

# DACTYLIC POETRY





t

·....

75 Retail.

Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2008 with funding from Microsoft Corporation

http://www.archive.org/details/bookofgermandact00wagnrich

## A BOOK OF GERMAN DACTYLIC POETRY.

Herameter zu machen, Die weder hinken noch krachen. Das find nicht Jedermanns Sachen N. B. Schlege!

> "Germany's great poets have clothed sublime thoughts in hexameter verse."

> > A. BASKERVILLE, The Poetry of Germany, p. xi.

Pitt Press Series.

A BOOK

OF

## GERMAN

nkty.

DACTYLIC POETRY

ARRANGED AND ANNOTATED BY

#### WILHELM WAGNER, PH.D.

PROFESSOR AT THE JOHANNEUM, HAMBURG.

EDITED FOR THE SYNDICS OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

Cambridge :

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

London: CAMBRIDGE WAREHOUSE, 17, PATERNOSTER ROW. Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL, AND CO.

1878

[All Rights reserved.]



#### Cambridge :

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A. AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

#### 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 literature, 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 literature-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 'Spaziergang,' will henceforth keep and cherish it as

D.

#### PREFACE.

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, November, 1877.

## CONTENTS.

							- P.	4GE
Ι.	Der Herameter	•	•	Schlegel	•	•	•	7
2.	Der epische Herameter .		•	SCHILLER	۰.			\$
·3.	Das Distichon	•	•	SCHILLER		•		ib.
4.	Der siebzigste Geburtstag			Voss .		•		ib.
5.	Der Spaziergang .			Schiller			•	13
6.	Archimedes und der Schül	ler.		SCHILLER	•			25
7.	Pompeji und Herfulanum			Schiller				ib.
8.	Donffens			Schiller				27
9.	Columbus			SCHILLER				28
10.	Deutsche Treue		•	SCHILLER				ib.
11.	Deutscher Genius.		•	SCHILLER				29
12.	Erste Epistel			GOETHE				io.
t 3.	Zweite Epistel .			Goethe		•		33
14.	Alexis und Dora .			Goethe				35

1 - 2

#### CONTENTS.

							$\mathbf{P}$	AGE
15.	Nom			Schlegel	•	•	•	40
16.	Die Eichbäume	•		HOELDERLIN				51
17.	An den Aether			HOELDERLIN	r			ib.
18.	Die Fischer auf Capri .			PLATEN.		•		53
19.	Amalfi	•	•	PLATEN				55
20.	Das Fischermädchen in L	Burano		PLATEN.		•		58
21.	Im Theater zu Taormina			PLATEN.				60
22.	Die schöne Buche .	•	•	Moerike				61
23.	Chelidono		•	GEIBEL.		•		62
24.	Grab des Themistokles .		•	GEIBEL .				63
25.	Gnomen		•	GEIBEL.	•			ib.
26.	Shakespeare			GEIBEL .				64
27.	Gott und Mensch.	•		GEIBEL .		•		ib.
28.	Der Glaube . ,	•	•	GEIBEL .				ib.
	Notes .	• • •		• . •	•	•		65
	NOTES ON THE AUTH	IORS.						144

#### 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, muß, will, fann) may sometimes be treated as short. It is not, however, correct to extend this licence to other monosyllabic verbs, such as gibt, lacht, 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. Rénigéburg is  $\angle \neg \angle$  (amphimacer) in modern German prosody, though the writers referred to use it also as  $\angle \neg \neg$  (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 (- -), and one trochee (-), or spondee (-).

2. A dactyl  $(4 \sim -)$  may be replaced by a spondee (4 -) in the first four feet.

Obs. It is not unfrequently replaced by a trochee  $(\angle \neg)$ , especially when the employment of trisyllabic compounds cannot

## RULES OF GERMAN PROSODY.

be avoided. Goeth's and Schiller 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 :

## 1. Der Bexameter.

Gleichwie sich dem, der die See durchschifft, auf offener Meerhöh Nings Horizont ausdehnt, und der Ausdelick nirgend umschränkt ift, Daß der umwölbende Himmel die Schaar zahlloser Gestirne, Bei hell athmender Lust, abspiegelt in bläulicher Tiese: So auch trägt das Gemüth der Herameter; ruhig umsassend Nimmt er des Epos Olymp, das gewaltige Bild, in den Schooß auf Areißender Fluth, urväterlich so den Geschlechtern der Nhythmen, Wie vom Okeanos quellend, dem weit hinströmenden Herrscher, Alle Gewässer auf Erden entrieselen oder entbrausen. Wie oft Seesahrt kaum vorrückt, mühvolleres Nudern Fortarbeitet das Schiff, dann plöglich der Wog? Albgründe Sturm auswählt und den Kiel in den Wallungen schaukelnd dahinreißt:

So kann ernst bald ruhn, bald flüchtiger wieder enteilen, Bald, o wie kühn in dem Schwung! der Herameter, immer sich felbst gleich,

Ob er zum Kampf des heroischen Lieds unermüblich sich gürtet, 15 Oder, der Weischeit voll, Lehrsprüche den Hörenden einprägt, Oder geselliger Hirten Idyllien lieblich umflüstert.

