

DR. WOLFGANG UTSCHIG'S DOUBLE MILLENARE COMPOSITION 2009
„TWO THOUSAND YEARS ‚VARUS BATTLE‘ IN ‚TEUTOBURG FOREST‘“

DR. WOLFGANG UTSCHIGS MILLENARIUMSSCHRIFT
„ZWEITAUSEND JAHRE ‚VARUSSCHLACHT‘ IM ‚TEUTOBURGER WALD‘“

L'ÉTUDE À MILLENAIRE DE DR. WOLFGANG UTSCHIG
„DEUX MILLE ANS LA ‚BATAILLE DE VARUS‘
EN LA ‚FORRÊT DE TEUTOBURG‘ 2009“

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Herrman the German in the New Ulm Heights

A Contribute into Wikipedia and Google Earth
for the City of New Ulm's (Minnesota) History

Lancelot Serien / The Lancelot Series / Les Séries Lancelot
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Dr. Wolfgang Utschig's Millenare Composition 2009
„Two Thousand Years ,*Varus Battle* ' in ,*Teutoburg Forest*“

Dr. Wolfgang Utschigs Millenariumsschrift
„Zweitausend Jahre ,*Varusschlachtr* ' im ,*Teutoburger Wald*“

L'Étude à Millenaire
„Deux Mille Ans la ,*Bataille de Varus* ' en la ,*Forrêt de Teutoburg*“
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In Germany they have a big monument of *Arminius*, a Germanic (Cheruscan) prince, in Northern Germany near *Detmold*. It's correct to call this man the Teutonic antiquity's most known historical hero. And if you come to Regensburg situated on the most northern knee of the river Danube in Bavaria's very midst, you will visit the *Wallhalla* monument near of this city, a Greek temple without Greek contents, as well a Bavarian and as a national German monument. Then you will see on the top over the entrance of this building a relief "*Herrman's Battle*". '*Herrman*' is the historical *Arminius*. Indeed, Herrman and Arminius are the same figure. The most important German church reformer *Martin Luther*, who once saw Arminius to have been a fighter against Rome as he thought himself to be such an one, translated the name '*Arminius*' by '*Herrmann*', the German forename. Thus they thought of him half a years' millenary ago and thus they in principle think of him. Before two thousand years ago, in 9 after Christ this Germanic prince's most famous event happened: The *Teutoburg battle*. In *Minnesota / USA*, in *New Ulm*, they have a *Herrman Monument*, too (American writing). If you look into Google Earth you may see two monuments. New Ulm is the city where the world's second Herrman monument became erected, nearly as big as the German first one. Interesting: In New Ulm they have a special monument for the German-Bohemian immigration, too. The New Ulm Herrman monument is the biggest American copper statue after (1) the *Liberty Statue* in New York and after (2) the *Portland monument* in *Maine*. The Herrman monument got financed by peoples with German background. It's a beautiful, it's a charming monument, because the figure stands on a basis of Greek shape, a small, gracious temple in known Ionian style. The figure is similar to the German Herrman (German better *Armin the Cheruscan's*) monument. Look *Google Earth*:

Detmold; Teutoburger Wald; ca. 20 pictures). Both statues are stretching the tops of their swords to heaven, a signal to be vigilant and prepared for becoming attacked, for expecting great exertions, meaning: “*Attention!*” He does an appeal to the Germanic tribes. In Minnesota the monument will tell the Americans: *Vigilance is the cost of liberty*.

Indeed this Germanic prince (from the *Cheruscan* tribe, a Saxon one), was an important man. We don't think him having been a ruler, his family ruled. May be, that this name derived from an earth goodness named ‘*Irmin*’. Probably the correct Germanic name of Herrman may have been ‘*Irminman*’ or a little otherwise. On the other hand his near relatives owned names beginning with “*Seg-*“ (= German “*Sieg-*“), having in the first syllable's connection to the most known Germanic hero “*Siegfried*” or “*Sigurd*” in Germanic poetry.

When Herrman was a young man the Roman Emperor *Augustus* decided to get better and shorter frontier lines in Central Europe. Therefore he had planned to make new eastern frontiers for the Roman Empire. Already from the beginning the Romans got great problems in reaching their first aims and therefore they later never got really successful there. The Roman area in Europe owned not enough depth for a spacious defence in the future. Later, when the barbarian tribes got stronger and stronger, this frontier line became menaced and attacked again and again. Finally it broke.

As we know the named Germanic Herrman had stayed in Rome, too, in the house of an *Arminia Family* maybe and he had got nominated an officer in the Roman army and also a Roman patrician. Roman policy tried to convince foreign princes for Roman ideas, civilisation and policy, because he soon became called Arminius. But's possible, too, that he had served in *Armenia*. His true Germanic name is unknown, may continue that one of the named goodness *Irmin*, as already told. He knew much about the Roman way of ruling and dominating foreign countries and peoples. These ways or kinds to master foreign peoples often were rather cruel and bloody (read *Cesar's* books for several instances of cruelty; he killed whole tribes if they resisted him).

