calculus for the derivation of syllogistic modi. His writings include *Principia de substantiis et phaenomenis* (1752; 2nd ed., 1764), *Methodus calculandi in logicis* (1763) and *Institutiones philosophiae theoreticae* (1772; last ed. entitled *Expositiones philosophiae theoreticae*, 1782). His *Sammlung der Schriften, welche den logischen Calcul Herrn professor Ploucquets betreffen, mit neuen Zusätzen* appeared in 1766 (ed. by August Friedrich Böck; repr., 1970). P. was the father of Wilhelm Gottfried → P.

☐ Enz Phil Wiss

**Ploucquet**, Wilhelm Gottfried, physician, writer,

\* 20. 12. 1744, Röttenberg (Württemberg); † 13. 1. 1814, Tübingen.

P., the son of Gottfried → P., studied medicine at the University of Tübingen and obtained a doctorate in 1766 for the dissertation *De vi corporum organisatorum assimilatrice*. The same year he was elected to the German Academy of Natural Scientists Leopoldina and in 1782 became professor of medicine at the University of Tübingen, where he remained until the end of his life. P. published *Nova pulmonum docimasia* (1782) and *Initia bibliothecae medico-practicae et chirurgiae realis sive repertorium medicum-practicum et chirurgicum reale* (12 vols. and 4 suppl. vols., 1793-1800).

☐ Ärzte 1

**Pluch**, Thomas, Austrian journalist, writer, \* 25. 7. 1934, Klagenfurt (Carinthia); † 21. 5. 1992, Vienna.

P. studied art history and journalism at the University of Vienna, obtained a doctorate in 1957 and worked as a radio and television journalist. He was head of the local news section of the *Wiener Zeitung* until 1983 and thereafter headed the feature supplements. On his initiative, *EXTRA-Beilage* and *Lesezirkel* were launched. P. wrote dramas (*Der Hauptplatz*, 1964) and a large number of television scripts, including *Feuer* (1978) and *Das Dorf an der Grenze. Die Schicksale von Kärntnern beider Sprachgruppen 1920-76* (3 pts., 1978-84). He was married to Erika → Molny-Pluch.

☐ Killy

**Plücker**, Julius, mathematician, physicist, \* 16. 7. 1801, Elberfeld (now part of Wuppertal); † 22. 5. 1868, Bonn.

P. studied mathematics and physics in Bonn, Berlin and Heidelberg, received a doctorate in Bonn in 1824 for the dissertation *Generalis analyseos applicatio ad ea quae geometriae altioris et mechanicae basis et fundamenta sunt, e serie Tayloria deducta* and went to Paris. Having qualified to lecture in mathematics in Bonn in 1825, he became an associate professor in Bonn in 1828 and in Berlin in 1832 and full professor in Halle (Saale) in 1834. He returned to Berlin as a full professor of mathematics in 1836 and also taught physics from 1847 onwards. In mathematics, P. focused on geometry and, together with August Ferdinand → Möbius and Hermann → Graßmann, co-founded the analytic approach. He introduced homogeneous coordinates into projective geometry and linear geometry and researched singularities of algebraic curves. His works on physics deal with the electrical discharges in rarefied gases. P. was a pioneer of spectral analysis. Together with his pupil Wilhelm → Hittorf, he discovered cathode rays. His publications include *Analytisch-geometrische Entwicklungen* (2 vols., 1828-31), *System der analytischen Geometrie* (1835) and *System der Geometrie des Raumes in neuer analytischer Behandlungsweise* (1846).

☐ DSB

**Plüddemann**, Hermann (Freihold), painter, illustrator,

\* 17. 7. 1809, Kolberg (Kolobrzeg); † 24. 6. 1868, Dresden.

P. studied with Karl → Begas the Elder at the Royal Academy of Art in Berlin from 1828 onwards and at the Düsseldorf Academy of Art from 1831 to 1846; from 1837 onwards he was a member of the master-class. In 1830 he painted his first major work, *Hinrichtung Konradins*, and in 1839 took part in the competition for the frescos at the town hall in Aachen. Besides historical paintings (*Tod Rolands*, 1834; *Kolumbus und seine Gefährten Land erblickend*, 1836; *Der Tod des Kaisers Barbarossa*, 1846), P. painted frescos and illustrations (including for Georg Wigand's *Deutsches Balladenbuch*, 1852). He lived in Dresden from 1848 onwards.

☐ Leb Pommern, Vol. 2

**Plüddemann**, Martin, composer, \* 29. 9. 1854, Kolberg (Kolobrzeg); † 8. 10. 1897, Berlin.

P., the son of a shipowner and the nephew of Hermann → P., attended the Leipzig Conservatory from 1871 to 1876 and met Richard → Wagner in 1875. Following a short period as Kapellmeister in St. Gall, he moved to Munich, where he earned his living as a singing teacher and writer and took singing lessons with Julius → Hey. He became conductor of the Ratibor (Racibórz) Choral Society in 1887 and a singing teacher of the Styrian Choral Society in Graz (Styria) in 1889. He returned to Berlin in 1894 and worked for the *Deutsche Zeitung*. P., who was influenced by Carl → Loewe, composed mainly Lieder and ballads (including "Jung Dietrich," 1879). He championed Wagner and the revival of the ballad. His writings include *Die Bühnenfestspiele in Bayreuth* (1876).

☐ Leb Pommern, Vol. 1

**Plügge**, Herbert, internist, \* 14. 9. 1906, Leipzig;

† 9. 8. 1972, Hochhausen (Haßmersheim).

P. concluded his medical studies in Leipzig in 1932 with the dissertation *Über die Polarisationskapazität ['Permeabilität'] der Froschniere* and qualified to lecture in Gießen in 1938 with *Über Head'sche Zonen. Klinische und sinnesphysiologische Untersuchungen*. From 1943 to 1952 he was head of the medical clinic of the municipal hospital in Darmstadt and thereafter associate professor of internal medicine and director of the university medical polyclinic in Heidelberg. P., who was an adherent of anthropological medicine, wrote *Wohlbefinden und Missbefinden. Beiträge zu einer medizinischen Anthropologie* (1962).

**Plümicke**, Carl Martin, also spelled Plümike, writer,

\* 26. 3. 1749, Wollin (Wolin); † 6. 4. 1833 (?), Dessau.

P., who probably studied law in Frankfurt an der Oder and Halle (Saale), worked as secretary to the Breslau (Wrocław) municipal council and joined Döbbelin's acting troupe in Berlin. For the latter, he wrote mainly sentimental dramas and comedies, which were largely dramatizations of existing works, including *Der Besuch nach dem Tode* (1783) after August Gottlieb → Meißner. In 1784 he became privy cabinet secretary to Duke Peter von → Biron of Courland, whom he accompanied on a journey throughout Germany, the Netherlands and Italy from 1784 to 1786 and to whom he served as a government official (Regierungsrat) in Sagan (Żagań). Suspected of taking part in the abduction of the princess of Courland, he was held prisoner in the fortress at Brünn (Brno) in 1800-1801 and probably went to Danzig (Gdańsk) in 1804 as a private individual. In 1808 he was named a government official in Dessau. Besides works for the stage, P.'s publications include *Entwurf einer Theatergeschichte von Berlin* (1781) and *Fragmente, Skizzen und Situationen auf einer Reise durch Italien* (1795).

☐ Killy

**Plütschau**, Heinrich, Lutheran theologian, missionary,

\* 1675 (?), Wesenberg, near Neustrelitz; † 4. 1. 1752,

Beidenfleth (Holstein).

P. studied theology in Halle (Saale) from 1702 onwards and made contact with August Hermann → Francke, at whose foundations he taught. In the service of the Denmark-Halle mission, he embarked on a journey to the Trankebar mission station in southern India in 1705, together with Bartholomäus → Ziegenbalg. P. spent the years 1706 to 1711 at Trankebar, founded a small Lutheran community and had the "New Jerusalem" Church built there in 1707. Having returned for health reasons, he served as pastor in Beidenfleth from 1714 to 1750. P. numbered among the first Lutheran missionaries.

☐ Bautz

**Pniower**, Georg (Wolf Theodor Bela), horticultural inspector, landscape architect, \* 29. 4. 1896, Breslau (Wrocław); † 14. 3. 1960, Berlin.

P. attended the Horticultural Training and Research Institute in Proskau (Pószkó) and the School of Technology in Hanover and became an apprentice gardener. Thereafter he worked as a freelance landscape gardener at home and abroad until being banned from practising his profession in 1933. In 1945 he was able to resume working and the following year was named full professor and director of the Institute for Garden Design and Landscape Architecture of the University of Berlin. P. published *Bodenreform und Gartenbau* (1948).

**Poach**, Andreas, Lutheran theologian, \* c. 1515, Eilenburg; † 2. 4. 1585, Utenbach (now part of Apolda). P. studied in Wittenberg from 1530 onwards as a student of → Luther, took the examinations for the master's degree in 1538 and was ordained in Jena in 1541. He was a preacher in Halle (Saale) until being driven out by the Schmalkaldic War in 1547. Thereafter he took charge of a parish in Nordhausen and in 1550 became a pastor at the Augustinian Church in Erfurt and later Senior of the Protestant ministry. He was appointed to the chair of Protestant theology in Erfurt in 1566, became involved in a dispute over the university rectorate in 1569, which prompted him to make polemical sermons against the Catholic professors, and was relieved of his office by the town council in 1572. He was a pastor in Utenbach from 1573 onwards. P. edited Luther's *Hauspostille* in 1559 and collected his sermons, the more recent editions of which are based largely on P.'s manuscripts. ☐ Bautz

**Pocci**, Franz (Ludwig Evarist Alexander) Count von, pseud. F. Barth, writer, draughtsman, composer, \* 7. 3. 1807, Munich; † 7. 5. 1876, Munich. After studying law in Ingolstadt and Munich, P., the son of an officer of Italian origin, worked briefly as a lawyer in Starnberg and Dachau and in 1830 became second master of ceremonies to King → Louis I of Bavaria. He was named court music director in 1847 and head chamberlain at the court of → Louis II of Bavaria in 1864. Broadly educated, he moved in the circle around Joseph von → Görres and became closely associated with Guido → Görres. A prominent figure of late Romanticism in Munich, he gained recognition for his children's books, which he himself illustrated (*Die Geschichten und Lieder mit Bildern*, 1841-45), for his puppet and shadow plays as well as for his comedies featuring Punch (*Das Eulenschloß*), which, written for Josef Leonhard → Schmid's Munich-based marionette theatre, offered a satirical commentary on contemporary life. P. also wrote Singspiele, plays and fairy tales, illustrated books such as Friedrich → Güll's *Kinderheimath in Liedern und Bildern* (2nd ed., 1846) and was a satirical draughtsman for *Fliegende Blätter*. As a composer, he wrote songs for children and piano pieces, among other works. He was a co-founder of the Historical Association of Upper Bavaria and a corresponding member of various societies. P. was the father of Maria Elisabeth von → P. ☐ Killy

**Pocci**, Maria Elisabeth Countess von, painter, \* 1. 5. 1835, Munich; † 26. 7. 1912, Ammerland Palace on Lake Starnberg. P., the daughter of Franz von → P., trained as an artist with Alexander von Liezen-Mayer and E. Zimmermann. Initially she copied paintings, including those by Rubens, Velasquez and Murillo. P. was a successful painter of figures and portraits (*Germanische Priesterin, Karfreitag, Palmsonntag*). She was decorated with the Prussian and Bavarian Cross of Merit for her charitable work in the war years of 1859, 1866 and 1870-71.

**Poch-Kalous**, Margarethe, née Kalous, Austrian art historian, \* 9. 1. 1915, Vienna; † 23. 12. 1974, Vienna.

The daughter of the painter Josef Kalous, P.-K. read art history, archaeology and German studies from 1934 onwards, obtained a doctorate in 1940 and became an assistant at the Academy of Fine Arts, where she trained at the Institute for Preservation and Restoration. From 1941 to 1947 she ran classes in art appreciation at the Master School for Art Education of the Vienna Academy and from 1945 onwards was acting director of the Portrait Gallery and from 1947 to 1957 an assistant to Ludwig → Münz. P.-K. became Münz's successor as director of the Portrait Gallery at the Academy of Fine Arts in 1957.

**Pochhammer**, Adolf, music teacher, \* 14. 8. 1864, Rheine (Westphalia); † 7. 10. 1931, Aachen. P. studied music in Berlin from 1885 to 1888 and in Hamburg from 1888 to 1891. His teachers included Hugo → Riemann, whom he followed to the conservatories in Sondershausen and Wiesbaden. He became a teacher at the Wiesbaden Conservatory in 1892, taught at the School of Music in Frankfurt am Main from 1897 onwards and was director of the private "Aachener Hochschule für Musik, Conservatorium" from 1902 to 1928. P. wrote several works, including *Einführung in die Musik* (1895; 5th ed., 1906).

**Pochhammer**, Leo (August), mathematician, \* 25. 8. 1841, Stendal; † 24. 3. 1920, Kiel. P., the son of an economic commissioner, studied mathematics and physics in Berlin, received a doctorate in 1863 for the dissertation *De superficiei modorum derivatione* and qualified to lecture in mathematics in 1872. Two years later he was named associate professor of mathematics in Kiel, where he taught as full professor from 1877 until his retirement in 1919. He was named a privy government official (Geheimer Regierungsrat) in 1895. P.'s publications include *Untersuchungen über das Gleichgewicht eines elastischen Stabes* (1879). As rector of Kiel University, he gave a speech entitled "Beitrag zur Frage des Universitätsstudiums der Frauen" (1893).

**Pochhammer**, Margarete, née Cauer, pseud. M. Tellmar, writer, \* 5. 8. 1852, Breslau (Wrocław); † 16. 3. 1926, Berlin. In 1871 P., the daughter of a municipal school councillor, moved to Danzig (Gdańsk), where she met her future husband, Paul → P. After her marriage she lived in Berlin from 1874 onwards and in Magdeburg from 1883; she moved to Neisse (Nysa) in 1887 and ran a family guest-house in Berlin from 1888 to 1903. P. focused on women's issues, chaired the Association for the Improvement of Women's Clothing in Berlin and contributed to various journals, including *Flotte, Die Gartenlaube, Schönheit und Frauenrundschaue*. Her publications include *Mode und Bildung* (1898) and the novel *Eine Geldheirat* (c. 1914).

**Pochhammer**, Paul, military officer, librarian, literary scholar, \* 21. 2. 1841, Neisse (Nysa); † 2. 3. 1916, Berlin. P. joined the Prussian military as an ensign in 1859, served in the campaigns of 1864, 1866 and 1870-71 and taught the art of fortification at the War Academy from 1873 to 1883. A major in the engineering corps from 1881 onwards, he was named commander of an engineering battalion in 1884 and an engineering officer in Neisse in 1887; the following year he retired from the military for health reasons. Later he was a librarian and lecturer in literary studies at the Humboldt Academy in Berlin. P. gained recognition as a Dante scholar. His publications include *Durch Dante. Ein Führer durch die 'Commedia'* (1897). He was married to Margarethe → P.

**Pock**, Alexander, Austrian painter, \* 6. 1. 1871, Znaim (Znojmo); † 19. 11. 1950, Vienna.  
The son of a manufacturer, P. studied with Christian → Griepenkerl at the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts from 1886 to 1890 and thereafter continued his studies at the Specialist School for Animal Painting under Carl Rudolf → Huber. He was awarded the school prize for the painting *Löwenmahl*, took part in a large number of exhibitions and until 1914 worked for the Society of Reproductive Art, the *Meggendorfer Blätter* and the School Book Press, for which he executed many illustrations. From 1916 to 1918, as a war painter at the War Press Quarters, he painted numerous detailed pictures of the royal-imperial army, including *Tragierführer an der Kärntner Front* (1916). ☐ ÖBL

**Pockels**, Friedrich Carl Alwin, physicist, \* 18. 6. 1865, Vicenza; † 29. 8. 1913, Heidelberg.  
P. studied at the School of Technology in Brunswick and universities of Göttingen and Freiburg im Breisgau, obtaining a doctorate in Göttingen in 1888 for the dissertation *Ueber den Einfluss elastischer Deformationen, speciell einseitigen Druckes, auf das optische Verhalten krystalliner Körper*. He was a research assistant at the Institute of Physics and Minerals, qualified to lecture in physics and joined the Institute of Physics of the School of Technology in Dresden in 1896 as an associate professor and lecturer. He was named associate professor of theoretical physics at the University of Heidelberg in 1900 and full professor in 1903. P.'s publications include *Lehrbuch der Kristallographie* (1906). ☐ Poggendorff 4-6

**Pockels**, Karl Friedrich, teacher, anthropologist, \* 15. 11. 1757, Wörlitz (now part of Halle/Saale); † 29. 10. 1814, Brunswick.  
P., who came from a family of pastors, studied theology and philosophy in Halle from 1776 to 1779 with August Hermann → Niemeyer and Johann August → Eberhard and was decisively influenced by the school reformer Friedrich von → Rochow. On the latter's recommendation, he was appointed by Duke → Charles William Ferdinand of Brunswick to educate his sons, Augustus and → Frederick William, in 1780. In 1787, as tutor and chamberlain, he followed Duke Augustus into the Hanoverian military service. He was named a councillor to the British king in 1790, aulic councillor to the duke of Brunswick in 1800 and press and publishing curator in 1814. P. wrote popular works on philosophy (*Beiträge zur Beförderung der Menschenkenntnis*, 2 fascicles, 1788-89; *Neue Beiträge zur Bereicherung der Menschenkunde überhaupt und der Erfahrungsseelenlehre insbesondere*, 1798) and, together with Karl Philipp → Moritz, worked on *Magazin zur Erfahrungsseelenkunde*. He also contributed to the *Vossischer Musenalmanach* and *Neuer Teutscher Merkur*. In 1809 P. anonymously published *Biographisches Gemälde des Herzogs Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand von Braunschweig-Lüneburg*. ☐ Killy

**Pockh**, Hans, singer, \* 7. 5. 1840, Pulkau (Lower Austria); † 29. 7. 1906, Stuttgart.  
P. studied singing and was engaged at the Chemnitz Municipal Theatre in 1866-67 and the Darmstadt Court Theatre from 1867 to 1873. A member of the ensemble of the Stuttgart Court Opera from 1873 to 1902, he enjoyed considerable success with his wide-ranging repertoire, which encompassed both serious and buffo roles. In particular, he excelled as Sarastro in *Die Zauberflöte*, Kaspar in *Der Freischütz*, Van Bett in *Zar und Zimmermann* and Falstaff in *Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor*. P. was also a concert singer and opera producer at the Stuttgart opera-house.

**Poda von Neuhaus**, Nicolaus, Jesuit, natural scientist, astronomer, \* 3. 10. 1723, Vienna; † 29. 4. 1798, Vienna.  
P. v. N., who came from an Old Tyrolean family, joined the Society of Jesus in 1740, studied mathematics and physics and taught in Klagenfurt, Linz and Graz, where he established the Natural History Museum and was director of the observatory. Later he lectured on mine surveying and mining mechanics in Schemnitz (Banská Štiavnica) and from 1776 onwards lived in Vienna as a private scholar. P. v. N.'s publications include *Beschreibung der bei dem Bergbau in Schemnitz errichteten Maschinen* (1771).

**Podbielski**, Eugen Anton, military officer, \* 17. 10. 1814, Köpenick (now part of Berlin); † 31. 10. 1879, Berlin.  
P. joined the Prussian army in 1831, attended the War Academy from 1836 to 1839 and became a major in the general staff in 1855 and commander of a cavalry brigade and senior quartermaster in the army dispatched to Schleswig-Holstein in 1863. As major-general, he was appointed director of the general war department at the Ministry of War in 1866 and was a member of → Moltke's staff as quartermaster-general during the 1866 war and the Franco-German War of 1870-71; he became known as the author of dispatches from the theatre of war in 1870-71. P. was inspector-general of the Prussian artillery from 1872 onwards.

**Podbielski**, Victor (Adolf Theophil) von, military officer, politician, \* 26. 2. 1844, Frankfurt an der Oder; † 21. 1. 1916, Berlin.  
The son of a general, P. joined the army and took part in the campaigns of 1864-66 and 1870-71. Appointed to various general staff positions, he was promoted to colonel in 1888 and to commander of a cavalry brigade in 1890. He was a Conservative deputy in the Reichstag from 1893 to 1897 and secretary of state for the German postal department from 1897 to 1901. He held the post of minister of agriculture from 1901 to 1906. From 1909 onwards P. chaired the German National Committee for the Olympic Games, which were planned for 1916 but failed to take place because of World War I.

**Podesta**, (Kunigunde) Auguste (Ernestine), née Molendo, singer, \* 27. 12. 1827, Bayreuth; † 29. 12. 1902, Kassel.  
P. began her stage career at the Munich Court Opera in 1844 and from 1845 onwards sang at the Kassel Court Theatre, where she enjoyed her first successes in soubrette roles. She was engaged at the Hamburg Municipal Theatre in 1851 and later performed at other theatres, including the Mainz Municipal Theatre. In 1862 she returned to the Kassel Court Theatre, where she was a member of the ensemble until 1867.

**Podewils**, Friedrich Baron von, civil servant, \* 13. 7. 1804, Schönkirch (now part of Plößberg); † 23. 6. 1863, Bayreuth.  
After studying law in Munich, P. worked for the government of Upper Bavaria, moved to Landau (Palatinate) in 1834 and went to Bayreuth in 1836 as a junior government civil servant. He became a privy secretary at the Ministry of Internal Affairs the same year, a judge at the regional court in Immenstadt in 1837 and a government official (Regierungsrat) in Regensburg in 1845. P. represented the constituency of Amberg at the Frankfurt National Assembly in 1849, headed a government department in Würzburg from 1850 onwards and was named chief executive officer of Bayreuth in 1858.

**Podewils**, Heinrich Count von, statesman, diplomat, \* 3. 10. 1695, Pomerania; † 29. 7. 1760, Magdeburg.  
As a privy war councillor, P., who came from the Pomeranian landed aristocracy, belonged to the Prussian General

War Commissariat, headed by his uncle and father-in-law, Friedrich Wilhelm von → Grumbkow, from 1720 onwards. He soon won the trust of King → Frederick William I, who appointed him a privy financial official in the General Directorate in 1722, repeatedly entrusted him with diplomatic missions and sent him as an envoy to Copenhagen in 1728 and to Stockholm in 1729. When Knyphausen was brought down as cabinet minister, P. headed the Department of Foreign Affairs with Wilhelm Heinrich von → Thulemeier and Adrian Bernhard von → Borcke. He argued for closer ties with Austria and continued to be employed as a foreign policy adviser even after the dismissal of his uncle by → Frederick II, despite having remained a staunch supporter of his uncle's political opinions, which deviated from those of the king. Ennobled as a count in 1741, P. led the negotiations with Austria and Saxony, which paved the way for the peace agreements of Breslau (Wrocław) and Berlin (1742) and the Peace of Dresden (1745). He lost his post following the appointment of Count Karl Wilhelm → Finck von Finckenstein to the Foreign Ministry. ☐ NDB

**Podewils-Dürnitz**, Maximilian Count von, diplomat, \* 17. 8. 1919, Munich; † 10. 4. 1982, Zuoz (Graubünden Canton).

P.-D. came from an old, east Pomeranian aristocratic family that had lived in Bavaria for many years. He began his career as a cavalry officer on active service and fought in World War II. Taken prisoner of war by the Americans, he studied economics and business management upon his return. P.-D. worked for the Bavarian Ministry of State for the Economy and the representative body of the FRG in Paris from 1949 onwards, joined the diplomatic service in 1952 and headed the economics department at the embassy in New Delhi (India). From 1957 onwards he worked at the trade policy department in Bonn and from 1960 to 1963 headed the press department of the Tehran embassy. Thereafter he was the permanent representative of the ambassador to Tunis and in 1971 was appointed head of protocol in Bonn. P.-D. assumed the ambassadorship to Ottawa in 1975 and to Vienna in 1979.

**Podewils-Dürnitz**, Clemens (Hans Maria Franz Konstantin) Count von, diplomat, politician, \* 17. 1. 1850, Landshut; † 14. 3. 1922, Munich.

P.-D., the son of a Bavarian chamberlain and colonel, studied law in Munich, practised as a lawyer in Munich, Weilheim and Landshut from 1872 to 1875 and worked for the district office of Miesbach and the government of Upper Bavaria in 1879-80. He became a legation attaché in 1880. Appointed to the post of legation secretary at the Bavarian legation in Berlin in 1881, he was named legation counsellor and special envoy in 1887 and later authorized minister at the Italian court. P.-D. was a special envoy and authorized minister at the Austro-Hungarian court in Vienna from 1896 to 1902, Bavarian interior minister for Church and school affairs from 1902 to 1903 and minister of state of the royal household and foreign affairs as well as chairman of the Council of Ministers from 1903 to 1912.

**Podewils-Juncker-Bigatto**, Clemens (Hans Theodor Konstantin Maria) Count von, until 1932 Podewils-Dürnitz, journalist, writer, \* 20. 8. 1905, Bamberg; † 5. 8. 1978, Munich.

P.-J.-B., the son of an officer, studied law in Munich, went to Hamburg in 1927 as a probationary civil servant and received a doctorate there. In 1929 he became a cultural reporter for various German newspapers (*Münchner Neueste Nachrichten*, *Germania* and the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*) in England and France. Between 1932 and 1934 he was press attaché at the German Embassy in Brussels, thereafter

a landowner in western Bohemia and from 1939 onwards a war reporter in Russia, Italy and France. He was held prisoner of war by the English from 1944 to 1946. P.-J.-B. served as secretary-general of the Bavarian Academy of Fine Arts from 1949 to 1975 and was commissioned by the academy in 1968-69 to edit the international yearbook for literature *ensemble*. His publications include stories (*Der Zriny*, 1955) and poetry (*Die Wegwarte*, 1978). He was married to Sophie Dorothee → P.-J.-B. ☐ Killy

**Podewils-Juncker-Bigatto**, Sophie Dorothee, née Baroness von Hirschberg, narrative writer, poet, \* 16. 2. 1909, Bamberg; † 5. 10. 1979, Starnberg.

P.-J.-B. studied painting and the graphic arts in Brussels and Paris and married Clemens von → P.-J.-B., with whom she lived in Svojšin Castle until 1945 and thereafter in Hirschberg Castle in Eberfing (Upper Bavaria). She was a poet, narrative writer, essayist and translator. Her publications include the novels *Wanderschaft* (1948) and *Schattengang* (1982).

**Podeyn**, Hans (Carl), diplomat, \* 1. 3. 1894, Hamburg; † 19. 8. 1965, Bad Homburg vor der Höhe.

P. attended teachers' training college in Hamburg, where he was a primary school teacher from 1914 until his dismissal in 1927 and worked for the commercial sector during the "Third Reich." From 1928 onwards he led the SPD caucus in the Hamburg municipal parliament and after World War II was senate director of the Department of Agriculture. He was a government official (Ministerialrat) and departmental head in the food, agriculture and forestry administration in Hamburg, Stuttgart and Frankfurt am Main from 1946 to 1949 and, following the foundation of the FRG, took over as general head of a department at the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry. P. was appointed deputy head of the German Economic Cooperation Administration Mission in Washington at the end of 1949. Later he headed the representative office of the FRG at the Department of Joint Security, which was replaced by the Foreign Operations Administration in 1953. He was the special ambassador and authorized representative in Karachi (Pakistan) from 1954 to 1959.

**Podhajsky**, Alois, Austrian military officer, dressage rider, \* 24. 2. 1898, Mostar (Herzegovina); † 23. 5. 1973, Vienna.

P., the son of an officer, joined the military and was admitted to the Austrian army as a cavalry officer following World War I. A riding teacher at the Military Riding Teachers' Institute, he won the bronze medal in dressage at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin. After the German Wehrmacht had taken over the Spanish Riding School in Vienna in 1939, he was appointed director of the school with the rank of colonel and remained in that post until 1965. Shortly before the end of the war he transported the horses to Upper Austria to prevent them falling into the hands of Soviet troops; they were returned to Vienna in 1955. P. oversaw the reconstruction of the school, organized regular dressage performances and wrote *Ein Leben für die Lipizzaner* (1960). ☐ Munzinger

**Podhorský**, Katharina, née Comet, singer, \* 8. 11. 1807, Prague; † 28. 11. 1889, Prague.

P., the daughter of a bookbinder, studied singing with her aunt Thekla Batková-Podleská, a former singer at the court of the duchess of Courland, and gave her first concert in Prague at the age of nine. As early as 1819 she made her début in Prague as Annette in Boieldieu's *Le petit chaperon rouge*, performed successfully in a Gewandhaus concert in Leipzig in 1820 and sang the role of Myrrha in Peter von → Winter's *Das unterbrochene Opferfest* at the Leipzig

opera-house later the same year. From 1821 until her retirement from the stage in 1849, she was a celebrated prima donna at the Prague Regional Theatre, where she appeared as Sophie in Ferdinando Paër's *Sarigno*. P. sang coloratura roles, lyric and dramatic parts and the mezzo-soprano repertoire. She later taught singing in Prague. ☐ ÖBL

**Pöch**, Rudolf, also spelled Poech, Austrian physician, anthropologist, ethnologist, \* 17. 4. 1870, Tarnopol (Ternopil); † 4. 3. 1921, Innsbruck.

P. studied law and medicine in Vienna and Zurich, obtaining a doctorate in medicine in 1895. Two years later he joined an Austrian research commission studying the plague in Bombay and in 1898 succeeded in curbing the spread of pulmonary plague at Hermann → Nothnagel's hospital in Vienna, the outbreak of which was due to a laboratory infection. Thereafter he spent two years working at the Vienna General Hospital and the Emperor Francis Joseph Hospital and in 1900-1901 conducted anthropological and ethnographical studies at the University of Berlin. P. spent the years 1904-1906 on a field trip to New Guinea and Australia, where he carried out research into the singing of the Papua and produced the first evidence of the existence of pygmy peoples in New Guinea. From 1906 to 1909 he lived with the bushmen of the Kalahari. Having qualified to lecture in anthropology and ethnology in Vienna in 1910, P. was a research assistant at the phonogram archive of the Academy of Sciences from 1910 to 1913. From 1913 to 1921 he taught in Vienna as an associate professor of anthropology and ethnography, for which disciplines he established a chair. P. was a pioneer in the field of film and sound documentation. His publications include *Die Pest* (1914) and *Studien an Eingeborenen aus Neusüdweales* (1915). ☐ Almanach Öst Akad, Vol. 21

**Pöck**, Karl Josef, Austrian singer, \* 1812, Zwettl (Lower Austria); † 30. 10. 1869, Brunswick.

P. studied the trombone and earned his living as a trombonist in one of Vienna's orchestras before training as a baritone. Having initially appeared at the Theater an der Wien, he joined the Prague Regional Theatre and from 1833 to 1837 was a member of the ensemble at the Theater in der Josefstadt in Vienna, where he sang the prince regent in the première of Conradin → Kreutzer's opera *Das Nachtlager von Granada* (1834); Kreutzer is said to have written that role for him. In 1837 P. became a life member of the Brunswick Court Theatre, where he frequently worked as an opera producer from 1840 onwards. ☐ Kutsch

**Pöckelsheim**, Jean Georg, journalist, \* 1764, Peckelsheim (now part of Willebadessen); † 1846, (Bad) Langenschwalbach.

After studying law in Berlin and Göttingen, P. lived as a lawyer and antiquarian bookseller in Offenbach am Main from around 1800 onwards. Later he went to Neuwied, where he was the editor of *Die deutsche Chronik* and *Annalen der Zeit* from 1804 to 1807. The same year he moved to Langenschwalbach, where he edited the weekly newspaper *Gemeinnützige Anzeigen* from 1808 to 1814 and published the spa newspaper *Aurora* from 1828 onwards.

**Pögnér**, Wilhelm, singer, \* 1808, Schönfeld, near Leipzig; † 9. 9. 1866, Leipzig.

P. began his career as a singer at the Leipzig opera-house in 1828, performed in Brunswick and Magdeburg and returned to the Leipzig opera-house in 1833 as principal bass; he remained a member of the ensemble until 1844. He took part in several important operatic premières, appearing as Cedric in Heinrich → Marschner's *Der Templer und die Jüdin* in 1829, as Busch in Albert → Lortzing's *Die beiden Schützen* and Lefort in *Zar und Zimmermann* in 1837.

P. also gained recognition as a concert soloist. Later he was a popular singing teacher in Leipzig; his pupils included Albert → Eilers.

**Pöhacker**, Leopold, Austrian painter, \* 15. 3. 1782, Vienna; † 26. 11. 1844, Vienna.

P. trained as an artist at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna from 1800 to 1810 and from 1813 to 1820, obtaining the Sonnenfels Prize in 1813. He focused on portrait painting and, influenced by Jean-Baptiste Isabey, painted a large number of miniatures. In 1813 and from 1824 to 1839 he was represented at the Academy exhibitions. P.'s best-known works include the miniature of Princess Eleonore Liechtenstein, the watercolour portrait of Josef → Mössmer and the pen-and-ink drawing *Mariae Heimsuchung*. ☐ ÖBL

**Poehlmann**, August, dermatologist, \* 13. 2. 1882, Erlangen; † 22. 7. 1954, Munich.

P., the son of Robert von → Pöhlmann, studied medicine in Erlangen and Munich, where he received a doctorate in 1906 for the dissertation *Wachsartige Degeneration eines Extremitätenmuskels beim Kind unter dem Bilde eines Tumors*. Thereafter he was a junior physician in Munich and Frankfurt am Main until qualifying to lecture in dermatology and venereal diseases in Munich in 1919. In 1924 he was appointed associate professor in Munich and in 1938 chief physician at the hospital in the Schwabing district of Munich. P.'s publications include *Die Wassermannsche Reaktion in ihrer Bedeutung für die spezielle Pathologie und Therapie der Syphilis* (1931).

**Pöhlmann**, Josef, goldsmith, sculptor, \* 19. 2. 1882, Munich; † 29. 11. 1963, Nuremberg.

P. trained as an art metal-worker, earned his living as a copper-, brass- and silversmith at the Munich arts and crafts workshops of Steiniken & Lohr and Wilhelm & Lind and worked at the Munich Workshop for Artistic Design and Models under Theodor Holländer in 1906-1907. He studied goldsmithery and sculpture at the School of Arts and Crafts in Munich and, together with his brother, founded an arts and crafts workshop in Nuremberg, where he became a drawing teacher at the further training college in 1912. He taught at the Regional School of Arts and Crafts in Budapest in 1913-14. After World War I P. was professor of goldsmithery and enamel painting at the School of Arts and Crafts in Nuremberg. He created the keystone on the Prince Regent Bridge in Nuremberg, metal sculptures for the monument to fallen soldiers at the Nuremberg Luitpoldhain and a copper-wrought door with figural decoration at the Bamberg College. He was a member of the Deutscher Werkbund, an association of German craftsmen, and the Free Secession in Nuremberg.

**Pöhlmann**, Olga, writer, editor, \* 21. 4. 1880, Kitzingen; † 17. 5. 1969, Nuremberg.

As a young woman, P., the daughter of a merchant, published poems and literary sketches in the *Würzburger Zeitung*, *Frankfurter Zeitung* and *Augsburger Abendzeitung* and later became an editor for the women's supplement to the *Fränkischer Kurier*. In particular, she researched the history of Nuremberg. Besides poetry and essays, she wrote historical novels about Nuremberg personalities, including *Käthe Hallerin* (1919) and *Niklas Muffel* (1922).

**Pöhlmann**, Robert von, classical historian, \* 31. 10. 1852, Nuremberg; † 27. 9. 1914, Munich.

P., the son of a merchant, studied philology and history in Munich and Göttingen from 1870 to 1874 and obtained a doctorate in Munich in 1875. Having qualified as a lecturer in ancient history in Erlangen in 1879, he became an associate professor in Erlangen in 1884 and full professor in

1886 and was appointed full professor of ancient history in Munich in 1901. He served as secretary of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences and was ennobled in 1909. P.'s publications include "Gründzüge der politischen Geschichte von Griechenland" (in *Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, Vol. 3, 1889; 5th ed., 1914 as *Griechische Geschichte und Quellenkunde*) and *Geschichte des antiken Kommunismus und Sozialismus* (2 vols., 1893-1901; new edition edited by F. Oertel in 1925 as *Geschichte der sozialen Frage und des Sozialismus in der antiken Welt*). He was the father of August → Poehlmann. ☐ Weber

**Pöhner**, Konrad, entrepreneur, politician, \* 24. 7. 1901, Bayreuth; † 24. 9. 1974, Bayreuth.  
P. studied economics in Erlangen and Munich, obtaining a doctorate in political science in Erlangen in 1925. He joined his father's carpentry business in Bayreuth, which he soon developed into a large building construction and civil engineering company. In 1945 he became president of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce for Upper Franconia and from 1946 to 1956 sat on the town council in Bayreuth. He was deputy mayor and head of the department of culture in 1958-59 and a CSU deputy of the Bavarian Landtag from 1958 to 1974. P. served as parliamentary secretary of state at the Bavarian Ministry of Culture from 1962 to 1964 and as Bavarian minister of finance from 1964 to 1970. He also made a name for himself as a patron of the Bayreuth Festival. ☐ Munzinger

**Pöhl**, Hans, Austrian writer, dramatic adviser, stage director, \* 3. 5. 1849, Vienna; † after 1913, Znaim (Znojmo).  
P., who came from a wealthy Viennese family, began studying technology but soon turned to the stage and became a highly successful actor in Germany, in particular in Berlin. Forced to give up his stage career for health reasons, he studied German language and literature in Vienna and from 1884 onwards worked as a stage director and dramatic adviser at the Carltheater. P. was a pioneer of the German popular theatre movement. He wrote plays for the popular theatre as well as the farces *Der arme Heinrich* (1887) and *Schopf* (1879). From 1889 onwards he lived on an estate near Gmunden and later in a nursing home near Znaim. ☐ ÖBL

**Poelchau**, Harald, Protestant theologian, member of the resistance, \* 5. 10. 1903, Potsdam; † 29. 4. 1972, Berlin.  
The son of a rural pastor, P. studied at the School of Theology in the Bethel district of Bielefeld and at the universities of Tübingen and Marburg, where he was influenced by Paul → Tillich. Thereafter he devoted himself to the study of welfare care at the Berlin School of Politics. He served as director of the German Association for Juvenile Court Aid for two years, received a doctorate in Frankfurt am Main in 1931 and assumed the post of pastor in the penitentiary of the Tegel district of Berlin, where he remained until 1945. P. was pastor to victims of the National Socialist regime and accompanied hundreds of those sentenced to death to their executions. He was a member of the Confessing Church from 1934 onwards and a member of the Kreisau circle from 1941, without being identified as such by the Gestapo. On several occasions during the war he helped Jews by supplying them with papers and other necessary items. Following the assassination attempt on → Hitler of 20 July 1944 P. was able to pass last messages and letters from those involved in the conspiracy to their family members. From 1946 onwards he worked in the central justice administration of the Soviet zone in Berlin. He was prison pastor in the Tegel district of Berlin once again from 1949 to 1951 and thereafter social and industrial pastor of the regional Church in Berlin. ☐ Bautz

**Pöhlitz**, Karl Heinrich Ludwig, political scientist, historian, \* 17. 8. 1772, Ernstthal (Saxony); † 27. 2. 1838, Leipzig.  
P., the son of a priest, attended the lycée in Chemnitz, studied philosophy, history and theology in Leipzig and obtained a doctorate in 1793. He gave lectures in philosophy from 1794 onwards, became professor of ethics and history at the Knights' Academy in Dresden in 1795 and was appointed associate professor of philosophy in Leipzig in 1803 and full professor of natural and international law in Wittenberg in 1804. Having returned to Leipzig in 1815 as full professor of Saxon history and statistics, he took over the chair of political science in 1820. He was named Saxon court councillor in 1825 and privy councillor of the Grand Duchy of Hesse in 1833. P., who was an exponent of rational law, wrote around 150 books and edited six journals and periodicals. His main work is *Die Staatswissenschaften im Lichte unserer Zeit* (5 vols., 1823-24; 2nd ed., 1827-28). He argued for a representative constitutional system based on the monarchical principle. His historical works include *Handbuch der Weltgeschichte* (3 vols., 1806; 2nd ed., 4 vols., 1813 as *Die Weltgeschichte für gebildete Leser und Studierende*) and *Handbuch der souveränen Staaten des Rheinbundes* (2 vols., 1811). P. edited *Die Constitutionen der europäischen Staaten seit den letzten 25 Jahren* (4 vols., 1817-25, anonymously; 2nd ed., 1832-33 as *Die europäischen Verfassungen seit dem Jahre 1789 bis auf die neueste Zeit*). The journal *Jahrbücher der Geschichte der Staatskunst*, founded in 1828, was renamed *Jahrbücher der Geschichte und Politik* in 1837 and *Neue Jahrbücher der Geschichte, der Staats- und Cermalwissenschaften* (cont. by Friedrich → Bülow) in 1838. ☐ NDB

**Pöll**, Alfred, Austrian gynaecologist, painter, \* 27. 3. 1867, Oberndorf bei Salzburg; † 8. 9. 1929, Gmunden (Upper Austria).  
The son of a regional health inspector, P. studied medicine in Innsbruck, obtained a doctorate in 1893 and practised as a gynaecologist in Linz from 1899 onwards. Having taken up painting and trained as an artist in Munich, he joined the Vienna Secession in 1913 and was also a member of the Upper Austrian Art Society and thereafter head of the fine artists' section of the breakaway association "Der Ring." In 1921 he joined the newly founded artists' association MAERZ in Linz. P. painted mainly landscapes (*Seemotiv aus den österreichischen Alpen*, 1886; *Bergsee*, 1918; *Bergdorf mit Kapelle*, 1927) and later still lifes. He received the Grand State Prize in 1925. P. was the father of Alfred → Poell. ☐ ÖBL

**Poell**, Alfred, Austrian singer, \* 18. 3. 1900, Linz; † 30. 1. 1968, Vienna.  
P., the son of Alfred → Pöll, read medicine in Innsbruck, where he received a doctorate and trained as a throat and larynx specialist. Thereafter he studied singing with Filip Forstén and Josef von → Manowarda at the Academy of Music in Vienna and in 1929 made his début at the Düsseldorf opera-house, where he sang baritone for 10 years. In 1940 he was engaged at the Vienna State Opera and remained a member of the ensemble until shortly before his death. P. sang at the Salzburg Festival from 1941 onwards and gave guest performances at La Scala in Milan, Covent Garden in London, the Grand Opéra in Paris and other major European theatres. In particular, he was known for his interpretations of → Mozart. His main roles included Don Giovanni, Papageno, the harlequin in *Ariadne auf Naxos* and Count Luna in *Il trovatore*. ☐ Kutsch

**Pöll, Josef**, Austrian teacher, folk-song scholar, \* 8. 3. 1874, Heiligkreuz, near Hall (Tyrol); † 21. 6. 1940, Innsbruck.

