

Although Bugenhagen's funeral sermon for Luther was not issued with a portrait of the reformer, other publications marking Luther's death that year were. The medallion reproduced on the top cover of the present work is taken from the verso of the title page of Vom Christlichen abschied aus diesem tödlichen leben des Ehrwirdigen Herrn D. Martini Lutheri, bericht, durch D. Justum Jonam, M. Michaelem Celium, und ander die dabey gewesen, kurtz zusamen gezogen, published at Wittenberg by Georg Rhau (VD 16 J905).

A Christian Sermon



OVER THE BODY AND AT THE FUNERAL

OF THE VENERABLE DR. MARTIN LUTHER,

PREACHED BY MR. JOHANN BUGENHAGEN POMERANUS,

DOCTOR AND PASTOR OF THE CHURCHES IN WITTENBERG.

Kur X. Hendel

INTRODUCTION AND ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY KURT K. HENDEL



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EDITOR'S PREFACE

This facsimile of the first edition of Johann Bugenhagen's funeral sermon for Martin Luther reproduces the copy acquired for the Richard C. Kessler Reformation Collection in 1995 (VD 16 B9274). The introduction to the sermon and its translation into English are the work of Prof. Kurt K. Hendel, and the whole is issued as part of the activities accompanying the ninth annual Kessler Reformation Concert to commemorate the 450th anniversary of the death of Martin Luther. The concerts have been sponsored by the Candler School of Theology and the Richard C. Kessler Reformation Collection of the Pitts Theology Library.

It is with great pride that we introduce Prof. Hendel to the supporters of the Kessler Collection and Emory University this year. He is the Christ Seminary-Seminex Professor of Reformation History at the Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago and has made the study of Bugenhagen and his contributions to the German Reformation a particular concern of his for many years. It has indeed been a pleasure over the past year to collaborate with him on the current project, and we welcome his assistance in our efforts to make the holdings of the Kessler Collection available to researchers and students of the Reformation internationally.

It is also important now to recognize the contributions of others at Emory and elsewhere to the present publication. First, thanks are due to G. Gordon Boice and the staff of University Publications (Emory) for their work on the design of this pamphlet and the program for the 1996 concert. Their creativity, close attention to detail, and energy are a constant inspiration. Second, thanks are due to Dr. Charles D. Spornick (Director, The Lewis H. Beck Center for Electronic Collections, General Libraries, Emory) for his excellent work on the electronic version of the publication (accessible at http://chaucer.library.emory.edu). Finally, I am grateful for the helpful editorial suggestions of Prof. Manfred Hoffman (Emory) and Prof. Timothy Wengert (Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia), who reviewed an earlier version of this publication. Responsibility for mistakes that remain are accepted by the editor. It is indeed an honor and pleasure to collaborate with such talented colleagues.

M. Patrick Graham Margaret A. Pitts Associate Professor of Theological Bibliography Candler School of Theology, Emory University

INTRODUCTION

Martin Luther's significance as a theologian and reformer of the church has been universally recognized. His theological writings and the reform movement that he inspired continue to be studied and discussed, especially by the theological and scholarly worlds, and important anniversaries of his life consistently inspire a variety of literary productions and celebrative events. The four-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of his death is no exception.

Luther's final project brought him back to his birthplace, Eisleben. In spite of failing health, he accepted the difficult task of mediating a persistent and bitter dynastic feud that strained the relationship of the two Counts of Mansfeld, both of whom were loyal supporters of the Reformation. Previous attempts at finding a resolution had failed. Nevertheless, Luther decided to participate in another effort early in the year 1546 even though it necessitated a trip to Eisleben, where the Counts' representatives agreed to meet. He left Wittenberg on January 23, accompanied by at least two of his sons and his secretary, Johannes Aurifaber. His former colleague at the University of Wittenberg and now bishop of Halle, Justus Jonas, also joined the entourage. It was a difficult journey for Luther, exacerbated by the inclement weather, the flooded river Saale, and especially his physical ailments. The party arrived in Eisleben on January 29, 1546.

The following weeks proved to be taxing ones for the already debilitated Luther. The discussions among the feuding parties were lengthy, often tedious, and at times contentious. While the disagreements were finally resolved by mid-February, largely due to Luther's mediation, the negotiations took their toll on the Reformer. It is possible to reconstruct Luther's final days on the basis of a detailed report prepared by two of his companions in Eisleben: his friend Justus Jonas and the court preacher of Count Albrecht of Mansfeld, Michael Coelius. On February 15, Luther preached what would be his last sermon, based on Matthew 11:25-30, in which he discussed the Christian's calling to bear Christ's yoke. He could not finish the sermon, however, because his strength failed him. During the evening of February 17, Luther experienced several episodes of chest pains, and his friends and children gathered around him, sensing the seriousness of his condition. In the early hours of February 18, Jonas asked him: "Reverend father, will you stand firm in Christ and the doctrine you have preached?" Luther responded with a clearly audible: "Yes." Shortly after making his final confession, he died.

Two memorial services were celebrated in Eisleben at St. Andrew's Church. Justus Jonas preached in the first, on February 19, and called the people to repentance at this time of great loss. A second service was held the following morning, with the Rev. Coelius echoing Jonas' admonition. In the afternoon of February 20, the entourage that accompanied Luther's body began its journey to Wittenberg and arrived two days later. Luther's body was interred in the Castle Church, in front of the pulpit. During the service, also held in the Castle Church, Philip Melanchthon and Johann Bugenhagen eulogized the Reformer. The latter's sermon is reproduced and translated in this pamphlet.

Bugenhagen was a logical choice to deliver one of the homilies. The Pomeranian Reformer had come to Wittenberg in 1521 in order to study with Luther and to join the Reformation movement. He quickly became a member of the inner circle of Wittenberg theologians and emerged as one of the most important leaders of the Lutheran Reformation. In 1523 he was chosen as pastor of St. Mary's Church, the city church in Wittenberg, in part because of Luther's strong recommendation. It was in this calling that he became Luther's pastor and spiritual counselor. Bugenhagen cared for his mentor and colleague and provided him with sound practical and spiritual advice during Luther's persistent spiritual struggles (Anfechtungen). He also became a highly effective proponent of the Reformation, especially through his organizational efforts in various cities and territories of northern Germany as well as in Denmark. Luther trusted his friend and pastor with his most intimate spiritual concerns, while Bugenhagen deeply respected Luther's powerful proclamation of the Gospel, his faithful witness to Christ, and his ardent opposition to all adversaries of the Reformation movement. Bugenhagen mourned the loss of his friend, but he also gloried and rejoiced in the blessings God had granted, particularly to the church, through Martin Luther. The Pomeranian Reformer's profound faith, his pastoral sensitivity, his deep respect for his colleague, and his lofty opinion of Luther's significance are all apparent in the sermon presented here.