Heil dir, Pfleger Homers ! ehrwürdiger Mund der Drakel ! Dein will ferner gedenken ich noch und andern Gesanges. N. W. Schlegel.

#### Der epische Herameter.

## 2. Der epische Bexameter.

Schwindelnd trägt er dich fort auf rastlos strömenden Wogen ; Hinter dir siehst du, du siehst vor dir nur Himmel und Meer. Schiller.

## 3. Ins Distichon.

Im Herameter steigt des Springquells flüffige Säule; Im Pentameter drauf fällt sie melodisch herab.

Schiller.

## 4. Der siebzigste Geburtstag.

Auf die Postille gebückt, zur Seite des wärmenden Ofens, Saß der redliche Tamm in dem Lehnstuhl, welcher mit Schnitzwerf Und braunnarbigem Jucht voll schwellender Haare geziert war: Tamm, seit vierzig Jahren in Stolp, dem gesegneten Freidors, Drganist, Schulmeister zugleich, und ehrsamer Küster; Der fast allen im Dorf, dis auf wenige Greise der Vorzeit, Einst Tauswasser gereicht, und Sitte gelehrt und Erfenntnis, Dann zur Trauung gespielt, und hinweg schon manchen gesungen. Oft nun faltend die Händ', und oft mit lauterem Murmeln 10 Las er die tröstenden Sprüch' und Ermahnungen. Aber allmählich Etarrte sein Blick, und er sant in erquickenden Mittagsschlummer. Festlich prangte der Greis in gestreister kalmankener Jacke; Und bei entglittener Brill' und silbersarbenem Haupthaar Lag auf dem Buche die Mütze von violettenem Sammet, 15 Mit Fuchspelze verbrämt und geschmückt mit goldener Trodbel.

Denn er feierte heute den siebzigsten frohen Geburtstag, Froh des erlebeten Heils. Sein einziger Sohn Zacharias,

Welcher als Kind auf dem Schemel geprediget, und, von dem Pfarrer

Ausersehn für die Kirche, mit Noth vollendet die Laufdahn Durch die lateinische Schul' und die theuere Alfademie durch: 20 Der war jest einhellig erwähleter Pfarrer in Merlitz, Und seit kurzem vermählt mit der wirthlichen Tochter des Vorsahrs. Fernher hatte der Sohn zur Verherrlichung seines Geburtstags Edlen Toback- mit der Fracht und stärkende Weine gesendet, Auch in dem Briefe gelobt, er selbst und die freundliche Gattin, 25 Hemmeten nicht Hohlweg' und verschneiete Gründe die Durchfahrt, Sicherlich kämen sie beide, das Fest mit dem Vater zu seiern Und zu empfahn den Segen von ihm und der würdigen Mutter. Eine versiegelte Flasche mit Ncheinwein hatte der Vater Froh sich gespendet zum Mahl und mit Mütterchen auf die Gez sundheit

Ihres Sohns Zacharias geklingt und der freundlichen Gattin, Die sie so gern noch fähen und Töchterchen nännten und bald auch Mütterchen, ach ! an der Wiege der Enkelin oder des Enkels. Viel noch sprachen sie sort von Tagen des Grams und der Tröstung, Und wie sich alles nunmehr auflöss in behagliches Alter : 35

"Outes gewollt, mit Vertraun und Beharrlichkeit, führet zum Ausgang :

Solches erfuhren wir selbst, du Trauteste, solches der Sohn auch. Hab' ich doch immer gesagt, wenn du weinetest: Frau, nur gebuldig!

Bet' und vertrau'! Je größer bie Noth, je näher bie Rettung. Schwer ist aller Beginn; wer getrost fortgehet, der fommt an." 40

Feuriger rief es der Greis, und las die erbauliche Predigt Nach, wie den Sperling ernähr' und die Lilie fleide der Vater.

Doch ber baljamische Trank, ber altende, löfte bem Alten Sanft ben behaglichen Sinn und buftete füße Betäubung.

