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## A BOOK OF GERMAN DACTYLIC POETRY



## $\mathbb{N} A B A O R I A M$

## albin Putzker



75 Retrue

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A BOOK OF

## GERMAN

DACTYLIC POETRY.
Serrameter $3 \mathfrak{m}$ madyen,
Dis weber finfen nod frader.
N. N. Sblegr:
"Germany's great poets have clothed sublime thoughts in hexameter verse."
A. Baskerville,

The Poetry of Germary, p. xi.

## 

## A BOOK OF

AKRANGED AND ANNOTATED BY

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edited for the syndics of the university press.

## Cambridar:

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.
Zañon: CAMbridge warehouse, iz, Paternoster Row.
Cambriogr: DEIGHTON, BELL, AND CO.
IS7S


## Cambrioge :

PRINTED BI C. J. CLAV, M.A.
AT THF UNIVFERSITY IRESS.

## PREFACE.

THE present collection of German Dactylic Poetry is intended to introduce into English schools a number of the more difficult, and, for this reason, hitherto less studied compositions of German poetical literatore, beginning with Voss and coming down to the most eminent of our living poets, E. Geibel. It is hoped that this collection-small as it is, but containing nothing but gems-will be appreciated by those whose aims are not confined to merely imparting a certain knowledge of the German language, but who endeavour to instil mental culture of the highest order through the medium of German litera-ture-which may in this respect well measure itself with the intellectual and poetical wealth of ancient Greece. To mention but one poem contained: in the present volume, it may be said that those who have once mastered the whole purport of Schiller's 'Spazievgang;' will henceforth keep and cherish it as
D.
a treasure and a joy for ever. The Notes have been prepared with great care, and the Editor has been anxious to avail himself of the labours of preceding commentators, wherever such existed. In the greater part of the work, he was, however, obliged to rely on his own resources. He begs to acknowledge his numerous obligations to Mr R. L. Bensly for the very great care with which that learned gentleman read the commentary before it went to press, and for the valuable suggestions he was kind enough to make.

Hamburg,
Nocember, 1877.

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## RULES OF GERMAN PROSODY.

## I.

1. All accented syllables are long.
2. All radical syllables are long, whether accented or not.
3. All suffixes and inseparable prefixes are short.

Obs. 1. Monosyllabic auxiliary verbs (hat, ift, muff, will, fanm) may sometimes be treated as short. It is not, however, correct to extend this licence to other monosyllabic verbs, such as gikt, ladft, weint etc.

Obs. 2. In compound nouns the second substantive is sometimes, though incorrectly, treated as short by earlier poets, notably by Goethe and Schiller, e. g. Rinnigänrg is $\llcorner\sim \perp$ (amphimacer) in modern German prosody, though the writers referred to use it also as $\llcorner$ - (dactyl).

For further particulars see our introduction to Goethe's Hermann and Dorothea, Pitt Press Edition, pp. xvii. sq.

## II.

I. A dactylic hexameter consists of five dactyls ( $\llcorner--)$, and one trochee $(\perp-)$, or spondee $(\perp-)$.
2. A dactyl ( $\llcorner-\sim$ ) may be replaced by a spondee ( $\llcorner-$ ) in the first four feet.

Obs. It is not unfrequently replaced by a trochee ( $\llcorner-$ ), especially when the employment of trisyllabic compounds cannot
beavoicer. Goethe and 'Scriiler permit themselves considerable licence in this respect.
3. There is generally a pause (caesura) after the first arsis (i.e. accented long syllable) of the third foot.

Obs. By shifting the caesura, the rhythm of a line may be considerably changed. Hence a careful poet should pay special attention to the treatment of the caesura.
4. A pentameter consists of two parts, each containing two dactyls and an additional long syllable. In the second part the last syllable may be either long or short.
5. In the first half of a pentameter the dactyls may be replaced by spondees, but this is inadmissible in the second half.
6. A hexameter and a pentameter joined together are called a distich. A poem consisting of alternate hexameters and pentameters is called an elegiac poem.

The following is a scheme of the metres in which the poems contained in the present volume are written :

## I. 弐er forameter.





So audf trigt basz Gemuith der fecrumeter; rufig umiaicon 5 Simmter bes Cpos Dtymp, tus gemaltige Bilt, ind ben Edfuo
 Wie vom Dfeanos quelfut, bem weit ginftumenten §erridar,


Fortarbeitet $\mathfrak{b a z}$ ©
 Dadintrifit:
So fum crifit Gald rufn, balb fluftiger wicter enteifen, $\mathfrak{B a l t}$, o wie fuith in bem Edywurg! ber Secrancter, immer fith felfyt gleid,

 Dber geferliger $\mathfrak{y}$ isten $\mathfrak{J o b y l i c e n}$ lichlid umfliiftert.
 Dain will ferner gedenter idg tody wit antem Gefanges. 9. W. ©dicgact

## 

Erimindelno trigt er bidy fort auf raitloz frumenoen Wiogen ; Seinter bir fielit du, ou jichit vor bir mur Seimmel ano Micer. Edjifler.

## 3. Das mistichon.

Im Sexrameter fteigt bez Epringquelk flufitge ©aule; Im Bentancter branf fäll fie metonija gerab.

ভdiller.

Nhi bie ßopitle gebuft, jur Exite dis wirmenten Djens, San ber redidfo Tamm in bem Refutufl, welder mit Sanibwerf Hno brammarbigem Jucft woll jabellender Sanare gejiert war: Tamm, feit viersig Jafren in Etoly, bem gejegneten Freioori, 5 Drganift, Effullmeifter jugleidy, und efriamer stuifer; Der faft allen im Dorf, biz auf wenige ©reife ber Borzeit,



 Etarte fain Blif, unt er fanf in crquifenden Mittagefolummer. Fejtlidy prangte der ©reiz in geitreifter falmantener Jafe; lutb bei entglittener Brill' and jilberfarbenem Seauthar Gag auj dem Butye bie Maitze von volettenem Gammet,




Weldier alz Sind auf bem Edyemel geprediget, amb, von bem Brarer

 Der war jeģt einfellig crwäfleter Bjarrer in Mlerliß̆, Hub feit furjem vermaigit mit ber wirtflityen Todter bes Borantrs. Fernfer fatte §er ©ofn zur $\mathfrak{B e r f e r r l i d y u n g ~ f e n t e z ~ ( b e b u r t s t a g s ~}$
 Pluty in dem Briefe gelobt, er felgit und die frenmolidye (biattin, 25
 Eidferlicf famen fie beibe, bas feit mit bem Bater fu feiem Hnd bu cmppath den Segen won ifm und ber wutbigen Mutter. (Eine verfiegelte Flajdye mit Migeimwein fatte der Bater
 fundyeit
Sgrez Sofnz Batfariaz geftingt and der fremtidifyen (battin,
 Müttertfen, adt! an ber Wiege ber Enffelin ober beb (Enfelas. Biel nody furadien fie fort von Tagen deb (bramiz mid fer Trojtumg,

 2lusigutg :
 $\mathfrak{S a b}$ id body immer gepagt, wem $\mathfrak{i n}$ weinetejt: Frau, mux gebulbig!
 Safwer ift alfer Beginu; wer getroit fortgefet, ier fommt an." to
 Sadt, wie sen Spering emnify' modic Rilie fleiod ber Bater.
 Sanjt ben bergagliden Eimt und buftet fufe Betaubung.

 Bedgtlify ©bajt' aufnafmen, ben Prediger mb Den Werwalter; Seate gefogt mid geufit ant mit feinerem Sambe geftruet, Beine (burdinen getuing am Fenfer mod luftigen $\mathfrak{A l f o s}$, 50 Wit rothdumigen Teppidy geboft ten eitgenen Siapption, llnt bas beitiubte Gewaide ant fomigen Femiter gereinigt,
 Eimmut ben grimenten Soub Maililien Ginter bem Djen.

 Bhangebunt, an ben Sflafen, bie Jeucrfice von Mefing,
 Neer bas grime Silwier, yom Grife geftimmt and befaitet, Etamo mit bebildertem Deffel and fofimmerte; anten befeftight 60 Seing cin Bedat; es lag anf tem Sult cin ofines (5yoralbuty.

 ( $\mathfrak{J g r e}$ fclige Mutter, vie Sitifterin, Fauft' ifn zum Brautfonali) Seate fie abgeftulbt unt mit glanjentem Wisdife gebofnet. 65 ©ben fand auf ©tufen cin Seund und cin züngelnoer Rowe, Beite won (bups, Trinfghafer mit cingejftifinen Bildern,


Allz fic den Oreiz wafrnatm, wic ar rulty in atfmentem Edflummer,
Etand bas Maitterden auf yom bimionbefortenen Eximituty,


 Sekz faty fie limane, wic bic jotbernoen Flofen am Fenjer Nicjelten, und wie ber Dit boat wirbette, bort in ben Giden
 Erbenter.
 Stand fie vertiejt in (biedment mond flifterte gatb, was fie badgte:
 fitif) antumit!
Strmer, wer jebt auf Reifen gititurd muz, ferte ber (Finfegr!
 Sautgrig oft unt zertumpt! Sein Mienfd woty jagte bei foldyem

 $\mathfrak{W a s}$ cr wollte, bas wollt' $\mathfrak{c r}$, won Sind auf. Grar zut bejonter $\mathfrak{W u f f t}$ mix bas Secrj. Hno folt, wie bic Sabg mij bem Tritte fez Tijdy
 pultect
Das bebentet jo Frembe nad aller Bernumpigen $\mathfrak{H t t j e i l}$."
 $\mathfrak{W e l d g e}$ der Bater verjdub, mit dem Sius auggleidend fen 3wiepalt ;
Denn er leerte das biaz anf bie Enfelin, fie auf ben Enfel. go
 Dadfe fie leip im Jeerjen amb fadfelte felber ber Thorfeit.

Seben bem fotummerneen Greij, an ber antern Effe bes Tijaces,

Defte fie jestot cin $\mathfrak{T}$ udy yon feingemodeltem Driflidg,
95 Stelfete Dam die $\mathfrak{z a n j e n}$ mit jitternden Şanten in Dromung;
 Trug fie gervor aus ben Sdyranf und jofudte bie fumienden Fliegen,
Die ifr Manm mit der Silappe verfand jur $\mathfrak{B i n t e r g e f e c l i d a f t ; ~}$
 100 ©ruant und roth, ant legte Tobat auf ben finmenten Teller.
$\mathfrak{A l z}$ fic brimen mumety ben Cmppang ber Sinber bereitet, Bieng fie finatz worfictig, Damit nidy furrte Der Duüfer. $\mathfrak{A}$ az ber Gefindefube barauf, wom rummelnoen Spulab,

 $\mathfrak{S a j t i g e n}$ Edymugz, won bem Sicber gematht und cigenem Efrgeis.
 [diwnitg:
"Flinf, Iebendige Soblen, Marie, aus bem Djen geftarcet, Didg an bic \$latte ber Samb, bic ben Regntufl warmet im Яiutfen ;

 Shye berwita, baf nidyt aus bem Siflaj aupmade ber Bater.
 Der in ber Madft fortglimunt, bem leidigen frote jur Nowefr. If Eiebsigjafrige find nidyt Frijtlinge, wem fie im Sommer
 Winter.
 Nufthamu."

Rajd ber Cematuenden folgte Marie und pradi im Sernubz $\mathfrak{g e f n}$ :
"Barid Durdfaltet ber $\mathfrak{D f t}$; wer im Eturm luftrifet, ift unflug; Sur cin wäfligez ßaar, wie bas umfige, dammelt findurd wobl. 20
 Mildaturtut
Sudy yiel wärmente Etreu in bas Jact. Saummaibden und $\mathfrak{B l u m i n g}$

 fofarret,
Regte fie Feurnug finciu und wefte bie Sinty mit den Blasbalg, 125
 $\mathfrak{H}$ Hgen.

Emifig fand an bem Secroc bas Mutterden, bramute sen suffice
 Snatternd fofmigten die Bofyen und brimuten fith, wäfrend ein würjig
Duftenber Sualm aufoampite, Dic תiuty' and die Dicle burdf)= rimdjerns.
Sic num langte die Miafle fernb vom befimic dez Expormiteine, Scyuttete $\mathfrak{B o g n e n}$ barauf, und fift mit den Sinicenfie juangens, Sielt fie ben Яumpi in ber Rinfor umb brefgete munter ben Snopf ant;
 (30) fie auf gratez Papier den grobgemablenen Safiee.
 Uno ju Marie, bic ben Djen verpuntete, frady fie gevieteno:
"Eife, Maxie, $\mathfrak{m b}$ fuerre ben waty Batfuntz ;
DaÉ, wemt ber Eiffitten fid maft, bas Gebell nidgt foure den Batcr.
I 40 Denft audy $\mathfrak{I}$ goms ant bic Sompan für uncon Eofn und den Biatior,




145 Eplitterte! Wring' ifm bas̉ Beil mob bebcut' ign! Dam im Burbeigery
 anfonunt!"

 Wentel;

 Slufage frabte ber Degg and wimite; aber jobalo ex



155 Searferling fonitt, bam ifn fror, und fio forge in ber Eile den 2hftrig:
 Simation,
 Edywerlidy jum Sealter binob, trok miorem Eoth mod dem Saitor!"

 Moth ift.
Wenn an bem deutigen Tage fidy figlidy jeiget ber Fifder,





 Wiclder yom Berg in bas Dovi ferflingedte. Edfuell yon Der Rciter
Etieg fic gerab mot bradyte ber amiger Matter bic Boticant,

„Mntter, cs fommt wie cin Esflitten; idfy weip nidft fidyer, body glaute idf!"
 Unter ify bebten die Sinic'; und fic licf mit flopionem Serjen,


 (5ictrampel.

 neffotufl
 Dic Menter.

Müttertfen ricf "Milffommen!" Daffer: „Wiflfemuent, igr Sinduin!
 Berbecfitult;
 fict) felber
 Eturmwind

 $\mathfrak{A b e r}$ bie jüngere $\mathfrak{W e l t}$ ift jart unb jofut bic 3ugluft."

Epraty,z, imb den Eofn, ber bem Sifliten entipramg, um= armete fie cilig,

 19030 g bam beio', in ber Rinfen den Eufut, in ber Medten dic Tudter,
 tratent.
"Nber wo bleibt mein Bater? (Sr ift rodt gejum am (beburtitag?"
 Mitter:
"Etill! かas Baiterafen gilt moty Mittagsidylummer im Refuituly!
 Dam miro matr, ban Gott im Erflaje bic Ecinigen iegnet!"

Eprader, und fütyte fic leif in ber Edfule gefandertio Bimmer,
 $\mathfrak{W o}$ fie an Sflof' mifgugte die nordifte SEintervermummung, $\mathfrak{M a n t e l}$, mit Fllofen geweipt, mob ber Todfter bewumerten Reiopel3,
 $\mathfrak{J a l s t u d}$.
 Snbrumit :
"Todter unt Eofn, willfommen! an's Seers, willfommen noti cimmal!
Shr, mis $\mathfrak{A l t e n t e n}$ Frent, in Frene maty altet unt greifet, Etets cimmüthige Eimmz, und ammodnt won geheifenten Sintern!



 2ber bie ©tub' ift mam, und gleidy foll ser Soffie bercit fen!"
§fr um ien Mafen die Nome gefomiegt, lichfote bie Torfer:


Dem bu gevarit mit erjogit mix fen maferen Eofn Badfarias, Der an Sintis mis (bemutt, wie cr fogt, martartet bem Bater. 215 SMütterdfer, gabe midy lich, idy will audf artiges Sime fain.
 $\mathfrak{F l}$ (f) wem ber Dit midyt weft. Micin Buterten fogte mir sftmalis,

Jrke fogte ber Enfu, foin Neib sarfelfent ber Mutter:
 wie fie bafteft,
Sit fie mit Reib und Scele yom coeliten Sieme ber Bormelt.
 Somm bem and bring' als Gabe ben zurtlifyiten Suif zum (be buttating!"




Spractiz, und fafte dem Mame bie Seand ; bic füfrende Mutter Deffnete leife bie Thutr, und lies bie Sinder bimeingeln.
230 Olber bie junge Fran, voll Rieb im lidgenten $\mathfrak{A n t l i b}$,

 Э. $\mathfrak{A}$. $\mathfrak{S}_{\text {响 ( }}(178 \mathrm{I})$.

## 5. ©it Sprixagamg.

Sei mir gegrilit, mein Berg mit dem rotgliaf fraflenten (bipfer! Sei mix, Eome, gegribt, bie inn fo licblidy beideint!


 Han bas brame berirg, ubber ben grimenter Sialo,

 Deiner Ruifte bulfanififer Etrom Durdfrimet midg erquifent,
so Hub den buritigen Bliff labt bab encergifye Ridyt.



Frei empfangt midy dic $\mathfrak{W i c j e}$ mit weitfin verbrcitetem Teppidy;



Wiegt ber Extmetterling jitg über bem rittyfirfen Slee. Blätend trift midy ber Eomme Bjeil, ftill liegen die SBate, Rut ber Rerdfe bejung wirbelt in geiterer Ruft.
 Sronen fith, motim Wind wogt bab verjilferte ©ras. 20

$\mathfrak{R i m m t}$ ein pratfotiges $\operatorname{Dad}$ (f)attentoer $\mathfrak{B u d}$ ent midy cin.


Hub ein fallangelnter Brad leitet mid feigend empor.
Sur verfohlen durdforingt ber 3weige laubigez (bitter
Eparfantes Ridft, umb ez blift lactend ons Blaue fercin. Aber ploblict zerreift der Flor. Der geifinete Wald gibt Heberrajdend bez Tagz blendentem blans midt junitf. $\mathfrak{H n a b j g b a r}$ ergiçt fity yor meinen Blifen bic Ferme,

Hnd cin blates bebirg cusigt im Dufte sic Nelt. Tief an bes Bergez Fubz, fer giffingz unter mir afiturgt,

Wallet bez grimlityon Etromz fliefoner Epiegel yorbci.

$\mathfrak{B l i f e}$ mit Samintedn ginauf, Glife mit ©dautern ginab.
Ober zwiften fer cwigen Seury und for cwigen Tiffe
Tragt cin gelinterter Eteig fitier ben Simbrer Dafin.
Eadgend fliegen an mir sie reiffen hace woruber,
Uub ben frofliffen Flei raifmet bas prangente Thal.
 In ben Teppity ber Flur fat fic Demeter gewift.

Nber in freicren Siflangen burdfreuzt bie geregelten Feloer, Sekt verifulungen yom Wale, jebt an ben Bergen himauj 45 Stimmend, cin fammernoer Streif, bic landerverfunpiente Etrape.
Nuf bem ebonen ©trom gleiten bic Flope bafin. Wiclfad) extunt der Secrden (belaut im belebten ©efilte, Hind den Wiedergall weft cinjam bes Seiten befang.
 50 शhore, vom sünfen des $\mathfrak{B e r g s}$ fturzen jie gith dort gerab.
 Esime Jefoer mmruin friedidy four landlides Dad; Tranlidy ranft ficty bic $\mathfrak{M e b}$ empor an bem nicorigen $\mathfrak{F e n f e r}$, EFinen umamenden 3weig jithingt um die Sehte ter Baum. 55 ©Ghuffidfez Bolf der (befilde! nody nidyt zur §reifeit ermadyet, Theifit in mit beiner Flur froblidy bas enge ©ejet. Deine Willific bejarinft ber ©rmen nufiger Sirislauf, Sic tein Zagewerf, gleid, wintet bein Reben fiff ab !

60 (biift verbecitet fidf) fand
Eprine jondert fide ab, was faum nod licbend fith mifote,








70 Sther bic Natadtt leift gibgerez Refen bem Etein.


 (3)

Brüten, won cinem ©ciüfl gluffent, ein cimiges Secr,
Sallagt für Das Baterland unb glutt für ber Ntyen Oejetze;
Sier auf bem theuren ©rand ruft igr verelytes Gebein.

$\mathfrak{S n}$ bem geweiften $\mathfrak{B e g i r f}$ foitlidge $\mathfrak{W}$ ofmengen cin;
Serrlide Gaben bejdyerent cyideinen fie: Serez wor allen


 Mutter Eybele fanut an dez Magentz Deityiel bie Röwen, 85

In baz gaftidye Thor ziegt fie alz Burgerin cint

 Weife ipradjen bas æedy ant bieforn gefeligen Thown,

Seloen fiursten jum Simupf für bie Penaten ferme

$\mathfrak{B l i f f t e n ~ b e m ~ S e c e r j u g ~ m a d f , ~ b i s ~ i f n ~ b i e ~ F e m e ~ v e r i d l a n g . ~}$ Betend fturzten fie bamn yor ber (butter Mataren fidg nieder,

Flegten um $\mathfrak{R u g m}$ und ©ieg, fleften um $\mathfrak{\Re i n f f e f i r ~ f u ̈ r ~ c u d t . ~}$


Gurce Thatell Berbienit meloct ber rüfrende Etein:
"Wanberer, fommit bu nady Eparta, verfündige borten, tu Gabejt
Unz fier fiegen gefeyn, wic das (bejeg ce befayd." Rutiet fanft, ift Beliebten! Bon curem Blute begoficn

Orunt ber Delbum, es feimt luftig bie foytlide Emat. 100 Munter entbrennt, bes (Eigenthums froh, bas freic Gemerbe,



 In ber ©iekige Eibludt tandy fith ber Bergmann ginab.
 Inter ber nervigen Sautiprizen dic Sunten tez Staflz. Giturgend ummintet ber goldene Rein bie tanjente Spinbel,
 Fern auj ber 彐igete rujt ber ßilot, es marten bie Floten, Dic in ber Fremolinge Rand tragen ben geimioden fleía; $\mathfrak{N}$ note jienn froflofeno bort cim, mit ben Guben der Ferme, Sedd yon bem ragenten Majt weffet der foitlide firants.


 $\mathfrak{W a z}$ bem gluffenten Strafl $\mathfrak{F p r i f i z e}$ Boden gebiert, $\mathfrak{M}$ ดร $\mathfrak{A r a b i e n}$ foctit, was sic auferte Thule bercitet,
 Da gebierct baz (bluff bem Talente bie guttliden Sinter, $\mathfrak{B o n}$ ber Freifeit gefuggt, wadfor bie Silmite der Rutt. Mit madfamentem Reben erfunt ber Bilnuer bie $\mathfrak{A l n g e n}$, Uno yom Micifed bejeelt rebet ber puflende Etein. 125 Siunflide $\mathfrak{S i m m e l}$ rutn auf idhlaten iwniden Einten, Hud ben gamen Slymp fafiebet cin Bantheon cin. Reidft, wie ber Sriz Eprung burd bie Rut, wie der Bfal yon ber Eemur,
Şupfet ber Brulfe Iody iber ben branfenen Etrom.
glber in fitlem (bemact) entwirft bebentente Birfel
 Brift ber Etofie (bemalt, ber Magnete Sanifen me Siden, Folgt burd bic Rüft bem Slang, folgt rutdy ben Fletger bem Etralf,
 Sudgt Den rufenten $\mathfrak{B o l}$ in Der Gricheinumgen Fludt. Sörper und Etimut leift bic Exprift bem fummen beonnfen,

Durd ber Jahrfunderte Etrom trigt ifm bas̉ rebenbe Blatt. Dajerrinnt yor bem wutbernten Blif ber Mebel bez Mafnes, Hut bie Gebilbe ber $\mathfrak{P a d f t}$ weiden bem tagenter Rifft.
 $\mathfrak{M i t}$ ben Feffin ber Furdit mur nift ben Baigel ber Sdnan! 140 Freifgeit! rujt bic Bermunt, Freigeit! dic wilbe Begierde, $\mathfrak{B o n}$ ber beif'gen Matur rimgen fie luftem fid) $\mathfrak{l o z}$. $\mathfrak{A c}$, da reifen im Sturm Die $\mathfrak{H}$ nfer, bie an dem Hfer Warnend ign hielter, ifn fupt mictatig der flutlyente Etrom;


Sodr auf der Fluthen (bebirg wiegt fid) entmaftet ber finfu; Sinter $\mathfrak{W}$ olfen erlojden des $\mathfrak{W}$ agens befurrlide Eterne,

 Trelue
 $\mathfrak{I n}$ ber Seerzen vertrautidjiten $\mathfrak{B u m b}$, in der Riebe Gefeimnī́s Drangt fith ber Syfoptant, reift von dem freumbe ben Freunt.

 Seil ift in ber gefajntecten Bruit ber bienafe, die Sidbe Wirft dez frcien Ocfüthe gottliden atoel gimeeg. Deiner feiligen 3eidgen, o Wadfycit, fat ber Betrug fíd $\mathfrak{A n g e m a f t}$ ber $\mathcal{P a t u r}$ foiflidifte Etimmen entweift, Die bas̉ beburftige Sers in ber §rate Drang fíd erfintet;



Dez Ocjeke (befuent fify an ber Siunige Thron.

Safre lang mag, Iafuthmberte lang bie Mamie batern, Mag baz tritgenbe Bild lebenter Fülle beftefn, $165 \mathfrak{B i z s}$ sie Matur crmadt, und mit jaweren, efermen Sänden
$\mathfrak{F}$ m bas gotle Gibait riffret die Moth und bie 3eit, (Etuter Tigerin gleift, bic bas eifene (bitter surdferoden,






$\mathfrak{J e m m e n t}$ mit githenter fitut tinter mir, yor mir ben Sctritt.

 Sur bie Etofie fef' idy getgitme, aus weldy has Reben

Sieimet, ber role Bafalt gofit allf bie bildende Jamb.






Den werlorenen Edfall meniditidyer Maitgen and Ruft. $185 \mathfrak{B i n}$ id wirflity alfein? In beinen $\mathfrak{A r m e n}$, an beinem Serjen wieder, Matur? add! mote war mur cill Tramm,
 Bilde,
Mit bem fiturenten Thal fitugte ber finfte finab.

 Ewig wedgelt ber Wille ben 3wef mot die Megel, in ewig


2(ber jugendidif inmer, in immer nerinderter Ecföne

Jmmer bicjelbe, bewadrit du in treuen Šanden dem Manme,
195
$\mathfrak{W a}$ bir baz̉ gaufelnde simb, waz sir ber Sungling vertraut.

Htuter bempelben Blau, uffer bem mandidgen (briln


©djiffer (1795).

## 6. Erchimedos mo our Selbüler.

3u $\mathfrak{A r d f i m e d e z ~ f o m ~ e i n ~ w i ß b e g i e r i g e r ~ \Im u ̈ n g l i n g ; ~}$
 Die fo ferrlide frudit dem Baterlante getragen

Hub bie Mantrin ber Etant yor ber Eambuca beichabt!"
 ${ }^{\prime}$ Tber bas war fie, mein Eofn, efy fie bem Etant nodig gesient.
 Wer um die (bibttin freit, futfe in ifr nicyt oas weib." Edjiller.

## 


 Rebt es im Albgrmid audf? Wofyt unter ber Rana berborgen
 Oriedyen, ßümer, o fommt! o fogt, bas alte ßompcii


Seine Saalfen, o eilt, itn zu beleben, serbei!
 ı Sieben Minnoungen fith fluthend bie Menge berein! Wimen, wo bleibt ifr? Servor! Das bercitete Dpfer vollende Ntrcuz' ©ofn, bem Dreft folge ber graufente ©fipor! Wolin füluet der Bogen dez Siegz? Grfent ifr baz Forum? $\mathfrak{W a s}$ für Geftalen find baz auf bem curulidicn Stufl? 15 Traget, Qictoren, bie Baile yoran! Den Seffel befteige アidften Der ßrator, ber Зeug' trete, ber תlager vor ifn! Reinfidy Bafien breiten fidy auz, mit erfyjetem Pflajter Biefet ber idnmälere $\mathfrak{W e g}$ neben Den Saufern fiat gin. Eduütend foringen bie Däder fervor, bie zierlidyen Bimmer
20 Reif'n um den cinfomen Sevf geimlid und tranlid fid ber. Deffnet die \&äden gefdwind und dic lange verfoutteten Thuren!
$\mathfrak{I n}$ bic fommerige $\mathfrak{A a d f t}$ falle ber luftige $\mathfrak{T a}$ !
©iefye, wic ringz um den Rand die netten Bänfe fíd befnen,
Wie von butem (beftein faimmerno bas (fftrid fich bebt!
25 Frifig nod crglant bie Simb yon geiter bremtenten Farben.
Wo ift der Stunftler? ©r warf cben den ßinfal gimweg. Edwellenter Jrüdte voll mid liedidy georbneter Blumen

Fafict ber muntre Fefton reizente Bildungen ein. Mit belabenem Sorb fatlinft fier ein $\mathfrak{N m o r}$ vorüber,
30 Emfige ©enien bort feltern den purpurnen Wein; Sed auf furingt bic Bactantin im $\mathfrak{I}$ ans, bort rufet fie folum= merno,
 Flidetig tummelt fic fier ten rafden Eentamen, auf Ginem

 (beidgirre.




 Stefet bas brennente Sidot auf den sierlidf gebilteeten Rentider, $\mathfrak{H}$ th mit glantentem $\mathfrak{D c l}$ fülle bie $\mathfrak{R a m p e}$ firify an!
 Mabden! Epangen von (Golb, glanzente $\mathfrak{P a f t e n ~ z u m ~ Є d y m u f . ~}$ Friffret bie Braut in Das buitente $\mathfrak{B a d}$ ! gier ftegn nody Dic Ealben, 45
 शber wo briben bic Manmer? bic $\mathfrak{2 l t t e n}$ ? Im erniten Mufaum
 Grifel finbet ifg bjer sum Exyceiben, widjicne $\mathfrak{T}$ ajeln;
Pitiftez ift verlorent, getreut but es bie Evre bewafrt.

(Sbutter wieber; warum Geiben bie 3 Priefter nur auş? Den Gabuceus fabming ber zierliff geffentelte 5ermes,
lut bie Wittoria fliegt leidgt aut ber ظaltenben $\mathfrak{j a n t}$.


©dillfer (1796).

## 8. (1) unssurs.


Durd der Eayla bebell, burd ber Ebyatybe bejafr, Durd bie Sarefen bez fembliden Meerz, Durd bie Eareden dez $\mathfrak{R a n d e z}$,
Gelfer in Privez Reidy füfrt inn tie irrente Fafrt. (Endidy trägt baz (bxidiff ign idlafend an Sthafas Suifte; 5

Er erwadg and erfent jammerno bas Baterland nidft. ©diller (1795).

## 9. Columburs.

©teure, muthiger Eegler! (Ez mag ber Wibla bidy verfifuen,
 Smmer, immer nact SGeft! Dort mut bie Silift fith zeigen, Riegt fie body beutlidy und liegt faimucrno vor beinem Berftamb. 5 Trate bem leitenden Gott unt folge bem foweigenten Weltmeer! Sish' fie nody nidt, fie fieg' jetst ans ter Fouthen empor. Mit Eem Genius fely bic Satur im ewigen Bumbe:

Mas ber eine yerfpridy, leifte bie andre gewís.
© difler (1795).