Kurt K. Hendel

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Predigt/ ober der Leich ond bes
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Martini Luthers/durch Ern Jos
han Bugenhagen Pomern/
Doctor / vnd Pfarcher
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Gedruckt zu Wittemberg durch Georgen Rhaw Anno M. D. ploj. A Christian sermon over the body and at the funeral of the venerable Dr. Martin Luther, preached by Mr. Johann Bugenhagen
Pomeranus, doctor and pastor of the churches in Wittenberg.

Printed in Wittenberg by Georg Rhau, in the year 1546. Eine Chriftliche Predigt ober det Leich und begrebnis des Ehrwirdigen D. Martini Luthers / durch Ern Johan Bugenhagen Pomern / Doctor und Pfarrherr der Kirchen zu Wittemberg gethan.

Paulus der heilige Apostel j. Thes



keine Hoffnung haben. Denn sowie gleuben / das Thesus gestorben ond aufferstanden ist / Also wird Gott auch / die da entschlaffen sind durch Thesum/mit som füren. A Christian sermon over the body and at the funeral of the venerable Dr. Martin Luther, preached by Mr. Johann Bugenhagen
Pomeranus, doctor and pastor of the churches in Wittenberg.

Paul, the holy apostle, says in I Thessalonians 4:

We do not want to hold back, dear brothers, concerning those who are asleep so that you may not be sorrowful as the others who have no hope. For since we believe that Jesus has died and risen, even so, God will bring those with Him who have fallen asleep through Jesus.

Jeben freunde / Jch sol jut / vnd wil gern bey dem begrebnis / vnsers hern lieben vaters / D.Martini seligen / ei » ne Predigt thun/ Was aber/oder wie fol ich reden / soich fur weinen nicht wol kan ein wort machen? Ond wer fol ench troffen/ so ich ewr Pfarrher vnd Prediger nicht res den kan? Wo hin kan ich mich von euch wenden? Ich werde on zweisel mit meis ner rede mehr heulens und trawrens mas chen / Denn wie solten wir nicht alle berny lich trawren/so Gott ons dis betrübms zus geschieft/vnd den hoben teween Man/den Ebrwirdinen D. Martinum Lutber / von vns weg genomen / durch welchen er ons allen / ond allen Birchen Chrifti / junt Dendschen Landen/auch vielen inn frembe den Mationen/ vnaussprechliche gaben vii gnade erzeiget hat / durch welchen er auch herrlich obgesieget hat / wider das Reich des Satans/under fomancherley schends. liche Abgötterey / vnd menschen satzung/ Ja/wie es Paulus nennet/widder die Ten sfels leven / jun aller welt/ Ond hat vns of? fenbaret im Euangelio/ das hohe / groffe/ bimlifabe

Dear friends, I am now supposed to preach a sermon at the funeral of our dearly beloved father, blessed Dr. Martin, and gladly do so. But what shall I say and how shall I speak, since I probably will not be able to utter a word because of my tears? And who shall comfort you if I, your pastor and preacher, cannot speak? Where can I turn from you? I will, no doubt, cause more crying and mourning with my sermon. For how should we not all mourn heartily, since God has sent us this sorrow and has taken from us the noble and dear man, the venerable Dr. Martin Luther? Through him God has rendered inexpressible gifts and grace to all of us and to all the churches of Christ in Germany, as well as to many in foreign countries. Through him God has also triumphed gloriously over the kingdom of satan and against so much shameful idolatry and human ordinance, indeed, as Paul says, against the devil's teachings throughout the world, and has revealed to us in the Gospel the sublime, great

Similiche gebeimnis / feinen lieben Gon Thefum Chriftum (wie es gun Ephefiern end Coloffenfern Daulus auch nennet) burch welchen unfern lieben vater/Chriftus fein Buangelium verteidiget bat/ wider den leidigen Bapft / rnd mancherley Rotten/ ond Eyrannen/Ja widder alle pforten der Adlen / Welchem temren Man er gegeben hat/ben Geift der trafft und ftercte/bas er memand fchewet / wie gros vnd medtig er were / Ond also freidig ob bem Enangelio pub reiner lere bielte/bas es offte bafur and gefeben mard / von der welt / ale were er mit ftraffen ond schelten zu scharff/ond thet im zu viel/Wie auch die Juden / vnd Phas rifeet / Die bitteren und gifftigen Ottern / Chrifto fchuld gaben / Denn es fchmernet fie vbel / vnd that ihnen webe/ das fie ges firafft wurden / burch die lautere warbeit/ Aber die heilfame lere namen fie gleich mol most au.

Diefen hohen Lerer und Propheten/ und von Gott gefandten Reformatorn ber Kirchen / hat uns Gott weggenomen/ Ih/wie konnen wir das trawren und weis

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heavenly secret, his dear Son Jesus Christ (as Paul also says in Ephesians and Colossians). Through him, our dear father, Christ has defended his Gospel against the loathsome pope and various rabble and tyrants, indeed, against all the portals of hell. He gave to this dear man the spirit of power and strength so that he is afraid of no one, however great and mighty he may be. He held so boldly to the Gospel and to pure doctrine that the world often believed that he was too sharp and too excessive with his rebuking and scolding, just as the Jews and Pharisees, the bitter and poisonous vipers, accused Christ, for it hurt them severely and caused them pain that they were chastised by means of the pure truth. However, they did not accept the salutary teaching.

God has taken away from us this great teacher, prophet, and divinely sent reformer of the churches. Oh, how can we cease mourning and nen lassen! Wie können wie doch dem lieben Paulo die gehorchen / da er saget / Ihr solt nicht trawrig sein / ober den die da schlafe fen / Aber er sent gleichwol dazu / Wie die andern/die keine hoffnung haben/Wie aber die wie gleuben/wissen/das die da entschlaf sten sind jun Christo / wider zu ein bessen leben / erwecket werden / da wie widde/ rund werden mit ihnen zusamen komen/ ond ewig bey einander sein.