- 45 Mütterchen hatte mit Sorg' ihr freundliches Stübchen gezieret, Do von der Schule Geschäft fie ruheten und mit Bewirthung Rechtliche Gaft' aufnahmen, ben Prediger und ben Verwalter; hatte gefegt und geuhlt und mit feinerem Sande geftreuet, Reine Gardinen gehängt um Fenfter und luftigen Allfov, 50 Mit rothblumigem Teppich gedeckt ben eichenen Klapptisch, Und bas bestäubte Gewächs am fonnigen Fenster gereinigt, Knospende Rof' und Levfoj' und fpanischen Pfeffer und Golblad, Sammt bem grünenden Korb Maililien hinter bem Dfen. Ringsum blinkten gescheurt die zinnernen Teller und Schüffeln 55 Auf bem Gesimf'; auch hingen ein Baar stettinische Krüge, Blaugeblümt, an den Pflöcken, die Feuerfiete von Meffing, Defem und Mangelholz und bie zierliche Elle von Nußbaum. Aber bas grüne Klavier, vom Greife gestimmt und befaitet, Stand mit bebildertem Deckel und schimmerte; unten befestigt 60 Sing ein Pedal; es lag auf dem Pult ein offnes Choralbuch. Auch den eichenen Schrant mit geflügelten Röpfen und Schnörfeln, Schraubenförmigen Füßen und Schluffelschilden von Meffing (Ihre felige Mutter, die Rüfterin, fauft' ihn zum Brautschath) hatte fie abgestäubt und mit glanzendem Wachfe gebohnet. 65 Dben ftand auf Stufen ein hund und ein züngelnder Löwe, Beide von Gyps, Trinkgläser mit eingeschliffenen Bildern,
  - Zween Theetopfe von Zinn und irdene Taffen und Aepfel.
    - Als sie den Greis wahrnahm, wie er ruht' in athmendem Schlummer,

Stand bas Mütterchen auf vom binsenbeflochtenen Spinnstuhl, 70 Langsam, trippelte dann auf fnirrendem Sande zur Wanduhr

Leif' und fnüpfte bie Schnur bes Schlaggewichts an ben Nagel. Daß ihm ben Echlaf nicht ftore bas flingende Glas und ber Rufuf. Jeko fah sie hinaus, wie die stöbernden Flocken am Fenster Riefelten, und wie der Dit dort wirbelte, bort in ben Eichen Nauscht und der hüpfenden Krähn Fußtritte verweht an ber 75

Scheuer.

Lange mit ernftem Gesicht, ihr haupt und bie Sande bewegend, Stand fie vertieft in Gedanken und flufterte halb, was fie bachte:

"Lieber Gott, wie es ftürmt und ber Schnee in ben Gründen fich anhäuft!

Urmer, wer jett auf Reisen hindurch muß, ferne ber Einkehr ! Auch wer, Weib zu erwärmen und Kind, auswandert nach Reisholz, 80 Hungrig oft und zerlumpt ! Rein Mensch wohl jagte bei folchem Wetter ben hund aus der Thur, wer feines Biehs fich erbarmet! Dennoch kommt mein Söhnchen, bas Feft mit bem Bater ju feiern! Bas er wollte, bas wollt' er, von Kind auf. Gar zu besonders Bühlt mir das Herz. Und seht, wie die Kats' auf dem Tritte des Tisches 85

Schnurrt und das Pfötchen fich ledt, auch Bart und Naden fich putet !

Das bedeutet ja Fremde nach aller Vernünstigen Urtheil."

Sprach's, und trat an ben Spiegel, die festliche Haube zu ordnen, Belche ber Vater verschob, mit bem Ruß ausgleichend ben 3wiesvalt :

Denn er leerte bas Glas auf die Enkelin, fie auf ben Enkel. 00 Nicht gang schäme sich meiner die Frau im modischen Ropfzeug ! Dachte fie leif' im Bergen und lächelte felber ber Thorheit.

Neben bem schlummernden Greif', an ber andern Ede bes Tijches,

II

Deckte sie jest ein Tuch von feingemodeltem Drillich,

- 95 Stellete bann bie Tassen mit zitternden Händen in Ordnung; Auch bie blechene Dos, und barin großtlumpigen Zucker,
  - Trug sie hervor aus dem Schrank und scheuchte die sumsenden Fliegen,

Die ihr Mann mit der Klappe verschont zur Wintergesellschaft; Auch dem Gesims' enthob sie ein Paar Thonpseisen mit Posen, 100 Grün und roth, und legte Toback auf den zinnernen Teller.

Als sie brinnen nunmehr den Empfang der Kinder bereitet, Gieng sie hinaus vorsichtig, damit nicht knarrte der Drücker. Aus der Gesindestube darauf, vom rummelnden Spulrad,

Nief sie, die Thür halb öffnend, Marie, die geschäftige Hausmagd, 105 Welche gehaspeltes Garn von der Wind' abspulte zum Weben, Hastigen Schwungs, von dem Weber gemahnt und eigenem Ebrgeiz.