## 10. Dantsthe © Trume.

Hm den Eapter Bermaniens fritt mit Qubwig dem Bayer Friebrid) aus $\mathfrak{5 a b s b u r g z e ~ E t a m u , ~ B e i d e ~ g e r u f o n ~ z u m ~} \mathfrak{T h r o n}$;
 In dic Jefictn dez Feinte, ber ifn im fiampie bejwingt. 5 Mit bem Throne famit er fict loz, foin Wort mue er geben.

Fit ben Eieger baz Ebmert gegen bie Frante ju jiefn; $\mathfrak{H b e r}$ was er in Bamben gelobt, fant or frei nidt erpitlen, Eiefge, ba feellt or aujez Reu' willig ben Banter fitit bar. Tief geritift umbalit ign ber fremte, fic wedfich von mut an,




Bayernz laft er ben Fcino, ben or beftreitet, zuruaf.
 geffricben!"
Rief ber $\mathfrak{P b}$ ontifer aus, alz er bic Sunte vermafm.
©difler (1795).

I . Bentstlycr Comins.

$\mathfrak{B e i b e z}$ gelaug bix—bod) nie gliafte ber galliidar Eprumg.
Edifler.

## Expistclur.

## 12. EErste Epistcl.

Jegt ba jegliffer liejt, mio vicle Refur bas Butb mur Hagenulbig durdublatern amb, felbit bie Feter ergreijent, $\mathfrak{2 l u j}$ bas Büdein cin Bud) mit jetmer Fertigfeit pjropjen,
 Stfreibend die Menge vermefren und meine Micimaty verfinter, 5 Das audy anbere wieder baritber meinen, und immer
 Doct fo fathet der Fifder bem boben Miee ju, fobalo ibm (Oünftig der Wind and ber Miorgen ajadeint ; er treibt fan Gewerbe,

 Hnferer Deutichen befonders und gank vorginglidy des nädyten

 Biedere Manmer vercint, waz fonnter bie Serridger bewiffor? 15 Grmft und widtig erfdeint mir sic Frage, bod triftt fie midy cben $\mathfrak{I n}$ vergnigglidfer Etimmung. Sm wamen yeiteren Better (3lamjet frudtbar Die Biegend mir bringen licblidge Ruifte
 Und bem Seciten erfdeint bie Selt aud heiter, mbt fent 20 Sameht bie Sorge mir mar in leidten wibldgen woruber.
$\mathfrak{B a s}$ mein leidfer ©riffel cutwirft, ift leidt ju verlojiden,
 Die, fo fagt man, ber Ewigfeit trogern. Freilid ant vicle
 Das er im Epiege geflen, vergibt, bie befagliden 3üge, ©o vergipt er bas sisort, wem aud you Crje geftempelt.

刃eden famanten fo feidgt ferüber finuber, wenn vicle
 30 Buar fity feldit im Sorte vernimut, bas der antere fagte. Mit ben Butchern ift es midgt misers. Ricjt body mut jeber $\mathfrak{F u z}$ dem $\mathfrak{B a t d}$ fitd formaz; und ift er gewaltig, fo lieyt er In bas Budy fith gincin, amafgamirt fidy bas frembe. (bims vergebens frebit bu baber burd Edriften bes Memiden 35 Edfon entidichenen Sent und foine Meigutg ju wenten; Gber beftiafen fimmit bu ifn wogl in feiner (befinmung, Soer wirt ar hody met, in diefos ifn tanden und jents.

 40 Dent jwar guren wir gern, was mife Sleinumg beftatigh, NGer bas Sburen beitimmt nify die Meimung: was uns zumiter Wäre, glaubten wir wofl dem fimitliden Modner; Dody eilet Hujer befreites (bemutty, gewohnte Bathen ju judzer.
Eollen wis frembig gordjen and willig getyorden, io mufit bu
 allen



Wiare Somer won allen gefort, won aflen gelefat


Wer er fei; und flinget nidyt immer im $\mathfrak{y o b e n ~ B a l a j t e , ~}$ $\mathfrak{J n ~ D e z ~ S u ̈ n i g e s ~ 3 e l t , ~ D i e ~ J l i n z ~ f e r r l i đ y ~ D e m ~ S e l t e n ? ~}$ Jourt nidft aber bagegen 11 gificnz wanbernbe Slugfeit $\mathfrak{A l} \mathfrak{j}$ Dem Marte fid befier, ba wo fidg der Burger verfammelt?
 Eidy der Bettler jogar in feinen $\mathfrak{L}$ mpent vereselt.
 Sener Meptunififer Etrot, allwo man geflitgelte Röwen
 Drangte das gorctembe Bolf fity um den zerlumpten sifapionen.

 Diefer Oiefelfadaft jemalz betrat; jie lieget im Mieere Qintzaon ذerfulez Säulen. Sad ward gar freundidy empjangen; $\mathfrak{I n}$ cin (Gajtymu fütute man mid, wojelbit idf bas bejte Gfien und Trinfen fand motweider Rager mb Bflege. So verftrid cin Monat gefomind. Sab gatte bes Siummers $\mathfrak{B u l l i g}$ yergefien und jeglidger Moth; ba fieng fich im Etillen $\mathfrak{N b e r}$ bie Sorge nut an: wie wird bie 3edfe bir leiber Rady ber Matigeit befommen? Demm nidfts entljiclte ber Eefel. Reiffe mir weniger! bat idf den SBitty; er bractite mur inmer 70 Defto mefr. Da wudts mir die $\mathfrak{2}$ (mgit, id fonnte nidyt langer
 $\mathfrak{B i l l i g}$ su mathen, $\mathfrak{J e r r} \mathfrak{B i t t l}$ ! Er aber mit fimiterem ${ }^{2}$ luge Safy yon ber Seite midy ant ergriff ben Sinttel mit idmentte lunbarmferjig ifin uber midy ger modraf mir bie Sdyultern,
 Geilend lief id bavon und fudite ben Fifyter; man golte


 Beffe werlamjen yom Miame, for fie soch gujlidy bewirtget. Eollt' idy foldye Baleibigung bulten im cigenen Sanuic?
 Wix imt Bujan gewotnt, wofen id bergleiden geliten.

S5 Datatif figte ber Midfter zut mir: Dergeifict bie Edflige, Demu ify gath die Etrafe werbient, ja ifanfere Edmergen; Nther wollt ify Geiben mot mitbowohnen bie Smfe


 Die ben Meniden bequemer ennifyen; man gat midim Efutt mur
Sanz Sfmiorge genmut ant midy wom Samif bertricben.
 Sben jeţen zu Tify, wem fith bic (bemeine verjammelt, 95 Eollit im ßathe ben Wiak, ben bu verbientit, crfalten.

 Sher bas Яuber bei bir im Soatio finbe: bu witef

 Heber bem jamellenden Batdy, zu yeren lutige Ricoer



Eo crgatifite ber Mam, mot geiter waten bie Etimen

 Oretfic (1794).

## 13．無保隹代 Existel．

Würoiger Sremm，bu runclit bie Etirn；dir icbeinen die Edjerje Ridft am recten Drte zu fein；bie Frage war emithait， Hnd bejoment verlangit su die alntwort；ba weiz idy，beim §immel！
Ridft，wie cben fity mir ber Effalf im Bujer bewegte． Dody idy fafue bebaftaiger fort．Du fagit mix：jo müdte Meinetwegen bie Menge fidg Gutten im Reben mo Rejent Wic fie fiomte；body benfe bir mur dic Tufter im Samfe， Die mir for fuppelnte Didfter mit aflem Bojen betame madgt．
 Denfin müdte．Dic Miabdyen fint gut momomdyen fict germe so $\mathfrak{B a s}$ 弓u fifafin．Da gieb mur bem cinen die Edfuffer zum fieller，
 Soer yom Sumpmamt geliefert bie weiten（bewoblbe bereidern． Manctez zu fdanfen gat cin Mitady，bic viclen（5efäße，
 Dann betradtet fic oft ica fanumenden Moites Bemegurg， （biebt bas Fehlende zu，bamit bie wallenten Blajon
 Gndidy Der coelite Gaft fidg füftigen Safren wollende．

Daj fets geifig ber Trant und rein bie Tajel belebe．
 Fitbeit genug，bas taglidge Manf，Durd）Eommer mo winter，
 Demt im Fritgaty jorget fie fign，in Sofe bic Situlein Bald jut ergicher und bald bie founternoen Gnten gu fütern．


Dir auf ben Tijat und weiz mit jeglidyem Tage bie Speifent Stug fit wedicht; who reift inte eben ber Eommer bic Frudte,





 Smmer ift io bas wianden bejafiftigt und reifet im Stillen Seaualider Tugend entgegen, ben flugen Mant zu fegluffer. Wündy fie bam cholidy fu lejen, fo wifft fie gemiflidy ein suctubut


 Sontbern int zierlidfe Beete getfeilt, alz Borljof ber Süthe,
 Batriardarlijob ergenge fo foldit bir sin fleints goorangtez
45 Sounigreidy und bevolf're dein Soms mit trenem (bifinte! $\mathfrak{S a f t}$ du Tufter mody medr, bic lieber fiben mot fille



 Biegefh,
Sumberfailtio, foithem int weifer arfobifder Seutle
 (baffen fegret mot barten, und Etatb erreget imt Tambanl.


 $\mathfrak{H e b e r}$ bie Sctwelfe mir fommen, yom Büderverfeifer gefonet.

Oretfle (1794).

## 


 Ranghin furdit fict bic (bleife bes Sicls, worin dic Delpgine

Springend folgen, alz flafy ifnen bie Batte bawon. Stfez beutet auf glüflitye Fafit : ber rufige Bootzimamt

凡uft am Eegel gelind, bas fitif) füt alle bemultt; Worwärtà dringt ber Sififfenten beiit, wic Flaggen uno Mimpel;

Einer mur fteft raffoutts traurig gewentet am Maft,
Eieft bie Berge foron blau, bie foteionten, fiefht in bas Meer jie
Rideorfinten: es finft jeglidge Fraioe vor ifm.

Dir, o Dora, ben Framb, adf) Sir Den Bräutigam raubt.
Fudy du bliffit vergebens mady mir. Mod jalagen bie Seerjen
Für cinmoer, body, ady! mun ancinamber nidyt mefy.
Einjiger Augenblif, in weldem id). Iebte! Du-wiegert
Stle Tage, bie fonit falt mix veridnwintenten, auf.
N(t)! nur im $\mathfrak{N}$ hgenbliff, in legten, fticg mix cin Reben, Huvermuttige in Bir, wie won den Bjottem, gerab.
Sux umionft verflirft dit mit deinem Ridfe den atetfer;
Deit alllendetmber Tag, Bgybus, mix ift er verfabt.
In midy felber fely' idf zuruiff an will idd im Etillen




 Sfr.
Joben frent bie fothe, ber jierliden Bilder Berfmipfurg,


30 luno arblift im Gerifitt boppelt arfroulifion Eim.

 Gimest!




 llme bie folfome jaigt, Dora, bein Bild mir afleitr.



 (bifap.




 NSic man Die Eteme fieft, wic man den Mene fict beidant, Eid) an ignen effent, ane imen int rafigen $\mathfrak{B u j n}$



 §̌imuct,




 Somm, Mlexis! o fomm! Dit briifte ber mafere Dater, Wultrig, bie fogneno damo mix auf has loftige Seaupt:
Sorglify reiffte bie Wiutter cin madyereitete Buntel:


 Deines bartens. Du ladyeteit mix und jagtit: Wlenis!

 Sembelft bu ein, mid Ertmuf reifon Whatronen der Etaot. $\mathfrak{A l}$ er bringe mix aud cint leidtes Settom! idy will is







Piamm ans dem Garten noch cinige Fructite mit sir! Simm bie reifiten Drangen, bie weiben Seigen; bas gher bringt
 Hab po trat idg fercim. Du bradit mur dic Fridgte geidiaftig,

 Sduntere Fradyt fiel bir, leife berifint, in dic Sourd.
 Hand die Mayte bog buftend fich ather ams dim.
 Grift bie Drange, sic jobuer rulft als ein goldener Baff, Damn bie weidglidye Feige, bie jeter Dut fogn entifelfet;




 Sliix fonf liter bie Erfutter bein Saupt man fmipften andy deine




 Smmer beftiger rief es am Etrand ; dr wollter die Filte roo Midy nidft tragem, idy ricf: Dora! amo bijt bu nidat mein?

 Mafter ricf es: :lleriz! Da blifte ber jutgende Smabe

 Ediff:
Wie id gefommen? Эdy weiz, baj idg cin Tumfencr idien.

 Efwig! Dow, lizpelteit bu; mix fandt cis im Dhre
in Mit dem Domer bes Buts. Etmon fic bock neben dem $\mathfrak{T g r a n}$,
 Sly zur Eeiten! Ext ift göterbefniftigt, ber Bunt.

D po eile dem, Sajifi, mit allen güntigen Winden!
Etrebe, mädftiger Siel! tremue bie fdanmente Flutt)!
Bringe Dem fremben Seafen midy ju, bumit mir Der ©oldidgmied 1 i $_{5}$
 Wargridt! zur Siette foll bas Settden werden, o Dora!

Reummal amgebe fie bir, lofer gewmond, ben Soals. Ferner idanif' idy noty Edymud, den mamidgjaltigiten; golmue

Epangen follen bir aud reidflidy verjieren bie Samb:
Da wetteifer Ritbin and Smarage, ber lieblidge Eapplit
Etelle dem Syyncinta piot gegemiber, und bold Saate bas efolgeftein in faunter Berbintung julammen.
 Eely' idf Serlen, fo bent' idt an bidy; bei jeg(idyem Яinge 125

Sommt mir ber langlifyen Sjand inäntes (Jebilb’ in Den Einn.


Watylen; idy wibmete gern alle bic Ratumg mut bir.


Wax ein gutaides sicib frent, baz bxingt er bir audy.
130 Feine wollene Deffen mit ßurpurfumen, cin Rager

3u bereiten, bas̊ uns traulid mit weidflid empfangt;


Midy und bidy und aud) wofl noth cin Drittes barein.


Diefen gewaltigen Brand, ber mir den Bupan iutctobt! शber aud fie verlang' id) zurulf, sic famerylide Frente,

Wenn bie Sorge fidy falt, graflidy gelajint, mit maft.


Schreft ben Berbrecter fo, in ber Berjweiflutg Gefitd, i40 $\mathfrak{N l z}$ Daz gelafine (bifperfit midy farcift, bag dic Eajue yon fern mir
Beiget: Die Thutre fegt wiflidy des (bartens nody auf!

Hnd eitt anterer fonmet Finr ifn aud fallen bie friddte!
Hnt bie Feige gewäft fartenter Soonig aud ifm!
I45 Roft fie mad ifn mady ber \&aube? mid folgt er? D, madjt mid, ify (bubtter,
$\mathfrak{B l i n}$, verwifdet ฉas $\mathfrak{B i l d}$ jeher (Erimunng in mix!




 Treffe bein lentatener Blits bicien amghaffliden Maft! Etreut bie Blanfen umfer, mid gieb Der tobenden WBefle

 $\mathfrak{W i e}$ fidt) $\mathfrak{J a m m e r}$ unt (Shaiff wedgien in liebenter Bruft.


Obetfe (1796).

## I5. 急iom. Elegic.


 Serme ben Tod mutt auth uber bem birabe ber Noct.
 Ficin am entwifften शjur biloct fith Moms Serijant,
 Biz fu dem Meer jancites, bort yom Eabinergetiry.
 Wit oft weilentem (bang burd) Des Mains Rabyrintf. $\mathfrak{B o n}$ malter mon ältejter Beit, unterweflidy entidylummert, 10 Seiget ber Dit Mathyall, Weibet ber Etcin Momment.

Jier im gentigjamen Recidy waltete golben Eaturn.
Drüben erftrefte fifty bann bein Eita, zweiftinniger Samts;
Rad Safutajomben nody feifet ber Seugel yon bir.
Ferner, cin fietlider Seclo grfadiens, wentet Evanter
Eid amichelno, ficyer; atmpgitryoniade
$\mathfrak{W a r b}$, Mas Sberien fomment, beferbergt unter bem Etrofond
ßaflanteums, und jaflug, räfint, im Feljengeflift
 अiauber:



Dean wofl wapt or beitimut ben Centiafter ber troifgen Raren,

Sber Ravinum whrte mur ext, bam sllea gepflamet,
Siciner ber Eterblifyen nod hatte yon Moma getyort.

Sieles barum: nie gabz cine gewaltigere.
Maworz mut erit lichent cerghithu zur witalifaen Sungian,

©fye die weifente Furdie ber Bflugidan fomute ben Hmfreis

 cuwitigte,


Heber ben Erbball simit follten fie breiten ben Flug.
Midft burd) rofy Gimalt: Mom whete ben Tub ju veradten,

 40 Debnete Bater, amo mard felber jum Bater Satirim.
 Miningte $\mathfrak{F l l}$ es in firaft mitroiger Meligion.
Suitten genigten den Bitrgen amoty, als, triftig ben Enfeln
Edfon worjorgent, Die Etatot mandea gemeisfame Nerf


 Mit Bollwerfer ambanme mute ber Fels Capitol.
 50 Weddy cinf $\mathfrak{A n t a z}$ begamt ober Eupertus antwari.

Batd mut eridien ber Decier Minty, unt bie Beile bes Bratus.
 Sumen, creetteten, fiegten, vernidgteten ofer begarment,




 Sit zwar beangle fie Sotty, bodf jene vergweifelten nimmer, 60 Dem die gefyeiligte Edfu wante von ifyen bie Furfft.
 weifn

 E(fuf bem Fabricius (bram’n, nidgt das gemaltige Thicr.
 cut
Weji in's ? Wutlita bot, fommen gefäfrlidere.
Bald wird cute Gefodidyt (Eint cintiger langer Triumplyan,


(bleidmie ber trunfeme (bott cud) Mleramber gefiegt.


Falle ify die $\mathfrak{F a g e}$ geredft fieltet, fo müdjet ify woll Stetz obmalten ben Dingen nadf Sovis mutnoliger Bollmadft;

 cudt),
©o will's euer (bejctiaf: feldit mur erlieget pidf Mom. Wer nie bebte dem (bifen, yom Boblde mit wend er den Bliaf ab, Defico betyourender blamz gegt Baifisammatur. $\mathfrak{J a f t}$ bu werternt ju enthefren, unt wafyit den Beititat ertagen?

Seerr bein felfit fein gilt's, woer won Allem ber Eclay. Siie zu erfättigen fofmelgt bie Begier, bic erfümitelen Rajter,



Stolz will fataltenbe Madt, Epiele ber Babdel mon Brob.
 ITfynen
$\mathfrak{B i l d n i f f}$ in $\mathfrak{B o r f a n}$ entif); immer entartetere

Dic bem cutmerventen Etrom Sitruffen entgegengeftelt!


Freifect wildes Gulifit, Ravve bie ßeligion.
Wisa dem (bemitly cinprägten die bicderen Brande ber Borzeit,
Simb Budftaben in Ery, benmody erloiffet bie Edtrift.


Ricbergeiturst? Pidta bleibt unter Dem Meniderigeidiledt.


Tandete bas rimiidye Edfuert, fall bic beindelte Welt Qultes gebinbigt, mur nidy die erfareme Eecle des Gato;
$\mathfrak{W a r}$ frei leben verfagt, ferben butg lefrem fie frei.

Solderlei Trimmer entfinen ber Tugchen Ediffutd): nits gent
100 Sat fict bic Etor wic fier murtige Eituller geftafit. Jomer notf will fidy lewaifurn ber Thatfraft mädytiger Sady orutif,





 Munter,
शifgmenter Etatuen Bolf bienct, gefangen gefitit.


 Riegt ber bafateme Rüw ant dic grantente Epgimr.

 155 leber bic Ese finfuten, ben Mil fïr ben Tiber vertanfonen, Wit mafanmentem Etrafy grupen ein fremees Oeftim.





 Jene, bie som branmarten mit alldeifinmenter Sinectiodaft, Jeaben ben 彐lbgramb gans lijfemer grevel entguiltt.



Freilidet, es weß̧t mmenfalict ons̉ Bolf an ben eigenen Eitten
 Tage, ja $\mathfrak{S i s u d f e n}$ verbringt's im umfreifenten $\mathfrak{A m p h i t f e a t e r , ~}$ Stufon finauf, zafiluz, fegt! an bie Wolfen gcidant;
Heber dem Saupt fin mallet dez Borkmgs buftender ßurpur,



Зum Extaupiefer ernicoriget fampit unwillig ber Thiere 135


 Flefet, verratfen unt wimb, Mitfeio burd Sammergeberoe,

Der jomit difu im Felo romiftye Seere befturmt. 140
(Srampmer Epott! as erfemet Die Mieng' in Dem Biloe fich folfot nidft;
Mifft für bie Freitgit meff, noty ber Berbimbeten E(but,


Ward der antwitroigte sixies glabiatorijater Eayers.
 Maciftern
Gegencinmoter gefteft, fofingt Region Regiont.

 Sene, bie jomit rufywoller ber whif' (Eimwofner befumpiten,

 [chlutyt ;



 Seatt in ber Radgt frof auf, wittent ben Reidengeruct. Den fie fo lange gereizet, ber htr ber fercynifden Forjten, Dit auta Etuße gefutht feints gewaltigen Gowns, (Ex bridt entidy gervor, reift fin Dutd jegfidez Stelfuek
160. Unt will felber ben Frint futfon in Defien Sebiet. Midgt gatbjagm und bem Eiege bequem, wie die Thiere bez Circus,

 Dody fein Marius magt! Ylber cin Gleides (beppent
 Senidel -
Barts, er ifte - wo er cinft bief Berberber erprobt.

 Mlttila fotrecfte won fern, bodf mitreigt' er nidft fu crobern; 170 Dentifye begefyt' er in Bumb, Romern gebot er Tribut. $\mathfrak{A l b e r}$ es fofift Conthago vanmalifde Sloten Dem Tiber;
 $\mathfrak{B a s}$ fifon Scipio bort, amifyment sie eigne Berwuifturg,

 $\mathfrak{W c c t u n f}$,
Sus dem geroiffen Rico afmenten Eims puphejeit: "Einft wido fommen der Tan, ba bas geilige Slion ginfintt,

 Trümmenn,

 Reidter gegittect (bimgs nady 2mmajonengebraud,

Die fonft Intiters $\mathfrak{S i n f e}$ gefant von bem wallenten Şelmbuita, Sigt ftilltraternd und lefyt üher zerbroctuen Tropging.


 $\mathfrak{W e l d f e}$, wie ©bräbern gesicmt, $\mathfrak{Z c l l}$ us mit $\mathfrak{R a j e n}$ geboft.



 Feloberr, Sirieger mio Bolf, unt gefeficter Sönige §uftritt,

 Huter bem (bulodad Garg Supiter Capitolin!

 Sief das Balatium briben, Das alle Ballaife benamt fat,

Romufus' Biom cimafm, mo bic alten Benaten ginanstricb,

Sann'z tein Shige noty bleneen, cin eptymumanftes ©iemäter,

Ḧber dem Babegemady mut ficlen der Winjerin Sinter,

"Weibet," foricf ans begcifterter Bruft dic Eibylle von Suma, $\mathfrak{H}$ Iz glorreidfa Beruf fie bem Darbanicr fang:
, Weil ce vergunnt ift, weibet, ily Etiere, bab Bras yon ben ficten
Seublin! ben bati foll fier ftefan bic gerrlidite Etadt!" 210
 Stetz ummandelno, ben Etmo fritlefter 3citen zuritf.

Dorthin lagert die Mittagerul＇it Bem niebern Belabrum Seerben，im Formm fogar tunct かas 凡intergebrüll．
215 Sdju＇an bem graitgen Sitgel bie weibenent wie fie dez Gacuz

$\mathfrak{V m} \mathfrak{y o c t y}$ timmigen Bat unb ben fpergleidfragenden Seurnern Styeinet Der Rambidajt Wief nod）geryonifide Budt

 Wic fein felber ju fotten，fimuter gezogen in＇z Marßfeld，
 $\mathfrak{W a s}$ auty maige gefotyn，cin geouldig crwartenber $\mathfrak{S a u f e}$ ；

225 Trunfte N（grippo fie nifft mit sem Thut jungrauliffer Dutlle， Suif Edtwiblogen geran luftige $\mathfrak{N e g e}$ gäutyt，
Shideten fie woyt ginfomadten im Durit bez serjengenten 5xumpterns，

Eind Brathituafe der alten Dic Bier ber ematherten Tempel，

 mer：
Borgt won ben $\mathfrak{N}$（fufigern and bote befimung cinmal！


 Shome，
 Eo andy fpielt bie siatur fier gem in gefailfigen Gaben， Wafyend ju manmidyer That Emft bem Gemithe gebridyt． （Finjig bie Bilonerin Sumit wettiferte wod mit der Borwelt，

 $\mathfrak{W i e z}$ fidy ergicbig ber bsciit, midift ja ber Boben allein. $\mathfrak{R a p f j a e l}$ bidftete licbend, propfectifid erfann $\mathfrak{B o n a r o t t i}$,


 ©anfueno entifleciffet bic 3eit, alz gitte fie nidftz zu crwarten,







Deutete Bufurut woll fordicm verimfenen Eein?

 $\mathfrak{M i t}$ gleidfmittrigem Sinue fer $\mathfrak{D i n g e} \mathfrak{B e f i f u n j}$ zu crmarten, Sein umuirdiger Dit wire fic awige Etwot.
 Weil alfmäflidy ify Edraft unter Den Graibern nerifimomm. 260 Daimmrung entfaltete ringż ben gefilbcinyüflenten Mantel, Hum ben Betrafitenben fifmieg ticfere Fcierlidfecit: Feruffer fluifteten mut wechnuitfige bultle ©yprefien, $\mathfrak{H}$ nd mitfüfleno, fo fafien's wante der $\Re$ Binie $\mathfrak{G}$ aupt.

 Unvo faft famerte mix, ob nidft den Rebentigen fremb idg

 nardfin

270 Sammt bem bejelenten Ridgt Formen unt Farben entruft, $\mathfrak{H f l e z}$, gebampyt amb erblaft, mafyt umper citidywindendes Dapein,




 Truifend begegnete fo Dein Blife mir, eble Buefatiftin,


 Wem bu boteft ber fremmidaft gant, fant nimmer vergwe felin,
 Bartheit jegend in tifem Bemulth, beim Gitten tas Edyune,

 nidft,
Was Mationen entient, Deiten geffigelten Ofif. Ran bent laufden midd Dir, Mittgeilerin grofer Gebanfon, Samn bas berette Gejpriat fiegenbert Rippen cutifromt! Biel won erfabenct Matment ber Borwelt wollen wir reben, 290 Bon Mittebenten and ober ben Spien fer 3sit. dito wann anter ben Beifu, bie rein für bas Ganje geftreet, Sir aufudgen cil Bilo mildefter Baterlidfeit,
Etreng' in ocr cigenen Bruit, langmittgig dem SBay and bem thnoanf,


 ง. 恣. wen Єdfleger.

## 16. ©ite Eithbämme.


 Pflegend und wieder gepflegt, mit bem fleipigen Mentay

शere ifr, ifx Secrrliden, folyt, wic cill 2ole von Titmen,

Der end näfut' mite erjeg, unt ter (erbe, bie eudf geboren. Siciner won euty if moty in ber Memidyen Edfule gegangen,
 Hater cinamber geraif and ergreif, wie der Nofer bie Beate,
 Sit cudd geiter mite grob dic jonnige Srone geridgtet.
(Gine Weft ift jeher yon cudt; wie bie Eterne Dus Jimunelo Sebt ify, feder cin Bett, im freien Bunte jupmmen.

 Fefielte mut nidft mefy an'z gefelige Roben das Sers midd, Das von Riefe nidft fät, mie gern wito' idt unter eutd wornen! serloertur.

## 17. An oer getber.

Treu und fremolid, wic but crjeg ber (bitter und Memforn Siciner, o Bater Metfer! midy mif. Mod efye bic Mutter $\mathfrak{I n}$ bie $\mathfrak{F}$ trme mich nafm und ifue Sicle midg naffete, Faftelt bu zartlicty midy an und golicit gimmlifden Tranf mix, Mix ben feiligen Diem zuerit in ben fementen Bujan. Ridft yon irbiider Solt gebeifen cinjig bie Nefen, $\mathfrak{A b}$ er but näfreft fie all mit deinem Meftar, o Bater!

Die befelende Ruft durd affe sibyten bes Rebens.
to Darmm lieden bie Wefon bidy audy motringen und freben lnamignorlidy binauf mady bir it frendigem Sadfathum.
Simmlijajer! pudt nidft didf mit ifuen 2 tugen die Bflanze,
 Dajer bidy finte, zerbridyt ber gefangene Eamme die Saulfe; ${ }_{5}{ }_{5}$ Daje er belebt von dir in deiner Welle fida bade, Edyuttelt ber Malo ben Ectuce wic cin uberlaifig Gewand ab.
 lleber bie glanjente Flidye bes Etromes, als begelyten autd biefe
 $20 \mathfrak{W i r b}$ jum Fhage ber Edfritt, wem oft bas gewaltige Eefnen, Die getrime Riebe jut fir fie ergreift, fie ginanjicht.




 $\mathfrak{F b e r}$ Des $\mathfrak{V e t g e r z}$ Rieblinge, fie, bic ghiuflidyen Bügel,

 30 lato cis regen fith frei im Semfe bie Sbrofen amb Sifenen.
 $\mathfrak{J e r s}^{2}$
Wumberbax zu ifuen finauf wie bic fremedidge Secimaty


 Nuz ber befangenfdaft in bez $\mathfrak{F e t f e r z}$ Sgalle midy trage. $\mathfrak{T g}$ gridat treiben wir uns umber ; wie bie irtenbe $\mathfrak{R}$ de,



Denn ex tribt anz bic Ruit in deinen Giaten ju mofuten.








 2Tiyfich,

 5elferfin (1797).

## 





 5




 10 Selfige Trummer untyer, und ce briuft dic befturbige Brambung.
$\mathfrak{F u f}$ bem erfigteren Felz exfacint cilr zeraflenbes Bomerf,
 thy m




 Shu bum aher verjugte, werrictly, ja töbtete, fit or


 Brationg ;







 Safmbum:

 Gfice verwand ift bier bem gewaltigen Edfumelemente $\mathfrak{H}$ (3 ber beaferten Eifulfe ber Whaidy unt bem üppigen Eantjelt.
 Sumer has Sed antucyen, ca cinjichn; wieder es trofuct




Sat alz Sint mutbmiflig geftridgelt den rollenten Delpyin, $4^{\circ}$ Der, burd) Tout geloft, an bic Barfe feran fidt wäljte. Müg' entob Segen verleifen cin (Gott, foumut jegliffem Tagmerf,
 Weltalla!



 frcia,
Frcie zu Eclaven geftempelt ano Reidye an Datrfigen, ify mur Eald bier Epmicr, forlt fier Britten amo Garlier ferridgen,
 Memadyeit,
 Ealjfinti,
 Erit bicz Cillomb simity yon dem Eib ter Eirme fin lozrión,


Praten (1827).

