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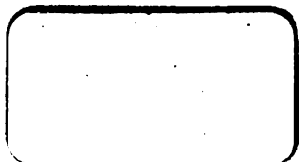
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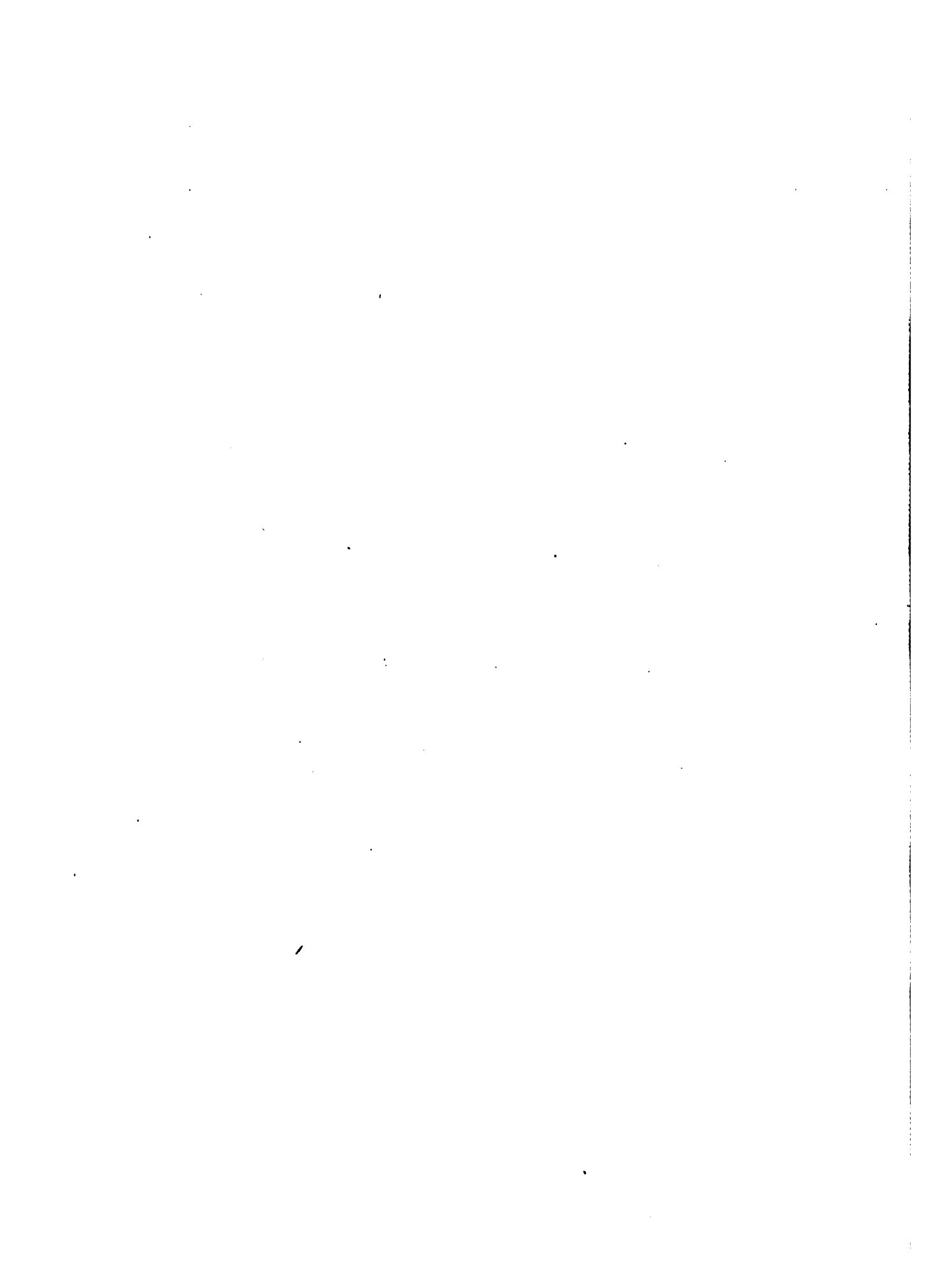
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AN
(Huegel, K)





CHARLES VON HÜGEL

APRIL 25, 1795—JUNE 2, 1870

PRIVATELY PRINTED

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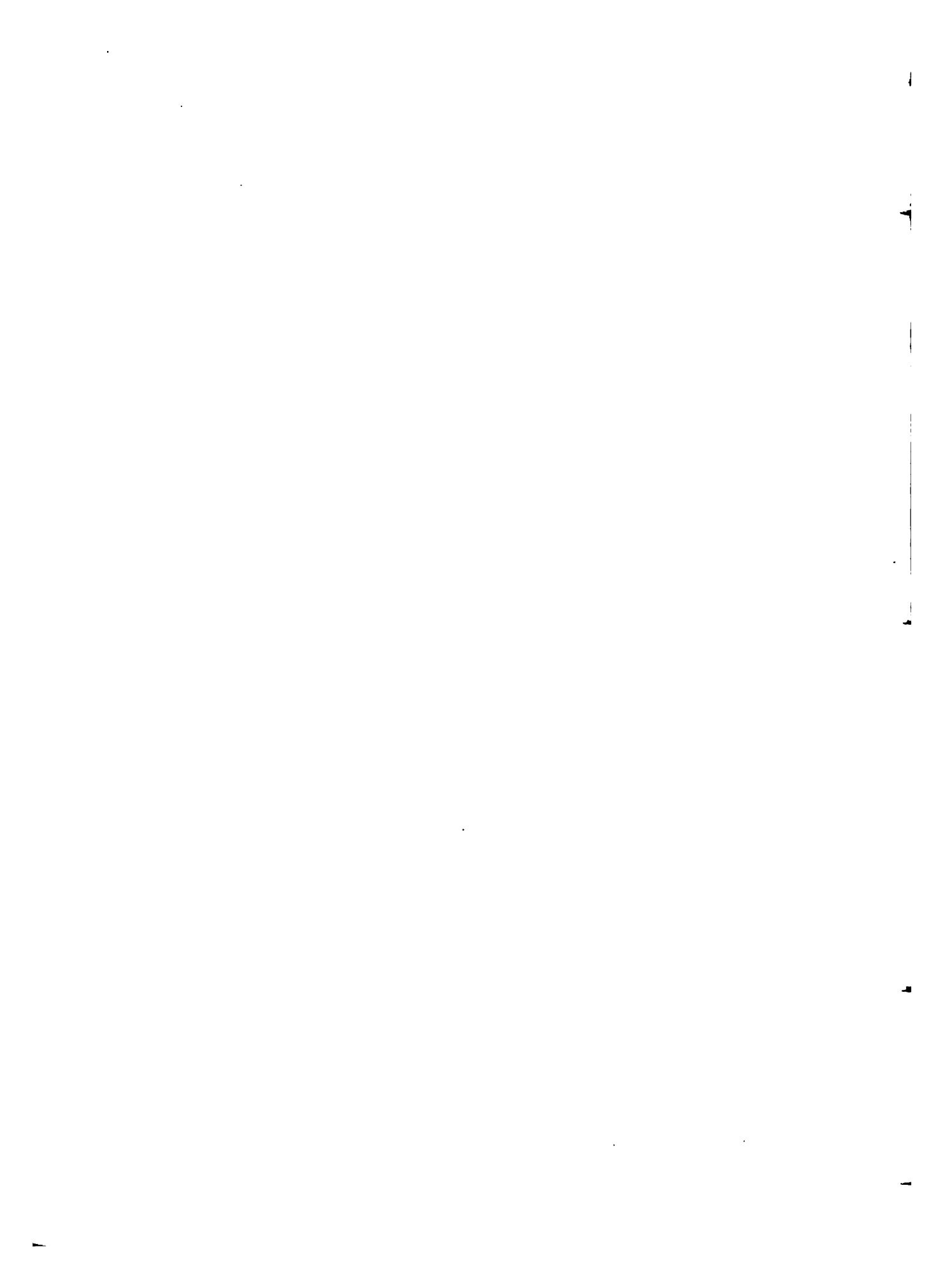
1903



To Arthur A. Tilly
from Anatole v. Hügel
Nov. 20, 1903

CHARLES VON HÜGEL.

APRIL 25, 1795—JUNE 2, 1870.



1954



CHARLES VON HÜGEL.

FROM A PAINTING BY JOSEPH NEUGEBAUER.

Florence, 1851.

CHARLES VON HÜGEL

APRIL 25, 1795—JUNE 2, 1870

PRIVATELY PRINTED

CAMBRIDGE

1903

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To
Our Mother
who for
twenty-three years
steadfastly shared
the joys and sorrows
of the life recorded
in these pages

Verona, 1847—Brussels, 1870

Ms. A. 1. 1. 3 May 1845

PREFACE.

I FIND it hard to believe that full thirty-three years have passed since my dear father died. He was an old man, he had been in failing health for years, and he had suffered much. But his mental activity hardly ever flagged. He carried to the grave his chivalrous patriotism, his many interests, his warm appreciation of the work of others, his unbounded love of nature, his fresh sympathy with youth. All the tastes and interests which I have, I owe to his inspiration and his gentle training: and through babyhood, childhood, and boyhood, his patience and unfailing sympathy and his wonderful power of throwing himself into the fancies of a child, bridged the wide span of the fifty-nine years which separated him from me.

No detailed history of Charles von Hügel's life, so unusually varied and full of stirring incident, has been written, and the time for doing so in any complete form has now passed, as many facts and personal data have been lost with his contemporaries. All that I have now attempted to do, is to bring together the brief sketches of

his career which already exist, and to give, in the shape of notes, the few additional facts and data that were obtainable, as well as some trivial details of purely family interest.

Such a compilation will at least serve the purpose of preserving for my nieces, Gertrud, Hildegard, and Thekla, some picture of their Austrian grandfather, whom they had not the happiness to know, but of whom in years to come they will be the sole representatives. I have this all the more at heart seeing that circumstances have removed his children from the country which he loved and served with such devotion, and that the new surroundings in which his grandchildren have thus grown up, must in time tend to dim in their minds the memory of the Austrian traditions of their family.

Though the thought of doing something of this kind had been for years before me, I am really indebted to my wife's niece, Mary Froude, for its realization: as it was the revising of a verbatim translation, kindly made by her for my mother, of Dr Wiesner's speech, which induced me last year to defer no longer the collection of material for these Memoirs. Nor would they have even now appeared, had it not been for the unfailing sympathy and ever ready help which I have received from my wife throughout the course of their compilation.

I hope later to amplify these Memoirs with notices of various members of my father's family, and to give other particulars of his own life, including a sketch of his early years, written by himself for his children, and reprints of the letters from him to my mother concerning the flight

of Prince Metternich in 1848, published by my brother in the *National Review* for June 1883.

Of the memoirs now reprinted, two were written by old and valued friends of my parents, Lady Georgiana Fullerton and Baron von Reumont. The third, the address by Dr Wiesner, at the unveiling of the Hügeldenkmal, has an interest of its own as coming from one who, without any personal knowledge of my father, grew through years of botanical research, not only to value his scientific attainments, but also greatly to esteem and admire his character. I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing the deep gratitude felt by my mother, my brother, and myself, to Dr Wiesner and to the Verein der Gärtner und Gartenfreunde in Hietzing, of which he was the mouth-piece, for having revived in Austria the memory of my father's work.

I have to thank the Autotype Company for the care which they have bestowed on the excellent reproductions of portraits given in this volume, the negatives for which were, at considerable trouble, kindly taken for me by Mr H. A. Chapman, of the Fitzwilliam Museum.

I add a plate representing the Patron's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London to the list of distinctions received by my father. He valued this medal, given for his explorations in Cashmere, and the Armeekreuz, commemorative of the 1813-14 campaign, (of which I also give a figure), perhaps more than any of his other decorations, for 'they,' he used to say, 'meant real hard work.' The 1849 medal given by Pope Pius IX (see page xx), commemorates a remarkable episode in the history

of the Church which rises vividly to mind at this moment when the death of Leo XIII, the illustrious successor of Pius IX in the Chair of Peter, is hourly expected.

ANATOLE VON HÜGEL.

CROFT COTTAGE, CAMBRIDGE.

July 17, 1903.

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PORTRAITS

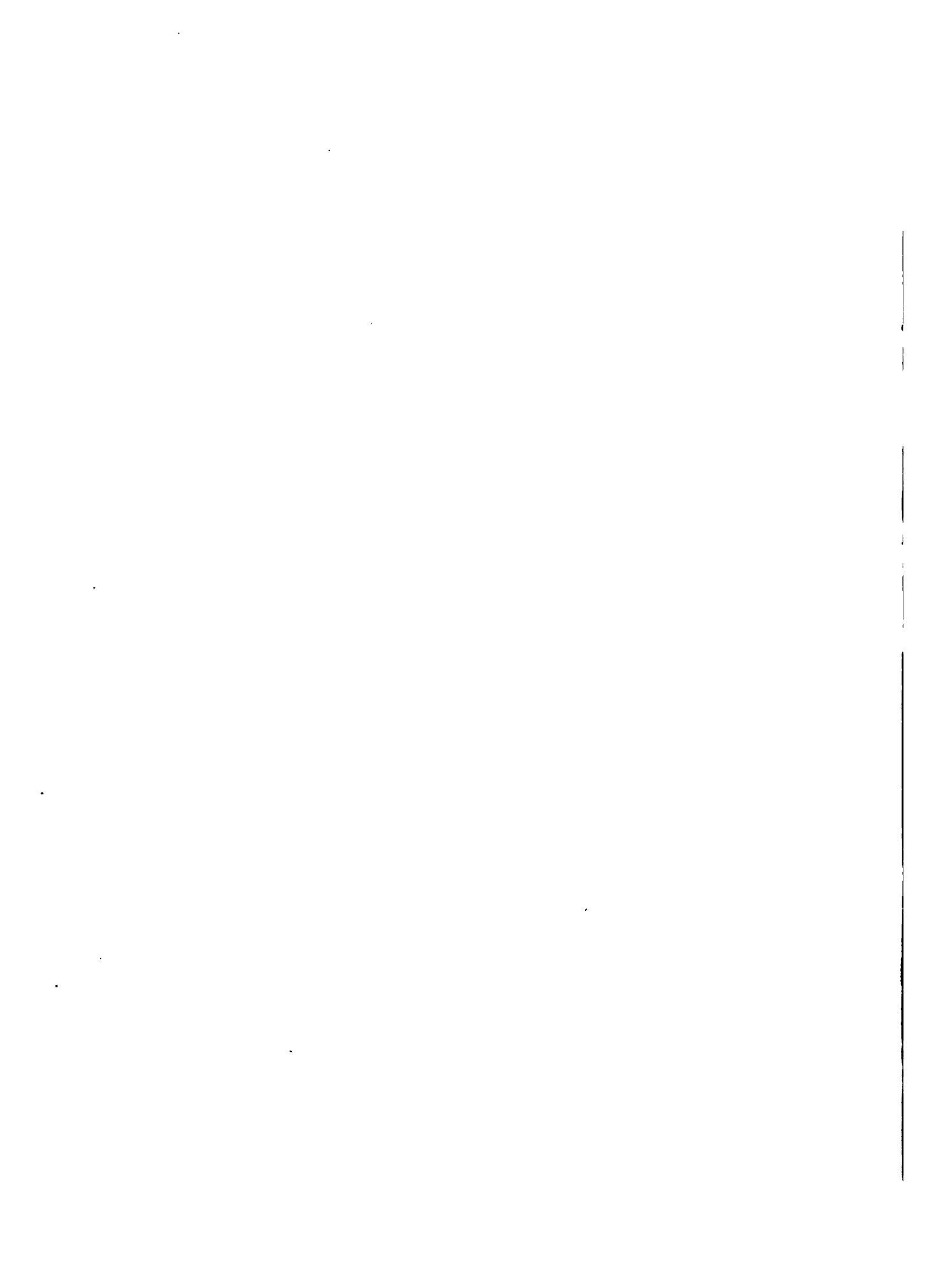
Charles von Hügel:

- At the age of eighteen: taken in fancy dress on the occasion of the ball given at Vienna by Prince Metternich, the Chancellor of State, to celebrate the restoration of peace. From a painting in oils by E. Sales (? Vienna), 1814 Reumont
- At the age of thirty-six. From a miniature on ivory by Moritz M. Daffinger. Vienna, 1831. This portrait, engraved on copper by Eaton, forms the frontispiece to the first volume of *Kaschmir*, published 1840 Hamilton
- At the age of fifty-four: taken after the campaign in Lombardy. From a copy of a water-colour sketch drawn from life by Denis A. M. Raffet for the late Prince Anatole de Demidoff. Florence, 1849 . . . Reumont
- At the age of fifty-six. From a painting in oils by Joseph Neugebauer. Florence, 1851 Frontispiece
- At the age of sixty-five. From a photograph by L. Angerer, of Vienna, 1860 Fullerton
- At the age of sixty-eight. From a photograph by Ghemar Frères of Brussels of the diplomatists assembled for the Conference on the 'Rachat du péage de l'Escaut' Brussels, July, 1863 . . . Reumont
- The Hügeldenkmal, Hietzing, Vienna. A posthumous bust by Johann Benks, executed 1901 Wiesner

Elizabeth Farquharson:

- At the age of seventeen: previous to her marriage with Baron Charles von Hügel. From a painting in oils by Thomas Richmond. London, 1848 Reumont

See Notes (1).



EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF CHARLES VON HÜGEL.

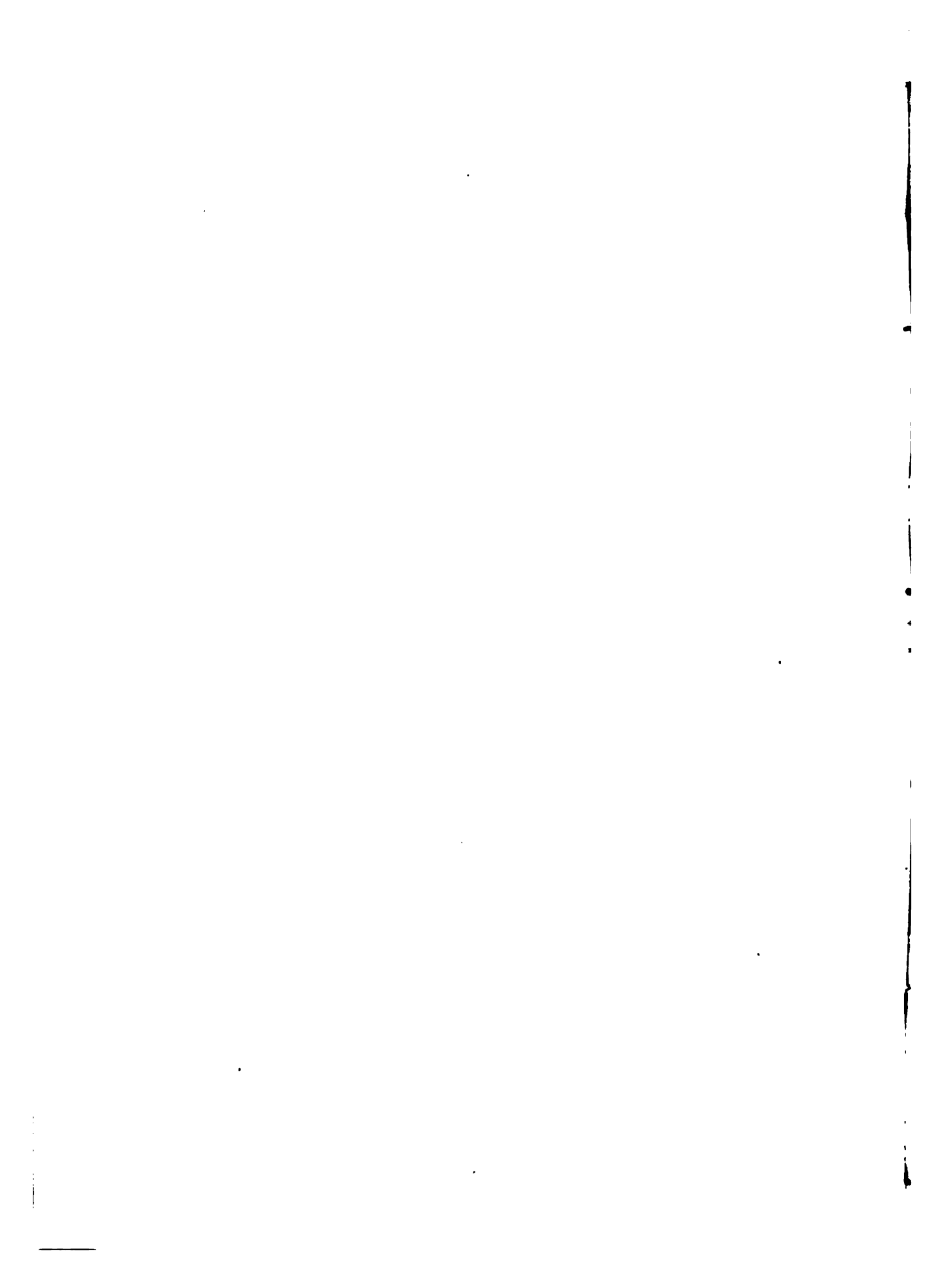
- 1795 (April 25.) Born at Ratisbon.
- 1805 Upon the capitulation of Ulm (Oct. 20, 1805), Charles' father, the Con-commissarius of the Reichstag, with his family and the staff of the Chancellor, flies from Ratisbon and remains in Vienna till after the signing of the Peace of Pressburg, Dec. 25, 1805.
- 1806 After the affairs of the Reichstag had been finally closed, the Hügels permanently remove to Vienna.
- „ —1807 (Winter and Spring.) Charles, with his elder brother Clemens and their tutor, is taken by his father on an extended tour through Italy.
- 1810 (— —.) Enters at Heidelberg, as law student.
- 1811 (— —.) Joins the Austrian Army and takes part in the war of liberation.
- 1814 (March—July.) Is sent with General von Teigentesch on a diplomatic mission representing the great powers, which negotiates King Christian Frederick's renunciation of the Norwegian crown, and the union of Norway and Sweden under Charles XIII of Sweden, who was succeeded, in 1818, by Charles (John) XIV (Field-Marshal Bernadotte, made Crown Prince of Sweden in 1812).
- 1815 (July.) Enters Paris with the troops of the allied Sovereigns.
- 1817-1818 Travels in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia.
- 1819 (— —.) Returns south, and joins, as Captain, the 5th Regiment of Austrian Hussars ('The Prince Regent of England's Own'), which he accompanies to Italy and the South of France, where at Tarascon and at Arles he acts as Commandant de Place.
- 1821 Is attached to the Neapolitan Expedition (the outcome of the Congress of Laibach, held in January and February of this year) which restores the absolute power of Ferdinand I, King of the Two Sicilies.
- 1824 Retires from the Army and returns to Vienna.
- 1825 (August 30.) Charles' father, Baron Johann Aloys Joseph, dies at Hietzing near Vienna, aged seventy-one.

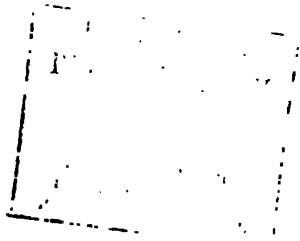
- 1826-30 Lives at his villa at Hietzing, and devotes himself to horticulture and the study of natural science.
- 1829 (Early in September.) Charles' second sister, Maria, dies at Ratisbon¹.
- 1830 His engagement to the Countess Mélanie Zichy Ferraris is broken off. (She marries Prince Metternich January 30, 1831.)
- „ Visits England and France, in preparation for his proposed travels to the East.
- 1831 (May —.) Sails from Toulon, and occupies this year, and the following five years, in travel and exploration².
- 1836 (— —.) Returns home.
- „ From this year to 1848 leads a studious life at Hietzing, working out the scientific results of his travels and resuming his botanical and horticultural pursuits.
- 1837 (May 27.) Charles' mother, Anna Susanna Philippina, Baroness von Hügel (*née* von Holthof) dies at Vienna, aged sixty nine.
- „ (— —.) Establishes the Viennese Gartenbaugesellschaft, of which he is nominated President.
- 1840 The first volume of his work on Cashmere appears.
- 1846 (— —.) Charles' eldest sister, 'Nanny' (Anna), dies at Vienna somewhere about this time.
- 1847 (May 14.) Appointed, on the day of its foundation, an 'Actual Member' of the k. k. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Vienna.
- „ (August 10.) Betrothed, at Verona, to Miss Elizabeth Farquharson, daughter of General Francis Farquharson (of Allargue) and of Margaret Outram.
- 1848 (March 13.) On the outbreak of the revolution conveys the Chancellor, Prince Metternich, out of Vienna to Felsberg and thence, by the Hague, to England.
- „ —1849. Spends the winter in England.
- 1849 (— —.) Rejoins the army under Prince Windischgrätz, who, with his troops, had, until now, been engaged in quelling the disorders in Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia: is sent, in March, to Radetzky's headquarters in Lombardy.
- „ (May 28.) Is awarded the Patron's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, for geographical research in Cashmere and elsewhere.
- „ Accompanies Baron d'Asper, Master of the Ordnance, as diplomatic agent, in his advance into Tuscany; and takes part in the siege of Leghorn, and in the entry into Florence on May 25.

¹ See Notes (2).² See Notes (8).

- 1849 Sent from Florence to Naples on a secret mission to the Grand Duke of Tuscany (June 10); and (on the conclusion of the convention of the four catholic powers) as representative of the Empire to Pope Pius IX, and King Ferdinand at Gaeta.
- „ (August.) Commissioned by Field-Marshal Radetzky to convey the news of the conclusion of peace with Piedmont to the ex-Emperor Ferdinand at Inspruck.
- „ (Aug. 25.) Gazetted Honorary Major.
- „ (Sept. 7.) Named Austrian Chargé d’Affaires at Florence, after the command of the army of occupation had been taken over by Prince Friedrich Liechtenstein.
- „ (Dec. 3.) Charles’ elder brother, Clemens Wenzislaus, dies at Hardenberg in Hanover, aged fifty-seven.
- 1850 (Dec. 9.) Appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Grand Ducal Court of Tuscany.
- 1851 (June 28.) Is married to Miss Farquharson at Florence.
- 1852 (May 5.) First child born, named Friedrich, after his godfather Prince Liechtenstein.
- 1853 (Sept. —.) Charles’ youngest sister ‘Fanny’ (Kunigunde Franziska, Countess Anton von Hardenberg) dies at Florence.
- 1854 (Sept. 29.) Second child born, named Anatole Andreas, after his godfathers Prince Demidoff and Prince Corsini, the latter being the actual sponsor as the former was a member of the Greek Church.
- 1855 (April 30.) Created a Privy Councillor.
- 1857 (August 31.) Retires finally from the army.
- 1858 (Nov. 3.) Third child born, named Pauline, after Pauline wife of Prince Richard Metternich. (Died March 29, 1901, aged forty-three.)
- 1859 (April 27.) On the outbreak of the revolution, leaves Florence with the Grand Duke.
- „ Lives in Vienna.
- 1860 (Sept. 20.) Appointed Austrian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* at the Belgian Court.
- 1867 (— —.) Retires into private life.
- „ (— —.) Goes to England, where, in failing health, he lives at Torquay, till May 1870.
- 1870 (May 31.) Leaves England for Austria.
- „ (June 2.) Dies at Brussels, on his way to Vienna, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

* See Notes (19).





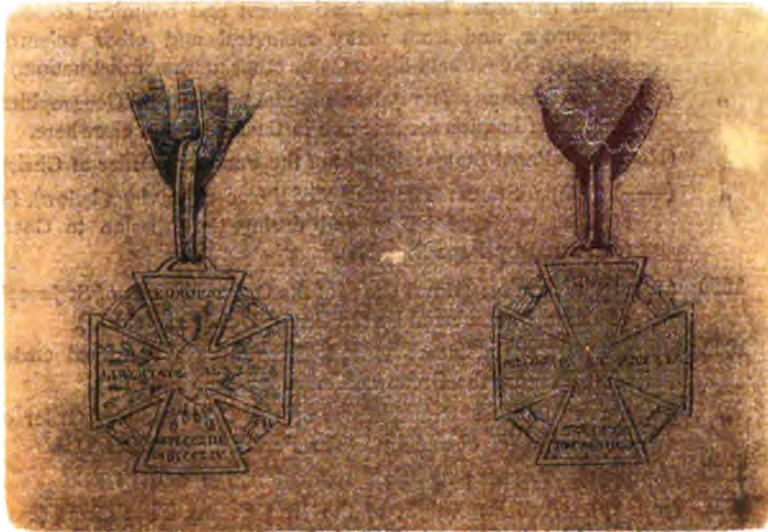


THE PATRON'S MEDAL OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

AWARDED TO CHARLES VON HÜGEL.

May 28, 1849.

DISTINCTIONS CONFERRED ON
CHARLES VON HÜGEL.



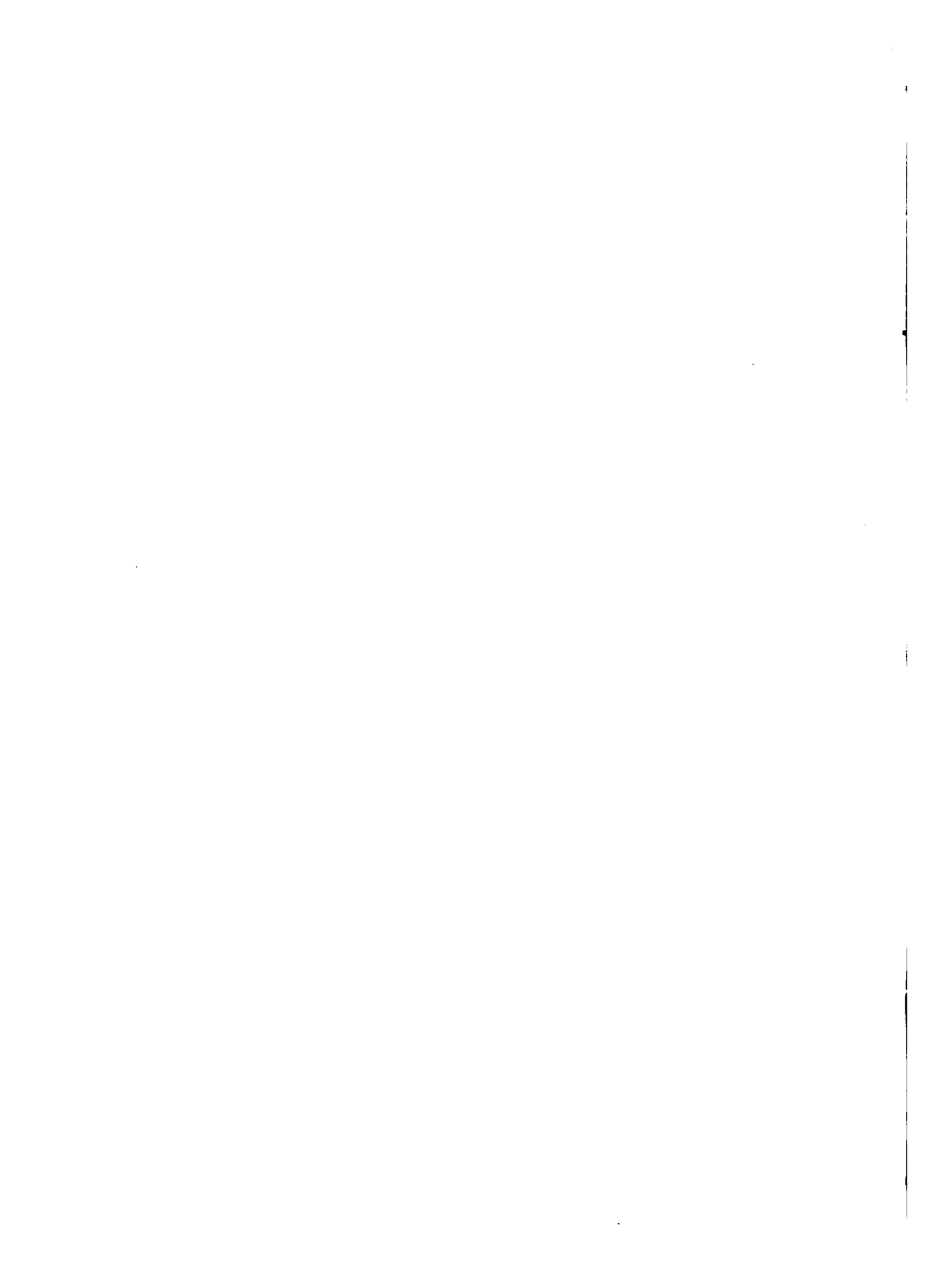
- M.** 1815 Austria: The Armeekreuz for active service with the Allied Armies, 1813—1814. (Conferred by the Emperor Francis I.)
- Sc.** 1836 (December.) England: Honorary Foreign Member of the Royal Geographical Society of London, for research during a six years' journey in Asia, Africa, and Australia.
- H.** 1837 Austria: President of the then established k. k. Gartenbau-gesellschaft of Vienna.
- D.** 1840 (December 13.) Prussia: Knight of the Royal Order of the Red Eagle (conferred by King Frederick William).
- „ 1842 (August 15.) Denmark: Commander of the Dannebrog (conferred by King Christian VIII).
- „ 1847 (February 21.) Sweden: Commander of the Vasa (conferred by King Oscar I).
- Sc.** „ (May 14.) Austria: Actual Member of the then founded k. k. Akademie der Wissenschaften of Vienna.
- H.** „ (June 29.) Belgium: Officer of the Order of Leopold, Civil Class (conferred by King Leopold I).