P. became a primary school teacher in 1894 and a secondary school teacher in 1901. A professor at the teachers' training institute in Innsbruck from 1920 to 1934, he specialized in Tyrolean folk-song, composed many folk-songs himself, including in Tyrolean dialect ("Die Kasermandln," "Mei Hoamatl hab i in Zillertal drin"), and was music critic of the *Innsbrucker Nachrichten*. He conducted "Die Wolkensteiner" male-voice choir from 1924 to 1938 and was awarded the Mozart Prize in 1938. P.'s *Lieder zur Laute im Tiroler Volkston* (3 vols., 1922) ran to several editions. ☐ ÖBL

**Pöllertzer, Leopold**, Austrian sculptor, \* 21. 10. 1858, Hallein (Salzburg); † 30. 4. 1917, Bad Ischl (Upper Austria).

The son of a salt-works official, P. trained as an artist at the Vienna School of Arts and Crafts and in 1884 became a modelling and sculpture teacher at the School of Wood Carving in Hallstatt, of which he served as director from 1900 to 1917. He created Church decorations and sculptures based on historical models, including the altar of the cross in Hallstatt and the high altar in St. Leonhard's near Freistadt (Upper Austria). ☐ ÖBL

**Pöllnitz, Karl Ludwig** (Wilhelm) Baron von, writer, \* 25. 2. 1692, Issum, near Geldern; † 23. 6. 1775, Berlin. The life of P., the son of a colonel from electoral Brandenburg, can be reconstructed only from the unverified information included in his autobiographical works. Born into a Thuringian aristocratic family, he was brought up with the future King → Frederick William I at the Prussian court, travelled to various European courts from 1710 onwards and became a chamberlain in 1735. Appointed supreme master of ceremonies by → Frederick the Great in 1740, he fell out of favour on several occasions and died leaving considerable debts. P.'s works, which were written in French, dealt with the European royal courts and their ceremonial. He published his memoirs in several partly revised and enlarged editions, which were mainly in epistolary form. They include *Lettres et mémoires* (2 vols., 1740) and *Lettres saxonnes* (2 vols., 1738). His posthumously published *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de quatre derniers souverains de la maison de Brandebourg* (2 vols., 1791) paint a realistic picture of the time. ☐ Killy

**Pöllnitz, Götz** Baron von, historian, \* 11. 12. 1906, Munich; † 10. 11. 1967, Erlangen.

P., the son of a landowner, studied history, legal history, economic history and canon law in Würzburg and Munich, obtained a doctorate in 1928 and qualified as a lecturer in medieval and modern history in Munich in 1935. Appointed a non-faculty lecturer in Erlangen in 1935, he became a lecturer at the School of Economics in Nuremberg and an extraordinary professor in Munich in 1952. He was named full professor of medieval and modern history and the history of economics and culture at the School of Philosophy and Theology in Dillingen in 1954. P. held a chair in economics at the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg from 1961 onwards and served as rector of the University of Erlangen in 1963-64. He was the administrator of the Fugger Foundation in Augsburg from 1947 onwards. His publications include *Jakob Fugger* (2 vols., 1949-51) and *Die Fugger* (1960; 4th ed., 1981). ☐ Munzinger

**Poelt, Josef**, botanist, \* 17. 10. 1924, Pöcking (Starnberg District); † 3. 6. 1995, Graz.

P., the son of a farmer and restaurant owner, studied botany at the University of Munich from 1946 to 1950, received a doctorate for the dissertation *Die Moosvegetation des*

*Starnbergersee-Gebiets* and worked as a research assistant at the local botanical gardens from 1951 onwards and at the State Botanical Collection from 1954. Having qualified to lecture in 1958 with *Die lobaten Arten der Flechtengattung Lecanora in der Holarktis*, he taught at the University of Munich, became a full professor of systematic botany and phytogeography at the Free University of Berlin in 1965 and was full professor of systematic botany at the University of Graz from 1972 to 1991. He was a corresponding member of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences and the Austrian Academy of Sciences from 1988 onwards. P. focused on lichen, in particular mountain lichen, and described numerous new genera and species. His publications include *Bestimmungsschlüssel europäischer Flechten* (1969; suppl., 1977 and 1981). He was co-editor of *Berichte der Bayerischen Botanischen Gesellschaft* and *Plant Systematics and Evolution* and founded the Moss and Lichen Association of Central Europe. ☐ Almanach Öst Akad, Vol. 146

**Pölt, Klara**, also called Pölt-Nordheim, Austrian writer, \* 1. 5. 1862, Sarnthein (Sarentino); † 16. 11. 1926, Innsbruck.

P., the daughter of an innkeeper, lived with her husband, a tax official, in Innsbruck from 1899 onwards and gained recognition for her South Tyrolean stories at the turn of the century. Encouraged by Leopold von → Hörmann, she wrote stories (*Lodenrock und Wifflingittel. Geschichten aus dem Sarntale*, 1911; *Bergler und Dorfleut*, 1914), which preserve the popular customs and traditions of the Sarn Valley.

**Pözel, Simon**, Austrian landscape gardener, \* 1744, Styria; † 25. 5. 1806, Greifenstein (now part of Heiligenstadt in Oberfranken).

P. trained in horticulture at the imperial Augarten and the gardens of Prince Kaunitz in Vienna, became a journeyman at the Geyserswörth Gardens in Bamberg and from around 1775 onwards served Baron von Stauffenberg. He was named palace gardener at Greifenstein and created the garden at Banz Monastery. P. gained recognition for the introduction and dissemination of fine fruits in Upper Franconia.

**Pölzer, Amalie**, née Baron, Austrian politician, \* 21. 6. 1871, Vienna; † 8. 12. 1924, Vienna.

P. trained as a seamstress and founded the reading and discussion club "Libertas" with Adelheid → Popp in 1893. She established the Society of Social Democratic Women and Girls in 1901, headed the Social Democratic Women's Organization of Lower Austria from 1902 to 1920 and was a municipal councillor in Vienna from 1919 to 1924. P., who married Johann → P. in 1898, was the mother of Johann → P. ☐ ÖBL

**Pölzer, Johann**, Austrian politician, \* 21. 4. 1872, Altpetretin (Starý Petřín); † 21. 4. 1934, Vienna.

P. trained as a tailor in Vienna, joined the Social Democratic Workers' Movement and founded trade union groups and in 1894 a district organization. He became a deputy of the Lower Austrian Landtag in 1908 and a municipal councillor in Vienna in 1918. A member of the Constituent German-Austrian National Assembly in 1919, he was a Nationalrat deputy until 1934. Suffering from serious heart problems, he was arrested the same year and taken to the Inquisitionspital, where he died shortly thereafter. P., who married Amalie → P. in 1898, was the father of Johann → P. ☐ ÖBL

**Pölzer, Johann**, Austrian politician, \* 5. 8. 1903, Vienna; † 27. 9. 1964, Sittendorf (Lower Austria).

P., the son of Amalie and Johann → P., served an apprenticeship as a machine fitter and in 1917 joined the Association

of Young Workers of Austria, the Social Democratic Workers' Party and his trade union. Having initially worked for a locomotive factory and from 1924 onwards the electricity works in Vienna, he was chairman of the works committee from 1927 onwards. Following the February unrest of 1934 he fled to Czechoslovakia, returned to Vienna after the "annexation" of Austria in 1938 and resumed working at the electricity works. He was arrested for illegal union activity on several occasions before 1945. After the war P. joined the SPÖ and was central secretary of the Union of Municipal Workers from 1946 to 1951 and union chairman from 1951 to 1963. He was also a municipal councillor in Vienna from 1949 to 1953 and a Nationalrat deputy from 1953 to 1963.

**Pözlzer, Julius**, singer, \* 9. 4. 1901, Admont (Styria); † 16. 2. 1972, Munich.

After obtaining a doctorate in dentistry, P. studied singing in Vienna and enjoyed his first successes at the opera-house in Breslau (Wrocław). In 1930 he was engaged at the Bavarian State Opera in Munich, where he was a celebrated principal tenor for more than 20 years and specialized in → Wagner. From 1933 onwards he received several guest contracts from the Vienna State Opera and also performed at the opera-house in Frankfurt am Main, the state opera-houses in Dresden and Berlin and at theatres abroad. His main roles included Siegfried and Siegmund in *Der Ring des Nibelungen*, Tristan, Tannhäuser and Max in *Der Freischütz*.

☞ Kutsch

**Poelzig, Hans**, architect, \* 30. 4. 1869, Berlin; † 14. 6. 1936, Berlin.

After studying at the School of Technology in Charlottenburg (now part of Berlin) from 1888 to 1893, P. earned his living as a government construction foreman and taught art and crafts from 1900 to 1903 at the Art Academy in Breslau (Wrocław), of which he served as director from 1903 to 1916. In 1907 he was a founding member of the Deutscher Werkbund, the association of German craftsmen, which he chaired from 1919 to 1921. He worked as municipal architect and professor in Dresden from 1916 onwards, became head of a master studio at the Prussian Academy of Arts in 1920 and was also professor at the School of Technology in Charlottenburg from 1923 onwards. In 1933 he was named acting director of the United State Schools for Free and Applied Art in Berlin but just several months later was dismissed by the National Socialists. He died shortly before his planned emigration to Turkey. P. was an important exponent of Expressionist architecture. He caused a sensation in 1918-19 with his conversion of the Schumann Circus in Berlin into Max → Reinhardt's Grand Playhouse. He built many residential properties and industrial and administrative buildings, including a business centre made of reinforced concrete in Breslau (1911), the administrative building of IG Farben in the Höchst district of Frankfurt (1928-30) and the Broadcasting Centre in Berlin (1929-31). P. was also a painter and designed sets for film and theatre. He was the father of Peter → P.

☞ Baumeister

**Poelzig, (Hans) Peter**, architect, \* 6. 8. 1906, Breslau (Wrocław); † 26. 1. 1981, Duisburg.

P., the son of Hans → P., studied architecture and taught from 1954 onwards as professor at the School of Technology in Berlin, where he was a pioneer in the field of hospital construction. Besides numerous hospitals (the University Clinic in Cologne, 1963), he designed housing estates, including the residential quarter in the Hansa district of Berlin (1957).

**Pözl, Franz Xaver**, Austrian Catholic theologian, \* 1. 1. 1840, Groß St. Florian (Styria); † 5. 11. 1914, Klamm am Semmering (Lower Austria).

P. studied theology and philosophy in Graz (Styria) from 1862 onwards, was ordained priest in 1865 and received a doctorate in philosophy in 1869 and a doctorate in theology in 1873. From 1866 to 1869 he was a prefect at the clerical seminary in Graz as well as a teacher of world history and Latin at the local gymnasium; from 1869 to 1872 he worked as a research assistant at the theological faculty of the University of Graz. From 1872 onwards P. was full professor of New Testament biblical studies and higher exegesis in Graz and from 1882 to 1911 taught in the same capacity in Vienna. He was named court councillor in 1895. P.'s publications include *Kurzgefaßter Commentar zu den vier hl. Evangelien* (4 vols., 1880-92; several editions).

**Poenitz, Franz**, musician, \* 17. 8. 1850, Bischofswerder (Biskupiec); † 19. 3. 1913, Berlin.

P. studied the violin in Berlin, took harp lessons with Louis Grimm and began performing as a soloist as early as 1857. He joined the Kroll Ensemble in 1858 and, following a successful concert tour, became harpist at the Royal Court Opera in Berlin in 1866. Richard → Wagner invited him to perform at the Bayreuth Festival in 1876. P. taught the harp and harmonium at the Stern Conservatory and was named Kammervirtuose in 1891. He composed pieces for harp, a string quartet, a sinfonietta for violin, violoncello and harmonium and the opera *Kleopatra*.

**Pönniger, Franz**, Austrian sculptor, bronze caster, \* 29. 12. 1832, Vienna; † 6. 8. 1906, Vienna.

The son of a mint engraver, P. attended the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts in 1846-47, began training as a sculptor in 1847 and later joined Anton von → Fernkorn's studio. Following lengthy study tours of Germany and England he entered Fernkorn's art foundry, where he served as acting artistic director from 1862 onwards; he was confirmed in that post in 1865 and became the owner of the foundry in 1887. He was forced to give up the factory in 1896 for financial reasons and was named director of the General School of Drawing at the Vienna Communal College. He was a member of the Vienna House of Artists. P. sculpted the *Donner* and *Canova* statues for the Art History Museum, the monument to Archduke Charles for the Hall of Fame at the Arsenal (1871) and the monument to Archduke John in Graz (1879). ☞ ÖBL

**Poensgen, Ernst**, industrialist, \* 19. 9. 1871, Düsseldorf; † 22. 7. 1949, Bern.

P. studied mathematics, chemistry and metallurgy at the University of Strasbourg and iron metallurgy at the Mining Academy in Berlin. In 1899 he joined the Düsseldorf Tube and Rolling Mill Works, of which his grandfather had been a co-founder, and from 1905 onwards sat on its board of directors. When the works merged with the Phoenix mining, iron and steel company in 1910, he took over the technical and commercial management of the Düsseldorf branch. He became chairman of the employers' federation for the northwestern iron industry in 1914, played a major role in the foundation of the United Steelworks (1926) and was named deputy chairman of its board of directors. P. was a co-founder of the German Raw Steel Community in 1924 and, together with Fritz → Thyssen, led the negotiations for the German side on establishing the International Raw Steel Community in 1926. He became chairman of the Association of German Iron and Steel Industrialists in 1929, leader of the German group in the International Raw Steel Export Community in 1930 and head of the Reich economic group for the iron manufacturing industry in 1934. As a member of the economic council, P. rose to become chairman of the

board of directors of the United Steelworks in 1935. Named a leader of the defence economy in 1937, he was dismissed as chairman of the specialist iron manufacturing industry group in 1942 for opposing the establishment of the state-owned Reichswerke Hermann Göring. The following year he resigned his chairmanship of the board of directors of the United Steelworks. Thereafter P., who never belonged to a National Socialist organization, lived in seclusion in Kitzbühel (Tyrol). ☐ BLW

**Poensgen**, Helmuth, industrialist, \* 6. 4. 1887, Düsseldorf; † 22. 3. 1945, Ratingen.

P. studied law and politics in Lausanne, Tübingen and Bonn, obtained a doctorate in economics in Bonn in 1910 and continued his studies in England and elsewhere. After serving in World War I, he joined the central administration of the Phoenix mining, iron and steel company in Hörde (now part of Dortmund) and was a departmental head at the German Ministry of the Economy from 1919 to 1921 and chief executive of the Association of German Silk Weaving Mills in Krefeld from 1921 to 1923. He became a registered manager of Phoenix AG in Düsseldorf in 1924 and a member of its board of directors in 1926; the same year he joined the board of directors of the United Steelworks in Düsseldorf. P. was also a member of the supervisory boards of other industrial firms and vice-president of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Düsseldorf. He died in an air raid.

**Poensgen**, Mimi, real name Maria P., married name Warmbrunn, also called Mimi Werhard-Poensgen, singer, \* 31. 10. 1878, Blumenthal (Hellenthal); † 30. 12. 1958, Oberstdorf.

P. studied singing in Berlin, where she made her stage début. She sang at the Vienna Volksoper in 1907-1908, appeared in Troppau (Opava) in 1908-1909 and was engaged at the Magdeburg Municipal Theatre from 1909 to 1913. Thereafter she performed at the Nuremberg Municipal Theatre, was a member of the ensemble at the Cologne opera-house from 1914 to 1922 and performed once again in Nuremberg during the 1922-23 season. In the years that followed, she gave mainly guest performances at the major German opera-houses and sang at the Weimar National Theatre from 1926 to 1932. After 1945 P. taught singing in Berlin and Oberstdorf. She enjoyed her main successes as Elsa in *Lohengrin* and Isolde in *Tristan und Isolde* as well as in the title roles of *Aida*, *Tosca* and *Elektra*.

**Pöppelmann**, Matthäus Daniel, architect, \* c. 3. 5. 1662, Herford; † 17. 1. 1736, Dresden.

P., who was born into a Herford patrician family that had fallen on hard times, went to Dresden at the age of 18, began working on a temporary basis at the electoral higher construction office and secured a permanent position in 1686. While there is no evidence of any formal training, he acquired a thorough knowledge of architecture under the chief regional master builder and chief inspector Wolf Caspar von → Klengel and the latter's successor, Johann Georg → Starcke. P. was one of the first German architects to make a brilliant career, albeit not without effort, from his position as a court official. He became a construction foreman in 1691. In the early decades he was engaged mainly in practical construction and organizational work, but following his appointment as regional master builder in 1705, his creative talents were able to develop freely.

While his lavish designs for extensions to the Dresden residential palace, which had been partly destroyed in a fire in 1701, remained unrealized, P. began developing his own Baroque style, which was of a particularly Saxon nature, in projects commissioned by the regional ruler, → Frederick Augustus I. That style was first evident in the Taschenberg

Palace, built for Frederick's mistress, Countess → Cosel, but the most impressive example is provided by the Zwinger Palace in Dresden, a ceremonial architectural edifice of an imposing courtly style, whose core was built between 1711 and 1723. With its lively and graceful ceremonial nature and its unique synthesis with the architectural sculpture of Balthasar → Permoser, the Zwinger raised Dresden to the rank of a European residential city. P.'s study trips to Italy in 1710 and to France in 1725 offered inspiring ideas.

Named "Geheimer Cämmerier" in 1710, P. married for a second time in 1712; Anna Christina Möller, his second wife, was the wealthy widow of a businessman. He acquired the "Feldschlößchen" just outside Dresden and in 1714 became a citizen of the city. Although he was an architect with civil service status, his services were admittedly more at the disposal of the court than the citizens, whether for grand architectural projects (such as the Dutch Palace, Pillnitz Palace and the alterations to Moritzburg Palace) or for functional constructions (including city gates, bridges and dykes) and churches. As Classical trends gained ground, a development that limited his participation in the construction of the Japanese Palace (from 1727 onwards) to the courtyard façade, P.'s influence declined. As court architect to Frederick Augustus I, however, he had left his mark as a member of the first generation of the outstanding German Baroque architects, above all, with the construction of the Zwinger (in 1729 P. himself published *Das Zwinger-Kupferstich-Werk*, which comprised 24 copper engravings).

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Bruno Alfred Doering, *M. D. P.*, Dresden, 1930. – Hermann Heckmann, *M. D. P. als Zeichner*, Dresden, 1954. – Hermann Heckmann and Johannes Pape, *M. D. P.*, Herford and Bonn, 1962. – Hermann Heckmann, *M. D. P. Leben und Werk*, Munich, 1972. – Fritz Löffler, *Der Zwinger in Dresden*, Leipzig, 1976. – Hermann Heckmann, *M. D. P. und die Barockbaukunst in Dresden*, Stuttgart, 1986. – Harald Marx (ed.), *M. D. P. Der Architekt des Dresdner Zwingers*, Leipzig, 1989. – Kurt Milde, Klaus Mertens and Gudrun Henke, *M. D. P. und die Architektur der Zeit August des Starken*, Dresden, 1991. – Harald Marx, *M. D. P.: der Dresdner Zwinger, vom Festbau zum Museum*, Frankfurt am Main, 2000. Günter Meißner

**Pöppig**, Eduard (Friedrich), natural scientist, \* 16. 7. 1798, Plauen; † 4. 9. 1868, Wahren (now part of Leipzig).

P., the son of a merchant, studied medicine in Leipzig, received a doctorate in 1822 and later the same year travelled to Cuba, from where he embarked on lengthy expeditions to South America as a plant researcher. Having returned to Germany in 1832, he qualified to lecture in Leipzig in 1833 with *Fragmentum synopsis plantarum phanerogamarum ab auctore annis MDCCCXXVII ad MDCCCXXIX in Chile lectarum. Dissertatio botanica qua ad audiendam orationem quam muneris professoris philosophiae extraordinarii in Universitate Lipsiensi*. He became an associate professor and took over as head of the local Zoological Museum in 1834. The same year he was admitted to the German Academy of Natural Scientists Leopoldina. P.'s publications include *Reise in Chile, Peru und auf dem Amazonenstrom während der Jahre 1827-32* (2 vols., 1835) and *Illustrierte Naturgeschichte des Tierreichs* (4 vols., 1851). ☐ NDB

**Pörner**, Josef, Austrian paediatrician, \* 6. 12. 1875, Vienna; † 8. 11. 1933, Vienna.

After concluding his medical studies in Vienna with a doctorate in 1901, P. worked as a junior physician at the Empress Elizabeth Hospital and as a demonstrator's assistant until taking charge of the paediatric department at the general polyclinic in Vienna. From 1905 onwards he was a physician in various districts of Vienna and during World War I

was responsible for combating epidemics in the city. He was also chief physician at the municipal youth office. In 1925 he was named district physician. P. was a tertiary of the Dominican order, a founding member of St. Luke's Guild and president of the Kreuzbund, a Catholic temperance organization. ☐ ÖBL

**Pörschke, Karl Ludwig**, philosopher, \* 10. 1. 1752, Molsenhnen (Kosmodemyanskoe); † 24. 9. 1812, Königsberg (Kaliningrad).

P. studied philosophy and natural science in Königsberg, Halle (Saale) and Göttingen, qualified to lecture in Königsberg in 1787 and became associate professor of philosophy in 1795. He was named full professor of poetry in 1803 and full professor of the humanities, education and eloquence in 1806 and took over the chair of practical philosophy in Königsberg in 1809. P. wrote on ethics and metaphysics. His works include *Gedanken über einige Gegenstände der Philosophie des Schönen* (2 vols., 1794-96) and *Briefe über die Metaphysik der Natur* (1800).

**Pörtner, Paul**, writer, \* 25. 1. 1925, Elberfeld (now part of Wuppertal); † 16. 11. 1984, Munich.

P., the son of a businessman, was severely wounded in World War II. In 1945 he founded the artists' association "Der Turm" in Wuppertal, which he ran until 1948, and in 1947-48 also worked as an assistant stage director at the Wuppertal Municipal Theatres. He ran the "junge bühne" in Remscheid in 1948-49, read German and Romance studies and philosophy in Cologne and France from 1951 onwards and, as a student, worked as a photographer and courier, among other things. He was a freelance writer in Zumikon (Zurich Canton) from 1958 onwards and became a radio director and script editor in the radio play department of the North German Broadcasting Corporation in 1976. P.'s publications include early collections of poetry (*Lebenszeichen*, 1956), the novel *Tobias Immergrün* (1962) and the partly autobiographical stories *Einkreisung eines dicken Mannes* (1968). Above all, he was a theorist and the author of experimental theatre works and numerous radio plays. His œuvre includes the detective play *Scherenschnitt* (1964), in which the audience is called upon to participate. ☐ KLG

**Pörzgen, Hermann**, journalist, \* 7. 5. 1905, Kiel; † 3. 12. 1976, Moscow.

After studying in Hamburg, Riga, Berlin and Cologne, P. worked for the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in Switzerland, Italy and the Balkans from 1927 onwards. He became foreign affairs editor at the Frankfurt editorial office in 1934 and a correspondent in Prague and Warsaw one year later; from 1937 to 1941 he was the newspaper's correspondent in Moscow. In 1941 he joined the Berlin editorial office of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and the following year moved to Morocco; he was taken prisoner of war by Soviet troops in Bulgaria in 1944 and held in captivity until 1955. P. joined the editorial staff of the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* the same year and became its Russian correspondent in Moscow in 1956. He wrote *Rußland unter Hammer und Sichel* (1967), among other works.

**Poeschel, Carl Ernst**, printer, publisher, \* 2. 9. 1874, Leipzig; † 19. 5. 1944, Scheidegg.

P. headed his father's printing works, Poeschel & Trepte, in Leipzig (founded in 1870) until its destruction in 1943. In 1902 he established the Carl Ernst Poeschel publishing house, whose main field was business studies. Having sold that firm to the owners of the J. B. Metzler publishing and retail firm in Stuttgart in 1919, he ran the Insel publishing house with Anton → Kippenberg in 1905-1906. The following year he established the Janus publishing house, the first private press in Germany, with Walter → Tiemann and

in 1909 was a co-founder of the Tempel publishing house, which brought out editions of the classics. P. made an important contribution to the book industry in Germany. He created the "Winckelmann-Antiqua" font (1921), among others, and wrote *Zeitgemäße Buchdruckkunst* (1904) and *Deutscher Buchdruck gestern – heute – morgen* (1927).

**Poeschel, Erwin**, art historian, \* 23. 7. 1884, Kitzingen; † 21. 7. 1965, Kilchberg (Zurich Canton).

P., the son of a pastor, studied law and art history in Munich and worked as lawyer in Kempten for two years. In 1913 he was treated for pulmonary tuberculosis at the Davos sanatorium, where he met his wife. Thereafter he lived with her in Switzerland, devoted himself entirely to art history and was commissioned by the Graubünden Association of Engineers and Architects to write *Das Bürgerhaus in Graubünden* (3 vols., 1923-25). In 1927 he co-founded the Swiss Association of Castles. P. published *Burgenbuch von Graubünden* in 1929. The same year he moved to Zurich and was commissioned to draw up an inventory of the artistic monuments in Graubünden (*Kunstdenkmäler des Kantons Graubünden*, 7 vols., 1937-48). ☐ Munzinger

**Poeschel, Hans**, politician, colonial official, \* 20. 9. 1881, Grimma (Saxony); † 2. 6. 1960, Munich.

P. studied law in Freiburg im Breisgau, Berlin and Leipzig, obtained a doctorate and joined the Imperial Colonial Office as an assistant and imperial German district judge in the Kilimanjaro region. The chief executive officer of Liegnitz (Legnica) from 1925 to 1931, he served as lord mayor of Stettin (Szczecin) from 1931 onwards and of Mönchengladbach from 1933. He was a deputy quartermaster-general in the German Africa corps under Erwin → Rommel during World War II. P. undertook another trip to Africa in 1957 and was a member of the German Africa Society. His publications include *Ostafrika. Skizzen aus verlorenem Lande* (1924).

**Pöschl, Josef**, Austrian industrialist, \* 23. 1. 1794, Rohrbach (Upper Austria); † 13. 12. 1882, Rohrbach.

P. trained in commerce in Trieste from 1808 to 1812 and took over the running of his father's tannery in 1822 with his brother. From 1839 onwards he ran the business alone. In 1845 he was awarded a manufacturing patent as the imperial-royal licensed leather factory of Josef Pöschl, which produced leather for soles and straps as well as polished leather. He supplied the army from 1837 onwards, installed his first steam engine in 1852 and began the production of machinery drive belts. P. launched the mass production of military footwear in 1864, introduced new processing methods from England and founded a branch in Vienna. In 1868 he stepped down as head of the firm, which was later taken over by his son Rudolf. He served as mayor of Rohrbach from 1833 to 1841. ☐ ÖBL

**Pöschl, Theodor (Michael Friedrich)**, engineer, \* 6. 9. 1882, Graz; † 1. 10. 1955, Rimini.

P., the brother of the chemist Viktor → P., studied at the School of Technology in Graz and at the universities of Graz and Göttingen, obtaining a doctorate in engineering in Graz in 1907 for the dissertation *Beitrag zur Kinetik des starren ebenen Systems*. He became a research assistant at the School of Mining in Leoben and at the School of Technology in Graz, where he qualified to lecture in technical mechanics in 1911. The following year he was named an associate professor at the German School of Technology in Prague and in 1916 full professor with teaching responsibilities. From 1928 until his dismissal in 1937 he was full professor of general mechanics at the School of Technology in Karlsruhe. In 1945 he returned to that position and in

1946-47 served as vice-chancellor. P. published *Lehrbuch der technischen Mechanik* (2 vols., 1923-36; 2nd-3rd eds., 1949-52), *Einführung in die ebene Getriebelehre* (1932) and *Einführung in die analytische Mechanik* (1948).

**Pöschl**, Thomas, Austrian Catholic theologian, \* 2. 3. 1769, Höritz (Hořice na Šumavě); † 15. 11. 1837, Vienna.

P. studied theology in Vienna, was ordained priest in 1796 and became a parish curate in Braunau am Inn (Upper Austria). His later mysticism was strongly influenced by his acquaintance with Johann Michael → Sailer and Martin → Boos as well as by the ideas of the Graz Cathedral canon and revivalist preacher Engelbert Maurer. Following the execution of the bookseller Johann Philipp → Palm, whom P. accompanied to his death, he developed a theory whereby Napoleon was seen as the devil incarnate and his followers as the devil's children. That theory quickly became very popular. Because of the ensuing unrest among the population, P. was transferred to various towns in Upper Austria. In 1813 he turned up in Apfelwang (Upper Austria) with a programme of choosing the Elect and converting the Jews to a Christian-Jewish Church; through his sermons and writings, he assembled a large community, which became a mystic-chiliasmatic sect. P. was arrested in Salzburg in 1814 and later pronounced insane. From 1816 onwards he lived in the closed section of the clerical infirmary in Vienna. □ Bautz

**Pöschl**, Viktor, Austrian chemist, commodity scientist, \* 4. 12. 1884, Graz; † 26. 12. 1948, Karlsruhe. P., the brother of Theodor → P., studied natural science in Graz from 1903 onwards, obtaining a doctorate in 1907 for the dissertation *Experimentelle Untersuchungen an isomorphen Silikaten*. From 1908 onwards he was professor of commodity science at the Trade Academy in Graz and from 1912 full professor of chemistry and commodity science at the Mannheim School of Trade and director of the Institute of Commodity Science. Having received emeritus status in 1933, he was a lecturer and director of the commodity science department of the Institute of Economics at the University of Frankfurt am Main from 1934 onwards and taught at the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences of the University of Cologne from 1939. P., who is considered the founder of so-called teleological commodity science, developed a teleological system for categorizing consumer goods and international commodities. His publications include *Allgemeine Warenkunde* (2 vols., 1912; 2nd ed., 1924). He was the father of the classical philologist Viktor → P. □ ÖBL

**Pöschl**, Viktor, Austrian classical philologist, \* 28. 1. 1910, Graz; † 1. 2. 1997, Heidelberg. P., the son of the chemist and commodity scientist Viktor → P., concluded his studies in Heidelberg in 1936 with the dissertation *Römischer Staat und griechisches Staatsdenken bei Cicero* (repr., 1962) and qualified as a lecturer in 1940 with *Grundwerte römischer Staatsgesinnung in den Geschichtswerken des Sallust* (1940; repr., 1967). From 1940 onwards he was a university lecturer, initially in Munich and later in Prague, and from 1948 a non-faculty lecturer; he taught as full professor of classical philology at the University of Heidelberg from 1950 onwards. With *Die Dichtkunst Vergils* (1950; 3rd ed., 1978), P. established himself as the leading Latin scholar in the German-speaking world. He was a member of the Heidelberg Academy of Sciences from 1954 onwards and served as president from 1974 to 1978.

**Pöschmann**, Johann, balneologist, physician, \* 15. 5. 1775, Eidlitz (Údlice); † 30. 9. 1844, Karlsbad (Karlovy Vary).

P. concluded his medical studies in Prague in 1800 with a doctorate. He practised in Tachau (Tachov) and elsewhere and in 1810 became a spa physician in Franzensbad (Františkovy Lázně) and municipal physician in Eger (Cheb). In 1819 he went to Trieste and from 1821 onwards was a spa physician in Karlsbad. P. wrote *Der Schloßbrunnen zu Karlsbad* (1826).

**Pösl**, Friedrich von, Redemptorist, theologian, \* 1. 9. 1806, Landshut; † 27. 7. 1876, Puchheim (Upper Austria).

P. studied theology in Landshut, received a doctorate in theology and was ordained priest in 1829. He worked in pastoral care, became a lecturer in Church history and canon law at the Royal Lycée in Passau in 1833 and joined the Redemptorist order in 1835. A master of novices and teacher in Altötting from 1841 onwards, he went to Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) in 1848 and, following his return in 1851, set up the Redemptorist monasteries in Trier and (in 1856) Maria Hamikolt, Westphalia. Driven out during the Kulturkampf, he moved to Austria in 1873. P. was editor of *Blätter zur Erbauung und Belehrung* in Passau. He wrote *Leben des seligen Johannes Columbini aus Siena* (1846).

**Poestion**, Josef Calasanz (Karl), pseud. J. Calion, Sven Christensen, Austrian librarian, Scandinavian scholar, translator, \* 7. 6. 1853, Bad Aussee (Styria); † 4. 5. 1922, Vienna.

P., the son of a salt official, read classical philology and German studies in Graz and Vienna from 1873 onwards. Later he became a private scholar and writer and worked as a feuilletonist for several newspapers and magazines. Employed in the library of the Internal Affairs Ministry from 1886 onwards, he took over as director in 1896 and also headed the library of the presidium of the Council of Ministers from 1894 to 1897. He was named court councillor in 1913 and head of a ministerial section in 1921. P. translated from Old Nordic, Icelandic, Danish and Norwegian and was a champion of modern Scandinavian literature in Austria. His publications include *Lehrbuch der norwegischen Sprache für den Selbstunterricht* (1890) and *Island. Das Land und seine Bewohner* (1885). □ ÖBL

**Poeta Saxo**, poet, 9th cent. P. S. was a Saxon of unknown origin who wrote a five-volume medieval epic about → Charlemagne, probably at the monastery of Corvey around 890. The work may have been written for King → Arnulf of Carinthia. The first four books, which are written in hexameters, draw largely on information provided in → Einhard's annals. The fifth book, which is about Charlemagne's life and death and is written in distichs, uses material from Einhard's *Vita Karoli Magni*. P. S. praises Charlemagne as the converter of the Saxons and as the leader who sealed the unity of the Frankish Empire. □ VL

**Pötel**, Simon, Austrian merchant, banker, \* c. 1407/1408, Großmugl (?) (Lower Austria); † 1483, Ebreichsdorf (Lower Austria).

P. is documented for the first time in 1431 as an employee of the trading firm of Hans Scheibelwieser, whose company was represented in Venice. He married Scheibelwieser's widow in 1432, became head of the company and frequently visited the Fondaco dei Tedeschi in Venice. He maintained trading relations with Hungary and southern Germany and was one of the administrators of the Vienna merchants' fraternity in 1439. Moreover, he owned an important exchange bank, which included not only the city of Vienna but also Emperor → Frederick III among its creditors. By

no later than 1456 P. acquired the territory of Ebreichsdorf. He was a councillor from 1441 to 1448, from 1450 to 1455 and in 1460-61, administrator of the land register in 1441-42 and church warden at St. Stephen's in Vienna from 1444 to 1456. He supported the Schottenstift.

**Poethke**, (Adalbert Theodor) Walter, pharmaceutical chemist, \* 30.5.1900, Leipzig; † 30.1.1990, Jena. P., the son of a mechanic, studied chemistry, pharmaceuticals and food chemistry in Leipzig, received a doctorate in 1926 for the dissertation *Die katalytische Oxydation von Alkoholen in Gegenwart von fein verteiltem Palladium* and qualified to lecture in 1938 with *Die Alkaloide von Veratrum album*. Thereafter he was a non-faculty lecturer and taught in Leipzig from 1949 onwards as professor and at the University of Jena from 1953 to 1965 as full professor of pharmaceuticals and food chemistry. He served as president of the GDR Pharmaceutical Society from 1958 to 1968. P.'s writings include *Der Mohn. Anbau, Chemie, Verwendung* (1947).

**Pötsch**, Ignaz, also called Igo P., Austrian lithographer, painter, \* 29.5.1884, Graz; † 24.4.1943, Vienna. The son of an officer, P. attended the Regional School of Art in Graz in 1898-99, trained at a lithographic works from 1900 to 1903 and continued his training at Paul Schad-Rossa's private art school. From 1905 to 1914 he was artistic director at Nußdorfer's Industrial Paper and Tin-Printing Works in Vienna, where he specialized in the production of colour lithographic posters. At the same time he studied at the School of Arts and Crafts and the Graphic Arts Training and Research Institute in Vienna. After 1918 P. turned to portraiture and landscape painting as a moderate Expressionist. He taught lithography at the Graphic Arts Training and Research Institute from 1922 to 1928 and headed specialist courses in lithography at the Academy for Graphic Arts in Leipzig from 1930 onwards. From 1924 onwards he was represented at exhibitions of the House of Artists, which he joined in 1930, and from 1938 to 1942 organized the group's exhibitions. P. founded the so-called New Group of the House of Artists in 1931 with other Viennese artists. His lithographic cycles include *Vom Weingelände Wiens* (1923), *Haydn-Gedenkstätten* (1932) and *Wien in den vier Jahreszeiten* (1943, unfinished). ☐ ÖBL

**Pötsch**, Ignaz Sigismund, Austrian physician, botanist, \* 29.10.1823, Türnau (Drmaly, now part of Vysoká Pec); † 23.4.1884, Mitterberg (Randegg, Lower Austria). P. studied medicine in Prague and Vienna from 1845 onwards. After obtaining a doctorate in Vienna in 1849, he practised in the Austrian capital until moving to Gaming (Lower Austria) in 1852 as a works physician. In 1854 he became a monastery physician in Kremsmünster (Upper Austria). P. carried out research into Austrian cryptogam flora, in particular the mosses and lichen of Upper and Lower Austria. ☐ ÖBL

**Pötsch**, Joseph Anton, teacher, writer, \* 23.3.1865, Thalheim (Limburg-Weilburg District); † 13.7.1933, Niederlahnstein (now part of Lahnstein). After attending teachers' training college in Montabaur from 1882 to 1885, P. taught in Weyerbusch, Altenessen and Styrum, where he became headmaster in 1907. Thereafter he was a teacher in Sossenheim and in 1911 in Niederlahnstein. He published the weekly journal *Die katholische Familie* (1892-1904), the pedagogical journal *Der Schulfreund* (1903-1907) and the *Zeitschrift für christliche Erziehungswissenschaft* (1908-20). His *Pädagogische Vorträge und Abhandlungen* (6 vols.) appeared between 1892 and 1904.