## 19. Amrilfi.



 rimun






Sinien, ber Gebete bermut, eingefonte Seciligenbilder.
10 Somatag aber entifaylt ben verwoten langen Gebanden

 Sajd an ber Eitume, und fie fangen ben tramelaten bam in ber Syand auf;
 ${ }^{5} 5$ Zäffen, im Epicle ber Morra, bie Finger mit jurtigem ©dam: bliff,
 Frentebewegt. Theifuchment erifgeint cin gefitteter Jinngling Huter ber E(f)ant, boct) nidft in dic Epicle fird felbit einmengent;


 gane
 Sie won Begierne getritht und dem Bliff jweibentiger Srants id afift. $^{2}$

 3erftornitg:
Tritt anf jene Balfone finate, int in ouftiger Ferme



 Brombeen beffen bic Etufan, mot wicl giftimmiges dafrant Sleitet ben riefigen Eturz abrallener Tvimmer in Bran cin.
 $\mathfrak{B o l l}$ trobgictenoer Sirajt, bein fallenter Tamper, Pojecoon,
 $\mathfrak{B u ̈ f e r}$ und $\mathfrak{R e}$ ifye zerftoben inde $\tilde{B}_{\text {, }}$ und ez welfte für ewig Jene bem Rems nic wieder gelangene গoje von Baitum!
 Somm' nady $\mathfrak{A m m a l f i z u r i t f ! ~ S e i e r ~ f u ̈ f u t ~ c i n ~ l e b a n i g e g ~ T a g w e r t ~}$ Menfiden voritber. Wemt and cirfturjen Die Burgen ber Bater
2tuj dez (bebirgz Borprunzen, wem audf fein Mapmicllo,



 Epridy, waz reizener ift? Madf Eltoch sie Flathe ber Ealjfluth, Wem fie fimaragbgrint liegt am zafige Silippen und ammogt,

 Dreimat werbe gegraft! Dic Satur lactit Eigen, cả mamben 50

 Sa, bjer founte die Tage de ivniftyen Ecins austeben,
 numbes,
Jagend cint Serz, nady Etifle begierig und funer Befotriufung. 55
 Wieber verlafien den Eib preizmitriger Erbebenolyner,
 $\mathfrak{S o}$ mein lautendes $\mathfrak{W o n t}$ gleidfautentem $\mathfrak{B}$ ante begegnet.


## 

 Gericote


 Bancrig,


 Siufig erbenten fie bort Golomimjen mo pridytige Etcint,


 Blibt, unt bas fatmmente gias wom gangeneen Micergras fiumfict,
 ather idy liele vor aflem ben Seftag, wam bu bafcimbleibit.

 ifycion.




 Fffien;

 Eiefge, ba famen feran mmündige loctige Sintor, Epamten, alz wate's zum Edter, an bas Ecil fith, zogent ben Earg bamt
䟽delit.




fand
$\mathfrak{W}$ ic as bie Eitte gebot. $\mathfrak{A}(\underset{y}{ }$, afor in Edjife serborgen

 Edfeppen in'z Saffecug alle, mit furtigen Mitern entweideno. Dud) wom (Sejftei widerfallt jdyon ringa bas entiobte Benedig: Schon ein bewafincter Sinufe von Sunglingen fatum in dic Ertiffer
Sguen ber Doge voram. Bald golen fie ein bie Beruatten,
 Fulfren fie geim in die jubefore Etast bie gereteten Jungfran'n.

 $\mathfrak{B o r w e l t}$.

Oft and rubert ginilice intz nate Torcelfo ber Fremio midy.

 Seinjichn, alle verfatammt, burdt Felter and lippige Mebent. 45

 $\mathfrak{B o}$ ber geflugelte Räme yon Etein auz forfigen Tagen

Mangt, alz bieje Ragumen beferifdte ber beilige Marfus. 50 : $\mathfrak{H}$ sicz fagt mir fer Freme, wie's ifm fein Bater gefogt hat.

 Plfo vergeft, unts allen jur Srenes, ber berrlide Seftag.
 Bjclichte

Filaten (1833).

 Waffeno de Micers ?


5 sern in ber Eome verghiifn bic gefounten Siliten Staliens,
 Bor mix for' idf dic fleme, dic foljommidnatete Eeehtdit, Weldye zum Bat womatz foligen Sismpgen gerient,
 Soer ber Brimbungen autb ratidy mbe Balle bebordt. WSatfor fait but ben Didter gefityt, mif grieffifiom Boten Ei'n bir, batidyer Gefang, weidfere Rate bergömt!
 Sajt bu fer lytifden sumit mutrige Baitlye gepflegt.
 Die bier berrideter, eridyoll fatriger wiamegeang.
 $\mathfrak{J e c l a z}$;


Biz der áolijden Eeier entiftomte die Geele der Eapptyo；
Gdere Bolfer umwefn Etiume ber Wiedergeburt，
Denen fie bam neufriiftig entwadion in soppelter Edgungeit：
Selig ber Morgen，an Dem wieber，o Sumft，Du erwadfit ！

Didy wird ftargen jedody bald die gejdaftige 3eit．

Ducle ber lyrifden sumit．Freilidy，es later fiti nidgt


Edfilfer amo Silofitoct fangen und Goetfe，bie Blame der 2hmuth

Darf idf ber neute ju foin midy rulfyen？Beçarftige Mämer
Eeugnen ca nidft，mix bare licblicher $\mathfrak{A}$ fite Gewint．

Daze Epicfarmuz bercita fülle mit Feitmelosien，
$\mathfrak{W o}$ Eteficforus fang und Simonides cinft，unt benadfart 35


$\mathfrak{S O} \mathfrak{T}$ geofrit fity brauj unter die Seirten gemifut ：
Şier，Bermania，laj auf bicjen miterobidyen Trimmern
Brectyen bie Rorbeen midy，die but bemilligeteft！
Doç nidft fei＇n um mein fapermithiges Seapt fie gewunten， $\mathfrak{M e i n}$, auf beinem $\mathfrak{V l t a r}$ fcien fie niedergelegt．

解ater（1835）．

22．©ic schone 血uctyc．



Mein und glatt, in gebiegenem $2 \mathfrak{S u d g}$, erfoth fie fity eingeln,
 5 Hinge, po weit fein bigucig fer fattlidye Baum nusbreitet, Griunct ber Жajen, bas ?lug' till zu erquifen, umfer; (Gideid) mad allen Eriten umift or ben Etamm in der Mitte;


 Seben ber bunflerat Sitle bes Eidflamme wieget bic Birfe Shr jumgrauticyes Seatpt foundern im goltenen Qidgt.
 $\mathfrak{A l}$ wom Biade gelort, bort im (bekuifd midy verfor,
 Sjier midy umm exftumal plobglidy, Den Etaumenem, cim. Weld Cuttuifen! © Rantlos afles, es fommieg felber ber Bogel im Ratb.

 Jebo gelefyt an ben Etamm (ex tragt bas brite bewgilde

 Fift gleid) mejiend amber funute mit blentendem ふimb.




(60. Mintif.

## 23. Cbycliono.

 Ragt, in Trummern bercits follend, bas Siloter empor.
 buftet
Weifrauth ninmer; Des (Shorz ewige £ampe verloith:


Geibel (1839).

## 24. Grad bes ©demistoliles.

 Genften die Frumbe bei Madt geimlidy Tgonifoflez Reib In feimatylidyen Grumb. Feitgaben mb Tobtengeidenfe



Etaflen fie leife fity foim, elye bie Dammunty eridiant. Denfiftinloz mut falammert ber Secto. Doch brüben im Epat= rotf
Ragt ifm, cin chiges Mar, Ealamiz Feljutgeftab.
Grifel (1839).

## 25. (innomerr.

I.



 Selber baz lunguaf wambelt fidy ify zur exiducnoen Etaffel ;



Der wie bermidender $\mathfrak{B c i n}$ rafith dir bic Einme verwirrt.
 (El) fein Biel er erreidyt, weil er ber (butter wergaj.

## II.

 Ewig cin Todtez, fobato fremb fic yon anfen bir fomme.
 nidft,
Wem buben falajenten Siang tief in ber Eeele nidat tragit.
 Jeglifyer ©laub ift cin $\mathfrak{B a f y}$, ben du nidgt felber erfutrit. Sur was felbit bu erfemft ale cin sbitlidges, baz bix gerabfam, $\mathfrak{J a t}$, ein lebenbiger $\mathfrak{G a n d}$, bidt fat verwandeln bie Madyt. ©ribel.

## 26. Sbalicspeate.

Ficimer exfannte ben Memiden wie bu, glormitriger Britte,

Dás bu in ferblider Bruft fets flar bie geteiligte Sabumg Tutuft, nadf welder ter Wedt Renfer bie Dinge regiert.

Osciect.

## 27. Gott amo ationsdy.

Memiden, willit bu fie licben, fo muft du guvor fie erfement,
Gott erfemeft bu mur, Suddenter, wem סu ifn liclit.
Osciber.

## 28. ©ar (blaube.


(3ipfel
Träuft mid jeglidfem 3weig Blatter und $\mathfrak{B l n t}$ then erweat,
Eo burdfitröme mit Siraft dein imneftes Reben ber Staube,
Dod man erfenn' ifn mar an ber gejeitigten Frudit.
Gerifel (1877).

## N O TES．

## I．

In this poem Schlegel describes and illustrates by his own example the varied character and graphic power of the dactylic hexameter，as the peculiar measure of epic（v．6，15），didactic（v．16），and idyllic（v．17） poetry．

1．The first part of the sentence which contains the simile，embraces vv． $\mathrm{r}-4$ ；the apodosis（ fo audy）is contained in v． 5 ．－rem $=$ temienigen；it is the demonstrative pronoun，and therefore long．－turdjaififen is transitive， but the simple verb faiffer is intransitive．In this manner many intransitive verbs may become transitive when compounded with prepositions．Comp． the constructions of navigare and circumnavigare in Latin，and of $\pi \lambda \epsilon i \nu$ and $\pi \epsilon \rho \iota \pi \lambda \epsilon i \nu$ in Greek．－The common form is sic $\mathfrak{M e e r e s} \delta \overline{y g}$ ．

2．We say both nirgent and nirgents，but the latter is，perhaps，more common in ordinary German．－umidunaft＝ringsum eingeidrăntt．

3． $\mathfrak{D a}^{2} \tilde{\beta}=10$ да⿱㇒日勺．
4．Die $\mathfrak{R u f t}$ athmet gelf is a highly poetical expression．The verb atimen （＇to breathe＇）is properly employed of a living being；but，as J．Grimm says（Wört．I．593）nidy blop Mieniden ober $\mathfrak{z h i e r e} \mathfrak{a t g}$ men，audy ter ubrigen Natur wirb cin Atgmen，gleidiam $\mathfrak{D u f t e n , ~ \mathfrak { B e h e n } , ~ R e a d t e n ~ b e i g e l e g t , ~ a n d ~ h e ~}$ quotes from Goethe füß wic bie atgmente Ruft（Werthers Reiten，p．inf Hempel）where Goethe translates from Macpherson＇s Ossianic poem＇The Songs of Selma．＇The corresponding English words are＇sweet as the breathing gale＇（Ossian，Lond．1796，vol．I．p．192）．Grimm himself compares the Latin spirans aer．

5．tragt，＇carries along．＇
6．Slpup（originally the range of mountains separating Macedonia and Thessaly，and conceived in Greek mythology to be the residence of the gods）is employed in a wider sense to denote something high and majestic．

The hexameter receives the high majesty of epic poetry into the bosom of its ever-fruitful waters.
7. $\mathfrak{j o}=\mathfrak{e b c n j o}$ (comp. wie, 1. S). 'In the same manner hexametric verse becomes, so to say, a primeval parent of all the varied race of rhythm.' The hexameter was the earliest measure employed by the Greeks, and from this fountain-head all other metres may be said to have taken their rise.
8. Dfantes was conceived by the ancient Greeks as a river flowing round the whole earth, which they believed to be a flat circle. Out of this river, all other water on the earth was supposed to be supplied as well as again discharged into it. - 5 errityer is said in reference to the conception of Oceanus as a god.
9. entricich of the smaller, entfranion of the larger rivers.
10. borrüfen = Kangiom verwairtz temmen, wen ter Etelfe fommen. -Rowing is said to be multyelfer ('more toilsome, laborious') than sailing, the notion implied in Eacjatit.
11. In prose we should have to say fic Megrunte rer $\mathfrak{F}$ egen.
12. Sicl instead of ভctifi is poetical, just as keel may be used in English; comp. Latin carina.-2Ballmm is used of the agitation of the waves. Thus we say tras wafier wallt aup.
r3. Observe the slow and steady spondees in the first part of the line, descriptive of slow motion and calmness; and again, the dactyls of the second part expressive of agility and swiftness.
14. immer fitd felfit gleidf, 'always one and the same,' though various in its employment, yet never differing as to its actual and primitive character.
15. תampi $=\mathfrak{W e t t a m m f}$, cortamen. Or we might say that battles and fights ( $\mathfrak{r a m p f e}$ ) are one of the principal themes of epic (=heroic) poetry. Tid) gürtell = Lat. accingi, gird oneself (for a contest).
 poetical than ten $\mathfrak{F i n c r a n}$.
17. There is in the movement of this line something of the 'whispering' mentioned in it. The allusion is to the idyllic poetry of Theocritus; comp. the opening line of his first Idyl: áoú $\tau \iota \tau \dot{\partial} \psi \iota \theta \dot{\cup} \rho \iota \sigma \mu a$ кai à $\pi i \tau v s$,
 murmurat, en tibi, pastor, Proxima fonticulis,' Terentianus Maurus p. 2430 P.). - Iryttien is formed in close imitation of the Greek eioúhlıa-the common German form is tus Styll, plur. tic Seyten.
18. Hexametric verse is called the 'nurse' of Homer, inasmuch as, while allowing full play to the varying moods of Homeric poetry, it at the same time regulated and strengthened its growth. The oracles of Apollo at Delphi were generally delivered in hexameters.
19. This line is a direct translation of the concluding line of the


## II.

1. ©dywintefub $=$ Fo raiz es tir folminteft. This participial construction is not accurate in a grammatical point of view. Comp. Coleridge's translation of this distich :

Strongly it bears us along in swelling and limitless billows, Nothing before and nothing behind but the sky and the ocean.

## III.

Coleridge has translated this distich also:
In the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column, In the pentameter aye falling in melody back.

## IV.

Ter fiefjigite Grburtstag is one of the most charming idyls in the German language. The subject is of exceeding simplicity. A country schoolmaster celebrates his seventieth birthday and, while he is asleep after dimner, his newly married son, who has already advanced to the dignity of pastor, arrives, with his young wife, nothing daunted by the snowstorm and the bad roads. The scene is at Stolp, now a small town, then only a village in the Prussian province of Pomerania. Comp. also v. 55. - It may be observed that there is an earlier and somewhat shorter version of this poem. We have adopted the latest version given by the poet himself.

1. Poftiffe, a collection of sermons on the principal Sundays of the year. The name is said to be derived from the Latin post illa (sc. werba), commonly subjoined to the texts as a phrase introductory to the sermons themselves.-German rooms are, as is well known, warmed by closed stoves, and not by open firc-places.
2. Narbe (properly 'a scar') is here used of the small indentations from which hair has been plucked away: nas icter fat foine garten (Sanders); brammarbig is explained by Grimm = braungontht, won Sotcr, but without a reference. $-\mathfrak{F r r} \mathfrak{I u d t}$, pl. Iudfte, 'Russian leather,' from the Russian juft; it is. however, much more common to say ter $\mathfrak{J u t f t e n}$.
3. gefegnct, 'prosperous.'- Fritori, the name once used to denote a village with a jurisdiction of its own, and not subject to a lord of the manor.
4. Silifer is derived from L. custos, the parish clerk being conceived as the 'guardian' of the sacred vessels and vestments of a church.
5. biz auf, 'with the exception of.'—豸rcife ter ミerjcit is a somewhat quaint expression to denote $\mathfrak{i c h r}$ afte Orcife. Comp. Worwelt, below, v. 184 .
6. Tamm had taught the rising generations of the village both manners (ऽittc) and learning (Erfenutní).
7. As organist he had played at the weddings, as schoolmaster he and his boys had sung the dirge at the funerals.-Observe the peculiar expression cinen Ginweg fingen, which would literally mean, 'to get some one out of the way by singing,' but is here employed of singing at the final stage of this world's journey.
8. The 'comforting texts' (§pritife) and 'exhortations' (to a godly life) are contained in the $\mathfrak{\text { gifitfe. }}$
II. ©ain Bhef farte is less common than wurte farr.-Observe the spondaic termination of the line, which is justified in the case of a tetra. syllabic word.
9. Sufmant or Salamant is a kind of woollen material, said to have been first manufactured in Brabant, though its name points to an eastern origin, as it is derived from the mediæval Greek ка $\mu \eta \lambda a u ́ \kappa \iota o \nu$. . The English form of the word is calamanco, for which see Webster.
10. In prose we should say wägrent igm tie Brifle entggitten und jein pitferfartenes 5auptgnar unbeteft war.
11. Das $\operatorname{crlcb}(\mathrm{c})$ te $\mathfrak{S H}_{\text {geil }}$ is the long life graciously granted him by God's mercy.
12. In childish imitation of a clergyman, the boy had stood and held forth on a footstool.
13. Observe, here and in the preceding line, the omission of the plupf. of the auxiliary: butte. This is not common in prose.-Both mit פleth and the adj. theure in the next line express the great effort which the poor schoolmaster had to make in order to maintain his boy at the grammar
 and university ( $\mathfrak{I f f a t c m i c}$ ).

2I. cingellig is a more select expression than its synonym cinftimmig.
22. wirtflidy, 'economical'; his wife was a good housewife, one of the
 though used even by Goethe and Immermann, is antiquated now and generally superseded by ßadgolger. It should, moreover, be observed that woragr commonly forms the genitive res $\begin{aligned} & \text { Narabren, but even Goethe has }\end{aligned}$


24. The ordinary form is ter $\mathfrak{T a b a f}$, but $\mathfrak{T b}$ bat occurs also in Goethe,
and is still employed in the phrase tas ift farfer $\mathfrak{T o b a f}$, by which we denote something strange and hard to believe.- $\mathfrak{r a d t}=\mathfrak{y} r a d t m a g e n, ~ ' c a r r i e r . ' ~$
25. geloben is often used in the sense of promising in solemn terms.Observe the omission of tā after a verb of promising and declaring.
26. This is a shortened conditional clause, =wenn nidt (or falla nidf)
 the prefix ver expresses corrupting and spoiling.-For Grunte see note on v. 78 below.
28. empiagn is archaic and poetical instead of emprangen.
30. fidf etmas fpenten (or feentiren) is commonly used in the sense of indulging in a luxury.

3r. Sic hatter geflingt is unusual instead of fic hatten ifre oblajer eeflingen laifit or angeitaigen. According to Grimm's Dictionary, v. 1183 , the weak verb flingen would appear to be peculiar to Voss. For the custom of gently striking the glasses together when drinking a health, we may refer to Goethe's Hermann and Dor. 1. 17i, Jeciter tlangen fogleidy rie (Blajer rez $\mathfrak{W i t t j e s}$ und $\mathfrak{P f a r r c r 8}$; see our note in the edition in the Pitt Press Series. See also our Book of Ballads on German History, xxir. 53.-Observe the peculiarly disjointed position of the two genitives dependent on bepuntgeit.

34. fort $=$ imumer weiter.
36. In prose: wean man nur immer mit Gettectraun unb Befarrlidfeit Outcs will, bas füthet....
37. traut is an adj. expressing unlimited trustworthiness (comp. traucn and $\operatorname{trcu}$ ); hence it is often used as a term of endearment.
38. Imperative expressions like this, in which the verb 'to be' (jei) is omitted, are not at all uncommon in colloquial German.
39. The common form is ic...etftr. But in phrases of a proverbial character we often find ic...je. Observe also the omission of the verb substantive.
40. Voss has varied the common proverb alfer ?nfany if idmer.-Observe the difference between tcr $\mathfrak{B c g i n n}$, 'the beginning, commencement,' and $5 a \mathfrak{B}$ Beginnen, 'the undertaking, enterprise.'
42. Comp. St Matt. vi. 26, ©efet tic Wögel unter tem fimmel an: fit

 Rilien auf tem §clte, wie fic madjen: fie arkeiten nidy, audif finnen fie nidt.
 gewejen ift alz terictecn cine.
43. alten is less common than altern $=$ aft werter.
44. Sanit = fadte, reije, allmäflid.- Siun is used in the sense of the derivative $\mathfrak{B c f i n n u n g}$.
 sense.
46. fie, the two married people.
47. Rectridy is here used as a synonym of adthar ('respectable'), a use of the word peculiar to Low German dialects: in High German we might say recfite baite, though even this would be merely colloquial.
48. uhflen means 'to sweep clean.' The poet has employed the Low Cierman form of the word; ric llfle (=ric (Gulf) denotes a besom somewhat resembling an owl, a kind of mop. In the country it is the custom to strew the floor with sand, and to sprinkle it with water. Comp. below, マ. 70.
49. Oartinen ('curtains') is the expression used in the North, while in the South Worginge is preferred.-Der Mffov is less usual than rer $\mathfrak{M f f o v e n}$, but comp. the Eng. alcove (Span. alcoba, from Arabic al-kubbatu, 'the vaulted room,' whence also Fr. aucubc). The 'Alkoven' in a German house is a curtained recess frequently used as a bedchamber.
50. Trppidy is here used in the sense of Tilitref.
52. Dic Rowfoce, from the Greek $\lambda_{\epsilon \tau \kappa \delta \nu}^{i o v}$, 'white violet' (Engl. stock).—®panijare Pijifer, a variety of the plant denominated piper.—Orlt. lucf, Engl. wall-flower.
53. Maiific, Convallaria majalis, called also Maiblumen, Mairijcti, or suufen in some places. This plant is frequently grown indoors.
54. The omission of the $e$ in $\mathfrak{g c i f}(\operatorname{cut}(\mathfrak{c}) \mathrm{rt}$ is harsh, and would not occur in prose.-In the country we may still occasionally see rooms set out and decorated with plates and other crockery.
55. ftettiniid, manufactured at Stettin, the capital of the province of Pomerania.
 German word, unknown in the South ; Grimm, v. 673, explains ein tragharer
 burticfe, the very word used by Voss. In Switzerland small stoves of this kind are called ©lutghunt, on account of the live coals with which they are filled.
57. Defm, a Low German word: cine flcine ©bnelwase, ric turfit rine
 Voss. Grimm, II. 1028, quotes only the present line in illustration of the word.
53. Kefaitet = mit Caiten bejegen.
59. bebittert is a formation foreign to ordinary prose; Grimm, 1,1211 gives 'befiltern, imaginibus ornare' without any special reference. We should commonly say mit $\mathfrak{B i t b e r n}$ or $\mathfrak{2 l b r i l t u n g e n ~ ( b i t r t i d i d e n ~} \mathfrak{D a r f t e l f u n g e n ) ~}$ verjiert.

6r sq. This and the following lines are capital instances of the minute description of details, in which Voss excels.
63. We learn from this line, that just as 'Zacharias' had married his predecessor's daughter, his father himself, the suitter, had for his wife the daughter of his own predecessor. Die felige Süfterin, 'the late wife of the (last) parish clerk' had bought this remarkable © Carant as a wedding-gift for her dauglter, to keep in it her linen, which always forms the special pride of a German housewife, whose thriftiness is almost measured by the size of her Reineuidurnt -In all this description, Voss may have depicted the house of his own parents. Voss's father was a schoolmaster, his maternal grandfather a siufter.
65. züngefn =rie Bunge verftrefen.
67. $3^{\text {ween }}$ is archaic and biblical, instead of 3 meci.
68. This is an instance of the prolcpsis or anticipation of the subject of a dependent clause, which is thereby made the object of the main sentence -a construction so well known to the student of the Greek and Latin languages. (Here, e.g. we might say, $\dot{\eta} \gamma v \nu \grave{\eta}$ voń $\sigma \alpha \sigma \alpha$ тòv $\gamma \epsilon \in \rho 0 \nu \tau \alpha$ wis є̌кєєто каӨєи́ $\delta \omega \nu$ ). -Observe the fine expression, in athmentem ©dtlummer, 'in breathing sleep,' instead of the prosaic in jeinem ©dfummer athment.
69. It was 'a rush-bottomed chair.' The prefix be in $\mathfrak{E i n j e n f e f l e c t e n}$ expresses that a part only was made of rushes t wisted together.
71. By so doing the good old woman prevented the clock from striking, and the cuckoo from calling out the hour. We must imagine an old-fashioned clock somewhat like the well-known Black Forest clocks.
73. Comp. the noun tas ©chnergeftiter, 'the snowstorm.' See below, v. 163 .
74. $\mathfrak{D f t}=\mathrm{D}$ frwint, one of the roughest and most trying winds in the north of Germany. Comp. below, vv. 119, s82.-wirbelte $=$ aufnirbelte with an object easily to be supplied by the reader's imagination.
75. More commonly ter firitern. The omission of the $e$ is unusual.
77. She was not aware of speaking or rather whispering what was uppermost in her thoughts.
78. We had the expression Gruntre once before, v. 26. In Northern and Central Germany this is the term used of narrow, shallow dells and glens, while $\mathfrak{T h a l}$ denotes a valley surrounded by higher hills or mountains.
79. There is a stress on mu $:$ 'to be pitied is he who must needs
travel on through all this storm.'-In prose we should prefer fern yon ber Eintegr.
80. Poor people go out to gather sticks in the forests, often with pinched stomachs and shivering with cold on account of their insufficient clothing.

8r. wodfl, 'I daresay.'
82. The expression is proverbial : es ift ein $\mathfrak{M e t t e r}$, raE man feinen $\mathfrak{f}$ unt jur Thür binaus jagen midyte. -fidy erbarmen is here used in the general sense of Barmberjigteit baben (fühlen) für (gegen) einen.
83. Cörntjen is said in an endearing sense.
84. We also say yon sinbezbeinen auf. Comp. the Latin a pueris, the Greek $\epsilon^{\epsilon} \kappa \pi a ı \delta \delta s$.
85. Mlein $\mathfrak{S e r}_{\mathfrak{y}}$ wüft mir is not a common expression. We generally say mein $\mathfrak{S e r}_{\boldsymbol{j}}$ flopft mix or arbeitet mir in ter $\mathfrak{B r u f t}$ ferum. - Country-people, and especially old people, have always a certain attachment to this or that innocent superstitious belief, should they be ever so well taught and educated in other respects. (The present passage is quoted in Grimm, 5, 282.) In one of Voss's Low German Idyls ' $\mathfrak{D e} \mathfrak{W i n t e r a m e n t ' ~ w e ~ r e a d : ~}$ ©traft fit te Sater ten Bard, fo betūtet et Frōmb' iz en @pratroorb (p. 44 Hempel).
87. The common phrase is tas bercutet $\mathfrak{B e j u d}$.
88. ©qract's unt is an imitation of the Homeric phrase $\dot{\eta} \dot{\rho} a \kappa \alpha l$, which Virgil has likewise rendered dixit et.-orrnen is more frequently used in a metaphorical sense (e.g. jeine $\mathfrak{B e r f a ̆ l t n i f f e ~ o r ~} \mathfrak{A n g e l e g e n f e i t e n ~ o r t n e n ) ; ~ t o ~}$ denote actual putting in order, it is more usual to say in $\mathfrak{D r b n u n g}$ bringen.
89. In prose we should expect the plupf. verimoben batte.
90. Comp. v. 33 above.
92. The construction of dadeln with the genitive (after the analogy of fretten) is less common than that with the prep. unber. But the verb laden is often joined with the gen.- $\mathfrak{T g e r g e c t}=\mathrm{tg}$ oridyter Gebante.
94. Drillidy denotes linen of threefold thread, just as 3 wiffidy means a linen stuff of double thread.
95. Her hands tremble with age.
96. The adj. Glectyen is not noticed in Grimm 2, 86, who quotes only the common form $\mathfrak{b l e c t e r n}$, but Sanders 1,158 , iII. quotes $\mathfrak{b l e c t e n}$ from Goethe, Voss, and Ruickert.-groptlumpig means 'cut in large pieces' (grofe Rlumper).
97. We commonly say wegideucten or verideuden.
98. Her husband had spared a few flies to keep him company during the winter,
99. In prose: fie Gob bon rem ©efimie.- Pojen are goose-quills; Voss


102. Dounfer, the latch.
103. rummeln is a mimetic word, like rumble in English; but it does not exactly belong to the vocabulary of a choice diction. Sanders quotes it from this passage, and from another one in Voss.
104. Marie should be pronounced in two syllables, with the accent on the last.
106. Saftigen ©dmungs is the gen. of quality or manner, instead of which we should prefer in prose in $\mathfrak{G i j t i g e m} \mathbb{E}$ diwnuge.
107. Fer limidnwang, the turning of the wheel.
108. In this line we have an instance of the peculiar employment of the past participle in an imperative sense, instead of ifarre finf lebentige Sorflen etc. Comp. Goethe, Herm. and Dor. 1, 174, friị, Sere 9kabuar, getrumfen! and our note on that passage.
110. Coffee, just after being roasted, has a fresher and more aromatic flavour.