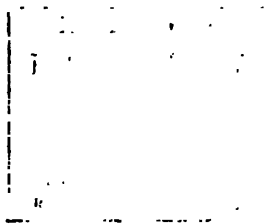
NOTE. The letters M., D., Sc., H., G. and P. prefixed to the entries indicate the nature of the service (Military, Diplomatic, Scientific, Horticultural, General or Personal) which they commemorated.

- G.** 1848 (July 5.) England: the D.C.L. *honoris causa*, Oxford.
- H.** 1849 The Honorary Presidency of the k. k. Gartenbaugesellschaft of Vienna, conferred for life, on his departure from Austria.
(From all the other leading horticultural and botanical societies of Europe, and from many zoological and other scientific societies, Hügel held diplomas or other marks of distinction.)
- Sc.** „ (May 28.) England: The Patron's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London for research in Cashmere and elsewhere.
- D.** „ (Nov. 17.) Papal States: Knight of the Pontifical Order of Christ;
- „ „ (—). Papal States: The 1849 Medal (see engravings below), for services rendered before and during the Mission to Gaeta (conferred by Pope Pius IX).
- G.** 1850 (July 6). Tuscany: Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of St Joseph of Tuscany (conferred by the Grand Duke Leopold II).
- D.** 1852 (June 24). Papal States: Grand Cross of the Pontifical Order of St Gregory the Great (conferred by Pope Pius IX).
- M.** „ (June 28). Parma: Grand Cross of the Constantinian Order of St George (conferred by Duke Ferdinand Charles III).
- G.** 1855 (April 30). Austria: A Privy Councillorship; and
- „ 1861 (Jan. 17). Austria: Knight of the Iron Crown, First Class, (conferred by the Emperor Francis Joseph).
- D.** 1863 (July 17). Belgium: Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold (conferred by King Leopold I.)
- P.** 1864 (April 10). Mexico: Grand Cross of the Order of Our Lady of Guadalupe (conferred by the Emperor Maximilian).
- G.** 1868 (Feb. 28). Austria: Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold on his retirement into private life after fifty-seven years' service to the State (conferred by the Emperor Francis Joseph.)



MEMOIRS
AND
ADDRESSES







THE HÜGELDENKMAL

At Hietzing, Vienna.

BY JOHANN BENKS, 1901.

MEMOIRS AND ADDRESSES.

I.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS

BY

DR JULIUS WIESNER.

Translated from the German

BY

ANATOLE VON HÜGEL.

KARL FREIHERR VON HÜGEL,
Hortologe, Geograph und Staatsman.

*Gedenkrede gehalten anlässlich der Enthüllung des Hügeldenkmals,
am 3. October 1901, von Dr Julius Wiesner, k. k. Hofrath u.
Universitäts-professor in Wien. Vienna, 1901. 8vo.*

DEM
RUHMREICHEN FÖRDERER
DES GARTENBAUES IN
OESTERREICH
CARL ALEXANDER V.
HÜGEL
ERRICHTET 1901
V. D. VEREINE DER GÄRTNER
UND GARTENFREUNDE IN
HIETZING.

INSCRIPTION ON THE HÜGELDENKMAL.

KARL FREIHERR VON HÜGEL,

HORTOLOGIST, GEOGRAPHER, AND STATESMAN.

AMONG those in our country, who are gardeners and lovers of gardens, the thought arose of perpetuating the memory of Charles Baron von Hügel, the renowned promoter of horticulture in Austria. This inspiration has now been happily realized.

Near the scene of Hügel's successful exertions, in beautiful grounds accessible to the public*, stands the bust which we unveil to-day, a work from the master-hand of Johann Benks.

It is but fitting on this occasion to sketch the life-history of this never to be forgotten man.

Great as was his fame as a promoter of horticulture, that was not the only sphere in which his laborious life bore fruit. He laboured in many departments no less honourably, and, in some of these, with no less a measure of success. Indeed, I do not exaggerate when I say that it would be difficult to find anyone, sufficiently many-sided and possessed of enough detailed knowledge, to be capable of pronouncing an adequate judgment upon Hügel's various achievements. To do full justice to his life's work, instead of one speaker there should appear in this place a hortologist, a botanist, an ethnographer, and an anthropologist. Even so the picture of his activity would not

* Known as the "Cottagepark," Hietzing.

be complete: his spirit of enquiry led him also into the domains of zoology, of ancient history, of numismatics, of archaeology¹; in early years he was a brave soldier; and, in the last period of his active life, a respected diplomatist.

If, after some hesitation, I accepted, insufficiently equipped as I was, the honourable invitation to depict Charles von Hügel's life, I did so because I felt that, as a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, I was under a greater obligation than other members of the Hügel Memorial Committee to do honour to my late colleague.

The obvious difficulty of describing a life, active in so many and so various fields of activity, assures me—this I may assume—of the forbearance of this honourable assemblage.

Charles Alexander Anselm von Hügel², Baron of the German Empire and Banneret, was born at Ratisbon on April 25, 1795³. His father, Aloys Baron von Hügel, had been, since 1790, in the Austrian service. At the time of Charles' birth his father was the *Concommissär* of the *Reichsversammlung*⁴, and at the close of his diplomatic career he was presented with the Grand-cross of the Order of St Stephen in recognition of the services which he had rendered to the State. He was a stern man, and in old age inclined to melancholy. On the other hand Charles' mother⁵ is described as a woman who filled the house with brightness and brought refreshing good-humour

¹ See NOTES (3).

² See NOTES (4).

³ See NOTES (5).

⁴ *Concommissär der Reichsversammlung*. This office he held from 1794 till August 1806, when owing to the action of the Emperor (since 1804, Francis I of Austria) the Holy Roman Empire ceased to exist. See NOTES (6). A. V. H.

⁵ See NOTES (7).

wherever she went. From her he inherited his beautiful, sympathetic exterior, his affability, and his serenity.

In the parental house he received a careful education, with his elder brother Clemens, who was afterwards Attaché to the Austrian Embassy in Brazil, and, later, Director of the Imperial Archives at Vienna. Charles studied law at Heidelberg, then entered the Austrian army and took his part as a brave soldier in the wars of independence. With the Austrian army he entered Paris, and was subsequently employed in a diplomatic mission which led him to the court of the King of Sweden. Here the desire for travel awoke in him, and he took advantage of the opportunity to become acquainted not only with Sweden, but also with Norway and Denmark. On his return he was employed in a military capacity¹ in the South of France and in Italy, and, eventually, as Military Attaché at Naples. In the year 1824 he went to Vienna, and shortly afterwards retired from the army with the rank of captain, and the decoration of the Army Cross². In 1849 he received his majority.

Hügel left the army in order to strike out quite a new line of life, and to take up the study of horticulture and of natural science. At Hietzing, in the neighbourhood of Vienna, he established his beautiful home, a villa arranged according to his own taste, in the midst of gardens and pleasure-grounds which he called into existence, and which, under his constant care and personal superintendence, at once became famous. Here, with a success as great as his assiduity, he worked at the most diverse branches of horticulture. With his easily enkindled intellectual curiosity he soon interested himself in other branches of natural science, and made a profound study of them without ever

¹ In the 5th Regiment of Hussars ('The Prince Regent of England's Own'). A. V. H. ² *Armeekreuz*: see List of Distinctions.

renouncing his horticultural proclivities. These pursuits awoke in him the desire to become acquainted with the richest organic life of the earth, and so, little by little, the plan was matured of a great journey through all parts of the old world, with India for its goal. With untiring zeal he elaborated this plan, and, without discontinuing his studies in natural science, he devoted himself also to those branches of psychological science which bear on the language, the history, and the political and moral development of all those ancient civilizations with which he desired to become acquainted by personal observation. For reasons which I will indicate later this scheme was carried out sooner than Hgel contemplated.

In the year 1830 Hgel started on his great journey, which for six years kept him away from home. Preparatory studies led him first to England and France. Taking his departure from Toulon, he went to Greece, Crete, and Cyprus. After an extended sojourn in the Nile country, Syria, and Palestine, he reached India in the year 1832. It would take me too far to give a complete description of his route¹; I must be satisfied with mentioning a few of its principal points. He visited the Deccan, Goa, and Mysore, ascended the Blue Mountains², and went by way of Koimbattur to the coast of Malabar, thence by Travancore to Cape Comorin. Next followed a journey through Ceylon, which greatly enriched his collections. This journey occupied four months, and gave Hgel the opportunity of becoming acquainted with all parts of this island, so unusually rich in nature's treasures. Then along the coast of Coromandel he proceeded to Pondicherry and Madras, and thence sailed to the Indian Archipelago, to Australia, New Zealand, and Manilla. A new, great, and as far as

¹ See NOTES (8).

² The Nilgiri Hills.

scientific results are concerned, a most important part of the expedition, was the journey which he accomplished from Calcutta through Northern India, with Cashmere and the land of the Sikhs for its end. Continually collecting and observing, Hügel crossed the high lands of the Himalayas and skirted the frontier of Thibet to Cashmere. Here he accumulated the rich stores of material which are elaborated in his great work, partly by his own labours, and partly by those of prominent specialists. Through the country of the Sikhs Hügel proceeded to Delhi, whence, after an absence of four years, he returned to Bombay, the starting-point of his Indian travels. In the year 1836 he began the return journey. This time his way led by the Cape of Good Hope and St Helena to England, and thence to Vienna.

Once again at home, he went to work keenly and eagerly upon the enormous collections and observations accumulated during his travels, at the same time that, with equal eagerness and veritable passion, he prosecuted his horticultural work and former studies. With what success he pursued these seemingly disparate aims I shall have to shew later.

In spite of this intense activity, Hügel cultivated society, and, owing to his large experience, his gracious manners, and his lovable personality, was beloved and respected in all circles. He was as faithful as his brother Clemens to the powerful Chancellor of State, Prince Metternich, though he did not yield to him so blind a devotion. On Metternich's fall, Charles took him, at the peril of his own life, through Vienna, across the Austrian frontier, and accompanied him to England. After the storms of the year 1848, Hügel, who had now been for five-and-twenty years traveller, student of nature, and horticulturist, from patriotic motives once more entered the service of the State.

When the second war of Piedmont broke out he was sent by Prince Felix of Schwarzenberg on a diplomatic mission to the headquarters of Radetzky. When our troops occupied Tuscany he was entrusted with the representation of Austria in that country, and soon after was named Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Ducal Court of Florence, a position which he held for ten years.

Here [in 1851] he contracted his happy union with the daughter of the British General, Francis Farquharson¹. On his Indian journey Hgel saw, for the first time, her who in later years was to be his life's companion². Her father was then in the East Indian army, and had a reputation as a distinguished officer. She was then no more than a child. Later [in 1847], a lovely, blooming girl, she visited with her father that home at Hietzing, which in an English biography of Hgel is described as "a fairy abode³." In spite of the great difference of age,—he was in his fifty-fifth, she in her twentieth year,—the closest and most devoted affection united them.

After the well-known events of the year 1859, Hgel left Italy with the Grand Duke. In accordance with the peace preliminaries of Villafranca, this benign prince, to whom Tuscany stood indebted for many timely reforms, was to return again to Florence; but events proved otherwise. Accordingly Hgel, after a year's residence in Vienna, was called to the post of Austrian Ambassador at Brussels. There also, as at Florence, he won for himself many friends and admirers; and when, in the year 1867, on account of

¹ See NOTES (9). ² My mother's impression is that this pretty Indian anecdote concerning herself and my father is not well founded, owing to her early age at the time in question. A. V. H. ³ Fullerton: In Memoriam. See pp. 53—60 of these Memoirs.

his health, he resigned his post and retired, at the end of a successful diplomatic career, he left behind him kindly memories in all circles of the society of the Belgian capital.

When he was at Florence, and, later, at Brussels, Hügel resumed his scientific studies, and several of his geographical works were written in these two places. At Florence, he spent much of the summer months at [Quarto] the country seat of Prince Anatole de Demidoff, whose gardens [at San Donato] developed to unimagined beauty under Hügel's master-hand. At Brussels he selected a house in the neighbourhood of the Botanical Gardens¹. In these picturesque gardens, situated in the centre of the town, he might often be seen in the conservatories and among the flowers, where he was always received by the working botanists of the place as an honoured and most welcome guest. Thus the love of the world of flowers accompanied him to Florence, and to Brussels, indeed it was with him to the end of his life! When he retired, his wish was to end his days in England, the country of his beloved wife. But after a three years' sojourn there, suffering gravely in health, and feeling death approaching, he was drawn strongly towards his own home, and he was on the way to Vienna, when death overtook him, at Brussels, on the second of June, 1870. The body was brought to Vienna, and deposited in the family vault at Penzing, near Hietzing, on the seventh of the same month².

Hügel left two sons and a daughter. The elder son, Frederick, lives in London, and is occupied with studies

¹ No. 11 Boulevard de l'Observatoire, a house rented from Monsieur C. A. Beriot, the violinist, and which, during 1850, was occupied by Prince Metternich and his family. A. V. H. ² My father had left England in the company of my mother and sister, and of Miss Redmayne, my mother's school companion and lifelong friend: my brother and I had by some weeks preceded them to Vienna. A. V. H.

relating to the philosophy of religion and to Biblical criticism. The younger son, Anatole, inherited many of his father's tastes and was a traveller, collector, and student, in ornithology and ethnology, until, eventually, he restricted himself to the latter subject in conjunction with archaeology. He is at present Director of the Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology in the University of Cambridge¹. The daughter, Pauline, remained unmarried, and with her mother lived a retired life at Boscombe in the south of England, continually active in the service of charity, and especially in the care of the poor. She died this year². Hügel's widow, the Baroness Elizabeth, now advanced in years, lives, since the death of her daughter, close to her son Anatole at Cambridge.

Garden-craft was comparatively late in raising itself to a high level at Vienna, and, generally, throughout Austria. Hot-house culture began with us in the last third of the eighteenth century³. Delight in the glorious plants of the Torrid zones then awoke, stimulated by the success of the Schönbrunn Garden culture in particular, and numerous well-cared-for conservatories arose, chiefly in the gardens of the great nobility. These efforts influenced less exalted circles: the love of flowers became more general, and as early as the third decade of the nineteenth century, flower exhibitions were held in Vienna, and were heartily appreciated and taken up by the public. Not only were lovely and rare tropical plants now grown in conservatories, for instance in those of the Schwartzenberg gardens in the Rennweg, but the love of particular species which could

¹ Which post he has held since Nov. 11, 1883, the year of the foundation of the Museum.

² At Boscombe, Bournemouth, March 29, 1901, aged forty-three. R. L. P. (A. V. H.)

³ See NOTES (10).

be cultivated on small means was developing in many circles, and as we have to-day our chrysanthemum exhibitions, so there were then special exhibitions of pelargoniums, of pinks, and of other flowers*.

Hügel, more than anyone, strove to promote horticulture among us in its most diverse branches. Archduke Anthony, an accurate observer and lover of the flower world, started the idea of advancing horticulture in Austria by the foundation of a Horticultural Society [Gartenbaugesellschaft], and in Hügel he found the personality which seemed best fitted for the realization of this idea.

Hügel prepared a memorandum setting forth the utility of the proposed institution, and having by this detailed and convincing statement obtained the approval of the Chancellor of State, Prince Metternich, he next, in conjunction with members of the nobility who had already shewn themselves lovers of the garden, addressed a memorial to the Government asking permission to found a Horticultural Society. This petition bore the signatures of Prince Eduard Lichnowski, of Counts Philipp Stadion, Caspar Sternberg, Eugen Czernin, of Baron Karl von Hügel, and of Baron Sigismund Pronay. This was in the year 1827. The permission to establish the new society followed, with the cognizance of the Agricultural Society [k. k. Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft], in the year 1830. But the approval of the statutes, elaborated by Hügel in conjunction with the other projectors, was retarded for years by the dilatory manner in which business was transacted in those days. Meanwhile Hügel had begun his great journey, but so much was he the very soul of the undertaking that, at the suggestion of the Archduke Anthony, it was decided to postpone the estab-

* See NOTES (11).

lishment of the society until he should have returned from his travels*.

When Hügel, after six years' wanderings, came home to Vienna, there was much work awaiting him and he was overwhelmed with business. Nevertheless, he quickly and energetically took in hand the establishment of the Horticultural Society. The minutes of the preliminary meetings, drawn up by himself, are preserved in the archives of the society. I have had an opportunity of examining these, and of thus noting his skill in giving always the best and most profitable turn to these discussions, in which, besides the above-mentioned signatories, Prince Adolf Schwarzenberg, Count Johann Keglewick, and Baron Louis Pereira took part. Hügel was elected the first President of the newly-established k. k. Gartenbaugesellschaft, and, as long as he lived in Vienna, that is to say, till the year 1848, he continued to hold this dignity. The society thrived under his guidance: he not only shaped its future by his personal exertions, but also knew how to enlist supporters of exceptional force. Thus, for example, he succeeded in persuading Stephan Endlicher, the most celebrated botanist then working in Vienna, to accept the secretaryship of the society. After Hügel's retirement from its leadership the Horticultural Society declined materially both as to work and in its reputation, until, in 1861, it took a new flight under the presidency of Count Franz Ernst Harrach. A study of Hügel's activity in furthering the growth of the Horticultural Society would necessarily lie beyond the limits of this commemorative speech. I will only point out that his services to the society were so greatly valued that, though the thought of founding the society proceeded from an enlightened Prince

* Fenzl: *Darstellung d. Entstehens u. Wirkens d. k. k. Gartenbaugesellschaft.*

of our Imperial House, it was Charles von Hügel who was recognised, on all sides, as its actual founder, and on him, when he left Vienna, was conferred for life the honorary presidency of this his own creation¹.