Iber die welt iste nicht werd gewes
sen / das sie diesen tewen Man Gottes /
lenger haben solt / weiter jhn zu lestern und
zunerfolgen / Wiewol doch die selbe uns
danckbare welt / auch viel gutes / durch dies
sen hoben Man empfangen hat / besondern
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bersachern (bey welchen noch etwas weis)
beit oder verstand ist) lieber wolten / der tew
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Die habe ich jum eingange gefagt/

crying? How can we, after all, obey the dear Paul here when he says: "You should not grieve because of those who are asleep"? But he adds immediately: "Like the others who have no hope." We who believe know that those who have fallen asleep in Christ will be awakened again to a better life where we will meet them again and be together with them eternally.

However, the world was not worthy to have this dear man of God any longer, to continue to slander and persecute him. Albeit, that same, ungrateful world received much good through this great man, especially that it has been freed from a variety of oppression and tyranny of the loathsome papacy. Therefore, many of the adversaries (who still have some wisdom and understanding) would have preferred that the dear man had continued to live for a long time.

This I have said initially,

one wir ja groffe vrfache haben / hernlich u trawten / dieweil wir ein solchen hoben rewien Man verloren baben. Ond warlich Gods etwas helfen mag) Le trawren mit vns/Christliche Konige/ garften/ vnd Stedte / und alle die da ertand haben das Euangelium der warheit / Darumb trawe ren wir je nicht alleine / Sondern viel taus fent hin ond wider/jun der Chriftenheit mit ung. Es hat dem leidigen prigen Bapft/ Carbinal Meins / oder S. Henrich / nicht gebüren mögen / ober dem tod dieses man nes e welche er alle mit der warheit / befftig resilunct hat fich je zu frewen. Ond ich hofe se / die widersacher sollen sich nicht lange when feming too frewen / Denn die person if wolfing Chaffo verschieden / Aber die aes wainige/felige/Göttliche lehre / dieses tem/ een Alannes / lebet noch auffs aller sterck/

Denn erwar one zweiffel der Engel/ banonin Apocalypsi ring, cap. stehet / der da gestogen hat / mitten durch den Himel/ ond hatte emewig Enangelium zc. Wie den or Certificus

that we truly have great cause to mourn heartily since we have lost such a great and dear man. And truly (since this may help a bit) Christian kings, princes, and cities, and all who have recognized the Gospel of truth mourn with us. Therefore, we do not mourn alone, but many thousands in Christendom from here and there mourn with us. It was not fitting that the current, loathsome pope, the Cardinal of Mainz, or Duke Henry (all of whom he enraged mightily with the truth) should ever delight in the death of this man. And I hope that the adversaries will not delight in his death for long. For the person has indeed died in Christ, but the mighty, blessed, godly doctrine of this precious man still lives most powerfully.

For he was without doubt the angel concerning whom it is written in Revelation 14, who flew through the midst of heaven and had an eternal Gospel, etc., as the text says:

Ond ich sahe einen Angel fliegen mitsten durch den Zimel / der hatte ein ewig Auangelium / zu verkündigen denen / die auff Arden sigen und wonen / vnd allen Zei den / vnd Geschlechten / vnd Sprachen / vn Odlektern / Ond sprach mit lauter stimme / Jürchtet Gott / vnd gebet som die Ahre/ Denn die zut seines Gerichtes ist komen / vnd betet an / den / der gemacht hat Zimel und Arden / vnd Meer / vnd die Wasser brunnen. Ond ein ander Angel solget nach / der sprach / Sie ist ge sallen / Babylon die große Stad / denn sie hat mit dem wein shret Zurerey / getrencket alle Zeiden.

Jeser Engel / der da saget / fürchtet Bott/vnd gebet ihm die Ehre / war D. Martinus Luther / Ond das hie stehet / Fürchtet Gott / vnd gebet ihm die Ehre/ Das sind die zwey stücke / der lere D. Martini Luthers/das Gesen/vnd Luan/ gelium / durch welche die gange Schrift/ geöffnet wird/vnd Christus erkand wird/ vnser gerechtigkeit vnd ewiges leben / Zu welchen And I saw an angel flying through the midst of heaven. He had an eternal Gospel to proclaim to those who sit and dwell on earth, to all heathen and races and languages and nations. And he said with a loud voice: "Fear God and give him honor, for the time of his judgment has come. Worship the one who has made heaven and earth, the seas, and the springs of water." And another angel followed and said: "She has fallen; she has fallen, Babylon, the great city, for she has made drunk all the heathen with the wine of her harlotry."

This angel who says, "Fear God and give him the honor," was Dr. Martin Luther. And what is written here, "Fear God and give him the honor," are the two parts of Dr. Martin Luther's doctrine, the Law and the Gospel, through which all of Scripture is unlocked and Christ, our righteousness and eternal life, is recognized. To welchen zweien er auch die stückehin zu ges sent hat i die zeit seines Gerichte ift komen ? Ond hat gelect/vom rechten Gebet und In euffung / gegen Gott dem Simbischen Das ter/im Gest und der warheit/Wie der Ens gel Apoc, riis, auch saget/Betet an / den der da gemacht hat Simel und Erden zc.

Denn nach ber lete biefes Engels/ wird folgen ein ander Engel / welcher troft mird predigen / ber betrübten und angefor chten Kirchen / vnd vber die widerlacher/ blin und donner ewiges Gerichts und vere Damnie / Wie den der ander Engel fprach/ Sie ift gefallen/ Sie ift gefallen / Babylon Die groffe Stad. Darumb werden die wide berfacher / von diefem unferm betrübnis / nicht lange fich frewen/ Wie auch Chriftus faget/Johan. rvi. Ewer betrübnis fol gur freude werden / Denn dem Apocalypft nach/im gemelten riii, capitel / feben wir/ das das vorber gangen ift / vnd noch ges het. Gol Apocalypfis etwas fein / fo wird one smeinel bas ander folgen.