Ir r. Sien $=$ Sienfol $_{3}$ or תienifan. Fir-wood is much used for lighting the fire, while turf (peat) and beechwood are employed to keep it up when once lighted.- ©tanmino $\boldsymbol{c}_{3}$ means large solid pieces of the main trunk (ङtamm) of the tree.
113. Cinft tas $\mathfrak{F c u c}=$ wern $\mathfrak{t a s}$ §euer...finft.
114. Yeirig is a very idiomatic word denoting 'unpleasant, disagreeable'; Ieio is etymologically the same as loath. The connexion of these words may also be seen in such a sentence as this: tic Earte ift mir ganj berfeitet, I loathe the matter altogether.-In prose we should say, um ten leitigen 8 raft abjumeffren.
115. Jruitting (not a common word), 'one who easily shivers or feels cold,' from frieltefn, 'to shiver.'
117. A more correct construction would be cs brautit grüntliffer Mârme (with the gen.). Comp., e.g., the quotations from Schiller given by Grimm 2, 3 19: es braudyt hier fince ふolfnadt, 'there is no need of a letter conferring full power upon you,' and (from Tell): was brautat'z tes Etefmanns? Rapt's uns allein vollenten. 'What need have we of a nobleman? Let us do it alone!' But there are also instances in Schiller (see Grimm 2, 318) analogous to the present passage; e.g. ©f braudte ticien thrinenvollen srieg (Wallenstein), 'This tearful war was needed.' Goethe also uses $\mathbf{c s} \mathfrak{F r a u t h t}$ with the accusative, as is copiously illustrated by Grimm 1. c.-For Sinterden comp. v. i21.
119. $\mathfrak{B a r i f}$ is a word originally appertaining to Low German, which seems to have imported it from Danish; in High German it is commonly
 bariacs Nacien; and in the adv. barid reten, cinen barid anfobren. It is not usual to say cin barider sint, or, according to the construction in this passage, ter $\mathfrak{W i n t}$ weft burid, though this agrees with the original meaning of the word, which is 'rough.' See Sanders 1, 87, II., whose article is far more complete than Grimm's.-luftrijen is an unusual verb, but the noun eine uptrcife is quite common.
120. washlig is another importation from Low German, in which welig has the sense of 'wanton, sportive, frolicsome,' from $\mathfrak{W e c}$ or $\mathfrak{W a b l}$, 'wantonness.' Since Voss, the word has been frequently employed in High German; comp. Sanders 3, $\mathbf{1 4 5 7}$, II. It is evident that Voss uses it here in the sense of strong and healthy; comp. 219, where the young wife describes her superabundance of health.-ramuefn means 'to work one's way slowly' through something; Grimm 2, 703 quotes the present passage as an illustration of this rare word, which is likewise foreign to High German. In Low German the usual form is temefn.
121. Safferden is a plural ( $\mathfrak{f a f f r c}$ ) with the addition of a diminutival suffix, just like Sinterficu above, v. in 7 . This is again a dialectic peculiarity,

122. Fad is the partition of the stables in which the cows stand. ©かummitcicn and $\mathfrak{B l a m i n g}$ are the names of the calves. It should be observed that endearing names are in Low German often terminated in ing.
123. frautin (or francfn) is a diminutival derivative of frauer, 'to scratch.' It does not appear to be a very common word. We should observe that Voss makes the servant talk in a very idiomatic and natural dialect.
126. The more usual construction is fic faimyite auf ten $\mathfrak{F i n t y}$.
127. The genuine spelling is cmilig (with an e) and not $\mathfrak{a m f i g}$, as is found in some editions. In Middle High German it is emezic. The adj. is related to the name of that industrious little insect, the (English) emmet, Emic, 2tmcife. See Grimm 3, 443.
129. wirsig is the adverb qualifying tuftenter in the next line.
130. $\operatorname{Dicle}=\mathfrak{F}$ auteflur (entrance hall).
131. Miйfle = Siaffemüble.
132. fwangent is used in the sense of the compound cinymangent, which is often employed to denote 'holding fast' between two things.
133. munter is not merely 'cheerfully,' but also 'busily, actively.'
137. verīpunten is here merely a synonym of veríclié̄en or feft zumatton. The verb itself occurs as early as the 13 th century, but is used in the special sense of 'bunging' a cask or barrel.
140. Thoms is a shortened form of $\mathfrak{T y}$ gmas.
141. Einen becfren or ©inem bic (byre geben is a somewhat old-fashioned phrase for visiting some one. It is still generally used in written or printed forms of invitation, thus: $\mathfrak{F e r r} \mathfrak{\Re} . \mathfrak{N}$. wirb gebeten, sem llaterzeifneten...tic Egue feines Brindez fu fatefen.—nan 9lterz (her), from long ago. Carp had always been the favourite dish of both.
142. 5.⿰l' $\mathfrak{c r}$ (subj.), 'let him fetch ;' the object is omitted, but may be easily supplied from the preceding line.-fiţlidf (Eng. 'ticklish') means here 'easily irritated, irritable;' see Grimm 5, $88_{5}$, where this passage is quoted. Comp. also below, v. 157, 161, and 162 , where we have the noun Sitact. Hildebrand (in Grimm) observes ' bas ídeint zugleiad cisenfinnig, grilliy $3^{n}$ fcin.'
143. Saifter is unustal instead of the compound Bchafter ; here the chests are meant in which fish are kept until wanted.
144. wern er auth...ipfitterte expresses a wish, just as in English we may employ 'if at the same time he would'.... (Comp. the Greek aî $\gamma \dot{a} \rho$ in Homer).
145. betcuten, here 'to explain it to him,' certiorem facere.
146. In some editions we read anfimmt. The modification of the vowel in the second and third persons sing. pres. of fommen is somewhat quaint, and now almost out of use.
147. faum gefagt is an absolute participial phrase, instead of faum mar tics gejagt. We may compare the analogous Latin idiom dictum factum hue abiit Clitipho, Ter. Hautontim. 904; and dictum factum invenerit aliquam causam, id. Andr. $3^{81}$ (see also our notes on these passages).
148. rupidy is a secondary formation instead of rupig. A great many adjectives are in this manner formed both in ig and idt.
149. Monáray is the name of the dog.- Orfurtztagghoafen are the leavings of the birthday table.
150. Sirmpe is a wooden peg with which a door is fastened. According to Hildebrand (in Grimm 5, 2005) this is the name used in Westphalia
 Fr. crampon.
151. Der (and ric) $\mathfrak{D a g g e}$ is used of a large dog, a bull-dog.
152. taz faitridye $\mathfrak{B r o d}$ means the bread baked for the feast, i.e. the birthday. Comp. ter feffide saffec below, v. izo.
153. ©r ftefte ausruifente (Jficber is not exactly common German,
though readily understood. We should, perhaps, say er fitedite peine oblicter

155. The parenthetic sentence tenn inn fror is added in explanation of the words in gewaltiger Mrbeit: Thoms was working with all his might in order to drive away the cold.

156 sqq. It may be observed that it is a peculiarity of epic poetry that messages are generally delivered in pretty much the same words in which they were originally given. There are many instances of this in Homer.
158. trots (lit. 'in defiance'), in spite of the presence of Master's son and the Pastor.-We should notice the familiarity with which Marie employs the pronoun unfcr. She is evidently a favourite servant, as may also be seen from the word glutter with which she addresses her mistress, below, v. 17 I .

160. veridudi' id, the present instead of the future, denoting a certain and sure promise. So again v. 162.-renn after a comparative is archaic and poetical, instead of atz.
164. pulten means 'to breathe audibly.'
167. es fam: observe the impersonal use of something indefinite and not yet fully known. This is exceedingly common in German. So again, v. 7 I.
168. Gertlingeln here 'to approach with tinkling bells.' Sleages in Germany always have bells.
172. $\operatorname{verlor}=$ ließ fallen.
176. Das beflinge is not common instead of Geflingel.-Getrampel is especially used of the heazy tramp of horses.
180. baber should be joined with rief, 'she called out to them'; raber denoting the direction in which the sound of her voice is supposed to go. This appears to be the only possible explanation of the punctuation adopted by Voss himself, and reproduced in our edition; but it should be confessed that it is extremely awkward, and does not suit the character of the German idiom. E. Götzinger proposes to join Wifltommen raber ! so as to mean 'welcome hither,' but then we should expect bier and not tafer. Is it possible that Voss originally wrote alffier or tabier (an old compound instead of the simple fier), and that the awkward tafer owes its existence to a misprint or some other error ?
183. 'When she had been exhorted to take care of herself.'
184. She means to say that the house, near which she stands, shelters her from the storm.-We should generally say tas saus gilt mir ten Eturmwinb ab.
185. The construction unicr Wejbledt mar Berabytr is very harsh, instead of alte unferes (befdledtes maren Berāctater.
186. Wert here ='generation,' (5cidjled)t.
188. ©incn aus etwas gūllen is an unusual phrase, instead of cincm rie

189. She at once petted and pitied her daughter.
191. Les Fabrjeugz ©orge is poetical instead of tie ©orge für taz \%. or tie $\mathfrak{B c}$ jorgung tez $\mathfrak{F}$.
192. rad, 'I hope, he is ——.'
193. tulden means to silence someone by a gesture or by the mere interjection 'tush.'
195. Das Jemahl is archaic and biblical instead of ric bemahrin. Voss himself observes in a note that he chose this form in imitation of Luther. We may refer to our note in the Ballads on German History, edited in the Pitt Press Series, p. 93 (II. 7). Schiller likewise uses tas (Jamafl in this archaic manner, in a chorus in the tragedy Braut von Dienina:
R!nd) cin $\mathfrak{R a u b}$ war'z, wic wir alle wifien,
Der tes alten Furfen chridics (bamagl
In cin frebclud Cebebett gerijfen.
196. The proverb is wen (bott licb bat, tem gibt er es im ©dblaje. Comp. Ps. cxxvii. 2.

199. fic, i.e. ric Mintter.
200. bewuntert shews that she admires and praises her daughter's fur while hanging it up.

20I. fafirmen is a more select expression than bejdutica.

204. For alterb (instead of alternt) see above, v. 43.-Comp. Arndt's ఇieb vom Felmmaridall ( $=$ Book of Ballads on German History, xxxvi. 7): So frijø blüft jein Mtter wie grcijender Wcin (see also our note, p. 147).
205. ummohnen is another illustration of the rule explained in our note on I. I (ヶurdidiffan).
206. Nintsracf, the peculiar garb of the Lutheran minister.
207. Secrjflatt is an endearing appellation often used by caressing mothers; see Grimm IV. 2, 1226, where the present passage is also quoted. 209. forern is a poetic variety of fortern.

21 I . Lic $\mathfrak{A r m e}$ gejamicgt is an absolute participial construction, in which the noun is in the accusative. It corresponds to a Latin absolute ablative. See also our note on Ballads on Girman History, Iv. 82 (p. 97).

2I3. In the time of the patriarchs the heart did not hide thoughts differing from those which the tongue uttered.
216. In the omission of the indef. article before artiges sind we may notice an imitation of the imperfect speech of children. In the next line we are at liberty to add cin in both places, but there the omission of the article is in the style of poetry in general.
218. vitmats is an emphatic vit; comp. in English oft, often, and oftertimes.
219. vor lauter ©iciutrycit, 'from excessive health.'
220. turfitclent almost = veritcllent ; he now presents his young wife in a proper and formal mamer.
221. The common expression is, cincn auf Trul mb Gianten anchmen, to accept someone on faith, or on credit, without further proofs and justi-fications.-gridiant is less common than folanf, which is read in some editions.
222. Compare the expression $\mathfrak{c i n}$ fernhinter $\mathfrak{P i a n n}$, 'a very manly character.'
223. In dactylic poetry it is very common to separate a genitive from the noun on which it depends. There are numerous instances of this peculiarity in Goethe's Hermann and Dorothca; see our observations in the edition of that poem in the Pitt Press Series, p. xvi. sq.
224. We should join Gafe jum orfurtstag. There is also the compound

225. $\operatorname{trub}(=$ tarub $)$ is somewhat antiquated instead of raruifer.
226. was $\mathfrak{B c j f e r c s}$ is colloquial instead of ctmat ${ }^{12}$.

22S. tem Mame is dat. cthicus, so common in German. It would, however, be more usual in a phrase like this to say tic Senno iffes Minness or ificn Miman fei ter fant.
231. serwunterte ?lugen, 'wondering eyes.'

We subjoin Götzinger's criticism on this poem which is justly considered one of the gems of German literature :


 res Efxs if midgt tarin, aber lauter lefentige Oruffen, tic in immerwabenter





 cincn ©aufmeifer unt ficin Weibacn, fait ftciic Saltung (it appears here, that the author of this criticism is not very familiar with the life of the North of Germany, else he would have recognized the almost photographic truth of these characters) frens in neugeditcutider $\mathfrak{L i c t i o n}$ (but it will be seen from our notes that even in this particular the poet has succeeded in maintaining the northern character of his poem) wint tanclen cine ganje Ficife nortreutider


 verbünter.

We may also add the epigram dedicated to Voss by Schiller and Gocthe in their $\mathfrak{X e n i e n}$ :



## V.

Schiller's poem $\mathfrak{T e r}$ ©pajicrgang is the most prominent of those elaborate compositions in which he developed, in a poetical form, his philosophical ideas on the relation between Nature and Man. On the one hand we have here a splendid description of the everchanging harmony of nature paralleled with the fresh and vigorous culture of the Greeks, conformable to nature in all its principal phases; on the other hand we see the unnatural and artificial civilisation of the age preceding the French revolution, and those struggles themselves with all their caricatures of social life. But throughout this poem we perceive the longing for a life, in which nature and civilisation shall be in harmonious agreement, and all dissonance shall cease.

1-10. Address to Nature, into whose lofty and spacious sanctuary the poet enters with feelings of exuberant joy.
r. The appellation mein $\mathfrak{B e r g}_{\mathrm{y}}$ marks at the very outset the poet's deep sympathy with nature. It is 'his own hill' he salutes. -There seems, however, to be a slight inaccuracy in the epithet rettyidf ftraficut, which cannot properly be applied to a hill except at sunrise or sunset; while the scene is apparently laid at midday, compare v. 17 .
4. ©for suggests the idea both of multitude and of song ; the birds are the 'choristers' of the boughs, and they are ever in motion (iidy wiegt).
5. $\Re u$ fige $\mathfrak{B l a u c}$, the calm blue sky.
7. entforg is the participle representing a complete sentence $=$ naditm er enolicy entfogn if.
8. enges Gequady, 'narrow talk,' i.e. conversation restricted to but few subjects and carried on without a wide sweep of thought.
9. erquifent may be translated by 'reviving,' which is the original sense of the word (quick, 'living').
10. The eye drinks in the light greedily, as it has long been confined within the narrow limits of a room ; the light itself is called energiid, because it has an invigorating effect upon a person long kept within doors.

11-20. Description of the varied life upon a sunny meadozu.
II. \$tue originally means land surrounded by water (M. H. G. ouzve, 'water' $=$ O. H. G. $a h a=$ Lat. aqua), hence in modern German 'a wellwatcred district.' (See also our notes on Ballads on Germ. Hist. vii. io.)
12. The strife of the ever-changing hues displayed on the meadow is said to be 'charming' or 'delightful,' as it gratifies, and does not jar upon the senses. 'Their sweet strife melts into one harmonious concord ' (Lytton).
13. verbrcitet =ausucbreitet. The carpet of the meadow (see e.g. Johnson's Dict. s. v. carpet) is spread out far and wide.
 green field in an artless and natural manner.
15. zweifelut, doubtful whether to settle or fly onward.
16. In some editions we find the form rithfidfen, which is not so correct as rittglicten; so also grüntidten for grüntidene v. 32.
17. We generally use the plural in this phrase: ric $\mathbb{B r c i l e}$ ter ©omme-

20. We should observe the beautiful alliteration in $\mathfrak{M i n b}$ mogt. verfitfert, 'silvered over': the grass receives a silvery tinge from the wind that sweeps over it and makes it bend down.

21-26. The wood.
 something awful and inspiring us with reverential feelings. The expression $\dot{\alpha} \mu \beta \rho o \sigma i \eta \nu \dot{v} \xi$ occurs in more than one passage in Homer.
22. The simple verb foytten is less common in prose than the compounds beidyatten and uberidatten.
23. Geffeimni $\bar{\beta}$ means here the mysterious twilight of the wood.-ent. flicht mir, is lost to my eyes.
25. The adj. lautiog is not very common; we should generally say cin Quubgiter. In English we may also speak of a leafy screen.
26. tas $\mathfrak{B l a m e}$ is exactly the same as tic $\mathfrak{B l a n e}$ above, v. 5 .

27-36. On the height now reached (the path was called rising, v. 24) the poet obtains a distant view of mountain sconery.
27. उerreipen is used both transitively (eine Eadie jerreipen) and intransi-
 'the wood opens.' Hence Schiller says rer geifucte $\mathfrak{B a l r}$, which is unusual instead of ter fitd ifinente $\mathfrak{B a l t}$.
28. $\mathfrak{Z a g}=\mathfrak{T a g c e s t i d f}$; when the poet entered the wood, he described the twilight in it as $\mathfrak{\Re a d f t}, \mathrm{v}$. 2 I .
29. Unabichbar, so far and distant that the eyc cannot reach the end of it. The word is repeatedly used by Gocthe in Hormann and Dorothea.
30. entigt, 'terminates.' The poct speaks of the horizon which seems to terminate the world, as far as he can look. The poetic mind takes the suggestions of fancy as actual reality.
31. giffings is the adverb of the adj. gith (instead of which we also
 rittlinge, farittlings; and the English darkling (which should not be explained as a participle, see Morris' Outlines, $\S 31 \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{p} .194$ ) may be paralleled with the adv. bunfelingz still used in some German dialects (sec Grimm, D. Gr. 2, $35 \%$ ).
32. Wadfen means to go by slowly and majestically, hence ein $\mathfrak{W a f l e r}$ is an appellation sometimes applied to a pilgrim.
33. Schiller himself, in a letter to W. von Humboldt, makes the following observation with regard to the repetition of the word cutloz: ‘さag
 tas lunentlide vorgefelft wirt, teine uble Mirfung. Wa ift jeffit etwa ewiges, ta es in fciucn Anjang 弓urùdtauft.'
36. gelantert = mit cincm Oelanter (banister, railing) vericten.-The existence of this pathway is the first trace of the hand of man, modifying and correcting the free agency of nature.

37-58. Rural Nature : the Innocence, Mirth and Tranquillity of a rustic population.
37. By the words 'the rich shores glide along by me,' the poet means that he traverses them with a rapid step.
38. Observe the beautiful alliteration in frogficter $\mathfrak{F l c i} \dot{\mathfrak{B}}$. The epithet is most appropriate, inasmuch as the poet insinuates that industry and diligence spring from inward motives and are delightful to the worker who docs his labour with a cheerful heart.-The prosperous valley bears joyful testimony (ruifmet) to the industry of the labourers.
39. The poet means the boundary lines between the single fields, (3xenzraine. - fdecien = trennen, abjoutern.
40. Teqpid, comp. v. 13 above. $-\mathfrak{T e m e t e r}\left(~ \Delta \eta \mu \eta_{\tau} \eta \rho=\right.$ Ceres), the goddess of agriculture-wirfon is the technical term of weaving and embroidering.
D.
41. Law alone preserves mankind; without law, there would be a bellam omnium contra ommes.
42. Comp. Ovid, Met. I. 127 , in the description of the four ages of the world: de duro est ultima ferro. Protimus irrupit venae peioris in aevum Omne nefas: fugere pudor verumqque filesque: In quorum subiere locums fraudesque dolique Insidiaeque et vis et amor scileratus habendi.-Formerly Love alone was sufficient to keep man from hurting and injuring his fellow, but now the Lazo must restrict him.
43. in frieren ©diangen= firif immer freier folangelnt, in immer freieren $\mathfrak{F i n t u n g e n}$ - -deregeft, separately laid out. The fiells are no longer left to the sole guidance of Nature, but reduced to order and cultivated by man.
44. The road is sometimes 'swallowed up' by the forest, inasmuch as it is lost to the gaze of the beholder.
45. intimmernb, far-shining-the white road between the green fields that border it on both sides.
47. In Germany and Switzeriand cows often have bells suspended round their necks. Comp. Schiller, Wilh. Tell: Tie braur Sifl (a cow)

48. WSicterfoll is used as a dactyl-aganst the modern rule (see p. 5), according to which it ought to be an amphimacer (---). - In prose
 The shepherd turns aside from the haunts of men and tunes his song in solitude.
49. The smiling villages form, as it were, a garland along the banks of the river.-Some lie close to the river, others seem to hide themselves among trees, and others are built on the steep sides of the hills.
51. Natburlid nod denotes a primitive stage of existence when compared with the narrow life of towns, as described below, v. $7^{1}$ sqq.
52. umruben is transitive, according to the rule explained on I. 1.We might also say ruficn um or fiegen ruthig um. - Tam like the Lat. tectum= Smb ('pars pro toto'). The house is 'lowly,' as we see from the next line.
54. The tree is here endowed, as it were, with human affection; it embraces, and thus shelters the lowly cot with its branches.
55. The inhabitants of the country are not yet 'wakened to freedom,' inasmuch as they are still content to abide by the laws of nature like other creatures of nature, - they act according to the laws made by nature, and willingly submit to the compulsion and coercion exercised by nature ; hence they are not free agents, as they do not create for themselves the conditions regulating their life.
56. enge $=$ einengent, limiting their sphere of action.
57. The plural rer Ernten denotes the various 'harvests' gathered within the course of a year, such as 5exuente, Dbitenute, fornernte, etc.
58. Tagerwert is used as a dactyl, comp. v. 48 .-gleid, 'even,' always alike, without any great changes.

59-139. The busy life of tozuns and the higher aims of society as developed within the walls of a town.

59-66. A stately and stiff avenue of poplar-trees announces the approach of a town. The rural character of the landscape disappears.
59. ein fremter ©cijf, not the spirit with which he has hitherto soliloquized, one forign to nature. Similarly eine fremte flur is employed to express a country that has lost its original character, and has, so to speak, become estrangred from itself.
62. In a state of nature all elements are still mixed and exist side by side with one another ; man, animal, plant, and field, all dwell in close proximity and union ; even the most dissimilar things are harmoniously united. But in a state of culture, such as arises in consequence of town life, all things of different species separate ; the houses stand by themselves and form streets, being no longer intermixed with fields and trees; the trees are joined in avenues, gardens again are laid out in separate places, etc. (Götzinger).
63. Poplar avenues are exceedingly frequent in the south of Germany. -Ctiute, 'ranks' (both of trees and of men).-The poplar-tree is styled ' proud,' because it is stiff and lofty, cultivated merely as an ornamental tree, and completely barren of fruit. Comp. vornefur in the next line.
64. geormeter $\mathfrak{F o m p}=$ qumprifite $\mathfrak{D r t n i n g}$ ('array').
65. wirb is twice treated as a short syllable, while in reality it ought to be long. So again v. 7 r .
65. In the arrangement made everything appears to take a significant place ; there is always a certain purpose and intention in the position assigned to each thing.
66. The poplar avenues which lead to the city are compared to a train of proud menials attending on their sovereign.
$6_{7}$-72. The town.
68. Here again many editions read fafigten ; comp. our note on v. i6. $-\mathfrak{T h u} r m e n d=$ getfuurmt. In English we may also say 'the towering city.' In the same manner Schiller says in another poem (Melancholic an Laura, st. 3): Unire ftol auftgurmenten Palafe. Comp. also Klopstock, Messiah, vif. 5, 626 : rings ertünte tic thürmente $C_{\text {tatt. (Milton, L'Allegro, inf, has }}$ ' tower'd cities.')

$$
6-2
$$

69 sq. The Fauni (sportive rural deitics) are mentioned as an emblem of rustic life. They were embodiments of the elementary life pervading rustic scenery; in a city, these naize but living conceptions of primitive religion disappear, while abstract devotion lends a higher (because more spiritual) life to stone (out of which temples and statues are made).

71 sq . There is an antithesis here implied in the preposition um in the hexameter, and in in the pentameter. The world outtside is contracted in town life, the world within is quickened and intensified.

73-100. Town life develops within the breast of man a large number of social virtues, especially patriotism and religious picty.
73. cifern = fith mit Giicr fefitrecen.
75. The retention of the c of the suffix in a verbal form which has undergone modification of the root-vowel (iflaysern-[ifliyt) is contrary to rule, but occasionally admitted by dactylic poets.
$7^{8}$. In this description we should not forget that the poet is always thinking of the early Greek communities. Ancestral sepulchres were then highly honoured, and even religious rites performed there in remembrance of the departed. This is expressed by the verb vercerren.
79. In almost all Greek cities we find legends of gods once having dwelt there and moved among men as friends and helpers; hence the poet says 'the blessed gods descend from heaven.'- iclige ©iitter is also used by Voss as the translation of the Greek $\mu \dot{\text { íkapes }} \theta$ єol.

8o. $\mathfrak{D e r}$ gemecifte $\mathfrak{B c j i r f}$ is the $\tau \epsilon \mu e v o s$ around the temple of a god. The abode of the god is styled feftlid, because ornamented and decorated with works of art and pious offerings, by which it is distinguished from the ordinary habitations of mankind.
81. The ancients considered Ceres (Demeter) as the promulgator of the laws of civilised life. The invention of the plough and other instruments of agriculture was ascribed to her (Preller, Gr. My th. 1, 476, first ed.).
82. There is no passage in any ancient writer from which it would appear that the invention of the anchor was attributed to Mercury (Hermes).

83 sq. The tale ran that in the reign of Cecrops both Poseidon (Neptune) and Athena (Minerva) contended for the possession of Athens. The gods resolved that whichever of them produced a gift most useful to mortals should have possession of the land. Poseidon struck the ground with his trident and straightway a horse appeared. Athena then planted the olive. The gods thereupon decreed that the olive was more useful to man than the horse, and gave the city to the goddess, from whom it was called Athenae (Dictionary of Classical Biogr. and Mythol.).
85. The lion was sacred to Cybele. In works of art she is usually represented seated on a throne, adorned with a mural crown. Lions appear crouching on the right and left of her throne, and sometimes she is seen riding in a chariot drawn by lions (Dict. of Class. Biogr. and Myth.).
87. The walls of the first cities (here denoted by Etcine) are styled sacred, because all civilisation was propagated from thence.—Pifinger is not uncommonly used in the sense of 'colonist,' just as a metropolis of colonies is sometimes styled cinc Binujitatte. Hence we should understand Bfanjer ter Lienidgyit of the early colonists who carried the seeds of humanity from the original cities into the towns founded by them. It is, therefore, evident that Minidgeit is here used in the sense commonly attributed to Menjolid. teit. Thus Schiller says in an epigram (tie veridieteue ßefimmung): Reer turd Wenige nur pranget tic Wicnidgeit jidy fort.
88. The plural Eitten is used in the sense of Gefittung.
89. The early legislators were honoured by the appellation of ooobs. Solon, e.g., the Athenian legislator, is one of the seven wise men of Greece. -It was the ancient custom to transact law business in the open air, very often at the gates ( $\mathfrak{t h o r e \text { ) of a city. (The Scripture very often speaks of the }}$ judicial office of the gate; comp. Deut. xvii. 2, Amos v. 10, 12.) There was generally a great concourse of people there ; hence the epithet gacillig
90. Penates, the household gods, both those of a private family and of the state, as the great family of citizens.

9r. Situations like the one described here are not uncommon in the ancient poets. -We might complete the construction in this manner : ten Sungling in $\mathfrak{P r m e}$ gatent.—ric Miüter, matronae in Latin.
92. verifithng : comp. v. 44 above. The great distance 'swallows up' the train of warriors, does not allow it any longer to be seen.
94. $\mathfrak{R u f f s h r}$ is treated as a trochee, while it ought to be a spondee.cud, i. e. the departing warriors here addressed by the poet.
95. 'Only your glory returned home,' i.e. you yourselves fell fighting for your country. The poet is more particularly thinking of the three hundred Spartans who perished at Thermopylae a. 4 So before Christ.zurư̆fe is the archaic form instead of the now usual juriuf.

97 sq. The original Greek was by Simonides, the great lyric and epigrammatic poet of those times (comp. Herod. 7, 228):



See also Cic. Tusc. I. 42. ro1, 'pari animo Lacedaemonii in 'Thermopylis occiderunt, in quos Simonides-

Dic, hospes, Spartae nos te hic vidisse iacentes,
Dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequimur.'
-roten is a somewhat antiquated and pedantic form instead of the monosyllabic rort.
100. Delfoum is treated as a trochee, while it ought to be a spondee.

101-120. Social life begets industry and lucrative pursuits, in consequence of which riches pour in.
ror. froll is joined with the genitive, as is often the case in an elevated style; in prose we should prefer frof uber ciuc ©adic.
102. The River-god himself seems to beckon the citizens to forcign trade and adventures. River-gcds are commonly represented seated within reeds.-blauliw is the translation of the Lat. caerolens, so often joined with sea and water in general.
103. Drbate (Gr. $\delta \rho \hat{\mathrm{s}}=\mathrm{an}$ oak or a tree), the nymph of the tree, whose life is destroyed with her abode.

104. bic tonnernte Raft, the tree which falls down with a thundering crash.
105. $\mathfrak{F c} 36 \mathrm{rud}$ is unusual instead of ©tcinfrut, 'a quarry.'
106. E(tud). The technical expression in the language of miners is Edundt, a shaft.
107. Mintiber is one of the surnames of Vulcan, the god of fire. $-\mathcal{H m}$. ${ }_{50} \tilde{E}$, 'anvil,' should be spelt as here, with an $\overline{1}$, and not with a mere $\mathfrak{B}$, as it is derived from the old verb bôzen, 'to strike.'

iri. Schiller has employed the foreign term ter $\mathfrak{P}$ itót (Eng. pilot, from Dutch pijloot), instead of the German form ter $\operatorname{Rostic}$.
112. Yer beimifay flein denotes the products (Erjcugnific) of homeindustry.
ri3. Some are going out, bent on exporting the fruits of their industry, while others return in glee, laden with the riches of distant shores (importing).
115. mimmeln, to be all astir with busy life.-ter $\mathfrak{f r a f n}$ (properly the crane, by means of which ships are laden and unladen) seems here to denote the whole place in the harbour, where the crane is erected.
116. wuntern is unusual instead of fild tountern.
117. Etafel denotes here 'the store' or 'magazine.' Comp, Horace's illum (iuvat) si proprio condidit horreo Quidquid de Libycis verritur areis. Grnte $=\mathbb{G r t r a g}$, the productions of the whole earth.
119. todt (like the Latin coquere, sol coquit poma), of maturing by excessive heat.-TGule, 'an island in the N. part of the German Ocean, regarded by the ancients as the most northerly point in the whole earth (Dict. of Geogr.); comp. Virg. Gcors. I. 30, ultima Thule.
120. For Munattiea see Lict. of Myth. The horn of Amalthea is proverbial of never-failing plenty; it is identical with cornu copiae ( $=\mathfrak{t a z} 8$ full horn). Comp. Ovid, Fasti, v. 123 sqq.
$121-13$ S. Rise of art, science, and philosophy.
121. Gliuf, here outward prosperity, pro iperous circumstances. From the union of prosperity and talent spring the heavenly issue of art, science and philosophy.
 These merely minister to recreation (?uit), but are not classed with industrial pursuits ( Grwerve, above, v. 10r).
123. madarymentes ecten, imitative or mimic life. In prose we should
 select, because more rare, than $\mathfrak{t e r} \mathfrak{B i t t h}$ aur.
124. The stone received life and feeling; it seemed to have soul and animation, when shaped by some potent sculptor.
125. Sünftitye $\mathfrak{F}$ immel $=$ vaulted ceilings, skies, as it were, produced by art.
126. Panthren ('containing all gods'), a temple at Rome, built by Agrippa, the son-in-law of the Emperor Augustus. It is still in existence, though converted into a Christian church (Santa Maria della Rotonda).
127. Iris, the swift messenger of the gods; see Dict. of Mythol.©eme is a less usual form than ©sinc. It is quoted by Sanders from Goethe, and even from so modern a writer as Freiligrath. Geibel, too, uses it: $\mathfrak{D i c}$ Scnne idwirrt, ber $\mathfrak{B j c i l}$ crflirrt (Gcdichte, I. p. 154).
128. We often use the compound tas Bruifenicat to denote the 'arch' of a bridge.
129. Schiller is evidently thinking of Archimedes, for whom see note on poem vi. -betcutent $=$ betcutinat full of import and significance.' 3irfel refers to the well-known words Archimedes is reported to have called out to the Roman soldier rushing into his study, 'ne turba circulos meos.' (In ordinary German, Birfcl denotes the instrument, a compass; a 'circle' is cin Siris.)
130. By his subtle investigations (forident) the natural philosopher endeavours to trace the operations of the master-mind of the Creator. reidlciden is properly used of the huntsman who softly steals up to and surprises his prey.
131. The peculiar power of the magnet is personified, so to speak, in the expressions 5ajnen ('repelling') and 凹icben ('attracting').
132. The human mind builds up theories of the origin and development of sound ( $\mathfrak{S l a n g}$ ) and light ( $\mathbb{C} t r a f i)$.
133. The law is called 'familiar' (vertrant), because with the discovery of the law governing and producing the phenomena of nature, all 'strangeness' disappears. What had appeared to the untutored mind as merely accidental ( 3 uiaft) or as a miracle that filled it with fear and wonder (graufente $\mathfrak{W n u t e r}$ ), has now become subject to law and may be considered a familiar fact.
134. 'Seeks, through the shifting evanescent shows, The Central Principle's serene repose.'