With this great achievement in the province of Austrian horticulture, two others associate themselves: the promotion of horticulture by the works successfully carried out in his own gardens, and his influence on the laying out of pleasure-grounds within and without Austria.

In the early years of his garden and during the time of Hügel's absence on his travels, Johann Heller officiated as the responsible gardener². To him was reserved the cultivation of the plants collected by the Baron, and the rearing of plants from the thousand kinds of seeds which he sent home. Heller carried out this difficult task with skill and success, and to the satisfaction of his master.

As was to be expected, the Hügel gardens, with their innumerable novelties, rapidly attained a high reputation. There were, of course, some among the plants brought home from abroad, which proved unsuitable for home cultivation; but not a few have won for themselves a lasting place in the gardens of the world. Thus, only to mention the best known and the most beautiful, *Rhododendron nilgheriense*, collected by Hügel in the Blue Mountains of India; splendid Banksias, among them *Banksia huegelii*, and *B. rubra*; the glorious fern, *Cyathea dealbata*; *Musa ensete*, now so commonly found in pleasure-grounds, the only banana species which can be seen, with us, in the open air; further, *Aralia crassifolia*, *Huegelia cœrulea*, *Sterculia huegelii*, *Lobelia erinus*, *Lilium giganteum*,

¹ Wurzbach: *Biographisches Lexikon*, Vol. ix, pp. 402-4; Reumont: *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*, 15 June 1870; Fullerton, p. 10; *Festschrift der k. k. zool. bot. Gesellschaft*, 1901, p. 38.

² See NOTES (12).

numerous kinds of *Hardenbergia*, *Pimelia*, *Pittosporum*, and *Grevillia*¹.

At Schönbrunn, out of the plants taken over from the Hügel gardens, there are now still cultivated: one hundred and thirty-one species of *Proteacea*, two hundred and fifty species of *Erica*, numerous *Rutaceæ*, *Diosmeæ*, noble species of *Papilionacea*, including *Hovea celsii* and *pungens*². Amongst the Banksias, cultivated at the present time at Schönbrunn, some specimens remain which were derived from the Hügel property, including a few actually gathered by his own hand in Australia.

No Austrian hortologist has done more than Hügel for the introduction of new plants into general garden culture. Next to him must be placed Roetzl, on whose career Hügel had no slight influence. Roetzl learnt gardening at Vienna under Ludwig Abel, who, after Heller, acted for a long time as chief in the Hügel gardens. Roetzl went later to the celebrated gardens of Van Houtte at Ghent. Later still, he travelled in South and Central America, and founded in Mexico a nursery from which he enriched European gardens with many beautiful novelties. He died in the year 1885 at the age of sixty-one, at Prague, where, in grateful remembrance of his merits as gardener and botanist, a monument has been erected to him³.

With Hügel's name is indissolubly connected the name of a man who is yet a living memory with all of us, whose energy and aptitude have contributed not a little to raise horticulture among us. I mean Daniel Hoibrenk⁴. Hügel recognised the talents of this man, and offered him, under very favourable conditions, the post of head-gardener.

¹ Römpler: *Gartenbaulexikon*, p. 398. ² From information kindly supplied by Herr Umlauf, the Director of the Royal Gardens. ³ See NOTES (13). ⁴ Wurzbach (p. 258) gives the name as Hooibrenk. A. V. H.

Hoibrenk, whose education as a gardener had been received in Holland, left the post he then held at Paris and entered Hügél's service. He was principally active in that part of the Hietzing property which served as a nursery. By setting apart a portion of the Hietzing estate for commercial gardening Hügél performed a service of no small importance. He was not of course thinking of the profits, these fell to the share of his zealous coadjutor Hoibrenk: what he cared for was the opportunity which his nursery garden gave him of promoting Austrian horticulture, both by making it easy for gardeners and amateurs to acquire recently discovered or rare plants, and by shewing practically what nursery gardening on rational principles should be. Hoibrenk exerted himself in Hügél's service in yet other ways: thus, commissioned by Hügél, he undertook travels in Russia, Turkey, Asia Minor, and Egypt, for objects connected with the rearing of flowers and landscape gardening.

Hügél's gardens became a veritable school of floriculture; but it was not specialists only and the learned men who were admitted to them. With a view to the diffusion far and wide of the delights of flower culture, Hügél not only arranged special exhibitions, but also, three times a week, opened his conservatories and his grounds to the public. The Hügél gardens enjoyed an extraordinary popularity, and his Majesty our Emperor in his early youth, before his accession to the throne [with his brother, Maximilian, the late Emperor of Mexico], and other Princes and Princesses of the Imperial house, were frequent visitors to these justly famous gardens*.

I have already mentioned the transformation the Demidoff gardens in Florence experienced under Hügél's influence and with his co-operation. Many other pleasure-grounds in Austria, Germany, and other countries, owe their

* Fullerton.

artistic arrangement to him: for instance, his own Hietzing gardens, which now indeed no longer represent an integral property¹; the now greatly reduced Metternich gardens at Vienna²; those belonging to the Duke of Nassau at Biberich; parks at S. Petersburg; and the magnificent grounds at Lacroma³. These last were laid out in the years 1859 and 1860, when, as has been mentioned, Hügel was living at Vienna, in the interval between his residence at Florence and his residence at Brussels.

What Hügel accomplished for science is almost entirely connected with his travels. His scientific work has been concisely and correctly described as "that of a learned traveller⁴." He promoted geographical inquiry both in the physical direction and in the psychological.

The material collected during his travels was so vast that—as has so often been the case with other industrious explorers—he could not thoroughly turn it to account, despite the extraordinary industry which he bestowed upon it, and the co-operation of the most famous specialists.

Hügel's most important geographical work bears the title of "Cashmere and the Country of the Sikhs⁵." It appeared at Stuttgart, in four volumes richly illustrated with copper-plates and with figures in the text. The first three volumes were issued in quick succession, in the years 1840 and 1841. The publication of the fourth volume was

¹ See NOTES (14).
Vol. vi, p. 77 (note 30).

² *Metternich's nachgelassene Papiere*,
³ Lacroma, an islet in the Gulf of Trieste,
was at this time the property of the Archduchess Charlotte. My father
was also largely responsible for the laying out of Miramare—the seat near
Trieste of the ill-fated Archduke Maximilian (afterwards Emperor of
Mexico). A. v. H.
⁴ *Almanach der k. k. Akademie der Wissenschaften*,
Vienna, 1871, p. 115.
⁵ *Kaschmir und das Reich der Siek*. Von Carl
Freiherrn von Hügel. Stuttgart, 1840–1844, 4 vols., 8vo.

delayed till the year 1844. It is principally concerned with matter of the sort which it is hardest to deal with scientifically, that is to say, the description of coins, natural products, etc., brought home by the traveller.

To judge rightly Hgel's work on Cashmere, we must take for our standard the knowledge of his days and not that of our own, for which last we have chiefly to thank English men of science. On a comparison of the then existing knowledge of Cashmere with the results of the investigations described in the first three volumes of the above-named book, the unbiassed expert must needs conclude that Hgel added abundantly to the knowledge of the country. The map of Cashmere drawn by compass, with the record of distances which he established on the spot was a distinct advance ; and his notes on the climate (especially his numerous temperature readings), on rivers, mountains, and passes, are as valuable as the rich array of data which he gives about useful natural products of the country. The second volume, devoted to the history of Cashmere, is likewise a valuable contribution, and his abundant observations concerning the religion, the manners, and the customs of the inhabitants are no less so. Interspersed throughout are precious remarks which manifest his unceasing love for the world of flowers ; for instance, his description of the flowers cultivated in Indian gardens, or observations on the home of the "semper florens" rose, which he locates in the valleys of the Himalayas, as only here had he seen this rose growing wild, "always in the thicket associated with *Jasminum grandiflorum*."

The most valuable portion of the book on Cashmere is the fourth volume. The first section of this volume, an interesting exposition of the astrology of the Hindoos, is written by Hgel himself. The remaining sections are

scientific treatises, written by others, on the objects collected by H \ddot{u} gel, who, like all truly scientific travellers, placed the material which he had collected in the hands of the best known specialists, that they might turn it to scientific account. The coins were described by Josef Arneth, the fishes by J. J. Heckel, the insects by Vincent Kolar and by J. Redtenbacher, prominent specialists, who at the time occupied leading positions in the Vienna Hof Museums. The celebrated Munich zoologist, A. Wagner, described the Mammals of Cashmere from the specimens which H \ddot{u} gel had brought home.

All these monographs were received by the scientific world with unqualified approval; but H \ddot{u} gel's service to science in procuring these rich materials goes far beyond that of a mere collector, for he did not, like so many travellers, collect at random, but used the knowledge of an expert and the insight of a man of science in the formation of his collections. The best specialists, the learned men who dealt with his collections, corroborate this estimate. Thus Josef Arneth in his introduction to the numismatical part of the work says: "Baron Karl von H \ddot{u} gel brought from his great travels in India and Central Asia a remarkable collection of newly discovered coins, representing many dynasties, of which we had, previously, no notion." Not to be wearisome, I will quote but one characteristic remark of the distinguished Austrian ichthyologist Heckel, on H \ddot{u} gel as collector and observing geographer. He says: "The enormous fall of the Jilum river, was first made known by H \ddot{u} gel, who followed its course the whole length of the valley, and then through the mountains to Mazafferabad." He further remarks that the collections and observations of H \ddot{u} gel have proved that, in this water with its steep fall, trout are replaced by carp species which

assume the habits of trout and even in taste come near to them.

Among the animals and plants brought home by Hügel numerous new species were found. Most of the new animals and many of the newly discovered species of plants were described by specialists. He himself described some of the most remarkable animals, for instance, the goat from Cashmere, *Capra falconeri*, and not a few of the plants which found their way into the annals of science under names which he gave.

In the year 1850 a detailed and solid article, entitled "The Basin of the Cabul River, and the Mountains between the Hindoo Khoosh and the Sutlej," was published by Hügel in the Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna*. In the first part of this article the author seeks to describe the physical conformation of the Cabul basin, and in particular to shew how the south-western declivity of the mightiest upheaval of Asia has shaped itself in its several component parts, and especially as regards its rivers and streams. In the second part of the article Hügel discusses the route of Alexander the Great, and states the result to which he has been led, in part by his historical studies, in part by his personal observations of the scene of the war in Afghanistan. He bestows particular care upon the investigation of the site of the best known of the Afghan towns which were called after Alexander the Great, the often mentioned Alexandria ad Paropamisadas. And if Hügel was not in a position to define the exact site on which this Alexandria stood, he nevertheless successfully refutes the then accepted identifications, and above all shows how the town in question could not, as was then maintained, have occupied the site of the present Cabul,

* Historical-philosophical Section, Vols. II and III.

but must probably be looked for in the neighbourhood of the Hindoo Khoosh, and had certainly stood nearer the latter than the former.

It is astonishing that Hügel should have been able to master fields of investigation so remote from one another. His work on Cashmere and that on the Cabul basin are special proofs of this capacity. How far-reaching was his gaze, how deeply he was able to draw from the rich store of his knowledge and his experience, and how peculiarly he was qualified to formulate the results of his investigations, may be gathered from the closing paragraph of his treatise on Cabul. The passage is moreover a characteristic example of his exposition, always lucid, often ornate, though now and again somewhat superabundant. Whilst he understood how to express luminously what he had observed, thought, and felt, he yet was not always able in his writings to control the rich flow of facts, thoughts, and reminiscences. But I will let him speak for himself. In the passage of which I am thinking he says :

“Der menschliche Forschungsgeist wendet seine Thätigkeit dem Unbekannten zu, und ein reiches Feld der Ergründung und des Zusammenstellens von Thatsachen war ihm nun da eröffnet, wo die Grenze der Hindu-Gesittung mit den östlichen Thaten Alexanders zusammentraf: der classische Boden Afghanistans, von welchem die mohammedanischen Eroberer Indien wie wilde Raubthiere überfielen, der westlichste Punkt, bis zu welchem in einverständener Politik die jetzigen Besitzer des reichsten Erbtheiles der Erde Unterwerfung forderten. Es schien deshalb dem Verfasser keine überflüssige Arbeit, in diesen Blättern zu besprechen, was in dieser Beziehung geleistet wurde, und ihr Wert, wenn sie ihn besitzen, muss deshalb nicht in neuen Theorien und Entdeckungen, sondern in der Würdigung und der Zusammenfassung desjenigen bestehen, was die mühseligen Sammlungen unternehmender Europäer und der unermüdliche Eifer ausgezeichneten Gelehrten zutage förderten. Es möge diese Arbeit jedenfalls ein aufrichtiger Tribut der Bewunderung ihrer Bemühungen von dem Verfasser sein, der vielleicht mehr als irgend jemand die zahllosen Schwierigkeiten beider zu würdigen weiss. Und

mögen diese Entdeckungen nach ihrem wahren Werte auch von jenen beurtheilt werden, welche dem Eindringen in die Geheimnisse der Seele und der Natur zu folgen verstehen, den tiefen Forschungen eines Kant, der den menschlichen Geist verfolgte in seiner Thätigkeit, bis zu dem Punkte, wo er sich nur mehr selbst in dem Spiegelbilde seiner Forschung erblickte, eines Liebig, der mit klarem Auge den chemischen Haushalt des Lebens der Natur sowohl als des Menschen zurückführte auf die einfachste Rechnung, eines Leverrier, der in den entferntesten Räumen unseres Sonnensystems den Lauf eines ungekannten Körpers berechnete und einem Freunde schrieb: Dort steht der Planet, mein künstliches Auge ist zu schwach, um wirklich zu sehen, was mein Geist erblickt. Mögen sie jenen Scharfsinn hervorragender Geister mit in ihre Bewunderung einschliessen, welcher, wie Cuvier aus den Fragmenten eines Knochens das ganze Thier erkannte und aus den versteinerten Fuss-stapfen die längst verschollenen Formen eines vorweltlichen Thieres anzugeben vermochte, von welchem nichts als die Abdrücke der Füße in dem einst weichen Boden auf uns gekommen waren, jenen Scharfsinn, welcher aus ungekannten Schriftzeichen, aus Symbolen und unbedeutenden Fragmenten verlorener Schriftsteller das Dasein von Königreichen, die Reihenfolge der Beherrscher, den Ort und die Dauer, die Regierung, die Gesittung und Religion der Völker und Könige, manchmal ihre Siege und Eroberungen bestimmen konnte, von welchen die Geschichte nicht einmal die Namen aufbewahrt hat und von deren Macht und Herrlichkeit oft nichts übrig geblieben ist als die unscheinbare Kupfermünze, welche vielleicht in den Lumpen eines fast von zwei Jahrtausenden verunglückten Bettlers verborgen war."

A third and larger geographical work appeared at Vienna, in the year 1860, under the title of "The Pacific Ocean and the Spanish Possessions in the East Indian Archipelago*." This work is unfortunately but little known, for, as it was privately printed and the number of copies issued was limited, it could not have a large circulation.

Though Hügel also contributed several papers about his travels to the Royal Geographical Society of London, and published others of a geographical character at the Natural History Congresses held at Prague in 1838, and at

* *Der Stille Ocean und die Spanischen Besitzungen im Ostindischen Archipel.* Von Karl Freiherrn von Hügel (als Manuscript gedruckt), Wien, 1860, 8vo.

Graz in 1843, only a part of his observations has thus been turned to scientific account. There can be no doubt that this represents but a small portion of his observations, and that many an unregarded treasure still lies hidden in the twelve thousand memoranda slips which he brought home from his travels.

The amazing energy with which Hügel collected during his travels, is shewn by the gigantic material which he brought home, and which has passed into the possession of the Hof Museums of Natural History and Art, and of the Hof Library¹. These collections include thirty-two thousand objects of natural history, twelve thousand and forty-nine coins, nine hundred and twenty-eight ethnological objects (including sixty-three idols and temple utensils of silver, bronze, and ivory), forty musical instruments, many personal ornaments as well as numerous scarce manuscripts, and the already mentioned twelve thousand memoranda slips. Many of these objects, as already mentioned, received scientific treatment in his work on Cashmere.

About the time of the above-mentioned publications the plants collected by Hügel on the Swan River in West Australia were described by Endlicher conjointly with Bentham, Fenzl, and Schott. Other plants brought home by Hügel were dealt with by Endlicher alone². Since then the treasures collected by him and incorporated in the Hof collections have been drawn upon again and again, but for a long time to come they will continue to supply facts for scientific specialists.

¹ See NOTES (15).