**Pötting und Persing**, Sebastian Count von, Prince-Bishop of Passau, \* 1628, Reitpollenbach (Lower Austria); † 16.3.1689, Passau.

A cathedral canon in Passau from 1647 onwards, P. u. P. studied at the Collegium Germanicum in Rome from 1649 onwards and was elected cathedral provost of Passau in 1664. At the request of Emperor → Leopold I, he was nominated and consecrated bishop of Lavant in 1665. He was postulated as bishop of Passau in 1673. During P. u. P.'s term in office, Leopold fled to Passau with his court during the siege of Vienna by the Turks in 1683 and governed from the Bavarian city for several months. From 1684 to 1688 P. u. P. frequently served as an authorized emissary and imperial principal commissioner to the Imperial Diet in Regensburg. He promoted the Jesuit order, which was able to complete the construction of St. Michael's Church in Passau in 1677. ☐ Gatz 2

**Poetzberger**, Robert, Austrian painter, sculptor, lithographer, \* 9.6.1865, Vienna; † 2.8.1930, Reichenau Island on Lake Constance.

P. studied with Leopold → Müller at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna from 1875 to 1879, continued his training at the Munich Academy of Art from 1880 onwards and helped found the Secession. From 1892 onwards he taught at the Karlsruhe Academy of Art and from 1899 to 1926 was professor at the Stuttgart Academy. He spent the last years of his life on the island of Reichenau. P. specialized in genre works and landscapes, including *Sommerabend* (1890), *Heide am See* (1896) and *Der Abschied* (1830). He was also a distinguished sculptor.

**Pötzl**, Eduard, pseud. Kleinpetz, Austrian journalist, writer, \* 17.3.1851, Vienna; † 21.8.1914, Mödling (Lower Austria).

P., the son of a lawyer, studied law from 1869 to 1871, worked as a civil servant for the Emperor Francis Joseph Railway and was chief editor of the *Wiener Neustädter Zeitung* for a short period. In 1874 he joined the editorial staff of the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt*; initially he was a court reporter and from 1884 onwards a leading feuilletonist. On account of his portrayals of Viennese culture, which are often written in dialect, P. is regarded as the most important representative of the Viennese feature article in the second half of the 19th century, alongside Friedrich → Schlögl. He created the typical Viennese characters of "Gigerl" and "Herr Niglerl." His publications include *Wiener Skizzen aus dem Gerichtssaal* (1884), *Die Leute von Wien* (1889) and *Der Herr Niglerl und andere humoristische Skizzen* (1892). P. was the father of Otto → P. ☐ ÖBL

**Pötzl**, Johannes, Austrian physicist, \* 25.3.1930, Vienna; † 2.11.1993, Vienna.

P., the son of Otto → P., studied mathematics and physics at the University of Vienna, received a doctorate in 1952 for the dissertation *Über kritische Gitter dreidimensionaler Sternbereiche* and studied physical engineering at the School of Technology in Vienna until 1956. Thereafter he was a research assistant to Herbert → König, qualified to lecture in 1964 and became full professor of physical electronics at the School of Technology in Vienna in 1966. P. focused on semiconductor technology. His publications include *Bänderstruktur und Stromtransport* (1976; 2nd ed., 1991, with Walter Heywang). He was a regular member of the Austrian Academy of Sciences from 1977 onwards. ☐ Almanach Öst Akad, Vol. 144

**Pötzl**, Otto, Austrian psychiatrist, \* 29.10.1877, Vienna; † 1.4.1962, Vienna.

P., the son of Eduard → P., studied medicine in Vienna from 1895 onwards, became a demonstrator at the Institute of

Physiology under Sigmund von → Exner-Ewarten and received a doctorate in 1901. After an internship at the Second University Psychiatric Hospital under Julius → Wagner von Jauregg in Vienna in 1902, he worked as a junior physician at the mental hospital in Gugging (now part of Klosterneuburg) in 1903-1904 and thereafter at the Lower Austrian Regional Mental Hospital. In 1905 he became a junior and later senior physician at the university psychiatric hospital under Wagner von Jauregg, with whom he qualified to lecture in psychiatry and neurology in 1911. A member of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society from 1917 to 1933, P. was appointed associate professor in 1919 and accepted an appointment as full professor of psychiatry and neurology at the German University in Prague in 1922. Six years later he returned to Vienna to succeed Wagner von Jauregg. Until 1945 he served as director of the psychiatric and neurological hospital of the University of Vienna. P. focused on aphasia, optic-agnostic disorders and the cerebrum. His publications include *Über die Beziehungen des Großhirns zur Farbenwelt* (1958).

☐ Kreuter

**Poeverlein, Hermann**, lawyer, mushroom researcher, \* 24. 12. 1874, Regensburg; † 31. 1. 1957, Ludwigschafen. P. studied law in Munich and Berlin, received a doctorate in Erlangen in 1898 for the dissertation *Die Aufbringung der Mittel im Reichsunfallversicherungsrecht* and worked as a civil servant in Ludwigschafen, Kemnath and Speyer. He gained recognition for his research on mushrooms. His publications include *Die Rostpilze der bayerischen Pfalz* (1924) and *Pilzflora von Württemberg* (1927).

**Pözl, Joseph von**, lawyer, \* 5. 11. 1814, Pechtnersreuth (now part of Waldsassen); † 9. 1. 1881, Munich. The son of a farmer, P. studied law in Munich, where he received a doctorate in 1842. Having qualified as a lecturer in Würzburg in 1843, he became associate professor of constitutional law in 1845 and was named full professor of Bavarian constitutional and administrative law in Munich in 1847; he also taught public administration from 1867 onwards. From 1868 to 1880 he was simultaneously professor of Bavarian constitutional law at the School of Technology in Munich. P. co-founded *Kritische Überschau* (1853), from which the journal *Kritische Vierteljahresschrift für Gesetzgebung und Rechtswissenschaft* emerged in 1859. He was a member of the Frankfurt Parliament in 1848 and the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies from 1858 onwards, serving as first president of the chamber in 1865. From 1872 onwards he held a seat in the Bavarian Reichsrat. His publications include *Lehrbuch des Bayerischen Verfassungsrechts* (1851; 5th ed., 1877).

☐ NDB

**Pogatscher, Alois**, Austrian scholar of English, \* 17. 4. 1852, Graz; † 14. 12. 1935, Graz. P., the son of a master girdler, studied classical philology and German in Graz from 1871 to 1873 and thereafter German, Romance and English studies in Vienna. He took the examination for German, English and French teachers and received a doctorate in Strasbourg in 1889. Employed at the state secondary school in Salzburg from 1875 onwards, he taught at the girls' lycée and the regional secondary school in Graz from 1880 and became a non-faculty lecturer in English philology at the local university in 1888. He was associate professor of English at the German University of Prague from 1889 onwards and full professor from 1896; he held the same position in Graz from 1908 until his retirement in 1911. P. was co-editor of *Wiener Beiträge zur englischen Philologie* (1895 ff.) and the first scholar to attempt to establish an absolute chronology of early phonetic changes.

☐ ÖBL

**Pogge, Paul** (Friedrich Johann Moritz), explorer, \* 24. 12. 1838, Zierstorf (now part of Groß Roge); † 17. 3. 1884, São Paulo de Loanda (Angola). P., the son of landowner, served a two-year apprenticeship in agriculture on various estates in Mecklenburg, studied law in Berlin, Heidelberg and Munich from 1858 onwards and received a doctorate in 1860. Thereafter he took over the management of his father's estate, travelled to Natal, Mauritius and Réunion in 1865 and joined the Loango expedition in 1874. Having returned to Europe in 1876, he went to Africa once again (1880), accompanied by Hermann von → Wissmann, and made his way via Kimbundo and the Kasai River to Lualaba. P.'s *Im Reiche des Muanta Janvo. Tagebuch meiner im Auftrage der Deutschen Gesellschaft zur Erforschung Aequatorial-Afrika's in die Lunda-Staaten unternommenen Reise* appeared in 1880 (repr., 1973).

☐ Henze

**Poggel, Heinrich**, Catholic theologian, \* 12. 10. 1858, Paderborn; † 3. 8. 1928, Paderborn. P. studied modern philology in Münster (Westphalia) and Strasbourg from 1876 onwards and, after taking the state examination, continued his studies in England. He began studying theology in 1885, was ordained priest in 1888 and taught at the rectorial schools in Niedermarsberg (now part of Marsberg) and Meschede until 1893. Thereafter he headed the theological seminary in Paderborn, received a doctorate in theology in 1896 and was appointed to the local faculty of theology, where he taught New Testament and auxiliary subjects. P. was co-editor of the journal *Theologie und Glaube* from 1909 onwards. His writings include *Redeschicht und Erzählungsschicht im Johannes-Evangelium* (1918).

**Poggenburg, Johannes**, Bishop of Münster, \* 12. 5. 1862, Ostbevern, near Warendorf (Westphalia); † 5. 1. 1933, Münster. After studying theology in Münster and being ordained to the priesthood in 1899, P. worked in pastoral care, initially as a curate in Bocholt and later as parish rector in Unter-Meiderich (now part of Duisburg). From 1902 onwards he also served as head of the Catholic youth associations in the Diocese of Münster. He took charge of the Ludgerianum Catholic state gymnasium in Münster in 1906, became a member of the local cathedral chapter and vicar-general in 1911 and was bishop of Münster from 1913 onwards. P. was named papal throne assistant in 1926 and titular archbishop of Nicopolis in 1930.

☐ Gatz 1

**Poggendorff, Johann Christian**, physicist, science historian, \* 22. 12. 1796, Hamburg; † 24. 1. 1877, Berlin. P., the son of a sugar manufacturer who became impoverished during the French occupation, began an apprenticeship as a dispensing chemist in Hamburg in 1812 and worked as an assistant pharmacist in Itzehoe from 1818 onwards. He enrolled at the University of Berlin to study natural sciences in 1820 and was employed by the Prussian Academy of Sciences to carry out meteorological observations in 1823. At the same time, he undertook research into physics as a private scholar. His more than 150 treatises (including 100 on electricity and magnetism) focus on the development of equipment and measurement techniques. Virtually at the same time as Johann Salomo Christoph → Schweigger, he invented the multiplier, a device for measuring weak electric currents. His other inventions include the reflecting galvanometer and the compensation method for measuring electrical voltages. P.'s most important contributions were as an editor, biographer and science historian. Following the death of Ludwig Wilhelm → Gilbert, he took over as editor of *Annalen der Physik und Chemie* in 1824. During the 52 years

he served as editor, more than 160 volumes appeared, most of which were referred to as "Poggendorffs Annalen." As a vehement opponent of the Romantic philosophy of nature, P. showed a preference for the detailed description of experiments and refused to publish in *Annalen* those theoretical works that seemed too speculative to him. That approach led to the rejection of works by Julius Robert → Mayer and Hermann von → Helmholtz on the theorem of the conservation of energy, which today number among the most important publications on physics of the 19th century.

Above all, P. became famous for his *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch zur Geschichte der exakten Wissenschaften* (2 vols., 1863), which contains entries on the life and work of more than 8,400 mathematicians, physicists, astronomers and chemists. Further volumes of this biobibliographical reference book on the history of science, the largest of its kind, were published after P.'s death under the editorship of Berend Wilhelm → Feddersen and Arthur von → Oettingen; it is continued today by the Poggendorff editorial board of the Saxon Academy of Sciences. P.'s services to physics and the history of science have been highly acclaimed. He received the title of "royal professor" in 1830. Four years later he became an honorary doctor and extraordinary professor at the University of Berlin, where he lectured on the history of physics for 40 years. In addition, he was admitted to the Prussian Academy of Sciences and numerous learned societies in other countries.

OTHER WORKS: *Lebenslinien zur Geschichte der exakten Wissenschaften*, Berlin, 1853. – *Geschichte der Physik*, ed. by Wilhelm Barentin, Berlin, 1879 (reprinted several times between 1964 and 1995).

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Wilhelm Barentin, "J. C. P.," in *Annalen der Physik und Chemie*, 160 (1877), pp. V-XXIV. – Hans Salié, "P. and 'Poggendorff'" in *Isis*, 57 (1966), pp. 389-92. Andreas Kleinert

**Pohl, Anton**, Austrian cooperative official, \* 14. 4. 1870, Neustadt an der Tafelfichte (Nové Město pod Smrkem); † 25. 8. 1939, Vienna.

P., who encountered the ideas of the labour movement and consumer cooperatives during his travels as a journeyman weaver, founded a workers' consumer association in his home town in 1894 and was senior auditor of the consumer cooperative in Vienna in 1903 for a short period. He joined the Vorwärts consumer association, became a member of its management and played a major role in establishing the Central Federation of Austrian Consumer Associations in 1904 and the Wholesale Purchasing Company for the Austrian Consumer Associations in 1905. From 1906 to 1926 he ran the General Savings and Consumer Association in Graz, which he built up into the second largest cooperative in Austria. P. chaired the District Federation of Alpine Consumer Associations in Styria and Carinthia from 1907 onwards, the supervisory board of the Austrian Consumer Associations from 1918 and the central federation from 1934 to 1938.

☐ ÖBL

**Pohl, (Friedrich Karl Ludwig) Emil**, actor, theatre manager, writer, \* 7. 6. 1824, Königsberg (Kaliningrad); † 18. 8. 1901, Bad Ems.

P. performed at the court theatres in Kassel and Schwerin for many years and in 1878 took over the running of the Bremen Municipal Theatre. In 1884 he was named manager of the Deutsches Theater in Riga but shortly thereafter withdrew from public life. He was a freelance writer in Berlin from 1886 onwards and later moved to Bad Ems. P.'s works include the comedy *Die Schulreiterin* (1885) and the play *Vasantasena* (1893), which makes free use of the work of the Indian King Sudraka. ☐ DLL

**Pohl, Franz**, industrialist, \* 17. 7. 1813, Harrachsdorf (Harrachov); † 27. 2. 1884, Schreiberhau (Szklarska Poręba).

P., the son of a glass and seal cutter, trained as a glazier, studied chemistry and technology at the Prague Trade Institute and continued his training in 1837 at various glassworks in Bohemia and Bavaria as well as in London and Paris. On returning home, he initially worked for his future father-in-law, the major industrialist Preußler, at the Karlstal glassworks and later established the Josefinenhütte works, near Schreiberhau for Count Leopold von Schaffgotsch; under P.'s management, the firm, which was officially opened in 1842, quickly developed into an international company. P. was awarded the state prize in 1839 for reviving the technique of Venetian vitro di trina (lace glass). He committed suicide.

**Pohl, Gerhart (Oskar Ferdinand)**, pseud. Silesius alter, writer, \* 9. 7. 1902, Trachenberg (Zmigród); † 15. 8. 1966, Berlin.

P., the son of the owner of a saw mill, studied German language and literature in Breslau (Wrocław) and Munich, obtained a doctorate in 1921 and went to Berlin. There he became editor of the journal *Die neue Bücherschau* (1922-29), which was critical of contemporary culture and, under his leadership, turned into a left-oriented organ. He became known as a novelist, narrative writer, essayist and dramatist, lived in Wolfshau (Karpacz) under the "Third Reich" and was forbidden to publish for a period. P. belonged to the circle around Gerhart → Hauptmann, in whose house he lived after the war and whose last days he described in *Bin ich noch in meinem Haus* (1953). From 1946 to 1950 he was a reader for the Aufbau publishing house and contributed to the monthly *Aufbau* in Berlin. Thereafter he lived as a freelance writer in West Berlin. His publications include the novels *Die Brüder Wagemann* (1936), *Der verrückte Ferdinand* (1939) and *Fluchtburg* (1955). ☐ Killy

**Pohl, Heinrich**, lawyer, \* 4. 2. 1883, Linz am Rhein; † 22. 3. 1931, Breslau (Wrocław).

P. studied law, received a doctorate in 1905 and qualified as a lecturer in public law in Bonn in 1910. He was appointed associate professor in Greifswald in 1912 and full professor in Rostock in 1919, in Tübingen in 1920 and in Breslau in 1929. He was co-editor of *Quellen und Studien zur Geschichte und Dogmatik des Seekriegsrechts, Tübinger Abhandlungen zum öffentlichen Recht und Völkerrechtsfragen*. His writings include *Neues Völkerrecht auf Grund des Versailler Vertrages* (1927).

**Pohl, Hermine**, real name Hertha P., writer, \* 24. 7. 1889, Krappitz (Krapkowice); † 4. 10. 1954, Freiburg im Breisgau.

P. worked initially at a carpet factory in Krappitz and later as a seamstress in Berlin. During World War I she returned to her Silesian homeland and in 1931 settled in Freiburg im Breisgau. She wrote *Tina Stawiks Ernte. Roman einer Magd* (1924), the story *Vom alten Schlag* (1925) and the popular drama *Der barmherzige Samaritan* (1950), among other works.

**Pohl, Jacques**, real name J. Pollak, singer, \* 14. 2. 1850, Proßnitz (Prostějov); † 18. 11. 1926, Vienna.

P., the son of a leather merchant, was intended to become a rabbi. When his vocal talent was discovered, however, he studied singing in Vienna. He made his début as Silva in Verdi's *Ernani* at the opera-house in Preßburg (Bratislava) in 1871 and sang at numerous theatres in German-speaking regions, including at Vienna's Comic Opera, in Würzburg, Graz, Basel, Aachen, Mainz and Königsberg (Kaliningrad),

and at the Deutsches Opernhaus in Rotterdam (The Netherlands). He gave guest performances as Bartolo in Rossini's *Il barbiere di Siviglia* at the Vienna Volksoper in 1880. P. also frequently appeared in operetta and was later a successful opera producer. He worked at the Theater an der Wien from 1893 onwards. His wide-ranging stage repertoire encompassed serious and buffo roles, including Osmin in *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*, Sarastro in *Die Zauberflöte* and Hunding in *Die Walküre*.

**Pohl, Johann**, Austrian agricultural scientist, \* 2. 12. 1842, Römerstadt (Rýmařov); † 25. 3. 1913, Vienna.

P. studied at the higher teaching institutes for agriculture in Tetschen (Děšín) and Ungarisch-Altenburg (Magyaróvár, now part of Mosonmagyaróvár), worked on the Schloßberg estate from 1863 onwards and taught general and special animal husbandry, management and taxation theory and book-keeping at the Franzisko-Josefinum in Mödling (Lower Austria) from 1870. Appointed non-faculty lecturer in 1888, he became a full professor of agricultural management at the School of Agriculture in Vienna in 1895 and retired for health reasons in 1907. P. was one of the founders of a scientifically based management theory (*Landwirtschaftliche Betriebslehre*, 2 pts., 1885-89). □ ÖBL

**Pohl, Johann Ehrenfried**, botanist, \* 12. 9. 1746, Leipzig; † 25. 10. 1800, Dresden.

P. studied medicine in Leipzig, obtaining a doctorate in 1772 for the dissertation *De sensibus morborum causis*. An associate professor of botany from 1773 onwards, he became a district physician in Leipzig in 1780 and royal personal physician in Dresden in 1788. As full professor, he taught pathology in Leipzig from 1789 onwards as well as therapy from 1796. P.'s writings include *De analogia inter morbillos et tussim convulsivam* (1789).

**Pohl, Johann Emanuel**, Austrian natural scientist, explorer, physician, \* 22. 2. 1782, Böhmisch Kamnitz (Česká Kamenice); † 22. 5. 1834, Vienna.

P. studied medicine at the University of Prague, received a doctorate in 1808 and deputized as a lecturer in botany and general and special natural history in Prague from 1808 to 1812. He took part in the Austrian natural science expedition to the interior of Brazil from 1817 to 1821 as a mineralogist and botanist. Following his return he was named professor of medicine in Vienna and later curator of the United Natural History Collections and from 1821 to 1834 headed the imperial-royal Brazilian Museum. P. was a member of the German Academy of Natural Scientists Leopoldina from 1833 onwards. His publications include *Plantarum Brasiliae hujusque ineditarum icones et descriptiones* (2 vols., 1827-31). He was the father of Josef → P. □ ÖBL

**Pohl, Josef**, Austrian chemist, \* 12. 2. 1825, Vienna; † 21. 3. 1900, Vienna.

P., the son of Johann Emanuel → P., concluded his chemistry studies in Vienna with a doctorate, worked as a research assistant at the Polytechnical Institute from 1846 onwards and was appointed to teach special chemistry. An assistant lecturer from 1851 onwards, he qualified to lecture in 1853 and became a professor at the Military-Administrative Training Institute and professor of chemical engineering at the Polytechnic in 1856. From 1866 onwards he taught at the Polytechnical Institute in Vienna as professor of chemical engineering of organic materials. His publications include *Lehrbuch der chemischen Technologie* (1865). P. focused on photography from an early stage. He discovered the at-mography of Daguerreotype plates in 1840 and lectured on photography from 1858 onwards, in particular microphotography. □ ÖBL

**Pohl, Julius (Heinrich)**, pharmacologist, physician, \* 1. 11. 1861, Prague; † 27. 9. 1942, Hamburg.

P. studied medicine at the German University in Prague, received a doctorate in 1884 and became an assistant to Franz → Hofmeister. Having qualified to lecture in pharmacology and pharmacognosy in 1892, he was appointed associate professor in 1895 and taught in Prague from 1897 onwards as associate professor of pharmacognosy and pharmacology. In 1911 he took up a professorship in Breslau (Wrocław). He was admitted to the German Academy of Natural Scientists Leopoldina in 1926 and retired at the rank of privy councillor in 1928. Later he settled in Wandsbeck (now part of Hamburg). P.'s publications include *Toxikologie* (1929, with Emil → Starkenstein and Eugen → Rost). □ ÖBL

**Pohl, Karl Ferdinand**, musicologist, composer, \* 6. 9. 1819, Darmstadt; † 28. 4. 1887, Vienna.

P., the son of a court musician, went to Vienna in 1841, studied music theory with Simon → Sechter and was organist at the Protestant church in Gumpendorf (now part of Vienna) from 1849 to 1855. Having visited London in 1858 and 1862, he worked in the English capital as a music teacher and organist from 1863 to 1866 and published the two-volume *Mozart und Haydn in London* in 1867. He was named archivist and librarian to the Society of Music Lovers in Vienna in 1866 and reported on Vienna's musical life in numerous newspapers and periodicals at home and abroad. P. composed works for piano and organ and songs. He wrote *Joseph Haydn* (Vols. 1-2, 1878-82; Vol. 3, ed. by Hugo → Botstiber, 1927), among other works. □ MGG

**Pohl, Max**, real name Pollak, actor, \* 10. 12. 1855, Nikolsburg (Mikulov); † 10. 4. 1935, Berlin.

P., the son of a merchant, studied law in Vienna from 1872 onwards, obtaining a doctorate in 1878. Thereafter he embarked on a stage career, made his début in Maribor in 1878 and was engaged as a character actor under August → Förster at the Leipzig Municipal Theatre from 1879 to 1882. He spent one season at the Hamburg Municipal Theatre and another at the Deutsches Theater in Moscow before receiving an engagement at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin, where he was a member of the company from 1884 to 1894. The following year he joined the Berliner Theater and from 1897 to 1932 appeared at the Berlin Playhouse. From 1901 to 1908 he held the presidency of the Cooperative of German Stage Workers. P.'s main roles included Shylock, Richard III, Marinelli, Nathan and Mephistopheles. His memoirs, *40 Jahre Rampenlicht*, were published in 1919. □ ÖBL

**Pohl, Oswald**, head of SS commercial and administrative headquarters, \* 30. 6. 1892, Duisburg; † 8. 6. 1951, Landsberg am Lech.

After serving as a ship's officer in World War I, P., the son of a foreman, was appointed navy purser in 1918, joined the NSDAP in 1926 and assumed a post as SA leader in 1929. He voluntarily left the navy in 1934 as captain and became an SS standard leader, head of the administrative office at SS headquarters and in 1939 head of a ministerial department at the Reich Ministry of Internal Affairs. He developed the business empire of SS-owned companies producing building materials, food, textiles and armaments around the concentration camps. In 1942 he was named general of SS troops, general of the Waffen SS and head of the SS commercial and administrative headquarters. P.'s sphere of authority included sending concentration camp prisoners to the industrial and armaments companies as forced labourers, hundreds of thousands of whom died. After the war he went underground and posed as a farm labourer. Arrested in 1946, he was sentenced to death by the Nuremberg Military Tribunal for, among other things, leading the operation

against the Warsaw ghetto uprising in 1944. His sentence was upheld after the 1951 general appeal. P. was hanged as a war criminal later the same year. ☐ Rößler/Franz

**Pohl, Otto**, Austrian diplomat, journalist, \* 28. 3. 1872, Prague; † May 1941, Vaison-la-Romaine.  
P. studied law and political science in Prague and joined the Social Democratic Workers' Party in Austria shortly after its founding congress. Having studied at university, he became the editor of the German-Czech monthly journal *Die Akademie*. In 1897 he went to Vienna, where he was a contributor to and editor of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* from 1898 to 1918. P. lived abroad on several occasions and was a close colleague of Victor → Adler. He headed the press service at the State Office of Foreign Affairs from 1918 to 1920 and the Prisoners of War Repatriation Commission from 1920 to 1922 and became the authorized Austrian representative in Moscow at the request of Lenin. A special envoy and authorized minister in Moscow from 1924 onwards, P. was recalled following internal political conflicts in Austria and forced to retire. He returned to Moscow, where he edited the German-language *Moskauer Rundschau* from 1929 onwards, and lived in Switzerland, Italy, France, Finland, Austria and Czechoslovakia from 1934. Later he moved to Paris, probably in 1937, and contributed to the *Pariser Tageblatt*. Following their escape to unoccupied southern France, P. and his wife committed suicide. ☐ Biogr Handb Emigr, Vol. 1

**Pohl, Richard (Georg)**, pseud. Jean Richard, Hoplit, musicologist, \* 12. 9. 1826, Leipzig; † 17. 12. 1896, Baden-Baden.  
P. studied natural sciences at the Karlsruhe Polytechnic and later philosophy and music in Göttingen and Leipzig, where he received a doctorate in 1850. He went to Dresden in 1852 and to Weimar in 1854 and associated with Franz → Liszt. An ardent admirer of the New German School, he edited *Anregungen für Kunst und Wissenschaft* with Franz → Brendel from 1856 to 1860 and contributed to the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* under the pseudonym "Hoplit." When Liszt left Weimar, P. settled in Baden-Baden, where he edited *Badeblatt*. His publications include *Bayreuther Erinnerungen* (1877), *Gesammelte Schriften über Musik und Musiker* (3 vols., 1883-84) and *Autobiographisches* (1881). He also wrote songs. ☐ DLL

**Pohl, Robert (Wichard)**, physicist, \* 10. 8. 1884, Hamburg; † 5. 6. 1976, Göttingen.  
P., the son of a ship-building engineer, studied physics in Heidelberg and Berlin, received a doctorate in 1906 for the dissertation *Über die Einwirkung stiller elektrischer Entladung auf Ammoniak und Sauerstoff* and qualified to lecture in 1911. He became an associate professor in Göttingen in 1918 and was a full professor and director of the First Institute of Physics from 1920 until his retirement in 1952. P. researched X-rays, the photoelectric effect, conductivity in solid-state bodies as well as optical and electrical properties of crystals. He laid the foundation for modern solid-state physics. P. was a regular member of the Academy of Sciences in Göttingen and the German Academy of Natural Scientists Leopoldina from 1935 onwards. His publications include *Die Physik der Röntgenstrahlen* (1912), *Die lichtelektrischen Erscheinungen* (1914, with Peter → Pringsheim) and *Einführung in die Physik* (3 vols., 1927-40). ☐ DSB

**Pohl, Sieghard**, painter, sculptor, \* 11. 9. 1925, Breslau (Wrocław); † 13. 6. 1994, Berlin.  
P. studied at the Institute of Art Education of the University of Leipzig from 1951 to 1955 and thereafter taught art. From 1955 onwards he undertook many trips from West Berlin to France, Italy and other western countries and exhibited the

paintings and drawings from his travels. Arrested in 1961 and 1963 and sentenced for "violation of passport laws" and "propaganda and agitation hostile to the state," he was deported in 1965 (following his "ransom") to West Berlin. P.'s artistic originality is to be found in his sense of the grotesque and his affinity with the surreal. His works include the brush drawing *Flucht nach drüben* (1956 or 1959) and the tempera work *Glotzt nicht so romantisch oder der politische Strafgefangene* (1962). He wrote *Die ungehorsamen Maler der DDR* (1972) with his wife, Edda.

**Pohl-Meiser, Viktoria**, actress, \* 28. 11. 1858, Munich; † 17. 6. 1936, Mödling (Lower Austria).  
P.-M. joined the Munich Court Theatre in 1868. After attending drama school, she played mainly comic roles, initially in Augsburg and from 1877 onwards at the Vienna Fürst-Theater. Thereafter she appeared at the Deutsches Theater in Budapest and spent the 1778-79 season at the Vienna Ring-Theater, the 1879-80 season at the Theater an der Wien and the 1880-81 season at the Berlin National Theatre. From 1881 to 1884 she performed at the Residenztheater in Dresden and in 1885-86 was engaged in Moscow. After returning to Vienna, P.-M. performed at the Carltheater from 1892 onwards and was a member of the company at the Theater in der Josefstadt from 1894. ☐ ÖBL

**Pohle, David**, composer, \* 1624, Marienberg (Ore Mountains); † 20. 12. 1695, Merseburg (Saale).  
P., who came from a Marienberg family of town musicians, studied with Heinrich → Schütz in Dresden. In Electoral Prince → John George II's court ensemble in Dresden in 1648-49 and was later documented at the courts in Weißenfels, Zeitz and Merseburg. From 1660 onwards he worked at the Weißenfels court in Halle (Saale), where he became Kapellmeister in 1677. Following the death of Duke → Augustus, he went to Zeitz as Kapellmeister in 1680 and lived in Merseburg from 1682 onwards. P. composed masses, operas, sacred concertos, cantatas, odes (including *Geistliche Oden auf die fürnehmsten Feste und alle Sonntage*, 1665) and suites. ☐ MGG

**Pohle, Joseph**, Catholic theologian, philosopher, \* 19. 3. 1852, Niederspau, near Koblenz; † 21. 2. 1922, Breslau (Wrocław).  
P. studied theology and philosophy at the Gregorianum in Rome from 1871 to 1879 and in Würzburg from 1879 to 1881, obtaining a doctorate in philosophy in 1874 and a doctorate in theology in 1879. He was ordained priest in 1878. A secondary school teacher in Baar (Zug Canton) from 1881 onwards, he joined St. Joseph's College in Leeds (England) in 1883 as professor of theology. From 1886 to 1889 he was professor of philosophy in Fulda, where he founded and edited *Philosophisches Jahrbuch* with Constantin → Gutberlet (1888 ff.). He was appointed professor of apologetics at the Catholic University in Washington in 1889 and professor of dogmatics in Münster (Westphalia) in 1894 and in Breslau in 1897. P.'s writings include *Die Sternwelten und ihre Bewohner* (1884; 7th ed., 1922), *Lehrbuch der Dogmatik* (3 vols., 1902-1905; rev. ed. by J. Gummersbach, Vols. 1-2, 10th ed., 1952-56; Vol. 3, 9th ed., 1960) and *Natur und Übernatur* (1913).

**Pohle, Kurt**, politician, \* 2. 5. 1899, Forst (Lusatia); † 4. 11. 1961, Neumünster.  
P., who was a qualified textile worker, earned his living as an editor for Social Democratic daily newspapers from 1920 onwards, as SPD party secretary from 1922 and as an editor in Striegau (Strzegom) from 1925 to 1933. He became a town councillor in 1929 and was a member of the German Reichstag from 1930 to 1933. Arrested when the

National Socialists seized power, he was held in a concentration camp. Following his release he resumed working in the textile industry and from 1939 onwards served in the war. He was elected to the District Assembly of Plön in 1946 and became the Schleswig-Holstein minister for people's welfare the same year. Appointed minister of health in 1947, he served as minister of welfare and health until 1949. Thereafter he was the parliamentary representative of the labour minister for the Department of Labour and Social Insurance. P. was a member of the Bundestag from 1949 to 1961.

**Pohle**, (Friedrich) Léon, painter, \* 1. 12. 1841, Leipzig; † 27. 2. 1908, Dresden.

P. trained as an artist at the Academy of Art in Dresden from 1856 onwards, continued his studies in Antwerp in 1860 and studied with Ferdinand Pauwels in Weimar from 1864 to 1866. From Weimar he undertook study trips to Holland and Belgium as well as to Paris and Vienna. From 1877 to 1903 he was a professor at the Dresden Academy of Art. P. was a portraitist. He painted *Ludwig Richter* (1913), *König Albert und Königin Carola von Sachsen* and *Herzogin Antoinette von Anhalt-Dessau*.

**Pohle**, Wolfgang, lawyer, businessman, politician, \* 28. 11. 1903, Erfurt; † 27. 8. 1971, Munich.

The son of a senior government official, P. studied law and economics in Göttingen, Leipzig and Heidelberg from 1922 onwards, received a doctorate in Göttingen in 1925 for the dissertation *Schadensersatzverpflichtungen beim Streik* and took the examination for junior civil servants in Berlin in 1929. Thereafter he worked in the management of the Mining Association for the Representation of Rhenish-Westphalian Mining Interests in Essen. Following the dissolution of the association he was legal adviser and from 1937 onwards chief legal adviser to the Ruhr district group of the coal mining industry section within the Reich industry association; from 1934 onwards he also worked as a lawyer. A member of the NSDAP from 1933 onwards, he was appointed head of the legal and tax department of the Mannesmann pipe works in 1940 and general manager of the company in 1944. After World War II P. became renowned as the defence lawyer of Friedrich → Flick at the Nuremberg trials. Following the establishment of Mannesmann AG he served as general manager once again from 1952 onwards and became a member of the board in 1955. Four years later he joined Friedrich Flick KG as general manager. At the same time he was a board member of the Coal Mining and Steel Industry Association and in 1965 became personally liable managing partner of Friedrich Flick KG. P. held a seat in the Bundestag as a CDU deputy from 1953 to 1957 and as a CSU deputy from 1965 to 1971. He was a member of the Consultative Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community and vice-president of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Düsseldorf from 1956 to 1971.

**Pohlentz**, Max (Hugo), classical philologist, \* 30. 7. 1872, Hänchen (Kolkwitz); † 5. 1. 1962, Göttingen. P., the son of a landowner, studied classical philology in Erlangen, Berlin and Göttingen, received a doctorate in 1898 for the dissertation *Quemadmodum Galenus Posidonium in libris de placitis Hippocratis et Platonis secutus sit* and worked as a gymnasium teacher in Schöneberg (now part of Berlin) for eight years. He became associate professor of classical philology in Göttingen in 1906 and full professor in 1909 and occupied the chair of classical philology from 1916 to 1937. In 1934 he supported the politically unpopular Herrmann → Fränkel before the latter's departure for Stanford. He was a member of the academies of sciences in Göttingen and Rome. P. focused on Greek

tragedy (*Die griechische Tragödie*, 2 vols., 1930; 2nd ed., 1954) and Greek philosophy (*Grundfragen der stoischen Philosophie*, 1940; *Der hellenische Mensch*, 1947; *Die Stoa. Geschichte einer geistigen Bewegung*, 2 vols., 1948-49; 4th ed., 1970-72). His *Gestalten aus Hellas* appeared in 1950. In addition, P. contributed to and edited the critical edition of Plutarch's *Moralia* (1925 ff.).

**Pohler**, Armand, pseud. Augustus, Austrian stage director, actor, writer, \* 24. 1. 1852, Vienna; † 15. 12. 1903, Vienna.

Shortly after enrolling to study medicine, P. appeared as an actor in Linz, Maribor, Osijek, Lübeck, Preßburg (Bratislava), Reichenberg (Liberec) and Karlsbad (Karlovy Vary) and from 1879 onwards worked in Brünn (Brno), where he was also a stage director. In 1898 he was named chief stage director at the Kaiser-Jubiläums-Stadttheater in Vienna. P. was also a feuilletonist (*Rund um den Spielberg. Eine Sammlung ausgewählter Feuilletons*, 1898) and the author of the festival play *Der Musen Dank* (1885). ☐ ÖBL

**Pohlig**, Johannes, geologist, palaeontologist, \* 30. 12. 1855, Teplitz (Teplice); † 14. 5. 1937, Bonn.

P. studied in Leipzig, Göttingen, Bonn and Munich, received a doctorate in Leipzig in 1877 for the dissertation *Der archaische District von Strehla* and worked as a research assistant in Göttingen. Having qualified to lecture in 1880, he was a titular associate professor from 1891 onwards and taught as a substitute teacher in the faculty of geology at the School of Agriculture in Bonn. Following field trips to Persia, Mexico, Spain and Italy, among other countries, he served both at home and abroad as an expert on ore deposits. P. was a permanent scientific employee of the Krantz natural history company in Bonn. In his numerous publications, he focused on fossilized elephants and deer. His writings include *Aus dem Märchenlande von 1001 Nacht. Beobachtungen und Abenteuer eines Geologen im nördlichen Persien* (1909) and *Erdgeschichtliche Spaziergänge* (1914). ☐ ÖBL

**Pohlig**, Karl, conductor, composer, \* 10. 2. 1858, Teplitz (Teplice); † 16. 6. 1928, Brunswick.

P. trained as a musician with Franz → Liszt, whom he followed to Pest (now part of Budapest) and Rome. He taught for a short period as court pianist at the Royal Conservatory in Sondershausen and from 1897 onwards was a theatre music director in London, Hamburg, Coburg, Vienna and Graz. He became court music director in Stuttgart in 1900, conducted the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra from 1907 onwards and worked at the Hamburg Municipal Theatre in 1913-14. From 1914 to 1924 he was general music director in Brunswick. In particular, P. was known as a Wagnerian interpreter. He composed symphonies and piano music. ☐ ÖBL

**Pohlman**, Reimar, physicist, \* 16. 10. 1907, Detmold; † 2. 4. 1978, Aachen.

After studying physics and chemistry and receiving a doctorate in 1932 for the dissertation *Ultrarotspektren von Ammoniumsalzen im Gebiet ihrer anomalen spezifischen Wärme*, P. worked as a research assistant at the Institute of Physics in Berlin from 1932 to 1934 and at the local Institute of Physical Chemistry from 1936 to 1939. He was the first to recognize the therapeutic effect of ultrasound (1938). In 1939 he founded the ultrasound laboratory of Siemens & Halske in Berlin, of which he remained head until 1948. Following a lengthy stay in Switzerland he was named chief scientist with Lehfeldt & Co. in Aachen in 1953. P. taught at the School of Technology in Aachen from 1957 onwards and

was a non-faculty lecturer from 1959 and an associate professor from 1963. His publications include *Die Ultraschall-Therapie* (1948).

**Pohlmann, Alexander**, politician, \* 10. 9. 1865, Graudenz (Grudziądz); † 5. 10. 1952, Freiburg im Breisgau.

P. studied law and administrative science in Freiburg im Breisgau, Leipzig and Berlin. He was a civil servant in Frankfurt am Main from 1896 to 1899, a town councillor in Posen (Poznań) from 1899 to 1903 and lord mayor of Kattowitz (Katowice) from 1903 to 1919. He was also a member of the Provincial Landtag of the Province of Silesia, held a seat in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies from 1916 to 1918 as a deputy of the Progressive People's Party and was elected to the Constituent National Assembly as a member of the German Democratic Party in 1919. P. served as chief executive officer of Magdeburg from 1919 until his retirement. He was a member of the Reichstag until 1922.