## Lord Lytton's Transl.

135. The great thoughts and discoveries of wise men would be lost to posterity, had not man lent them a body and a voice by the invention of writing. Hence the expression, tas retente $\mathfrak{B l a t t}$, 'the speaking page,' in the following line.
136. Ia, when all these inventions and discoveries are made.-Just as the human eye is filled with wonder and rapture at the beauty of a landscape when the misty veil that hangs over it begins to melt away, so the mind's eye is filled with wonder and delight when the beauties of truth are laid open to it and the mists of delusions ( $\mathfrak{A c}$ ed bes $\mathfrak{W}$ anges) dissolve before the rays of day.
137. Das orefite is a highly poetical word, once familiar in old German, almost lost for a time, but reintroduced by Klopstock and Herder, see in Grimm, Iv. 2, p. 1768-1772, the excellent article by Hildebrand. In the present passage Orbilte, which is properly the same as $\pi \lambda \hat{a}^{\dot{\alpha}} \sigma \mu a$ in Greek, has passed into the sense of 'phantom.'

139-162. Man has emancipated himself from Nature and strays from it so far as to become unnatural and godless.
139. Fefictn, the fetters in which man is entangled in his primitive state of nature; man is now 'blessed ' (feglifft), because he has learnt the free use of his intellectual faculties. But he has also incurred another danger by overleaping the restraints of Nature.-3erriij' er etc. =wenn er mur nidy jerriije ('utinam ne rumperet' in Latin).
140. ©dam is used in the sense of the Greek aiows or the Latin veresundia.
141. Jreifgeit may well be defined as 'absence of fear'= $\mathfrak{F u r c h t l e f i g f t i t}$; but unfortunately it is often mistaken for 'absence of restraint' or 'licen-
tiousness' $=3$ ügellw $_{\text {gigftit.-Observe the effective variation of the accent in }}$

142. Nature is styled 'sacred' because she imposes a salutary restraint upon the wild and loose ( $\mathfrak{u}$ fern) passions of mankind.
143. Faith and Morality are the anchors by which man is held fast to the safe shore; as soon as his 'bark is tempest-tossed'. by passion and wild desire, these anchors are torn and he is swept away by the mighty torrent.
144. ter fluthente $\mathbb{C} t r o m=t i c ~ \mathscr{F l u t g ~ r e r ~ © i r c o m u n g . ~}$
145. Unentidat, infinite space where no land is to be seen.
146. ier $\mathbb{F l u t g e n}$ Gefirs means the high crests of the waves which rise up like mountains.
147. Just as the sailor who is cast adrift on the wild waves can only be guided by the 'true-fixed and resting quality' of the 'northern star' (Shaksp. Fulius Casar, III. I. 6r), so man when carried along by passions has only his conscience left for his guide. But even the 'constant' (bergre, lidf) stars of the 'Wain' are overcast and hidden by the clouds, and God's voice in our bosom-our conscience-is deadened by the turmoil of our passionate desires.-DCr $\mathfrak{M a j g e n}$ is the ancient appellation of the Great Bear,
 Bear, surnamed the Wain,' in Chapman's rendering (p. 343 ed. Shepherd), 'the northern team' in Pope (Od. v. 347), aud) tic Barin, tic fonit ter $\mathfrak{F i m m e l s m a y c n}$ getwnit witt, $\mathfrak{B o g}$. Comp. also W. Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, 1. 17. г70: 'Arthur's slow wain his course doth roll In utter darkness round the pole,' and Charles' wain in Shaksp. Henry IV. 1. 11. 1.2.
148. ber Gutt im Buicn would seem to remind us of Socrates' way of denoting Conscience as a $\delta a \iota o ́ v o v$ or God's voice in man's breast.
149. Comp. the saying ascribed to Talleyrand, 'Speech was given to man not to declare but to hide his thoughts.'
150. Comp. Euripides' famous or rather infamous line : $\dot{\eta} \gamma \lambda \hat{\omega} \sigma \sigma{ }^{\prime}$ д $\mu \dot{\omega}$ -
 sworn.' Hence the reservatio mentalis of the Jesuits.
151. Friendship and love are suilied by treachery.
152. ©pfaphant= $\sigma$ ккофávins. See Greck Dict.
 The innocent are accused of the greatest crimes by scoundrels and traitors. So it should be understood, rather than of virgin innocence betrayed by the voluptuary.
r55. §cil = 'vilis,' venal ; thought becomes venal, when even intellect
sells itself for money and pleads for things in which it does not believe.
 no longer a free offering, rendered with godlike nobleness, but a ware to be had for money.
157. The construction fity (acc.) eincr ๔ade ammanca is less usual in conversational German than fíd (dat.) etne Ende ammapen; but see Grimm, I. 406 , where numerous instances of the first construction are quoted from Goethe and Schiller. - Fraud (Imposition) assumes the outward guise of Truth and desecrates the precious utterances of Nature. 'The sacred signs of Truth, i. e. of true feeling, are tears and smiles, the tone of the voice, the expression of the face, kisses and embraces. If Hypocrisy succeeds in imitating even these, true and genuine feeling is doomed to silence.' Götzinger. Comp. the instance of Cordelia, Shaksp. Lear I. I. 63.
159. tas beturftige $\mathfrak{S e r c}_{3}$, the heart wanting to express its emotions in outward signs.
161. 'As a rule, no virtues are more talked about than those which have no actual existence. The more right and law are trampled down by the judge himself, the greater is the boast made of justice.' Götzinger.
162. Not Law itself stands by the side of the throne, but only the phantom of Law.

163-172. Despised Nature clains her right, and Revolution once more restores Man to the freedom of his natural state.
163. lang is first used short (which is wrong), and then long (which is right).-The artificial and corrupt life produced by the over-refinement of misguided civilisation is styled a 'mummy,' inasmuch as it preserves the outward semblance and shape of the being, but without the soul and the life that were once in it. In illustration of this passage, Götzinger quotes




 Iebentigen ©eftalten."-beftefn=Beftano buten, 'to endure.'
165. cherne seante are powerful, irresistible hands.
166. ras berut is earlier and less usual than tas ockuure. See Grimm s. v., where (iv. I, p. $16_{55}$ ) the present passage is quoted.'
167. Tigcrin should be referred to Menidgat, v. 169. Humanity, long kept in check by the restraints of a superficial refinement, resembles a tigress confined and apparently tamed within her cage; but suddenly she remembers her former wild life and her natural state (numitiface $\mathfrak{B a t r}$,
a wood in Numidia, i.e. Africa), and now she becomes again terrible (fdrectlia) by this sudden return to Nature. Compare-
> (Gefingrlid) ift's ten scu ju mecfen, Hub grimmig ift tez Tiger's Bathn, Jetuct ber \{drecflidjte ter ©drecfen Das ift ter Dienics in feinem Wahn.

> Schiller, Tas vict vonter Olafe, 379—382.

It should be observed that towards the end of the I8th century there was a tendency in French literature, especially in the writings of J. J. Roussean, to recommend 'returning to Nature' as a panacea for the evils brought on by the artificial civilisation of the age of Louis XIV. and XV. In his Discours sur l'origine de l'inégralité parmi les hommes (Amsterdam, 1755), p. 258 sq., Rousseau relates the history of a savage who was brought up in all the refinements and enjoyments of civilisation, but who gave it up voluntarily, and returned to live with his savage brethren, and this has also furnished the subject of the frontispiece of Rousseau's work. On p. 214, Rousseau observes: 'De la société et du luxe qu'elle engendre, naissent les arts libéraux et mécaniques, le commerce, les lettres; et toutes ces inutilités qui font fleurir l'industrie, enrichissent et perdent les Etats.' And on p. 217, he has the following eloquent address to readers of a philosophic turn of mind-an address quite in harmony with the conclusion of Schiller's poem: ' O vous qui ne reconnaissez pour votre espèce d'autre destination que d'achever en paix cette courte vie; vous qui pouvez laisser au milieu des villes vos funestes acquisitions, vos esprits inquiets, vos cœurs corrompus et vos désirs effrénés; reprenez, puisqu'il dépend de vous, votre antique et première innocence, allez dans les bois perdre la vue et la mémoire des crimes de vos contemporains, et ne craignez point d’avilir votre espèce en renonçant à ses lumières pour renoncer à ses vices.'
169. We should observe the poetical and highly effective arrangement of the words. In prose we should have to say, ஙis....einer $\mathfrak{Z i g e r i n}$ gleid...tic

$r_{7} \mathbf{0}$. This line has quite recently received a terrible illustration in the conflagration of Paris, planned and partly executed by the Communnsts. Man, driven to despair by the artificial restraints imposed upon him by society, at once jumps to the extreme by destroying the whole fabric, instead of merely altering and remodelling those parts of it which confessedly stand in need of improvement.
171. letig geben is said after the analogy of the expression frei geben.
172. Comp. the second extract from Rousseau given in our note on v. 167 .

173-188. While meditating on the min caused by artificial civilisation the poet has left the city far behind him, and has once more come into the wilds of frimitive nature.

175. Gardens and hedgerows had hitherto accompanied the poet's way and reminded him that he was not far from the habitations of man. Hence they are styled vertraute Beglcitung, 'familiar company.'
178. In prose we should perhaps have said wartet auf, but the poet remains even here true to his art in lending life and feeling to stone, of which he says that it 'hopes' for the hand to shape it.
179. Observe the short quantity of Baty in the compound Bieछ์ad. This would be deemed erroneous nowadays.--丹inne, 'cleft' through which the cataract comes down.
iSo. entriffet, as if the torrent were indignant that any resistance should be offered.-We should observe the contrast this scene of naturestrong, puwerful, wild and solitary-offers to the peaceful scene with which the poet opened his poem.
182. ©ewolfe, 'welkin,' a collection of clouds (Mulfen). This collective sense is imparted by the prefix ges.-The solitary eagle 'towering in his pride' forms the sole connecting link between the world and the clouds.
183. The winds are often represented as zuinged deities.
r86. The terrible scenes of the Revolution appear to the poet as 'horrible imaginings,' the memory of which is now dispelled by the purer air of the lofty and solitary heights.

187 sq. This passage is anything but easy to explain. Most probably, the poet means to say ter fuifte $\mathfrak{T r a u m}$ (of revolutionary destruction) fiturjte binab (sank down, disappeared) mit tes Refens furdtburen Bitte (as soon as the terrifying picture of life, of human stir and turmoil, disappeared) unb mit $\mathfrak{r e m}$ fiturjenten ( $=\mathfrak{a b f u r} \mathrm{r}_{j}$ cuten) $\mathfrak{T} \mathfrak{h a l e}$ (when the valley lay at my feet, when my eye saw the valley sinking down precipitously before me who am now standing on the height). It must, however, be confessed that the phrase puryentes $\mathfrak{x b u l}$ is somewhat obscure.

189-200. Let man when wearied auith life and tossed about by passion and wild desire, return to the silent and tranquil majesty of Nature, there to breathe new strength and courage.
191. Ewis should be considered as an adverb, 'for ever.'-ter Mifle is the individual inclination and resolution of man, who is never content to abide by one and the same purpose and rule, but is full of changes and
vagaries. But Nature remains one and the same in spite of all these changes, and hence we find here the harbour of our life.
 tif (Jüte.
195. In a letter written in 1789 Schiller has the following reflections, which are strikingly like those we find here: Wic wofithatij ift uns rody tic


 Sludt turd tas sefen degen wir jete genoifene ?uit, jere oifitalt unfers mantelbaren
 Güter зurüf, wenn wir fommen unt fic wicter fortern. (See Schiller's Gedichte, erl. von H. Viehoff, 3, 66). In the same way the poet says here that Nature preserves to the Man whatever the Boy and the louth have confided to her.
197. glectact = nic wedficluter; Nature always gives to all her children the same 'milk of human kindness.'
198. Comp. v. 5.
199. Götzinger aptly compares two lines from Hölty's $\mathfrak{M u j m u n t e r u n g ~}$ зur 8 reute:

> Nodifacint ter liche Mont jo bedfe, Wic er turct Mrant Baiume faicn.
200. The same sun that shed his rays over Homer's world, shines also upon us.

It is hardly to be doubted that Schiller derived the idea of his 'Walk' from an actual walk, and a passage in one of his essays (quoted by Viehoff, 3, 49) may serve to show that objects utterly unsuggestive to the ordinary mind may prove 'meet food' for a mind both poetic and philosophic as Schiller's was. Schiller writes as follows: $\mathfrak{D e r} \mathfrak{A c g}$ ven Etuttgart


 aller aftyetifden Berjicrung. शan aber empiangt ifn tic framjoitide Giattenfunit


 peinfiden ©pannung, wena mantic Gemider teß gerzegliden Єdidiles turdmantert.

nad Simplicităt kis jum giditen (Srite getricect, unb ter lantliden Matur, tie ten Æicienten anf cinmat in tem fogenanten englijaten શorf empaingt, ter feiero
 wen ter wir aubgegangen waren. (Ez ift eine mit ©feif befelte und burd) Sunf
 rerwignten Micnidicn befrietigt. It may be added that the wildness of primeval nature as described at the end of the poem, differs widely from the artistic neatness of the Duke's 'English Village,' though each in its way may tend to soothe the overwrought and wearied spirit of the poet.

Schiller's own judgment of his ©pajiergang is contained in a letter to Körner, written on Sept. 21, 1795, where he says, $\mathfrak{D i c}$ Glegic (which was the title originally chosen) madit mir viel ठrate. Unter allen meinen ©aben Galte id fic für ticicnige, welde ric meife peetione Bewegung Gat, und tabei rennod nady ftrenger Buccimaipigfeit furtiguretet. His friend W. von Humboldt was most enthusiastic in his praises of the poem. He wrote as follows, on Oct. 23, ${ }^{1795}$ : Wisgin man figh wentet, wiro man burdif ten Geift űberrajbt, ter in ticicur ©tüfe lyerridt, aber vorjüglidid fart wirft tas Reben, taz ticiç un,

 veranterlidye Etrebiankit ter Mieniden ter fitern Unverānterlidfeit ter Natur zur

急eltgeididite, tie ©umme unb ten Ging alles menidfliden Beginnens, feine ©riolge,



 Pbantafie. Sorjüglidy idyn ift tic Mannigattigfeit ter weriaictenen Bitter, tie es aufitelt. Das bemuith wite nad unb nad) turd affe Etimmungen griultrt, reren es












 mit rer ergabener Eate ter $\mathfrak{B e r n u n t}$. We may also add Lord Lytton's criticism. 'The sense of beauty must be dull in those who cannot perceive the exquisite merits of this description-the rapid vigour with which what Herder called "the World of Scenes" shifts and shimmers, and the grand divisions of Human History are seized and outlined-and the noble reflections which, after losing himself in the large interests of the multitude, Solitude forces upon the Poet at the close.' (Schiller's Poems, translated by Bulwer.)

## VI.

Archincdes, the most famous of ancient mathematicians, distinguished himself chicfly during the siege of Syracuse by Marcellus. The excellent engines constructed by the philosopher obliged the enemy to convert the sicge into a blockade. Livy speaks at considerable length of the wonderful effects of these engines, XxIV. 34, where he styles Archimedes 'unicus spectator caeli siderumque, mirabilior tamen inventor ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum operumque.' Compare also Polybius viri. 6-9, where Marcellus' engines, the $\sigma$ a $\mu \dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \alpha$, , are mentioned and described. In Polybius we read that the Romans commenced the siege 'without taking into account the power of Archimedes, and without foreseeing that a single mind can sometimes do more than a multitude of hands' (oú $\lambda o \gamma \iota \sigma \alpha \mu \in \nu 0 \iota \tau \dot{\eta} \nu$

 Marcellus himself called his scientific adversary a 'geometrical Briareus'
 same chapter of Plutarch's Life of Marcellus we meet with the principal thought of Schiller's epigram, and there can be no doubt that the poet wrote it after perusing the account given by Plutarch. The words are as follows: 'He considered all study of merely mechanic arts and in general all science tending to practical use as something unworthy and altogether trade-like, and concentrated his whole ambition upon those things in which honour and zeal may be manifested without any tendency to practical




The leading thought of the present epigram-that scientific study should be carried on from ideal love of truth, and not merely with a definite practical purpose-is expressed by Schiller in more than one passage of his works, e.g. in his second letter on æesthetic education he says: ver Rauf ber Begeten. heiten Gat vem Genius ter 3cit eine sitatung geycben, rie ign ie mefyr unt megr von

 Seit, bem alle Roaite froguen, alle Talente gutoigen follen: and again in an epigram on 'Wissenschaft':

> Einem iff fic bie Goge, rie Gimmlifye Göttin, rem antern (Eine tüdtige $\mathfrak{F i u f}$, sic ign mit $\mathfrak{B u t t e r}$ verjorgt.
2. Ginmeifen, 'to initiate,' properly used of a sacred and religious act. Hence the adj. gittlif, vv. 2 and 5.
5. verfegen, a more select expression than antwerten and crwibern.
 $\beta$ ávavoos in the passage referred to : an art merely providing for the practical wants and requirements of mortal man, without regard to the immortal portion of his being, his mind and intellect.
8. The wife is here regarded merely as a domestic drudge, and takes the place of the tudftige sub in the line quoted above; the more ideal conception of the wife as a companion of the husband was, on the whole, foreign to the ancients.

## VII.

In 1720 , the Prince d'Elbœuf had ordcred a well to be made at an estate he possessed at Portici. It was then that three statues were found, and when further excavations were made, the city of Herculanum (or Herculaneum) was discovered. It was at a somewhat later period that the buried remains of Pompeii were found. Schiller has combined the peculiar features of Herculanum and Pompeii in one picture. The eruption of Vesuvius, by which these cities were buried, took place A.D. 79, in the reign of the Emperor Titus; we possess a detailed description of it in two letters written by Pliny the younger to the historian Tacitus, in which he
relates the death of his uncle, the elder Pliny, whose scientific zeal carried him too near the scene of destruction.-See also Lord Lytton's Iast Days of Pompeii.

1. The poet's imagination has carried him to the very spot. A well was to be dug-a buried city rises out of the ground !-The expression
 igm cin trinfbarer $\mathfrak{\mathfrak { L }}$ uclf.
2. There is a certain emphasis on mas, and for this reason it may be tolerated with a long quantity in this passage.
 gone by.
3. Pompeii was a town in Campania, where many Romans appear to have possessed country-houses. Herculaneum was quite Greek. The poet may therefore well call both Greeks and Romans to view the cities now risen up from under the lava.
 Strabo calls it) was attributed to Hercules, who was said to have come to Italy on his expedition to the Hesperides.
4. Schiller uses ©bicfer in the sense of the Latin culmen, as denoting merely the top of a house, but properly speaking the term cannot be applied to the flat roofs of ancient houses. In this sense, fteigen is likewise out of place, as the roofs of ancient houses cannot be said to 'rise up.' rãumig is less common than gerāumig.- Porticuz, 'a walk covered with a roof and supported by columns, at least on one side' (Dict. of Antiq.).
5. The first discoveries made at Herculaneum were a temple of Jupiter with statues, and a theatre still quite intact. According to Dio Cassius, lxvi. 23, the inhabitants of Pompeii were just assembled in the theatre when the ashes poured over their city by the raging Vesuvius overwhelmed

 over two whole cities, Herculaneum and Pompeii, while the population of the latter was sitting in the theatre ').
ro. We should observe that one and the same comparison underlies the two expressions Miüntungen and flutfent. By Müntungen ('ostia') Schiller designates the entrance to the stairs by which the seats of an ancient theatre were divided into a number of compartments (' cunei').
6. The deserted stage gives the poet the impression of a perforinance suddenly interrupted and now to be completed.
7. Ytreuz' ©啝 ('Atpeijns), Agamemnon who sacrificed Iphigenia at the altar of Artemis at Aulis. On his return, Agamemnon was killed by

Klytemnestra, who had not forgiven him her daughter's violent death. She herself was subsequently killed by her son Orestes, who was then persecuted and driven mad by the Eumenides (Furies). The history of the house of Atreus formed the subject of many ancient tragedies; there are such extant by Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Seneca.-ricr graujenbe (5fur denotes the Furies.
13. Der Bogen tez ©iegs is unusual instead of ter ©iegesbogen, 'arcus triumphalis.'
14. The sella curulis was the ivory chair of state used by the consuls, protors, curule ædiles, and censors. See Dict. of Ant.
15. \&icter, an official attendant of a magistrate, especially the consul. The lictors carried the fasces (i.e. rods bound in the form of a bundle and containing an axe, Beil, in the middle, the iron of which projected from them) on their shoulders (Dict. of Ant.).
16. The apostrophized form 3cus' is rather harsh before a consonant.
18. ber famatere $\mathfrak{W c g}$ is the side of the road intended for walking.

19 sq. Roman houses were, as a rule, without windows towards the streets; the rooms opening upon small courts from which they received


21 . Riten, the shutters of the windows, fenestra, which were mere apertures, for the most part not covered with glass or anything else.
22. Here also some editions read fobutrigt, a form now rejected by correct writers.
23. The poet speaks as if the light of day were now falling into the long-deserted rooms and revealing the objects contained in them.-Wantc, 'lecti,' used by the ancients for reclining on at dinner.
24. Guntes beitcin denotes mosaic work, opus musizum, which is composed of small stones of various colours.-(5itridy is generally used as a masc., but Grimm quotes the neuter from Voss, who translates the Latin area by this word in Virg. Georg. I. 192.
25. There were many mural paintings or frescoes found at Pompeii, most of them as fresh as if they had been painted but yesterday.
26. In prose we should amplify the thought : ficgt rody fin $\mathfrak{W e r f}$ fo friid aub, als wenn er cber erft ben \$injel weggeworfen butte.
28. Feftón, a French term, 'guirlande ou faisceau de petites branches d'arbres, garnies de leurs feuilles, et entremêlées de fleurs, de fruits, etc., qui sert ordinairement de décoration, et que l'on suspend alors par les extrémités de manière que le milicu retombe. Il se dit aussi des ornements représentant des festons que les architectes, les sculpteurs, les peintres, mettent dans leurs ouvrages, pour les orner, pour lis embeltir. Il se dit également de
découpures en forme de festons'(Dict. de l'Académie). Grimm does not give Eciton in his German Dictionary:-Biftung here = Wetiftc.

29-34 contains descriptions of the subjects of some of the frescoes which strike the poet's eye.
32. For $\mathbb{8}$ an comp. note on the $\mathbb{C}_{\text {fajictgang, }} 69$.
33. fic, i. c. tie Bactyantin (v. 31). The poet represents the different pictures, as if the dancing and the sleeping bacchants and the one on the Centaur were always one and the same, though in different attitudes. This is not, however, so in reality, as the paintings from which Schiller draw's his descriptions were found in very different parts of the town.
 carried by the Maenades and others who engaged in Bacchic festivities and rites ' (Dict. of Ant.).
35. Snaten = 'pueri,' i.e. 'slaves,' especially young ones, in which sense the Latin word is familiar to all readers of Horace. So $\pi$ ais in Greek, and we may also compare the French 'garçon' as used of a waiter.
36. There is a good deal of Etrurian pottery, vases, etc. in the public museums of almost all European cities. A very extensive collection of them may be viewed in the British Museum.-Niatcticn = 'puelle,' female slaves.
37. Drcifū $=$ tripos, 'a pot or cauldron, used for boiling meat, and either raised upon a three-legged stand of bronze, or made with its three feet in the same picce.' Dict. of Ant.-The figure of a Sphinx is often used for ornamental purposes.
39. See our introductory remarks. The coins found at Pompeii amount to a considerable number.
40. The scales too are here, and no weights are missing.
42. Fufle fild is more poetical than werte gefülft. The lamp is, so to speak, personified by the reflective.
43. We should suppose that the poet has now entered the synaceum: i. e. the part of the house inhabited by the women.
44. ©pangen van ©jolo sounds almost French ('des boucles d'or') instead

 (3ips u. f. w.' Sanders, II. 1, p. 5066, where the present passage is also quoted.
46. The employment of paint for beautifying the 'human face divine' is of very old date ; see Hom. Od. xviil. 171, 191. The Roman ladies were very expert in all the arts of toilet.-gefight is less usual than the compound ausichigit.
47. The poet now enters the library. A considerable number of volumina, ' $\mathfrak{F o l f e n}$,' i. e. manuscripts rolled on a staff, according to the fashion of the ancients, were discovered at Herculaneum. Unfortunately their contents have not as yet proved of great interest.
49. Jrifirl = stilus, 'an iron instrument, resembling a pencil in size and shape, used for writing upon waxed tablets.' Dict. of Ant. -wädjerne $\mathfrak{Z a j c} \mathfrak{l n}$ is less usual than $\mathfrak{W B a c t s t a j c} \mathfrak{l n}$.
51. Penates, the household gods of the Romans; they were placed on the hearth of the house.
52. $\mathfrak{m u r}=\mathfrak{a l l c i n}$; only the priests are wanting. (It is necessary to observe this, lest mur be taken in the sense it often bears in interrogations, e.g. was tribt $\mathfrak{e r}$ nur ta? ' what can he be doing there after all?')
53. (Gatuccuz, the staff ( $\dot{\rho} \dot{\beta} \beta \delta o s$ ) by which Hermes (Mercury) is characterized as the messenger of the gods.
54. In many cases we find that gods are represented with small statues of Victory (Victoriola) in their hands.
55. We should observe the emphatic repetition of juntect. The parenthetic sentence seems to convey a reason why the sacrifice should not be delayed, or it may be that it merely represents a relative sentence : juntrat


## VIII.

The dangerous adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) are well known. What he cannot attain with all his toil, comes to him at last while he is asleep. The Phæacian crew set him ashore:
'Ulysses sleeping on his couch they bore,
And gently placed him on the rocky shore.'
Pope, Homer's Odyssey, xili. izs.
Then again:
' Ulysses in his country lay,
Releas'd from sleep, and round him might survey
The solitary shore, and mighty sea.
Yet had his mind through tedious absence lost
The dear remembrance of his native coast;
Now all the land another prospect bore, Another port appeared, another shore-

The king arose, and beat his careful breast, Cast a long look o'er all the coast and main, And sought around his native realm in vain: Then with erected eyes stood fix'd in woe, And as he spoke, his tears began to flow.'-Pope.

2. ©rblfa is described as 'barking' in the Ody'sey xir. 85. 'Scylla' properly means a female dog (in modern Greek $\sigma \kappa \cup \lambda \ell$ is the only surviving name for ' $\operatorname{dog}$ ').
3. The sea is styled feintlidy, because the ruler of the seas, Poseidon (Neptune), was hostile to Ulysses.
 canto of the Odyssey entitled $\nu \hat{\kappa} \kappa v i a$.-irrente $\mathfrak{F a f r t}$ instead of the prosaic compound Irriatrt.
6. Waterlano is incorrectly used as a dactyl.

## IX.

Columbus, who had firmly persuaded himself that by sailing westward land must be found, applied first to the king of Portugal and various other potentates before he obtained three miserable ships from Ferdinand and Isabel of Spain, whose counsellors had urged against Columbus the authority of St Augustine, who in his Civitas Dei had denied and pronounced impossible that there should be any such thing as antipodes, or any going out of one hemisphere into another. 'So numerous were the impediments suggested by dullness, prejudice, or scepticism, that years glided away before it came to a decision' (Prescott). When Columbus had at last set out on his voyage, his crew proved exceedingly obstinate, and even finally extracted a promise from him that he would return if after three days no land were discovered. Fortunately land was found before the expiration of this period, on Friday, Oct. 12, 1492. See Robertson's History of America, p. 47 sq. (Paris edition, 1828).
2. In prose we should say laffig sic $\mathfrak{F}$ ano finfen laficn.
3. mur should be pronounced with proper emphasis.
4. The coast is as yet invisible to the bodily eye, but it lies clear before the mind's eye, the Intellect.-In a passage of his prose works, Schiller reverts to the same idea as here. He says, Nuf tic luifeflartcit feincs Galculs geft ter Weltentreafe Golumbuz ric betenflide Wette mit einem
 ju

 $\mathfrak{i f t e r} \mathfrak{F}$ cimaty getrichen Gatte? (Schiller, xiv. p 363, ed. Hempel). In a similar manner, Haller, in his Getanfen über $\mathfrak{B e r n u f t}$, Abergfauben unb lin. glauten, had written before Schiller:

Ein forfdenter (5olumb, Gefieter yon tem winte, Bejegelt neue Miccr', untidifit ter Erten ঞuntc;
(Ein antrer Simuncl fraflt mit fremten Cternen tort,
Hat Wiged fanten nie ten $\mathfrak{N a c g}$ 3u jenem $\mathfrak{B o r b}$;
Die fernen ©renzer find vom Dean umfoifen;

Das Mrer if fane Bafu, fan ©ufrer if cirt Etcin,

6. Fic, i. e. tic $\mathfrak{K u}$ ifte (v. 3 ).
7. In the 拖lageruns won $\mathfrak{P n t w e r p e n}$ (vol. xi. p. 125, ed. Hempel),
 tie ter fleine entwerer nidt betritt ster nidt entigt, mit glüdider Eidergeit leitet,

 midyt meniger fidern befühl. These words, originally descriptive of Alexander of Parma, might well be applied to Columbus, as they express exactly the same idea as the conclusion of the present epigram.- Wanius is used in the sense of ©enic, i.e. the English 'genius.'

## X.

This epigram is founded upon an historical event, which Schiller had read in J. M. Schmidt's ©fididfe ver $\mathfrak{D e n t i f i c n}$, III. 536, where it is related
 balten tennte (he had been released on condition that he would persuade his friends to cease making war upon Ludwig), fteflte er fict von felfit $3 \mathfrak{M i u n c h e n ~}$ nieter cint, und mari fid feinem begner in tic strme, ter turd tieje Brepmuth gerüft aun mit oficeriden als mit fenem befen freunte umgieng, mit ign an Einer $\mathfrak{T}$ afel freite und in Einem Bette idflicf... Der in tentiden Citten uncrfagrene

vorfan, fatrieb bier
 worten.