² Endlicher, Bentham, Fenzl et Schott: *Enumeratio plantarum quas in Novae-Hollandiae ora austro-occidentali ad fluvium Cygnorum et in sinu regis Georgii collegit Carolus liber Baro de Huegel*. Vindobonae, 1837.

Endlicher, *Stirpium Australasicarum Herbarii Huegeliani decades tres*. Vindobonae, 1838.

How greatly the Viennese collections were enriched by his specimens may be seen from what Fitzinger says about them in his history of the Royal Natural History Museums¹. "Through these accessions all the sections of the natural history cabinet were very considerably enriched, as there were added not only a large number of mammals (some of them rare), fourteen hundred birds, very many reptiles and fishes, a great mass of insects, spiders, crustacea, shells, and zoophytes, as well as many radiata, soft molluscs and annelids, but also an exceptionally comprehensive collection of plants, fruits, and specimens of wood."

I cannot take upon myself to estimate Hügel's diplomatic work. I must be content to point to Alfred von Reumont's sketch of the diplomatic career of Hügel: a memoir written warm-heartedly, but which as I have been assured on good authority is always within the bounds of truth and justice². Reumont was Prussian minister at Florence at the time when Hügel was Austrian ambassador there, so that he had an opportunity of observing Hügel very closely. According to Reumont's judgment Hügel's diplomatic career was throughout an honourable one, and his steady conciliatory bearing won him respect even from those who opposed the policy which he had to represent. Reumont notes in his praise that he carried through with ability and success the negotiations which preceded the restoration of the Central Italian Duchies. On the other hand, Reumont thinks he did not clearly foresee the political situation which was preparing itself in Italy at the end of the fifties.

¹ *Sitzungsberichte d. k. Akademie d. Wissenschaften*, Vols. 81 and 82.

² Reumont: *Augsburger Allgem. Zeitung*, June 15, 1870; and *Biographische Denkkblätter*. Leipzig, 1878. An English version of the latter memoir will be found on pages 27-45 of these Memoirs.

No one can survey Hgel's life-work without astonishment at the great diversity of his interests and occupations, at the energy with which he applied himself, often simultaneously, to subjects remote from one another, and at the rich harvest which his untiring labour brought to maturity. In the department of horticulture, Hgel has carried the torch of progress as no one else has done within the limits of our fatherland. Though in the course of time the strongest impulses seem to pass away, so that it is only the retrospect of the historian which keeps before the memory of a new generation the forces which moved its predecessor, yet traces of Hgel's activity remain in evidence to the present day. Numerous sub-tropical plants, introduced by him, adorn the gardens of the world; lovely pleasure-grounds, in different places in Europe, testify to his artistic taste; the Horticultural Society of Vienna gratefully acknowledges him as its creator, and honours in him the highest example of the cultivator and the friend of flowers and of gardens. This bright example will give the Society strength to overcome the untoward circumstances under which, through no fault of its own, it now suffers, and to follow with renewed vigour that lofty path which its founder traced out for it.

With regard to his activity as investigator and writer in the most different departments of geography, it should be noted in particular that his contemporaries, especially the English, did not stint in their acknowledgment of his merits*. If the geographical literature of our day considers him but little, the reason is that in course of time subsequent discoveries have left many results behind them. But his activity, like all other activity, must be judged from the standpoint of the time to which it belongs; and I am firmly

* See NOTES (16).

convinced that history will not withhold its acknowledgments to him in this field also. Then, quite apart from this, there is the great service which Hügel rendered in Zoology, Botany, and Ethnography, as well as in sciences auxiliary to history, by his systematically conceived and truly magnificent collections, which not only adorn our museums, and form a not inconsiderable portion of their treasures, but also in the hands of prominent specialists have rendered lasting service to science. Their writings shew what a large number of species of animals as well as of plants were discovered by Hügel.

Recognition did not fail Hügel even in his lifetime. His diplomatic services were rewarded with a Privy Councillorship, the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, and a 1st Class of the Order of the Iron Crown. On the strength of his scientific labours he was elected an actual member of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna on its foundation [in 1847], a high distinction which placed him in the first rank of the scientific celebrities of the Empire. In 1849, the Royal Geographical Society of London presented him with the Patron's Medal *Ob terras reclusas*¹, and elected him an honorary fellow; and in 1848, the University of Oxford conferred on him their D.C.L. *honoris causâ*. Foreign orders and diplomas he received in abundance². Regarding these distinctions, I will only add that all prominent Horticultural Societies of the world conferred on Hügel their Honorary Fellowship, or, in other ways distinguished him in the highest manner possible, and that numerous species of plants and animals were named after him³.

¹ See President's Address, pages 63-68 of these Memoirs.

² See List of distinctions conferred upon Charles von Hügel, p. xix.

³ See NOTES (17).

If the rare gifts of such a man fascinate the mind, so does his noble personality completely captivate the heart. Everyone who knew Hügel personally speaks of his kindness, of his gentleness, his winning manner, and his consideration—a quality which he shewed in his demeanour even to the least. As he loved the world of flowers, so he loved budding humanity: after arduous labour he found refreshment in the child's world; and the little ones would cling lovingly and admiringly to one who delighted them by planning games, or telling fanciful fairy stories¹.

Reumont in his description of Hügel's diplomatic career, gives a picture of him as he was when they were both at Florence. He says: "Hügel's bearing is always conciliatory, his behaviour considerate, his judgment just, and his personal charm was in harmony with these qualities. He was a man of thoroughly noble mind, of hearty benevolence, of wide knowledge of the world, of rich, many-sided culture, of social gifts, of winning exterior—a thorough 'gentleman'."

Dependence upon religion is a characteristic of the Hügel family. In Charles, deep religious feeling blended with charity of heart and purity of mind, to form the basis from which sprang his unswerving sense of duty, his unselfishness and his love of his fellow-creatures.

But through this tender, kindly and lovable nature, there ran a strong vein of manly fidelity, and dauntless determination when a noble cause or a law of humanity was in question. His relations towards Prince Metternich had not been untroubled, and a deep sorrow of which the powerful Chancellor was the occasion had caused him to hasten his journey and to absent himself from Europe for

¹ Fullerton.

² *loc. cit.*

years¹. Despite of this Hügel maintained for Metternich [an old friend of his family], whom he had to thank for furthering on several occasions his projects of public usefulness, a truly heroic fidelity. For when the Prince suddenly fell from his height, was deserted by all—even by those whom he had raised and promoted, and was hated and persecuted by the people—it was Charles von Hügel who, at the risk of his own life, took the Prince and Princess in his carriage through the streets of the disturbed capital, and procured for him temporary security. It was he who discovered for the Prince what at the time seemed to all concerned an assured resting-place at Prince Liechtenstein's Castle of Felsberg. Hügel conveyed them thither,—as may be supposed not without danger,—and when the representatives of the commune required the Prince—old, sick, and broken-down—to leave within twenty-four hours, Hügel devotedly helped to cover the further flight to England; and from the time of their arrival there until he returned to Vienna, the Chancellor had his assistance. In the papers left by the Prince there is one written by his wife, Princess Mélanie, in which she describes the anxious days of the flight, and dwells on the loyalty and devotion with which Charles von Hügel stood by them both².

Yet another strong trait in Hügel's character must be noted, his glowing, self-sacrificing love of his country. The disorders of the State, after the events of 1848, caused him quickly to mature the resolve to renounce all the horticultural and scientific tastes which had taken root so deeply in his heart, and, after a pause of twenty-five years, once again to place all his powers at the service of the State. "This fulfilment of a duty," he writes in his book on the Pacific

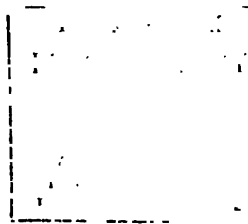
¹ Reumont.

² Metternich, *l. c.*: Vols. VII, VIII; and Friedrich v. Hügel, *National Review*, 1883.

Ocean, "made me bid farewell to my property near Vienna, the villa built to suit my fancy. There I had hoped to end my days in tranquil work, surrounded by the great remembrances of my stirring life, and by the charming witnesses of my wanderings, the plants I had brought home." But duty called him to take once more to affairs. "What was important," he says elsewhere, in the same work, "was to raise a barrier against the dissolution of society, to prevent the break-up of all that was great and noble, of all that had been shaped and hallowed in the course of centuries, that is to say, to serve justice and order,—in one word, to serve the Emperor*."

The bust of Charles von Hügel which has just been unveiled will remind numberless visitors of a great promoter of horticulture; but he who has studied more closely the abundant activity of this remarkable man, and has come to know the core of his personality, will see in him, as well, an ardent enquirer, a model of the noblest manhood and of the deepest patriotism.

* See NOTES (18).





CHARLES VON HÜGEL.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY GHEMAR FRÈRES.

Brussels, 1853.

MEMOIRS AND ADDRESSES.

II.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

BY

ALFRED BARON VON REUMONT.

Translated from the German

BY

FRIEDRICH VON HÜGEL.

CARL FREIHERR VON HÜGEL

By Alfred von Reumont [late Prussian Minister at Florence].

Biographische Denkbücher. Leipzig, 1878. 8vo.

the names of his princely godfather the Elector, was one of the confidants of the Chancellor of State, Prince Metternich, whose father, also a Rhineland, had had relations with the Hgel family. In later years this son exercised a certain influence over the literature of his time as Director of the Secret State Archives—a Department at that time administered on principles very different from those which obtain at the present day.

The younger son, Carl, was a student of law at Heidelberg, but discontinued his studies for the purpose of entering the Austrian army, with which he took his share in the last stages of the war of liberation, and entered Paris with the Allied Sovereigns. He next took part in the Northern Mission, which effected the union of Norway with Sweden, and, on his return south, commanded for a time a troop of Hussars stationed in Provence, and acted as *Commandant de place* at Arles and Tarascon. After the Congress of Laibach* he took part in the expedition which restored the absolute power of King Ferdinand in Naples, and, after the easy victory, remained as Military Attach at the Imperial Embassy in the capital of the Italian South. In 1824 he returned to Vienna. In 1825 he lost his father by death, and was led by unexpected circumstances into new paths.

The circumstances which, apart from a pronounced inclination to scientific pursuits, determined Hgel, a brilliant member—not so much by birth as by personal advantages and connexions—of the brilliant and joyous Viennese society of the third decade of our century, to retire from the army and to absent himself from his home

* This Congress, held January—February, 1821, at which the Emperors of Austria and of Russia, the King of Naples, and the Representatives of France and of England, were present, declared itself in favour of an armed intervention in Naples. A. V. H.



CHARLES VON HÜGEL.

(In Fancy Dress)

From a Painting by E. Sales, Vienna, 1814.

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

for many long years, are known to all who take an interest in the inner and domestic history of Austria during the period of its then ruler's omnipotence. Thirty years of age when he first took his place in the society of the capital, he was a handsome man, slender and well built, attractive in manner, refined and elegant, with an open countenance which united liveliness with good nature, full of chivalrous courtesy of bearing. Even in advanced years he retained something very winning, which gave expression both to his consistent high breeding, and to his kindness of heart. He was a member of an aristocracy for which, at that time, after the rapid collapse of the revolutionary movements in the south of Europe, the stream of politics seemed, notwithstanding certain occasional ominous symptoms in France, to be flowing smoothly and evenly, and to leave the amplest room for those social pleasures which made the centre of existence. His marriage with a young lady of one of the noblest Hungarian families seemed settled, when a rival crossed his path, whom he had certainly not expected. The young lady was the Gräfin Mélanie Zichy Ferraris—at that time nineteen years of age: the rival was Prince Clemens Lothar von Metternich, fifty-six years old, who had recently lost his second wife Antonie von Leykam, created on her marriage Gräfin von Beilstein. On the 30th of January, 1831, the marriage took place between the Prince and the Gräfin Mélanie.

Hügel had left home in the previous year. He went first to England, then to France. In both countries he was busily preparing for a journey to the East, and meanwhile made many friendships. Embarking at Toulon*, he remained for a short time on the mainland of Greece

* May 1831, in the French man-of-war *d'Assas*. A. V. H.

and in Crete ; sailed thence to Alexandria, then to Cyprus ; crossed to the Syrian coast ; tarried for a while in Atakie (Antioch) ; and thence turned southwards to see the chain of the Lebanon, and to visit Baalbeck. At Beiruth he embarked for Jaffa. He made various excursions through Palestine and Syria ; reached Suez, and thence betook himself to Aden ; and, at last, in 1832 landed at Bombay. In northern Syria he had suffered from cholera, which also robbed him of his faithful servant. Bombay became now his head-quarters for some time. He traversed, not without suffering from swamp fever and other ills, a part of the old Mahratta kingdom and the Deccan, visited the monuments of Bijapore, Goa, and Mysore ; ascended the Nilgiri Hills and reached Ceylon, by way of Coimbatour, the coast of Malabar, and Cape Comorin. There he remained four months, exploring the island in all directions. Then he followed the coast of Coromandel and visited Tranquebar, Pondicherry, and Madras. In October 1833 he went on board the English frigate *Alligator* and sailed to the Indian Archipelago and Australia. Next he took ship for New Zealand and Manilla, touched at Macao and Canton, and reached Calcutta. From Calcutta he started on the greatest and most memorable of his journeys, the journey to the Himalaya Mountains and along the frontiers of Tibet, which brought him to Cashmere and to the highlands between the Oxus and the Indus. In the year 1835 he turned homewards through the land of the Sikhs to Delhi and proceeded to Bombay, whence, four years before, he had started on his long and laborious travels. In this city, the capital of the Western Presidency, he spent the succeeding year, and at last returned by way of the Cape of Good Hope and Saint Helena to England. He had been away for six years.

A part, but only a part, of this great expedition has been described by him in various works. In the year 1840 appeared the first of the four volumes on Cashmere and the country of the Sikhs; in the years 1850-52 his treatise on the basin of the Cabul and the mountains between the Hindu-Kusch and the Sutlej was published in the Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna. The latter is a work of geographical and historical importance. It is the first description, from the pen of a conscientious observer, of the formation and features, the fortunes and the circumstances, of this part of the south-western declivities of the mightiest elevation of Asia, and indeed of the world; a country which has played an important part in the history of the great military expeditions of all times.

Twenty years after 'Cashmere' was published, an account of an earlier part of his expedition appeared, under the title of "The Pacific Ocean and the Spanish Possessions in the East Indian Archipelago." This account, printed for private circulation, was dedicated to the Archduke Maximilian, who, himself a great traveller, had given proof of very brilliant gifts. The Preface, in which the author explains the cause of the late appearance of the book, shews his impartiality and his sense of justice. He says: "In face of the thoughtless charges of recent travellers, and of the malicious accusations of ancient rivals, I think it only right to raise a voice, however feeble, in favour of the colonial policy of Spain. My opinion is, at all events, the impartial opinion of an independent traveller. For years, and in all parts of the globe, the guest of Englishmen, of that mighty people whose grand views of life actuate each of its members, I feel myself deeply indebted to them for friendly reception and help, without which a part of my travels would have taken double the time, and a part would have

been impossible, and I seize this opportunity, as I have done on all previous opportunities, to give expression to my warmest and heartiest thanks. But my judgment with regard to the success of Spanish institutions in the Philippine Islands was not to be warped either by my friendship with individual Englishmen, or by the splendour of the British Colonial Governments.

“If that government is the best for a colony which is the most closely bound up with the native population; that government which thinks it important that the products of the soil should, in the first place, serve for the sustenance of the natives; a government which, instead of feverish money-making, teaches them content; a government which is at one with them in manners and customs, welcomes them as fellow-countrymen, as relations, as brethren, maintains for them peace and quiet, treats them as responsible beings, considers their claims to joy and happiness, educates them, ennobles them, cultivates them, and teaches them to believe in the true God:—then indeed may Spain point, with proud consciousness, to its Philippines*.”

These travels, however, had other results besides literature. Carl von Hügel sent and brought home magnificent collections, which were incorporated, in part with those of the Imperial Museum of Natural History, in part with those of the National Library of Vienna. A series of more than thirty thousand objects illustrative of the natural sciences; a mass of curiosities of every kind, —idols and costumes, pictures, religious and domestic appurtenances, utensils and tools, armour and weapons, musical instruments and the like, coins, ornaments, precious textile fabrics from India, Cashmere, China; Egyptian antiquities, &c.; drawings and manuscripts, all

* *Der Stille Ocean*, p. xi.

these things were among the fruits of his long wanderings. A description of a great part of his botanical and zoological collections was published in various works by the collector in conjunction with Endlicher, Heckel, and others. Botany was always his favourite study.

In the gardens of his beautiful villa on the road from Hietzing to St Veit, which from 1837 onwards became his chief residence, he cultivated a large number of exotic flowers and plants, and gathered about him those rich collections of every kind which he retained as souvenirs of the years spent in the East. He was a man of delicate and refined taste, who, whilst giving their full value to scientific interests, and dedicating a large portion of his time to serious labours, loved to be surrounded by that noble luxury which, in his case and for him, was no mere external. His was an artistic nature, and in him the man of science and the man of the world were harmoniously combined. The gardens at Hietzing, with their rare exotic growths—partly in the open air, partly under glass—and their plashing fountains; the collections of strange birds and insects; and many remarkable objects from the far East which threw such various lights on ethnography and the history of costume, and indeed, on the history of civilization:—all these things are treasured in friendly and grateful memory. Three times a week these gardens were open to all.