**Pohlmann, Heinrich**, sculptor, \* 24. 10. 1839, Scheven-torf; † 30. 8. 1917, Berlin.

P. attended the Academy of Fine Arts in Berlin from 1861 to 1864 and at the same time worked at Albert → Wolff's studio. He undertook a study trip to Italy in 1866-67 and thereafter lived as a freelance sculptor in Berlin. He sculpted the *Stüvedenkmal* in Osnabrück, the portal figures of *Germania* and *Borussia* at the Imperial Chancellor's Office and the figures of *Frühling* and *Sommer* for the Halle Gate in Berlin.

**Pohlner, Jenny**, Austrian singer, \* 22. 12. 1868, Brünn (Brno); † 22. 12. 1952, Vienna.

P. performed in public while still a child and studied singing with the baritone Krejci in Brünn, where she made her début. Initially she sang in operetta and later appeared in operatic soubrette roles (including Zerlina in *Don Giovanni* and Cherubino in *Le nozze di Figaro*). In 1893 she gave guest performances at the Berlin Operettentheater unter den Linden and was subsequently engaged at the Theater an der Wien, where she excelled in operettas by Johann → Strauß, Carl → Millöcker and Franz von → Suppé and sang in the première of Johann Strauß's operetta *Jabuka* in 1894. Her most successful role was Rosalinde in *Die Fledermaus*. Following her sensational success as Marie in Smetana's *The Bartered Bride* at the Theater an der Wien, P. was engaged at the Vienna Imperial Opera in 1897; she remained a member of the company until 1918. Later she taught singing in Vienna.

**Pohlschneider, Johannes**, Bishop of Aachen, \* 18. 4. 1899, Osterfeine (Vechta District); † 7. 3. 1981, Aachen.

The son of a businessman, P. studied theology in Berlin, Münster (Westphalia) and Innsbruck as well as at the Gregorian University in Rome, where he received doctorates in philosophy and theology and was ordained priest in 1924. From 1925 to 1940 he worked in pastoral care, mainly in the diaspora community of Osternburg (now part of Oldenburg). He became Official Principal of the Oldenburg part of the Diocese of Münster (with seat in Vechta) and a member of the cathedral chapter in 1940; three years later he was appointed papal domestic prelate. P. was vicar-general of the Diocese of Münster from 1948 onwards and bishop of Aachen from 1954 to 1975. He chaired the Bishops' Commission for Families, Schools and Education.

☒ Oldenburg

**Pointner, Benno**, Benedictine, abbot of the Schottenstift, \* 22. 9. 1722, Rafing, near Pulkau (Lower Austria); † 15. 2. 1807, Vienna.

P. entered the Schottenstift in Vienna in 1740, received orders in 1745 and was elected abbot of the monastery in 1765.

He was able to protect the monastery from secularization by → Joseph II and had its privileges confirmed by the emperor in 1782. Through a revision of the order's regulations, P. played an important role in the development of the Benedictine order and paved the way for members of the order to attend university.

**Poßl, Johann Nepomuk Baron von**, composer, theatre director, \* 15. 2. 1783, Haunkenzell (now part of Rattiszell); † 17. 8. 1865, Munich.

P., the son of an electoral chamberlain, studied music with Franz → Danzi in Munich from 1805 onwards. Through Danzi, he met Carl Maria von → Weber, with whom he became close friends. He was named assistant director for court music in Munich in 1823 and principal court music and court theatre director in 1825, a position he held until 1848. P. wrote operas and Singspiele and enjoyed his first major success with the opera *Antigonus* in 1808. His works include the German Singspiele *Die Opernprobe* (1806) and *Aucassin und Nicolette* (1813) and the operas *Merope* (1812) and *Athalia* (1814). He represented the early Romantic transitional period (between → Mozart and Weber) in German opera. ☒ MGG

**Pojatzi, Florian**, Austrian industrialist, \* 15. 1. 1830, Deutschlandsberg (Styria); † 17. 8. 1917, Graz.

After training in commerce, P., the son of a businessman who had moved from Friaul (Friuli) to Styria, began manufacturing matches in Hörbing (now part of Deutschlandsberg) in 1856 and established a new factory in Deutschlandsberg (1861), which he constantly expanded. In 1879 he acquired the Kollmann & Co. match factory in Stainz (Styria). The united works soon numbered among the most modern match factories in Austria-Hungary and produced approximately 100 different types of match, which were exported to China and elsewhere. P. also owned several paper factories. ☒ ÖBL

**Pokorny, Alois**, Austrian theatre manager, stage director, \* 18. 10. 1825, Preßburg (Bratislava); † 4. 9. 1883, Leoben (Styria).

P. studied philosophy and later law in Vienna. In 1849 he took over the running of the Theater in der Josefstadt and the Hernalts Summer Theatre from his ailing father, Franz → P. Following the latter's death in 1850 he leased both theatres and headed the Theater an der Wien and the Rudolfsheim Summer Theatre. Despite various successes, P. was forced to declare bankruptcy in 1862. After handing over the running of the theatre to Friedrich → Strampfer, he continued to work as a stage director at the Theater an der Wien and the Theater in der Josefstadt. ☒ ÖBL

**Pokorny, Franz**, Austrian theatre manager, \* 22. 12. 1797, Elstiborsch (Lstibor, now part of Klučov); † 5. 8. 1850, Vienna.

P. was a clarinet player at the Theater in der Josefstadt from 1819 onwards and joined the Municipal Theatre in Preßburg (Bratislava) in 1822. When he took over the running of the theatre in 1835, it became very successful, in particular in the field of opera. In 1836 he leased the Municipal Theatre in Baden and in 1837 the Theater in der Josefstadt, which he bought and refurbished in 1840. P.'s opera and theatre companies played alternately at these three venues. In 1841 he purchased the theatre in Ödenburg (Sopron) and established a summer theatre in Baden. Four years later he acquired the heavily indebted Theater an der Wien. He engaged first-class singers, put on the works of Hector Berlioz, Albert → Lortzing, Giacomo → Meyerbeer and Richard → Wagner for the first time and turned the theatre into a major opera-house. Owing to serious illness, he was forced to give up the

## Pokorny

running of the theatres in Preßburg, Ödenburg and Baden. Heavily in debt, P. leased the Theater in der Josefstadt in 1848. Following his death, his son Alois → P. took over the running of the Theater an der Wien. ☐ Czeike

**Pokorny, Franz** Xavier Thomas, also spelled Pockorny, composer, \* 20. 12. 1729, Mies (Střibro); † 2. 7. 1794, Regensburg.

Shortly after 1750 P. joined the court of Count Philipp Karl von Oettingen-Wallerstein, who sent him to study music in Mannheim. In 1754 he returned to Wallerstein as a candidate for the position of choirmaster. Having failed to secure that post, he joined the musical ensemble of the royal court of Thurn und Taxis in 1766 and was later named Kammermusikus. P. composed symphonies, keyboard concertos and chamber music. ☐ MGG

**Pokorny, Johann**, pseud. Hans Weber-Lutkow, Austrian writer, lawyer, \* 27. 9. 1861, Lemberg (Lviv); † 25. 1. 1931, Łowce.

P., the son of an official at the local governor's office, studied law in Lemberg and Vienna, obtained a doctorate in 1883 and belonged to the judicial service in Vienna and Lower Austria. In 1896 he moved to the district court in Wildshut (near Salzburg), where he became judge in 1899. He was named regional judge and court president in 1908 and, on retiring in 1911, devoted himself to the management of his estate in Łowce. P. wrote poetry, feature articles, stories and sketches, which appeared in the most important literary and belletristic journals, and was a contributor to *Kyffhäuser*, *Deutsches Volksblatt für Galizien* and *Ostdeutsches Volksblatt*. His novellas *Schlummernde Seelen* appeared in 1900. ☐ ÖBL

**Pokorny, Julius**, Austrian Indo-European and Celtic scholar, \* 12. 6. 1887, Prague; † 8. 4. 1970, Zurich.

P., the son of a lawyer, studied law and philology in Vienna, received a doctorate in 1912 and continued his studies at the School of Irish Learning in Dublin. Having qualified as a lecturer in Celtic philology in Vienna in 1914, he was a non-faculty lecturer in Kiel until 1918 and taught English at the School for World Commerce in Vienna from 1918 to 1920. He was named associate professor of Celtic philology in Berlin in 1920 and full professor in 1928. After emigrating to Switzerland in 1935, he was a lecturer in Celtic studies in Bern from 1944 to 1948 and in Zurich from 1944 to 1969 and an honorary professor in Munich from 1955 to 1970. He edited *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie* from 1953 onwards. Besides studies on Old Celtic languages and literature, P. published on onomastics, linguistic history and the pre-Indo-Germanic substrata of the Celtic languages. His main opus was *Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* (2 vols., 1948-59). He also published *Altirische Grammatik* (1925), *Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen* (3 vols., 1927-32, with A. Walde) and *Keltologie* (1953), among other works. ☐ Biogr Handb Emigr, Vol. 2

**Pokorny, Rudolf**, Austrian trade unionist, \* 31. 7. 1862, Vienna; † 27. 1. 1912, Vienna.

P. trained as a lathe operator, joined the Union of Metalworkers in 1879 and was the editor of the metalworkers' *Sozial-politisches Fachblatt* from 1881 to 1883. From 1886 to 1888 he supported Victor → Adler in his efforts to unite the workers' movement. He took part in the International Workers' Congress in Paris in 1889. P. became co-editor of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* the same year and editor of *Österreichischer Metallarbeiter* in 1891 and worked for the Accident Insurance Company in Vienna, latterly as a member

of the board of directors. Later he played an active role at Vorwärts, the Vienna cooperative society, which he headed until the end of his life. ☐ ÖBL

**Pol, Heinz**, real name H. Pollack, pseud. Jakob Links, Hermann Britt, journalist, writer, \* 6. 1. 1901, Berlin; † 13. 10. 1972, New Milford (Connecticut).

Expelled from the University of Berlin for publishing satires on professors, P. was a voluntary trainee and editor for the *Vossische Zeitung* from 1923 to 1931 as well as a regular contributor to *Weltbühne* and *Literarische Welt*. Under a pseudonym, he published political novels, including *Entweder – Oder* (1929). In 1931 he became an editor for the *Neue Montagszeitung* and *Die Welt am Abend*. Arrested by the National Socialists in 1933, he managed to flee to Prague, where he was editor-in-chief of the satirical journal *Der Simplicius* (later *Der Simpl*) in 1934-35. The following year he emigrated to Paris, where he earned his living as an editor for the anti-Fascist press service "Mitropress" and was interned in 1939. One year later he travelled to New York on the last French passenger ship. P. worked for numerous US newspapers and published *Suicide of a Democracy* (1940). After World War II he served as the New York correspondent of several German daily newspapers. ☐ Biogr Handb Emigr, Vol. 1

**Polack, Jan**, also spelled Pollack, Pollak, Polegk, also called Polonus, painter, \* c. 1435, probably Cracow; † 1519, Munich.

Probably of Polish descent, P. is documented from 1482 onwards in Munich, where he was a leading painter at the end of the late Gothic period. Besides Polish influences, his works reveal stylistic features of Veit → Stoß and Hans → Pleydenwurff and include the frescos in the church in Pipping (1479), the wings of the Weihenstephan high altar (1483-85), the high altar of the Church of St. Peter in Munich (c. 1490) and the high altar of the Franciscan church in Munich (1492).

**Polak, Ernst**, also spelled Pollak, pseud. Ernst Schwenk, E. S. Esch, E. Esch, E. P., essayist, \* 4. 8. 1886, Jitschin (Jičín); † 21. 9. 1947, London.

P., the son of a merchant, became an official in the Prague branch of the Länderbank in 1906, went to Vienna in 1918 and retired as an authorized signatory of the Länderbank in 1925. Having taken his Abitur as a mature student in 1928, he studied philosophy and German language and literature in Vienna and obtained a doctorate in philosophy in 1932. As early as the 1920s he began moving in Prague's most important literary circles. He was the friend of Franz → Werfel and Franz → Kafka, among others, and soon became a leading figure of the literary coffee-house scene of Prague. P. was married to Milena Jesenská. In Vienna he quickly established contact with literary circles and between 1927 and 1931 published literary criticism in *Literarische Welt*. As a consultant and publisher's reader, he worked on Hermann → Broch's *Die Schlafwandler* and Werfel's *Der veruntreute Himmel*, among other works. Following the "annexation" of Austria in 1938 he emigrated via Czechoslovakia to Great Britain, where he earned his living as a reader and literary agent. ☐ ÖBL

**Polak, Karl**, lawyer, politician, \* 12. 12. 1905, Westerstede (Oldenburg); † 27. 10. 1963, Berlin.

P. studied law in Frankfurt am Main, Heidelberg and Munich from 1925 to 1929, obtaining a doctorate in Freiburg im Breisgau in 1932. Dismissed from the judicial service in 1933 because of his Jewish origin, he emigrated to the Soviet Union, where he studied law and political science. He worked at the law institute of the Prosecutor-General's Office of the USSR, lived in Tashkent for teaching and study

purposes from 1941 onwards and returned to Germany in 1945. P. joined the KPD and later the SED, headed the department of judicial affairs of the SED executive and, as a member of the German People's Council in 1948-49, was involved in drawing up the first constitution of the GDR. A full professor of political science in Leipzig from 1948 onwards, he also taught international law. P. was a deputy in the GDR Volkskammer from 1949 to 1963 and a member of the State Council of the GDR from 1960 onwards. His writings include *Zur Dialektik in der Staatslehre* (1959; 3rd ed., 1963). ☐ Stolleis

**Polano**, Oskar (Julius Herbert), gynaecologist,

\* 31. 10. 1873, Hamburg; † 23. 7. 1934, Obergrainau (now part of Grainau).

P. studied medicine in Freiburg im Breisgau, Gießen, Strasbourg, Berlin and Kiel, obtaining a doctorate in 1897 for the dissertation *Ueber isolierte Chorioidearupturen*. Thereafter he worked as a junior physician at gynaecological hospitals in Berlin, Greifswald, Gießen and Würzburg and in 1904 qualified to lecture in obstetrics in Würzburg with *Experimentelle Beiträge zur Biologie der Schwangerschaft*. An associate professor from 1910 onwards, he was appointed associate professor of gynaecology and director of the university gynaecological hospital in Munich in 1920. P.'s writings include *Geburtshilflich-gynäkologische Propädeutik* (1914; 5th ed., 1928).

**Polansky**, Stanislaus, Austrian veterinary surgeon,

\* 28. 4. 1854, Vienna; † 19. 3. 1877, Vienna.

P. studied medicine in Vienna from 1871 to 1876, received a doctorate in 1877 and worked at the Vienna Veterinary Institute from 1878 onwards. Having obtained a degree in veterinary medicine in 1880, he became an assistant to the chair of general pathology and pathological zoology in 1881 and to the chair of special pathology in 1883. The same year he deputized in the chair of animal production, obstetrics, agricultural plant cultivation and animal physiology and in 1887 was named professor. From 1897 until his retirement in 1915 he held the chair of animal production and from 1911 onwards the chair of animal breeding and obstetrics. From 1888 to 1906 he was a member of the Supreme Health Council and in 1908 received the title of court councillor. In 1894 he founded the first obstetric department at a German veterinary clinic. P. published *Vorlesungen über die Naturgeschichte, Rassenlehre und Hygiene des Pferdes* and co-edited the journal *Zeitschrift für Tiermedizin* from 1897 to 1914. ☐ ÖBL

**Polanus von Polansdorf**, Amandus, Reformed theologian, \* 16. 12. 1561, Troppau (Opava); † 13. 7. 1610, Basel. The son of a town clerk from Troppau, P. v. P. matriculated in Tübingen in 1583, joined the University of Basel the same year and entered the service of Karl von Zierotitz in Geneva in 1584 as superintendent. From 1588 to 1590 he accompanied the latter's son on study trips to Heidelberg and Basel. He received a doctorate in theology in Basel in 1590, served Ladislaus Wela von Zierotitz as superintendent from 1591 to 1595 and the following year was appointed to the chair of Old Testament in Basel, where he remained until the end of his life. His main work, *Syntagma theologiae Christianae*, was published in 1609-10 (5th ed., 1655). P. v. P. had a major influence on the Reformed dogmatics of the 17th century. ☐ Bautz

**Polanyi**, Karl (Károly), economist, sociologist,

\* 25. 10. 1886, Vienna; † 23. 4. 1964, Pickering (Ontario).

The son of an engineer, P. concluded his law studies in Klausenburg (Cluj-Napoca) in 1912 with a doctorate, fought in World War I and, after returning to Vienna, edited the journal *Der Österreichische Volkswirt* from 1924 to 1933. In

1936 he emigrated to England, lectured at the universities of Oxford and London and in 1940 moved to the USA, where he taught at Bennington College in Vermont until returning to England in 1943. P. went to Canada in 1947 and was a visiting professor at Columbia University in New York from 1947 to 1953 and in 1955-56. His writings include *The Great Transformation* (1944), which had a strong influence on the social sciences in many countries. His research focused on the development of the industrial capitalist system and Man's position within the changed social order. In the last years of his life he turned to the economic anthropology of the West African Kingdom of Dahomey in the 18th century; *Dahomey and the Slave Trade* appeared posthumously in 1966. P.'s importance as a scholar was celebrated in *The Livelihood of Man* (ed. by H. W. Pearson, 1977), which collects various studies by P. ☐ Biogr Handb Emigr, Vol. 1

**Polanyi**, Michael (Mihály), chemist, philosopher,

\* 12. 3. 1891, Budapest; † 22. 2. 1976, Oxford.

P., who came from a wealthy family and was the brother of Karl → P., studied medicine and chemistry at the School of Technology in Karlsruhe, where he received a doctorate in medicine in 1913. Four years later he obtained a doctorate in philosophy in Budapest. As a non-faculty lecturer, he was a scientific member of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut for physical chemistry and electrochemistry from 1923 onwards. Dismissed by the National Socialists in 1933 because of his Jewish origin, he emigrated to Great Britain the same year and taught as professor of physical chemistry in Manchester from 1938 to 1948 and as professor of social studies from 1948 to 1958. From 1959 onwards he was a senior research fellow in Oxford and a visiting professor at several American universities. P. focused on social sciences and philosophy from 1948 onwards and developed a theory of personal knowledge generated from subordinate, indistinct and implicit insights. His publications include *Science, Faith and Society* (1946), *Personal Knowledge. Towards a Post-Critical Philosophy* (1958), *Beyond Nihilism* (1960) and *The Tacit Dimension* (1966). ☐ Biogr Handb Emigr, Vol. 2

**Poldini**, Eduard, composer, \* 13. 6. 1869, Pest (now part of Budapest); † 28. 6. 1957, Corseaux (Waadt Canton).

P. studied at the National Conservatory in Budapest and was a student of Eusebius → Mandyczewski and Julius → Epstein in Vienna. He worked as a composer and music teacher in Geneva from 1899 onwards and in Bergeroc, near Vevey (Waadt Canton) from 1908. He composed fairy-tale operas (including *Dornröschen*), the comic opera *Hochzeit im Fasching* (premièred in Budapest in 1924) and works for male-voice choir, chamber music and piano pieces.

**Polek**, (Thomas August) Theodor, chemist,

\* 10. 11. 1821, Neisse (Nysa); † 1. 6. 1906, Breslau (Wrocław).

P., the son of a dispensing chemist, served an apprenticeship at pharmacies in Oels and Gießen and studied chemistry in Justus von → Liebig's laboratory in Gießen as well as in Berlin from 1843 to 1848. He received a doctorate in Halle in 1849 for the dissertation *Untersuchung einiger Producte der trockenen Destillation des Bienenwachses* and was admitted to the German Academy of Natural Scientists Leopoldina. He ran his father's pharmacy in Neisse from 1853 to 1867 and was full professor of pharmaceutical chemistry and director of the Pharmaceutical Institute in Breslau (Wrocław) until 1902. P.'s publications include *Chemische Veränderungen in fließenden Gewässern* (1869).

**Polek**, Johann, Austrian librarian, \* 27. 2. 1843, Bausch

(Budišov nad Budiškovou); † 10. 1. 1920, Vienna.

P. studied classical philology in Vienna from 1865 to 1869, obtaining a doctorate in 1871. He served as curator of the

## Polentz

university library in Czernowitz (Chernovtsy) from 1882 onwards and as director from 1900 to 1913. P. was curator of the Central Commission for Monument Protection, a member of the board of trustees of the Bukovinian Regional Museum and one of the pioneers of Bukovinian local history studies. His publications include *Die Erwerbung der Bukowina durch Österreich* (1889).

**Polentz**, Georg von, also spelled Polenz, Bishop of Samland, Reformer, \* c. 1478, in the Meißner region; † 28. 4. 1550, Balga Castle (East Prussia).

P., who came from an old Saxon noble family, studied law in Leipzig (bachelor's degree, 1498) and in Italy, where he became a licentiate of law. Thereafter he was privy secretary to Pope Julius II and in 1508 entered the service of Emperor → Maximilian I. Together with → Albrecht the Elder, he joined the Teutonic Order in 1512 and became commander of Königsberg (Kaliningrad) in 1516 and bishop of Samland in 1518. P. administered the territory of Prussia as regent during the absence of the grand master from 1522 to 1525. He publicly expressed support for Lutheran teachings in 1523, became the first Protestant bishop and, with Albrecht's agreement, helped spread the Reformation. He issued his Reformation regulations, *In ecclesia nostra Sambiensis*, in 1524. After the Teutonic order territory had been transformed into a secular duchy in 1525, P. married Katharina von Wetzhausen and, together with Johannes → Briesmann, whom he appointed as administrator, oversaw the reorganization of the Church system. From 1526 onwards he lived in Balga. ☐ Gatz 3

**Polenz**, Wilhelm (Christoph Wolf) von, writer, \* 14. 1. 1861, Obercunewalde; † 13. 11. 1903, Bautzen. P. was born into an old Saxon-Thuringian noble family. The son of a Saxon chamberlain, he studied law in Breslau (Wrocław), Berlin and Leipzig in accordance with his father's wishes. In 1887 he gave up training as a civil servant in Dresden in order to devote himself entirely to writing. He lived mainly in Berlin, where he took part in the discussions of the "Ethical Club," and in 1890 published the two-volume novel about marriage entitled *Sühne*. From 1894 until the end of his life he ran his father's estate. P. wrote novels and novellas set in the milieu of farmers and the nobility. Influenced by French naturalism and critical of society and contemporary culture, his writings include *Der Büttnerbauer* (1895). ☐ Killy

**Polgar**, Alfred, until 1914 Polak, pseud. Archibald Douglas, Austrian theatre critic, writer, \* 17. 10. 1873, Vienna; † 24. 4. 1955, Zurich. P., who came from a lower middle-class Jewish family, attended the School of Commerce and in 1895 joined the editorial staff of the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*, for which he initially wrote legal and parliamentary reports and later music, literary and theatre criticism. In 1902 he was named the Burgtheater critic for the *Wiener Sonn- und Montagszeitung*. Together with Egon → Friedell, he wrote successful sketches for the Vienna cabaret "Fledermaus." P. joined the newly founded *Schaubühne* (from 1918 onwards *Weltbühne*) in Berlin in 1905 and later also wrote for *Prager Tagblatt*, *Berliner Tagblatt* and *Tagebuch*. From 1925 onwards he was based mainly in the German capital. Alongside Siegfried → Jacobsohn, Alfred → Kerr and Herbert → Ihering, P. was one of the most distinguished theatre critics of the time. When the National Socialists seized power in 1933, he emigrated to Vienna, where he contributed to the exile newspapers *Die neue Weltbühne* and *Das neue Tagebuch*. Following the "annexation" of Austria in 1938 to France he founded the League for Intellectual Austria in Paris in 1939, together with Joseph → Roth. The following year he went

to the USA, where he lived as a scriptwriter in Hollywood and in 1943 settled in New York. After travelling to Europe in 1949, he lived mainly in Switzerland. P. was the first recipient of the Vienna Prize for Journalism (1951). His works include *An den Rand geschrieben* (1926), *Ja und nein. Schriften des Kritikers* (4 vols., 1926-27) and *Handbuch des Kritikers* (1938). He also wrote stories (*Der Quell des Übel und andere Geschichten*, 1908; *Im Lauf der Zeit*, 1954) and comedies (*Die Defraudanten*, 1931). ☐ Killy

**Poliander**, Johannes, real name Johann Gramann, Graumann, Reformer, hymn writer, \* 5. 7. 1487, Neustadt an der Aisch; † 29. 4. 1541, Königsberg (Kaliningrad). The son of a craftsman, P. studied in Leipzig, where he became a teacher and later headmaster of the Thomasschule. He received a master's degree in 1516, served as secretary to Johannes → Eck during the Leipzig disputation in 1519 and went on to study theology in Wittenberg, where he attended → Luther's lectures. He was a preacher in Leipzig from 1520 onwards, in Würzburg from 1522 and in Nuremberg and Mansfeld in 1524; the following year he was named pastor in Königsberg on the recommendation of Luther. As adviser to Duke → Albrecht, who put him in charge of reorganizing the school system, P. played an important role in the Reformation in Prussia. At Albrecht's request, he composed the hymn, adapted from Psalm 103, "Nun lob, mein Seel, den Herren." He wrote *Ein urteyl über das hart Büchlein Dr. Martin Luthers wider die aufreunden pauren* (1525). ☐ Killy

**Polich**, Martin, also called M. P. von Mellerstadt, Mellerstadius, physician, humanist, \* c. 1450, Mellrichstadt (Lower Franconia); † 27. 12. 1513. P. enrolled at the University of Leipzig in 1470 and received a master of arts degree in 1475/76. While working as a teacher, he studied Aristotelian logic, medicine, astronomy and astrology. In 1482 he was appointed personal physician to Elector → Frederick the Wise of Saxony, who named him professor of medicine in 1494 and made him a member of the university's Collegium maius. In 1502 the elector charged him with the establishment of the University of Wittenberg, of which P. became the first vice-chancellor. Besides medical works, he wrote philosophical and anatomical textbooks and handbooks and compiled astronomical-astrological calendars. When his former pupil Konrad → Wimpina attacked the humanists around 1500, he became a champion of the Leipzig early humanists and responded with the pamphlet *Laconismos tumultuarius [ . . . ] in defensionem poetices contra quandam Theologum editus* (c. 1500). P. belonged to the Sodalitas litteraria Rhenania, a society established by Konrad → Celtis, and defended the principles of Hippocrates. Between 1498 and 1501 he engaged in a scholarly dispute with Simon Pistoris about the origin of syphilis.

**Polis**, Peter (Hermann Johann), meteorologist, \* 22. 11. 1869, Aachen; † 2. 11. 1929, Aachen. P., the son of a factory owner, studied in Freiburg im Breisgau and Bonn from 1889 to 1891, worked in his father's textile factory and headed the meteorological station in Aachen from 1894 onwards. Having received a doctorate in Basel in 1898 for the dissertation *Die Strömungen der Luft in den barometrischen Minima und Maxima, ein Beitrag zur Theorie der Cyklonen und Anticyklonen*, he qualified to lecture at the School of Technology in Aachen in 1899 and took over as director of the local meteorological observatory in 1900. Named head of the public weather service in 1906, he was also a lecturer in meteorology at the School of Agriculture in the Poppelsdorf district of Bonn. P. taught as an associate professor of meteorology at the School of Technology in Aachen from 1922 onwards. ☐ Poggendorff 4-6

**Pollitzer, Adam**, Austrian otologist, \* 1. 9. 1835, Alberti (Hungary); † 10. 8. 1920, Vienna.  
P. studied medicine in Pest (now part of Budapest) and Vienna, where he obtained a doctorate in medicine in 1859 and a doctorate in surgery and a master's degree in obstetrics in 1860. Thereafter he studied otology in London and Würzburg, qualified to lecture in Vienna in 1861 and worked as an otologist for the poor in the Austrian capital from 1863 onwards. Appointed an associate professor in 1871, he founded the university ear clinic in Vienna in 1873, together with Josef → Gruber; that establishment was the first of its kind in the world. In 1894 he was appointed full professor and from 1897 to 1907 was director of the first university ear hospital. P. developed a method for treating deafness, known as Pollitzer's method, and in 1878 became the first to demonstrate the origin of otosclerosis. In 1864, together with Anton Friedrich von → Troeltsch and Hermann → Schwartze, he founded *Archiv für Ohrenheilkunde*, the first German-language periodical in this field. P.'s publications include *Zehn Wandtafeln zur Anatomie des Gehörorgans* (1873), *Lehrbuch der Ohrenheilkunde* (2 vols., 1878-82; 5th ed., 1908) and *Geschichte der Ohrenheilkunde* (2 vols., 1907-13; repr., 1967). ☐ Kreuter

**Pollitzer, Heinz**, writer, literary historian, \* 31. 12. 1910, Vienna; † 30. 7. 1978, Berkeley (California).  
P., the son of a lawyer, read German and English studies in Vienna and Prague from 1929 to 1934, became a writer and, together with Max → Brod, edited the first complete edition of the works of Franz → Kafka between 1933 and 1935. Having emigrated to Palestine in 1938, he remained in Jerusalem until 1947 and studied at the Hebrew University. Thereafter he settled in the USA, studied at the University of Pennsylvania and at Bryn Mawr College and in 1950 obtained a doctorate. Two years later he became a lecturer in German language and literature at Oberlin College in Ohio and in 1960 professor of German language and literature at the University of California in Berkeley. P. wrote literary criticism on the works of Franz → Grillparzer (*Franz Grillparzer oder Das abgründige Biedermeier*, 1972) and Franz Kafka (*Franz Kafka, der Künstler*, 1962; Ger., 1966), in particular. He also wrote poetry (*Fenster vor dem Firmament*, 1937), stories and radio plays.

**Pollitzer, Leopold Maximilian**, Austrian paediatrician, \* 28. 12. 1814, Arad (Banat); † 23. 5. 1888, Vienna.  
P. studied medicine in Vienna and Pest (now part of Budapest) and obtained doctorates in medicine and surgery in 1839. Thereafter he worked at the Mauthner Children's Hospital in Vienna (the future St. Anne Children's Hospital), where the university paediatric hospital was established in 1850. Until 1882 he was employed at the first public paediatric institute, of which he became director. P. taught at the University of Vienna from 1860 onwards and was named titular associate professor in 1875. He co-founded the *Jahrbuch für Kinderheilkunde* in 1836. ☐ ÖBL

**Polko, Elise**, née Vogel, writer, singer, \* 31. 1. 1823, Wackerbarstruße, near Dresden; † 15. 5. 1899, Munich.  
P. was the daughter of a teacher and the sister of the Africa explorer Eduard → Vogel. With the help of her mentor, Felix → Mendelssohn Bartholdy, she studied singing in Leipzig, gave her first concert at the age of 17 and went on to perform in concerts and oratorios in Leipzig, Dresden, Halle (Saale) and Berlin. Having continued her vocal studies in Paris in 1848, she returned to Germany in 1849 and, after marrying a railway engineer later the same year, gave up her musical career. The couple lived in Minden (Westphalia), Wetzlar and Deutz (now part of Cologne). Following the death of

her husband in 1891, P. moved to Wiesbaden and in 1895 to Frankfurt am Main; she spent the last year of her life in Munich. She published *Musikalische Märchen, Phantasien und Skizzen* (1852; 23rd ed., 1896) and edited several anthologies and etiquette books intended for women in particular. Her *Erinnerungen an Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy. Ein Künstler- und Menschenleben* appeared in 1868.

☐ Westf. Autoren, Vol. 2

**Poll, Heinrich**, anatomist, \* 5. 8. 1877, Berlin; † 12. 6. 1939, Lund (Sweden).  
P. concluded his medical studies in Berlin in 1900 with the dissertation *Veränderungen der Nebenniere bei Transplantation*. From 1899 onwards he worked as a research assistant at the Institute of Anatomical Biology in Berlin and in 1904 qualified to lecture in anatomy. He was named titular associate professor in 1907 and associate professor in 1922 and taught in Hamburg as professor of genetics from 1924 to 1933; in 1928-29 he was a guest professor at the Vanderbilt University in Nashville (Tennessee). Following the National Socialist seizure of power P., who was a Jew, emigrated to Sweden. His writings include *Die Entwicklung des Menschen* (1913).

**Poll, Konrad**, Mayor of Vienna, \* c. 1240, (Bad) Vöslau (?) (Lower Austria); † after 24. 2., before 25. 5. (?) 1305, Vienna (?).  
In 1282 P. is documented as *magister civium* and is thus the first mayor of Vienna to be known by name. He held the same post, possibly with interruptions, from 1288 to 1305. In 1288 he was among those who recognized Duke → Albrecht I as sovereign and had to sign a letter of loyalty. During P.'s term in office Vienna received a town charter (1296) and work began on the construction of the Gothic chancel of St. Stephen's (1304).

**Pollack, Michael** (Johann), architect, \* 30. 8. 1773, Vienna; † 5. 1. 1855, Pest (now part of Budapest).  
The son of an architect, P. studied with his father and thereafter as a pupil of Johann Ferdinand → Hetzendorff von Hohenberg at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna. From around 1794 onwards he continued his training under his half-brother Leopold P. in Milan, where he collaborated on the building of the cathedral. In 1798 he went to Pest and worked on the construction of the Protestant-Lutheran church and in 1805 on the restoration of the Catholic cathedral in Fünfkirchen (Pécs). From 1808 to 1812 he oversaw the construction of the Deutsches Theater in Pest. P. played a major role in determining the face of Pest's architecture; he built many houses for wealthy middle-class citizens, whose style reflects the transition from the Late Baroque to pure Classicism. His public buildings include the Ludovicaeum Military College (1828-36, later the university) and the Hungarian National Museum (1837-46). ☐ ÖBL

**Pollack, Vincenz**, Austrian geodesist, engineer, \* 5. 9. 1847, Lemberg (Lviv); † 9. 6. 1927, Vienna.  
After studying engineering at the Graz School of Technology from 1866 to 1870, P. worked as a senior engineer and building inspector for the Graz municipal surveying office. In 1875 he joined the state railway construction service and in 1894 was named inspector; he retired from that post in 1904. From 1901 onwards he was a technical designer for railway construction and from 1902 to 1918 taught at the Vienna School of Technology as an honorary lecturer in engineering and geodesy. P. used photography in track planning and built structures to protect against avalanches. ☐ ÖBL

## Pollack

**Pollack**, Werner, lawyer, civil servant, politician,

\* 2. 8. 1886, Gumbinnen (Gusev); † 21. 11. 1979, Wiesbaden.

P. studied law in Munich, Halle and Lausanne. A government official from 1919 onwards, he joined the German People's Party in 1922 and became chief district administrator in Bad Schwabach in 1925. Removed from his post by the National Socialists in 1933, he worked in the administration in Hanover during World War II. P. was chief administrator of the district of the County of Schaumburg in Rinteln in 1945-46, local government deputy head in Stade in 1946 to 1948 and local government head from 1948 to 1950.

**Pollack von Parnegg**, Leopold Baron, also spelled Polak, Pollak, Austrian industrialist, \* 29. 10. 1839, Nikolsburg (Mikulov); † 28. 3. 1922, Vienna.

P. v. P. joined his father's textile trading company in 1867 and took over the firm in 1871 with his brother and sons as partners. The intermediate trade business for textiles soon developed into one of the largest in the sector. From 1881 onwards the firm turned increasingly to the manufacture of woven goods. P. v. P. set up several large cotton-spinning and weaving mills in Bohemia, Prussian Silesia and France. He was vice-president of the committee of the Vienna business community from 1890 onwards and president from 1897 to 1912, in which capacity he supported, among other things, the foundation of the Trade Academy. In addition, he sat on the administrative board of the Credit-Anstalt from 1907 to 1922 as well as on those of the Vienna Life and Annuity Insurance Company and the Vienna Insurance Company. P. v. P. was a member of the Vienna Chamber of Commerce from 1885 to 1911. He was ennobled in 1903 and raised to the rank of baron in 1918. ☐ ÖBL

**Pollak**, Egon, conductor, \* 3. 5. 1879, Prague; † 14. 6. 1933, Prague.

P., the son of a lawyer, studied mathematics at the School of Technology in Darmstadt and the University of Göttingen and later music in Prague. He was a choirmaster from 1901 to 1904 and also served as music director at the German Regional Theatre. He took over as music director at the Bremen Municipal Theatre in 1905, at the United Municipal Theatres in Leipzig in 1910 and at the Frankfurt am Main opera-house in 1913 and spent the years 1916-17 as a guest conductor in Chicago (Illinois). P. was music director at the Hamburg Municipal Theatre from 1917 onwards and was appointed general music director in 1922. He conducted concerts and opera in Paris, London, Barcelona and Vienna as well as in The Netherlands and South America.

**Pollak**, Ferdinande, née Schmittlein, actress, \* 26. 3. 1854, Kassel; † 14. 7. 1915, Vienna.

Without having trained as an actress, P. appeared on stage in Königsberg (Kaliningrad) from 1874 to 1879. The following year she was engaged by the Municipal Theatre in Breslau (Wrocław) and from 1883 to 1894 by the Weimar Court Theatre, where she became known mainly as a character actress. She joined the Deutsches Theater in Berlin in 1894 and the Deutsches Volkstheater in Vienna in 1896, together with her husband, Heinrich P. (pseud. Heinrich Prechtler); two years later she became a member of the Burgtheater company. She received the title of court actress in 1902. P. excelled as Dora Frey in Georg → Hirschfeld's *Die Mütter* and as Frau Wolff in Gerhart → Hauptmann's *Der Biberpelz*, among other roles. ☐ ÖBL

**Pollak**, Gustav, Austrian literary historian, journalist, \* 4. 5. 1849, Vienna; † 1. 11. 1919, Cambridge (Mass.). The son of a physician, P. emigrated to the USA at the age of 17 and lived mainly in Tuscaloosa (Alabama), where he

earned his living as a salesman and private scholar. Following a lengthy stay in Vienna he moved permanently to the USA in 1874, worked for the New York newspaper *The Nation* and the *Evening Post* and was also employed in the finance department of the Evening Post Publishing Company from 1881 to 1893. He edited the newspaper *Babyhood* from 1884 to 1909, together with L. M. Yale, and was also an editor for various encyclopedias; in 1905 he lectured on Austrian literature at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Through his translations of Austrian writers into English, P. made an important contribution to the reception of Austrian literature in the USA. His publications include *Franz Grillparzer and the Austrian Drama* (1907).

**Pollak**, Heinrich, pseud. Heinrich Klein, Heinrich P., Austrian journalist, writer, \* 2. 4. 1834, Mattersdorf (Mattersburg); † 19. 10. 1908, Vienna.