Aber/ah/wie lauffe ich fo weit/mit mei

these two he has also added this passage ("the time of his judgment has come") and has taught regarding proper prayer and invocation of God the heavenly Father in Spirit and in truth. As the angel also says in Revelation 14: "Worship the one who has made heaven and earth, etc."

For after the teaching of this angel, another angel will follow, who will proclaim comfort to the sorrowful and persecuted church and the lightning and thunder of eternal judgment and condemnation against the adversaries, as, after all, the other angel said: "She has fallen; she has fallen, Babylon, the great city." Therefore, the adversaries will not rejoice long over our sorrow, as Christ also says in John 16: "Your sorrow shall turn to joy." For according to Revelation, the aforementioned fourteenth chapter, we see that this has happened before and still happens.

If Revelation has some validity, then the other will, without doubt, follow.

But, oh, how do I ramble on so with my

ner rede / jun diefem unferm weinen und bes trübnis? Dis sey gnug von vnschm billichen wawrengeredt/ Denn wir trawren ihe bils lich / das ein folcher tewer Man / rechter Biffchoff und Seelen hirte/von uns geschei den / Aber inn diesem betrubnis / sollen wir auch billich ertennen Gottesgüte und barm hernigkeit gegen vns / vnd Gott daneken/ das er nach bundert jaren / von dem tode des heiligen Johannis Sufs (welcher omb der warheit willen / getödtet ist /21nno 117. CCCC. 20.) balde one etwecket hat/ durch seinen Geist/diesen tewen Doctoren Martinum Lutherinn/wider die IntiChei ftischen lere / des leidigen / Satamischen Bapfts / vud wider die Teuffels leten / wie denn Johannes Zuss / von einem kunfftig gen Schwane / felbe gepropheceyer bat/ por seinem tode Demi Luss heist auff Bos hemisch ein Gans / Ihr bratet faget Johan Sufs) fixtein Gans / Bott wird aber einen Schwan erwecken / den werdet ihr nicht brennen nach braten. Ond da sie widder j hn viel schreieten / das er ihnen micht konde trantworten foler gesagt haben Bach bun

sermon in this time of our crying and sorrow? This is enough said about our rightful mourning, for we mourn justly that such a dear man, a proper bishop and shepherd of souls, has departed from us. But in this sorrow we should also rightly recognize God's grace and mercy to us and thank God that he has awakened for us through his Spirit this dear Dr. Martin Luther against the antichristian doctrines of the abominable, satanic pope and against the devil's doctrines only one hundred years after the death of the holy John Hus (who was killed for the sake of the truth in the year 1415), just as John Hus himself prophesied before his death about a future swan. Hus means "goose" in the Bohemian language. "You are now roasting a goose," (says John Hus), "but God will awaken a swan whom you will not burn or roast." And as they shouted much against him, which he could not answer, he supposedly said: "After one hundred vert jaren willich euch antworten Dashat er redlich gethan durch vonjernlieben vater D. Lutherum vond eben angefangen im solgenden jar nach hundert jaren. Ja/wir solgen Gott dancken daser den tewren Mandons erhalten hat dond seiner Kuchen dinn dem hefftigen streiten inn so viel harten kempsfen durd das durch ihn Christing so offt obgeseget hat din saft die inn die erre. jard Dem Sertn Christosky lod und Ahre inn ewigken Amen.

Wie sollen vns aber auch mu vnserme lieben vater Luthero frewen das er also sinn dem höchsten Apostel vnd Propheten umpt sinn welchem er seinen benehl/trewlich ausgenaht/din von vns gegangen vnd abs geschieden ist zu dem Zerrn Chusto da dem sind die beiligen Patriarchen/Prophes ten/Apostel vnd viele/denen er das Kuants gelium geprediger dat alle beilige Kugel/Lazarus im schos Abrahe/das ist sinn der erige frende aller Gleubigen Wie das ist sugehe die aust den Inngsten tag das weiden wir ersaren Wie Paulus sagt zum Philips am se Ich babe sust abzuscheiden.

years I will answer you." He has done that uprightly through our dear father, Dr. Luther, and has begun it precisely in the one-hundred-and-first year. Yes, we should thank God that he preserved this dear man for us and his churches in the violent disputes, in so many difficult conflicts, and that through him Christ has triumphed so often now for almost thirty years. To the Lord Christ be praise and honor in eternity. Amen.

But we should also rejoice with our dear father Luther that he left and departed from us to the Lord Christ in the highest apostolic and prophetic office in which he faithfully accomplished what he was commanded. For with Christ are the holy patriarchs, prophets, apostles, and many to whom he preached the Gospel, all the holy angels, Lazarus in the bosom of Abraham, that is, in the eternal joy of all believers. We will experience what this interim period until the Day of Judgment is like, as Paul says in Philippians 1: "I desire to depart

onobey Chaisto zusein/wie jun den Geschie chten der Aposteln auch Stephanus sagt/ Gerr ISCOVII auff zu die meinen Gest/Ond Chaistus zum Schecher/Gente

wirfin mit mir/im Paradis fein.

Denn es hat keinen zweinel wie der Geist Christi war im den henden des Dasters da er gesagt hat Dater sinn deine hens de beuehl ich meinen Geist zc. die zu der Ausserstehung am Ostertage Also werden wusere Geister sinn den henden Christiseins die zu onser Ausserschung Denn also saus ten die wort von Lazaro / Int aber wird

er getroftet/du aber wirft gequelet.

Was mitler zeit / bis an Jängsten tag/ die Glenbigen fur eine ruge / oder trost has ben / oder die Gottlosen / fur ein vuruge oder qual / das könne wir aus der Schrift micht so eben sagen / Die Schrift saget / sie schlafs fen / wie Paulus saget / zun Thest, von den die da schlaffen. Gleich aber / wie im natürs lichen Schlaffe / die gesünden jun einem sies sen schlaff rugen / vnd dadurch erquickt / stereter und gesünder werden / Die ungesun den aber / oder die betrübten / vnd sonderlich and to be with Christ"; and as Stephen also says in Acts: "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit"; and Jesus to the thief: "Today you will be with me in paradise."

For there is no doubt, just as the spirit of Christ was in the hands of the Father until the resurrection on Easter, since he said: "Father, into your hands I commend my spirit, etc.," so will our spirits be in the hands of Christ until our resurrection. For that is the meaning of the words of Lazarus: "But now he is comforted while you are tormented."