During this peaceful decade of his life, Hügel organised the first of the public Flower Shows held in his own gardens, and founded the Vienna Horticultural Society, of which he became and remained President until he again and finally left home. On his resignation he was appointed Honorary President: a pleasant memento of those years spent in useful studies.

Whilst he lived this studious life at Hietzing receiving from all quarters, from far and near, visits, proofs of sympathy, and of gratitude, invitations to take up business of all sorts and to engage in occupations foreign to him, he continued, as heretofore, to play an active part in Viennese society. The old relations of his family with the house of Metternich,—relations which, in the case of his brother, had developed into the greatest intimacy,—had their effect with Carl von Hügel also. Years had passed away since the events which had exercised a determining influence upon his fortunes: a friendly relationship began, and continued until the death of the celebrated statesman.

It was towards the end of the public career of the latter that a visit was received at Hietzing which became decisive for the owner of the beautiful villa. General Farquharson, of a Scotch family, brother-in-law of General Sir James Outram, whose name is not unknown in the history of Anglo-Indian policy, came, with his daughter Elizabeth, to visit Hügel, who in the past had been his guest in the distant East. At Verona, in the year 1847, Hügel, then aged fifty-two, engaged himself to the beautiful young girl. But several years had yet to go by before the marriage could take place.

On the 13th of March, 1848, Carl von Hügel brought the fallen Austrian Premier out of the Chancery of State, where it was now dangerous for him to stay, and out of Vienna, which was in a state of tumult characterised by an historian in the euphemistic phrase: "on that day barely fifty persons were killed or wounded." Whilst the mob were sacking the Chancellor's residence—whether its valuable contents were utterly destroyed or appropriated could matter but little to the owner—Hügel got him safely away. His carriage, followed by Prince Liechtenstein on



ELIZABETH FARQUHARSON.

FROM A PAINTING BY THOMAS RICHMOND.

London, 1845.

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to study the problem of the...
2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to study the problem of the...
3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to study the problem of the...

horseback, drove at walking pace through the turbulent crowd, which had no suspicion that the man, whose life was threatened, was in hiding within. It was the fate of Latour from which he was escaping at that moment; and he who had been omnipotent in the great Empire had for several days together to slink about in disguise. How the statesman who had grown grey and old in politics was at the time regarded even beyond the limits of Austria, appears in the circumstance that one of the most respected German publishers printed the fragment of a scurrilous lampoon which that untrustworthy scandal-monger Hormayer, who died a few months after Metternich's fall, had not lived to finish. Amid manifold dangers Carl von Hügel conveyed the Prince and Princess Metternich to England, and there for a time Hügel remained*. Meanwhile his country was brought to the verge of destruction by madness, incapacity, and infirmity of purpose; and the capital became the scene of anarchy and every crime.

On his return home Hügel with the rank of Major rejoined the army, which, under Prince Windischgrätz, had restored law and order in Vienna: and at the end of the winter, 1849, when the second Piedmontese war began, he was appointed to the head-quarters of the man to whom, when people in general had lost their heads, Grillparzer had addressed his: "In thy Camp is Austria." On the conclusion of the Conventions which had for their result the operations in revolutionary Central Italy on the part of the four Catholic powers, he was sent as representative of the Empire to Gaeta and Naples; he accompanied the Master of the Ordnance, Baron d'Aspre, in his advance on Tuscany; and after

* The Princess died, March 3, 1854, five years before her husband, who was thirty-two years her senior.

the submission of Leghorn he came to Florence. Here, in June, when Lieutenant Field-Marshal Prince Friedrich Liechtenstein took over the command of the army of occupation, he was appointed Chargé d'Affaires ; and here, from the conclusion of the Treaty which regulated the occupation, he represented Austria in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary. This diplomatic mission lasted ten years.

The Grand-ducal Ministry, which arrived from Gaeta in advance of the Sovereign, was glad indeed to negotiate with the diplomatist instead of with the Master of the Ordnance, and Baron von Hügel, during the long period of his mission, did not disappoint these first favourable expectations. And yet his task was assuredly not an easy one ! Peaceful as the state of affairs appeared on the surface, the irritation beneath was great and deep. I refrain from giving an opinion whether the military occupation was a necessity, except at Leghorn, which had been the real centre of the revolution, and was the one place where the revolution continued, when the loyalty of the inhabitants had put it down everywhere else. But, notwithstanding the exemplary discipline of the troops and the courtesy which the generals shewed in the performance of their various military duties, this occupation was a misfortune for the Grand Duke, for his family, and for the country : a misfortune which was only increased by its long duration. It made the populace indifferent. It estranged a great party, which included the majority of those, who, in the April of the year in question, had directed the rising in favour of the legitimate sovereign, and among whom ideas of Italian independence had been encouraged by the Grand Duke himself : and it was the estrangement thus produced, which, cleverly utilised and increased from abroad, prepared the way for the revolution of 1859. During this decade all the good qualities



CHARLES VON HÜGEL.

AFTER A WATERCOLOUR SKETCH BY DENIS A. M. RAFFET.

Florence, 1849.

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SAN DIEGO
CALIFORNIA

of the Tuscan administration,—to which even its political opponents do justice,—were insufficient to overcome the evil effects of the general political situation, and of the consequent want of liberty with which the abolition of the Constitution of 1848 was associated.

The Austrian Envoy did all that he could to lighten the task of the Government, to soften the pressure of circumstances, to reconcile antagonisms, to conquer antipathies. Even in those cases where political dependence was bound to increase dissatisfaction and to heighten anxiety for the future, he personally awakened no discord. His bearing was always conciliatory, his conduct considerate, his judgment equitable. His personality was of service to him, for he was a man of thoroughly noble temper, of hearty benevolence, of great knowledge of the world, of rich and varied culture, of social virtues,—in a word “a perfect gentleman.” All these qualities were of great advantage to him, especially in a city and society such as he found at Florence. His eager patriotism went hand in hand with ready recognition of all that was good and honest, wherever he might happen to find it. He understood and loved the art of keeping a pleasant house. For a while his sister Francesca lived with him, the widow of Count Hardenberg, the Hanoverian Minister at Berlin. She died at Florence. In 1851 he married Miss Farquharson and notwithstanding the great difference of age this marriage, of which three children were the fruit, was a thoroughly happy one.

Surrounded by countless curiosities and works of art of all kinds,—in part inherited, as for instance, the great collection of miniature portraits bequeathed by his brother, who, crushed by the revolution, had died in August 1849*,

* Dec. 3, 1849, at Hardenberg, Hanover. A. V. H.

in part the outcome of his travels,—full of lively feeling for the beauties of nature, and the most active interest in the wonders of botany, Hügel spent ten years at Florence, years replete with manifold activity and enjoyment. Of these years the winter was spent in the city*, the summer mostly in its neighbourhood, chiefly at the beautiful country-seat of Quarto,—then the property of Prince Demidoff, but later of the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia,—which commands the lovely, luxuriant valley of the Arno, and the hills and mountains which surround it. Hügel's villa at Hietzing was now the property of Duke William of Brunswick, but a portion of the precious contents of the greenhouses were in the hands of M. de Demidoff at San Donato, near Florence, and there Hügel diligently visited his old friends.

Baron von Hügel was always on good terms with Florentine society, which at that time still preserved many of its old traditions, and in social intercourse with the Austrian Minister political differences, whatever they might be, were as little as possible in evidence. It was not the fault of Hügel that sentiments due to causes already indicated were spreading more and more, especially after the Peace Congress at Paris and the new departure made by Piedmont at that time, and that the revolution began in the most peaceful, best administered, and in its domestic circumstances, happiest country of the Peninsula. Whether he had formed a sufficiently definite and clear conception of the movement which had taken hold upon men's minds, and if not of the intentions, at least of the means at the disposal of the party, which, in April 1859, brought about the overthrow of the Grand Duke; whether

* The Embassy occupied the 'Casa Vecchia,' a fine old house in Via Pucci (corner of Via Servi), now an artists' club. A. V. H.

he had correctly measured the power which had been conferred upon the opponents of the Sovereign by the alienation of the one party and the inert indifference of the other, I should not wish to decide. During the year before the crisis I was only for a time in Tuscany; and immediately before the outbreak I was not there at all, although I kept up constant communication with men of the most divergent views. But when I reflect that, apart from occasional expressions in his letters, Hügel in November 1858 described the present as a time of "restoration of, it is to be hoped, more than momentary quiet and order," and as "a time of truce," I am inclined to doubt whether he rightly appreciated the state of affairs. He was, I think, like many others, surprised, if not by the rising itself, yet by the turn which it instantly took. He left Florence immediately after the Grand-ducal family*, and like them was not molested. He hardly anticipated that this was a parting for ever from a country which he loved, and where he may well have thought to spend the remainder of his life.

For more than a year he remained in his own country. He had visited it during the time of his mission to Florence, and in particular in the year 1855, when the dignity of Privy Councillor was conferred upon him; but he found it much changed. The death of Prince Metternich, which took place soon after his return to Vienna, on the 11th of June, 1859—the Prince had attained the great age of eighty-six—may well have reminded him of the full significance of the change. And what had *not* happened during those eleven years since he had rescued Metternich from the fury of the Viennese revolutionaries! In the following May (1860) the printing of his above-mentioned book on

* My father left Florence *with* the Grand Duke, April 27, 1859. A. v. H.

the Philippines was complete. The significant preface, written at Florence, in which he relates how his scientific activity had been interrupted a decade before, is dated the 4th November, 1858. "The moment appeared to me to be, at that time, too serious to permit of any mental gift or bodily endowment, whatever their greatness or insignificance, being withdrawn from the public service: a bulwark had to be constructed against the dissolution of society; the break-down had to be prevented of all that was great and noble, of all that had been shaped and hallowed in the long course of centuries; service was demanded by right and order, in one word by the Emperor. To execute this duty I had to bid adieu to my property near Vienna, to my villa formed according to my own taste. There I had hoped, surrounded by the memorials of a stormy life and by those charming witnesses of my wanderings, the plants which I had brought home, to finish my days in quiet work. But duty called me back to an active life, to that world of affairs which I had forsaken a quarter of a century before. That for the Austrian soldier and diplomatist in Italy the last decade can have been no time of leisure for original speculation requires no detailed proof."¹

In the year 1860 he was appointed Minister² at the Belgian Court. It was a post that suited him in many respects. A sovereign, full of ripe experience of the world and of knowledge of men, who, amidst the most ominous circumstances, had built up an orderly system on treacherous ground, had consolidated young institutions, had reconciled, or at least controlled, old antagonisms; a future Queen born of the Imperial house; a Catholic people in the midst of which lingered many a Hapsburg tradition—all this both

¹ See NOTES (18).
Plenipotentiary.

² Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

strengthened the position of Baron von Hügel and harmonised with his tastes and views. He soon made an excellent position for himself in Brussels, and his house again became a social centre, although his increasing years, and the difference in the manners of the place, did not permit of social movement on such a scale as Florence had given scope for. He retained all his old active interest in science and literature, and above all in horticulture, a subject in which Belgium is conspicuous. As in old days he had been drawn to San Donato and Boboli, so now he was constantly in the Botanical Gardens. His beautiful house was near them, surrounded by fresh verdure.

In former days I had been from year's end to year's end in constant intercourse with him: at Brussels I visited him twice, in the springs of 1864 and 1866, and found in his house the hearty, friendly reception of earlier times. The second of my two visits was at a moment of painful agitation. It was the first half of May, shortly before the outbreak of the war which gave a new form to Germany. On the 8th of that month there was a diplomatic dinner at the Austrian Embassy. After the guests had gone I remained for a long while in solitary conversation with the master of the house. Heavy cares and anxieties were pressing upon him. At the age of seventy, after so many vicissitudes, he saw himself once again on the eve of events which, however the die might fall, foreboded another great change. I was deeply moved myself; a conflict between kindred had terrors greater than those of any ordinary war; and the question of right was not to be decided by considerations of statescraft, or conditions of political existence. Without prejudice to our patriotic attachments we parted with our old friendship unimpaired. It was our last meeting.

In the year 1867 his failing health occasioned his retirement from the public service: his sight had begun to suffer during the last year of his stay at Florence. At Brussels, as at Florence, he left behind him the best and the most honourable memories. Thenceforward he lived in the country of his wife, in the Isle of Wight, and at Torquay, on the south coast of Devonshire. His bodily strength was broken. The events of 1866 had been a heavy blow to him, and the rest of his life was one of continuous and painful illness, borne with great patience, and comforted and soothed by the most faithful, self-sacrificing love. His mental faculties, as well as his interests, remained, however, the same.

Hügel had always shewn a lively interest in my Italian studies, and especially in the Memoirs of the Duchess of Albany, whom he had known in her later years, and in the History of the City of Rome. In February 1870 he wrote to me from Torquay sending me Spencer Northcote's and Brownlow's *Roma Sotterranea*, an epitome of di Rossi's Explorations of the Catacombs*. It was the memento of a dying man. An uncontrollable longing for home had seized him. He looked death calmly in the face, but wished to await it in his own country. Towards the end of May he was brought to London, but the journey exhausted the small remainder of his strength. With the greatest difficulty he reached Brussels by Calais, a dying man on a bed of pain. The 2nd of June was the day of his death. His widow conveyed his remains to the far-off Imperial city.

The foregoing sketch of a life so rich, fruitful, many-sided, and eventful, is no more than a slight outline, but it may perhaps have succeeded in giving an idea of the

* The work of Northcote and Brownlow is the basis of Kraus' book bearing the same title.

bearing and character of an admirable and lovable man, who manifested a very rare combination of qualities. In him the man of the world was combined with the man of science; mature experience of life with profound knowledge in many fields; the enjoyment of social pleasures, and the fulfilment of official duties, with persevering, passionate, industry in scientific pursuits. He was considerate, sympathetic, accessible, humane, without pretension and without stiffness. Till middle life notable in salons, he was a loving husband and father. His deep-seated religious feeling and his attachment to his Church had not a trace of narrowness or intolerance, and his christian charity shewed itself both in the mildness of his judgments, and in his beneficence and liberality. He was a warm patriot without antipathy to other nations; a decided Conservative without political intolerance; in all things full of moderation and equity.

In his official career, as in his scientific, he did not go without distinctions; in the one case as in the other he attached to them a proper value without parading them. When the Imperial Academy of Sciences was founded he was nominated one of its members, and in the year 1849 the English Geographical Society conferred upon him the large Victoria medal: *Ob terras reclusas*. In the midst of official duties and social distractions he never lost sight of scientific interests.



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CHARLES VON HÜGEL.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY L. ANGERER.

Vienna, 1860.

MEMOIRS AND ADDRESSES.

III.

IN MEMORIAM

BY

LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

IN MEMORIAM

His Excellency the Baron Charles von Hügel.
By Lady Georgiana Fullerton. Privately printed. 1870. 4to.



IN MEMORIAM*.

BARON VON HÜGEL was not only a traveller and a student : he was also a man of the world in the good and noble sense of the word, a brave soldier, an able diplomatist, an accomplished linguist, and an agreeable and popular member of society. When he returned from his travels, he fixed his residence in his beautiful villa of Hietzing, near Vienna, where for many years he was surrounded with every object that could charm the eye and please the fancy of a man of taste and refinement, passionately fond of the beauties of nature and of art. Honoured by his Sovereign, beloved by his friends, and visited by strangers from every part of the world, whom he always welcomed with the most cordial hospitality, his time was divided between society, literary pursuits, and the practical study of botany and horticulture. Around him sprang up the various and numerous shrubs and plants which he had brought back from distant countries. Rare collections of foreign birds and insects, works of art, ingenious devices, graceful fountains, and flowers of every land, formed a scene of beauty, fairy-like in its loveliness, and bearing in all its details the impress of a mind that took pleasure in all the beautiful creations of God, and loved to impart those

* To avoid unnecessary repetition the first eight pages of this Memoir are here omitted. The anonymous writer, the late Lady Georgiana Fullerton, and her brother Lord Granville, were old friends of my father's, and had been frequent visitors at the Austrian Embassy at Florence.
A. v. H.

enjoyments to others. Three times a week these beautiful gardens, with their splendid hot-houses, containing a large collection of rare orchideous plants, were thrown open to the public. Thus the poorest as well as the highest in the land could resort to them for instruction or for amusement. The present Emperor of Austria and his brother, the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian, often and often in their childhood visited Hietzing, and always with delight. It was during that period of tranquillity that the Baron founded the Vienna Horticultural Society, which, under his active and intelligent presidency, increased and prospered rapidly. The first exhibition of flowers in that capital took place, under his auspices, in his own grounds, and he only resigned his office of president in 1850, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Grand Ducal Court at Florence. Up to his death he retained the honorary presidency of the Society, which owed to him its origin, existence, and development, and annually awarded a prize of twenty ducats to its flower exhibitions.