P., the son of a linen retailer, began working as a journalist while still at school. In 1859 he served as a war reporter in Italy and in 1860 became an editor for Vienna's *Morgenpost*, to whose upswing he made an important contribution. In 1866 he was a war reporter for the *Wiener Abendpost* and the *Feldpost* and also worked as a correspondent for various newspapers in Germany. The following year he became the joint owner of the newly founded *Neues Wiener Tageblatt*, which regarded itself as the organ of the Viennese refined bourgeoisie and became one of the most respected newspapers in the city. From 1872 to 1894 P. was a member of the administrative board of the Steyermühl paper factory and publishing house, which he had co-founded. His publications include novels and stories as well as the memoirs *30 Jahre aus dem Leben eines Journalisten* (3 vols., 1894-98). He was the father of Rudolf → P. ☐ ÖBL

**Pollak**, Jakob, Austrian chemist, \* 12. 1. 1872, Budapest; † 8. 8. 1942, Theresienstadt concentration camp.

P., the son of a manufacturer, studied chemistry in Vienna from 1889 onwards. In 1893 he received a doctorate and in 1896 became a research assistant at the university's first chemistry laboratory. Having qualified to lecture in chemistry in 1901, he was named associate professor in 1912. From 1920 to 1938 he taught chemistry in Vienna as an associate professor but with the title and duties of a full professor. From 1923 onwards he was also head of the laboratory for chemical technology at the University of Vienna. P. focused on organic dyes. Together with his staff, he produced numerous previously unknown poly-, oxy- and amidothiophenols, which formed the basis for his syntheses of compounds with dye-like properties. ☐ ÖBL

**Pollak**, Joachim, Jewish theologian, \* 16. 12. 1798, Trebitsch (Třebíč); † 16. 12. 1879, Trebitsch.

P., who came from a respected family of rabbis, attended the yeshivas in Eibenschitz (Ivančice) and Triesch (Třešť) and studied ancient and modern languages as well as history, geography and philosophy. Thereafter he was a student of Rabbi Moses Sofer in Preßburg (Bratislava) for eight years. He became a rabbi in Trebitsch in 1828 and was one of the first Moravian rabbis to preach in German. P.'s main work, *Mekor chajjim*, is a commentary on Isaak Arama's *Akedath Jizchak* (1849; 2nd ed., 1883).

**Pollak**, Leo, Austrian internist, \* 3. 2. 1878, Prague; † 18. 9. 1946, London.

P. studied medicine in Prague, where he received a doctorate in 1903. He continued his training in Vienna at the First Medical Hospital under Hermann → Nothnagel and at the psychiatric and neurological hospital under Julius → Wagner von Jauregg. Thereafter he studied in Strasbourg and Munich. P. became a junior physician in the internal medicine department of the Wiedner Hospital in Vienna, where he

qualified to lecture in internal medicine in 1914 and was named titular associate professor in 1932. Following the "annexation" of Austria in 1938 he emigrated to Great Britain and worked as an internist at a London hospital. Before leaving Vienna, P. was one of the first, together with Hans Horst → Meyer, to produce insulin and test its effects. ☐ ÖBL

**Pollak, Leo Wenzel**, geophysicist, meteorologist, \* 23. 9. 1888, Prague; † 24. 11. 1964, Dublin.

P. studied physics and geophysics at the German University of Prague, received a doctorate in 1910 for the dissertation *Die Dauer und Intensität des Sonnenscheins auf dem Douneberge bei Milieschau* and qualified to lecture in 1922. Named associate professor in 1927, he was a full professor and director of the Geophysical Institute in Prague from 1929 to 1939 as well as director of the meteorological observatory on the Donnersberg, near Teplíc-Šanov. P. emigrated to Ireland in 1939, worked for the Irish State Meteorology Service until 1947 and taught as professor at the school of cosmic physics of the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies from 1947 to 1963. His publications include *Ergebnis der Temperaturaufzeichnungen des meteorologischen Observatoriums auf dem Donnersberge in den Jahren 1905-23* (1926).

**Pollak, Leopold**, painter, \* 8. 11. 1806, Lodenitz (Loděnice); † 16. 10. 1880, Rome.

The son of a merchant, P. trained at the Prague Academy of Art and in 1831-32 at the Munich Academy and continued his studies in Rome. Following a stay in Vienna in 1846 he lived as a freelance artist in Rome. Influenced stylistically by August → Riedel, P. painted many genre works and portraits, including *Hirtenknabe* (1853), *Bildnis des Malers Riedel* (1844) and *Zwei italienische Mädchen* (1844).

**Pollak, Marianne**, née Springer, Austrian politician, journalist, \* 29. 7. 1891, Vienna; † 30. 8. 1963, Vienna.

After studying the English and French languages in Vienna, P. worked as a private language teacher, joined the Social Democratic Workers' Party of Austria in 1914 and was Friedrich → Adler's secretary in London from 1923 to 1925. Having returned to Vienna the following year, she worked as an editor for the Social Democratic journal *Das kleine Blatt* from 1927 to 1934 and led the women's movement alongside Käthe → Leichter. P. was secretary of the Socialist Workers' International in Brussels from 1936 to 1938 and lived in Paris from 1938 to 1940. Thereafter she fled to London, where she was a member of the Austrian Labour Club. She worked at the London office of Austrian Socialists in Great Britain and belonged to the executive committee of the Anglo-Austrian Democratic Society in 1944-45. After World War II P. returned to Vienna, held a seat in the Nationalrat from 1945 to 1959 and was a member of the women's central committee and editor-in-chief of the journal *Die Frau*. She belonged to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe from 1957 to 1959. P.'s publications include *Frauenschicksal und Frauenaufgaben in unserer Zeit*. She committed suicide two days after the death of her husband, Oscar → P. ☐ Biogr Handb Emigr, Vol. 1

**Pollak, Oscar**, pseud. O. Paul, Austriacus, Austrian journalist, \* 7. 10. 1893, Vienna; † 28. 8. 1963, Hinterstoder (Upper Austria).

The son of a businessman, P. studied law in Vienna. After serving in World War I, he obtained a doctorate and took up journalism. From 1923 to 1926 he worked with his wife, Marianne → P., at the secretariat of the Socialist International in London and was London correspondent for the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. On returning to Vienna, he took over as foreign affairs editor of the same newspaper and

succeeded Friedrich → Austerlitz as editor-in-chief following the latter's death in 1931. He was one of the organizers of the resistance to the Dollfuß regime in 1934. P. took up a post at the secretariat of the Socialist Workers' International in Brussels in 1936, edited *Internationale Information* and joined the main office of the International in Paris in 1938. Two years later he moved to London, where, together with Karl → Czernetz, he set up the expatriate organization for Austrian Socialists. He was editor-in-chief of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* in Vienna once again from 1945 to 1961 as well as editorial secretary of the journal *Der Kampf*. P. contributed to the reorganization of the Socialist Party, founded and served as president (1956-58) of the International Press Institute and edited the journal *Die Zukunft* (1961-63). He wrote *Der neue Humanismus* (1962).

☐ Biogr Handb Emigr, Vol. 1

**Pollak, Robert**, Austrian musician, \* 18. 1. 1880, Vienna; † 7. 9. 1962, Brunnen (Ingenbohl, Schwyz Canton).

P. studied music with Hans → Sitt at the Leipzig Conservatory from 1901 to 1903 and with Henri → Marteau at the Geneva Conservatory from 1903 to 1905. He taught at the latter establishment from 1905 to 1914 and from 1912 onwards was also director of a master-class at the Lausanne Conservatory. At the outbreak of World War I he remained in Russia, where he was interned; following the Russian Revolution he became a professor at the Moscow Conservatory. P. was director of a master-class at the New Vienna Conservatory in 1919 and leader of the Vienna Busbaum Quartet in 1924. He headed the violin master-class at the San Francisco Conservatory from 1926 to 1930 and led the California String Quartet. He later taught at the Imperial Music Academy in Tokyo. P. went on concert tours of Europe, America and Asia.

**Pollak, Rudolf**, Austrian lawyer, \* 9. 6. 1864, Vienna; † 27. 2. 1939, Vienna.

P., the son of Heinrich → P., studied law in Vienna from 1882 onwards, received a doctorate in 1887 and took the examination for judges in 1889 and the lawyers' examination in 1893. A lawyer in Vienna from 1894 onwards, he entered the judicial service in 1897 and worked at the commercial court. He became professor of commercial law and the administration of justice at the Export Academy of the Vienna Museum of Commerce in 1898, a judge at the regional court of appeal in 1912 and at the Supreme Court in 1920 and a voting member of the Supreme Court in 1922. P. qualified as a lecturer in Austrian civil procedural law in non-contentious matters in 1894, became titular associate professor at the University of Vienna in 1907 and titular full professor in 1913 and taught as full professor of commercial law at the School of International Trade in Vienna from 1926 to 1934. He made an important contribution to the reform of Austrian bankruptcy law (*Das Konkursrecht*, 2 pts., 1896). ☐ ÖBL

**Pollak, Wilhelm Johann**, Austrian painter, \* 9. 6. 1802, Vienna; † 5. 2. 1860, Vienna.

The son of a pharmacist, P. was self-taught. He took part in an exhibition at the Academy in Vienna in 1826, attended the history painting and drawing class at the Vienna Art Academy in 1826-27 and undertook study trips to various parts of Austria and Italy. He lived in Lundenburg from 1833 to 1846 and in Krems in 1849-50 and thereafter as a freelance painter in Vienna. From 1850 to 1854 he exhibited at the Vienna Art Society. Above all, P. was a landscape painter. ☐ ÖBL

## Pollak von Rudin

**Pollak von Rudin**, Adolf von, formerly Aron Moses P., industrialist, \* 15. 5. 1817, Wscheraditz (Všeradice); † 1. 6. 1884, Baden (Lower Austria).

From 1834 onwards P. v. R. was employed in commerce in Vienna, where he founded a factory for inflammables in 1840 with Johann Preshel. After severing relations with Preshel in 1844, he steadily expanded the company of A. M. Pollack into a trading firm of international significance. His inflammable products, manufactured in part by more than 2,000 home workers, received many prizes. By building up a worldwide sales network, he soon held a monopoly in the trade in inflammables. P. v. R., who endowed the Rudolfinum in Vienna, was ennobled in 1869. ☐ ÖBL

**Pollard**, Sidney, historian, \* 21. 4. 1925, Vienna; † 22. 11. 1998, Sheffield (UK).

P., who was Jewish, emigrated to England following the "annexation" of Austria in 1938 and served in the British army during World War II. In 1947 he won a scholarship to study at the London School of Economics, where he was awarded a doctorate in 1950. The same year he was appointed to lecture at the University of Sheffield; he became a professor in 1963. He taught economic and social history at the University of Bielefeld from 1980 to 1990 and held posts as a visiting professor in the USA, Switzerland and Israel. P.'s publications include *The Development of the British Economy* (1962; 3rd ed., 1983), *The Genesis of Modern Management* (1965), *European Economic Integration 1815-1970* (1974), *Peaceful Conquest. The Industrialisation of Europe* (1981), *The Wasting of the British Economy* (1982) and *Britain's Prime and Britain's Decline* (1989). He was co-editor of *Documents of European Economic History* (3 vols., 1968-73). Some of his works were translated into numerous languages, including Persian and Japanese.

**Pollatschek**, Stefan, Austrian writer, \* 17. 6. 1890, Vienna; † 17. 11. 1942, London.

P. lived in Vienna as a writer. His publications include the novels *Schicksal Maschine* (1932) and *Flammen und Farben. Das Leben des Malers van Gogh* (1937). Because of his Jewish origin, he emigrated to Czechoslovakia in 1938 following the "annexation" of Austria and to Great Britain in 1939. He contributed to the *Neues Tage-Buch* and the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. ☐ Biogr Handb Emigr, Vol. 2

**Pollatschek**, Walther, journalist, writer, \* 10. 9. 1901, Neu-Isenburg (Hesse); † 28. 2. 1976, Berlin.

P., the son of an engineer, read German studies and the history of theatre and music in Heidelberg, Munich and Frankfurt am Main, where he obtained a doctorate in 1924. Thereafter he worked as an editor and theatre critic in Schwelm (Westphalia) until being dismissed in 1933. The following year he went to Berlin, where he was arrested by the National Socialists. He later emigrated to Majorca and lived in the south of France in 1936-37. Having joined the French Communist Party, he resided in Switzerland from 1937 to 1945. After World War II P. returned to Germany, joined the KPD and founded the KPD newspaper *Der hessische Landbote*. Thereafter he was an editor and theatre critic for the *Frankfurter Rundschau*. In 1950 he moved to the GDR, edited the *Tägliche Rundschau* in Berlin and from 1952 onwards was a freelance writer and theatre critic. P. headed the Friedrich Wolf Archive in Lehnitz (now part of Oranienburg) from 1955 to 1970 and edited Wolf's *Gesammelte Werke* in 16 volumes (with Else Wolf, 1960-68). He wrote mainly children's books, including *Die Aufbauabende* (1948). The biography *Friedrich Wolf* appeared in 1963. ☐ DLL

**Pollender**, (Franz Anton) Aloys, bacteriologist, \* 25. 5. 1800, Barmen (now part of Wuppertal); † 16. 8. 1879, Barmen.

After leaving gymnasium early for financial reasons, P. became a pharmacist's apprentice and continued his education through self-study. It was not until 1820 that he was able to begin studying medicine in Bonn, where he received a doctorate in 1824 for the dissertation *De sanguine coccineo in venis*. He practised in Lindlar and Wipperfürth and was named a health official in 1868. Four years later he returned to Barmen (now part of Wuppertal). P. carried out microscopic, in particular microchemical experiments and in 1849 discovered the anthrax virus. ☐ DSB

**Poller**, Alfons, real name Pollak, Austrian physician, \* 31. 8. 1879, Klein-Schwadowitz (Malé Svatoňovice); † 3. 9. 1930, Vienna.

P. attended infantry cadet school from 1893 to 1897, retired from the military for health reasons in 1898 at the rank of lieutenant and studied philology and (from 1908 to 1914) medicine in Vienna. While still a student, he developed the first viable radiometer, together with Guido → Holzknecht. After obtaining a doctorate in 1914, he focused on the production of moulages. In 1915 the Prussian War Ministry appointed him director of the moulages laboratory at the Emperor William Academy for military medical training in Berlin. P. also worked in Aachen and Königsberg (Kaliningrad) and in 1918 was charged with establishing an institute for plastic medicine, of which he was director and preparator of moulages from 1919 to 1923. In 1926 he joined the casts department of the records office of the Vienna police directorate and in 1928 became a scientific representative and administrative official of Apotela AG in Zurich. His method of taking impressions was later adopted by police authorities throughout the world. P. committed suicide. *Das Pollersche Verfahren zum Abformen an Lebenden und Toten sowie an Gegenständen* appeared posthumously in 1931. ☐ ÖBL

**Pollert**, Karoline, née Zeibig, singer, \* 1810 (?); † n. e.

From 1835 onwards P. was engaged at the Magdeburg Municipal Theatre, where Richard → Wagner was Kapellmeister, and sang the role of Isabella in the première of his opera *Das Liebesverbot* in 1836. The same year she joined the Frankfurt am Main opera-house and later the Vienna Imperial Opera and was engaged in Riga in 1838-39; from 1839 to 1841 she performed there exclusively as a concert singer. P. sang in Breslau (Wrocław) in 1841-42, at the Hanover Court Theatre from 1843 to 1845, in Olmütz (Olomouc) in 1850-51, in Würzburg in 1853-54, at the Trier Municipal Theatre in 1854-55, in Olmütz again in 1855-56 and at the Zurich Municipal Theatre in 1856-57. She also gave numerous guest performances. Her main roles included Rachel in Halévy's *La Juive*, Alice in → Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable* and the title role in → Spontini's *La Vestale*. ☐ Kutsch

**Pollhammer**, Josef, Austrian writer, lawyer, \* 20. 2. 1832, Bad Aussee (Styria); † 2. 10. 1903, Krems (Lower Austria).

P., the son of a postmaster, studied law in Vienna, received a doctorate in 1858 and became a notary in Gföhl in 1864 and in Krems in 1878. From an early age he moved in literary circles, was friends with Franz → Grillparzer and Eduard von → Bauernfeld and gained recognition as a poet. In 1886 he began working for the Lower Austrian General Association for Adult Education and in 1892 took over as chairman. P.'s publications include *Gedichte* (1863) and *Columbus. Episch-lyrische Dichtung* (1873; 3rd ed., 1892). ☐ ÖBL

**Pollini, Bernhard**, real name Baruch Pohl, singer, theatre and opera director, \* 16. 12. 1838, Cologne; † 27. 11. 1897, Hamburg.

P. made his début as a tenor in the role of Arturo in Bellini's *I Puritani* in Cologne in 1857. Later he joined an Italian opera company, where he sang baritone roles and eventually took over as impresario. In 1860-61 he was first baritone at the opera-house in Riga and in 1864 became director of the opera-house in Lemberg (Lviv). Thereafter he spent several years as chief impresario at the Italian Opera in St. Petersburg and Moscow. In 1874 he took over as director of the Hamburg opera-house and also ran the municipal theatre in Altona (now part of Hamburg) from 1876 onwards and the Thalia-Theater from 1894. P. engaged well-known singers and conductors, including Gustav → Mahler, for the Hamburg opera-house and organized a successful guest appearance by the Hamburg opera company at Covent Garden in London in 1892. He married the singer Bianca → Bianchi in 1889.

**Pollini, Franz**, musician, singer, composer, \* 25. 3. 1762, Ljubljana; † 17. 9. 1846, Milan.

P., the son of a physician, studied music with W. A. → Mozart in Vienna and in 1786 spent a period in Ljubljana, where he worked as an actor and singer. Later he went to Italy, gave concerts as a violinist and pianist and, through his performances in Verona, Bologna, Milan, Rome, Turin and Naples, became well known as an opera singer. Having settled in Milan in 1790, he continued his composition studies with N. A. Zingarelli and taught piano at the newly established conservatory from 1809 onwards. His compositions, some of which adhere to the Rococo style, include piano pieces, chamber music, oratorios, songs and stage works.

☐ MGG

**Pollitzer, Adolf**, musician, music teacher, \* 23. 7. 1832, Pest (now part of Budapest); † 14. 11. 1900, London.

P. began studying the violin and composition at the Vienna Conservatory at the age of 10, played Felix → Mendelssohn Bartholdy's Violin Concerto in the presence of the composer in 1845 to great acclaim and the following year won first prize in a violin competition at the Vienna Conservatory. He went on a concert tour of Germany, continued his studies with Alard in Paris and became orchestral leader at Her Majesty's Theatre in London in 1851. Later he was leader of the New Philharmonic Orchestra and Royal Choral Society. P. was named professor of violin at the Royal Academy of Music in 1861 and director in 1890. His pupils included Edward Elgar.

☐ ÖBL

**Pollius, Johannes**, Reformer, \* 1495, Bielefeld; † 1562, Osnabrück.

P. was a pupil at the cathedral school in Münster (Westphalia) and matriculated at the University of Cologne in 1513. Initially a teacher in Minden, he served as curate at Osnabrück Cathedral from 1521 onwards and was a Reformer of the county of Tecklenburg and the domain of Rheda from 1527. With an interruption due to the Interim, he was pastor and superintendent at St. Catherine's Church in Osnabrück from 1543 onwards. P.'s *Carmina* appeared in 1539.

☐ Leb Westfalen, Vol. 3

**Pollock, Friedrich**, also called Fritz, Fred, Frederick P., pseud. Kurt Baumann, economist, sociologist,

\* 22. 5. 1894, Freiburg im Breisgau; † 16. 12. 1970, Montagnola (Ticino Canton).

After training in commerce and serving in World War I, P., the son of a manufacturer, studied political economy, sociology and philosophy in Munich, Freiburg im Breisgau and Frankfurt am Main, obtaining a doctorate in political science in 1923 with a dissertation on → Marx's economic

theory (*Zur Geldtheorie von Karl Marx*). A lifelong friend of Max → Horkheimer, he was involved in the establishment of the Institute for Social Research in Frankfurt am Main in 1923 and the following year became co-director, together with Felix → Weil, of the Marx-Engels Archive Society, a limited company set up to promote the publication of the Marx-Engels complete edition (MEGA). In 1927-28 he travelled to the Soviet Union. After qualifying as a lecturer in political economy in Frankfurt am Main in 1928 with *Die planwirtschaftlichen Versuche in der Sowjetunion 1917-1927*, he taught in Frankfurt as a non-faculty lecturer until 1933 and deputized for Carl → Grünberg as head of the Institute for Social Research from 1928 to 1930. Having emigrated via Geneva and Paris to New York in 1933, P. was a departmental head and executive director of the Institute for Social Research until 1949. The following year he returned to Frankfurt am Main, where he worked at the re-established Institute for Social Research and became an extraordinary professor of economic theory and sociology at the local university in 1951 and full professor in 1958. P. sought to develop Marxian political economy and focused on the borderland between sociology and economics, in particular social economic planning and automation. His publications include *Automation* (1956; 2nd ed., 1964).

☐ Heuer/Wolf

**Polsterer, Ludwig**, Austrian entrepreneur, film producer, \* 31. 3. 1927, Vienna; † 15. 4. 1979, Abano Terme (Italy).

P., the son of a mill owner, attended the Vienna Trade Academy and took over his father's business following the latter's death in 1946. Thereafter he studied at the School of World Trade in Vienna, where he received a doctorate in economics. Having joined the film industry, he became sole owner of Cosmopol-Film Produktion in Vienna in 1953, whose productions included the film *Die letzte Brücke*. In 1954 he also acquired the Cosmopol film distribution company and was named general agent for United Artists Corporation. Two years later he became a managing partner of Deutsche Cosmopol Film GmbH with headquarters in Munich and in 1958 sole owner of the Vienna newspaper company "Neue Kurier"-Zeitungsgesellschaft mbH (of which he had been a managing partner since 1954); he sold the company in 1972. In March 1958, during the so-called "Vienna newspaper war," he took over the *Bildtelegraf*, which ceased publication four months later. P. was also involved in the property market, the private aviation sector and the travel sector.

**Polsterer, Rudolf**, Austrian composer, \* 3. 6. 1879, Tattendorf (Lower Austria); † 17. 11. 1945, Klein-Neusiedl (Lower Austria).

P. studied mechanical engineering and later music and took organ and music theory lessons with Josef Schöpfleuthner, Otto → Müller and Karl → Weigl, among others, in Vienna until 1914. He later lived in Klein-Neusiedl as a freelance composer. His compositions include masses, motets, songs and chamber music.

**Polt, Johann Joseph**, writer, composer, journalist,

\* 26. 12. 1775, Prague; † 3. 6. 1861, Prague.

P., the son of an innkeeper, studied philosophy and from 1798 to 1811 owned a book and sheet music shop in Prague. He edited the musical monthlies *Harmonia* and *Euterpia*, among other journals, and published several novels, including *Graf Heinrich von Riesenstein und sein Sohn* (1800). For health reasons, he passed on the publishing house to August Franz Wenzel → Griesel and became a private scholar, writer and composer of songs and dances. P. wrote for a number of journals, including *Hesperus*, *Der Wanderer*, *Der Volksfreund* and *Literatur und Theater*. He introduced the engraving of music in lead and tin (1803).

☐ ÖBL

**Poltiniak, Kurt**, graphic artist, \* 7. 7. 1908, Berlin; † 11. 3. 1976, Potsdam.

P., who came from a working-class background, attended art courses at the School of Crafts, studied at the School of Arts and Crafts and at the Academy of Art in Berlin and worked as a commercial artist. A member of the KPD from 1931 onwards, he joined the Association of Revolutionary Artists and headed agit-prop for the KPD. As a freelance press draughtsman, he worked for the newspapers *Roter Pfeffer* and *Wahrer Jakob*. In 1933 he was arrested by the National Socialists and held at the Oranienburg concentration camp. Following his release in 1935 he was banned from practising his profession. After the war P. was the first German to draw for the newspaper *Tägliche Rundschau*. He co-founded and contributed to the satirical journal *Frischer Wind* and *Eulenspiegel*.

**Polzer-Hoditz und Wolframitz, Arthur Count von**, Austrian civil servant, painter, writer, \* 2. 8. 1870, Lemberg (Lviv); † 24. 7. 1945, Baden (Lower Austria).

P.-H. u. W., the son of an officer, studied law in Vienna, received a doctorate in 1893 and was an administrative official at the offices of various district heads and the governor's office for Styria. He worked at the Ministry of Education from 1897 onwards and at the Ministry of Internal Affairs from 1900. Appointed head of the Department for Styria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Salzburg in 1905, he became a secretary in the Herrenhaus in 1904, director of the Herrenhaus chancery in 1910, head of a government department at the cabinet chancery, cabinet director and privy councillor in 1917 and senate president of the administrative court in 1918. He was ennobled as count in 1917. Following his retirement in 1918, he devoted himself to painting and also gained recognition as a narrative writer and dramatist. ☐ ÖBL

**Polzin, Ludwig Sebald**, Catholic theologian, \* 19. 8. 1892, Breitenstein (Dobino); † 30. 1. 1964, Stettenhofen (now part of Langweid am Lech).

The son of a landowner, P. entered the clerical seminary in Posen (Poznań) in 1912, interrupted his studies to fight in World War I and later continued studying at the State Academy in Braunsberg (Braniewo). Ordained priest in 1921, he worked in pastoral care and, following the relocation of the apostolic administration from Tütz (Tuczno) to Schneidemühl (Piła), entered the central administration and became diocesan president. He was in charge of the Catholic Housing Service in Berlin from 1930 onwards, established Church institutions in the new suburbs and was named ecclesiastical councillor in 1932. After being detained by the Gestapo for a short period in 1935, P. was transferred to Rokitten (Rokitno) in 1936 as parish priest. When he was expelled by the Polish authorities in 1945, he worked for Caritas in Berlin and joined the main office of the German Caritas association in 1946. P. was named vicar capitular of the free prelacy of Schneidemühl in 1953 and papal domestic prelate in 1958. ☐ Bautz

**Pomeranz, Cesar**, Austrian chemist, \* 5. 4. 1860, Husiatyn; † 28. 6. 1926, Vienna.

P. studied pharmaceuticals in Vienna and Czernowitz (Chernovtsy) from 1879 onwards, received a doctorate in 1884 and continued his studies at the Second Chemical Laboratory of the University of Vienna from 1888 onwards and at the German University of Prague in 1896-97. Having returned to Vienna, he qualified to lecture in chemistry in 1893, went to Czernowitz in 1904 as associate professor of chemistry and became full professor and head of the general food research centre in 1906; he served as rector of the university from 1914 to 1918. P. taught at the School for

Soil Cultivation in Vienna from 1919 onwards and headed the faculty of experimental and agricultural chemistry from 1925. He specialized in organic chemistry. ☐ ÖBL

**Pomis, Giovanni Pietro de**, painter, architect, medal coiner, \* 1569/70, Lodi; † 6. 3. 1633, Graz.

P. probably trained as an artist in Lodi and thereafter with Tintoretto in Venice. He was court painter to Archduke → Ferdinand of Tyrol from 1588 to 1595. Following the latter's death he served in the same capacity under Archduke Ferdinand of Inner Austria (the future Emperor → Ferdinand II) in Graz and became fortress engineer for the Inner Austrian border fortifications at Görz (Gorizia), Gradisca d'Isonzo, Trieste and Fiume (Rijeka) in 1615. Four years later he founded the fraternity of painters in Graz, which he headed. P.'s buildings include the church and monastery of the Minorites in Graz (1607-11) and the mausoleum of Ferdinand II next to the cathedral in Graz (1614 ff.), which was completed by Peter Valnegro. He also produced paintings and medals. ☐ Th-B

**Pommer, Christoph Friedrich von**, physician, military physician, \* 22. 10. 1787, Calw (Württemberg); † 11. 2. 1841, Zurich.

P., the son of a surgeon, studied medicine in Zurich and Tübingen from 1801 onwards, specializing in surgery. In 1809 he served in the war against Austria, initially as a senior physician and later as a regiment physician; in 1812 he was taken prisoner by the Russians. Following his release he worked in hospitals in Mulhouse and Tettnang and from 1815 onwards was a regiment physician in France and a staff physician at hospitals in Haguenau and Wissembourg. In 1818 he became a senior physician and staff physician in Heilbronn and in 1833 accepted an appointment as professor of physiology, general pathology and state pharmacology in Zurich, where he became a member of the health council and the vaccination committee in 1835. P. was admitted to the German Academy of Natural Scientists Leopoldina in 1934. He published *Beiträge zur Natur- und Heilkunde* (1831) and edited the *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Natur- und Heilkunde* from 1834 to 1841.

**Pommer, Erich**, from 1944 onwards Eric P., film producer, \* 20. 7. 1889, Hildesheim; † 8. 5. 1966, Woodland Hills (California).

After serving an apprenticeship in commerce, P., the son of a businessman, became a salesman in the Berlin office of the French film company Gaumont in 1907. Three years later he took over the running of Gaumont's Vienna branch and from 1913 onwards headed another French film company, Eclair. In 1915 he co-founded Decla-Film AG, which merged with Deutsche Bioscop AG to form Decla-Bioscop AG in 1920 and became part of Ufa, the German motion-picture production company, in 1921. P. was named head of production and in 1923 a board member of Ufa, which by that time was the largest German film company. In 1926 he went to the USA, where he made two films for Paramount starring Pola → Negri, and the following year returned to Berlin. He resumed heading production at Ufa but went abroad again in 1933 on account of his Jewish origin, initially to Paris and in 1934 to Hollywood, where he remained in the film business until 1941. Following a serious illness he earned his living working for a porcelain manufacturer. In 1946 P. returned to Germany as chief film officer of the American military government. He went back to Hollywood in 1949 but returned to Germany just one year later and founded Intercontinental Film GmbH in Munich in 1951. The company's first success was *Nachts auf den Straßen*. From 1956 onwards he lived in the USA. P. was one of the leading producers of early German film. ☐ Cinegraph

**Pommer, Gustav**, Austrian pathologist, \* 27. 6. 1851, Graz; † 29. 12. 1935, Innsbruck.

P., the son of a judge, studied medicine in Vienna and Graz, where he received a doctorate in 1875 and practised as a physician. He became an assistant to the chair of pathological anatomy, qualified to lecture in Graz in 1886 and taught as a professor of pathological anatomy in Innsbruck from 1888 to 1922. From 1925 onwards he was a corresponding member of the Vienna Academy of Sciences. P.'s publications include *Mikroskopische Untersuchungen über Gelenkgicht* (1929). □ ÖBL

**Pommer, Josef**, Austrian teacher, folk-song researcher, \* 7. 2. 1845, Mürtzzuschlag (Styria); † 25. 11. 1918, Gröbming (Styria).

P. concluded his studies at the University of Vienna with a doctorate in 1870, taught at the boarding school in Vienna from 1874 to 1907 and became a government official (Regierungsrat) one year later. In 1897 he joined the German People's Party and until 1907 held a seat in the Reichsrat. He exercised a major influence on the Austrian folk-song movement, which was of a German-national orientation, through the establishment of the German Folk-Song Association in 1889 and the editorship of the journal *Das deutsche Volkslied* (from 1899 onwards). He also edited *Liederbuch für die Deutschen in Österreich* (1884; 5th ed., 1905). P., who lived in Krems from 1913 onwards, committed suicide. □ ÖBL

**Pommer, Kurt**, electrical engineer, \* 4. 5. 1904, Schmölln, near Gera; † 13. 8. 1993, Dresden.

After serving an apprenticeship as a fitter, P. studied at the State Academy for Technology in Chemnitz and at the School of Technology in Darmstadt from 1922 to 1925, obtaining a doctorate in electrical engineering in Darmstadt. From 1937 onwards he worked as a testing engineer at the Sachsenwerke Niedersiedlitz and from 1946 to 1952 as director and head of technology and research at the VEB Sachsenwerk Niedersiedlitz. Thereafter he was appointed professor of electrical machine-building at the School of Technology in Dresden and in 1955 took over as director of the institute and taught as professor of electrical machines and drives. P. was vice-chancellor of the Dresden School of Technology from 1956 to 1958 and a full member of the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin from 1966 onwards.

**Pommeranz-Liedtke, Gerhard**, art historian, editor, \* 12. 12. 1909, Mewe (Gniew); † 27. 6. 1974, Weimar.

P.-L., the son of a pharmacist, studied at the Academy of Art in Breslau (Wrocław), the State Academy for Graphics and Bookcraft and the University of Leipzig and trained at the Berlin State Opera as a stage designer. He also underwent training in photographic technology. Thereafter a freelance artist, art historian and exhibition designer, he became an editor for the *Rheinische Zeitung* in Cologne and for the *Tägliche Rundschau* in Berlin in 1946 and editor-in-chief of the journal *Bildende Kunst* in 1948-49. P.-L. headed the department of exhibitions and publications at the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin from 1949 to 1960, worked freelance from 1960 to 1967 (including for the Berlin Broadcasting Corporation) and headed the Weimar State Art Collection from 1967 to 1974. He published *Chinesische Holzschnitte der Gegenwart* (1959).

**Pommeresch, Johann**, lawyer, \* 29. 6. 1624, Greifswald; † 24. 1. 1689, Lübeck.

P. studied law in Rostock and Greifswald, became a private tutor in Danzig (Gdańsk) in 1647 and undertook a study trip to Leiden in 1649. A professor of law in Greifswald from 1650 onwards, he received a doctorate in law in 1652 and was named full professor the same year. He served as

rector of the university on several occasions. In 1668 he was appointed director of the consistory, attorney-general to the former Queen Christine and chief aulic judge of the province. P. went to Güstrow as a judicial and chancery official in 1678 and to Lübeck the following year, where he was chief legal adviser to the city. □ ADB

**Pommersfelden, Lorenz Truchseß von**, canon, scholar, \* 8. 8. 1473, Reichmannsdorf (?); † 20. 12. 1543, Würzburg. P. matriculated at the University of Heidelberg in 1486. He was a cathedral canon in Würzburg and Mainz from 1498 onwards, cathedral dean in Mainz from 1513 and head of the cathedral school in Worms. The provost of St. Martin's in Bingen from 1508 onwards, he served as canon of St. Peter and Alexander's in Aschaffenburg from 1516 to 1518 and as governor of Mainz on several occasions. He was in Rome in 1504 and 1508-1509 and took part in the negotiations on the election of Emperor → Charles V. Following disputes with Archbishop → Albrecht of Brandenburg in 1528, P. left Mainz, was forced to resign as cathedral dean in 1530 and retired to his canonicate in Würzburg, where he actively promoted Catholic Church reform. □ LThK

**Pomp, Anton**, engineer, \* 13. 6. 1888, Aachen; † 19. 10. 1953, Aachen.

After studying at the School of Technology in Aachen from 1907 to 1912, P. worked as a research assistant at the Aachen Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy. In 1914 he joined Felten & Guillaume Carlswerk AG in Cologne and in 1916 received a doctorate for the dissertation *Einfluss der Wärmebehandlung auf die Kerbfähigkeit, Korngröße und Härte von kohlenstoffarmem Flusseisen*. In 1921 he took over as manager of the Döhner iron- and steelworks in Letmathe (now part of Iserlohn). A departmental head at the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut for ferrous research in Düsseldorf for seven years, he was appointed a full-time lecturer at the Clausthal Mining Academy in 1931 and an honorary professor in 1932. P. became professor of plastic moulding and director of the Institute for Plastic Moulding at the Aachen School of Technology in 1946.

**Pompecki, Josef Felix**, geologist, palaeontologist,

\* 10. 5. 1867, Groß-Kölln (Kolno); † 8. 7. 1930, Berlin. The son of a landowner, P. studied geology and palaeontology in Königsberg (Kaliningrad) from 1885 onwards and received a doctorate under Wilhelm von → Branca in 1890 for the dissertation *Die Triboliten-Fauna der Ost- und Westpreussischen Diluvialgeschiebe*. He followed von Branca to Tübingen in 1891 as his research assistant, qualified to lecture in Munich in 1894 with *Über Ammonoiten mit 'anormaler Wohnkammer'* and became a research assistant at the state palaeontological collection and in 1897 curator. An associate professor in Munich from 1902 onwards, he was appointed full professor at the School of Agriculture in Hohenheim (now part of Stuttgart) in 1904, taught in Königsberg and Göttingen from 1907 onwards and went to Tübingen in 1913. P. was full professor of geology and palaeontology in Berlin and director of the Geological-Palaeontological Institute and Museum from 1917 onwards. He belonged to the Prussian Academy of Sciences from 1920 onwards and the German Academy of Natural Scientists Leopoldina from 1925.

**Ponfick, Emil**, pathological anatomist, \* 3. 11. 1844, Frankfurt am Main; † 3. 11. 1914, Breslau (Wrocław).

After studying medicine in Tübingen, Freiburg im Breisgau and Heidelberg, P. received a doctorate in 1867 for the dissertation *Ueber die pathologisch-anatomischen Veränderungen der inneren Organe bei tödlich verlaufenden Erysipelen*. From 1868 onwards he was an assistant to Rudolf → Virchow at the Institute of Pathology in Berlin. In 1873

he became professor of general pathology and pathological anatomy in Rostock and in 1876 went to Göttingen in the same capacity. Two years later he was appointed full professor and director of the Institute of Pathology in Breslau. P. was admitted to the German Academy of Natural Scientists Leopoldina in 1880 and named a privy medical councillor in 1890. As vice-chancellor of the University of Breslau in 1892, he gave the inaugural address entitled "Ueber das Wesen der Krankheit und die Wege der Heilung." P. introduced the holoptic method as a dissection technique and published *Topographischer Atlas der medizinisch-chirurgischen Diagnostik* (1901), among other works. ☐ Kreuter

**Pongratz, Franz**, Austrian engineer, \* 6. 10. 1896, Vienna; † 21. 3. 1973, Vienna.

P. studied at the School of Technology in Vienna, where he obtained a doctorate in 1926 for the dissertation *Die Nutzbreite der zweiseitig freigestützten Platte bei Belastung mit Einzellasten* and was an assistant to Rudolf → Saliger at the chair for reinforced concrete and statics from 1921 onwards. In 1927 he joined the Austrian civil service as an official at the Lower Austrian Chamber of Agriculture. Two years later he established himself as an independent civil engineer for construction and architect. From 1934 to 1938 he was a member of the National Economics Council and in 1937 president of the Chamber of Engineers for Vienna, Lower Austria and the Burgenland. Following the "annexation" of Austria in 1938 he was stripped of all his offices. P. was vice-president of the Austrian Chamber of Freelance Professions from 1945 to 1951 and president from 1951 to 1954. He was also professor and director of the Institute for Reinforced Concrete and Massive Structures at the Vienna School of Technology from 1946 to 1966.

**Pongratz, Josef**, Austrian politician, \* 21. 2. 1863, Eibiswald (Styria); † 26. 11. 1931, Graz (Styria).

P., who was born into a working class family, trained as a carpenter, joined the Society of Carpenters' Assistants in 1879 and became its first Social Democratic chairman. He took over as secretary of the district health insurance company in 1891 and served as director from 1910 to 1925. He was co-founder of the Social Democratic organ *Arbeiterwille* in Graz in 1890 and a Graz municipal councillor from 1900 to 1913 and from 1918 to 1924. He held a seat in the Reichsrat from 1907 to 1914 and in 1917-18 and in the provisional National Assembly in 1919. P. was deputy head of the state of Styria from 1918 to 1930. ☐ ÖBL

**Pongs, Hermann**, Germanist, \* 23. 3. 1889, Odenkirchen (now part of Mönchengladbach); † 3. 3. 1979, Gerlingen.

P., the son of a textile manufacturer, read German studies in Heidelberg, Marburg, Berlin, Munich and Strasbourg, obtaining a doctorate in 1912. Having qualified as a lecturer in Marburg in 1922, he became associate professor in Groningen in 1927 and full professor at the School of Technology in Stuttgart in 1929; he taught in Göttingen from 1942 to 1945. P. gained recognition for the first volume of his main work, *Das Bild in der Dichtung* (1927; Vols. 2-4, 1929-73); he supported the theories of "race and blood" and from 1933 onwards subscribed to the literary values of the National Socialists. Together with Julius → Petersen, he successfully campaigned for the journal *Euphorion* to be renamed *Dichtung und Volkstum* in 1934; he edited that publication from 1936 to 1939 and from 1941 to 1944. Later he opposed any critical examination of National Socialist literature and German studies and supported the creation of an "avant-garde of the Right." P.'s *Kleines Lexikon der Weltliteratur* appeared in 1954. ☐ Killy

**Ponheimer, Kilian the Elder**, Austrian engraver, draughtsman, \* 26. 4. 1757, Vienna; † 5. 8. 1828, Vienna. P., who came from a family of musicians, attended the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna from 1773 onwards, studied with Jakob Matthias → Schmutzer and Friedrich August Brand and was awarded an Academy prize in 1874. As an engraver, he illustrated mainly academic works and editions of the classics (Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, 1791) but also executed landscapes and scenes from popular life. P. was the father of Kilian → P. the Younger. ☐ ÖBL

**Ponheimer, Kilian the Younger**, Austrian engraver, painter, \* 12. 11. 1788, Vienna; † 26. 7. 1829, Vienna. P., the son of Kilian → P. the Elder, trained as an artist with Jakob Matthias → Schmutzer and Vincenz Georg → Kininger at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna. He worked mainly as an engraver of portraits and miniatures.