What kind of peace or comfort the believers have and what kind of anxiety or torment the unbelievers have in the meantime, until the day of judgment, we cannot say so precisely on the basis of Scripture. Scripture says that they are asleep, as Paul says in Thessalonians, "concerning those who are asleep." However, just as in natural sleep the healthy rest in a sweet sleep and are thereby refreshed and become stronger and healthier, while the sick or the sorrowing and especially

verlich mit schrecken oder furcht sind / schlaft/ werlich mit schrecklichen treumen und und rugig schlaffen/also/ das ihnen der schlaft/ nicht eine ruge/ sondern ein schrecklicher/ wüstere unruge ist / denn das wachen. Mis so ist ein unterscheid / zwischen der gleubigen und Gottlosen schlasst/ Aber hieuon können wir nicht weiter reden oder schliessen / denn wie der Schrift wort lauten.

Unser lieber vater D. Martinus Lucther / hat nu erlanget / das er offte begert hat / Ond wenn er int wider zu uns solt kolmen / so wurde er unser trawren und zah gen straffen/mit dem wort Christi/Johanc roj. So jhr mich lieb hettet / würdet jhr euch strewen/dennich gehe zum vater / Ond wurdet mir gönnen / die ewige ruge und streude / Christius hat den tod sur uns überswunden / Was zagen wir dent Der tod des leides ist uns ein an sang des ewigen lebens / durch Thesum Christium unsern Geren/der sur uns /ein edel/tewr opsser worden ist.

Ich gedenckenoch wenn der Ehre wirdige / onser lieber vater D. Martinus Luther/etliche sahe/süssiglich entschlaffen

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those who are in the terror or fear of death sleep with difficulty, with horrible dreams, and restlessly so that sleep is not rest for them but a more frightful, more desolate unrest than being awake, in the same way there is a difference between the sleep of the believers and the godless. But about this we cannot speak further or infer other than what the words of Scripture say.

Our dear father Dr. Martin Luther has now attained what he often desired. And if he were to return to us again now, he would reprimand our mourning and faint-heartedness with the word of Christ from John 16: "If you loved me you would rejoice because I go to the Father, and you would not begrudge me this eternal rest and joy." Christ has conquered death for us. Why, then, are we afraid? The death of the body is for us a beginning of life eternal through Jesus Christ our Lord, who has become for us a noble, precious sacrifice.

I still remember that when our honorable, dear father, Dr. Martin Luther, saw several depart sweetly

im bekentnis Christi/das er sprach/Gebe mir Gott/das ich auch so süssiglich entschla sken möge/im schos Christi/vnd nicht mit langen todes schmerzen/der leib gequelet werde/Doch/geschehe Gottes wille.

Bie bey ons zu Wittembern inn ber Onmersitet/war Magister Ambrosius Ber Harous von Goterboch /mein lieber bruder/ ein recht fromer man / welcher Christum lieb hatte/ Der lag etliche tage fur feinemen/ de sehe schwach und kranck / bis finn den tob wind Gott benam ihm boch bas filen der tranctheit/als ober schon inneinem ang betn leben were gewest/ redet mit vns / wie et woltezu vas komen/vad mit vas frolich fein/Das er fo tranct war/ ond fterben mu ste/danon wuste er gar nichts / Le sabe ges wis den tod nicht/darumb konte er nicht fur dem tode erschrecken / Ja / erwarnicht mehr jnn diesem leben/on allein / wenn man von Chrifto redet / so bekennet er frey von hernen die grosse anade und seinkeit / die one vom Simlischen vater inn Christo wie derfaren ift / Denn er batte Christinn lieb/ ong

in the confession of Christ, he said: "May God grant me that I may also depart so sweetly in the bosom of Christ and that the body may not be tormented with lengthy pains of death. But may God's will be done."

Master Ambrosius Bernardus von Güterboch, my dear brother and a truly pious man who loved Christ, was here with us in Wittenberg at the University. For several days before his end he lay very weak and sick unto death, and yet God took from him the feeling of his sickness as if he were already in another life. He spoke with us how he wanted to come to us and be joyous with us. He did not know at all that he was so ill and had to die. He certainly did not see death. Therefore, he could not be afraid of death. Indeed, he was no longer in this life except when one spoke of Christ. Then he confessed freely from his heart the great grace and bliss that has been given to us by the heavenly Father in Christ, for he loved Christ

und pflag geene zubetten/ und Gott ben va ter ancuffen in Geift und warheit. Wenn man ihm denn cale einen der zu sich selbs gekomen war) balde baranff wolte sagent von seinem geliebten weibestindern / hauses gelt/schuld ie. So war er wider bald nicht bey sich selbs / sondern als juneiner andern welt (doch kandre er vno alle/ vnd nennete ons mit namen) redet frolich/mit lachen ond lieblichem schernen von andern dingen/ alfo/das einer/der seine phantasey nicht wit ste/gedencken mochte / er were gat gefund/ ond muste sonst fur die langweile im bette lie gen ec. Aber onser lieber herr Thesus Chris fins / nam jbn aus diesem leben zu sich / jum folder phantaser / aber doch jun guter bes tentnis des Christlichen glaubens / 2116/ das er schon tod war dieser welt / etliche tas gezunor/ehe denn er fearb & Denn er wuste gar mehts auff erden / dafine er forgen mes chte/Ja/es war ihm alles aus dem hergen genomen/das er anch seine franckheit nicht fület / bekümerte sich nichts vind den tod/ Jaser sahe auch den tod nicht wie solte et denn für der sånde vud für dem tode erschre

and was in the habit of praying gladly and of calling on God the Father in Spirit and truth. If one then wanted to tell him soon thereafter (as one who had come to his senses) about his beloved wife, children, house, money, debt, etc., he was soon out of his senses again and as if in another world, (although he recognized us all and called us by name), spoke joyously, with laughter and charming jest, concerning other matters in such a manner that one, who was unaware of his delirium, might think that he was wholly well and had to lie in bed because of boredom, etc. But our dear Lord Jesus Christ took him out of this life to himself in this state of delirium and yet in the good confession of the Christian faith. Thus he was already dead to this world for several days before he died, for he knew nothing on this earth of which he needed to be concerned. Indeed, he was relieved of everything so that he also did not experience his sickness and was not concerned about his death. Indeed, he also did not see death. How, then, could be afraid of sin and death?

cken! Also / das wir sim shin sur angen saken/das wort Christi Johan. vig. welche allen Christglendigen widerseret / So see mand mein wort wird halten/der wird den tod nicht seles ewiglich. Denn ob sie nicht alle so leicht dahin sterben/als dieser Ambrosius / sondern mit großem schmerzen / wie der Son Gottes selbs am Creuze starb/. Doch/weim das liebestündin kompt/so see hen sie das leben und nicht den tod/vind sprechen alle/ Dater/sin deine hende benehle ich meinen Geist / wie denne vinsern herzlieben vater Doctoren Martinum / vinser lieber herr Ihesus Christius / mit solchem seligen abschied / aus diesem samertale / zu sied ges nomen hat / Gott sex sob vind danck sinn erwiskeit.