Between the year 1847 and the date above referred to, when the Baron von Hügel reentered on his diplomatic career and proceeded to Italy, many changes occurred in the tenor of his life which must be briefly mentioned here. In August 1847 a young guest came to his fairy abode, whose heart after a very short lapse of time was entirely won by the host, whose merits, great attractions, and affection made her overlook completely the vast difference of age existing between them, and in her earliest girlhood she gladly accepted the hand of Baron von Hügel. During an engagement of four years, and then a wedded life of nearly twenty years, she devoted herself to him with a strength of attachment which never experienced the shadow

of a change, and leaves her now as desolate in her widowhood as she was happy in her marriage. This young lady was the daughter of the brave General Farquharson, one of the time-honoured veterans of the Anglo-Indian Army, and the niece of Sir James Outram, a man of no mean fame in our contemporary annals. The Austrian nobleman and the young Scotch girl were affianced at Verona in 1847, but, owing to the various complications occasioned by the impending revolutionary outbursts then threatening Europe, were not married till the spring of 1851, when the Baron von Hügel was Austrian Minister at Florence.

Many had been the trials and vicissitudes of the preceding years. Events which no loyal-hearted man or true patriot, whatever his line of politics might be, could witness unmoved, determined the Baron von Hügel to abandon the studious pursuits and pleasant leisure of his beloved villa, and to throw himself again into the business and turmoil of the world. He accordingly took up his residence at Vienna, and entered with energy and zeal into all the agitating political affairs of that eventful period. His fidelity towards those whom he had once admitted to his friendship was one of his most striking characteristics, and he had many opportunities during his long life of proving that his chivalrous ideas on this point were no mere theory. When Prince Metternich, in 1848, was threatened with danger and death by an infuriated mob, he rescued him from their hands at the imminent peril of his life, and drove him, concealed in his own carriage, with calm courage at a foot's pace through crowds clamouring for his blood, who never suspected the presence of the ex-Minister in an equipage which manifested so little haste. From the 13th of March, for more than a month, they were in daily, hourly danger—they remained for days in various places

concealed for safety, and they travelled through towns where a price was set on the Prince's head, and where both he and his deliverer would certainly have been torn to pieces had they been discovered. The whole heavy responsibility and fearful risk of this perilous escape, this long, terrible journey fraught with danger at every step, rested on the Baron von Hügel, and when at last, he conducted the Prince and Princess in safety to England, he merely said, "He considered it a matter of simple duty to risk every sacrifice of life and property rather than let a hair of that honoured head be injured."

Having reentered the Austrian army, he made the campaign of Italy with Marshal Radetzky in 1849, was sent at different times on important missions to the Pope and to the King of Naples, assisted at the siege of Leghorn, and entered it with the Austrian troops. After the return of the Grand Duke, he was named Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Florence, and remained there till the 27th of April, 1859, when he left with the exiled Sovereign for Vienna. During those ten years his firmness, gentleness, and unvarying courtesy obtained for him the respect and regard of all parties, even of those most opposed to him in politics. He had been named Privy Councillor in 1855, and left the military service with the rank of Major in 1860. In the course of the same year he was made Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Brussels, where he remained until 1867, when he retired on account of his health.

Diplomacy had been one of the traditions of his family, both his father, Baron Aloys von Hügel, a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St Stephen, and his brother, Baron Clemens von Hügel, having rendered distinguished services

in that line to the Austrian Empire. As to Baron Charles von Hügel, in whatever capacity he acted, or whatever position he occupied, devotion to the Sovereign and the country he loved, and a constant desire to promote everything that could tend to benefit humanity, were the ruling motives and objects of his life. One little trait deserves to be recorded as illustrating the extreme tenderness and delicacy of his manly and vigorous nature. He had a special love for little children, who were on their side irresistibly attracted towards him, and seemed to feel an instinctive confidence under his powerful, tender protection. His greatest delight was to plan little pleasures for them, and he could command the lively, unflagging interest of children for hours together, with the most graceful tales of fairies and flowers, under the imagery of which were veiled the beautiful, deep, and mystic thoughts with which his great and eminently poetic mind was full.

The great modesty and utter absence of all self-consciousness in one who was certainly eminent for his great and profound erudition was very remarkable. No stranger would ever guess from his conversation, either the extent of his vast learning or the very important part he had played in scientific research. The idea of shewing off his talents, or drawing attention to himself and his own achievements, never seemed to cross his mind. Occasionally some superficial talker would discourse before him on subjects which had been the study of his life without his uttering a word, yet this reluctance to speak only concerned himself: he lent the most ready sympathy to the interests of everyone around him, and it is extraordinary that, notwithstanding his extreme modesty and reserve, he left an impression on those who came in contact with him which time and circumstances never effaced. Casual acquaintances, whom he met

with on his travels, speak and write of him as of a great, good, and most amiable man, whose memory is as fresh and vivid in their minds as though they had seen him but yesterday, and many ties thus casually formed years ago remained unbroken till his death.

But the most precious of all the fond memories connected with his life to those who knew him, is that of the unflinching charity with which, up to the hour of his death, he regarded the actions and motives of others. He acted up to the words of the Apostle, "Charity beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things." It was not only that no unkindly word ever passed his lips, but no harsh, suspicious, or uncharitable thought ever embittered his soul. He believed in the goodness of others with the faith of a large and generous heart, and when actual proofs of baseness, falsehood, or ingratitude were forced upon him, he still hoped on with patient trust in the existence of redeeming points hidden for a time, but which would some day come to light.

Throughout his long and eventful life all he possessed was poured out with lavish hand in the service of his country and friends; he seemed to have a happy incapacity for seeing the selfish and petty intrigues which often crossed his path: even when the political horizon grew dark, and the great ingratitude of those who owed him most saddened his declining years with many disappointments and keen sufferings, it may be truly said, "He learnt from them to love and to forgive." This extreme charity in his judgments was the more remarkable from his own uncompromising fidelity to his religious and political principles, and his devoted loyalty to those he had once called his friends, or to any who had ever rendered the smallest service to him or his. He would rather have died a thousand times

than done the things which he forbore to judge severely in another. There was in his soul a sweetness, a serenity, a calm imperturbable dignity, and an absolute inability to accustom itself to the rough, base, deceitful ways of earth, which makes those who most keenly mourn his loss thankful to think of him at home in the free air of heaven : where all things else have passed away, Charity remaineth for ever !

During the years which he spent in England after his retirement from public life, years marked by the severest bodily sufferings entailing privations of the heaviest sort on one whose mind and heart were as alive as ever to the interests and pursuits which had filled his existence, he evinced a patience, sweetness of temper, and calm resignation which touched and edified all who approached him. He exactly fulfilled the duties of his religion. He practised to the highest degree those two great Christian virtues—perfect submission to God's will and unbounded charity towards his fellow-creatures in its various branches ; for he was generous to the poor, generous to his enemies, kind and forgiving to all : and has left behind him an honoured and unblemished name, of which his children may well be proud. His ardent desire had been to end his life in his native land. He left London at the end of May 1870 in an almost dying state, calmly looking death in the face, prepared to meet it whenever and wherever God might choose to call him. It was not the Divine will that he should reach his home ; but in Brussels, a city where he was honoured and esteemed, and had many friends, he died, in the arms of his devoted wife, and rendered up to his Maker his gentle, kind, and noble spirit.

Much more than this little Memoir can comprise might be said of his merits as a man of science, a soldier and a

diplomatist, of the great value of his labours in the world of science, and his worldly successes ; but the highest of the praises which those who knew and loved him best could utter is contained in these simple words : He never was known to say an unkind word to or of any one.

Requiescat in pace.





CHARLES VON HÜGEL.

FROM A MINIATURE ON IVORY BY MORITZ M. DAFFINGER.

Vienna, 1831.

MEMOIRS AND ADDRESSES.

IV

PRESENTATION ADDRESS

BY

W. R. HAMILTON, F.R.S.

President of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

Presentation of the Gold Medals
at the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of London,
held May 28, 1849.

See Journal Royal Geographical Society of London. Vol. XIX.



ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF
LONDON.

PRESENTATION OF THE PATRON'S MEDAL¹.

EXTRACT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, 1849

“**Y**OU have also been informed that the Patron's Medal² has been awarded by the Council to the distinguished Austrian traveller Baron Charles von Hügel, for his enterprising and successful exploration of Cashmere, the Punjab, and the surrounding countries, as communicated to the public in his work entitled *Kaschmir und das Reich der Siek*; and also for the zeal and ability with which he formed those collections of plants and animals in Australia, as well as in Upper India which have enriched European museums, and particularly those of Vienna.

The fame of Baron Hügel's travels has been so long before the world, and the character they have acquired for faithful representation and graphic delineation is so well known, that it is unnecessary for me to enter upon that subject. I therefore propose to take a rapid glance over Baron Hügel's route, to mention the principal places which he visited, and to describe the line of country over which

¹ See plate, p. xix.

² The Founder's Medal was awarded on the same occasion to Mr Austen Henry Layard (later Sir Henry Layard of Nineveh renown).
A. V. H.

he passed in his novel and interesting expedition. I will only mention as a proof of his accuracy, that it has been stated that during the late military operations against the Sikhs, our officers derived the greatest advantage from the correctness with which he had described the country he visited, and the care with which it was laid down in the map constructed by Mr Arrowsmith chiefly from his materials. When we recollect the difficulties of travelling in Eastern countries, and particularly in the then less known portions of Runjeet Singh's dominions, unassisted by a single companion, as was the case with Baron Hügel, we can well appreciate the energy with which he carried out his plans, and the perseverance which enabled him so faithfully to record what he had seen.

But to return to our narrative. After many months of preparation and delay, Baron Hügel started from Simla on the 13th of October, 1835, and crossed the Sutlej into the Maharajah's territory at Belaspoor. The lateness of the season prevented his taking the less frequented route by the Berenda Pass, and thus reaching Cashmere by way of Ladak. Equally unwilling to cross the plains of the Punjab, Baron Hügel determined to take the direction of the lowest range of the Himalaya : thus avoiding the difficulties of the mountain-passes and the monotony of the plains.

From Belaspoor he proceeded to Narpoor, thence to Cashmere by the more practicable route of Jammú, thus skirting the Punjab, instead of attempting the then impassable route by Kishtiwár. Here the vegetation is described as truly luxuriant; watered as the country is by the numerous streams rising at the foot of the Himalayas, or within the parallel ranges by which it is skirted. After quitting Jammú, he entered a mountainous district, and, proceeding in a more northerly direction, entered the happy

valley of Cashmere by the Pass of Pir Punjal. He was unfortunate in the season; the cold of winter disabled his Indian followers and added to his difficulties.

At Sirinaghur, the capital of Cashmere, he fell in with our countryman Mr Godfrey Vigne, with whom he subsequently travelled to Attock, and through the Punjab to Lahore. One of the great peculiarities of Cashmere is the absence of storms and wind; probably owing to the sequestered position of the valley, surrounded by ranges of lofty mountains. From Sirinaghur, Baron Hügel and Mr Vigne visited the eastern portion of the valley as far as Islamabad, near which was one of the summer palaces of the Emperors of Delhi, situated on the banks of the Jylum. This river is navigable throughout almost the whole length of the valley of Cashmere. After a short delay, Baron Hügel quitted the capital in company with Mr Vigne and Dr Henderson, and proceeded to visit the Wallar Lake, near the north-west extremity of the valley, whence they ascended the mountain-barrier 7000 feet above Cashmere. Beyond this lake the current of the Jylum increases, and on reaching the Baramulla Pass, by which our travellers proposed descending to Attock, it becomes a rapid stream. This pass is the boundary of Cashmere; a rapid descent leads, amidst scenery of the wildest description, following the windings of the river, to Muzafferabad, 3000 feet below Cashmere. A fatiguing and dangerous journey over a wild country brought them from thence to Attock. On many occasions the zeal with which Baron Hügel pursued his investigations in botany and natural history exposed him to much danger from the prejudices of the natives, aroused by his killing birds which were held sacred by them*. At

* "The energy and ardour with which he pursued his researches is exemplified by the following anecdote. He was on one occasion bent on

Attock, Baron Hügel again found himself in the plain of India, and at length reached the limit of his journey; being, as he says, the first European who had hitherto wandered through this vast empire from its most southern point at Cape Comorin, to its northern boundary at Attock.

From Attock he proceeded by the imperial route to Lahore, through a country now well known, but the details of which are graphically described in the work before us, which deserves the careful perusal of those who wish to have a vivid picture of Indian life, and of the varied impressions excited in the minds of those who visit India from the distant West. The description of the route from Attock to Lahore is peculiarly interesting at the present moment, associated as it is with the proceedings of the late campaign against the Sikhs.

At Lahore Baron Hügel remained some time enjoying the hospitality of Runjeet Singh, of whom and his government he gives us a lively and interesting account. His description of Runjeet's troops, of his officers, and especially of his powerful artillery—powerful even in that day (1836), is particularly worthy of remark. The work concludes with some brief political and geographical remarks on the kingdom founded by Runjeet Singh, and on the Punjab.

But I must here conclude, and omit alluding to any other portion of Baron Hügel's adventurous travels through China, Singapore, and Australia. His work on Cashmere

procuring a specimen of a rare plant, only to be found in a spot which a conflagration in the surrounding jungle rendered apparently inaccessible. Undaunted by the danger, the daring traveller rode full gallop through the burning waste, and succeeded in carrying off the treasure he was seeking. The wild inhabitants of the district were so astonished at this feat that they declared the man who could achieve it must be a God." Fullerton's *In Memoriam*, p. 8. (A. v. H.)

and the Punjab is alone sufficient to place him in the foremost rank of the distinguished travellers of the age."

The President, then addressing Sir Roderick Murchison, said :—

"SIR RODERICK MURCHISON,—In handing to you this medal for your friend Baron Hügel, you will allow me to observe that we had hoped from your own statement that the Austrian Minister, Count Colloredo, would have been able to be present on this occasion to receive the medal for his distinguished countryman: the Royal Geographical Society would have witnessed with pleasure the presence of one whose name is so well known to science as that of Count Colloredo.

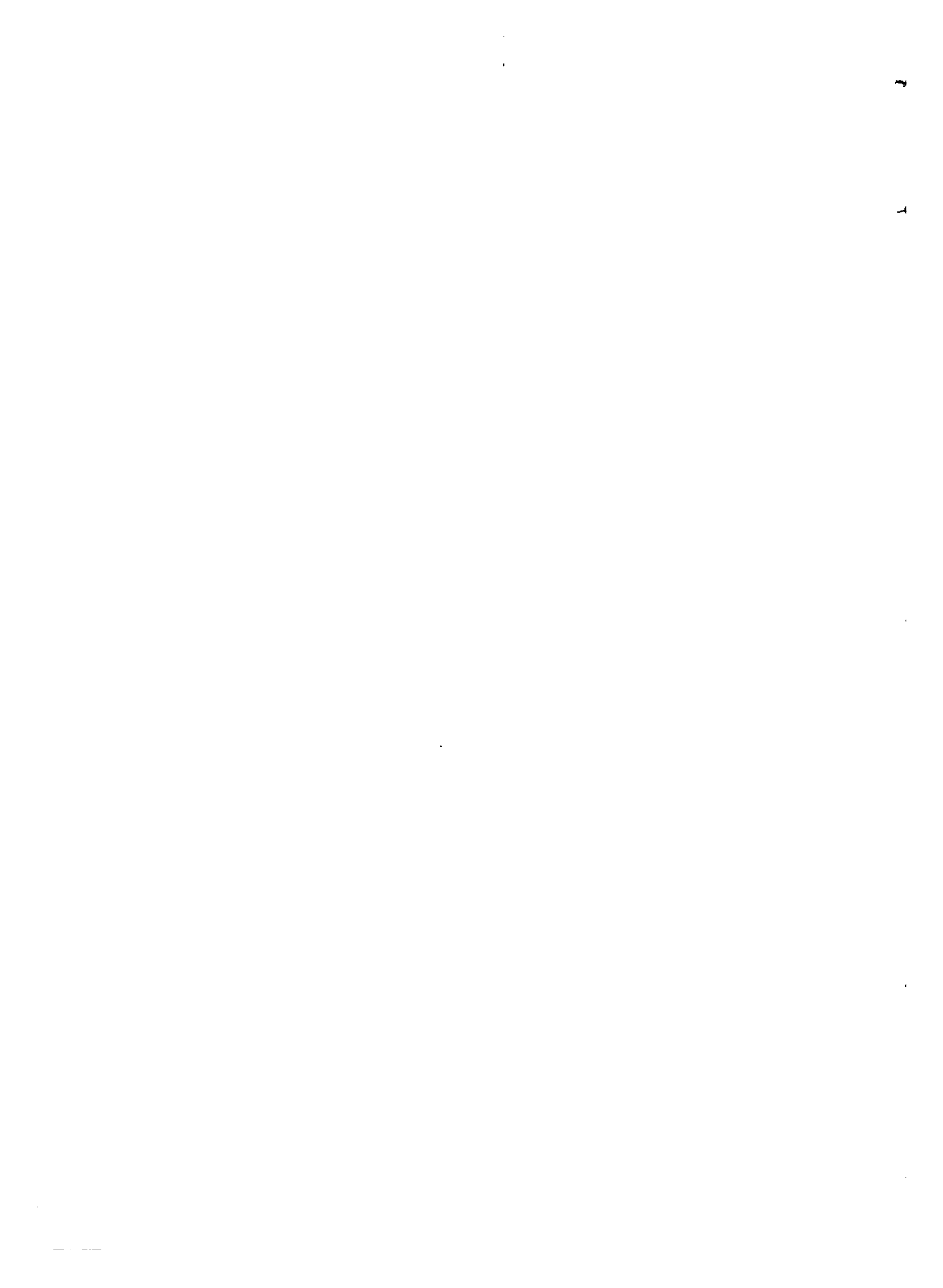
In his absence, however, I must request you, as the personal friend of Baron Hügel, to forward to him this medal, and in doing so, to assure him of the warm interest felt by this Society in his prosperity and happiness, and of their hope that the speedy restoration of peace and quiet to his country will enable him to resume those occupations in which he has hitherto been engaged with so much satisfaction to himself, and so much advantage to his country."