**Pontanus von Breitenberg, Georg Barthold**, Catholic theologian, poet, \* c. 1550, Brüx (Most); † 20. 2. 1616, Prague.

P. studied theology in Prague and Dillingen an der Donau, was ordained to the priesthood and assumed the post of secretary to the archbishop of Prague. A canon in Prague from 1582 onwards and cathedral dean from 1586, he was crowned poet laureate by Emperor → Rudolf II in 1588 and raised to the nobility. Shortly thereafter he received the title of count palatine and imperial councillor. P. became cathedral provost in Prague in 1593 and was vicar-general of the Archdiocese of Prague until 1612. His writings include *Geistliche Hymnen auf die heiligen Landespatrone des Königreiches* (1602). ☐ DLL

**Pontanus, Jacobus**, real name Jakob Spanmüller, Jesuit, theologian, Latin scholar, \* 1542, Brüx (Most); † 25. 11. 1626, Augsburg.

P. joined the Society of Jesus in 1562 and studied in Prague and Dillingen an der Donau. A professor of grammar, poetry and rhetoric in Dillingen and from 1581 onwards in Augsburg, he promoted the cultivation of the Latin language. He wrote grammar books, which were used in schools throughout Europe until the 18th century. His main opus is a four-volume Latin exercise book, which first appeared between 1588 and 1594 as *Progymnasmatum latinis, sive dialogorum volumen primum* [ . . . ] *De rebus literariis. Volumen secundum* [ . . . ] *De morum perfectione. Volumen tertium, pars prior* [ . . . ] *pars posterior: De variis rerum generibus* [ . . . ] (22nd ed., 1752). P. edited numerous editions of classical writers for school use. ☐ Killy

**Ponten, (Servatius) Josef**, writer, \* 3. 6. 1883, Raeren, near Eupen; † 6. 4. 1940, Munich.

P., who came from a farming background and was the son of a joiner and builder, studied architecture, art history, philosophy, history and geography in Geneva, Bonn, Berlin and Aachen, obtaining a doctorate in philosophy in Bonn in 1922. Study and lecture trips took him to Russia, the Balkans, North Africa and North and South America. He became a freelance writer in Munich in 1920. P.'s publications include the novels *Jungfrülichkeit* (1906) and *Der Babylonische Turm. Geschichte der Sprachverwirrung einer Familie* (1918), an unfinished novel about the Volga Germans (*Volk auf dem Wege*, 6 vols., 1930-42) and works of non-fiction (*Architektur, die nicht gebaut wurde*, 1925). Through the good offices of Thomas → Mann, he was admitted to the Prussian Academy of Literature in 1926. P., who had already met with extreme hostility from the National Socialists, received the Rhenish Literature Prize in 1936 and the Munich Literature Prize in 1937. ☐ Killy

**Pontiller**, Hans, Austrian sculptor, \* 23. 2. 1887, Jenbach (Tyrol); † 11. 12. 1970, Innsbruck.

P. trained as a cabinet maker and wood carver, attended the School of Arts and Crafts in Innsbruck in 1909 and the School of Arts and Crafts in Vienna from 1910 onwards and studied under Hans → Bitterlich and Joseph → Breitner at the local Academy of Fine Arts from 1915 onwards. He lived in Stockholm from 1921 to 1923 and in Salzburg from 1924 to 1928 and the following year became professor of sculpture at the State School of Craft in Innsbruck. P. carved seven allegorical figures in oak for the Salzburg Festival Hall, four large bronze figures for the Landhaus in Innsbruck and heraldic reliefs in bronze for the municipal hall in Innsbruck.

**Pontini**, Friedrich, Austrian painter, etcher, \* 6. 6. 1874, Vienna; † 21. 6. 1912, Vienna.

P. attended Brechler's School of Painting and studied painting with Franz → Rimpler and graphics with William → Unger at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna from 1893 to 1902. He took part in several exhibitions of the Hagenbund and the Vienna House of Artists, of which he became a member in 1908. P. painted mainly Impressionist landscapes with motifs from Franzensbad (Františkovy Lázně), the Egerland, the Baltic and northern Italy. His works include *Winter im Vogtland* (1910), *Tauwetter im Franzensbader Moor* (1912) and *Fischerhaus in Vitte*. He committed suicide. □ ÖBL

**Ponto**, Erich (Johannes Bruno), actor, \* 14. 12. 1884, Lübeck; † 4. 2. 1957, Stuttgart.

After completing his schooling, P., the son of a businessman, served an apprenticeship as a pharmacist, attended the pharmacy school in Altona (now part of Hamburg) and underwent practical training in Beuel (now part of Bonn). Thereafter he studied pharmacy in Munich, took acting lessons for a year or so and in 1908 received his first engagement at the municipal theatre in Passau. Following other engagements he joined the company of the court (later state) theatre in Dresden in 1914 and soon began playing such major roles as Mephistopheles in → Goethe's *Faust* and the title role in Shakespeare's *Richard III*. From 1928 onwards he regularly gave guest performances in Berlin and caused a sensation with his creation of the character of Peachum, the king of the beggars, in the première of Bertolt → Brecht's *Dreigroschenoper*.

Following World War II P. took over as head of the Dresden Playhouse and shortly thereafter became general manager of the Dresden State Theatre. When his attempt to introduce Carl → Zuckmayer's *Des Teufels General* into the theatre's repertoire led to major political differences, he resigned as general manager but stayed with the company until August 1947. Thereafter he joined the Württemberg State Theatre in Stuttgart, where he remained until the end of his life. In 1952 he received the title of Württemberg state actor. His last stage performance was as Shylock in Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* on 16 July 1957. Owing to his elocutionary talent, he was predestined for radio and recording work.

Besides classical roles, P. built up a modern repertoire. He made theatre history with his interpretation of Willy Loman in the first German-language performance of Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman* (1950) at the Munich Kammerspiele. Although he liked to play complex and at times inscrutable characters, he was also a spirited comic actor who took on such major roles as Harpagon in Molière's *L'Avare* and the theatre director Striese in *Der Raub der Sabinerinnen* by Franz von → Schöthan. In this as well as other genres, his performances were distinguished by precise diction and gestures. A highly imaginative devotee of his art, he was able

to make even the most insignificant minor characters lively and interesting. His outstanding acting talents were also employed in film. Following two insignificant roles in silent film, he launched his career as a film actor in sound film. As in the theatre, he enjoyed playing loners and eccentric or odd characters; later he expanded his repertoire to include the older man of the world who quietly imparts his wisdom to others. The only film in which he played the leading role was *Der Schneider Wibbel* (1939), directed by Victor → De Kowa. After World War II he also appeared in international film productions, including *The Third Man* (directed by Carol Reed), in which he played the shady Dr. Winkel. BIBLIOGRAPHY: Sigrid Wiesmann, *E. P. Die Sprache des Menschen durch die Maske der Rolle* (dissertation), Vienna, 1967. Ingrid Bigler-Marschall

**Ponto**, Jürgen, lawyer, banking specialist, \* 17. 12. 1923, Bad Nauheim; † 30. 7. 1977, Oberursel (Taunus).

P., who was born into a Hamburg family of businessmen and was the nephew of Erich → P., spent his childhood in Ecuador. After serving in World War II he studied law, politics, philosophy and art history in Göttingen and Hamburg. He worked for a short period as a lawyer until joining the Dresdner Bank in 1950. Following a study trip to Seattle (USA) he became chief legal adviser of the bank in 1959, a deputy member of its board of directors in 1964 and a full member with responsibility for money and credit, law and economics in 1969. The same year he was named spokesman of the board of directors. P. built up the Dresdner Bank into an international banking concern and founded numerous branches, including in New York (1972), Singapore (1972), London (1973) and Tokyo (1973). In addition, he sat on the supervisory boards of firms at home and abroad (the Rhine-Westphalian Electricity Works, the Munich Reinsurance Company, Allianz, the General Electricity Company [AEG], Krupp, Daimler-Benz, Degussa and Thyssen) and was a member of the executive committee of the National Federation of German Banks in Cologne as well as chairman of the city's credit policy committee. P. was murdered in 1977 by the Red Army Faction. □ Munzinger

**Poosch-Gablentz**, Max von, Austrian painter, \* 16. 6. 1872, Pola (Pula); † 23. 3. 1968, Vienna.

P.-G. studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna from 1889 to 1893, at Franz → Rimpler's School of Painting and at the School of Art in Weimar from 1896 to 1898. He lived in Klosterneuburg, Liezen, Salzburg and from 1938 to 1944 in Berlin and thereafter returned to Vienna. P.-G. painted landscapes, genre works, portraits and altar pieces (*Hl. Ursula* in St. Stephen's in Vienna, *Herz Jesu* in the Erdberg parish church).

**Popeller**, Johann, Austrian sculptor, \* 15. 2. 1816, St. Veit in Deferegggen (Tyrol); † 20. 1. 1844, Vienna.

The son of a carpenter, P. learned his father's trade and went as a journeyman to Vienna, where he studied sculpture at the Academy of Fine Arts from 1836 to 1838. The following year he continued his training at the Academy of Fine Arts in Munich and from 1841 onwards exhibited at the local art society. His works include *Kain erschlägt Abel* (1839), *Jäger* (1844) and the life-size plaster statue *Endymion*. □ ÖBL

**Popitz**, (Hermann Eduard) Johannes, financial specialist, politician, \* 2. 12. 1884, Leipzig; † 2. 2. 1945, Berlin.

The son of a chemist, P. studied law and politics in Lausanne, Leipzig, Berlin and Halle, became a trainee civil servant in Cologne in 1907 and went to Beuthen (Bytom) as a junior civil servant in 1910. An assistant at the higher administrative court in Berlin from 1913 onwards, he worked at the Prussian Ministry of Internal Affairs from 1914 to

## Popovici

1918 and became a privy government official (Geheimer Regierungsrat) and reporting counsellor at the German Finance Ministry in 1919. A part-time honorary professor of financial and tax law in Berlin from 1922 onwards, he held the office of state secretary from 1925 until being sent into temporary retirement in 1929. P. exercised considerable influence on the framing of the value-added tax introduced in 1918, on the tax reform of 1925 and on the theory and practice of regional financial equalization in Germany. He became minister without portfolio and acting head of the Prussian Finance Ministry in 1932 and served as Prussian finance minister in 1933-44. P. increasingly opposed the National Socialist regime. During World War II he was close to the resistance movement around Ludwig → Beck and Carl Friedrich → Goerdeler, who earmarked him for the education and culture portfolio in the event of the fall of → Hitler. He was arrested in the night following the attempted assassination of 20 July 1944, sentenced to death in October and executed five months later. ☐ Verwaltung

**Popovici, Aurel Constantin**, politician, writer,

\* 16. 10. 1863, Lugosch (Lugoj); † 9. 2. 1917, Geneva. P. studied medicine in Vienna from 1884 to 1888. As co-author of an 1892 memorandum addressed to Emperor → Francis Joseph, which demanded national rights for the Romanians in Transylvania, he was sentenced in absentia to four years in prison at the so-called memorandum trial in Klausenburg (Cluj-Napoca) in 1894. He lived in Bucharest as a language teacher and political writer, assumed a leading role as an adviser to the Romanian opposition in the Hungarian Imperial Diet and, in *Die Vereinigten Staaten von Groß-Österreich* (1906), proposed the transformation of the monarchy into a federal state based on national principles. P. believed that the nationalities question could be resolved peacefully by the creation of 15 nation-states. As an exponent of the Greater Austrian federalist idea, he was a member of the circle around the successor to the throne, Archduke → Francis Ferdinand. He lived in Switzerland during World War I and sought in vain to prevent Romania from joining the entente. ☐ ÖBL

**Popp, Adelheid**, née Dworak, Austrian politician, journalist, \* 11. 2. 1869, Inzersdorf (Lower Austria); † 7. 3. 1939, Vienna.

The 15th child of a weaver, P. was able to attend primary school only for three years and worked in various factories from the age of seven. She was an active member of the workers' youth movement, became a Social Democrat in 1885 and played a role in the Female Workers' Educational Society from 1889 onwards. A co-founder of Vienna's *Arbeiterinnen-Zeitung* in 1892, she was the responsible editor of the newspaper until 1934. P. married the party functionary Julius → P. in 1894. She was one of the founders of the "Libertas" reading and discussion club in 1893, belonged to the Social Democratic Women's Committee from 1898 onwards and joined the Vienna municipal council in December 1918. She was elected to the Constituent National Assembly in 1919 and was a member of the Nationalrat until 1934. P. wrote her autobiography, *Jugendgeschichte einer Arbeiterin, von ihr selbst erzählt* (1909; pub. anonymously until 3rd ed., 1910; 6th ed., 1930; new ed., 1983). ☐ ÖBL

**Popp, Barbara**, painter, lithographer, \* 4. 8. 1802, Amberg (Upper Palatinate); † 28. 12. 1870, Regensburg.

P. studied with Robert von → Langer at the Munich Academy of Art from 1820 to 1826 and continued her studies in Rome in 1832-33. She produced altar works, portraits of bishops and pictures of saints. Her works include *Madonna mit dem Christuskind* for the private chapel of the

Bishop's Palace in Regensburg, *Anbetung der Weisen* for the chapter room of the Regensburg Cathedral and *Christus im Grabe, von zwei Engeln beweint* for the Upper Minister in Regensburg.

**Popp, Franz (Josef)**, engineer, entrepreneur, \* 14. 1. 1886, Vienna; † 29. 7. 1954, Stuttgart.

After studying mechanical engineering at the School of Technology in Brünn (Brno) from 1904 to 1909, P., the son of a businessman, trained as an electrical construction engineer with AEG-Union and during World War I was an inspector of aircraft engine production at the Austro-Daimler Works in Wiener Neustadt (Lower Austria). In 1916 he joined Munich's Rapp Motor Works, which manufactured aircraft engines under licence for Austro-Daimler, and in 1917 became a manager of the firm (which changed its name the same year to the Bavarian Motor Works [BMW]); following the conversion of BMW into a joint-stock company in 1918, he joined the board of directors. P. was chairman of the board of directors of BMW AG from 1922 onwards and a member of the supervisory board of Daimler-Benz AG from 1926. Under his management, the firm entered the fields of engine and car construction; the Eisenach vehicle factory (the Dixi works) was acquired in 1928. In 1934 he founded BMW Aero-Engines in Munich, which he ran from 1934 to 1936 and from 1937 to 1942; a member of the NSDAP from 1933 onwards, he successfully appealed against an exclusion order (on the grounds of "personal contact with Jews") in 1936. He was appointed a leader of the defence economy in 1937, bought the Brandenburg Motor Works in the Spandau district of Berlin in 1939 and took a share in the Niederbarnim Aero-Engine Works in Zühlsdorf in 1941. Under his management, some 12,000 foreign and forced labourers were employed in the firm in 1942. When P.'s leadership style came into conflict with the growing state influence in the firm, he was suspended as chairman of the board of directors in 1942; he remained a member of its supervisory board in name only until 1948. P. was imprisoned as a war criminal in 1945 and kept under house arrest until 1947.

**Popp, Julius**, Austrian politician, \* 5. 4. 1849, Böiten (Bělotín); † 18. 12. 1902, Vienna.

P., the half-brother of Wilhelm → P., served an apprenticeship as a shoemaker in Vienna, became an active member of the shoemakers' trade union organization in 1874 and chaired Vienna's cooperative health insurance schemes in 1889. He was a member of the executive committee of the SDAP of Austria from 1886 to 1902. As chairman of the Hainfeld party conference in 1888-89, he joined Victor → Adler in his efforts to unite radical and moderate Social Democrats. P. became an administrator of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* in 1889. He also represented the SDAP at the Socialist International. He was married to Adelheid → P. from 1894 onwards. ☐ ÖBL

**Popp, Lucia**, Austrian singer, \* 12. 11. 1939, Uhoršká Veš; † 16. 11. 1993, Munich.

P. studied at the music academies in Bratislava and Prague from 1959 to 1963. While still a student, she made her début as the Queen of the Night in *Die Zauberflöte* at the Bratislava opera-house and later the same year was engaged at the Vienna State Opera. She performed at the Salzburg Festival until 1992 and the Bayreuth Festival until 1986. P. was also a member of the ensemble of the Cologne opera-house from 1967 onwards. She sang at Covent Garden in London from 1966 onwards and at the New York Metropolitan Opera from 1967 and gave guest performances in Paris, London, Milan, Geneva and Zurich, at the state opera-houses in Munich, Hamburg and Stuttgart, in Frankfurt am Main, Karlsruhe and Mannheim and at the Graz opera-house and the

Maggio musicale in Florence. P. was highly regarded as an interpreter of → Mozart and Richard → Strauss, in particular. She established her reputation as a coloratura soprano and later switched to the lyric soprano repertoire. She also enjoyed considerable success as a concert, oratorio and Lieder singer, especially in works by Mozart, Gustav → Mahler, Richard Strauss and Carl → Orff. ☐ Kutsch

**Popp, Wilhelm**, Austrian theatre manager, actor, stage director, \* 26. 6. 1863, Kimpling (Upper Austria); † 22. 9. 1925, Vienna.

P., the half-brother of Julius → P., worked for a savings bank in Linz and later took acting lessons. He performed in Linz, Ulm, Troppau (Opava), Olmütz (Olomouc), Innsbruck and Czernowitz (Cernăuți/Chernovtsy) and worked as a stage director, obtaining an engagement as a character actor and stage director in Salzburg in 1896. The following year he joined the Raimundtheater in Vienna as an actor, stage director and dramatic adviser and in 1907 took over the running of the newly-built German-language municipal theatre in Mährisch-Ostrau (Moravská Ostrava, now part of Ostrava). The director of the Deutsches Theater in Cernăuți from 1920 to 1922, he returned to the theatre in Moravská Ostrava for the 1924-25 season. Among his main roles were Franz Moor, Mephistopheles and Nathan. P. also wrote works for the stage, including the farce *Der große Theophil* (with E. Bach), which was premièred in Vienna in 1902. ☐ ÖBL

**Poppe, Helmuth**, military officer, \* 8. 10. 1926, Berlin; † 26. 7. 1979, Berlin.

After training as an electrician, P. served in the war from 1944 onwards, returned from Soviet captivity in 1949 and joined the East German militarized police. A member of the SED, he attended military school in the Soviet Union and served as an officer in the East German police force from 1952 to 1962; thereafter he was an officer in the East German army and rose to the rank of colonel. In 1962 he was appointed first commandant of Berlin, a position he held until 1971, and was a member of the SED regional leadership for Berlin from 1964 to 1971. At the rank of lieutenant general, P. was appointed one of the deputies to the minister for the national defence of the GDR (1972). At the same time he ran the services behind the lines of the East German People's Army.

**Poppe, Johann Heinrich Moritz von**, mathematician, engineer, \* 16. 1. 1776, Göttingen; † 21. 2. 1854, Tübingen. P., the son of a university mechanic, initially worked as an assistant to his father. Later he studied mathematics, physics, technology and political science in Göttingen. In particular, he became interested in the art of clock making and in 1799-1800 published the two-volume *Theoretisches und practisches Wörterbuch der Uhrmacherkunst*. In 1803 he received a doctorate in Göttingen and shortly thereafter qualified to lecture. From 1804 to 1818 he taught physics, mathematics and natural history at a gymnasium in Frankfurt am Main and from 1818 to 1841 lectured in Tübingen as professor of technology, mechanical engineering, mathematics and experimental physics. ☐ ADB

**Poppe, Reimar**, singer, \* 6. 11. 1869, Meschede; † 6. 9. 1927, Berlin.

P. worked in commerce before studying singing and making his début at the Kroll-Oper in Berlin in 1890. He sang at the Koblenz Municipal Theatre from 1891 onwards and at the Nuremberg Municipal Theatre from 1893, was a member of the ensemble of the Cologne opera-house from 1894 to 1902 and performed at the Riga opera-house from 1902 to 1906. P. was engaged at the Lortzing-Theater in Berlin in 1906-1907, belonged to the ensemble of the Zurich Municipal Theatre

from 1907 to 1910 and gave guest performances in Berlin. In 1911-12 he was engaged at the Kurfürsten-Oper, where he sang the role of Rocco in Ermanno → Wolf-Ferrari's opera *Der Schmuck der Madonna* (1911). His repertoire included Sarastro in *Die Zauberflöte*, Figaro in *Le nozze di Figaro* and Daland in *Der fliegende Holländer*.

**Poppe, Rosa**, actress, \* 4. 9. 1867, Budapest; † 2. 2. 1940, Zurich.

P., the daughter of a hotelier, studied acting under Franz → Deutschinger, made her début at the Budapest Theatre and appeared for several months at the Carltheater in Vienna. She performed at the Augsburg Municipal Theatre in 1886 and joined the Hamburg Municipal Theatre in 1887 and the Royal Playhouse in Berlin in 1889. There she emerged as a distinguished tragic actress and received the title of royal Prussian court actress in 1900. She went on tour to other parts of Germany as well as to Vienna and Russia. In 1914 P. left the stage and later lived with her husband, a Swiss physician, in Fürbach (St. Gall Canton). She excelled as Medea, Judith, Sappho, Iphigenia and Maria Stuart, among other roles.

**Poppel, Johann Gabriel Friedrich**, engraver, draughtsman, painter, \* 14. 5. 1807, Hammer, near Nuremberg;

† 6. 8. 1882, Ammerland on Lake Starnberg. P. trained as an artist with Friedrich → Geißler at the Nuremberg School of Art, learned steel engraving in 1829 with Carl Ludwig → Frommel and continued his studies in 1832 under William Tomblinson in London. From 1834 to 1836 he lived in Nuremberg and in 1838 went to Munich. P. produced steel engravings for many illustrated works, including *Malerische Ansichten aus Nürnberg* (1834-41), *Das Königreich Preußen in malerischen originalen Ansichten* (1842) and *Der Rhein und die Rheinlande* (1846). He was also known as an architectural draughtsman.

**Poppelreuter, Walther**, neurologist, psychologist, \* 6. 10. 1886, Saarbrücken; † 11. 6. 1939, Bonn.

P. studied in Berlin, where he received a doctorate in philosophy in 1908 for the dissertation *Über die scheinbare Gestalt und ihre Beeinflussung durch Nebenreize* and a doctorate in medicine in 1915 for *Über den Versuch einer Revision der psychophysiologischen Lehre von der elementaren Assoziation und Reproduktion*. Having qualified to lecture in clinical psychology in Bonn in 1919, he continued his training at the psychiatric hospital in Cologne and the psychological laboratory of the mental hospital of the Charité in Berlin. In 1922 he became an associate professor of psychiatry and neurology in Bonn, where he took over the running of the institute of clinical psychology and the specialist ward for brain injuries. P.'s writings include *Allgemeine methodische Richtlinien der praktisch-psychologischen Begutachtung* (1923). ☐ Kreuter

**Poppen, Hermann Meinhard**, musicologist, \* 1. 1. 1885, Heidelberg; † 10. 4. 1956, Heidelberg.

P., the son of a construction official, studied theology in Bonn, Heidelberg and Kiel. After taking the second theology examination in Karlsruhe in 1907, he turned to music, which he studied with Philipp → Wolfrum in Heidelberg and Max → Reger in Meiningen. He became Wolfrum's assistant in Heidelberg in 1908, moved to Jena as an academic music director in 1914 and was director of the choir at the Karlsruhe court church in 1918. He received a doctorate in Heidelberg for the dissertation *Max Reger* (3rd ed., 1947). P. was named principal music director to the Baden regional churches in 1919 and later that year succeeded Wolfrum as

university music director and conductor of the Bach Society. In 1925 he became professor at the Church Music Institute, which was founded on his initiative. He served as director of the institute from 1931 onwards.

**Popper, David**, Austrian musician, composer, \* 9. 12. 1843, Prague; † 7. 8. 1913, Baden (Lower Austria). P. studied the violoncello with Julius → Goltermann at the Prague Conservatory from 1855 to 1861 and became known for performing his own compositions. He joined the royal Hohenzollern court ensemble in Löwenberg (Lwówek Śląski), where he was named Kammervirtuose. From 1863 onwards he went on concert tours to Leipzig, Berlin, Bremen, Switzerland, England and The Netherlands. He was principal violoncellist of the Vienna Imperial Opera and a member of the Hellmesberger Quartet from 1868 to 1873. Without a permanent engagement for many years, he gave guest performances in London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin and became professor of violoncello at the Royal Regional Music Academy in Budapest in 1896. He was married to the pianist Sophie → Menter from 1872 to 1886. P. composed solo pieces for violoncello, three suites for violoncello and piano, a string quartet and concertos for violoncello and orchestra. ☞ ÖBL

**Popper, Helene**, née Deutsch, Austrian politician, \* 25. 9. 1885, Lackenbach (Burgenland); † 13. 5. 1963, Vienna. P. studied political science in Vienna and obtained a doctorate. Arrested as a member of the SDAP of Austria in 1934, she was accused of high treason but later amnestied, probably in 1935. Having fled to Sweden, she joined the Club of Austrian Socialists under Bruno → Kreisky in Stockholm. In 1943 she took over as head of a committee to develop an economic and socialization policy for postwar Austria and the following year joined the executive committee of the Austrian Alliance in Sweden. P. returned to Vienna in 1946 and became a member of the SPÖ. She played a leading role in the Austrian welfare association People's Aid and joined the women's central committee of the SPÖ in 1947.

**Popper, Josef**, pseud. Lynkeus, Austrian engineer, social reformer, \* 21. 2. 1838, Kolín; † 22. 12. 1921, Vienna. P., the son of a businessman, studied at the Prague and Vienna polytechnics. In 1866, having unsuccessfully tried his hand at various professions (including that of private tutor), he decided to earn his living through technical inventions. Although he was very successful (invention of boiler linings, manufacture of an air capacitor and design of an air cooling apparatus), he was forced to abandon technology for good in 1897 owing to persistent illness. In 1901 he acquired the epithet "Lynkeus" (tower watchman in → Goethe's *Faust*), which he had first used as a pseudonym for the work *Phantasien eines Realisten* (2 vols., 1899). P. continued to publish on such topics as energy transfer, electrical engineering and aerodynamics. But he became known primarily for his reflections on social philosophy and social ethics. His chief work, *Die allgemeine Nährpflicht als Lösung der sozialen Frage* (1912; 2nd ed., 1923), was written in the tradition of such social reformers as Edward Bellamy, Karl Ballod and Petr A. Kropotkin, who, appalled by the widespread social need (particularly among the working classes), strove for a society free of privation. The central thesis of P.'s programme for the future was the right of every individual to a secure material existence. The necessary means were to be provided by a part of society engaged in obligatory work, to be known as the food army ("Nährarmee"). Luxury goods were to be excluded from this sector of the economy.

Initially, P.'s ideas about future social policy met with opposition, but in the final years of his life he gained recognition. In 1918 his admirers and students founded the society "Allgemeine Nährpflicht" (General Obligation to Provide Food), whose journal was later closed down by the National Socialists. A monument to P. in the Vienna town hall park was destroyed in 1938 but re-erected in 1951. After 1945 P. tended to be remembered only on the anniversaries of his birth and death. It was not until the 1980s, when the ideological tradition of securing a minimum material existence had been revived, that his ideas became a subject of discussion once again.

**OTHER WORKS:** *Die technischen Fortschritte nach ihrer ästhetischen und kulturellen Bedeutung*, Leipzig, 1888; 2nd ed., 1901. – *Fundament eines neuen Staatsrechts*, Dresden, 1905. – *Das Recht zu leben und die Pflicht zu sterben. Socialphilosophische Betrachtungen, anknüpfend an die Bedeutung Voltaire's für die neuere Zeit*, Leipzig, 1878; 4th ed., 1924. – *Voltaire, Eine Charakteranalyse in Verbindung mit Studien zu Ästhetik, Moral und Politik*, Dresden, 1905; 3rd ed., 1925. – *Das Individuum und die Bewertung menschlicher Existenz*, Dresden, 1910; 3rd ed., Dresden, 1924 as *Das Ich und das soziale Gewissen. – Selbstbiographie*, Leipzig, 1917; repr., Dresden, 1924 as *Mein Leben und Wirken. Eine Selbstdarstellung. – Eine Auseinandersetzung mit dem Sozialismus und den Sozialisten*, Vienna, 1920. – *Über Religion*, Vienna and Leipzig, 1924. – *Philosophie des Strafrechts*, Vienna and Leipzig, 1924.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:** Paul Edwards, "J. P.-L.," in *The Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, Vol. 6, New York and London, 1967, pp. 401-407. – Bruno Frei, *Der Türmer*, Vienna, 1971. – Ingrid Belke, *Die sozialreformerischen Ideen von J. P.-L. (1838-1921) im Zusammenhang mit allgemeinen Reformbestrebungen des Wiener Bürgertums um die Jahrhundertwende*, Tübingen, 1978. – *Materielle Grundsicherung. P.-L.' Programm 'Die allgemeine Nährpflicht als Lösung der sozialen Frage'*, edited and with an introduction by Emmerich Tálos, Vienna, 1989. Emmerich Tálos

**Popper, Karl Raimund**, philosopher, \* 28. 7. 1902, Vienna; † 17. 9. 1994, Croydon, Surrey (UK). The son of a Jewish lawyer, P. studied literature, physics, philosophy and music, among other subjects, in Vienna. In 1922 he took his Matura as a mature student and served an apprenticeship as a carpenter. He was one of the first-year students at the Institute of Education in Vienna in 1925 and was awarded a doctorate in 1928 under the linguistic theorist Karl → Bühler. From 1930 to 1935 he taught at secondary schools in Vienna. *Die Logik der Forschung* (1935; Eng.: *The Logic of Scientific Discovery*, 1959) emerged largely from his engagement with the philosophy of the "Vienna Circle" (including Moritz → Schlick and Ludwig → Wittgenstein). From 1937 to 1945 he lectured in Christchurch, New Zealand, where he wrote *The Open Society and Its Enemies* (1945). He was professor of logic and scientific method at the London School of Economics from 1949 until his retirement. A visiting lecturer at many leading universities, P. received numerous honorary doctorates and was knighted in 1965. He continued to tackle philosophical and political problems until the end of his life. At the age of 17, P. had two experiences from which he drew intellectual conclusions that became the core of a new philosophy. From his → Einstein experience, he concluded that a system of apparently secure truths (for example, physics before the turn of the century) can collapse if a critical stance is maintained and small errors are taken seriously. His → Marx experience opened his eyes to the fact that an incontrovertible system (dialectical materialism) is a political danger when the possibility of error does not enter the

equation. Thereafter, the admission of the possibility of error (fallibility) and the search for mistakes (criticism) were more important to him than the traditional search for a sound foundation of knowledge.

In *Logik der Forschung*, P. rejects the so-called "inductive inference" from observation to theory. According to his dictum, theories are inventions and remain valid only insofar as they resist intensive attempts to refute them, that is, as long as they cannot be proved false. All knowledge remains presumptive knowledge; there is no method that can exclude error. In his analysis and criticism of totalitarian systems, P. replaces Plato's question "Who shall govern?" with the question "How should one govern?" The value of democracy lies not in government by the people but in the taming of authority through the separation of powers, a free press and a state based on the rule of law. The idea of history following inner necessities, as propounded by → Hegel and Marx, is rejected because the unpredictable consequences of new knowledge were not taken into consideration (*The Poverty of Historicism*, 1957). The future always remains open. Thus P.'s *Open Society* distrusts all Utopian promises and, in a world ridden with problems, seeks its salvation in the reason of small daily improvements.

P.'s influence went well beyond his specialist areas as a scientific theorist and social philosopher. His critical rationalism, which overcame dogmatism and scepticism, offered a new basis for scientific work and gained recognition in a large number of disciplines and in politics.

OTHER WORKS: *Conjectures and Refutations*, New York, 1963. – *Objective Knowledge: An Evolutionary Approach*, Oxford, 1972. – *Unended Quest: An Intellectual Autobiography*, La Salle, 1976 (with bibliography). – *The Self and Its Brain*, Berlin, Heidelberg and London, 1977 (with John C. Eccles). – *In Search of a Better World*, London, 1992. – *All Life Is Problem Solving*, London, 1999.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Eberhard Döring, K. R. P. *Einführung in Leben und Werk*, Hamburg, 1987. – Lothar Schäfer, K. P., Munich, 1988. – Jürgen August Alt, K. R. P., Frankfurt and New York, 1992. – Manfred Geier, K. P., Reinbek, 1994. – M. H. Hacohen, K. P. *The Formative Years*, Cambridge, 2000. – H.-J. Niemann, *Lexikon des Kritischen Rationalismus*, Tübingen, 2004. Hans-Joachim Niemann

**Popper**, Siegfried, technologist, \* 5. 1. 1848, Prague; † 19. 4. 1933, Prague.

After studying technology in Prague and Karlsruhe and gaining practical experience in factories, P. joined the imperial-royal navy in 1869. Two years later he became a ship-building engineer and devoted himself to the design and construction of warships at the San Marco and San Rocco wharfs in Trieste. He also supervised the building of torpedo ships and boats at Newcastle upon Tyne (England). P. was a leading designer of Austrian battleships from the early 1890s onwards. He was appointed general ship-building engineer and director of the first department of the Office of Naval Technology in Pola (Pula) in 1904. He retired in 1907.

☐ ÖBL

**Poppert**, Peter, surgeon, \* 10. 4. 1860, Offenbach am Main; † 15. 8. 1933, Gießen.

P. studied mathematics and medicine in Gießen, where he obtained a doctorate in 1885 for the dissertation *Beiträge zum äusseren Harnröhrenschnitt*. Thereafter he worked as a junior physician at the surgical hospital in Gießen and in 1889 qualified to lecture in surgery with *Zur Frage der chirurgischen Behandlung des Ileus*. An associate professor from 1892 onwards, he was appointed senior physician at the surgical hospital in 1894 and director of the univer-

sity surgical hospital in 1900 with the title of full professor. P.'s publications include *Erkrankungen der Bauchwand, des Zwerchfells, der Leber und Gallenwege* (1922).

**Poppinger**, Karl, Austrian Alpinist, \* 30. 12. 1902, Vienna; † 20. 10. 1944 (?), Belgrade.

An engineer by profession, P. was a member of the Reichenstein section of the German-Austrian Alpine Club from 1929 to 1933. The following year he joined the Austrian section. As a mountaineer, he climbed mainly in the limestone Alps. In 1931 he led six first ascents in the Caucasus. P. served in the German Wehrmacht from 1941 onwards. ☐ ÖBL

**Poppovits**, Cesar, Austrian architect, \* 9. 2. 1876, Vienna; † 6. 6. 1938, Vienna.

After studying architecture at the School of Technology in Vienna and working at the building construction office of the Vienna municipal building authorities for a short period, P. became a freelance architect in 1905 and obtained his civil engineering licence for architecture and building construction in 1907. The following year he was named chief architect of the Austrian department of the First International Arts and Crafts Exhibition in St. Petersburg. He numbered among the founders of the Vienna Cemetery Design Company in 1912 and built the Vienna Tivoli Cinema in 1913. P. designed the municipal housing estates Ludo-Hartmann-Hof (1923-24), Dr.-Friedrich-Becke-Hof (1926) and Therese-Schlesinger-Hof (1930) as well as the Romanian chapel in Vienna. He also designed tombstones and interior furnishings.

**Porada**, Edith, archaeologist, art historian, \* 22. 8. 1912, Vienna; † 24. 3. 1994, Honolulu (Hawaii).

The daughter of an estate owner, P. studied archaeology at the University of Vienna, obtaining a doctorate in 1935 for the dissertation *Die Rollsiegel der Akkadzeit*. In 1938 she emigrated to the USA, worked at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and became professor of art history at Queens College at the City University of New York in 1950 and professor of ancient Oriental art at Columbia University in 1958. P. published *The Collection of the Pierpont Morgan Library* (1948) and *The Art of Ancient Iran* (1965).

☐ Almanach Öst Akad, Vol. 145

**Porcia**, Johann Ferdinand Count, also spelled Porzia, Austrian statesman, \* 1605, Venice; † 19. 2. 1665, Vienna. An Inner Austrian government official from 1634 onwards, P. was regent of Carniola from 1639 to 1647, imperial orator of Venice until 1652 and thereafter adjutant to Archduke Leopold, the future Emperor → Leopold I. When the latter assumed power, he appointed P. chief intendant of the palace and president of the Privy Council. P. was endowed with the County of Mitterburg in Istria in 1660 and raised to the rank of prince in 1660.

**Pordes**, Friedrich, Austrian radiologist, \* 1. 5. 1890, Vienna; † 27. 2. 1936, Vienna.

P. concluded his medical studies in Vienna in 1915 with a doctorate and began working as a junior physician at the Vienna Dental Hospital. From 1920 to 1930 he was an assistant physician and later junior physician at the Central Institute of Radiology. Having qualified to lecture in medical radiology in 1926, he became head of the therapy ward at the Central Institute of Radiology. In 1930 he was appointed director of the Radiology Institute of the Workers' Health Fund. P. focused on the biological principles of the effects of radiation, the methods of administering radiation and the use of radiation to treat acute infections. His publications include *Röntgenologie* (1918). ☐ ÖBL

## Porges

**Porges, Edmund**, Austrian journalist, \* 25. 5. 1872, Vienna; † 1. 3. 1917, Vienna.

P. initially worked as a journalist for various Viennese daily newspapers and later served as the Berlin correspondent of the *Wiener Tageszeitung*. Having returned to the Austrian capital, he became a specialist in film journalism. In 1907 he co-founded and assumed the presidency of the Association of Austrian Cinema Owners. P. edited the first Austrian specialist film journal, *Kinematographische Rundschau*.

**Porges, Friedrich**, also called Frederick P., Austrian journalist, writer, \* 14. 7. 1890, Vienna; † 25. 1. 1977, Los Angeles.

The son of a banker, P. studied philology in Vienna and served as features and theatre editor for *Die Zeit, Der Morgen, Die Stunde* and *Die Bühne* as well as Vienna correspondent to the Ullstein publishing house. From 1923 to 1926 he was deputy editor-in-chief of *Montag-Morgen* in Berlin. In 1925 he co-founded the weekly film journal *Mein Film. Illustrierte Film- und Kinorundschau*, of which he was editor-in-chief until 1938; his own publishing house brought out the first edition of *Mein Filmbuch* the following year. From 1917 onwards he also worked as a dramatic adviser and scriptwriter in the Austrian film industry. In 1921 he made his debut as a director in the film *Die Macht der Mary Murton* and in 1923 directed the melodrama *Adam und Eva*, based on his own script. In 1938 P. emigrated to London, where he founded the Film Stories Agency in 1939. Having emigrated to the USA in 1943, he was the Hollywood correspondent to the exile journal *Der Aufbau* and worked for the government radio station "Voice of America." After 1945 he was a correspondent to various Austrian and German newspapers and European radio stations. P. wrote plays for the stage and radio. His book *Schatten erobern die Welt. Wie Film und Kino wurden* appeared in 1946. ☐ Cinegraph

**Porges, Heinrich**, music critic, \* 25. 11. 1837, Prague; † 17. 11. 1900, Munich.

P. studied law and philosophy and later switched to music. He became editor of the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* in Leipzig in 1863 and belonged to Richard → Wagner's circle of friends. At Wagner's suggestion, King → Louis II invited him to Munich, where P. taught piano at the School of Music headed by Hans von → Bülow and was editor of the *Süddeutsche Presse*. He became royal music director in 1871, served as music critic for the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten* in 1880 and 1886 and founded the Porges Choral Society, with which he performed works by Berlioz and Franz → Liszt; he championed both composers in Germany. P.'s publications include *Die Bühnenproben zu den Bayreuther Festspielen des Jahres 1876* (1877). He was the father of Elsa → Bernstein. ☐ ÖBL

**Porges, Nathan**, Jewish theologian, \* 21. 12. 1848, Proßnitz (Prostějov); † 27. 8. 1924, Würzburg.

P. studied at the rabbinical seminary in Breslau (Wrocław) from 1865 to 1874. He was appointed rabbi in Nakel/Netze (Naklo nad Notecią), in Mannheim in 1878, in Pilsen (Plzeň) in 1879 and in Karlsbad (Karlovy Vary) in 1882 and lived in Leipzig from 1888 to 1917. He focused on the exegesis and study of Semitic languages, wrote *Über die Verbalstammbildungen in den semitischen Sprachen* (1875), among other works, and gained recognition for his edition of Meir → Friedmann's unfinished work *Sifra, der älteste Midrasch zu Levitikus* (1915).