Jan der kranckheit Magistei Ambrossis / da ich sahe/ das er auch nicht schlieff/ batich zwen Doctores Medicine/ sie wolsten shin ein starcken schlafftranck zurichten/ Die antworten mir/ Solchs were fehrlich/ vod man möchte ihnen die schuld geben/ so es vbel geriete/ Ich sprach / Ich wils vers antwors Thus we saw in him plainly the word of Christ from John 8 which every believer experiences: "If someone keeps my word, that person will never see death." For even if they do not all die so easily as this Ambrosius, but with great pain, as the Son of God himself died on the cross, yet when the dear hour comes, they see life and not death and all of them say: "Father, into your hands I commend my spirit." In this way our Lord Jesus Christ took our dearly beloved father, Dr. Martin, to himself with such a blessed parting from this vale of tears. To God be praise and thanks eternally.

During the illness of Master Ambrosius, when I saw that he also did not sleep, I asked two medical doctors that they prepare a strong drink to help him sleep. They responded that this would be dangerous and that they might be given blame if something went wrong. I said: "I will be

antworten/wenn er anch fchon brüber bleis ben warbe/Gebets ibm/im namen Gotts/ als einem befperato/Wer weis / es mochte belffen/Golden tranct gaben ihm die Mes dici / aber nicht fo ftarct wie ich begerre/ benn fie beforgeten fich etwas / Da fam ibm ber fchlaff mit gewalt/ bas er bey 3mo ftunben fchlieff / Aber ba er auffwaches te / fillete et fein webe / vnb Blagete baris bet / und rebet mit feinem weibe / von ale letley notfachen / verftenblich / 2iber balb barnach / ongeferlich nach andershalber fanbe / war er wiber fin feinem frolichen mefen / wie smor / wuffe nicht mehr von biefer welt/bis bas er/ nach etlichen tagen/ Chrifto ben Geft auffgab.

Solche selige und froliche Zistoria/ von Magistro Ambrosio/unsern lieben ben ber / habe ich jut gerne gesagt/umb zweiers ley ursachen/Jum eusten/das ich ewer liebe damit ein wenig möchte auffhalten / von dem heulen und weinen / welche uns nu billich angekomen ist / Gott hat uns bes träbt / seine gnade tröste uns wider / responsible even if he were to die. Give it to him in God's name as a desperate act. Who knows, it might help." The doctors gave him such a drink, but not as strong as I desired, for they were somewhat concerned. Then he fell into a mighty sleep so that he slept almost two hours. However, when he awoke he felt his pain and complained about it and spoke intelligibly to his wife about all sorts of urgent matters. But soon thereafter, after about an hour-and-a-half, he was again in his happy condition, as before. He was no longer aware of this world until he gave up his spirit to Christ a few days later.

I have now gladly recounted this blessed and joyous story about Master Ambrosius, our dear brother, for two reasons. First of all, that I might stop you dear ones a bit from your howling and crying, which have now rightly overtaken us. God has made us sad. May his grace comfort us again.

Bum andern / bas folche Siftoria bienet gut pufer fachen/ba wir jest pon reben.

Denn biefer Magifter Umbrofins mar Doctorie Martini fcmager / bas mumb befricht er ibn fo offt inn feiner francts beit / Dab wenner von Chrifto mit ibm res bet / foredet Ambrofins auch von Chrifto/ nach bem lieben Euangelio / wie gefagt / Aber wenn er mit ibm wolte reben / vom mabe/findern/gutern/zc. Sowufte Ims brofus nichts von folden fachen / fondern phantafiret balbe frelich mit andern wors ten/ wie zuwor gefage / Befondern faget er mit lachen und bancelagen bem Doctor/ Bert Doctor / bance babet/bas ibr su mir tomen feid / Jdy wil widder zu euch toms men / auff ben abend ein mal / ba wollen wir gufamen gute Collation balten/ vno ich wil benne von vielen frolichen fachen mit euch reden/3mar/int mogen fie beide folche ausrichten im ewigen leben / Da fie beide bin gerhafet find/Ja diefem leben haben fie auff Die weifenicht mogen gufamen tomen.

Da

Secondly, so that this story may be of help to us in the matter concerning which we are now speaking.

For this Master Ambrosius was Dr. Martin's brother-in-law. Therefore, Dr. Martin visited him so much in his illness, and when he spoke with him about Christ, then Ambrosius also spoke about Christ according to the dear Gospel, as we have said. But when he wanted to speak to him about his wife, children, and goods, etc., Ambrosius knew nothing about such things but soon fantasized happily with unrelated words, as we have said before. He especially said to the Doctor with laughter and thanksgiving: "Sir Doctor, thank you for visiting me. I will visit you again some evening. At that time we will have a good supper together, and I will then speak with you about many joyous matters." Indeed, they may both be accomplishing this in the life eternal to which they have both traveled. In this life they were unable to meet in this way.

Da nu Doctor Martinus von jem gieug/sprach der Doctor zu mir/Der ift das bin / er weis von keinem tode / Wenn wir jem taten wollen / wie er seine sache sold bestellen / so weis er nicht mehr von dies ser welt vod leben / Sondern ist fedlich/ las chet / schlegt von ander ding für mit seiner frolichen phantasey/spottet voser noch das zu mit solchen worten / als wolte er sagen/ Ich weis nichts mehr auff erden zubestels len oder zu besorgen. Gott gebe mir doch auch kurz solche stille vod selige tods stums de / Was sol ich mehr auff erden mas chen ?

