

were the favorite employments of the Celt. And while the Celts clung long to Druidism, the Teutons, acknowledging one supreme God, were easily prepared to receive Christianity."

From such a picture—from such primitive conditions, the materials have been drawn, out of which to construct modern kingdoms, build up modern armies, promote modern civilization and commerce and propagate modern Christianity. And from such primitive Teutonic beginnings came the children of the Rhine. Warriors they were, but they fought not alone with men; they subdued the hillsides, learned agriculture, and in time became the toiling, tax-paying, Protestants of the Rhenish Palatinate.

From the beginning they were inured to hardship. Leaders became masters; the more adventurous became predominant. The prince that drew power to the castle, laid the burdening hand upon the peasant. Taxes were levied. In their political relationships the princes were frequently at war with each other, or sought the increase of their power by conquests achieved in foreign states. And while the princes fought the peasants suffered. If the common people were called upon to take up arms only in times of general and extensive warfare, they nevertheless endured burdens at all times and were kept poor by the ruling class. These small farmers of the hillsides, enjoying it might be more personal freedom than those of eastern Bavaria similarly situated, were nevertheless ground to the dust with taxes and dues of all kinds. They loved their freedom; their independence was a priceless possession. With the exactions of state oppressing them, they yet knew no servile spirit, but increasing in the courage of a plain but sturdy manhood, they uncomplainingly endured the burdens which in the end appeared to minister to their own political liberties." Since early feudal times it had been the custom for the peasant to pay his rent in grain, flax, fruit, cattle, poultry or eggs. He also gave, in accordance with a practise