**Porges, Otto**, internist, \* 1. 4. 1879, Brandeis an der Elbe (Brandýs nad Labem); † 19. 11. 1968, Chicago. P. studied medicine in Prague and Strasbourg, obtained a doctorate in Prague in 1903 and continued his training at

the Institute of Bacteriology in Vienna and at the Robert-Koch-Institut in Berlin in 1907. The following year he joined the First University Medical Hospital in Vienna as a junior physician; he qualified to lecture in internal medicine in 1910 and became an associate professor in 1920. From 1929 to 1933 he headed the First University Medical Hospital and from 1933 to 1938 the Vienna Children's Hospital. Following the "annexation" of Austria in 1938 he emigrated to the USA, where he taught at the School of Medicine of Northwestern University in Chicago from 1941 onwards. P. specialized in gastro-intestinal and metabolic diseases. His writings include *Darmkrankheiten, ihre Diagnose und Therapie* (1935; 2nd ed., 1938).

☐ Biogr Handb Emigr, Vol. 2

**Porges von Portheim, Moses**, Austrian industrialist, \* 22. 12. 1781, Prague; † 21. 5. 1870, Prague.

P. v. P. initially owned a small linen business. In 1821 he founded the calico-printing firm of Brüder Porges in Prague; in 1830 the business was expanded to include a factory in Smíchov (now part of Prague). Under P. v. P.'s management, the venture developed into one of the largest factories of its kind. A co-founder of the porcelain factory in Chodov (Chodov) in 1840, he attended the customs conference in Vienna in 1853 and endowed an orphanage for small children in Prague. P. v. P. was ennobled in 1841. ☐ ÖBL

**Poritzky, Jakob Elias**, writer, literary and artistic director, \* 13. 1. 1876, Lomža; † 1. 2. 1935, Berlin.

P. initially worked as a merchant, trained as an actor in Paris and Frankfurt am Main and read philosophy in Berlin from 1897 onwards. Thereafter he lived as a freelance writer. In 1915-16 he was senior stage director and literary and artistic director at the Baden Regional Theatre in Karlsruhe and in 1917 returned to Berlin as literary head of the Dreimasken publishing house. P. wrote essays, novels, novels and plays, including the tragedy *Bolko* (1894) and the comedy *Die Glücklichen* (1908). ☐ DLL

**Porod, Günther**, Austrian physicist, \* 27. 11. 1919, Faak am See (Carinthia); † 15. 5. 1984, Vienna.

P. studied chemistry at the School of Technology in Graz from 1937 to 1940, obtaining a doctorate from the University of Graz in 1947 for the dissertation *Beiträge zur Theorie der Röntgenkleinwinkelstreuung*. He qualified to lecture at the University of Graz in 1952 and became an associate professor in 1957 and full professor in 1965. P. focused on small-angle X-ray scattering and was the first to calculate the scattering curves of three-axial ellipsoids, elliptical cylinders and hollow cylinders. He was a member of the Austrian Academy of Sciences from 1979 onwards.

☐ Almanach Öst Akad, Vol. 135

**Porporino**, real name Anton Hubert, singer, \* 1719 (?), Verona; † 20. 12. 1783, Berlin.

P., whose father was German, studied singing in Verona and Naples, where he was the favourite pupil of the composer and teacher Nicola Antonio Porpora and thus acquired the name of Porporino. Initially he performed in Rome, Messina and Palermo, among other places, and in 1740 was engaged at the Berlin Court Theatre. He made his debut in the opening production of *Cleopatra e Cesare* at the re-established court theatre in 1742. P. remained a successful member of the theatre's ensemble until 1783 and excelled in the roles of Cortez in *Montezuma*, the title role of → Gluck's *Orpheus* and Nicandro in *Artemisia*.

**Porr, Arthur**, Austrian entrepreneur, \* 11. 6. 1872, Sächsisch Bereg (Berehovo); † 17. 10. 1915, Vienna.

P., the son of a timber merchant from Transylvania, attended the Technical Military Academy in Vienna, became

a lieutenant in the railway and telegraph regiment in 1893 and left active service in 1897 as first lieutenant. Thereafter he worked as an engineer for the construction firm of G. A. Wayß & Co., established the firm's subsidiary branch in Prague in 1900 and founded the concrete construction business of Arthur Porr GmbH in 1908; that company became part of the general construction firm of A. Porr AG in 1927. Under P.'s management, the enterprise rapidly developed into an important Vienna construction firm and became involved in the building of the Museum of Technology for Industry and Trade, the banknote printing works of the Austro-Hungarian Bank and the Imperial War Ministry. P. made a major contribution to the introduction of reinforced concrete construction in Austria-Hungary. ☐ ÖBL

**Porsch**, Christoph, Protestant theologian, hymn writer, \* 16. 2. 1652, Elbing (Elbląg); † 17. 1. 1713, Elbing. After attending the Academic Gymnasium in Thorn (Toruń), P. became a Kantor in Breslau (Wrocław) in 1672 and studied in Wittenberg and Leipzig from 1673 onwards. He was named pastor in Trunz (Milejewo) in 1677, in Zeyer (Kepki) in 1682, at the Church of the Three Kings in Elbing in 1688 and at the city's Church of St. Mary in 1695. In 1703 P. published the hymn book *Geistliche Seelen-Musik*, which included his own hymns. As "Der Wohlbewahrende," he belonged to the Deutschgesinnte Genossenschaft, a society aimed at the cultivation of the German language. ☐ Killy

**Porsch**, Felix, lawyer, politician, \* 30. 4. 1853, Ratibor (Racibórz); † 8. 12. 1930, Breslau (Wrocław). The son of an appeals judge, P. studied law in Breslau, Berlin, Tübingen and Leipzig, received a doctorate in canon and civil law in Breslau in 1876 and from 1879 onwards worked as a lawyer at the regional court and later at the regional court of appeal. He was a Centre Party deputy of the Reichstag from 1881 to 1893 and a member of the Prussian Landtag from 1884 to 1930; he served as first vice-president of the Landtag and chairman of the Centre Party caucus from 1903 to 1929. He was also a judicial member of the prince-episcopal consistory in Breslau and papal privy chamberlain. P. was involved in the dismantling of the Kulturkampf laws and in the drafting of religious and cultural legislation in Prussia. He was a member of the Central Committee of the Catholic General Meetings, of which he served as president in 1892 (Mainz) and 1904 (Regensburg), and belonged to the Görres Society, whose law and sociology section he expanded. His writings include *Die Rückgabe der sogenannten preußischen Sperrgelder* (1891). ☐ LThK

**Porsch**, Otto, Austrian botanist, \* 12. 9. 1875, Vienna; † 2. 1. 1959, Vienna. P. studied zoology and botany in Vienna, received a doctorate in 1901 and worked as a research assistant at the Botanical Institute in Graz from 1900 to 1903 and in Vienna from 1903 to 1910. Having qualified to lecture in systematic botany in Vienna in 1906, he was an honorary lecturer and head of the faculty of botany at the School of Veterinary Medicine in Vienna from 1909 onwards and took over the running of the Botanical Institute and Gardens in Czernowitz (Chernovtsy) as an associate professor in 1911; three years later he was named full professor. P. taught in the same capacity at the School for Soil Cultivation in Vienna from 1920 onwards and obtained emeritus status in 1945. He was co-publisher and editor-in-chief of *Biologia generalis* from 1927 to 1945 and was elected to the German Academy of Natural Scientists Leopoldina in 1928. His publications include *Methodik der Blütenbiologie* (1922).

**Porsche**, Ferdinand, car designer, \* 3. 9. 1875, Maffersdorf (Vratislavice); † 30. 1. 1951, Stuttgart.

P., the son of a prosperous plumber, learned his father's trade in order to take over the family business. Convinced of P.'s exceptional talent, his father agreed to let him join the Vienna electric firm of Béla Egger, where he rose from trainee to head of the testing room and assistant in the calculations office. At the age of 23, he joined the Lohner carriage works, where he began working on the construction of automobiles. P. designed and built an electric car that created a sensation at the World Exhibition in Paris in 1900. He had built electric motors into the wheel hubs and in this way was able to dispense with temperamental transmission systems. In the years that followed, he would use this wheel-hub motor not only in the design and construction of racing cars (1905) but also for the heaviest traction engines. In 1906 he switched to Austro-Daimler, the largest Austrian car firm, where he designed hybrid vehicles – cars in which a petrol engine drove the generator supplying the current for the electric hub motors.

At this time, victories in speed and endurance races were important for car sales. For this reason and to satisfy his own ambition, P. built racing cars and took part in races himself. An important success was the triple victory of his Austro-Daimler, which he had endowed with a streamlined body, in the Prince Henry Race in 1910. Simultaneously, he designed aircraft engines, buses and tractors for the heaviest artillery; during World War I the C-type artillery tractor, which was powered by an electric hub motor and could move the heaviest artillery rapidly even over mountain passes, was developed under his direction. In 1916 P. became managing director of the Austro-Daimler works. After the war he built the small "Sascha-type" sports car, which, with its high-performance engine, won various races.

In 1923, following a dispute with the firm's majority shareholder, the hot-tempered P. left Austro-Daimler and joined Daimler in Stuttgart as technical director and a member of the board of directors. There he designed various racing cars with supercharged engines, which enjoyed a run of successes from 1924 onwards. At the same time he turned his attention to the development of large diesel-powered heavy goods vehicles as well as aero-engines. Following the merger with the firm of Benz, friction arose within the technical management, and in 1929 P. was taken on under contract by the Austrian firm of Steyr as chief designer. This time he encountered conflict with the financial management. He handed in his notice and in 1931 founded his own engineer's bureau in Stuttgart (where he owned a large house), which produced car designs for other firms. Despite the economic crisis, he succeeded in obtaining various commissions. The firm of Zündapp commissioned him to design a small car in 1931, as did the firm of NSU in 1933. The NSU model included many of the design features, such as air-cooling and a rear-mounted engine, that would form the basis of the later Volkswagen (VW). Neither of those small cars was built, but Auto-Union scored numerous victories between 1934 and 1937 with the 16-cylinder racing car designed by P.

The promotion of motorization by the National Socialist government led in 1934 to the commission to design the "people's car" (Volkswagen). P. was entrusted with the construction of the VW works in Wolfsburg and put in charge of the factory. In 1939 the Wehrmacht requested a design for an all-terrain passenger vehicle based on the VW. This car, which was available in various models, was built in large numbers. During World War II P. was appointed to a number of high defence positions, including that of chairman of the tank commission, and received contracts to design and build engines for cars and aircraft. He also produced installations

to provide wind power and built new racing cars. In military terms, his most important design was the heavy "Tiger" tank. Other models did not proceed beyond the development stage or, as in the case of the "Mouse" tank (which, at 188 metric tons, was ridiculously heavy), were produced only as prototypes. After the war P. was imprisoned by the Americans for a short period and interrogated. Thereafter he spent nearly two years in French custody. He was released in 1947. Under his leadership, the first Porsche Type 356 sports car was produced. That car laid the foundation stone for the car-manufacturing firm of Porsche AG.

Obsessed with technology, the largely self-taught P. placed his talents uncritically at the disposal of whoever was in power at the time. Indeed, it was not for political reasons that he turned down an attractive offer from the Soviet Union. P.'s genius lay not in fundamentally new design but in making constant improvements across the entire range of vehicle construction, for which he acquired numerous patents and honours. He was the father of Ferdinand (Ferry) → P.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:** Richard von Frankenberg, *F. P. Der Weg eines genialen Konstrukteurs*, Vienna, 1957. – Peter Müller, *F. P. Ein Genie unserer Zeit*, Stuttgart, 1973. – Hans Mommsen and Manfred Grieger, *Das Volkswagenwerk und seine Arbeiter im Dritten Reich*, Düsseldorf, 1996. – Klaus Parr, "P., F." in NDB, Vol. 20, 2001, pp. 638-41. – Reinhard Osteroth, *F. P.: der Pionier und seine Welt*, Reinbek, 2004.

Harm G. Schröter

**Porsche, Ferdinand** (Anton Ernst), also called Ferry P., car designer, manufacturer, \* 19. 9. 1909, Wiener Neustadt (Lower Austria); † 27. 3. 1998, Zell am See (Salzburg). After gaining practical experience at Bosch in Stuttgart for one year and undergoing private training, P. became an employee in the design bureau of his father, Ferdinand → P., in 1931 and from 1934 onwards oversaw the Porsche testing works in the Zuffenhausen district of Stuttgart, which relocated to Gmünd (Carinthia) in 1944. The deputy head of the entire business from 1940 onwards, he founded Porsche Engineering Designs with his sister Louise Porsche-Piëch in Gmünd in 1947. P. developed the first Porsche sports car (Type 356), which was initially built in Gmünd and from 1950 onwards in Stuttgart following the firm's return to that city. The Porsche 356 was replaced in 1963 by the Porsche 911. P. headed Porsche KG from 1951 until its conversion into a joint-stock company in 1972. He was chairman of the supervisory board until 1990 and thereafter honorary president. He wrote *We at Porsche* (an autobiography, 1976, with John Bentley) and *Ein Leben für das Auto* (1989, with Günther Molter). ☐ Munzinger

**Porst, Johann**, Protestant theologian, hymn writer, \* 11. 12. 1668, Oberkottzau, near Hof; † 9. 1. 1728, Berlin. After studying theology in Leipzig and Berlin from 1689 to 1698 with Philipp Jakob → Spener, P. became a preacher in Malchow (now part of Berlin) and lived in Berlin from 1704 onwards. In 1709 he took over as court preacher and confessor to Queen → Sophia Dorothea. He was provost of St. Nicholas's Church from 1713 onwards and consistorial councillor and head of poor relief from 1716. P. wrote *Theologia viatorum practica* (1722) and *Theologia practica regentium oder Wachstum der Wiedergeborenen* (1723). He became known mainly through a widely-used hymn book in Brandenburg-Prussia, which was published anonymously in 1708 as *Geistliche und liebliche Lieder* and of which he was named author from the third revised edition of 1713. ☐ Bautz

**Porst, Ottilie, née Andes, singer**, \* 22. 10. 1864, Kastel (now part of Wiesbaden); † 16. 3. 1909, Kassel. P. was discovered by Berhard → Pollini, who engaged her to undertake small parts at the Hamburg opera-house. She

continued her vocal studies with Franz → Krükl and was principal coloratura soprano at the Leipzig opera-house from 1885 to 1893. Thereafter she was engaged at the Nuremberg opera-house and sang at the Kassel Court Theatre from 1896 onwards. Her repertoire included the title role of *Undine*, Zerlina in *Don Giovanni* and Nedda in *I Pagliacci*.

**Port, Gottlieb**, dentist, \* 24. 10. 1867, Munich; † 31. 10. 1918, Heidelberg. P., the son of a physician and the twin brother of Konrad → P., studied medicine in Munich, where he received a doctorate in 1891 for the dissertation *Beobachtungen über die Verwendbarkeit des Tuberculinum Kochii in curativer und diagnostischer Beziehung*. Thereafter he trained as a dentist in Würzburg and became a military physician. In 1901 he qualified to lecture in dentistry in Munich and became director of the Institute of Dentistry in Heidelberg. From 1903 onwards P. edited the *Index der deutschen zahnärztlichen Literatur und der zahnärztlichen Bibliographie*. He published *Lehrbuch der Zahnheilkunde* (1915; 3rd ed., 1920).

**Port, Konrad** (Wilhelm Eduard), orthopaedist, \* 24. 10. 1867, Munich; † 19. 6. 1957, Stuttgart. P., the twin brother of Gottlieb → P., studied medicine in Munich, where he obtained a doctorate in 1891 for the dissertation *Ueber die Wirkung des Tuberculinum Kochii bei Lupus nach den Beobachtungen an der Münchener chirurgischen Klinik*. Thereafter he worked as a junior physician in Munich, Greifswald and Leipzig and underwent specialist training in surgery and orthopaedics. In 1897 he opened a surgical and orthopaedic practice in Nuremberg and in 1918 became an associate professor of orthopaedics in Würzburg, where he taught from 1929 until his retirement as full professor in 1935. P.'s publications include *Über den Wert der Massage in der Orthopädie* (1933).

**Portele, Karl von**, Austrian oenologist, agricultural chemist, \* 30. 7. 1856, Mährisch Neustadt (Uničov); † 4. 3. 1922, Krems (Lower Austria). P. studied chemistry at the Vienna School of Technology and from 1876 onwards was a research assistant at the regional agricultural testing centre in Sankt Michael (San Michele). He became a lecturer in 1886 and professor and director of the Regional School of Agriculture and the affiliated testing centre in 1899. Three years later he was named agricultural-technical adviser at the Ministry of Agriculture in Vienna and received the title of court councillor. He was ennobled in 1917 and retired in 1918. P. paved the way for combating peronospora in Austria and drew up programmes to combat the vine louse in Tyrol. ☐ ÖBL

**Porten, Henny** (Frieda Ulrike), actress, \* 7. 1. 1890, Magdeburg; † 15. 10. 1960, Berlin. P., whose father was a singer and actor, first appeared on stage as a child actress. After the family had moved to Berlin, probably in late 1895, her career began with the music hall song "Meißner Porzellan." Together with her father, she made many recordings of theatrical adaptations of operatic arias. In 1910 she started appearing in silent films; most frequently she played suffering, self-sacrificing, despairing women and mothers. After 1912 she was typecast as the virtuous, natural, respectable woman. As the stereotype of the German blond, she received little notice internationally. In several films, she appears to have used her position to draw attention to social injustice and the oppression of women, but this emancipationist stance was largely ignored by the press. P. was a permanent presence in German film from 1910 onwards; she made some eight to 10 films a year and came to be regarded as the first German film star. However, having become famous solely through film and without any

theatrical training, she failed to gain artistic recognition. After 1913, in an bid to demonstrate her talent, she began playing jovial, rather coarse female characters; in particular, she enjoyed taking on double roles, for example in *Kohlhiesels Töchter* (1920).

In 1921 P. married the physician Wilhelm von Kaufmann-Asser (her second husband), who took over as head of the film company Henny Porten Film-Produktion GmbH. In 1930 she made her debut in sound film in *Skandal um Eva*. The film *Luise, Königin von Preußen* (1931) led to the ruin of the company, and P. herself received only a handful of roles thereafter. She went on tour as a theatre actress and enjoyed renewed success in film in 1933 with the sound remake of *Mutter und Kind*.

As the epitome of the Teutonic woman and mother, P. seemed predestined to star in the films of the National Socialist era. However, she stubbornly refused to leave her Jewish husband. Although she was able to protect him from persecution and deportation through her connections with prominent National Socialists, she herself found little employment. It was not until 1943 that she received another leading role, in the two-part film *Familie Buchholz/Neigungsehe*. In 1947 she sought to re-establish herself as a stage actress, since her type was no longer in demand in film. In 1949 she played a supporting role in *Absender unbekannt* and later appeared in another two films produced by DEFA, the German motion-picture production company. Her last film appearance was in the title role of *Fräulein von Scuderi* (1955).

BIBLIOGRAPHY: H. P., *Wie ich wurde. Selbstbiographie. Mit einem Geleitwort*, Berlin, 1919 (neither written by P. nor, presumably, authorized by her). – H. P., *Vom 'Kintopp' zum Tonfilm. Ein Stück miterlebter Filmgeschichte. Mit einem Geleitwort von Hansjürgen Wille*, Dresden, 1932. – Gustaf Holberg, *H. P. Eine Biographie unserer beliebten Filmkünstlerin*, Berlin, [1920]. – Helga Belach, *H. P. Der erste deutsche Filmstar 1890-1960*, Berlin, 1986 (with selected bibliography by Corinna Müller).

→ Ingrid Bigler-Marschall

**Porten**, Max von der, real name Moritz von der P., industrialist, \* 12. 4. 1879, Hamburg; † 6. 9. 1943, New York.

After training in commerce with the North German Refinery in Hamburg, P. became a registered manager at the Otavi Mines and Railway Company in Berlin and sat on the firm's board of directors from 1912 onwards. During World War I he was head of the metal industry department of the Prussian Ministry of War and a state commissioner with Kriegsmetall AG in Berlin. In 1920 he took over as managing director of the United Aluminium Works. P. was a member and chairman of numerous supervisory boards, chairman of the committee for protecting the interests of the German metal industry and a member of the German Society for Metallurgy. After the National Socialist seizure of power, he emigrated and was a financial adviser to the Turkish government in Ankara from 1934 to 1939. The following year he went to the USA.

**Portenschlag-Ledermayer**, Franz Nobleman (Edler) von, Austrian botanist, \* 13. 2. 1772, Vienna; † 7. 11. 1822, Vienna.

P.-L., the son of a physician, studied law in Vienna, received a doctorate in 1796 and worked as a lawyer. Having given up his post to devote himself exclusively to botanical research, he travelled in Austria and Dalmatia and set up a herbarium that contained almost every Austrian higher plant known at the time as well as specimens from Dalmatia and outside Europe. P.-L.'s scientific drawings were used by Leopold Trattinick in his *Synodus botanica* (4 vols., 1823-24).

☐ ÖBL

**Porth**, Hans Heinrich, painter, lithographer, \* 13. 6. 1796, Wilhelmsburg (now part of Hamburg); † 2. 8. 1882, Hamburg.

After training as a merchant, P. worked as a tenant farmer and estate administrator for several years before taking up painting. He trained as an artist at the Dresden Academy of Art and in Rome, where he associated with Johann Friedrich → Overbeck. In 1828 he returned to Hamburg. P. produced mainly portraits and lithographs, including *Selbstbildnis* (1822) and *Alpenlandschaft* (1825). Following the 1842 fire he made possible the reconstruction of the tower of the Church of St. Nikolai through his idea of the "Schilling Collection."

☐ Th-B

**Porth**, Karl, actor, \* 18. 11. 1833, Dresden; † 19. 3. 1905, Dresden.

P. received his first acting lessons from his father, the character actor Friedrich Wilhelm P. Having made his debut as Ferdinand in *Kabale und Liebe* in Bautzen in 1852, he appeared in Freiberg, Meißen and Chemnitz, where he was promoted by Karl → Gutzkow. The same year he was engaged as a young hero and lover in Weimar. Further engagements followed at the Royal Playhouse in Berlin in 1855, the Imperial German Theatre in St. Petersburg in 1860 and the Hanover Court Theatre in 1863. From 1871 onwards P. was a member of the company at the Court Theatre in Dresden, where he taught acting following his departure from the stage in 1896. He was named professor and royal court councillor. His main roles included Wallenstein, Götz, Nathan, King Lear and King Philip.

**Portheim**, Max von, Austrian private scholar, collector, \* 12. 5. 1857, Prague; † 28. 1. 1937, Vienna.

The son of a major industrialist, P. studied engineering in Prague and later chemistry, agriculture, history and philosophy in Halle (Saale). In 1893 he settled in Vienna and began building up a collection of books and engravings, initially from the reign of Emperor → Joseph II and later also from the era of → Maria Theresa and → Leopold II. At the same time he worked as a librarian. Following his death the city of Vienna purchased the bulk of his book collection.

☐ Czeike

**Portmann**, Adolf, Swiss zoologist, \* 27. 5. 1897, Basel; † 28. 6. 1984, Basel.

P., who came from a working class background, studied in Basel, where he received a doctorate in 1921, qualified to lecture in 1926 and was professor and director of the Zoological Institute from 1931 to 1968. He served as rector of the university of his native city in 1947, governor of the local adult education centre for 25 years and president of the International Association of University Lecturers from 1948 to 1951 and of the Swiss Conference of University Rectors from 1962 to 1969.

Initially, P. focused on insects and marine creatures and later also specialized in birds, mammals and human beings. In his dissertation on dragonflies, which was well ahead of its time, he deduced a "biological systematology" based on ways of life and behaviour. Studies of growth and brain development in vertebrates led to the work *Nesthocker und Nestflüchter als Entwicklungszustände verschiedener Wertigkeit bei Vögeln und Säugern* (1939). That subject was expanded to include Man in *Die Tragzeiten der Primaten und die Dauer der Schwangerschaft beim Menschen. Ein Problem der vergleichenden Biologie* (1941). P. described Man as a "secondary altricial species" with an "explicit" imprinting and learning phase in the "social uterus" of the family. In this way, he gained biological access to an understanding of the special status of Man (*Biologische Fragmente zu einer Lehre vom Menschen*, 1944). As indicated by that title,

he saw the study of living things as a necessary but insufficient prerequisite for an understanding of Man and nature, for which science alone does not hold the key. Above all, P. pursued this line of inquiry at the Eranos conferences, which brought together knowledge from East and West. But it was so alien to other experts that (above all, in Germany) his zoological work received little attention. However, P.'s ideas on the biological basis of the human species found a resonance among paediatricians, educationalists and anthropologists.

When choosing a career, P. had also considered painting; he drew and painted throughout his life and regarded aestheticism as a form of knowledge of life and the world that was equal in value to rationalism. As co-initiator of "Schweizer Jugend forscht" (a foundation that promotes research among Switzerland's youth), he was aware of his social responsibility as a researcher. He issued early warnings about the negative effects of science on medicine and the environment as well as on morals and politics.

OTHER WORKS: *Einführung in die vergleichende Morphologie der Wirbeltiere*, Basel, 1948; 3rd ed., 1965. – *Probleme des Lebens. Eine Einführung in die Biologie*, Basel, 1949; 3rd ed., 1964. – *Das Tier als soziales Wesen*, Zurich, 1953; 2nd ed., 1962. – *Ein Naturforscher erzählt*, Basel, 1954 and 1966. – *Der Pfeil des Humanen. Über P. Teilhard de Chardin*, Freiburg and Munich, 1960; 6th ed., 1965. – *Zoologie aus vier Jahrzehnten*, Munich, 1967. – *Biologie als technische Weltmacht*, Hamburg, 1969. – *Entläßt die Natur den Menschen?*, Munich, 1970.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Rolf Kugler, *Philosophische Aspekte der Biologie A. P.s*, Zurich, 1967. – Gerd von Wahlert, *A. P. Versuch einer Würdigung*, Basel, 1972. – Helmut Müller, *Philosophische Grundlagen der Anthropologie A. P.s*, Weinheim, 1988. – Anita Brinckmann-Voss, Pio Fieroni and Sigurd von Boletzky, *A. P.s frühe Studien mariner Lebewesen*, Basel, 1997. – *Uni Nova. Wissenschaftsmagazin der Universität Basel* (ed. by the rector's office), No. 79, May 1997 (special issue on the occasion of the 100th birthday of A. P.). – Gerald Berthoux and Giovanni Busino (eds.), "Animalité et Humanité – Autour d'A. P.," in *Revue Européenne des Sciences Sociales*, Vol. 37 (1999), No. 115. – Markus Ritter, "Der Biologe A. P. im zeitgeschichtlichen Kontext," in *Basler Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Altertumskunde*, 100 (2000), pp. 207-54. – Roger Alfred Stamm, "Nachwort" (Epilogue) in *A. P.: Biologie und Geist*, 1963; repr., Göttingen, 2000, pp. 315-31. Gerd von Wahlert

**Portmann**, Anton, Swiss Catholic theologian, \* 28. 11. 1847, Ruswil (Lucerne Canton); † 10. 5. 1905, Zurich.

P. attended the Benedictine college in Einsiedeln (Schwyz Canton) from 1862 to 1869, studied theology in Lucerne, Mainz, Würzburg and Münster (Westphalia) and was ordained priest in 1873. Thereafter he taught at a gymnasium in Lucerne and in 1876 was named professor of dogmatics and apologetics at the local theological school as well as deputy head of the clerical seminary. He was a canon at the collegiate foundation of St. Leodegar in Lucerne from 1882 onwards and custodian from 1902. His writings include *Das System der theologischen Summe des hl. Thomas* (1894).

**Porzig**, Walter, Indo-European scholar, \* 30. 3. 1895, Ronneburg, near Gera; † 4. 10. 1961, Mainz. The son of a regional appeals judge, P. received a doctorate from the University of Jena in 1921, qualified as a lecturer in Leipzig in 1922 and was professor of general and Indo-European linguistics in Bern from 1925 onwards, in Jena from 1935 and in Strasbourg from 1941 to 1944. He taught in Mainz from 1951 onwards. P. co-edited the *Indogermanisches Jahrbuch* from 1925 to 1939 and the jour-

nal *Wörter und Sachen* from 1932 to 1945. His publications include *Das Wunder der Sprache. Probleme, Methoden und Ergebnisse der modernen Sprachwissenschaft* (1950; 8th ed., 1986) and *Die Gliederung des indogermanischen Sprachgebiets* (1954).

**Posadowsky-Wehner**, Arthur (Adolf) Count von, Baron von Postelwitz, lawyer, politician, \* 3. 6. 1845, Glogau (Głogów); † 23. 10. 1932, Naumburg (Saale). P.-W., who came from an old Silesian aristocratic family, studied law, received a doctorate in 1867 and joined the Prussian civil service. He became chief district administrator in the Province of Posen (Poznań) in 1873 and director of the administrative commission of the provincial assemblies of the estates in 1885 and was regional head of Posen from 1889 to 1893. He held a seat in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies from 1882 to 1885. P.-W. was appointed secretary of state of the Reich Treasury Office in 1893 and served as secretary of state of the Imperial Office of Internal Affairs, Prussian minister of state without portfolio and deputy imperial chancellor from 1897 to 1907. He was an independent member of the Reichstag from 1912 to 1918, a member of the Weimar National Assembly as parliamentary head of the German National People's Party in 1919-20 and a deputy of the People's Rights Party in the Prussian Landtag from 1928 to 1932. As minister, P.-W. implemented important socio-political reforms, including the regulation of working hours, the child protection law and improvements to protection for mothers. ☐ Verwaltung

**Posadowsky-Wehner**, Harald Count von, diplomat, \* 25. 9. 1910, Kiel; † 8. 9. 1990, Bonn. After training in commerce, P.-W. studied economics in Frankfurt am Main, Hamburg and Paris from 1932 onwards and was awarded a doctorate in politics. In 1937 he became a management assistant at IG Farben-Industrie in Frankfurt. Conscripted into the air force when World War II broke out, he headed the Department of Economic Issues at the Reich Aviation Ministry in Berlin from 1941 to 1945 and was taken prisoner of war. Following his return in 1947 he became a head of department at the Office for Peace Issues in Stuttgart and in 1950 a departmental head at the Federal Ministry of the Economy in Bonn. P.-W. joined the diplomatic service in 1952, headed the economics department at the embassy in Canberra (Australia) and in 1956 the trade policy department at the Foreign Ministry and was ambassador to Nigeria from 1960 to 1964. The head of the Africa department at the Foreign Ministry from 1964 onwards, P.-W. played a pivotal role in the FRG's Africa policy. He was consul general in New York from 1970 to 1975. He published *Afrika in den letzten zehn Jahren* (1970).

**Posch**, Andreas, Austrian writer, \* 28. 11. 1770, Brand-Laaben (Lower Austria); † 15. 4. 1848, Schönbühel (Lower Austria).

P. learned the craft of knitting, travelled as a journeyman for many years and settled in Schönbühel around 1795. Having taught himself to read and write, he wrote his first occasional poem in 1797 and, with the support of the Melk Foundation and Emperor → Francis I, composed patriotic and nature poetry. He also wrote religious poetry and short educational works, with which he earned his living. P.'s autobiography was published in 1821 as *Gedichte und Lebensgeschichte des Naturdichters Andreas Posch* (3rd ed., 1830). ☐ ÖBL

**Posch**, Andreas, Austrian Catholic theologian, \* 21. 10. 1888, Waldbach (Styria); † 26. 11. 1971, Graz (Styria). P. was ordained priest in 1911, studied theology, philosophy and history in Graz and Vienna and received a doctorate in

theology in 1916 and a doctorate in philosophy in 1917. He qualified as a lecturer in Church history in Graz in 1918, became associate professor of Church history in 1921 and full professor in 1925 and taught in Vienna from 1940 to 1945. Thereafter he returned to the University of Graz. P.'s writings include *Die Concordantia catholica des Nikolaus Cusanus* (1930).

**Posch**, Eduard, Austrian sculptor, craftsman, \* 29. 9. 1856, Imst (Tyrol); † 9. 1. 1945, Innsbruck.

P. trained as an artist with Johann Grisseemann in Imst, at the State School of Crafts in Innsbruck and at the School of Arts and Crafts in Nuremberg. From 1882 to 1884 he studied with Edmund von → Hellmer at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna and from 1884 to 1886 at the Munich Academy. Thereafter he worked in Munich, Vienna and Augsburg and lived in Innsbruck from 1912 onwards. P. taught at colleges of arts and crafts in Bozen (Bolzano), St. Ulrich (Ortisei) and Oberleutensdorf (Horní Litvínov, now part of Litvínov). Adopting a Naturalist style, he specialized in ecclesiastical art in wood, plaster and stone, including scenes from the life of St. Martin (1892) for the Jedenspeigen parish church (Lower Austria), a Rosary group for the Imst parish church (1896) and Christ in the tomb for the Alphonsus Altar at the Redemptorist church in the Hernals district of Vienna.

**Posch**, Leonhard, Austrian medal coiner, sculptor, embosser, \* 7. 11. 1750, Finsing (Tyrol); † 1. 7. 1831, Berlin.

The son of a miller, P. trained in sculpture from 1766 onwards in Salzburg under Johann Baptist → Hagenauer, whom he followed to Vienna in 1774 as a journeyman. With Hagenauer, he worked on the garden figures for Schönbrunn Palace but for health reasons had to give up sculpting and took up medal coining and wax modelling. After lengthy periods spent in Naples, Hamburg and Paris, he lived in Berlin from 1814 onwards. As professor of modelling, he worked for the Prussian court, the Royal Porcelain Factory and the iron art foundry. He made busts, medallions, plaques and medals (often in iron casting) as well as wax and plaster moulds. P. executed portraits of nearly every ruler of the time and of many statesmen, aristocrats, artists and scientists. He produced nearly 800 portrait medals, including of → Mozart (1788, 1789), Prince → Louis Ferdinand (1806), → Schiller (1809) and Alexander von → Humboldt (1828). □ ÖBL

**Posch**, Rudolf, Austrian Catholic theologian, journalist, \* 13. 9. 1887, Trent; † 9. 12. 1948, Bolzano.

The son of a tax official, P. studied theology in Trent, was ordained priest in 1911 and began working in pastoral care. In 1924 he became an editor for *Landmann*, which was published three times a week as *Dolomiten* from 1926 onwards, and at the same time worked for the weekly newspaper *Volksbote*. From 1935 onwards he was director of both papers. P. was held in the Dachau concentration camp from 1943 to 1945 and resumed working as an editor for *Dolomiten* after the war.

**Poschacher**, Anton, Austrian industrialist, \* 1. 11. 1841, Mauthausen (Upper Austria); † 26. 3. 1904, Mauthausen. P., whose father owned a granite works, attended the Polytechnic Institute in Vienna from 1859 to 1864, concluded his apprenticeship as a stonemason in 1862 and studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna from 1864 onwards. In 1869 he took over the management of his father's granite works in Mauthausen. After selling the quarries to the joint-stock Company for Road and Bridge Construction, of which he was a director from 1873 to 1876, and later buying back his father's property (which in the meantime had grown in

size), P. became the sole owner of the largest granite works in Austria-Hungary, which he constantly expanded and modernized. He was the father of Marie Louise → P. □ ÖBL

**Poschacher**, Marie Louise, Austrian sculptor,

\* 1. 4. 1886, Vienna; † 9. 8. 1965, Mauthausen (Upper Austria).

P., the daughter of Anton → P., trained as an artist in Vienna and with Moritz Heymann and Benno → Becker at the Academy of Art in Munich. From 1927 onwards she lived for a number of years on Java, where she received many state commissions. P. sculpted mainly monuments and portrait busts.

**Poschinger**, Heinrich Knight von, civil servant, writer, \* 31. 8. 1845, Munich; † 10. 8. 1911, La Bollène (France).

P. studied law and philosophy in Munich and Berlin, received a doctorate in law and joined the Bavarian civil service. Thereafter he worked at the chancery in Berlin from 1876 to 1900 and became known for his publication of documents, letters and table conversations documenting the career of Otto von → Bismarck, of whom he was a close confidant (*Fürst Bismarck und die Parlamentarier*, 3 vols., 1894-96). P. moved to Nice in 1900 and in 1907 became editor-in-chief of *Riviera-Tageblatt*, which he himself had founded. □ DLL

**Poschmann**, Bernhard, Catholic theologian, \* 1. 9. 1878, Heinrichau (Henrykowo); † 16. 6. 1955, Münster (Westphalia).

P. studied at the Catholic Academy in Braunsberg (Braniewo) and the University of Breslau (Wrocław), was ordained priest in 1904 and received a doctorate in theology in Breslau in 1907. Thereafter he was a religious teacher in Breslau and from 1908 onwards prefect of the seminary in Braunsberg, where he qualified as a lecturer in 1909. P. took over the chair of dogmatics at the Catholic Academy in Braunsberg in 1910 and was appointed to the University of Breslau in 1928. Having been expelled after the war, he taught in Münster from 1946 to 1948 and in Königstein im Taunus from 1949 onwards. He was named papal domestic prelate the same year. P.'s publications include *Die abendländische Kirchenbuße im Ausgange des christlichen Altertums* (1928), *Die abendländische Kirchenbuße im Frühmittelalter* (1930) and *Der Ablass im Lichte der Bußgeschichte* (1949). □ LThK

**Posener**, Julius (Jakob), architect, architectural historian, \* 4. 11. 1904, Berlin; † 29. 1. 1996, Berlin.

P., the son of a painter, studied architecture with Hans → Poelzig at the School of Technology in Berlin, became a qualified engineer in 1929 and was an assistant to Charles Siclis and André Lurçat in Paris in 1929-30 and to Erich → Mendelsohn in Berlin from 1931 onwards. On account of his Jewish origin, he went to France in 1933 and worked for the journal *L'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui* until emigrating to Palestine in 1935. In Jerusalem he served as Mendelsohn's assistant once again and edited the journal *Habinyan* in Tel Aviv from 1937 to 1940. He was a volunteer in the British army from 1941 to 1947. A lecturer at the Brixton School of Building in London from 1948 to 1956, P. taught at the Technical College in Kuala Lumpur from 1956 to 1961 and was professor of architectural history at the School of Fine Arts in Berlin from 1961 to 1971. From 1972 to 1976 he chaired the Deutscher Werkbund, an association of German craftsmen. His publications include *Berlin auf dem Wege zu einer neuen Architektur. Das Zeitalter Wilhelms II.* (1979) and *Fast so alt wie das Jahrhundert* (1990).

□ Biogr Handb Emigr, Vol. 2

**Posener**, Moritz, painter, \* 10. 6. 1862, The Hague; † 27. 12. 1929, Berlin.

P. studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Berlin and associated with the circle around Otto Erich → Hartleben, Richard → Dehmel and Johannes → Schlaf. He painted mainly portraits and genre works, including *Blick aus dem Atelierfenster* and *Mondschein*.

**Pošepný**, Franz, also called František P., Austrian mining geologist, \* 30. 3. 1836, Starkenbach (Jilemnice); † 27. 3. 1895, Vienna.