1. We say both ber and taz Ecepter, though in Greek the word is only neuter. Compare similar deviations in $\mathfrak{r c r} \mathfrak{T e m p e l}=$ templum, and rer Potal $=$ poculum. See also Book of Ballads on German History, vir. 57.-
 Ludwig lad been friends in youth. Friedrich was beaten and taken prisoner in the battle of Ampfing or Muhldorf, in 1322, and confined in the Castle of Trausnitz.

2. Wit tem $\mathfrak{T}$ grone, by renouncing the imperial throne.-mus is incorrectly treated as short. So also tam, v. 7 .
3. Freunte is sometimes used in the same sense as 'friends' in English, i. e. relatives (so also $\mathfrak{f r c m u t i d a f t}=$ relations, kindred); but here it is not necessary to limit it thus, as it may mean 'friends and allies.'
4. willig = frcivilfig, 'voluntarily.'—ten ふanten, um fíd) in Bante (in's (Gefangniè) werfen zu lajicn.
5. untrulien is less common than umarmen.
6. trautidy, in familiar (intimate) intercourse.
7. The original form of the name oricridy is trisyllabic; it means 'rich in peace.'
8. Einen beftriten is a less common construction than ettoas beftreiten. We commonly say gegen Semano or mit $\mathfrak{J c m a n t e m}$ fitciten.
9. Woutifer (Latin) is the title borne by the Pope as the highest priest of all. - Sunte $=$ Butidaft, shadridyt.

## XI.

This short epigram embodies the tendencies of Schiller with regard to the study and imitation of foreign literature. His mind was, above all, full of admiration for the ancients-Koman strength and Greek beauty were the two qualities he endeavoured to combine in his own compositions. But he had a great aversion to the false sentiment and pinchbeck poetry of the French, by whose influence the German literature of the 17 th and 18 th centuries had been corrupted and debased. In a poem addressed to Goethe 'when he brought Voltaire's Mahomet upon the Weimar stage' (I. p. 210, Hempel), Schiller calls French poetry tic Miftemule, tic wir nidt melyr efren, and says significantly-
©elbft in ser Siunfa seciligtyum fu itcisen, Sant fid ter teutione Genius crfüfut, llno auf ter ©pur tez (brictien wio res Britten Sit er tem beinern Wubme nadgajdritten.

It was, however, chiefly Lessing who freed us from the servile admiration and imitation of French models, especially in his Samburgiide Tramaturgic.

## XII.

In $179+$ Goethe became intimate with Schiller. For some time past Goethe had been in danger of losing sight of poetry, engrossed as he had been with state-business and scientific pursuits. Schiller gave him a new impulse to poetical composition. 'He excited Goethe to work. He withdrew him from the engrossing pursuit of science, and restored him once more to poetry.' (Lewes, Life of Goethe, II. p. 141, Leipzig, 1864.) ' It was in this state of things that Schiller conceived the plan of a periodicalTir $\mathfrak{5 e r e r n}$ '; for this Goethe sent him the two Epistles inserted in our collection.

We may, therefore, assume that the friend to whom these two Epistles are addressed is Schiller himself, who had urged Goethe to poetical composition. Goethe chooses the tone of the 'Epistle,' probably in consequence of having but recently read Horace's 'Epistles' in Wieland's splendid translation. Götzinger observes 'The peculiar character of the poetical Epistle appears on one hand in the connexion it has with actual facts and in the admission of episodes by way of digression (compare in Goethe the Milurfyen of Venice); on the other hand in the undisguised manifestation of the poet's moral sense which is here expressed in his most individual manner.'

3. A short book has been put into the reader's hand; he with prolific facility succeeds in manufacturing a large book on the basis of it.feltene $\mathfrak{J r}$ rigficit means a facility much to be admired (fitten = winterbur).
4. In willit es is a parenthetic sentence, instead of wis tu winidet.
 (Geranfenl) iatreibe.
6. meinen = igre $\mathfrak{M c i n u m g ~ a n f e r n ~ o r ~ a b g e t e n . ~}$
 opinion and judgment.
8. In order to understand toct ('but after all') we should supply a thought like this, 'Though this be in reality unnecessary and useless, I cannot resist your invitation, owing to a certain inclination I feel within me, just like the fisher' who goes out to exereise his craft though the sea be covered with hundreds who do the same.
10. Gefellen = Wensicn, partners of his craft.
14. fic, i. e. tic శัolgen.
15. We often find the compound Bieterminure.
16. The question is indeed a very grave one, but 1 am not in a humour grave enough to consider it gravely. Let me therefore answer you in a merry strain and with humour.
17. verginglity is more idiomatic than vergnigt.
18. Die Gegenv glangt frutfthar is not exactly the same as tic frudithare ©. gl., but means that the whole country is resplendent with fertility or shines in its fruitfulness. It is, in fact, the fruit that produces the 'sheen' under the rays of the sun.-ric @uite is often used in the sense of 'winds.'
22. Icifter birifel may be translated by 'careless pen.' See our note on VII. 49.
23. Eintruf ought to be a spondee, not a trochee, as Goethe uses it.-Icttern are more especially 'type,' letters used for printing.

25, 26. Comp. Ep. St James i. 23, 24.
26. tic befogliden Büge is slightly ironical. We soon forget the reflexion of the face which shows nothing but contentment and good humour.

28-33. We find in the words of others merely what we ourselves have thought before; things new to us are but slowly understood and appropriated.
32. ift ex gewaltig= wenn er cin gevaltiger Memity if, a man of very powerful mind. We either see our own selves in the book, or we interpret the book in such a manner as to make it suit our mind.

34 sq. Hence all endeavour to shape and model mankind is utterly in vain. The genitive tes Wieniden is dependent on sumg in the following line.
37. Compare Hor. Epist. 1. 2. 69 quo semel est imbüta recens, servabit odorem Testa ditt.
 fagen foll.-rurdaus is used in the sense of the Latin omnino ('omnino mihi res ita esse videtur') ; here 'it is my full conviction.'
$4^{\circ}$ sq. We willingly listen to words in agreement with our preconceived views, but our views are not formed upon what we have heard. Suppose that we should even go so far as to believe things we dislike
when propounded by an eloquent orator (finftrider $\mathfrak{R e r n e r}=\mathfrak{f u n f r e c i f e r} \mathfrak{R}$.), our heart when rid of him (Eefreitez Jimuth) would soon relapse into its familiar track (gewofnte Batren).
44. Observe the pointed juxtaposition of forden and gefforden, like audire and ob-ocdirc. The position of fatmeitafn at the beginning of a line is likewise very happy and partakes to a certain extent of the nature of a surprise, just as if a dash were made after mū̄t $\mathfrak{t u}$.

4б. Jei¢tyittyen, 'fabulas' or $\mu v$ voous.
47. ctwas $\mathfrak{l c l e c t}$ is poetical and unusual instead of crlcfer.
48. Even Homer-would he be read by all, if he did not know how to please, how to flatter ?

50 sq . In time of peace the king lives in his palace, during war in a tent. The Iliad is a series of celebrations of heroes and their valorous deerls.
 cunning exercised by Ulysses during his wandering.
55. Ulysses appears in his own palace in the guise of a beggar; but though covered with rags ( $\Omega_{\mathrm{umprn} \text { ), he preserves the noble mind }}$ of a king.
57. The 'City oif Neptune' is Venice, situated in the sea itself, in the midst of the realms of Neptune.-alfwo is somewhat quaint and (occasionally) pedantic instead of the simple wo.-The 'winged lions' refer to the armorial bearings of the former republic of Venice, and the fiction of divine worship being paid to them may be well admitted in a poetical epistle.
58. It is well known that the Italians and the Greeks are exceedingly fond of listening to fairy-tales.
59. Goethe chooses the ancient Greek appellation of one who recounts a poetical tale, $\dot{\rho} \psi \psi \omega \delta o ́ s$, a designation especially used of the ancient reciters of the Homeric songs.
60. ter ©turn : the definite article is, perhaps, more poetical than ein €turn.
61. Utopia is the name given by Sir Thomas More to the fictitious island, the imaginary customs and laws of which he described in a wellknown Latin romance, where the evils of existing laws are proved by contrast. The Utopia (=Oíootla, a land without a place) appeared first in 1516 . It was translated into English, in 1551, by Ralph Robinson, a fellow of C. C. C., Oxford.
63. The 'pillars of Hercules' was the ancient name of the straits of Gibraltar. $-\mathfrak{g a r}=\mathfrak{i c h r}$.
65. $\quad$ Pilege $=$ Berffegung, tending.
67. The construction of vergcifin with the genitive is more usual in poetry than in prose. Delow, v. $8_{5}$, we have the accusative. The reflective fict anfangen is less usual than the absolute anjangen.
68. Зctfe $=\Re$ ctifnung (compare $\mathbf{v v} .72,8 \mathrm{r}$ ).
69. entyicite can hardly be taken as a subjunctive; it.is probably an erroneous and incorrect lengthening of the indicative.

7 I . mir is dativus ethicus, instead of meine 9 Ingit. (Comp. v. 75.)
72. cijen unb forgen go together, $=$ unter ©orgen cilen.
74. Goethe is apparently thinking of the Homeric expression $\dot{u} \pi \dot{o} \dot{o} \rho \boldsymbol{a}$ ¿ঠ̀́̀v.

78. Veradtitig 'thoughtfully' = mit Beradt.
84. cin ©dmamm wognt mir in $\mathfrak{B u i c n}$ (instead of the ordinary freft or (iegt) would seem to be an imitation of the Homeric verb vaitev which is repeatedly used in a similar sense (here e.g. we might translate $\dot{\epsilon} \nu$ $\sigma \tau \dot{\eta} \theta \epsilon \sigma \iota \nu a i \epsilon t)$. -wofern = wemr ity anterz' if indeed.'
87. wollt igr $=$ well $i \mathfrak{i r c} \ldots$ wollt.

90. The construction fïb $3^{n}$ cincr ©abig fügen is very unusual, instead of the simple dative. We say, however, very commonly fíd ju cincr Eacte bequemen.
91. bequemer, more comfortably than work does.
92. Dhapurge-'Sans-souci,' one who never cares what becomes of him.
94. We have both tic Oemcine and rie Gemeinte, but the latter is more common.
98. In prose we should add temn tann (if such implements of labour were found in your house) wareft turgleidy verloren.
100. The description here made of the indolent and lazy citizens of Utopia is not unlike the one given by Aristophanes in several passages of the Athenian citizens of his time.
103. Sith gefobe unv farbire is a formula often used in taking an oath.
105. Tes Taycz, gen. of time, $=\mathfrak{a n}$ ticiom Tage.
106. The emphatic affrmative ir corresponds to an English negative ' nay even.'
XIII.
2. war is used short; and though it properly ought to be long, even very correct poets are occasionally obliged to use it short, especially when it is merely the copula.
3. In prose : tu verlangit cine foinnene ?ntwort.
4. Compare the proverbial expression : ter ©daff figt igm im গafer, i. e. he is disposed to be merry and jocular.
5. Eecädtig: compare XII. 78 .
7. We say more commonly tic Tidfter tes Sealics.
9. gcholjen = abgegolicn. 'This is sooner set right.'
10. gut emphatically = gutgenrtet, gutberjig'kind-hearted.'-fint is used short : comp. note on $v .2$ above.
12. ctmos bijugen means here more emphatically tic ©orge für ctma\& แ̈vernchmen.
14. f内力\#\#cn 'to busy oneself with something' is often used as a synonym of arbciten, especially in the southern dialects of Germany.
16. Goethe describes here the process of fermentation.
19. $\quad$ curtid) $=$ am (ente, fthlieptidy. - The dative füftigen $\mathfrak{J a b r e n}$ is somewhat loosely used instead of für with the acc. In the 'years to come' the ' noble juice' is to be drunk.
21. geifing = wofl vou beif, a wine full of spirit and strength, not a dull heavy drink.-ric Tajel instead of those assembled at the same table.
22. In prose : überlaife ter antern ric Jinde als ifr ficid.
24. idmmadtait is said 'de effectu,' i. e. tas Maht jo zu berciten, taje ç
 rem Nentel ('purse') bejffocrlid) werte. The meals are to be good, but not expensive.
25. Süd)=Yciu ' little chicken.' In the North of Germany the word Süfu ( $=$ 'chicken') is used instead of the southern buitucter.
27. It is more common to say Jabrajucit in three syllables.-gicht $=$ ficiert-Wei Beiten 'be-times'; she brings it early, before it becomes too common or is even going out of season.
29. reī̆t nut chen=went gerate erit ter ©ommer tic Orüde reift.

3r. This is an allusion to the peculiar German dish called ©auct. fraut-which (though the present writer is far from admiring it) is more decried in England than it deserves.
32. Pomona the goddess of fruits; from fomum 'apple.'
34. If anything miscarries, she considers it a greater misfortune etc.
35. cutlaitit = aven (or weg) fult. The debtor runs away and leaves you nothing but his I. O. U.
$3^{6} \mathrm{sq}$. Quietly the girl is developing into the housewife. The man who chooses her is prudent, as he gets in her an excellent wife and helpmate.
38. enclid, after all her work.
40. If another sister takes care of the garden, she will not allow it to run wild-which would be very romantic indeed, but very unprofitable and very damp.
42. Worfyo ought to be a spondee and not a trochee.
44. The patriarchs of the olden time were kings on a small scale, within their house and family.-gerringt 'compact.'
46. fitle is the adverb, 'quietly.'

48 , 49. If young ladies are ever so busy indoors, when they walk out, they like to be dressed like ladies who live merely for their toilet, and never lift a finger to work.
50. The common form is bügeln. Grimm s. v. Giegcln quotes only the present passage, but Sanders observes that we always prefer this form in the proverbial phrase gefodnicgelt und gefiegelt, i.e. 'polished from top to toe.'

5I. arfatiofe saufle, a dress befitting Arcadian shepherdesses.
53. erregen in its original meaning $=$ auferegen 'stir up.'
57. My girls should always have enough to do, so that they should never want to read trashy novels sent from a circulating library (Reigyibliothef).

## XIV.

G oethe wrote the charming idyl Alexis und Dora in the summer of ${ }^{1796}$. Schiller's criticism is contained in a letter written on June 18; 1796 and would seem to deserve a place here: $\mathfrak{T i c}$ Itrylfe bat midy frim zaciten $\mathfrak{i c i e n}$



 tranguell und fo betentent ter 3uftant, tais ticier Misment witflidy ten Oefolt










ber Sunft weil tie Joblle turdaus einen fatbectijacn bony fat, und alio ras


 folde Tinge berworgebradyt werten.

We merely observe that the whole poem forms a monologue on board the ship which carries Alexis away from his home and his newly found love. He had been in love with Dora for many a year, but neither had confessed it to the other. But in the very moment of departure their hearts open and they have found each other. Alexis who is almost giddy and beside himself with joy, is hurried away by the boy who calls him-on board he begins to think it all over, whether it is true or merely a dream, and sudden as this revelation of love has been, the fear seizes him that he may lose it again just as suddenly. Hence pangs of jealousy, which are however but transitory; and thus we leave him on the waves-hoping that he will return happily and find his Dora faithful and constant.
I. The words mit jetem Mimente should be connected with the comparatives weiter unt weiter in the following line.
3. Dis ©3lcije is an unusual form instead of ras \$5cis. But we find also a masc. ter 6 (c) lcis. It should, however, be observed that tie Glcije ( $=$ M.H.G. die geleis) is the original form of the word, which is formed from an earlier leis, leise, leisá 'trace' with the prefix ge-. The neuter ras (5)(c) rcije does not occur before the i 8 th century.
6. The sail alone works for all, inasmuch as it produces the motion of the ship.
7. All on board are looking forward to the end of their voyage, only one has all his thoughts bent backward, has left his heart behind.
8. The variation of the accent in the two compounds vortwirts and rüdwa'rtz is highly effective.
i3. Just as the mountains, the last traces of his native land, sink down into the sea, so all joy seems to disappear before his eyes. But just as he is straining his eyes for the fast-vanishing line of the shore, the eyes of his beloved are trying to catch the last glimpse of the sailing ship.
15. Iefer is said emphatically 'to feel the value of life.' Before the revelation of Dora's love, Alexis had felt no such thrilling interest in life ; compare the following line.
19. nur umjonjt =ganz veryebens 'quite in vain.'
20. alfleuftend 'resplendent to all.'
22. Compare the Latin phrase repetere (recolere) memoriam timporis alicuius.-fic is Dora.
23. rie $=$ ricie or cine pordic.
25. Nityich refers to the poetical riddles in vogue at the time.
26. fümitict) = funftrid) 'cunningly' (in the sense it bears in Ohl English).
27. In prose : rie feltene $\mathfrak{B e r f n i n f u n g}$ ber zierliden Bilter.
28. They have not yet discovered the word which contains the key-note of the whole riddle.
33. alf ctwaz farren is a more dignified and emphatic expression than the ordinary anf etw. warten. - Qufte $=$ Wime.
36. bic Etunte 'that hour,' in which he found himself assured of Dora's love.
39. It is difficult to say in what age or in what country the scene of the poem is laid. Perhaps, it is all the more poetical for this mysterious uncertainty. 'Dora' is not a Greek name, 'Alexis' is. Above (v. I8) he speaks of 'gods' in the plural ; here of a 'temple,' not a 'church.' The fruits mentioned below seem to point to the South of Europe.
40. Müttertfen 'your dear old mother.' Diminutives are often used in an endearing sense.
41. We may say both $z^{2}$ and zum Martte geficn.
42. wie fūfn ! expresses admiration; Dora carried the pitcher on her head with graceful boldness. This is again a peculiarity of the South.
45. In prose we should perhaps prefer bejorgt.
46. ftat 'steady.'-geringelt ' wrapt together in the shape of a ring.'
48. fidf dat. ethicus, comp. the phrase fidy cime ©atie anjefen.
49. innen is poetical instead of rimncn, or im $\mathfrak{I n n c r n}$.

54. mir 'in my eyes' or 'estimation.' The waves seem to him to wear the colour of night, i. e. black, because they separate him from his love.
55. $\mathfrak{A H f} \mathfrak{E}=\mathfrak{a f l}$. The neuter sing. of pronouns is often used collectively instead of the plural.- 'All were astir.'
57. 'They are already hoisting the sail.'
61. The main luggage was already on board, but the carcful mother had prepared an 'additional' (nadfucreitetes) packet.
65. Goethe is very fond of separating a dependent genitive from its noun by the interposition of a few words. There are numerous instances of this peculiarity in Hermann and Dorothea.-In prose we should say tu lādelteft mix 3 u.
66. teine Gejeflen ter Fafirt sounds somewhat strange instead of teine Reijegefägrten.
68. Matrenc in the Latin sense of ' married woman.'
70. Birrte $=$ © dyuff 'ornament.'
78. In prose the negation (nidft) would be placed before the pronoun (jegtiffes). 'Not every country produces such fruit.'
80. The 'golden weight' of the ripe fruits (chiefly oranges, comp. v. 77

85. geidiatt (adverb) = deftly.
96. Thunder in a clear sky as an omen of good to come is quite in the style of classic poetry. Compare Virg. Aen. vir. If r, hic pater omnipotens ter caelo clarus ab alto Intonuit ('Then the almighty father thrice from heaven aloft in brightness thundered') with Prof. Conington's note.
97. The diction is here imitated from the Latin frequentes lacrimae ex oculis descenderunt. In prose we should say vifle $\mathfrak{I b r a n e n}$ fturjten mir aug ten Nuger:-
98. vergegn = veridminten, or untergetn.
99. Observe the impersonal expression es ricf, instead of rie Reute riefin or inumer Feitigerez Mufen fam yon tem Etrante ber. So again v. 103.
102. 'As 't were by heavenly breath.'
105. tricb $=$ antrick or wegtricb. The boy urged him to depart.
106. Alexis was aware that his walk had become unsteady like that of one intoxicated.
107. Fo trafür, they treated him like one who was not quite master of

109. Dora's one word, the confession of her love, is still resounding in his ears.
rio. When high Jove thundered his assent to their love, Venus herself was by his side, and all the Graces.

II 2. gotterveftriftigt 'confirmed by the gods themselves.'
in6. ortacn here $=$ anjertigen or berciten. - The chain he means to send Dora is called ' a heavenly pledge,' a pledge of heavenly love.
124. In prose the adverb cinjify would be placed before frcut. It is a lover's only joy to heap ornaments on his beloved.
126. Das fayne Gefite ('form') ter langliden (tapering) Sand is highly poetical. In prose we should say tie fain gefifecte linglitye siant.
127. He intends to carry on his traffic by exchanging his goods for others (Tamidgantel).
128. idf wirmete gern=idy mēte gern witmen.
130. ©in giuglides witib is nothing but a variation of the prosaic compound $\mathfrak{5}$ ausfrau.
135. The domestic happiness which Alexis imagines is almost too
great for his fancy, and he therefore prays the gods to calm his heated imagination.
138. grafflidy is adverb, and grâflidy grlaifen means 'in awful calmness.' ©orge is more particularly the cares of jealousy. Comp. v. 14 I . For the conclusion of the poem see our introductory remarks.
139. Cerberus is the dog stationed at the entrance of the nether world, 'huge Cerberus with triple-throated bay,' as Virgil says Aen. vi. 417. He

140. ter Werbweiflung ©efito are the regions inhabited by those doomed to everlasting perdition. According to Dante (Inferno III. 9), the inscription over the gate of hell ends with the words lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch' entrate 'you that enter here, leave all hope behind.'
141. bab gclafine Geipcuit 'the calm spectre'; for the sense comp. v. 138.
144. Jounig is here the sweet juice of the fig.
149. This is an allusion to the well-known line of Ovid (Ars am. I. 633) Iuppiter ex alto periuria ridet amantum, or as Shakspere has it (Rom. and $\mathfrak{F u l} .11 .2 .9^{2}$ ) at lovers' perjuries, they say, Fove laughs.-The construction of laticn with the genitive in the sense of 'laughing at something' is, in general, more poetical than prosaic ; in prose we should say üfer etwab lactycn or etwas perlacter.
150. fartectidifer 'in a more terrible manner' than he did when Alexis obtained Dora's love, above v. 96.-The sudden change from the imprecation against Dora to the contrary mood is very impressive. Just as if he were afraid that his prayer might be granted, Alexis now beseeches the god to withhold his lightning from Dora, or rather to hurl it down upon himself.
 tc8 Differze.'
156. es mectifet fidy is less common than e8 wecticlt ar.-The phrase tie licberte $\mathfrak{B r u f t}$ is easily understood in the sense of tic $\mathfrak{B r a f t}$ cines Ricbenter.
158. cinyig is used adverbially, in which sense we also say cinzig unt allein ' quite exclusively.'

## XV.

The present elegy which may be said to contain a r'sumé of the whole extent of Roman history is addressed to the famous French authoress Anne-Louise-Germaine Necker, baronne de Staill-Holstein (born at Paris
in ${ }_{17} 66$, died at Paris in $\mathrm{I}_{17}$ ), for whose place in French literature we may be allowed to refer to the introductory notice prefixed to the Dix Années a'Exil edited (in the Pitt Press Series) by M. Gustave Masson. The author of this elegy was on very intimate terms with Madame de Staël, and is mentioned with great praise in her work-De 'Allemagne.
 was said to have been one of the Sirens whose grave was shown not far
 $\sigma \nu \nu \tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon i \tau a \iota \gamma \nu \mu \nu \kappa o ́ s$, Strabo v. p. 398 Tauchn.). Subsequently the city was named 'Neapolis,' i. e. 'New Town,' after it had been re-founded by the Chalcidians of Cumae. Compare also Virg. Georg. iv. $5^{6} 3$ sq. illo Vergilium me tempore dulcis alebat Purthenope, studiis forentem ignotilis oti ('while I at Naples pass my peaceful days, Affecting studies of less noisy praise.' Dryden). The expression üpliger (luxurious) Bujen may be further illustrated by Ov. Met. xv. 71 I , in otia natam Parthenopen (in the same way, Horace speaks of otiosa Neapolis, Epod. v. 43). The word ${ }^{*} u j$ en refers to the beautiful bay, at the head of which Naples is situated.
4. cintwiffter $\mathbb{N}_{j}$ úr denotes the azure sky free from clouds.
5. firfengefugelte Bimen are the fortifications towering up on the seven hills on which Rome is situated (Palatinus, Capitolinus, Quirinalis, Caelius, Aventinus, Viminalis, Esquilimus). Hence Rome was called Urbs Septicollis.
6. tert should be understood, as if the poet himself were standing in the country and pointing to the various objects.
8. mit eft meifentem Obul 'with a step that often lingers.' The scenes around are too suggestive and too memorable to be hurried over.
9. uncrweflicy 'so that it is impossible to awaken them any more.'
ro. Gegen means 'to retain fondly,' 'to cherish.' The localities cherish (so to speak) the echoes of ancient times, and the very stoncs should be looked upon as monuments of such.

1 I. Comp. Virgil, Aen. vini. 319 sq. primus ab aetherio venit Saturnus Olympo, Arma Fovis fugiens et regnis exul ademptis. Ovid, Fast. I. 23.5 hat eso Saturnum memini tellure reciptum; Caelitibus regnis ab Fove pulsus erat.
12. genügiames æcith, 'a limited reign,' paraa regna. The adj. goten refers to the commou assumption that the golden age was in the reign of Saturn.
13. The Mons $\mathcal{F}$ aniculus is on the right bank of the Tiber. Janus himself is said to have reigned in Latium before the arrival of Saturn.

Ovid calls him biformis, Fast. I. 89 (where he accounts for the peculiarity of the shape); Schlegel has, however, formed his epithet zmeinituriy in imitation of Virgil, Acn. vir. i8o lanique bifrontis imago. Janus was commonly represented with two heads, sometimes even with four.
15. Evander or Euander (Eúajojos) was said to have settled in these districts, after emigrating from his native country of Arcadia: comp. Livy 1. 5. 2 Euandrum, qui ex eo senere Arcadum multis ante tempestatibus tenterit loca etc. Euander plays a part in the eighth book of Virgils. Acneid.
16. Amphitryoniades is an exact reproduction of the Greek patronymic 'A $\mu \phi \iota \tau \rho \cup \omega \nu \iota \dot{\alpha} \partial \eta s$, by which Hercules, the son of Amphitryon, is designated. The legend of Hercules and Cacus is fully related by Livy, 1. 7.4 sqq., Virgil, Aen. viri. 190-30+, and Ovid, Fasti I. $5 \not 53$ sqq.
17. Hercules had killed Geryon or Geryones, a monstrous giant, who was the guardian of immense herds of oxen, and was driving them home to Greece. Geryon is said to have lived in Spain, è $\nu$ 'I $\beta \eta \rho i \neq$ (Pausan. 1v. 36. 2). Hence Virgil, Acr. vili. 202, styles Hercules terscemini nece Geryonae spoliisque superbus.-®trogrady alludes to the primitive nature of the original settlement, a feature often dwelt on by the Roman poets who love to contrast it with the later splendour of their city. Vitruvius II. I (p. 47 ed. Bipont.) speaks of the ancient Roman manner by pointing to the Romuli casa in arce sacrorum stramentis tecta.
18. Pallantèum was the name chosen by Euander in remembrance of the home he had left, the town of Pallantiam in Arcadia, near Tegea. Pallanteum was then said to have been corrupted into Pälantium and Palatizem.- ©eliengetluift is the saxis suspensa rupes of Virgil, Aen. vin.
 an archaic and poetic style we often use the original verb iflagen in the sense of the compound cridflayen ; comp. the E. 'slay.'-ratifert, because Cacus had dragged the cows into his cave.
19. Icr Madburn Edrefin 'the terror of his neighbours': see e.g. the description of the evil practices of Cacus in Virgil, l. c.-In the same manner the adj. flammâthucticro is derived from Virgil's description, viri. 252, faucibus ingentem fumum, mirabile dictu, Evomit, and 259 he calls Cacus incendia vomens.
20. cyflerifid verwirt 'in a confusion resembling that of the Cyclopes" of whom Homer relates that they had no common town, but dwelt in the recesses of the rocks.