To which Sir Roderick Murchison replied :—

"Whilst I regret that public duties have prevented his Excellency the Austrian Minister, Count Colloredo (himself a worthy cultivator of physical science), from being present to receive this medal, I have the sincerest pleasure, Sir, in being made the organ of communication between yourself and my distinguished friend Baron C. Hügel, who will, I am certain, deeply value this token of the esteem and consideration of the Royal Geographical Society of London. We have, Sir, in truth, done honour to ourselves in thus recompensing an enlightened and enterprising foreign noble-

man, who has so freely devoted years of toil, and a competent fortune, to the advancement of our science; and I trust that this manifestation of our opinion of his merits may so strengthen the just claims which he has upon the gratitude of his country, that when Austria shall have regained internal tranquillity, we may see our medallist occupying the high post of Director of the Imperial Museums and Gardens of Vienna, which he has so much enriched—a post which I have authority to state it was intended he should occupy, if the recent revolution had not intervened to check (for a time only, let us hope) all administrative scientific arrangements.”

NOTES.



NOTES.

1. (See p. xiii.) The painters of the portraits given in this volume are :
Sales (E.). ? One of the many French émigrés befriended, at Ratisbon, by the Hügels ;

Daffinger (Moritz Michel). A Viennese portrait painter, especially famous for his miniatures on ivory. b. Vienna, Jan. 25, 1790, d. Aug. 22, 1849 ;

Raffet (Denis Auguste Marie). A versatile French artist, by predilection a lithographer. His patron, Prince Anatole de Demidoff, enabled him to undertake extended journeys through Europe and in Western Asia, where he accumulated the material for a series of valuable lithographic plates. Raffet, after 1849, lived at Florence and at San Donato. b. Paris 1804, d. Genoa 1860 ;

Neugebauer (Joseph). A Viennese painter of historical pictures and still life. b. Vienna 1810.

Richmond (Thomas). b. London, Sept. 16, 1802, d. Nov. 13, 1874. See Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers*, London, 1895 ; and Chaplin's *Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings*, New York, 1887. (A. v. H.)

2. (See p. xvi.) I find the following reference to the death of my Aunt Maria in Wilhelm von Humboldt's "Letters to a Friend" : "Ratisbon, 10 Sept. 1829. At the inn where I was staying, a sad event occurred. I was informed on my arrival that a Fräulein von Hügel lay dangerously ill in the house, and in the morning when I rose she was dead. She died at six. She was a daughter of the Baron von Hügel who was Envoy to the Reichstag but who had died many years ago. She may have been some thirty years old. I had known her at Vienna. She was beautiful, most loveable, and had a very fine voice combined with a great gift for music. She had been at Carlsbad with her mother, her younger sister, and a brother, who is a Captain in the Austrian service, and she died on her homeward journey. Such a death must have much bitterness." *Briefe Wilhelm von Humboldt's an eine Freundin*. 4th ed. Leipzig, 1874, page 317. (A. v. H.)

3. (See p. 6.) My father had a very keen taste for philology and a great gift for languages. His knowledge of his own language and of French was complete. He spoke Italian, Spanish, and English, with fluency and grace, and was conversant with many other European languages. He was a good classical scholar, and knew not a little of several ancient and modern Oriental languages. I well remember in Brussels—in 1866 or 1867—seeing him at his table writing in Chinese characters. He told me that since his visit to Canton in 1835, he had continued in leisure moments to practise what he had then learned of Chinese from a Mandarin, with whom he had ever since kept up a friendly correspondence.

(A. v. H.)

4. (See p. 6.) My father received his three names from his godfather Carl Alexander Anselm, the reigning Prince of Thurn and Taxis, who held the position of *Commissarius* of the Reichstag. (A. v. H.)

5. (See p. 6.) The *Almanach der kaiserlichen Akademie* (1871, p. 115) gives 1794, Fullerton, *In Memoriam*, 1795, and Wurzbach's *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1796, as the date of Charles von Hügel's birth, but I have ascertained that 1795 is the correct date. (Wiesner.)

6. (See pp. 6, 33.) In 1663 the historical German Reichstag became a permanent Ambassadorial Congress (*Gesandtencongress*), at which the states of the Empire were represented under various titles: thus Kurmainz sent a *Reichsdirectorialgesandter*, Brandenburg a *Geheimer Rath*.

A Chief-Commissioner (*Principal Commissär*), who had to be a member of the great nobility, was appointed by the Emperor, as well as the Co-Commissioner (*Concommissär*) on whom all the practical work of the sessions devolved. These two officials formed, jointly, the Imperial Reichstag Commission (*Kaiserliche Reichstagscommission*), under which was the Chancery of the Commission (*Commissionskanzlei*) consisting of a Director and Legation-Secretaries. (A. v. H.)

7. (See p. 6.) Susanna, daughter of Franz, Hofrath von Holthof, Physician to the Elector of Mayence, born Dec. 6, 1768, died May 27, 1837. (Wiesner.)

8. (See pp. xvi, 8.) The following note, which is prefixed to "A Visit to the Himalayas and Cashmere" (a communication sent by my father in 1836 to the Royal Geographical Society of London), gives the itinerary of the journey in his own words.

"Baron Hügel of Vienna, well known as an eminent naturalist, having just returned to this country, after an absence from Europe of six years, chiefly spent in India, has communicated the following account of a

journey from the river Sutlej at Bilaspúr, through the lower range of the Himmáleh to Kashmir, from thence to the highest part of the Tibet Panjáhl, then to the Attock and back through the Panjáb to Lud'yana, recrossing the Sutlej; accompanied by a letter, tracing his route during his five years' travels, from which a slight extract is subjoined."

"I left Toulon in May, 1831, visited parts of Greece, Cyprus, Latakia, Syria, and Baalbek; Alexandria, Cairo, and Egypt, to the confines of Nubia; descended the Nile to Ghizeh; crossed to Cosseir, and embarked in the steamer for Bombay, where I arrived in the Spring of 1832. In India I visited Puna, Aurungabad, Ellora, Sultara, Bijapúr, Belgám, Goa, Darwar, Bellari, Bangalore, Seringapatam, the Nilgheries, Kochin, Cape Komorin, Palamcotta, and by Ramisaram to Manár in Ceylon. In this island I visited both the East and West Coasts, the highest point of Petradallegalla, near Nur Ellia, and the little known interior and the stupendous monuments of the religion of Buddha. Returning to the Coast of Coromandel, I reached Madras in September 1833, where I embarked in his Britannic Majesty's ship 'Alligator,' Captain Lambert, and visited the Easter Islands, the Friendly and Society Islands, Singhapúr, Sumatra, and Java; the Swan River, King George's Sound, and Sydney in Australia; Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, and Manila, and reached Canton in the beginning of 1835. Thence to Madras and Calcutta, by steam to Benares, Luknau, Allahabad, Agra, Bhurtpúr, Delhi; thence to Massúri and Simlah; and after a stay of three months in the British Himmaléh, I crossed the Sutlej at Bilaspúr to Kashmir, Attock; recrossed the Sutlej at Lud'yana, returned to Delhi; thence to Ajmeer, Chittoor, Udipoor, Mount Aboo, Ahmedabad, Surat, and reached Bombay in May 1836." *Journal R. G. S.*, Vol. VI, p. 343. (A. v. H.)

9. (See p. 10.) Elizabeth, only child of General (Francis) Farquharson, of the Bombay Army, a son of the Rev. Robert Farquharson of Allargue, and of Margaret Outram (a sister of Sir James Outram), born at Surat, India, Oct. 22, 1831. (A. v. H.)

10. (See p. 12.) According to Fenzl, there were in Austria, in the year 1780, no conservatories other than those of the royal residence of Schönbrunn (*Darstellung des Entstehens und Wirkens der k. k. Gartenbaugesellschaft in Wien* 1864). The earliest of these houses, as the Director of the Royal Gardens, Herr Umlauf, informs me, were erected in 1754, under the direction of the celebrated Dutch cultivator Steckhoven, who was summoned to Austria at the suggestion of Van Swietens. (Wiesner.)

11. (See p. 13.) The most prominent exhibitions were those of pelargoniums by Jakola Klier and Hofrath Kernhofer, and of pinks and

carnations by the painter Hirschler and Regierungsrath Krebsner. These exhibitions in the year 1827 preceded the first large Vienna flower exhibition, which was held May 12, 1827, in the Schwartzberg Garden on the Rennweg (*Geschichte der Gartenbaugesellschaft*). (Wiesner.)

12. (See p. 15.) Johann Heller was the son-in-law of Ludwig Abel senior, who for a considerable period was head-gardener to H^ügel: but he was not, as has often been stated, the founder of the well-known family of gardeners of that name, as he came himself—I learn this from Herr Friedrich Abel, Director of the k. k. Gartenbaugesellschaft of Vienna—from a gardener family. A son of Heller (Dr Karl Bartholomäus Heller), who became known through his travels in Mexico, was afterwards Professor at the Vienna Theresianum. I learn from Director Friedrich Abel, that the means for these travels were found by H^ügel, who was always at pains to help and support capable and trustworthy persons. (W.)

13. (See p. 16.) Professor Dr Ladislaus Čelakowský of Prague, informs me that the Roezl Monument which stands in the Karlsplatz of Prague was erected Sept. 15, 1897, and was formally made over to the care of the city on Sept. 28, 1898. This full-length statue represents Roezl holding a book in his right hand and an orchid in his left. It was modelled by Zoula, one of the pupils of the sculptor Myselbeck, and was erected by the Roezl Gardeners' Union. (Wiesner.)

14. (See p. 18.) When H^ügel left Vienna in 1849 to take up his residence as Ambassador in Florence, his nursery passed into the hands of Hoibrenk, and the pleasure-grounds were purchased by Princess Wrede. The latter were subsequently taken over by the Duke of Brunswick, and, on account of their beauty, continued to enjoy a great renown. After his death the gardens came into the possession of the Duke of Cumberland, who, however, immediately sold them. Of the H^ügel Gardens but one portion, the property of Doctor Ehrenfeld, is still preserved, a considerable part of the estate having been covered with houses. The street-names, in Hietzing, of H^ügel Road and Brunswick Road recall the memory of the ancient, now much diminished, glories of H^ügel's creation. (Wiesner.)

15. (See p. 24.) Hofrath Professor Dr Karabaczek, Director of the Hofbibliothek, has kindly furnished me with an inventory of all the presents given to the Library by Baron von H^ügel. Unfortunately space prevents me from giving details about this rich collection. The benefaction includes numerous books and manuscripts in the most diverse Oriental languages, including Persian, Chinese, Cinghalese, Burmese, Sanskrit, Tagal, together with inscriptions, coats-of-arms, seals, pictures,

and portraits, from the countries which he had visited. In the exhibition of miniatures, at present [1901] the admiration of visitors to the Royal Library, there are valuable objects from H \ddot{u} gel's Collection. (Wiesner.)

Professor Dr Julius Wiesner has kindly sent me the above-mentioned list, from which I gather that my father's donations to the Library of the Hofburg are to be found under the following numbers: 7, 74—79, 81—107, 109—121, 129, 237, 238, 322, 334, 343, 390, 395, 498, 499, 502, 507, 526, 528, 534, 537—546, 579, 625, 650—653, 657, 671—677, 681—691, 716, 778 (1—56), 812—824, 877, 879. (A. v. H.)

16. (See p. 26.) In 1845 H \ddot{u} gel's great work on Cashmere was translated, in an abridged form, into English, by Major T. B. Jervis, F.R.S., and published, as appears on the title page, "under the patronage of the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company." The translator speaks of the great respect with which H \ddot{u} gel was regarded in England as a writer on geographical questions. (Wiesner.)

A review of *Kaschmir* will be found in the Royal Geographical Society's *Journal*, Vol. 10, p. 562. (A. v. H.)

17. (See p. 27.) Numerous species of animals and plants, most of them discovered by H \ddot{u} gel, were named after him; and some new genera of plants were dedicated to him by prominent botanists. Thus Reichenbach, in 1828, named a genus of umbelliferous plants after him, and Bentham in 1830, a polemonium genus; but as, in botanical nomenclature, each genus has to be distinguished by an individual name, the last of these two *H \ddot{u} gelia* genera—with which the genus now called *Gilia* nearly coincides—could not stand. For similar reasons also, the genus *H \ddot{u} gelia* created in 1840, by Robert Brown, has had to find its place among synonyms. (Wiesner.)

18. (See pp. 30, 46.) Extract from the Preface to H \ddot{u} gel's *Der Stille Ocean* written at Florence, November 4, 1858: "Das langsame Vorschreiten eines Werkes*, dessen Herausgabe von so vielen vereinten Kr \ddot{a} ften abh \ddot{a} ngig gemacht war, und welches dennoch nur einen kleinen Theil des grossen Ganzen meiner Reise betraf, hatte mich bewogen, den urspr \ddot{u} nglichen Plan f \ddot{u} r die Herausgabe meiner s \ddot{a} mtlichen Wanderungen durch die Welt aufzugeben, und ich war eben damit besch \ddot{a} ftigt, eine einfachere Form daf \ddot{u} r zu w \ddot{a} hlen, als die Ereignisse des Jahres 1848 meinem Leben eine andere Richtung gaben.

"Der Augenblick schien mir in der That damals zu ernst, um zu erlauben, dass sich irgend eine geistige Bef \ddot{a} higung oder k \ddot{o} rperliche

* *Kaschmir*, the first volume of which appeared in 1840, and the fourth and last in December 1844. A. v. H.

Kraft, von welcher Grösse oder Geringfügigkeit sie sei, dem öffentlichen Dienste entziehe; es handelte sich darum einen Damm gegen die Auflösung der Gesellschaft zu bilden, das Zusammenbrechen alles Grossen und Edlen durch Jahrhunderte gebildeten und geheiligten zu verhindern, das ist: dem Rechte und Ordnung, mit einem Worte dem Kaiser zu dienen. Diese Erfüllung einer Pflicht liess mich meinem Eigenthume bei Wien, der nach meiner Neigung geschaffenen Villa Lebewohl sagen. Dort hatte ich gehofft, umgeben von den grossen Erinnerungen meines vielbewegten Lebens und von den reizenden Zeugen meiner Wanderungen, den heimgebrachten Pflanzen, meine Tage in ruhiger Arbeit zu beschliessen. Allein es galt aufs Neue handelnd aufzutreten, meine Erfahrungen auf dem praktischen Felde zu verwerthen und statt in Zurückgezogenheit die verschiedenen Zweige meines Wissens im ernstesten Studium auszubilden, neuerdings in die Welt der Geschäfte zurückzukehren, die ich seit 25 Jahren verlassen hatte.

“Dass nun die letzten zehn Jahre für den österreichischen Soldaten und Diplomaten in Italien keine Zeit der Musse für freie Speculation des Geistes gewesen ist, bedarf wohl keiner Auseinandersetzung, und es war wohl mir, eben so wenig wie Andern in meiner Lage, Zeit oder Neigung geblieben, die Erlebnisse lang verflossener Jahre zu besprechen: dazu war die Gegenwart zu mächtig, die Vergangenheit zu fern.” (A. v. H.)

19. (See p. xvii.) In diplomacy my father had the offer of the Embassies at Constantinople and at St Petersburg, but want of private means with which to meet the heavy expenses of these posts prevented him from accepting either of them. It is interesting to remember that a distinctly scientific, instead of a diplomatic, turn might have been given to this later half of my father's life; for it was in contemplation after his return from his travels to entrust to his care the Directorship of the Royal Museums and Gardens of Vienna. It was only the outbreak of the revolution in 1848 which put an end for him to the prospect of this brilliant scientific position. *See Hamilton*, p. 68. (A. v. H.)