Heiser ertönte der Nuf; und gehemmt war plötlich der Umschwung:

"Flink, lebendige Kohlen, Marie, aus dem Ofen gescharret, Dicht an die Platte der Wand, die den Lehnstuhl wärmet im Rücken;

- 110 Daß ich frisch (denn er schmeckt viel kräftiger) brenne den Kaffee. Heize mit Kien dann wieder und Torf und büchenem Stammholz, Ohne Geräusch, daß nicht aus dem Schlaf auswache der Vater. Sinkt das Feuer in Gluth, dann schiede den knorrigen Klotz nach, Der in der Nacht fortglimmt, dem leidigen Froste zur Abwehr.
- 115 Siebzigjährige sind nicht Fröstlinge, wenn sie im Sommer Gern an der Sonn' ausruhn und am wärmenden Ofen im Winter.

Auch für die Kinderchen wohl braucht's gründliche Wärme zum Aufthaun."

Rasch ber Ermahnenden folgte Marie und sprach im Herausgehn :

"Barsch durchkältet der Oft; wer im Sturm lustreiset, ist unklug; Nur ein wähliges Paar, wie das unsrige, dammelt hindurch wohl. 120 Wärmenden Trank auch bracht' ich den Kälberchen heut und den Milchküh'n,

Auch viel wärmende Streu in das Fach. Schönmädchen und Blüming

Brummten am Trog und lectten die Hand und ließen sich fraueln."

Sprach's, und sobald sie dem Ofen die funkelnden Kohlen entscharret,

Legte sie Feurung hinein und weckte die Gluth mit dem Blasbalg, 125 Hustend, und schimpfte den Nauch, und wischte die thränenden Augen.

Emsig stand an dem Heerde das Mütterchen, brannte den Kaffee

Neber der Gluth in der Pfann' und rührte mit hölzernem Löffel : Knatternd schwißten die Bohnen und bräunten sich, während ein

würzig

Duftender Qualm aufdampfte, die Küch' und die Diele durch= räuchernd.

Sie nun langte die Mühle herab vom Gesimse des Schornsteins, Schüttete Bohnen darauf, und fest mit den Knieen sie zwängend, Hielt sie den Numpf in der Linken und drehete munter den

Knopf um;

Oft auch hüpfende Vohnen vom Schooß haushälterisch sammelnd, Goß sie auf graues Papier den grobgemahlenen Kaffee. 135 Plötlich hemmte sie nun die rasselnde Mühl' in dem Umlauf; Und zu Marie, die den Ofen verspündete, sprach sie gebietend:

- "Eile, Marie, und sperre den wachsamen Hund in das Bachaus;
- Daß, wenn der Schlitten sich naht, das Gebell nicht störe den Vater.
- 140 Denkt auch Thoms an die Karpfen für unsern Sohn und den Pastor,

Der uns zu Abend bechrt, ihr Lieblingseffen von Alters? Hol' er vor dunkeler Nacht, sonst geht ihm der kisliche Fischer Schwerlich zum Hälter hinab. Aus Vorsicht bring' ihm den Beutel! Wenn er auch trockenes Holz für die Vratgans, die wir gestopfet,

- 145 Splitterte ! Bring' ihm das Beil und bedeut' ihn ! Dann im Vorbeigehn
  - Steig' auf den Taubenschlag und sieh, ob der Schlitten nicht ankommt ! "

Kaum gesagt, so enteilte Marie, die geschäftige Hausmagd, Nehmend von rußichter Mauer das Beil und den maschigen Beutel;

Lockte den treuen Monarch mit Geburtstagsbrocken zum Backhaus, 150 Fern an den Garten hinab, und schloß mit der Krampe den Kerker. Anfangs kratte der Dogg' und winselte; aber sobald er Wärme roch vom frischen Gebäck des festlichen Brodes,

Sprang er behend auf den Ofen und streckt' ausruhende Glieder. Jene lief in die Scheune, wo Thoms mit gewaltiger Arbeit

- 155 Häckerling schnitt, denn ihn fror, und sie sagt' in der Eile den Auftrag:
  - "Splittere Holz für die Gans und hol' in dem Beutel die Rarpfen,
  - Thoms, vor dunkeler Nacht; sonst geht dir der kisliche Fischer Schwerlich zum Hälter hinab, trotz unserem Sohn und dem Pastor!"

Thoms antwortete brauf und stellte die Häckerlinglad' hin : "Splitter, Marie, und Karpfen verschaff' ich bir, früher benn Noth ift. 160

Wenn an dem heutigen Tage sich fiblich zeiget der Kischer, Treib' ich ben Rigel ihm aus ; und bald ift ber Sälter geöffnet!"