Dann Magister Ambrosius im hars
ten Winter begraben war / Anno M. D.
WLi. Mense Januario / gieng nicht lange
barnach Doctor Martinus mit mir füt
bein grabe vber / Da weiset er mit der hand
ausse grab / vnd sprach / Der wuste nicht
bas er franck war / Er wuste auch nicht
bas er state / vnd war doch nicht on bes
tentnis Christi / Da ligt er / er weis noch
micht / das er tod ist / Lieber Gere Iheis
C ü Christe

After Dr. Martin left him, the Doctor said to me: "He is gone and does not recognize death. When we want to counsel him how he should put his things in order, he no longer knows anything about this world and this life. Rather, he is happy, laughs, and proposes other things in his joyous delirium. He even mocks us with such words, as if he wanted to say: 'I no longer know what to set in order or attend to on earth.' May God also give me soon such a peaceful and blessed hour of death. What more should I accomplish on earth?"

After Master Ambrosius was buried in the harsh winter of January, 1542, Dr. Martin went to the grave with me not long thereafter. Then he pointed to the grave with his hand and said: "He did not know that he was sick. He also did not know that he was dying and yet was not without a confession of Christ. Here he lies and still does not know that he is dead. Dear Lord Jesus,

Christe / nim mich auch also aus diesem jas mertalzu die ze.

Solche mufteich offt von meinem lies benvater hören / Ond wenn er meinen vur willen mercket/ zu zeiten auch wol aus meis nen worten/fo fprach er zu mir/Bittet doch onfern lieben Gerrn Gott/ das et mich furn von hinnen zu sich neme/ Ich kan nichts mehr thun auff erden / Ich bin euch nichts mehr nuge / Belfft mir mitewerm gebet/ Bittet nicht/das ich lenger lebe. Aufan ein inlicher wol gedencken / was ich meinem lieben vater/vnserm bernlieben Doctor auff folde wort geantwort babe. Das alles zeis art an / wie nern er diefes jamerlebens / inn seinen lenten tagen/wolte los sein / ond mit Christo sein / Damit hat er auch sein Cons fummatum est / gesungen / vud dem Simbs schen Dater feinen Beift inn die bende bes foblen.

Es sind and vorgehende anzeigung gewesen / das unser lieber vater / Doctor Martinus / jun ein bester leben wanderen würde/ Denn die gange sor durch / hat er Christ, take me also in similar fashion out of this vale of tears to you, etc."

I often had to hear such things from my dear father, and when he noticed my annoyance, at times probably also from my words, he said to me: "Implore our dear Lord God that He may soon take me to Himself from here. I can do nothing more on earth. I am no longer of use to you. Help me with your prayer. Do not ask that I live longer." Now, everyone can, no doubt, imagine how I responded to such words of my dear father, our dearly beloved Doctor. All of this indicates how eagerly he desired, in his last days, to be rid of this miserable life and to be with Christ. Thereby he also sang his *consummatum est* and commended his spirit into the heavenly Father's hands.

There were also advance indications that our dear father, Dr. Martin, would wander into a better life, for throughout this whole year he

offre 311 vins gefagtet / er begere an ein andern ort zuziehen. Ift auch offter jun biefem jar/ por feim tobe ausgezogen / benn zunor jun pielen jaren/ Memlich / jun fein Daterland gen Manefeld / jum Diffcoue gen Bein/ gen ! Merfeburg/gen Salle. Die fund gleich anzeigung vito Dropbeceyung gewefen/ bas er diefe felige rheife/wurde thun inn ein beffer leben / Daber bat fiche auch begeben/ bas et / bey ben eblen with Wolgebornen Brauen und Berrn zu Manofeld fun ber Stad Eisleben/ ba er geborn vfi getaufft/ aus biefem leben abgescheiden und gereifet iff / nicht anders benn wie er begeret bat/ ausgenomen/bas er die zeit lieber bette mol len bey vns / fanem lieben weibe vno fine Dern fan Aber Gott bate anders gefchicft.

Das ihr aber auch ein kurnen bericht habt / Lieben freunde / von unfers hernlied ben vaters / Doctoris Martini seligen abs schiede. Da et mercket das seine stunde kon mon were/hat er also gebetet.

WHITE

C ij Wich

often said to us that he desired to go to another place. He also traveled more in this year before his death than he had done in many years, namely to his homeland in Mansfeld, to the Bishop of Zeitz, to Merseburg, to Halle. These were an indication and prophecy that he would undertake this blessed journey into a better life. Therefore, it also happened that he departed and left this life while he was with the noble and honorable Counts of Mansfeld in the city of Eisleben, where he was born and baptized. This was as he had desired, except that he would have preferred to be with us at that time, with his wife and children. But God ordained it otherwise.

Dear friends, so that you might also have a short report about our dearly beloved father, Dr. Martin's, blessed parting, I will give it. When he noticed that his hour had come, he prayed thusly:

Omein Himlischer vaters ein Gott und vater unsers Herrn Ibefü Christi / du Gott alles trostes / tch dancte dir / das dumit deinen lieben Son Thesum Christum offenbart hast/an den ich gleube/den ich gepres dige ond bekant hab / den ich geliebet ond gelobet hab / welchen der leidige Bapstond alle Gottlosen schendens verfolgen/ond lestern/3ch bitte dich mein Herr Ihefu Christe/las du mem seelichen benohlen sein. O Himlischer vater sobieh schon diesen Leiblassen und aus diesem leben hin weg gerissenwerden mus/Goweis ich doch gewis / das ich ben dir eivig bleiben/ond ausdeinen benden mich niemands reissen fan. 10a6

O my heavenly Father, one God and Father of our Lord Iesus Christ, God of all comfort, I thank you that you have revealed to me your dear Son, Jesus Christ, in whom I believe, whom I have preached and confessed, whom I have loved and praised, whom the loathsome pope and all the godless revile, persecute, and blaspheme. I implore you, my Lord Jesus Christ, let my little soul be commended to you. O heavenly Father, although I must leave this body and be snatched away from this life, I am, nevertheless, certain that I will remain with you eternally and that no one can tear me out of your hands.

