

only efficient member to hand was the Prussian politician and minister, Baron K. F. F. von Nagler. Fortunately, the financial cares of the *Monumenta* were shortly to be eased. Böhmer was tireless in circularizing ministers and politicians, and Nagler used his influence in high quarters. Now that Stein was dead Metternich was no longer hostile, and at the Vienna conference of 1834 he recommended the appeal to the Federal Assembly; this body in turn recommended a block grant to be raised by contributions from the member states. The total sum was paltry, and the inevitable shuffling and haggling took place while everyone waited for his neighbour to move, but eventually an income was assured,¹ for a few years only but renewable, and with no strings attached save a very reasonable demand for yearly accounts and report of progress. A more favourable arrangement was made in 1844. Having achieved this, Nagler withdrew into the shadows, leaving Pertz and Böhmer in power. In Stein's project the Directorate was to be composed of statesmen and dignitaries, employing an Editor and Secretary. The constitution remained in force but the president had vanished, leaving Editor and Secretary as sole directors. For thirty years the *Monumenta* was to be conducted by two men living far apart, drawing annual funds from the Federal Assembly, and in fact responsible to no one. Pertz was by far the more powerful of the two partners, but Böhmer was a faithful and active manager, who did not fail to make his views known, though in the final resort Pertz usually had his way.

Shortly after the financial settlement Pertz secured his first regular assistants. The great resurgence of historical activity had by now begun to pay dividends. Above all, Ranke at Berlin had founded a school that was to influence all Europe.² Besides his fame as a writer and a personality, which only Macaulay among living historians could rival, Ranke was one of the greatest of academic teachers. He did not indeed initiate, but he certainly canonized the *Seminar*, a group of promising pupils to whom the master taught the skills of his craft in co-operative work with mutual help and rivalry in the field of his own studies. Ranke also gave his pupils two revolutionary methods—recourse to records and archives, rather than to literary sources, and the thorough

¹ *Bresslau*, 209, gives it as nearly 5,000 Taler per annum. The monetary reckonings of early days are always in Gulden and Taler.

² For a short English account of Ranke, see Gooch, *op. cit.*, chap. vi.