Also ber rüftige Anecht ; ba rannte sie burch bas Gestöber, Stieg auf den Taubenschlag, und pustete, rieb fich die Sände, Steate fie unter die Schurg' und schlug fich über die Schultern. 165 Als fie mit fchärferem Blick in bes Schnees umnebelnden Wirbeln Spähete ; fiche ba fam's mit verdectem Geftühl wie ein Schlitten, Welcher vom Berg in das Dorf herklingelte. Schnell von der Leiter

Stieg fie berab und brachte ber emfigen Mutter die Botichaft. Welche der Milch abschöpfte den Rahm zu festlichem Raffee. 170

"Mutter, es fommt wie ein Schlitten; ich weiß nicht ficher, doch alaub' ich!"

Alio Marie : da verlor die erschrockene Mutter den Löffel ; Unter ihr bebten bie Knie'; und fie lief mit flopfendem Sergen, Athemlos : ihr entflog im haftigen Lauf der Pantoffel. Jene lief zu der Pfort' und öffnete. Näher und näher Ram bas Gefling' und bas Klatschen ber Peitsch' und ber Pferde

Getrampel.

Nun, nun lenften berein die muthigen Roff' in den Hofraum,

Blankgeschiret : und ber Schlitten mit halb ichon offnem Berbecfftuhl

Hielt an der Thur', und es schnoben, beschneit und bampfend, Die Renner.

Mütterchen rief "Willfommen !" baber : "Willfommen, ihr Kindlein !

180

Lebt ihr auch noch?" und reichte die Händ' in den schönen Verdeckstuhl;

Nur zu forgen, ermahnt : "Laßt, Kinderchen !" sprach sie, "dem Sturmwind

Wehret bas Haus! Ich bin ja vom eisernen Kerne ber Vorwelt !

185 Stets war unser Geschlecht steinhart und Verächter des Wetters; Aber die jüngere Welt ist zart und scheuet die Zuglust."

Sprach's, und ben Sohn, ber dem Schlitten entsprang, um= armte sie eilig,

Hüllte bas Töchterchen bann aus bärenzottigem Fußsack,

Und liebkofete viel, mit Ruß und bedauerndem Streicheln,

- 190 Zog bann beid', in der Linken den Sohn, in der Nechten die Tochter,
  - Nasch in bas Haus, dem Gesinde des Fahrzeugs Sorge vertrauend.
    - "Aber wo bleibt mein Vater? Er ist doch gesund am Geburtstag?"

Fragte der Sohn. Schnell tuschte mit winkendem Haupte die Mutter :

"Still! das Väterchen hält noch Mittagsschlummer im Lehnstuhl!

195 Laß mit kindlichem Kuß bein junges Gemahl ihn erwecken; Dann wird wahr, daß Gott im Schlafe die Seinigen segnet !"

Sprach's, und führte sie leif' in der Schule gesäubertes Jimmer,

Der siebzigste Geburtstag.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Lebt in dem grimmigen Oft mein Töchterchen?" Dann, für sich felber

1.7

Voll von Tijch und Gestühl, Schreibzeug und bezifferten Tafeln, Wo fie an Pflöct' aufhängte die nordische Wintervermummung,

- Mäntel, mit Flocken geweißt, und der Tochter bewunderten Leibpelz, 200
- Auch den Flor, der die Wangen geschirmt, und das seidene Halstuch.
- Und sie umschloß die Enthüllten mit strömender Thräne der Inbrunst :

Ihr, uns Altenden Freud', in Freud' auch altet und greiset, Stets einmüthiges Sinns, und umwohnt von gedeihenden Kindern ! 205

Nun mag brechen das Auge, da dich wir gesehen im Amtsrock, Sohn, und dich ihm vermählt, du frisch aufdlühendes Herzblatt ! Armes Kind, wie das ganze Gesicht roth glühet vom Ostwind ! O du Seelengesicht! Denn ich duße dich, weil du es soderst ! Aber die Stud' ist warm, und gleich soll der Kaffee bereit sein !" 210

Ihr um den Nacken die Arme geschmiegt, liebkoste die Tochter : "Mutter, ich dutze dich auch, wie die leibliche, die mich geboren ; Alsso geschah's in der Vibel, da Herz und Zunge vereint war : Denn du gedarst und erzogst mir den wackeren Sohn Zacharias, Der an Wuchs und Gemüth, wie er sagt, nachartet dem Vater. 215 Mütterchen, habe mich lieb, ich will auch artiges Kind sein. Fröhliches Herz und rothes Gesicht, das hab' ich beständig, Auch wenn der Ost nicht weht. Mein Väterchen sagte mir oftmals,

Klopfend die Wang', ich würde noch frank vor lauter Gesundheit."

Jeto sagte ber Sohn, sein Weib barstellend ber Mutter: 220

<sup>&</sup>quot;Tochter und Sohn, willfommen ! an's Herz, willfommen noch einmal !

"Mütterchen, nehmt sie auf Glauben. So zart und geschlank, wie sie dasteht,

Ist sie mit Leib und Seele vom edelsten Kerne der Vorwelt. Daß sie der Mutter nur nicht das Herz abschwaße des Vaters! Komm denn und bring' als Gabe den zärtlichsten Kuß zum Geburtstag!"