2r. tic ©cyel aus Phrygicn (whence Aeneas came) crifurflen is a poetical, though somewhat artificial expression instead of rie shette ans

Prybgicn fam an-Tiber, the god of the river, is represented as rejoicing at the arrival of the race who were destined to make the country great and powerful : he restrains his waves to give them an easier entrance into the bed of the ziver.
23. Yer Entiuitrer fer troifden Raren is Aeneas who carries the Trojan Lares with him.
24. Tiber recognized Aencas as destined (beftimmt) to sow the ashes of Troy so as to become fruitful in imperial sway (Wectiferridait). In Virgil, Aen. vili. 3 r sqq. Tiber is represented as comforting Aeneas and prophesying his future greatness, and ibid. 86 sqq . we have the source from which Schlegel has derived the thought of this passage : Thybris ea fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem Leniit et tacita refluens ita substitit unda, Mitis (=mifr, v. 21) ut in morem stagni placidaeque palewis Sterneret aequor aquis, remo ut luctamen abesset.
27. Rome's growth was not an easy work. Fate did all it could to prevent it : tantae molis erat, Romanam condere gentem.
28. 'Never was there a mighticr (birth).'
29. licbent crglüfn=in Ricbe crgluiln, amore exardescere.-Mavors was the original form of the name of the god commonly called Mars.-Dic wetaulifac Iungirau 'the virgin priestess of Vesta' is Rhea Silvia, the mother of Romulus and Remus.
30. The she-wolf was reported to have given suck to the two babes cast away by their cruel uncle.-ric biir is here used in the sense of $\mathfrak{J g e i}^{\text {eighumger 'greedy hunger'; this is said to have been (divinely) tempered }}$ down into motherly feeling (Miltterlidfeit) towards the twins.
32. Urbs Romulea-the city founded by Romulus.
33. Hercules (who is the half-god alluded to here) is said to have killed serpents sent by Juno to destroy him. -glcial = ioglciad, directly after his birth.
34. umminbig lit. 'not having a mouth' i. e. not being able to speak, infans. Comp. Florus p. 1, 20-25 (ed. Halm) who places the infantia poouli Romani under the kings.-wics=bewiezs, she gave signal proof of her great vocation.
35. According to Livy I. 7. 1, twelve vultures appeared to Romulus.$\mathrm{f}_{0}$ is archaic and now somewhat pedantic instead of the relative melde or tic.
36. Fie follter 'they were destined' or 'fated' to extend their flight over the whole world.- $E r t b a f l=o r b i s ~ t e r r a r u m . ~$
37. wuste $=\mathfrak{v c f f a n d}$ cs ; note the difference between the simple infinitive in German and the English construction ' knew how to despise death.'
39. Romulus was said to have received any vagabonds and to have opened an asylum for all outlaws. Comp. Florus 1. 1, erat in proxumo lucus: hunc asylum facit. Livy I. 8 locum qui nume saeptus descondentibus inter duos lucos est, asylum aperit. Sce also Virgil Aen. viri. 342, Ov. Fast. Ir. i40, Juv. viri. fin.-The Lupercal was a cavern in the Palatine, connected by some of the ancients with the wolf (lupa) that suckled Romulus and Remus. Hence the robbers are styled fuperaliid, because they lived on and about the Palatine hill. Hence the Luperalia, one of the most ancient Roman festivals, said to have been instituted by Romulus in honour of the god Lupercus, and celebrated every year, on the 15 th of February, in the Lupercal. See Dict. of Ant.-ter ©imer is shortened instead of Oencific 'comrade.'
40. ertncte $\mathfrak{B}$ ăter $=$ 'patres instituit,' i. e. he created a senate.-After his death, Romulus was deified and called Quirinuts pater.
41. crfiuncno 'meditating, inventing' refers to Numa's laws; his genius is described as 'inventive' of laws.- Voimlitite 2emphe denotes Egeria, who was said to have secretly' bestowed her love upon Numa and to have advised him in his legislation. 'Illa Numac coniunx consiliumque fuit ${ }^{2}$ is the expression used by Ovid, Fast. III. 276 .
42. Ille (Numa) sacra et caerimonias omnemque cultume deorum immor. talium docuit. Flor. 1. 2. 2.-We should observe the Latin pronunciation of the word Réligrión, which is generally sounded in German as if it were trisyllabic (Rélisjón).
43. anuch is scarcely, if ever, used in prose, instead of ramals nod.triftig, comp. 'thriftily.' They provided for their latest offspring by carrying out great works.
44. gemciniam means 'useful to the public.'
45. The quadrata saxa of the earlier Roman buildings and works are repeatedly mentioned by Vitruvius in his work de architictura. The peculiar manner of building without cement (fitt, 'caementum') was once believed to have been derived by the Romans from the Etruscans, but is actually the primitive manner of most nations.
46. aufugen should not be mistaken for aniügen; it means cine ofuge ausfüllen unt zuiammen gatter.
 $=$ = 'Mons Capitolinus.'
49. Since the first erection of these walls, many governments (Nis $=$ fallungen) have come and gone-but these walls have remained. The plural tic ©emanter is not very common.
50. Of Ancus, the fourth king of Rome, it is related mumo moonia
amplexus est. Flor. I. 4. Tarquinius Superbus, the last king, is stated to have commenced the erection of the Capitol with the spoils of the wealthy town of Suessa Pometia.
51. There is a historical inaccuracy in the arrangement of the names in this line. Wic weife tex wrutus (an allusion to L. Junius Brutus, who put to death his two sons for having attempted to restore the Tarquins) ought to be mentioned before the Decii, one of whom (the father) sacrificed his life for his country's sake in $34^{\circ}$, and the other (the son) in 295 B. C.
52. Sinupter $=\mathfrak{F}$ üfrer (duces) who stood at the head of affairs. The stories of L. Quintius Cincinnatus, who was called from the plough to the dictatorship, in B. C. $45^{8}$, and Curius Dentatus who defeated the samnites and Pyrrhus, but preferred his small farm to wealth and power, are often dwelt upon by the Roman writers as instances of antiqua or prisca virtus.
54. fitl 'quietly,' i. e. without parade.
55. Even in old age the ancient Romans did not yield to ignoble rest, but kept on working to the end of their days.—丹ütiges Mfter is, of course, said in the sense of riutige alte ©oute.
56. The wrinkles wrought in the honest forehead were considered the diadem of it .


58. These heroes of old were the worthiest representation, and, so to speak, reflex of the Godhead, in whose image man was made.
59. Erangte $=$ betringte. They were often beset with perils and dangers.
60. The reverence they had towards the gods preserved them from abject fear.
62. cinfiattige æpiat 'a simple duty' on which it was unnecessary to reason.

63 . SNulfut $=$ voluptas or $\dot{\eta} \dot{\delta} o \nu \dot{\eta}$, which was considered the highest grood (summum bonumn) by many of the adherents of Epicurus, a celebated Greek philosopher (born 342, died 270), though he himself did not understand $\dot{\eta} \delta o \nu \dot{\eta}$ in the sense of sensual enjoyment.-flingeln means 'to reason with excessive subtlety' or 'sophistically.'
64. C. Pabricius was consul in 282 and 278, and distinguished himself in the war against Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who was the first that ever brought elephants into Italy. Pyrrhus used every effort to win over Fabricius, but the unsophisticated and sturdy mind of the Roman was proof against all his seductions.
66. $\mathfrak{W}_{\mathrm{cji}}$ one of the most powerful and ancient cities of Etruria; 'the Veientes were engaged in almost unceasing hostilities with Rome for more than three centuries and a half, and we have records of fourteen distinct wars between the two peoples.' Dict. of Geogr.
67. The omission of the final $c$ in Geidfictit' is rather harsh.

69,70 . cutf is dativus commodi, $=\mathfrak{j u}$ cuctem ㅇorthcil. Carthage gathered all her treasures (fat gevulfert) merely for your use-as you were destined to conquer her and carry away the rich spoils.
70. Alexander the Great is called 'a drunken god,' as he deemed himself equal to the gods after the long series of victories he had gained, while at the same time he was addicted to the very free use of wine and committed some very rash acts prompted by drunkenness (Persepolis. Clitus). -The empire created by Alexander was at last to become the property of the Romans.

7r. More than one instance might be quoted in which the Romans were called upon to arbitrate (©dicrsridter fin) in the disputes between the kings of Asia and Africa, e. g. in the case of the I'tolemies, the Maccabees, the descendants of Masinissa, and those of Herod the Great.
72. Justice is represented with scales. Hence she is called 'evenhanded Justice ' by Shaksp. Macb. I. 7. io.
73. The verb ofrwalter is not commonly joined with the dative; it
 of this line is apparently a reminiscence of Homeric phraseology ; comp. $\Delta$ iòs кат' à $\mu u ́ \mu о \nu a$ $\beta$ ou入 $\eta \dot{\nu}$.
74. 'But you employ your great prosperity so badly that it serves as a theme for laying blame upon Fortune,' who made you great, though you did not deserve your greatness.

75 sq. An evident reminiscence of Horace, Epod. 16. 2 sqq. suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit. Quam neque fintimi zalucrunt peraere Mursi, Minacis aut Etrusca Porsenae mitmus, Acmula nee virtus Capuae nec Spartacus acer... Parentibusque abominatus Hamnibal etc.
77. tem © Cifin befor is very boldly said instead of ver tem ©ition beben. The poet seems to imitate something like qui non extimuit ferrum.
;8. Bafilizfennatur 'the nature of the basilisk,' whose eye is said to charm all who become subject to it. As for the sense, comp. Virgil's well-known quid non mortalia pectora cosis, Auri sacra fames.
79. Compare Horace's exhortation angrustam amicâ (kindly) pauperiem pati Robustus acri militia puer Condiscat. Carm. III. 2. I.
80. es gilt means 'it is the important question,' it is absolutely neces-
sary.-To be 'master of oneself' means to be able to control one's passions and practise moderation and self-denial in prosperity.

8I. nic 3ut eriattigen should be taken as if it were one word, e.g. unters pätlidy.
82. An immense price is paid down to obtain the gratification of the artificial vices (i. e. vices produced by excessive refinement). These luxuries were brought by ships from foreign lands.
83. M. Licinius Crassus, sumamed Dives, one of the Triumvirs of the year $60 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{C}$. , was conspicuous for his wealth and insatiable love of money. -Pactolus, a river of Lydia, whose golden sands have become proverbial.
84. ©tol $=$ ter folje Mann.—idultente Madft, 'free sway and power.'The watch-word of the mob of the imperial period was panem et circenses. Comp. Juv. x. So (populus) duas tantum res anxius optat, Panem et cir. censes.
85. This is evidently in the spirit of Juvenal, who couples Scauros et Fabricios, xI. 91; comp. also Hor. Carm. I. 12.37-40. The great names remain, heroism and patriotism are gone.

86 sq. Comp. Hor. Carm. III. 6. $4^{6}$ sq. actas parentum, peior avis, tulit Nos nequiores, mox daturos Progeniem vitiosiorem.
88. cntnerwenter ©tron means the current which has set in towards a general weakening of the nation.
89. falian bewebe is less intelligible than cin Gemebe von Faljablat.
92. Though the honest customs of old were engraven in iron letters, yet they now begin to be effaced and disappear.-Properly it ought to be crlijat.
94. nietergeiturzt, sc. Fein werten.
95. auld in, 'even as it actually was,' $\dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \dot{\alpha}$ каl $\dot{\omega}$ s.-The poet means that notwithstanding all this corruption the fall of Virtue and Freedom was not unattended with grandeur.
97. An evident allusion to, or rather translation of, the well-known passage in Hor. Carm. II. 1. 23 sq. cuncta terrarmm subacta Praeter atrocem animum Catonis.
98. Such men as Cato taught by their example the great truth that, if it was denied to live a freeman, to die a freeman was still possible.
99. โer Tugcuten ©dififunt, the general wreck of virtues, commune virtutum naufragium.
100. Etor, i.e. the philosophic sect of the Stoics, founded by Zeno (died 260 B. C.). The Stoa Poccili, where they used to meet, was a porch at Athens adorned with the paintings of Polygnotus.

104. Formerly the greatness and majesty of Rome used to live in the souls and minds of the citizens ; but in the imperial epoch the impression of greatness was attained by the outward splendour and magnificence of the cities and of the capital itself.
107. marmorne ${ }_{\text {Nunter, }}$ ' wonderful works of art sculptured in marble.'
108. A captive crowd, as it were, of life-like (atgment) statues was brought over from Greece.
 Greeks lent an air of peculiar grace to all their works of art.

II4. ©yene is a city of Upper Egypt on the E. bank of the Nile, below the First Cataract.-Of the obelisks Pliny (xxxvi. 14. 64) says that they were sacied to the Sun (Solis numini sacrati).
115. The emperor Augustus had several obelisks transported to Rome, and erected there. Some of these are still in existence, notably the one which had formerly stood in the Circus and was again put up by Pope Sixtus V.in the Piazza del Popolo, a. 1589; and another which Augustus had put up as a gnomon, and which was again erected by Pope Pius VI. on Monte Citorio, a. 1789 . It is probably the latter to which the poet alludes here.
117. There is no one competent to explain the hieroglyphics on this obelisk with absolute certainty.
ri8. wei $\tilde{s}=$ weriteryt.
IIg. urwectlicty, 'pristine.'
120. The obelisk is in itself a monument of the downfall of Empires, all of which it has survived, and of the nothingness ( 2 lidta $=$ Midytigteit) of mankind.
121. tic rafente SBiffirt, 'arbitrary power run mad.'
123. alfecijtimmente finctitictuyt is a servile mind which assents to everything, be it ever so disgraceful.
125. The subject of the sentence is Mrture, and the verb ramprat is somewhat unusually joined with the aceus. The ordinary construction would be won etwas tampin.-unforte Dimmon, 'destructive fiends,' are the emperors, many of whom were worshipped as gods even during their lifetime.
126. The construction of this line should be properly attended to. When murder came, it broke through the divinity that hedged in the emperor, and hurled him in a moment from glory to infamy.

12\%. The bloody pastimes to which the Romans were addicted are said to have whetted the dagger employed by their tyrants against themselves.
129. Amphitheatres, in which shows of gladiators and wild beasts were exhibited, were round buildings. Hence the participial adjective, umfrcijant.
130. In the theatres of the ancients the rows of seats were so arranged as to rise one above the other.-grichart, 'crowding together' up to the skies.

13 I sq. For the awnings commonly used in the Roman theatres compare Lucr. IV. 77 sqq ., which passage we will give in Mr Munro's translation :-'This is commonly done by yellow and red and dark-blue awnings, when they are spread over large theatres and flutter and wave as they stretch across their poles and crossbeams.'
133. Kfuttrunten is explained'sanguine ebrius' by Grimm. The slaughter of gladiators and wild beasts in the arena is called taz ©rgiben 'the delight' of the eyes of spectators gorged with blood.
134. Friubctt, 'greeted with applause.'
135. Lions and other beasts were kept by the emperors in order to be always at hand for the great exhibitions in the circus. See Friedländer's

136. A slave was held in less estimation and valued at a lower price than wild beasts.
137. It is stated by the ancients themselves, that Africa was at length unable to furnish further supplies of wild beasts; see the collection of passages given by Friedländer, 1. c. p. 255. Hence the expression cridmaft.
138. The possession of elephants was a special privilege of the emperor: Caesaris armentum, as Juvenal says, xir. 1o6. See Friedländer, 1. c. pp. 256 and 395 .
139. The transitive construction of flafen is somewhat unusual. We should either say etwas erflcticn or un ctwas ficten.
140. difit will be readily understood by being contrasted with verrattgen in the preceding line.-Elephants were first used in Italy by King Pyrrhus of Epirus in the war of the Tarentines against the Romans. Pliny, N. Hist. viil. 6, says 'elephantos Jtalia primum vidit Pyrrhi regis bello et boves Lucas appellavit in Lucanis visos anno wrlis cccclxxir,' and he then proceeds to give interesting particulars as to the employment of these noble animals in the Roman circus.
141. The fate of the elephant might serve as an image ( $\mathfrak{B i f t}$ ) of the Roman people.
143. The plural tic ©rabmate is less common than tic orabmater. wilfathren is a stronger word than the common gefordicn. Wint is the dative.
144. In the glorious days of old war had been carried on for the sake of liberty and by the free will and decision of the citizens, but in the imperial period it had been degraded (entruitrigt) into a fight taken up in obedience to the command of the supreme lord of the world, the emperor. His soldiers were little more than gladiators; they were no longer the free citizens who knew what they fought for.
145. Edtufe ter fedter is an accurate translation of the Latin ludus gladiatorius, i. e. an establishment at which gladiators were trained for the public exhibitions.
147. $\mathfrak{D b}=\mathfrak{o b}$ auth, 'although.'-ausficten means to offer for sale by public proclamation.-In 193 A.D. the practorian guards put up the empire for sale after the death of Pertinax, and a rich senator, Didius Salvius Julianus, was foolish enough to buy it of them. After reigning two months he was murdered by the soldiers when Severus was marching against the city (Dict. of Biogr.).
148. verfantefn, 'to sell by bargain.'
150. an ter ©rcilje ter $\mathfrak{B e f t}$, at the extreme limits of the (orbis terranum) Roman empire.
152. fie takes up again the jenc, v. 149 , because the subject of this sentence had been obscured by the intervening clauses. It would have
 tigent, f隹utgent. In prose we should, perhaps, prefer the passive participle: cin veridanjter $\mathfrak{W a n f}$, 'a rampart protected by sconces,' i. e. a fortified rampart.
553. The Parthians were the best horsemen among the enemies of the Roman empire in Asia. They had a practice to simulate flight and thus to break the ranks of their adversaries who rushed forward to pursue them. When they had succeeded so far, they would turn back and attack their enemies. When the Romans, however, fled from the Parthians, their flight was not feigned (nidft in crridfteter $\mathfrak{F l u ( f )}$ ).
155. The singular tes $\sqrt{211 f}$ is used in a collective sense; the jackal follows the traces of the horses' hoofs.
157. The strong and ferocious ltr (= wild bull) of the Hercynian forest is used as the type of the strong and warlike inhabitants of the North of Germany who now break forth against the Romans. Comp. Caesar, Bell. Gall.vi. 28: tertium est genus corum qui uri appellantur. hi sunt magnitudine paullo infra elephantos; specie et colore et figura tauri. magna vis corum est et magna velocitas, neque homini neque ferae quam conspexirunt parcunt.-The Hercynia Silva was an extensive range of mountains in Germany, covered with forests, described by Caesar as nine days' journey in breadth, and
more than 60 days' journey in length. The name is still preserved in the modern Harz.
159. The pronoun cr should be pronounced emphatically, and hence it is used long.-riipt gin, 'tears along.' The simile of the $17 x$ is still continued. The wild hordes of the invaders break through all obstacles and impediments.
 in the circus had already through their captivity lost half their native ferocity.
162. Grificn is more than fortern or verlangen; it means to claim as a right, to demand imperatively.
163. The invasion of the Teutons took place at the latter end of the second century b.c.; they were utterly defeated by Marius in the battle of Aquae Sextiae, a. 102 b.c.
165. Varus was defeated and killed by the Germans under the leadership of Arminius in the famous battle of the 'Tentoburger Wald,' A. D. 9. As he had experienced the valour of the German barbarians, his ghost is represented as hovering about the rearguard of the Roman army, pale with fear.

169. Attila marched with his army before the gates of Rome, but retreated without entering the city-moved, it is said, by the prayers and entreaties of the Roman bishop, Leo I., A.D. 453.-er multrigte nidft $=\mathfrak{c r}$ Gieft cz für nidtt ter Mhüfe wecth, 'il ne daignait pas.'
170. Attila knew and appreciated German valour ; hence he wanted the Germans to be his allies, while he was satisfied with imposing an annual tribute upon the Romans.
171. Carthage was then the capital of the Vandal kingdom in Africa. Genserich, the king of the Vandals, took Rome in 455 and his hordes plundered the city during a full fortnight.
172. Fortune is often represented standing upon a wheel which turns very rapidly.

173 sqq. The framework of the sentence is-was ©cipio...proffecicit (bat ${ }^{176}$ ), ...ictso geificirytz ( 179 ). This is, however, amplified by several additions.
173. tort, at Carthage. Scipio Africanus minor is said to have quoted the celebrated lines of Homer ( $I l . Z .448$ ), when beholding the burning ruins



 à $\nu \rho \omega \dot{\omega} \pi o u s, \delta a l \mu \nu \nu a . . .(\epsilon \hat{\imath} \pi \epsilon)$




 dorf, vol. iv. p. 128 sq . The Homeric lines are thus translated by Voss(Einft wirb fommen ter $\mathfrak{Z}$ ag, ta tic grifige $\mathfrak{J t i w z}$ Ginfintt,

Schlegel was obliged to render the second line as a pentameter, and it may be instructive to compare his version with Voss's.
 victorious Romans, Wryrui on the part of the conquered inhabitants of the burning city.
ry 6 . The 'heroic song' is the Iliad of Homer.
179. faum $=$ mut mit Mithe ('vix ac ne vix quidem').
180. Roma had formerly been the empress ( $\mathfrak{M o n a r d i n}$ ) of the world, regina rerum, as she is proudly styled in more than one inscription.
181. Roma is styled the playmate of Pallas (Minerva). Both were represented with similar accoutrements.
183. tic = fic, tic.-gcfant, sc. Gatte. Rome had formerly given her commands to the world by merely nodding with her crested helmet ; and her commands were as imperative as those of Jove.
185. sine graufence Naty 'a horrible night, one full of fear ( $(\mathfrak{b r a n j e n}$ ) and horror.
186. Lie verlaifene $\mathfrak{R u f f}$ means the rest (or quiet) of a solitude, ric $\mathfrak{R u f e}$ ter $\mathfrak{J c t r a f i c m i g e c t}$.
188. Terluz, the goddess of the Earth.
190. verfawifert, united by the ties of relationship, akin.
191. Dic Geilige ©trafe, Sacra Via, one of the most frequented streets of ancient Rome, leading from the valley between the Caelian and Esquiline hills, past the Forum Romanum, to the Capitol.
194. The triumphator's car was drawn by white horses (janneige $\Re \frac{1 \pi}{}$ c). The joyful shouts of the surrounding crowds may often have caused these horses to be shy (idjuu).
195. Lie gewcifecten ©fren tes ©icgs=spolia opima, the offerings which the triumphant general laid down on the altar of Juppiter Capitolinus.-Der Gelufice $\mathfrak{B c w i f f r u n g}=$ vota soluta. Such vows were made on setting out for the campaign.
196. Gutitaty = golencs $\mathfrak{T a t}$. Compare the usual Bleitad.
197. träge belongs logically to f(daficut, but in a certain way it may also be connected with ernigrt, with which it is joined grammatically. The slow and lazy ambling of the mule procures a slow livelihood for its driver.
199. From the Roman hill called 'Palatium' all 'palaces' have received their appellation.
200. geftel $=$ Geftung Gracn 'to be held in repute.'
202. Nero had built his famous 'aurea domus' on the Palatinus. - betfyirt = thyridt. - tas beciijt is not a common word; it means 'arbitrary longing.'
205. üfer rem Mategemat, i.e. above the place which once contained the baths of the imperial palace.
207. The meeting of Aeneas with the Sibyl of Cumae and the oracles she gave him are described by Virgil in the sixth book of the Aeneid. Aeneas is, of course, the $\mathfrak{D a r t a n i c r}$ mentioned in the next line.
208. Fang $=$ cecinit, in the sense of 'prophesied.'
209. wecif cz wergènt ift 'dum licet,' 'as long as you may.' woil is employed in its ancient temporal sense, corresponding to the English 'while.'

21 r . The conception of the circular course of years ( $\Omega$ risistouf) is essentially classical ; compare Homer's $\pi \epsilon \rho \iota \tau \epsilon \lambda \lambda о \mu \epsilon \ell \omega \omega \nu \dot{\epsilon} \nu \iota a v \tau \omega \hat{\nu}$ and Virgil's volventibus annis.
212. Gtand $=3$ uitant, 'state, condition.'
213. Wclarrum, originally a morass on the west slope of the Palatine, between the Vicus Tuscus and the Forum Boarium.

217. 思m=simperbau, 'make of the body.'-iperglfidrageno is a compound probably not found in any dictionary, but easily understood by those acquainted with its component parts.
218. gerpuitide 3utg means descendants of the cows of Geryon (once driven here by Hercules).
220. tng ufente $\mathfrak{R O E}_{\mathcal{B}}$ is an expression perhaps more easily understood than translated. The Campus Martius was used by the Roman youths as the place for all manly exercises, racing and riding on horseback. 'The training horse' should, therefore, be understood of the horse on which youths disport and train themselves for war.

22I. We should understand, as if it were wic wema bas $\mathfrak{B o l f}$ fiucr felsit ipoten wollte.
222. enger Berfefir expresses the close and confined habitations of modern Rome as compared with the large area once covered by the ancient city.
224. The modern Romans have no independent claim to our notice, but merely as the present occupants of the soil on which the ancients lived. They are, therefore, 'beggars of the ancient time' just as they beg their sustenance of those who come now in contact with them (Better tez $\mathfrak{T a g e s}$ $\mathfrak{z}^{\text {ng }}$ (eid $)$. Tang should, of course, be taken as a synonym of begenmart.
225. triulfa means here 'to provide with water.' Agrippa built the great aqueduct which even now supplies Rome with water.-Thau is pocti-
 The springs, which supply the aqueduct, are called jungfrautidy on account of their purity and freshness.
226. fuitige $\mathfrak{N c g e}$, i. e. high up in the air.
227. Sautitern (or 5.untifern) is the dog-star (Sirius), predominant in August, the hottest part of the year.
 round with a morass. We should, perhaps, properly expect im beifiliten ©umpf ' in the reed-grown morass,' but the poet has preferred the less common and obvious expression.
229. Cint = wenn...fint. In the same manner we should explain the verbs in the two lines which succeed. The apodosis follows in v. 232, by way of imperative.-erncuerte $\mathfrak{T e m p e l}$ are the modern churches of Rome.
230. Sepulcral urns of ancient workmanship are sometimes used as altars in modern Italian churches. They are said to be surprised at the use to which they see themselves put.
232. Manterrit = ispfafren.
234. Ivy (hedera) was sacred to Bacchus. It is styled geicefig 'social,' because it likes to cling to some other plant and does not, as a rule, grow by itself.
235. e8 lingt $\mathfrak{x i c}$ Srone 'it produces the erroneous semblance of a leafy top to the tree.' The tree itself is dead already, but being overgrown with ivy, it still presents the deceptive appearance of life.
237. gefällige ©biben are gifts which know how to please, pleasing talents.
239. In prose we should say tic kitronte אump.
241. Jene beflenijat sultin: refers to Greek art ( $T \epsilon \chi \chi \eta$ ) which had been transplanted to Rome. - Gefilse is a more select word than Bite, dencting a creation of art.
242. Instead of wics we should prefer crwies in prose.
243. Lidften (from Lat. dictare) does not merely mean 'to write verses,' but is also used, as J. Grimm (wört. 2, 10弓 8 ) says, 'in erweiterter Betcutmng etwas fanaifen, ertenfen, ausjumen, auternen.' The word is in the present pas-
sage used of the inspired creations of a great painter.- iambuel (Rafuele), the great Italian painter, was born at Urbino in 1483 , and died at Rome in 1520.-lictent means 'in the spirit of a lover.' There is something exceedingly graceful and tender in all the creations of Raphael, and especially his female figures are endowed with a marvellous charm.-Michel Angelo Buonarotti (born at Chiusi in $\mathbf{1}_{474}$, died in $\mathrm{I}_{5} 63$ ) was great as sculptor, painter, and architect. His style is more grand and dignified than Raphael's, but lacks the grace and delicacy of his rival's touch.
244. This is an allusion to the great dome of St Peter's at Rome, built by Michel Angelo, who declared that he would raise the Pantheon in the air.
245. Lie erfecternte $\mathfrak{B l u} t f f$ e means the pleasing flower of art. Thus we have the phrase, ric sunft feft bier in Goficr Blüthe.
246. Wablipruct (orig. a sentence chosen by some one) 'motto, device.'
248. This is an allusion to an allegory preserved in an ancient painting thus described by Bachofen, Gräbersymbolik der Alten, p. 301 : In freier





 cin in geringer Ebticroung gelagerter ©fict benagt. Dic Rinfe ruft failig auf tem


 x. 29. 2, the earliest representation of Ocnos was by Polygnotus, in the $\lambda \epsilon ́ \sigma \chi \eta$ of the temple of Delphi, and Pliny $N . H$. xxxv. ir. 40 , gives perhaps the most concise description in saying piger qui appellatur Ocnus, spartum torquens quod asellus adrodit. See also Prop. v. 3. 2I, with Mr Paley's note. The writer quoted by us, Bachofen, sums up the tendency of the representation of Ocnos in a few words, p. 370 : was $\mathfrak{D e n e s}^{\text {turd }}$ Itenen Ginturct weft, ift glles tem Untergang verfatcu.
249. tie $\mathfrak{B c g i n n c}$ is a very rare plural, instead of tic ltranfinge.
251. Observe the gen. of quality, unfentlidecr Buge, which would, however, in prose be replaced by mit and the dat.
253. Geficter should be taken in the wider sense of feathered creatures, i. e. the birds from the flight of which augurics were derived.
254. Das ©cin is more poctical than the common equivalent, ris Gripenj.
255. ©patting = ©pitgeforen. - fidy cutlijen is a rare expression for jid) auitujen.
256. Letbaija originally of the river $\mathfrak{P e t f e}\left(\Lambda \eta^{\prime} \theta \eta\right.$ ), from which the shades of the departed drank oblivion; in a wider sense it is used of all connected with death. Hence letfaijacz Graus means 'the horror of death and destruction. ${ }^{2}$
257. mit gleidmulthigem ©inn is adequately rendered by the Horatian expression aequa mente. In the same way, the words ter Tinge wcidup suggests the Latin rerum finem; in idiomatic German we should say ras Gube aller Dinge.
259. The Pyramid of Cestius is the sepulcral monument of the praetor C. Cestius, at the Porta Ostiensis (S. Paolo), erected about 30 B. C. For the compound Denfanenmite comp. Denfmal, Denffule, Denffein.
260. woil = wäfrent.- Statt' is rather harsh instead of ©ctatten. - With regard to the expression Grifre, we should remember that the Protestant Cemetcry is close to the Pyramid of Cestius. Keats and Shelley lie buried there.
262. The impressive and solemn silence of night sinks down upon the poet while he sits amid the graves, meditating upon the history of Rome.
265. It might also be unruhigen Ircibens. 'The restless bustle' of the city is far away.
267. Translate 'and with a shudder I began to doubt, whether.'
268. Shapes and ghosts leave no impression of their steps, no footprint.
270. The disappearance of the sun deprives us of light and the perception of shape and colour. The light is called bejcelent 'soul-inspiring.' i. e. enlivening.
271. The ordinary construction is Finett an etmag mafuen.
273. The stars are mentioned here as the symbols and witnesses of another and higher life.
274. We should connect 3 wifiden ras ichen unt ric llnferblidfeit.
275. The epithet bcifig as applied to night is classical, in Greek we meet with the expression $i \epsilon \rho \alpha^{\prime} \nu^{\prime} \prime \xi^{\prime}$.
276. rex ftrebente ©cift 'the mind that endeavours to soar upward,' without contenting itself with this dull world of ours.
277. erle Scfafrtin is addressed to Madame de Staël, with whom Schlegel had travelled in Italy.
278. The eyes are styled 'a divine pair of stars.'
280. If inspiration can move to tears, sorrow and grief should be com-
forted by observing that tears may have another and higher cause than mere disappointment or frustrated hope.
281. The omission of ter at the head of the apodosis is anything but common.
 unbeliever.'-We generally spell $\mathfrak{P}$. Wantom in accordance with the Greek origin of the word.
283. beim ©uten tas ©aine means 'beauty together with goodness.'
287. The nouns Wittheiler and $\mathfrak{M i t t g e c i l e r i n}$ are not at all common.
288. The lips are styled fiegenb 'victorious,' because their speaking carries conviction into the hearer's heart.
290. This pentameter may be understood as an allusion to the fate of Madame de Staël. She had been exiled from France and many of her dearest friends had met with persecution at the hands of Napoleon.
291. rein für taß ©anze, 'solely for the sake of the community,' without selfish thoughts.
293. ©treng' is the accusative of the noun (©trenge), not the adjective. The construction is to a certain extent absolute, as we should supply a verb like Gegent.-Kungmüthig with the dat. is poetical instead of gegenüber rem.
295. An allusion to Madame de Staël's father, the famous financier Necker, who was twice minister of Louis XVI. and was at last undeservedly exiled.

## XVI.

2. In trim gardens Nature may be said to be domesticated and patiently submissive to man's hand.
3. The Titans would not obey the gods, but defied them in the proud consciousness of their native strength. They were represented as the sons of Gaea, i. e. the Earth ; comp. v. 6.
4. Oaks have not yet been submitted to the pruning and trimming of a gardener's hand : they are therefore said not to have been 'schooled ' by man.
ro. With their immense arms, i.e. their branches, the great oak trees seize on space.
ir. cuty (dative) may be rendered by translating as if it were eure jon. nige Srone.
5. jeter ein trott, each as free and proud of his strength as if he were a god.
6. Winen neiten is poetical instead of Eenciren.
7. wirt' should be pronounced short, which is, however, against strict rules.