The German name Herrman came up because of MARTIN LUTHER in the sixteenth century who had thought Arminius to be a Latin imitation of the Germanic name Herrmann; Germans mostly write *Herrmann*, not Herrman or Herman).

In reality some Germanic people would have preferred Roman civilization, but most of them hated Roman officials, laws and taxes. Arminius recognized all the Roman occupations to be by far too cruel. The Germanic peoples loved their freedom over all. Thus he got a deeply convinced enemy of the Romans: They long thought him to be a friend of them. His Cheruskans got a Roman auxiliary military formation. A great self deception of the Romans! The war about the ready existing province "*Germania Magna*" (distinct from already Roman Germanic provinces westward the Rhine River or in south of the Danube) started eight years before Christ; *Drusus* (son of *Tiberius*) was the commander in chief. He led a great campaign through the western regions of the Germanic tribes' country. Before he started, he built a channel from the *Ijssel Sea* to the river *Ems*. Thus he was able to sail from the river Rhine into the North Germanic regions' interior without entering the dangerous North Sea. He reached the river *Elbe*, crossed it and erected a Roman temple on the other side, where he met a giant woman who was said to have had magic powers. She requested him to return as soon as possible, because he would die. He marched back and nearly the river Rhine he really came to death by dropping from his horse. His follower *Varus*, commander of three legions and highest civil official and governor, too, in the new province '*Great Germania*', suddenly got absolutely annihilated in the *Teutoburg Forest* (= *Teutoburg Wood* = *Teutoburger Wald*) battle after having become fully deceived by this general Herrman, who assembled a lot of warriors in a circle round about of Varus' camp in a distance of 70 km. The Romans saw none of them. Herrman got blebbed out by his own father-in-law, who hated him, because Herrman had eloped the daughter (she and the son later got Roman prisoners, they came to Rome; later on Arminius's son lived in Ravenna; TACITUS promised to write of him, but this part of his book became lost). In the following battle Varus' army lost each man and horse and mule. He had trusted Herrman, but he had got absolutely deceived.

Herrman had organized Germanic princes seeming to acknowledge the Roman superiority by illusionary litigations and Varus believed already to mean the highest judge in the new province. When the Teutoburg battle started, Varus ordered to stop the struggle, it would be an error, the Cherusicans would be friends. It's unsure, whether the Romans got attacked already in their camp or when they had left it and when they marched back to the next bigger winter camp, probably *Aliso* borough near the Rhine line. We have to suppose that the Romans marching back got attacked on several very narrow and swampy fields, always there where they didn't be able to develop their heavy arms and their trained skilfulness. At last Varus killed himself after having seen him to be lost. Roman generals killed themselves, if they got absolutely beaten. The great fight endured three days and happened in a densely area of primeval forests. Thus the Germanic warriors felt themselves absolutely sure here to be more efficacious than the better armed (and for a regular battlefield) better equipped Roman soldiers. Augustus became shocked when the news of this army's defeat, better annihilation, arrived in Rome and he shouted (as Sueton tells), "*Vare, redde legions!*" ("*Varus, give me back my legions!*"). He showed very great pains to demonstrate Varus to be the only responsible one and not him himself, the emperor.

The war got continued from 9 after Christ still nearly ten years. Any battles followed, Herrman won some of them. We don't know the fields and the years. Some people think, we would know only the half of them. The emperor *Tiberius* himself appeared trying to subjugate Herrman, also in vain, in spite of his personal presence. Numerous ships sailed to the region of Hamburg exploring coasts, rivers. Fleet and army met in the midst of Northern Germania beneath the river *Elbe*. For this time Herrman didn't risk an attack. In a later year Tiberius' nephew *Germanicus* (a suggestive name) came with nine legions and many additional auxiliary troopers. He built a new and better channel system, which allowed him to go with thousand (!) ships from the Rhine river into the river *Ems* and from there into the river *Weser* and vice versa for supplying reasons. He built streets, camps and he planned quite new cities. He won a known battle near *Idistaviso*.

Another one near the so called *Wall of the Angrivarians* he won too, but he always lost so many soldiers that other ones told this battle in reality would have got lost. We don't know the situations of the two cited fields. The Romans now always lost too many soldiers. Immediately after these named battles Tiberius got defeated. Won and lost battles and fights followed. We don't have enough information, because the Roman writer *Tacitus* didn't write much of all that. Probably he feared his own emperor, if he would tell all the truth about these imperial proceedings. The Romans fully worked and fought, but they in vain strengthened. Finally Germanicus himself felt compelled (in 18 p. c.). His army of nearly 100.000 men left the Germanic grounds and retired behind the Rhine line. The fleet got lost in a North Sea tempest near the Germanic coasts and near British coast cliffs. It had been the first tide-storm in the German Sea we know.