225 Schalthaft lächelte brob und sprach die treffliche Gattin: "Nicht zur Geburtstagsgabe! Was Besseres bring' ich im Koffer Unserem Bater zur Lust und dem Mütterchen, ohne dein Wissen!"

Sprach's, und faßte dem Manne die Hand; die führende Mutter Deffnete leise die Thür', und ließ die Kinder hineingehn. 230 Aber die junge Frau, voll Lieb' im lächelnden Antlitz, Hüpfte voraus und füßte den Greis. Mit verwunderten Augen Sah er empor und hing in der trautesten Kinder Umarmung. I. Hef (1781).

## 5. Der Spaziergang.

Sei mir gegrüßt, mein Berg mit dem röthlich ftrahlenden Gipfel! Sei mir, Sonne, gegrüßt, die ihn so lieblich bescheint! Dich auch grüß' ich, belebte Flur, euch, säuselnde Linden, Und den fröhlichen Chor, der auf den Alesten sich wiegt! 5 Nuhige Bläue, dich auch, die unermeßlich sich ausgießt Um das braune Gedirg, über den grünenden Wald, Auch um mich, der, endlich entstohn des Zimmers Gesängniß Und dem engen Gespräch, freudig sich rettet zu dir. Deiner Lüste balsamischer Strom durchrinnt mich erquickend, 10 Und den durstigen Blick labt das energische Licht. Kräftig auf blühender Au erglänzen die wechselnden Farben, Alber der reizende Streit löset in Anmuth sich auf.

Frei empfängt mich die Wiese mit weithin verbreitetem Teppich : Durch ihr freundliches Grün schlingt fich ber ländliche Bfab. Um mich fummt die geschäftige Biene, mit zweifelndem Flügel 15 Biegt der Schmetterling sich über bem röthlichen Klee. Blubend trifft mich ber Sonne Pfeil, still liegen die Wefte, Nur der Lerche Gesang wirbelt in heiterer Luft. Doch jest brauft's aus dem nahen Gebüsch ; tief neigen der Erlen Kronen sich, und im Wind wogt bas versilberte Gras. 20 Mich umfängt ambrofische Nacht; in duftende Rühlung Nimmt ein prächtiges Dach schattender Buchen mich ein. In bes Balbes Geheimniß entflicht mir auf einmal bie Landichaft, Und ein schlängelnder Pfad leitet mich steigend empor. Nur verstohlen burchdringt ber Zweige laubiges Gitter 25 Sparsames Licht, und es blickt lachend bas Blaue herein. Aber plöglich zerreißt ber Flor. Der geöffnete Bald giebt Ueberraschend bes Tags blendendem Glang mich gurud. Unabschbar ergießt sich vor meinen Bliden die Ferne, Und ein blaues Gebirg endigt im Dufte bie Welt. 30 Tief an bes Berges Fuß, ber gablings unter mir abstürzt, Ballet bes grünlichen Stroms fließender Spiegel vorbei. Endlos unter mir feh' ich ben Alether, über mir endlos, Blide mit Schwindeln hinauf, blide mit Schaudern hinab. Aber zwischen ber ewigen Höh' und ber ewigen Tiefe 35 Trägt ein geländerter Steig sicher ben Wandrer bahin. Lachend fliehen an mir die reichen Ufer vorüber, Und ben fröhlichen Fleiß rühmet das prangende Thal. Jene Linien, sieh! bie bes Landmanns Eigenthum scheiden, In den Teppich der Flur hat sie Demeter gewirkt. 40 Freundliche Schrift bes Gesetes, bes menschenerhaltenden Gottes, Seit aus ber ehernen Welt flichend bie Liebe verschwand! 2 - 2

Aber in freieren Schlangen durchfreuzt die geregelten Felder,

Jest verschlungen vom Wald, jest an den Bergen hinauf 45 Klimmend, ein schimmernder Streif, die länderverknüpfende Straße.