## XVII.

The subject of this almost dithyrambic poem may be summed up $n$ a few words. High longings, and quiet modest happiness. We long t" soar up from this world into the high lofty ethereal regions, but in vain ! our happiness must grow on mortal soil.
4. Kimmlitder $\mathfrak{T r a n f}$ is explained in the next line, 'breath of heaven.'
5. The repetition of the pronoun (mir) is highly emphatic.-Drem is poetical and biblical instead of $9 t t 5 \mathrm{~cm}$. -The child's breast is, as it were, just opening to the breath it drinks from the surrounding air; hence the epithet feiment, which denotes a blossom just springing up.
9. For the adj. Kefelenb we may refer to xv. 270.-Dic Ribgren tes lebens will scarcely bear a literal translation; we might say 'the channels of life.'
12. The plant is personified by the poet and therefore endowed with eyes. In the same way, the shrub is said to have arms, which it is 'bashful' in stretching out.
15. We speak of $\mathfrak{R u j p m e f f e}$, 'wave of air.'
16. Properly it ought to be ein uberlaftiges Gewant. But the neuter suffix is often omitted in poetry and in rapid conversation.
19. ©ie begefren $3^{u}$ tix, viz. $z^{u}$ fommen, which is easily supplied and commonly omitted.
22. The proud horse seems to rise from the ground and to lift itself into the air. The termination of this line is very emphatic, both on account of the alliteration and because it concludes with two monosyllables.
26. The brook does not run on in a straight line, but it meanders from one side to the other, and is only now and then discovered among the bushes.
28. Die ewige Salfe tes $\mathfrak{W a t e r}$ is immense space itself, which may well be styled the habitation of air.
29. Raumes is dependent on genug: 'satis spatii.' In prose we should, however, prefer the nom. $\Re a u m$. -bejeidunct $=$ vorgejeidnnct, 'prescribed.'

3r. mein should be pronounced with a stress, hence meín 5ers $_{3}$ may properly form the conclusion of the line.
33. es winft, 'it beckons,' the neuter being used of an indefinite power, to which the poet himself cannot give a fixed name.
35. ter felige $\operatorname{sinabe}$, 'the blessed boy,' is Ganymede, whom the eagle of Jove carried up to the gods to dwell with them for ever.
37. tgorridt, 'foolishly,' i.e. in foolish pursuits.
42. Miecresfutly should be pronounced as a dactyl, though this is against
the strict rule.-frcicre $G \mathfrak{E n c n}$ denotes the free expanse of the sea; it is a Latinism = liberioris aquae campi, as Ovid has it in the beginning of the Metamorphoses.
44. Sicl may here be taken either in its limited sense or in its wider application. See note on I. i2.
45. The omission of $\mathfrak{c s}$ in the impersonal phrase cs genügt ifm is somewhat unusual, though not incorrect.-rcijt uns, 'entices,' i.e. 'attracts us.'
47. Boltene Siiften : 'the golden shores' are the golden borders of the sky, all around illumined by the sun.
48. rimmernt is used in the general sense of 'undefined, vague.'
49. Khatidy $\mathfrak{N g r g e}$ : the bluish wave of air.

5r. In prose we generally say kefīnītiger.

## XVIII.

The isle of Capri is situated in the south of the gulf of Naples. It is about five miles long and two miles broad. Only in one place, in the north of the isle, is there a landing-place for small vessels. The Roman emperor Tiberius had built lis final retreat on this rocky isle and lived there far away from human intercourse. At present Cafri has about 4000 inhabitants, most of them fishermen, though some of then also cultivate olives and the vine.

2. als $\mathfrak{B i l} \mathrm{i}_{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{cr}$, 'as a pilgrim,' i.e. a wanderer, or stranger, which is the original meaning of this word, being derived from the Latin peregrinus or French pilerin.
3. In prose we should perhaps prefer cripificn.
5. emafarn is poetical and archaic instead of emyingen.
6. Salerno, a romantic town with the ancient castle of Robert Guiscard, once famous as the seat of a medical school, but now very much decayed. The gulf, on which the town is situated, takes its name from it.
8. Observe the expressive alliteration in the words wegente $\mathfrak{M i l r}$ nip.
9. For the conclusion of the line with two monosyllables comp. note on XViI. 22.
10. mag = fann (which is the original sense of migen, as seen in the compound vermagen).
i i. Here again we may draw attention to the powerful alliteration in

12. Werwerf, an outlying fortification.
14. Formerly the Algerian pirates were very dangerous to the inhabitants of the Italian coasts. Compare the following line.
16. We should join gegen ten ©tol $u n \mathfrak{n}$ (ric) criaffene ©afunit Englantz̊. It is quite in conformity with poetical usage to disjoin the two nouns by interposing the genitive.
17. Der Mapolenite is Joachim Murat, Napoleon's brother-in-law, who was appointed king of Naples in 1809, lost his kingdom by Napoleon's overthrow and ventured his life in an expedition he undertook in order to regain his throne in $\mathbf{1 8 1 5}$. He was shot by order of King Ferdinand of Naples.-Dre Mapoleonite would properly mean 'a scion of the race of Napoleon,' but from the explanation just given it appears that it is here used in a wider sense to designate a mere relation of the family.
18. Wartgenope = Naples; comp. note on XV. I.
21. Ctcisft $\mathfrak{t a} \mathfrak{b c r a b}=$ wenn $\mathfrak{t u}$ Gerabittigit.

2r. The construction of the infmitive after gewargen is rather harsh, instead of tu gewaytit raf (or wic) cin fetaituf tor Brantung Trak bietet.
23. It is in the manner of Platen to maintain the prefix before a verb in cases where it is generally separated; e.g. here we have es anflgnt jiid instead of es lefint fid an.
25. In prose: vor tem futrmifacn $\mathfrak{A t r r a n g ~ t c z ~} \mathfrak{M c e c c s}$.
26. ifr. Comp. note on xvi. ir.
27. irgend umber =irgentwo in sem ganjen $\mathfrak{U m f r c i s}$.
28. You can hardly say that these poor people are nourished by the land, for they derive their livelihood from the foaming waves.
29. Befilte are the arable fields and the pastures of the island.
32. The stony ground is called unwirthlid, 'inhospitable,' because it hardly yields nourishment to the plants growing on it.
33. The compound ©daumelement is not found in the dictionaries, but may be easily understood.
34. We should observe that the subject of the sentence is placed between the two datives introduced by als.
35. The occupation of each day is always the same.
38. früge, 'at an early age.'
40. In German $\mathfrak{D c l y f i n}$ is generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. But Platen is sometimes rather arbitrary in details of this kind.-rollent refers to that kind of dolphins commonly called 'tumblers,' Tünmiter.

4 I . It is an ancient tradition that dolphins are fond of musical sounds. Compare the legend of Arion, whose life is said to have been saved by a dolphin.
42. The poet expresses himself very much in the manner of the pagan
writers, in saying ein Gott. But perhaps he was thinking of the Italian 'saints' who have succeeded to the place of classical 'gods.'
43. The sea is called §ficgel tes neltalla, because its waves reflect the universe.
44. liifeln means 'to whisper softly.' Not even the slightest desire is said to have risen to the lips of these happy and contented people.-Observe the omission of bat in the secondary clause.
45. In prose: eudy zur Beute, or um cuere Rente zu merten.
46. Efife in the sense of 'gourmand,' a delicate eater.
47. verwantelt =umgewantelt (sc. buben).
49. The kingdom of Naples was a dependency of Spain from 1505 to 1713 , then became Austrian, and was in 1735 transformed into an independent kingdom under a branch of the Spanish Bourbons, who held it until the French Revolution and then again from $18 \mathrm{I}_{5}$ until 1860, when they were driven away by Garibaldi. The English (Britten) were, during the revolution, the protectors of King Ferdinand, who resided in the island of Sicily.
50. Grenjen ter Menimbeit, 'the farthest boundary of human habitations.'

5 r . Dab Gefluift is not a common word: we say cin zerfluiftete biffate. In Homer's Odyssey xiri. 36 I Voss translates im Geflüft ter beciligen Gurotte ( $\left.\mu \nu \chi \hat{\varphi} a^{\prime} \nu \tau \rho o v \theta \epsilon \sigma \pi \epsilon \sigma i o \iota o\right)$.
52. In prose: cucres Gefalcatce
53. ©ist ber ©irals: comp. note on $x v$. I. In remote times, the island of Capri may originally have been joined to the mainland, from which it would appear to have been separated by volcanic agency.
54. The emperor Augustus exiled his daughter $\mathcal{F u l i a}$ to the island of Capri, on account of her amorous intrigues, and immoral life (jй̈̆е 当erbreden). She spent there five years.

## XIX.

Amalfi, a very prosperous and populous town in the middle ages, now a small town of 4200 inhabitants, is charmingly situated on the bay of Salerno.
4. We have here one of those absolute constructions so common in German, in which the verb is omitted. We might also say intem zu tex \&uipen bu\& Miecr licgt, etc.
5. ©id aufranten is less common and more poetical than fíd binaufranten. Grimm s. v. quotes the present line.
8. תalttufgrotte is quoted from this line in Grimm's Dict. s. v. salftuff, which is the spelling adopted in the dictionaries, but Platen's own spelling is the one adopted in our text. Lat. tophus calcareus.
9. cillycticno 'decaying.' These images have ceased to be worshipped and are now going out of use.
12. beidpingen 'to lend wings' (§dywingen) to something.—bldauagig = mit Gitigenten $\mathfrak{A l u g e n}$.
15. 'Giocare alla mora' is the designation of a game very popular in Italy, and thus described by Iagemann, Wem zwei ©picter mefye ofer weniger

 equivalent appears to be micare, comp. Cic. Off. III. $\S 77$ with Dr Holden's note. There is, of course, great quickness of eye wanted in order to judge of the number of fingers rapidly opened by each of the two persons playing at this game. Hence the expression mit gurtigen edmuriblid.
16. einfad denotes the simple or primitive construction of the musical instruments.
20. Tiffe is said emphatically instead of ©bere or $\mathfrak{T b a l}$.
21. Brau'n $=$ ! lugentraucn.
22. Maddt $=$ Dunfer; his hair has the colour of night.
24. Time is the destroyer of all beauty; its swift course carries all away. The poet is reminded of this truth by the appearance of decaying grandeur and beauty so common in Italy.
25. geviр 'unavoidable.'
26. tuftis 'hazy.'
27. In prosé : einer entlegenen $\mathfrak{B u g t}$.
28. The Doric columns of an antique building are called $\mathfrak{B i t r w c r f}$, a word here employed in the general sense of 'structure.' It commonly means 'imagery.'
30. geidaart =in Edaaren or fanarwcie.
31. giftiamigeß Unfraut = $\mathfrak{l n f r a n t ~ m i t ~ g i j t i g e m ~ © a m e n . ~}$
32. $\mathfrak{a b j a l l e n d ~}=\mathfrak{a b w a ̃ t e z ~ f a l l e n t . ~}$
33. fiak jelfit hinreityeno 'self-contented,' as if the solitary majesty of the ancient temple of Neptune did not require any other companionship. The temple of Poseidon (or Neptune) is among the ruins of the ancient town of Paestum or Posidonia, situated about half an hour's walk from the seashore. Segt ift bas lifer ote unt non fodatlider Ruit turdrunitet, afer in ter
 grequatigiten antifen Bauten in gan; Stalien: tes 刃leptun unt ter $\mathfrak{J u n e}$, im torijacn ©til, raju cine Wajilica. Dieje Wauten baben einen Cbjarafter won vereinigter
 Rom fleinlidy cridseinen. Daniel, Mantual of Geography, p. 498.
36. intep , i.e. while this temple defied the destructive influence of time
and tempest.-The city of Paestum is in the time of Augustus repeatedly mentioned on account of the beautiful roses grown in its neighbourhood. No spring ( $\mathfrak{R e n}_{3}$ ) has since then been able to reproduce this beautiful rose in the same district.
38. The poet becomes aware of straying from his subject. He returns from the contemplation of decaying antiquity to the active life of the modern inhabitants of the same soil.
41. Majanieflo (properly Thomas Aniello), a fisherman from the village of Atrani near Amalfi, placed himself at the head of an insurrection of the Neapolitans against the Spaniards, in $1 \sigma_{47}$; he was, however, assassinated by his enemies a few days after the successful termination of the rebellion.
42. ©uata, the Roman personification of persuasion, the Greek $\Pi \epsilon \epsilon \theta$..
44. In the middle ages, Amalfi formed an independent republic.
46. It is difficult to decide which view is more charming, the sea-view or the inland scenery.
50. Radyen is generally used as an intransitive verb. But we may say Eegen ladien, inasmuch as the smile of Nature is expressive of blessing. In this sense the compound zulaten is often used transitively: er ladte mir jeinen (yruf 34 'he laughingly saluted me.'
51. griällig = Jicjallen crregent.
52. $\mathfrak{w v}=$ wo aud immer 'wherever.'
53. Ecin 'existence.' The expression ras irtifac ©ein is not admissible in prose; we should say meiner ©xiften auf ber Grte.-augleben 'to live to the end.'
54. In prose we should either prefer the compound ふolmonbnamt or eine vent $\mathfrak{B y}$ diment crffelte Madt.

57. Errchewohner is merely a sonorous substitute for the prosaic $\mathfrak{W e n j o}$.
58. The usual genitive is rea gurtens.
59. The thought is 'where my voice is answered by others in the same language.'

## XX.

 yon wenctig entfernt. The young lasses are sitting together and making fishing nets for their brothers and lovers, and one of them who is waiting for her lover whiles away the time with talking of things that make up her little world of interest.-This is a genuine specimen of what the Greeks called $\epsilon i o ̄ u ́ \lambda \lambda \iota o \nu$, i.e. 'a small picture'; an artistic photograph of homely life and manners.
I. mir is the 'dativus ethicus,' expressing the interest the speaker takes in the fulfilment of her request.
5. In prose: breitet fiaf faym abentgewiff aus. See our note on xvini. 23.
7. ellmals ' in times of old.'
8. pradftige ©teine = Grelftine 'gems.'
9. tie betagteren $\mathcal{F i j} \boldsymbol{c}_{\text {fer }}$ 'the aged among the fishermen.' Formerly these lucky 'finds' were more frequent than nowadays.

1o. $\mathfrak{u r b}=$ und zivar. -The proper arrangement of words would be unt mas ( = etwas) redft rujitlictes.
11. Platen himself has the following note: Dicfé Werfe bejicfen fict, wie
 ©ommerabenten aupervertentia if, und tic augefïhrten $\mathfrak{W}$ irfungen $\mathfrak{j e r v o r b r i n g t . ~}$
13. vergotret is the past participle.
r5. The 'piazza' of the village is more frequented' (befudfer) on a feastday than on ordinary days, when the young men go out fishing.
16. Etrat denotes here, as it often does, the best clothes worn only on special occasions.-mein fremb is a delicate designation of her lover; comp. below v. 42.

27. Gemantert 'well-versed' in tales and legends. This should not be mistaken for gewantert.

28, 29. We subjoin Platen's own note on this line. Slinde, rurct cine $\mathfrak{B r u ̈ f e}$ mit $\mathfrak{B e n e r i g}$ verbunten, liegt am eiflidyiten Pomfte ter Etatt unt ift ter ©ib res Patriardata, tas in ber neueften Seit mad) Et. Marcuz veriegt metten. Ter

 Slan munte ez la festa delle Marie.
29. The girls were going to the wedding of one of their companions.
30. Mintidak means here 'a wedding gift,' for the first part of the word we may compare the words Gemafl and ver=matien.
32. Inthat means 'a bald deed'-a very common sense of the prefix $\mathfrak{u n}$ (comp. Un=fraut 'an ill weed,' lin=menifit 'a bad man,' etc.). We should also notice the emphatic expression Thater ter llntgat 'doer of evil deeds.'
37. Doge (from the Lat. duce-m, acc. of $d u x$ ) was the appellation given to the chief of the Venetian republic.
40. efyrlid) 'honest': an epithet intended to express the truthfulness of the old man's account.
41. The young girl's lover is so strong and active that he too would be able to do deeds like those of the heroes of olden times. $-\mathfrak{B}_{\text {orwelt }}=$ ' men of yore.'

 sense of 'vineyards.'
46. Platen himself observes as follows: $\mathfrak{D e v} \mathfrak{D e m}$ non $\mathfrak{T e r c e f f o}$ wart im
 ten ©tufl tes 2lttia. Mittila ficict ūberfaut nod immer cine Molle in 刃enctig, uno
 Bweifer von ifm ger. Tamn sie meiten venctianiifan Cgronifen beridten uns, tas Mttila ter ©ohn cines $\mathfrak{t u n t e z}$ gervien. Dicie Mieinung berubt auf ciner Epraditer.


48. The winged lion was the emblem of the republic of Venice.
49. ragt $=$ emperragt, 'rises up.' - Nel tempo di S. Marco ift ter Alustruă, tefien figh tas gemeine Wolf in Wenetig betient, um tie Mequelif zu bejecidnen. (Platen).
51. Geimifa 'home-grown, home-made'; sin $\mathfrak{F}$. Rict is here the appellation of a popular song. In the following line, the first words of these songs are given.

## XXI.

$\mathfrak{T a}$ rmina is the ancient Tauromenium, ' $a$ city on the E. coast of Sicily, situated on the hill of Taurus, from which it derived its name, and founded B. c. $35^{8}$ by Andromachus and peopled with the surviving inhabitants of Naxos' (Class. Dict.). The modern Taormina is a miserable place, chiefly memorable for the splendid ruins of the ancient theatre, on a cliff projecting into the sea, with a magnificent view.
I. verganglid 'easily dissolved, easily passing away.'- [aneeig = fances beteat.
3. In prose: fitil thürmt fity bie ©tatt auf.
5. verglüfen means 'to pass away in a glow.' The distant coasts of Italy seem to melt away in the glowing sunshine.
6. fifulijat is more classical (comp. Lat. Siculus) than the common ficiliith.-?lue is here used as an equivalent of biciite ; but originally it means a well-watered field.
7. felfenumigattet 'shaded by rocks,' i. e. the rocks throw their shadow across the little bay.
8. fclig (orig. 'happy, blessed' from sala 'bliss,' comp. O. E. silly $=$ 'happy') is the epithet given to deities in imitation of the Greek $\mu d \kappa a \rho$, often used so by Homer.
9. erfreut, sc. Gaber. So again in the following line. -fiat) einer Sathe crircuen 'to enjoy something.'- Tie siryitallfuth is less usual than rie frgpallene stuth.
ro. The place of aut is rather unusual, we should expect oter aubl. There is a peculiar charm in listening to the ever-returning dashing of the
surging waves. The nymphs are either in the water or outtside, lazily listening to the noise of the dashing waves.
11. Wcitfer, from Bavaria in Germany.-The soil of Sicily may well be called gricsfiiffer $\mathfrak{B u c e n}$, since it was in ancient times inhabited by Greeks.
12. The influence of a southern sky and a melodious language is supposed by the poet to soften the peculiar larshness of the German idiom. Hence the expression necidfere ${ }^{\text {Raute. }}$

I4. $\mathfrak{t u}$ is addressed to the rentiditer ©efang, which is said to have put forth fragrant blossoms as far back as six hundred years. This is an allusion to the first great period of German literature, in the twelfth century, when Walter von der Vogelweide and Wolfram von Eschenbach were chicfly reputed as lyric poets, though the latter is still better known as an epic poet.-The island of Sicily was at that time governed by the German family of Hohenstaufen, on whom Naples and Sicily had devolved by the marriage of Constance, the heiress of that kingdom, with Henry VI., the son of Frederick Barbarossa. Frederick II., the son of Constance, was born in Sicily.
16. Wianescifung (properly 'song of love,' from Miinne, an ancient German word, denoting 'love') is the name specially given to the lyric poetry of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.
17. There is a long interval between the first medixval period and the great poets of the nineteenth century, but this interval has its parallel in the literature of ancient Greece, in which more than three centuries elapsed between Homer and Sappho, the great lyric poetess.
18. form $=$ cutfoun.
19. Sappho was one of the leaders of the Aeolian school of lyric poetry. She was a native of Mytilene, or, as some said, of Eresos in Lesbos. Horace, Od. II. 13. 24, speaks of Acoliae fides.
20. Probably an allusion to the struggles of the Greeks who were then trying to form themselves into a new state, after throwing off the yoke of the Turks.
21. Denen fic tann neutraítig entmandifen (= Gerauswadjicn), 'from which they emerge with renewed strength.'
23. German poetry is said to be still drowsy and bashful, as if diffident of its strength.
24. Friglen 'to steel' $=$ strengthen, ftarten.
27. Gwalb wer Riciit was born March 3, 1715, and died Aug. 24, 1759, at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, in consequence of the wounds he had received in the battle of Kunersdorf, Aug. 12, 1759. One of his patriotic poems on the Prussian army will be found in the appendix to G. Freytag's ؟tatat §rietrid, 8
res Orvencn edited in the Pitt Press Series.—Optfrico Mhrguf Bürger, born Jan. 1,1748 , in the Harz, died at Göttingen on June 8, $\mathbf{1 7 9 4}_{79}$, one of the greatest lyric poets of the eighteenth century, though a man of loose and irregular habits.-There are two poets of the name of ©tulferg: the two brothers Christian and Friedrich Leopold. The former was born on Oct. 15, 1748 , at Hamburg, and died at Windebye, near Eckernförde, Jan. 18, 182 1. He is chiefly known by his translations from the Greek. The second, who is probably alluded to here, was born Nov. 7,1750 , and died on Dec. 6 , 1819, after having become a convert to the Roman Catholic church. He is more eminent as a lyric poet.
29. Oricridy Bettlob Siopitot, born at Quedlinburg, July 2, 1724, died at Hamburg, March 14, 1803 , the author of the great epic poem the Mefina, and many lyric poems, chiefly hymns and odes.-Schiller and Goethe may, of course, be presumed to be generally known.
30. Srictrid) ねüfert, one of the most eminent German poets of the present century, was born on May $\mathbf{I}^{6} \mathrm{I}_{\mathbf{1}} 88$, at Schweinfurt, died on his estate near Coburg, Jan. 3r, i866.- $\mathfrak{I n}$ gann £utwig lighant, one of the most popular pocts of Germany, was born at Tübingen, April 26,1787 , and died there Nov. 13, 1862.
31. Feradtig 'thoughtful' (Minncr, welde tic ©atic feradt gaten).
32. Yieflidte Mefte may be easily understood of the laurel used as the ornament of a poet's head. Comp. v. 40.
33. The appellation cin von Ofjung umflutfece ©ifand is highly poetical ; just as the watery waves of the sea surround Sicily, it may also be said to have once been surrounded with floating waves of harmony.
34. ©fidnarmus, born in the island of $\operatorname{Cos}$, about $540 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{C}$. , was carried to Megara in Sicily in his infancy, and spent the latter part of his life at Syracuse at the court of Hiero. He died at the age of 90 (450) or 97 (443). He was not a lyric poet, as one might be inclined to infer from the present passage, but a writer of comedy or rather comic scenes.
35. Etefityoruz of Himera in Sicily, a celebrated poet, is said to have been born B. с. 632 , to have flourished about 608 , and to have died in 552, at the age of 80 . Stesichorus was one of the nine chiefs of lyric poetry recognized by the ancients (Class. Dict.). -Simenites of Ceos, one of the most celebrated lyric poets of Greece, was invited to Syracuse by Hiero, at whose court he lived till his death, in 467 . The chief characteristics of his poetry were sweetness and elaborate finish, combined with true poetic conception and perfect power of expression.
36. Jrycuz, the lyric poet, was a native of Rhegium-just opposite the island of Sicily, on the Straits of Messana. The legend of the marvellous
detection of his murderers is well known and has been made the sulject of a very popular ballad by Schiller.--2lejanglus, the celebrated tragic poet, born at Eleusis B.c. $\mathbf{5 2 5}^{25}$, left Athens for Sicily after he had been defeated in a tragic contest by his younger rival Sophocles; he died at Gela in 456 , in the 69th year of his age.-It is well-known that the ancients used to deposit the ashes of their dead in urns or sepulcral vases.
37. Pintar, the greatest lyric poet of Greece, was born at Cynoscephalae, a village in the territory of Thebes, about b.c. 522. It is not, however, absolutely certain that Pindar visited Sicily, though more than one of his hymns turn on Sicilian affairs.
38. Theocritus, the celebrated bucolic poet, was a native of Syracuse and lived there in the reign of Hiero II. His fame rests on his faithful representations of nature and of country life.
40. The termination of the pentameter (bewifligeteit) is rather awkward.

4 I sq. The poet means to say that, though aspiring after poetic laurels, he does not desire them for himself alone, but wishes to honour his country by adding new poetic treasures to her literature.

## XXII.

This is a genuine $\epsilon i \delta \dot{\Delta} \lambda \lambda \iota 0-a$ small picture of a scene of natural beauty.
2. Observe the faulty trochee ente in the first foot of this line.-In prose we should say: man funn fie nidyt ingner malen.
4. No neighbouring tree comes so near this beech as to touch its branches.
5. Dab ${ }^{1} \mathrm{Brcs}_{3}$.
6. fifll 'quietly'; the delight derived from the contemplation of the green grassplot is of a quiet kind, since the eye is not distracted by a great variety of colours.
7. glciaf 'equally,' i.e. to an equal distance.-umjirfen is rare instead of umjiffelir, i. e. to surround in a circle.
8. funftez, unassisted by art.
10. At some distance from the beech, high trees begin again to rise and prevent the blue sky being seen through their branches.
13. The poet lost in admiration of the new creations called forth by summer, strayed into the thicket and discovered this splendid tree.
15. The protecting deity of the wood is said to have listened to the footsteps of the poet and to have led him to this secluded spot.
17. The 'hour of noon' is called 'high,' because at that time the sun stands high above our heads.
18. The omission of the verb $\mathfrak{m a r}$ is very effective in this place.-The bird had hid itself in the leaves and had ceased its singing.
19. The 'delicate carpet' is the grassplot. The poct expresses himself, as if he were afraid of spoiling the beauty of this natural carpet.
25. According to the belief of the ancients, the tranquil silence of noon was sacred to Pan, who was then said to hold his siesta. The expression tamonijal ©tille may, perhaps, be understood with reference to this silence sacred to a $\delta a i \mu \omega \nu$.
26. inncrer ©int 'inner sense' is suggestive of the whole feeling and thinking within a human breast and mind.
28. etwaz renfen means to have one's thought completely taken up with a certain subject.

## XXIII.

An idyl almost epigrammatic in its brief and distinct description of a Greek monastery in ruins. It may be observed that the poet spent a considerable number of years in Greece.
4. nimmer would seem here to retain its original sense of nie mefr.Swige Rampe denotes the sacred lamp always kept burning in the chancel of a Greek church.
5. We say both ser ఇutfl and tic ఇucle.

## XXIV.

After his exile from Athens, Themistocles went to Asia and was graciously received by the Persian king, to whom he offered his services. He died before he was compelled to serve against his own country. His ashes are said to have been secretly conveyed to Attica and to have been deposited not far from the frontier.
I. Das brmage or Grragg is the collective of tic $\mathfrak{W e g r}$; see note on xxir. 5 .
4. It was customary to pour wine on the ashes of the departed as an offering to the Manes.
7. Denffeiuloz is a word probably coined by our poet; 'without a monument.'- ©patroth, the last glow of the setting sun.
8. $\mathfrak{H a z}=\mathfrak{D e n f m a l}$.-Themistocles obtained the victory of Salamis over the Persians, 480 b.c.

$$
x X V
$$

## I.

I. 'If you have rid yourself of egotism or selfish feelings, you may safely follow the prompting of your soul. Then you need not be disturbed in your decisions by the doubting criticism of outsiders.'
3. Fang $=2$ fifyang. - Dic unidulo should, of course, be taken in the sense of ter linidultige.
4. An allusion to the history of Daniel in the lions' den.
5. Even adversity furnishes the innocent with some 'sweet uses' and lifts them up to higher honour.
9. Alexander of Macedon is styled 'the powerful darling of Fortune,' on account of the great power heaped upon him by Fortune.
10. Alexander became so much intoxicated with his excessive fortune that he imagined himself to be a god, and forgot his human origin. IIe gave out that he was the son of Jupiter Ammon and commanded his subjects to adore him like a god.

## 2.

I. Refre $=\mathfrak{B e l e g r u m i s}$; a precept which comes from outside.
 gereifft mir zum $\mathcal{J r o m m e n .}$
4. In order to profit by the lessons of another, you must have something in your own soul to respond to it.
5. 'Miracles cannot be understood with the intellect, you must experience them in your own person.'
6. Wafg denotes an unfounded opinion. All faith is merely imaginary, as long as the power of faith has not been operative within our very soul.
7. rir $=3^{4}$ tir. Real faith should be like a divine inspiration, come down to us from above.
 verwantern.

## XXVI.

Shakespeare was not only one of the profoundest investigators of the human heart, but he was also one of the most devout worshippers of divine Providence as manifested in the varying fate of men. All the great works of Shakespeare may be said to be an illustration of some eternal law of morality.
4. Lic Dings, 'the world,' rerum naturam.

## XXVII.

I. In prose: wenn bu Menfige licken willt. The poet has chosen to place Micnidicn at the beginning of the sentence in order to enforce the antithesis to Gott. The sense is 'Men are loved by knowing them, God is known by loving him.'

## XXVIII.

2. In prose: in ieglidem 3ncig.
3. tein innerifes Peben 'the very core of your life.'
4. gejcitigt 'quite ripe, matured.'

## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON THE AUTHORS OF THE POEMS CONTAINED IN THE PRESENT VOLUME.

Geibel (Emmanuel), was born at Liibeck, Oct. i8, i8i5, lived at Athens, $1838-4^{0}$, and after his return to Germany, at various places, especially Munich ; he now lives again in his native town.

Goethe (Wolfgang), born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Aug. 28, 1 \%49, went to Leipzig in $\mathrm{I}_{7} 65$, at Frankfort again in $\mathbf{1}_{7} 68$, at Strassburg in $\mathrm{I}_{77} 70$, publishes Götz von Berlichingen 1772, Werther's Leiden 1773 and 1774; on Nov. 3, 1775 he arrives at Weimar, where he remained until his death, March 22, 1832 . (See his 'Life' by G. II. Lewes.)

Hoelderlin (Johann Christoph Friedrich), born at Lauffen, in the kingdom of Wiirttemberg, March 29, 1770, died at Tiibingen, June 7, 1843 .

Moerike (Eduard), born Sept. 8, iSO4, lived at Stuttgart, and died June 4, 1875.

Platen (August, Graf von P.-Hallermünde), born at Ansbach, Oct. 24, 1796, died at Syracuse, Dec. 5, 1835.

Schiller (Friedrich), horn at Marbach, Nov. 10, 1759 , died at Weimar, May 9, 805 . (See his 'Life' by Carlyle.)

Schlegel (August Wilhelm), born at Hanover, Sept. 8, $1_{7} 6_{7}$, travelled in Italy, France, Germany, and Sweden, with Madame de Staël, ISo5, was appointed professor of literature at the University of Bonn, in 1818 , and died there May 12,1845 .

Voss (Johann Heinrich), born at Sommerdorf in Mecklenburg, Feb. 20, 1751, studied at Göttingen $\mathbf{1 7 7 2 - 7 5}^{\mathbf{7 5}}$, lived at Wandsbeck near Hamburg till $1_{77} 8$, was 'rector' of a college at Otterndorf till $\mathrm{I}_{7} 82$, and then at Eutin till 1802, lived then at Jena and Heidelberg, at which place he died March 29, 1826.

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