We really are allowed to call this Herrman a very important and successful man. Seldom one may see such a degree of success. Not always he had been the tactical winner but finally he was the absolute strategic war winner. The Romans did not continue their campaigns, because they thought, each result would be only very small but very expensive and by far too strengthening their resources. In spite of all that it was their great fault, because some centuries later they saw it would be impossible to defend the very too long Rhine-Danube line against new coming barbarian tribes, *Goths*, *Huns* and other ones. About 490 they ordered to leave all the regions northern the Alps. At that time also the *Bavarians* came into Bavaria. The Romans had erected the legion's camp Regensburg, a city built from stone. Now this city became the dukedom's Bavaria capital. The excellent Roman historian Tacitus calls Herrman Germania's liberator. He was very right. Never the Romans came back to establish there any new Roman provinces. And we have to add, Herrman's war always was a well justified war. He never attacked another people or country. His war really was a self defence war. When it was over he had still one enemy, *Marbod*, king of the (Teutonic) *Markomans*, settling in *Bohemia*. Some years before this tribe had left the Rhine-Main-Rivers-Region, because they feared to get killed by the Romans because of their cruel campaigns against foreign peoples.

This adversary Marbod later got a friend of the Romans like Herrman's father in law. Therefore he had refused to help Herrman against the aggressors, but Herrman's position now was so strong, that Marbod finally preferred to give up and to flee to Rome. Herrman had sent the dead Varus' head to Marbod as a symbol of his victory in the Teutoburg Forest. But only some months later Herrmann got killed by some of his own relatives. They had accused him to establish the position of a king for his person. The liberty loving Germanic warriors and cattle-breeders hated not only a foreign governor's but also an own king's position in their countries. Right, the victorious prince and his friends had become convinced the Germanic tribes would well do in the future to create a greater union of their folks. Thus later (German) generations thought him to have been a kind of the later medieval German kings' predecessors. Rightly we have to call him an important Germanic person still 2000 years after the Teutoburg battle, which now is nearly forgotten in German school books, but not over the New Ulm heights, where one may see the younger and newer Herrman monument of the New World. That's correct. Because Herrman the German assured Germanic culture for the following two thousand years and that all these folks speak German, Netherland or English. English speakers do well, if they remember and call Herrman the German in New Ulm the Great-Protector of all their own cultural, saxon origins. It's correct to call Herrman a Saxon, because the Cheruskans and other tribes later united themselves to a new nation, and it's correct, too, that never a similar man in Europe existed like Herrman.

Due to the common origin of the mentioned languages and nations this mentioned American monument was built in *New Ulm* already some years later after the German first one near *Detmold*, a symbol, not quite different from the New York liberty monument. Herrman the German over New Ulm, in the heights quite near this city stretching his sword towards the heaven is to say to have been both, as well a sign as a symptom for companionship there of all these nations and cultures in the New World of the future. And it is a liberty monument, too, because Herman really was one of the most important liberty fighters ever lived. Herrman the German is the founder of Anglosaxon identity, too,

but only less members of these nations know about him. It's right the time to remember, two thousand years after the *Teutoburg Forest Battle* what the Roman author TACITUS and other ones wrote; they named this side in Latin: "*Saltus Teutoburgiensis*", meaning the mountains of *Teutoburg*, which before had been a Germanic vanishing point. The original German name of these mountains is "*Osning*". But in the 18th century these mountains got another name. The *Münster* bishop had been a great admirer of Herrman and he ordered to call the three days long fight in the woods the '*Forest of Teutoburg battle*' ("*Teutoburg = 'Folks' Borough*") and the mountains the "*Teutoburg Wood*".

We remember this battle and Herrman without bellicose arrière pensées, without thoughts of militarism or war glorification. As we remember these days also a more recent fighter for German and European freedom, Graf *Schenk von Stauffenberg*, who 1944 (45 years old) undertook a dangerous explosive attempt to kill one of the vilest despots in history ever got seen, now 65 years ago. In our days you may see '*Operation Valkyrie*', a film very precisely narrating those events. It is a rather good picture and it's not true to call the leading actor a miscast. In Germany there is a discussion about the question, whether Stauffenberg can be an example for democrats or not. What a discussion! It's similar to those bickers, of which TACITUS told, Germanic tribes would not only fight against strange armies. They also would do a kind of self-lacerating by fighting against themselves, especially a tribe against a neighbour tribe. Stauffenberg's readiness in acting really is a great example. They who assure the contrary are fools. If Hermann the German delivered his peoples from foreign occupation, Stauffenberg tried to liberate his country and central Europe from an own criminal political powerhouse, which had occupied the young German republic, and from an absolutely senseless and pointless war. The circumstances were so difficult, that he failed. He knew about his small chance. Above all he wanted to give an example. We still are shocked that his attempt came to an end without success. In spite of it we all may be glad inasmuch that it is possible too have had a courageous man here who had been decided to take action against the wild inhumanity.

And this injustice, cruelty, mass murder and the perverse kind of militarism.- Finally now click the buttons in Google Earth “*Detmold*” and “*New Ulm, Herrman Heights*” and look there all the pictures of the both Herrmans! The two big statues, the Detmold-Herrman and the *Herrman-on-the-Prairies*, are liberty symbols. They deliver, thus we think, still a very important cultural heritage. A man like *Herrman the German* had been able to save all that, for us.

The Herrman Heights Monument in New Ulm/Minnesota



The original monument in Detmold/East-Westfalia, Germany