Ond volgend hat er dres mal gefagt. Inn deine hende beuehlich meinen Geift/Duhaft mich erlöfet/duttes wer Gott.

Item Johannis iii. Ollfo hat Gott die welt geliebet / das er feinen eingebornen Son gab/auff das alle die an ihn gleuben/nicht follen verloren werden / fondern das etbige leben haben.

Dud hat also feine hende gefalten/vnd jun feiner fülle / feinen Geift Christo aufigee geben / Darumb sollen wir vns billich mit ihm frewen / so viel wir fur trawren funds ten.

Je mus ich gebencken/bes heiligen Bia schoffs S. Martini/von welchem bie Bistoria sagt/dasalle Kener erblasten und erbleichten für seinem namen. Item/ das ein gros weinen und trawren gewesen ist/aller gleubigen und rechten Christen/ uber And then he said three times: Into your hands I commend my spirit. You have redeemed me, you faithful God.

Also John 3:

For God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son so that all who believe in him will not be lost but have eternal life.

Then he folded his hands and gave up his spirit to Christ in grand silence. Therefore we should also justly rejoice with him, as much as we are able to do so in our grief.

Here I must remember the holy Bishop, St. Martin, concerning whom history says that all heretics turned pale and faded at the mention of his name. Furthermore, there was a great crying and mourning on the part of all believing and true Christians pher den tod G. Martin / Ite/das ein disp putiten und hader worden ist/unter ett iden Gredten und Landen / welche den leid G. Mattinisolten behalten / und bey sich begtag ben. Dis alles hat sich gleicher gestalt / bey diesem heiligen Apostel und Propheren Chri str/unserm Prediger und Buangehsten/jum Deudschen Landen/D. Matting zugetrag gen / Aber danon willich nicht nach der lenz geneden/Gott hat ihn im selbs / werd und tied/und ethelt ihn jun seinem schos der jum diesem leben / whs und die Kirchen Chenste/ seer lied gehabt / Dergette es / unserm bern/ lieden nacer / Gott im spenem leben / Da wir alle auch hossen zu ihm zusomen.

Gebe Gott / das auch auff die nacht komen / der Geift Gottes / zweymal mehr zu reden sey / denn der hohe terpre Usan ges redt hat / vird sint den Kürchen / die der lies be vater gepflanzt hat / Wiedenn der Pros n. Asg. 2. phet Elisa / von dem Elia bittet / da er von dem Elisa / sint eine wetter hinweg genos men ward.

80

at the death of St. Martin. Furthermore, a dispute and quarrel arose among several cities and territories about who should retain the body of St. Martin and where he should be buried. All of this happened in similar fashion with this holy apostle and prophet of Christ, our preacher and evangelist in the German territories, Dr. Martin. But about this I do not want to speak at length. God himself now holds him precious and beloved and sustains him in his bosom who in this life dearly loved us and the churches of Christ. May God requite it to our dearly beloved father in the life to come, where we all also hope to join him.

May God grant that the Spirit of God may also be spoken of doubly with regard to the descendants and in the churches planted by the dear father than was spoken of by the lofty, dear man, as the prophet Elisha petitioned from Elijah, who was taken from Elisha in a storm.

So wir aber flitchten ober gebenets en / das Gott den tewten man/ vmb vnfer fandevnd undanetbarteit willen / wen nes nomen hat / Go sollen wir onser leben beso fern/durch Christian / Gott unsern Limbio schen vater / herplich ancussen / das wic bleiben mögen / jun der seligen reinen lere/ vom glauben/ und beschänger werden durch Christian / wider die cotten und Tyrans nen/ond wider alle pforten der Bellen. 25% Schirm Kerr Christe / Deine arme Christen/ beit/das lie dich lobe inn ewinfeit/kilff violing ons Gott onser Leiland / vind errete ons 79. omb der ehren willen deines namens / vnd fey anedig onfern fünden / vind deines heik/ gen Mamens willen / Erhalte inn beiner Kirchen / trewe vud gute Prediger / Gib den selbigen krafft und stercke / durch den beiligen Geift / Wie der levig. Pfalm fagt/ Der HERR gibt das Wort /mit groffen Scharen Luannelisten.

Die vnuerschampten/grewlichen/gross sen lesterungen der Widersacher/vnd der verstockten Pfassen und Wonche/vnd D dazu

But if we fear or imagine that God has taken away the precious man because of our sin and ingratitude, then we should improve our life, petition God our heavenly Father through Christ that we remain in the blessed, pure teaching concerning faith and be protected through Christ from the rabble and tyrants and against all the portals of hell. "Protect your poor Christendom, Lord Christ, that it may praise you eternally. Help us God our Savior and rescue us for the honor of your name and have mercy on our sins for the sake of your holy name. Preserve in your church faithful and good preachers. Give them power and strength through the Holy Spirit, as Psalm 68 says: 'The Lord gives the Word with large numbers of evangelists.""

The impudent, atrocious, great blasphemies of the adversaries and the obdurate priests and monks and,

dazu auch unser undanckbarkeit/künd wol nu sein / jun der welt / gros unglücks / und straffe Gottes / vesache / Aber wir sollen bitten GOEC den Dater im namen des Gons / unser Herrn Ihesu Christi / das er umb seines namens willen / thun wolle/ und erfüllen/ und war machen / das Epis taphium und Prophecey/ welches jbm uns ser lieber vater / D. Martinus / selds ges macht hat.

Pestis eram viuus, moriens tua mors ero Papa.

Das ist auff Dendsch / Bapst / Das ich lebete / da war ich deme Pestilents / Wennich sterbe / so wil ich die dem bit; ter tod sein. Gottsey gelobt som ewigkeit durch ISKsum.

Christum unsern Ser/
ren / AMBUI.

Last uns beten 20.

in addition, our ingratitude may now well be the cause of great misfortune and God's punishment in the world. But we should petition God the Father in the name of the Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, that for his name's sake he may accomplish, fulfill, and bring about the epitaph and prophecy that our dear father, Dr. Martin, himself made to him:

Pestis eram vivus, moriens tua mors ero Papa.

That is in German: "Pope, pope, when I lived I was your pestilence. When I die I will be your bitter death." God be praised eternally through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Let us pray, etc.

Kurt K. Hendel June, 1996

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