Auf bem ebenen Strom gleiten bie Flöße babin. Vielfach ertönt ber Heerden Geläut im belebten Gefilde, Und ben Wiederhall wecht einfam bes Hirten Gefang. Muntre Dörfer befrängen ben Strom, in Gebüschen verschwinden Andre, vom Mücken des Bergs fturgen fie gab bort berab. 50 Nachbarlich wohnet ber Mensch noch mit bem Acter zusammen, Seine Felder umruhn friedlich fein ländliches Dach; Traulich rankt sich die Neb' empor an dem niedrigen Fenster, Einen umarmenden Zweig fchlingt um bie Sutte ber Baum. 55 Glückliches Volt ber Gefilde! noch nicht zur Freiheit erwachet, Theilft bu mit beiner Flur fröhlich bas enge Gefet. Deine Bünsche beschränkt ber Ernten ruhiger Rreislauf, Wie dein Tagewerk, gleich, windet dein Leben sich ab ! Aber wer raubt mir auf einmal ben lieblichen Anblict? Ein frember 60 Geift verbreitet fich schnell über die fremdere Flur. Spröde sondert sich ab, was kaum noch liebend sich mischte, Und bas Gleiche nur ift's, was an bas Gleiche fich reiht. Stände feh' ich gebildet, der Pappeln ftolze Geschlechter Biehn in geordnetem Vomp vornehm und prächtig daher. 65 Negel wird alles, und alles wird Bahl und alles Bedeutung ; Dieses Dienergefolg' meldet ben Herrscher mir an. Brangend verfündigen ihn von fern die beleuchteten Ruppeln, Aus dem felfigen Rern hebt fich die thurmende Stadt. In die Wildniß hinaus find des Waldes Faunen verstoßen, Aber bie Andacht leiht höheres Leben bem Stein. 70 Näher gerückt ift ber Mensch an ben Menschen. Enger wird um ihn, Reger erwacht, es umwälzt rafcher fich in ihm die Welt.

Sieh, ba entbrennen in feurigem Rampf die eifernden Kräfte, Großes wirfet ihr Streit, Größeres wirfet ihr Bund. Taufend Sande belebt ein Beift, hoch schläget in taufend 75 Bruften, von einem Gefühl glubend, ein einziges Berg, Schlägt für bas Vaterland und glüht für ber Ahnen Gesetse; Hier auf dem theuren Grund ruht ihr verehrtes Gebein. Nieder steigen vom Himmel die seligen Götter und nehmen In dem geweihten Bezirk festliche Wohnungen ein ; 80 Herrliche Gaben bescheerend erscheinen fie : Ceres vor allen Bringet des Bfluges Geschenk, Sermes ben Unter herbei, Bacchus die Traube, Minerva des Delbaums grünende Reifer, Auch das friegrische Noß führet Poseidon heran, Mutter Eybele spannt an des Wagens Deichsel die Löwen, 85 In das gastliche Thor zieht sie als Bürgerin ein. Beilige Steine ! Aus euch ergoffen fich Pflanzer ber Menschheit, Fernen Infeln bes Meers fandtet ihr Gitten und Kunft. Beife sprachen bas Necht an diesen geselligen Thoren, Helden fturzten zum Kampf für die Benaten heraus. 00 Auf ben Mauern erschienen, ben Säugling im Urme, bie Mütter, Blickten bem Heerzug nach, bis ihn bie Ferne verschlang. Betend ftürzten fie bann vor ber Götter Altären fich nieber, Flehten um Ruhm und Sieg, flehten um Rückfehr für euch. Ehre ward euch und Sieg, boch der Ruhm nur fehrte zurücke ; 95 Eurer Thaten Berdienst melbet ber ruhrende Stein: "Banderer, kommft bu nach Sparta, verfündige borten, bu habeft Uns hier liegen geschn, wie bas Gesetz es befahl." Ruhet fanft, ihr Geliebten ! Bon eurem Blute begoffen Grünet ber Delbaum, es feimt luftig die föstliche Saat. 100 Munter entbrennt, des Eigenthums froh, das freie Gewerbe, Aus bem Schilfe bes Stroms winket ber blauliche Gott.

22

Bischend flieat in ben Baum bie Art, es erseufst bie Dryabe, Soch von bes Berges Saupt fturgt fich bie bonnernde Laft. 105 Aus dem Felsbruch wiegt fich ber Stein, vom Sebel beflügelt ; In ber Gebirge Schlucht taucht fich ber Bergmann hinab. Mulcibers Ambog tont von bem Taft geschwungener Sammer, Unter ber nervigen Fauft fprigen bie Funten bes Stahls. Glänzend ummindet ber goldene Lein bie tangende Spindel, Durch bie Saiten bes Garns faufet bas webende Schiff. 110 Fern auf der Nhede ruft ber Pilot, es warten die Flotten, Die in ber Fremdlinge Land tragen ben heimischen Fleiß; Andre ziehn frohlockend bort ein, mit ben Gaben ber Ferne, Hoch von dem ragenden Maft wehet der festliche Kranz. 115 Siehe, da wimmeln die Märfte, der Krahn von fröhlichem Leben, Seltsamer Sprachen Gewirr brauft in das wundernde Ohr. Auf ben Stapel schüttet bie Ernten ber Erbe ber Raufmann, Das bem glühenden Strahl Afrifa's Boben gebiert, Bas Arabien focht, was die äußerste Thule bereitet, Hoch mit erfreuendem Gut füllt Amalthea bas Horn. 120 Da gebieret bas Glück dem Talente bie göttlichen Kinder, Bon ber Freiheit gefäugt, wachsen bie Rünfte ber Luft. Mit nachahinendem Leben erfreuet ber Bildner bie Augen, Und vom Meisel befeelt redet ber fühlende Stein. 125 Künftliche Himmel ruhn auf schlanken ionischen Säulen, Und ben ganzen Olymp schließet ein Pantheon ein. Leicht, wie ber Iris Sprung burch bie Luft, wie ber Pfeil von ber Senne, Hüpfet ber Brücke Joch über ben brausenden Strom. Aber im ftillen Gemach entwirft bedeutende Birfel 130 Sinnend ber Beije, beschleicht forschend ben schaffenden Geift, Bruft ber Stoffe Gewalt, ber Magnete Saffen und Lieben, Folgt burch bie Lüfte bem Klang, folgt burch ben Alether bem Strabl.