After studying at the Polytechnical Institute in Prague and the Mining College in Příbram, P. joined the civil service in 1859 and worked at the Imperial Institute of Geology in Vienna from 1863 to 1865 and as a mining geologist for the Hungarian authorities from 1870 to 1874. From 1875 onwards he was charged with investigating various ore deposits as a deputy secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture. In 1879 he initiated the establishment of the chairs of the specific geology of ore deposits at the mining academies in Leoben and Příbram. P. received a lectureship in Příbram, where he became associate professor of the specific geology of ore deposits and analytical chemistry in 1882. He retired in 1889. □ ÖBL

**Poser**, Hans, composer, \* 8. 10. 1917, Tannenbergesthal (Vogtland); † 1. 10. 1970, Hamburg.

P. studied privately with Paul → Hindemith and Hermann → Grabner as well as with Ernst Klussmann in Hamburg. He taught composition and aural training at the Municipal School of Music and Theatre and the School of Music in Hamburg from 1947 onwards, was appointed professor in 1962 and headed the music theory department from 1966. In 1953 he became a full member of the Free Academy of Arts in Hamburg. P. composed orchestral pieces, chamber music and choral works, including *Die Fabeln des Äsop* (1955), *Vom Fischer und seiner Frau* (1961) and *An Schwager Chronos* (1964).

**Poser**, Magnus, member of the resistance, \* 26. 1. 1907, Jena; † 21. 7. 1944, Buchenwald concentration camp.

P., who came from a working-class family, trained as a carpenter and joined the Communist Youth Association of Germany in 1919 and the KPD in 1928. Employed at the Zeiss works, he lost his job owing to a conviction on political grounds. Arrested in November 1933 and sentenced to several years' imprisonment, he worked as a carpenter following his release. He organized a Communist resistance group in Jena from 1938 to 1941, brought together several Thuringian Communist resistance groups in 1942 with Theodor → Neubauer and was rearrested in July 1944. Seriously injured during an escape bid from the Weimar prison, P. died several hours later at the Buchenwald concentration camp.

**Posewitz**, Johann Friedrich Sigismund, physician, \* 3. 5. 1766, Dahme, near Wittenberg; † 23. 3. 1805, Gießen.

P., the son of a pharmacist, studied medicine in Wittenberg and Jena, obtaining a doctorate in 1790 for the dissertation *Semiologiam aphtharum acute idiopathicarum et symptomatarum*. Thereafter he opened a practice in Dahme. Having continued his studies in Wittenberg and Berlin from 1791 onwards, he qualified to lecture in Wittenberg in 1794 and two years later accepted an appointment as full professor of anatomy, surgery and obstetrics in Gießen, where he was named second full professor in 1798. P. published *Physiologie der Pulsadern des menschlichen Körpers* (1788), among other works, and edited the *Journal für die Medizin, Chirurgie und Geburtshilfe, vorzüglich mit Rücksicht auf Aetiologie und Semiotik* in 1799-1800.

**Posipal**, Jupp, footballer, \* 20. 6. 1927, Lugo; † 21. 2. 1997, Hamburg.

Born in Transylvania, P. went via Linden 07 and Arminia Hannover to Hamburg SV after the war and soon became a leading figure in football. He played in around 500 league matches and gained his first of 32 international caps in 1951. He was selected as a midfielder for the World Cup squad in 1953. The highlight of his career was winning the World Cup in Bern in 1954. When his playing career ended in 1959, P. became a successful representative in the furniture industry.

**Posner**, Akiva Baruch, real name Arthur Bernhard P., Jewish theologian, \* 16. 11. 1890, Samter (Szamtuły); † 6. 5. 1962, Jerusalem.

The son of a businessman, P. attended the rabbinical seminary in Berlin and, after fighting in World War I, studied classical philology and ancient history in Berlin, Halle (Saale), Freiburg im Breisgau and Tübingen, where he was awarded a doctorate in 1923. At the same time he worked in Mainz, Halle and Vienna as a religious teacher. He was rabbi of the Jewish community in Kiel from 1924 to 1933, headed the local religious school and worked for numerous Jewish journals and newspapers. Following the National Socialist seizure of power in 1933, he emigrated to Belgium, where he owned a bookshop, and in 1934 went to Palestine. P. was librarian at the Mizrahi teachers' seminary in Jerusalem from 1935 to 1955 and at the Heikhal Shelomoh central rabbinical library in Jerusalem from 1955 to 1962. His writings include *Prophetisches und rabbinisches Judentum* (1925). □ Biogr Handb Emigr, Vol. 1

**Posner**, Carl, urologist, sexologist, \* 16. 12. 1854, Berlin; † 20. 12. 1928, Berlin.

P. studied natural sciences in Berlin, Bonn, Leipzig and Strasbourg from 1871 onwards and received a doctorate in philosophy in Leipzig in 1875. From 1878 to 1880 he was a junior physician at the Institute of Pathology in Gießen, where he obtained a doctorate in medicine in 1880. The following year he opened a practice in Berlin, underwent specialist training in urology as a private assistant to Ernst Fürstenheim and qualified to lecture in internal medicine in 1889. He was named titular professor in 1895 and an associate professor with civil servant status and privy medical councillor in Berlin in 1902. From 1889 onwards he edited the *Berliner klinische Wochenschrift* and co-edited the *Zeitschrift für Urologie*. P. researched the pathology of the sexual organs and published *Die Hygiene des männlichen Geschlechtslebens* (1911; 3rd ed., 1918), among other works. He was the father of Ernst → P.

**Posner**, Ernst (Maximilian), archivist, historian, \* 9. 8. 1892, Berlin; † 18. 4. 1980, Wiesbaden.

P., the son of Carl → P., studied political science, history and auxiliary historical subjects in Berlin, Bonn and Strasbourg, obtaining a doctorate in Berlin in 1920. From 1921 until his compulsory retirement in 1935 he was an archivist at the Prussian Privy State Archive and from 1930 to 1935 a lecturer at the Institute for Historical and Archival Science. Arrested by the National Socialists in 1938, he was held at the Sachsenhausen concentration camp for six weeks. Having emigrated to the USA in 1939, P. was an adjunct professor from 1940 to 1945, a professor at the American University in Washington, D.C. from 1945 to 1961 and president of the Society of American Archivists in 1955-56. He lived in Switzerland from 1972 onwards. His publications include *Archives and the Ancient World* (1972).

□ Biogr Handb Emigr, Vol. 2

**Posner**, Theodor, chemist, \* 18. 2. 1871, Berlin; † 22. 2. 1929, Greifswald.

P. studied chemistry in Berlin and Bonn, obtaining a doctorate in 1893 for the dissertation *Zur Kenntnis der ungesättigten Amine*. He was named a research assistant at the Chemical Institute of the University of Berlin and qualified to lecture in Greifswald in 1897. A head of department from 1901 onwards, he taught as associate professor from 1907 and as full professor of chemistry from 1921. P. wrote *Lehrbuch der synthetischen Methoden der organischen Chemie* (1903). ☞ Poggendorf 4-6

**Pospiech**, Heinrich, painter, wood carver, graphic artist, \* 11. 3. 1908, Ansbach; † 17. 11. 1980, Ansbach.

From 1928 to 1932 P., the son of an innkeeper, trained as an artist at the School of Technology and the Academy of Fine Arts in Munich, where he was a student of Karl → Knappe and Karl → Caspar. In 1933 he took the state examination for secondary school teachers and taught in gymnasiums in Ansbach and Windsbach and from 1970 onwards in Ansbach once again. He undertook study trips within Europe and to the USA. P. decorated the chapel in the Schurbach district of Waldershof (1974-77) and executed a bronze cross and the stone relief *Johannesminne* for the Protestant children's home in Ansbach (1970). He also produced a large number of oil paintings, graphics, watercolours, wood sculptures and tombstones.

**Possanner von Ehrenthal**, Gabriele, Austrian physician, \* 27. 1. 1860, Ofen (now part of Budapest); † 14. 3. 1940, Vienna.

P. v. E., the daughter of a lawyer, attended the teachers' training college in Vienna from 1880 onwards and became a primary school teacher in 1885. Following further private studies she became the second woman to take the Matura as an external candidate (at the Academic Gymnasium in 1887) and went on to study medicine in Zurich, where she received a doctorate in 1894 for the dissertation *Über die Lebensdauer nach dem Auftreten von Retinitis albuminurica*. Thereafter she returned to Vienna. When her doctoral diploma was recognized by the Austrian authorities in 1897, she opened a private practice. P. v. E. was the first female physician to hold a doctorate in Austria. In 1904 she became the first female member of the Vienna Chamber of Physicians. She was named a medical counsellor in 1928. ☞ ÖBL

**Possart**, Ernst (Heinrich) Knight von, actor, stage director, theatre manager, \* 11. 5. 1841, Berlin; † 8. 4. 1921, Berlin.

Originally a bookseller, P., the son of a businessman, studied acting with Wilhelm Kaiser in Berlin, made his début at the Urania amateur theatre and in 1861 received an engagement in Breslau (Wrocław). He played in Bern the following year and at the Hamburg Municipal Theatre in 1863 and made his Munich début as Franz Moor in 1864. In Munich he became a royal court actor and was appointed stage director at the court theatre in 1872, senior stage director in 1875 and theatre manager in 1878. Following an engagement in Berlin and guest tours from 1887 to 1892, he returned to Munich in 1893 as head of the court theatre and general manager. He was ennobled in 1898 and retired in 1905. P. founded Munich's Prinzregententheater in 1901. His most celebrated roles were Richard III, Mephistopheles, Shylock and Iago. He wrote plays (including the comedy *Im Aussichtswagen*, 1898), works about the theatre and the autobiography *Erstrebtes und Erlebtes* (1916). P. was married to the singer Anna → Deinet.

**Posse**, Adolph Felix Heinrich, lawyer, \* 14. 4. 1760, Sondershausen; † 11. 11. 1825, Erlangen.

The son of a superintendent, P. studied law and modern history in Göttingen, received a doctorate in law in 1785 and qualified as a lecturer the same year. He taught at the re-established University of Rostock as full professor of constitutional, feudal and German private law from 1789 onwards and in Erlangen from 1805 to 1825. His writings include *Über die Aufhebung der Majorate unter dem landsässigen Adel* (1786).

**Posse**, Hans, art historian, \* 6. 2. 1879, Dresden; † 10. 12. 1942, Dresden.

The son of the director of the Saxon Central State Archive, P. studied art history, archaeology and history in Marburg and Vienna, where he obtained a doctorate in 1903. The following year he became a research assistant at the Kaiser-Friedrich-Museum in Berlin and in 1910 was named director of the State Portrait Gallery in Dresden. P. served as art commissioner to → Hitler, mainly for the planned large museum in Linz. He kept a service diary in which Hitler's commissions and purchases are recorded. His publications include *Die vier Altargemälde des Antonio da Correggio* (1923).

**Posse**, Hans Ernst, lawyer, civil servant, business specialist, \* 13. 8. 1886, Berlin; † 18. 8. 1965, Singen. After studying law in Bonn and Berlin and obtaining a doctorate, P. became a junior government official in the office of the chief administrator of the district of Beuthen (Bytom) in 1913, an assistant at the Prussian Ministry of Commerce and Trade in 1918 and a ministerial department head as well as head of the customs and trade policy department of the German Ministry of the Economy in 1924. He took over as head of the German delegation to the economic negotiations between Germany and Russia in 1928, became a member of the economic committee of the League of Nations in 1932 and was an undersecretary of state at the Reich Ministry of the Economy in 1934-35. After World War II he lived in Nußdorf (Überlingen) and wrote for financial newspapers. P.'s publications include *Aus der Werkstatt der Handelspolitik* (1950).

**Posse**, Wilhelm, musician, composer, \* 15. 10. 1852, Bromberg (Bydgoszcz); † 20. 7. 1925, Berlin.

P., the son of a military musician, taught himself the harp and at the age of eight made his début as a soloist at the Kroll-Oper in Berlin. Thereafter he began a two-year engagement at the Imperial Opera in Tbilisi, together with his father, returned to the Kroll-Oper and studied at the Kullack Conservatory. He joined the Royal Opera in Berlin in 1872 and later received the title of royal Kammervirtuose. In 1890 he became a harp teacher at the Royal School of Music, where he was appointed professor in 1910. P. composed études and concert pieces for harp.

**Posselt**, Ernst Ludwig, historian, journalist, \* 22. 1. 1763, Durlach (now part of Karlsruhe); † 11. 6. 1804, Heidelberg. P. studied law, political science and history in Göttingen and Strasbourg, where he was awarded a doctorate in canon and civil law and worked as a government lawyer. From 1784 onwards he taught as professor of law and eloquence at the Karlsruhe gymnasium, worked as privy secretary to the ruling margrave and in 1791 was named senior administrative official in Gernsbach, near Baden-Baden. Following his appointment as legation counsellor with the title of aulic councillor, he served as historiographer of the House of the Margrave of Baden from 1796 onwards. P. was editor of the *Wissenschaftliches Magazin der Aufklärung* (1785-88), *Archiv für ältere und neuere, vorzüglich deutsche*

*Geschichte, Staatsklugheit und Erdkunde* (1790-92) and *Europäische Annalen* (1794-1804). He also edited *Neueste Weltkunde*, which was later published by Cotta as the *Allgemeine Zeitung*. ☐ Demokr Wege

**Posselt, Karl**, dermatologist, \* 8. 9. 1837, Gunzenhausen; † 4. 12. 1916, Munich.  
P. studied medicine in Munich and received a doctorate in 1861 for the dissertation *Die chirurgische Abtheilung und Klinik des Hrn. Professor v. Rothmund im allgemeinen Krankenhause München l. d. l. Etatsjahr 1860/61*. Having continued his studies in Berlin, Vienna and Paris, he qualified to lecture in dermatology in Munich. In 1869 he succeeded Josef von →Lindwurm as director of the third department for syphilis and dermatology of the Links der Isar Hospital in Munich, a position he held until 1915. P.'s achievements included the expansion of the department into a dermatological hospital. He also focused on the practical training of physicians.

**Possinger von Choborski, Ludwig Baron von**, Austrian civil servant, \* 6. 1. 1823, Grab (Galicia); † 29. 1. 1905, Graz.  
P. v. C. studied law and political science in Lemberg (Lviv), joined the civil service of the Galician crown-land government in 1845 and was appointed to the presiding committee of the Lemberg municipal authorities in 1848. He was involved in the implementation of reforms in Galicia during the neo-absolutist period, became head of the office of the president and was appointed presiding secretary of the governor's office in 1854. When Agenor Romuald von →Goluchowski took over as minister of internal affairs in 1859, P. v. C. accompanied him to Vienna and headed the minister's presidential office. He became vice-president of the governor's office in Lemberg in 1868, head of a section at the Ministry of Agriculture in Vienna in 1871 and governor of Moravia in 1874; from 1880 to 1889 he served as governor of Lower Austria. P. v. C. was ennobled in 1860, became a baron in 1870 and was named privy councillor in 1874. ☐ ÖBL

**Post, Herbert**, type and book designer, \* 13. 1. 1903, Mannheim; † 9. 7. 1978, Bayersoien.  
P. trained as a type and book designer with Rudolph →Koch in Offenbach am Main, where he founded the Herbert Post Press in 1953. Three years later he moved to Munich and was director of the Academy for Graphic Craft until 1967. P. developed types based on script type (Post-Antiqua, 1932; Post-Fraktur, 1934; Post-Schmuck, 1949), which were widely used. For many years he chaired the Society of Munich Book Lovers.

**Post, Julius**, chemist, \* 26. 5. 1846, Göttingen; † 7. 4. 1910, Berlin.  
After studying chemistry in Göttingen and receiving a doctorate in 1870 for the dissertation *Ueber drei isomere Bromsulfonylsäuren aus krystallisiertem Bromtoluol und diesen entsprechende Sulphydrate*, P. worked as an assistant at the local university library and qualified to lecture in 1873. Thereafter he was a research assistant at the Chemistry Laboratory in Göttingen, where he taught as an associate professor from 1880 onwards. Appointed professor of organic chemistry at the School of Technology in Hanover in 1882, he also held a lectureship in the theory of industrial health from 1885 onwards. He lectured on the theory of industrial health at the School of Technology in Berlin as well as on welfare at the local Mining Academy from 1893 onwards. An assistant from 1891 onwards, P. was named a privy government official (Geheimer Regierungsrat) in 1892 and a reporting counsellor at the Ministry for Trade and Commerce

in Berlin. He left the ministry as a working privy senior government official (Wirklicher Geheimer Oberregierungsrat) in 1908.

**Postberg, Wilhelm**, publisher, \* 14. 4. 1864, Essen; † 12. 2. 1937, Bottrop.  
P. trained at the Fredebeul & Koenen publishing house in Essen and became business manager of the *Essener Volkszeitung*. In 1911 he acquired the Franz Schulte publishing house in Bottrop and took over the *Bottroper Volkszeitung*, for which he secured a leading position in the Ruhr as an official district newspaper and organ of the Centre Party. P. was a board member of the North Rhine-Westphalian Association of Newspaper Publishers.

**Postel, Christian He(in)rich**, lawyer, poet, \* 11. 10. 1658, Freiburg (Elbe); † 22. 3. 1705, Hamburg.  
P., the son of a preacher, studied law in Leipzig in 1680 with Christian →Thomasius, among others, and became a licentiate of law in Rostock. Following a study trip to the Netherlands, France and England he worked as a lawyer in Hamburg. At the suggestion of Gerhard →Schott, the founder and owner of the first opera-house in Hamburg, he wrote numerous librettos (*Die schöne und getreue Ariadne*, 1691; *Medea*, 1695), which were set to music by well-known contemporary composers. Alongside Barthold →Feind and Heinrich Hinsch, P. was one of the most important librettists at the first Hamburg opera-house. From 1702 onwards he devoted himself to the epic poem *Der grosse Wittekind*, which was published posthumously in an unfinished version in 1724. ☐ Killy

**Posthius, Johannes**, real name J. Posth, physician, poet, \* 15. 10. 1537, Germersheim; † 24. 7. 1597, Mosbach (Odenwald).  
P. enrolled at the University of Heidelberg in 1554 and received a master's degree in 1558. Two years later he became a teacher at boarding school in Heidelberg and in 1563, with the support of Erasmus →Neustetter, embarked on a study trip that took him to various Italian cities as well as to Montpellier, where he studied medicine. In 1567 he received a doctorate in Valence; thereafter he practised in Antwerp and became a field physician in the army of Duke Alba. In 1569 he was appointed personal physician to the bishop of Würzburg and from 1582 onwards also served as municipal physician. In 1585 he joined the court of the elector palatine in Heidelberg as chief physician. A pupil of Petrus →Lotichius Secundus and Paulus →Melissus, P. was one of the leading New Latin poets of the time. His occasional verse was the first German poetry to incorporate the influence of French and Dutch poetry of the late Renaissance. His publications include the three-volume verse collection *Parerga Poetica* (1580) and *Observationes anatomicae* (1590). ☐ Killy

**Postl, Karel**, painter, graphic artist, \* 1769 (?), Bechin (Bechyně); † 15. 3. 1818, Prague.  
After studying at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna from 1797 onwards, P. taught as first professor of landscape painting at the Academy of Fine Arts in Prague from 1806 to 1817. Initially he painted vedute and later took up landscape painting. Influenced by Claude Lorrain, he was the first in Bohemia to paint idealist classical landscapes and thereby laid the foundation for Czech landscape painting of the 19th century. P.'s works include *Felsenlandschaft im Gewitter* (1806), *Blick auf Rothenhaus* (1812) and *Blick auf Friedland* (1815). ☐ ÖBL

**Postl, Karl Anton** →Sealsfield, Charles

**Postolka**, August, Austrian veterinary surgeon, \* 14. 6. 1861, Vienna; † 29. 8. 1922, Vienna.

P. enrolled at the Military Veterinary Institute in Vienna in 1879, took the veterinary diploma examination in 1883 and received a doctorate in veterinary medicine in Bern in 1910 for the dissertation *Fragmentatio musculorum*. From 1883 to 1885 he worked as an administrator of Prince Salm's estate in Raitz (Rájec, now part of Borovnice) and thereafter as a market commissioner and veterinary surgeon for the Vienna council and deputy director of the Vienna Veterinary Office until 1912. An honorary lecturer from 1900 onwards, he became a titular associate professor of animal and meat inspection in 1907 and full professor of meat hygiene at the Veterinary School in Vienna in 1922. After 1912 he was also an honorary lecturer in the history of veterinary medicine. P., who is regarded as a pioneer in the field of animal food products, wrote *Lehrbuch der allgemeinen Fleischhygiene* (1903). □ ÖBL

**Potetz**, Helene, Austrian politician, \* 3. 8. 1902, Vienna; † 3. 9. 1987, Vienna.

P. began her career as a shorthand typist, became involved in the Social Democratic youth movement in 1919 and joined the SDAP of Austria in 1922. A functionary of the Revolutionary Socialists from 1934 onwards, she spent a total of six years in prison and at the Ravensbrück concentration camp (until 1945). P. was elected to the Vienna municipal council after World War II. She was an editorial secretary of the Socialist journal *Die Frau*, chairwoman of the municipal council from 1949 to 1967 and third president of the Vienna Landtag from 1959 to 1967.

**Potiorek**, Oskar, Austrian military officer, \* 20. 11. 1853, Bleiburg (Carinthia); † 17. 12. 1933, Klagenfurt. After attending the Technical Military Academy and the War School, P. joined the general staff in Vienna in 1879, worked in the bureau for operational and special general staff assignments from 1886 onwards and was named head in 1892. He was appointed deputy chief of general staff in Vienna in 1902 and commanding general in Graz in 1907. An army inspector in Sarajevo from 1910 onwards as well as head of the regional government of Bosnia-Herzegovina from 1911, he took over as commander-in-chief of all forces in the Balkans in 1914. Later the same year he was relieved of his command following a heavy defeat inflicted by the Serbian army. □ ÖBL

**Potočnik**, Hermann, pseud. Hermann Noordung, Austrian rocket technologist, \* 22. 12. 1892, Pula; † 27. 8. 1929, Vienna.

P., the son of a naval physician, attended the military secondary school in Mährisch-Weißkirchen (Hranice) and from 1910 to 1913 the technical military academy in Mödling (Lower Austria). He became a career officer and served with a railway and bridge unit during World War I. From 1918 to 1922 he studied mechanical and electrical engineering at the Vienna School of Technology, obtaining a degree in engineering in 1924. At an early stage he became interested in space travel, in particular the construction of manned space stations, for which he made some of the first exact calculations. P. also tackled the exploitation of solar energy. He published *Das Problem der Befahrung des Weltraums* (1929) under his pseudonym. □ ÖBL

**Potonié**, Henry, palaeontologist, geologist, \* 16. 11. 1857, Berlin; † 28. 10. 1912, Berlin.

The son of a writer, P. lived in Berlin from 1871 onwards, studied palaeontology and geology and worked as research assistant at the botanical gardens from 1880 onwards. He received a doctorate in 1884 for the disserta-

tion *Ueber die Zusammensetzung der Leitbündel bei den Gefäßkryptogamen* and later joined the Regional Geological Institute. Having qualified to lecture in 1901 with *Die von den fossilen Pflanzen gebotenen Daten für die Annahme einer allmählichen Entwicklung vom Einfacheren zum Verwickelteren*, he taught as full professor of palaeobotany and geology at the University of Berlin and the local Mining Academy. He was elected to the German Academy of Natural Scientists Leopoldina in 1902. P. founded the *Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift*. His publications include *Lehrbuch der Pflanzen-Paläontologie* (1897-99). He was the father of Robert → P.

**Potonié**, Robert, geologist, \* 2. 12. 1889, Berlin; † 26. 1. 1974, Krefeld.

P., the son of Henry → P., studied geology in Berlin, obtaining a doctorate in 1920 for the dissertation *Der mikrochemische Nachweis fossiler kutinierter und verholzter Zellwände sowie fossiler Zellulose und seiner Bedeutung für die Geologie der Kohle*. He was a lecturer at the Humboldt College (from 1919 onwards), an associate professor at the School of Technology in Berlin and district geologist at the Regional Geological Institute. From 1950 onwards he taught as an honorary professor at the University of Bonn. P.'s publications include *Einführung in die allgemeine Kohlenpetrographie* (1924).

**Potpeschnigg**, Heinrich, Austrian dentist, musician, composer, \* 1. 8. 1847, Graz; † 1. 9. 1932, Graz. P. studied medicine in Graz and Vienna from 1869 onwards. After receiving a doctorate in 1871, he worked as a dentist in Graz. He also studied music, appeared as a concert accompanist in Berlin from 1902 to 1908 and went on several tours as a concert pianist. Later he returned to live in Styria. P. was a friend of Hugo → Wolf, whose works he promoted. He composed *Zwei Ländlerfolgen aus der Steiermark* and the ritornello *Nun ist der Tag geschieden*, which for a long time was erroneously attributed to Richard → Wagner. □ ÖBL

**Pott**, (Friedrich) August, musician, conductor, \* 7. 11. 1806, Northeim; † 27. 8. 1883, Graz.

P. initially studied the violin with his father, who was a town musician, and from 1819 to 1821 with Kiesewetter in Hanover. Having joined the royal court ensemble in 1822, he remained a member until 1832 and received the title of Kammermusiker in 1827. He continued his studies with Louis → Spohr in Kassel in 1822-23. In 1829 he went on a concert tour to Paris and in 1830-31 gave guest performances in Scandinavia, where he was appointed professor by the Danish king and became an honorary member of the Stockholm Academy. P. was court Kapellmeister in Oldenburg from 1832 to 1861. He went on concert tours to Vienna, London and Brussels, among other cities, and spent his retirement in Graz, where he conducted the Styrian Music Society. P. composed several works for violin. □ Oldenburg

**Pott**, August Friedrich, philologist, \* 14. 11. 1802, Nettelrede (now part of Bad Münders am Deister); † 5. 7. 1887, Halle (Saale).

The son of a pastor, P. studied theology, philology and natural sciences in Göttingen, was a gymnasium teacher in Celle from 1825 onwards and received a doctorate in Göttingen in 1827. Thereafter he embarked on the study of Indo-European languages, qualified as a lecturer in general philology in Berlin in 1830 and became associate professor of general philology in Halle in 1833 and full professor in 1838. With *Etymologische Forschungen auf dem Gebiete der Indogermanischen Sprachen* (2 vols., 1833-36), P. founded

modern scientific etymology and, through his comparison of the vocabulary of the Indo-European languages, comparative Indo-European phonology. He was a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences. ☐ NDB

**Pott, David Julius**, Protestant theologian, \* 10. 10. 1760, Nettelrede (now part of Bad Münder am Deister); † 18. 10. 1838, Göttingen.

P. studied theology in Göttingen, took up a teaching position in 1783 and qualified as a lecturer in Göttingen in 1786. He went to Helmstedt in 1787 as associate professor of theology and, after receiving a doctorate in theology, became full professor the following year. He was abbot of Marienthal from 1798 onwards and in that capacity a deputy of the Brunswick Landtag. In 1810 P. returned to Göttingen, where he took charge of the homiletic seminary in 1811, became pro-rector of the university and initiated the establishment of the Göttingen Bible Society in 1818. He headed the seminary from 1827 onwards. ☐ Bautz

**Pott, Johann Heinrich**, chemist, \* 1692, Halberstadt; † 29. 3. 1777, Berlin.

P., the son of a royal Prussian councillor, studied medicine at the University of Halle, received a doctorate in 1716 and became professor of theoretical chemistry at the College of Medical Surgery in Berlin and professor of practical chemistry and director of the royal court pharmacy in 1737. In particular, he gained recognition for his systematic research into mineral substances. Commissioned by → Frederick the Great to examine the porcelain manufacturing process, he carried out some 30,000 precisely documented experiments in the field of mineralogy (*Lithogognosia*, 1746). P. was a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences from 1720 to 1754 but left that body in the wake of various disputes. ☐ DSB

**Pothast, (Franz) August**, historian, librarian, \* 13. 8. 1824, Hörter (Westphalia); † 13. 2. 1898, Leob-schütz (Głubczyce).

P., the son of a master fruiterer, studied theology, philosophy and history in Münster, Paderborn and Berlin, received a doctorate in Göttingen and became a tutor in the household of the duke of Ratibor in Berlin. Having worked at the Royal Library from 1862 onwards, he was named curator in 1868 and was the librarian of the German Reichstag in Berlin from 1874 to 1894. P. published *Bibliotheca historica medii aevi. Wegweiser durch die Geschichtswerke des Europäischen Mittelalters von 375 bis 1500* (3 pts., 1862; suppl. vol., 1868) and edited *Regesta pontificum Romanorum inde ab anno post Christum natum 1198 ad annum 1304* (2 vols., 1873-75).

**Potthoff, Gerhart**, traffic specialist, \* 9. 5. 1908, Frankenthal (Saxony); † 25. 9. 1989, Dresden.

P., the son of a pastor, studied civil engineering at the School of Technology in Dresden and served as a departmental head at the railways administration in Oppeln (Opole) from 1935 to 1945. He received a doctorate in 1938 for the dissertation *Fehler bei den zeichnerischen Fahrzeitermittlungen* and qualified to lecture in railway operating technology at the School of Technology in Berlin in 1942. Following his release as prisoner of war in the Soviet Union in 1950, he worked as a structural engineer for testing at the railways administration in Dresden and was professor of vehicle operating technology at the faculty of traffic of the Dresden School of Technology. P. taught vehicle operating technology at the new Friedrich List School of Traffic Systems in Dresden (of which he was a co-founder) from 1952 to 1973 and was vice-chancellor for research affairs from 1952 to 1960. His publications include *Verkehrsströmungslehre* (5 vols., 1962 ff.).

**Potthoff, Heinz**, business specialist, \* 30. 3. 1904, Bielefeld; † 13. 9. 1974, Bielefeld.

P., the son of master painter, initially earned his living a metal worker. From 1926 onwards he was a voluntary trainee editor and from 1928 a local news editor and during this period continued his education and training through self-study. From 1932 to 1936 he studied economic sciences in Cologne, Frankfurt am Main and Zurich, where he obtained a doctorate in 1936. Thereafter he worked for several years as a consultant and director in the iron-processing and light metal industry in Nuremberg and Kassel. After World War II P. was named managing director of an electricity supply firm in Minden-Ravensberg and in 1946 a departmental head at the Ministry of the Economy of North Rhine-Westphalia. He headed the German delegation in the Ruhr authorities from 1951 onwards and was the FRG representative in the central authorities of the European Coal and Steel Community from 1953 to 1962. A member of the youth wing of the Socialist Workers' movement from 1919 onwards and of the SPD from 1921, P. was an SPD deputy in the Landtag of North Rhine-Westphalia in 1946 and from 1966 to 1970. His publications include *Die Montanunion in der europäischen Gemeinschaft* (1965) and his memoirs, *Zwischen Schlosserlehre und Europapolitik* (1973).

**Potthoff, Karl Wilhelm Hermann**, engineer, \* 16. 8. 1873, Berlin; † 19. 3. 1951, Hanover.

A government construction official from 1899 onwards, P. worked for the Prussian railways administration until 1910 and as a research assistant for technology and tool and railway machines at the Berlin School of Technology from 1903 to 1906. Thereafter he was a deputy departmental head at the railways administration in Elberfeld and the central railways office in Berlin. In 1910 he was appointed director of the workshops inspectorate at the railway workshops in Grunewald and the following year went to Kassel to take up the post of chief engineer and procurator at the Henschel & Sohn engine factory. In 1917 P. became director-general of the Rhenish metal-ware and machine factory in Düsseldorf and in 1924 director of the Hohenzollern locomotive construction company. Four years later he accepted an appointment at the Hanover School of Technology as full professor of railway machinery and motor engineering and director of the Institute of Motor Engineering. He retired in 1938.

**Potuznik, Herbert**, Austrian painter, \* 26. 12. 1910, Vienna; † 22. 4. 1984, Mistelbach (Lower Austria).

After training as a design lithographer, P. studied landscape painting with Karl Josef Gunsam at Josef Dobrowsky's school and with August Finkel at the School of Art in Danzig (Gdańsk). He was a representative of a figural Expressionism and joined the Hagenbund in 1937. On returning from captivity in 1946, he became a member of the "Strohkoffers" and belonged to the artists' group "Der Kreis" from 1947 to 1955 and the House of Artists from 1956 onwards. He was named professor in 1957. P. produced landscape paintings, graffiti and mosaics.

**Potyka, Hugo**, Austrian geodesist, school teacher, \* 8. 2. 1875, Wiener Neustadt (Lower Austria); † 11. 12. 1942, Vienna.

The son of a manufacturer. P. studied astronomy and mathematics at the University of Vienna and the local School of Technology from 1902 onwards. He sat the examination for mathematics and physics teachers in 1910 and worked at the Military Geographical Institute from 1907 onwards. During World War I he served as a technician in a triangulation department. Having received a doctorate in 1917, he headed the astronomical-geodetic group at the Military Geographical Institute after the war. In 1920 he joined the federal

measurement and surveying authorities and, as a surveyor, belonged to the Austro-Italian border regulation commission. P. taught at the University of Vienna from 1926 to 1929 as a non-faculty lecturer in geodesy. He was headmaster of a private secondary school in Aflenz (Styria) from 1929 to 1939. □ ÖBL

**Pouchenius**, Levin, Protestant theologian, \* 26. 10. 1594, Königsberg (Kaliningrad); † 4. 5. 1648, Königsberg. P. studied philosophy and theology in Königsberg and Wittenberg, received a master's degree in Wittenberg in 1620 and taught in Königsberg as associate professor of metaphysics from 1621 onwards and as full professor of logic and metaphysics from 1626. He held the title of working court preacher (Wirklicher Hofprediger) from 1631 onwards and was professor of theology and Oriental languages from 1632; in 1640 he became the first to receive a doctorate in theology in Königsberg. P. took part in the religious colloquy in Thorn (Toruń) in 1645. He was senior court preacher from 1647 onwards. □ Altpreuß Biogr

**Pourtalès**, Albert (Alexander) Count von, diplomat, politician, \* 10. 9. 1812, Paris; † 13. 12. 1861, Paris. P. was born into a Protestant family that originally came from France and had been ennobled by → Frederick the Great. He was appointed Prussian envoy to Constantinople (Istanbul) in 1850, undertook diplomatic missions to London from 1853 onwards and went to Paris as an envoy in 1859. In Berlin he contributed to *Wochenblatt*, founded in 1851. P. held a seat in the Prussian Herrenhaus and was named a working privy councillor (Wirklicher Geheimer Rat).

**Pourtalès**, Friedrich Count von, diplomat, \* 24. 10. 1853, Oberhofen am Thunersee (Bern Canton); † 3. 5. 1928, Bad Nauheim. P., the nephew of Albert von → P., attended the Knights' Academy in Liegnitz (Legnica), joined the military and became a regimental adjutant and later attaché at the German Embassy in Vienna in 1879. A legation secretary in Berlin in 1881, he also worked in Vienna, The Hague and Paris. He was appointed first secretary at the embassy of the German Empire in St. Petersburg in 1888 and was a reporting counsellor and head of the Russian Department at the Foreign Ministry from 1890 to 1899. P. was the envoy to The Hague from 1899 to 1902 and to Munich from 1902 to 1907 and was appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1907. He returned to the Foreign Ministry when World War I broke out. P. published *Am Scheideweg zwischen Krieg und Frieden* (1919).

**Povinelli**, Adolf Heinrich, Austrian writer, \* 12. 7. 1861, Innsbruck; † 24. 1. 1939, Vienna. P. attended the Trade School in Innsbruck, continued his studies at the University of Innsbruck as a guest student and was a civil servant in Vienna and in Paris from 1879 to 1882. Thereafter he concluded his military service and in 1884 became an officer. Later he was a journalist in Innsbruck and Vienna, where he worked as a civil servant from 1889 onwards. P.'s publications include the poetry collection *Morgenwolken* (1883) and *Ahasverus in Tyrol. Epische Dichtung aus düsterer Zeit* (1890).

**Powolny**, Michael, Austrian sculptor, ceramist, \* 18. 9. 1871, Judenburg (Styria); † 4. 1. 1954, Vienna. P. trained as a stove fitter with his father and became an assistant to a stove maker in Steyr. From 1891 to 1894 he studied at the School of the Ceramics Industry in Znaim (Znojmo) and from 1894 to 1901 at the Vienna School of Arts and Crafts, where he was an assistant in the department of figural modelling from 1903 to 1906. In 1905, together with Berthold → Löffler, he founded the Vienna Ceramics

Workshop, which merged to form a retail company with the Vienna Workshops in 1907 and was combined with Franz → Schleiss's workshop in 1912 to form the United Vienna and Gmund Ceramics Factory. P.'s company produced majolica tiles for the "Fledermaus" cabaret, stoves and figural ceramics for the Diana Baths in Vienna as well as decorations for Skyva Villa and the Stoclet in Brussels. From 1909 onwards he was a contractual teacher at the Vienna School of Arts and Craft and from 1912 to 1932 professor of ceramics; in 1923-24 he also taught glass processing and from 1932 to 1936 headed a sculpture class. P. belonged to the circle of friends around Josef → Hoffmann. From 1936 to 1939 and from 1946 onwards he was a member of the Secession and later of the Werkbund, an association of craftsmen. □ Czeike

**Pozzi**, Carlo Ignazio, architect, painter, \* 29. or 30. 7. 1766, Mannheim; † 26. 6. 1842, Dessau. P., the son of Giuseppe → P. and the brother of Maximilian Joseph → P., trained at the Mannheim Academy and at Orval Abbey in Brabant. He undertook study trips to France and Italy, where he lived for a number of years in Rome, Naples and Parma. Inspired to take up theatre painting by the elder Quaglio, he accompanied his mentor to the Munich Court Theatre and went the newly founded Dessau Court Theatre in 1798. In 1812 he was named construction counsellor with responsibility for building works in Anhalt-Dessau. P.'s works include the George Palace in Dessau (1822-24) and the façade of the former Court Theatre (1820-22). He reconstructed several churches in the region. □ Th-B

**Pozzi**, Giuseppe, also called Johann Anton P., Swiss stuccoist, \* 1732, Castel San Pietro (Ticino Canton); † 29. 4. 1811, Mannheim. P., who came from a Ticino family of artists, began his career as an assistant to his father in Obermarchtal and Solothurn. Later he worked as a stuccatore on the Hungarian Chapel at Aachen Minster (after 1764) and created the stucco decoration at Ellingen Palace (from 1774 onwards). In 1765 he became court stuccatore in Mannheim, where he was commissioned to execute the stucco work for the palace and decorated the vestibule and staircase of the National Theatre (c. 1780). He also designed the buildings in the Schwetzingen palace gardens. P. was the father of Carlo Ignazio and Maximilian Joseph → P. □ Th-B

**Pozzi**, Maximilian Joseph, sculptor, \* 2. 7. 1770, Mannheim; † 12. 3. 1842, Mannheim. P., the brother of Carlo Ignazio → P., studied with his father, Giuseppe → P., and attended the Mannheim Academy, where he was awarded the Golden Medal in 1793. From 1799 to 1801 he lived in Munich, sculpted the monumental bust of Elector → Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria and worked on the bas-relief of the frontispiece of the Ettlinger Gate in Karlsruhe in 1805. He was appointed court sculptor in Mannheim in 1808. P. also executed portrait busts and tombstones, including the tomb of August von → Kotzebue at the Mannheim cemetery. □ Th-B

**Pozzo**, Andrea, Jesuit, painter, architect, writer on art, \* 30. 11. 1642, Trent; † 31. 8. 1709, Vienna. P. attended the Jesuit gymnasium in Trent, took up painting and from 1659 onwards trained as an artist in Trent, Milan and Como. In 1665 he joined the Jesuits as a lay brother in the novitiate of the Milan provincial order, where he became a professed monk in 1675, and undertook many commissions in northern Italy. From 1681 onwards he worked in Rome, where he was involved in the decoration of Sant'Ignazio (with false cupola) and until 1685 on the frescos of the Il Gesù Church. Summoned to Vienna by Emperor → Leopold I in 1702, he oversaw the reconstruction of the