Sucht bas vertraute Gefet in bes Zufalls graufenben Wundern, Sucht den ruhenden Pol in der Erscheinungen Flucht. Körper und Stimme leiht bie Schrift bem ftummen Gedanken, 135 Durch ber Jahrhunderte Strom trägt ihn bas redende Blatt. Da gerrinnt vor bem wundernden Blick ber Nebel bes Bahnes, Und bie Gebilde ber Nacht weichen bem tagenden Licht. Seine Feffeln zerbricht ber Menich. Der Beglüchte! Berriff' er Mit ben Feffeln ber Furcht nur nicht ben Bugel ber Scham ! 140 Freiheit! ruft bie Vernunft, Freiheit! Die wilde Begierde, Bon ber heil'gen natur ringen fie luftern fich los. 21ch, ba reißen im Sturm bie Unfer, bie an bem Ufer Barnend ihn hielten, ihn faßt mächtig ber fluthende Strom ; In's Unendliche reißt er ihn hin, Die Rufte verschwindet, 145 Soch auf der Fluthen Gebirg wiegt sich entmastet der Kahn ; Binter Wolfen erlöschen bes Wagens beharrliche Sterne, Bleibend ift nichts mehr, es irrt felbst in bem Busen ber Gott. Aus bem Gespräche verschwindet die Wahrheit, Glauben und Trene Aus dem Leben, es lügt felbit auf ber Lippe ber Schwur. 150 In der Bergen vertraulichsten Bund, in ber Liebe Beheimniß Drängt fich ber Syfophant, reißt von bem Freunde ben Freund. Auf die Unschuld schielt ber Verrath mit verschlingendem Blide, Mit vergiftendem Big tödtet bes Läfterers Bahn. Feil ift in ber geschändeten Bruft ber Gedanke, Die Liebe 155 Birft des freien Gefühls göttlichen Abel hinweg. Deiner heiligen Zeichen, o Wahrheit, hat ber Betrug fich Angemaßt, ber Natur föftlichfte Stimmen entweiht, Die bas bebürftige Berg in ber Freude Drang fich erfindet; Kaum giebt wahres Gefühl noch durch Verstummen sich fund. 160 Auf der Tribune prahlet bas Recht, in der Sutte die Cintracht, Des Gefetes Gespenst fteht an ber Könige Thron.

Jahre lang mag, Jahrhunderte lang die Mumie bauern, Mag bas trügende Bild lebender Fülle bestehn, 165 Bis die Natur erwacht, und mit schweren, ehernen Sänden An das hohle Gebäu rühret die Noth und die Zeit, Einer Tigerin gleich, Die bas eiserne Gitter burchbrochen, Und bes numibischen Wald's plöglich und schrecklich gedenkt, Auffteht mit bes Verbrechens Wuth und bes Glends die Menfchheit, 170 Und in ber Alfche ber Stadt sucht die verlorne natur. D, jo öffnet euch, Mauern, und gebt ben Gefangenen ledig, Bu ber verlagfenen Flur fehr' er gerettet gurudt ! Aber wo bin ich? Es birgt fich der Pfab. Abschüffige Gründe hemmen mit gahnender Kluft hinter mir, vor mir ben Schritt. 175 Hinter mir blieb ber Garten, ber Secten vertraute Begleitung, Hinter mir jegliche Spur menschlicher Hände zurück. Nur die Stoffe sch' ich gethürmt, aus welchen bas Leben Keimet, ber rohe Bafalt hofft auf die bildende Hand. Braufend fturgt ber Giegbach herab burch bie Rinne bes Felfen, Unter ben Wurgeln bes Baums bricht er entrüftet fich Bahn. 180 Wild ift es hier und schauerlich ob'. Im einfamen Luftraum Hängt nur der Abler und fnüpft an bas Gewölke bie Welt. Hoch herauf bis zu mir trägt feines Windes Gefieder Den verlorenen Schall menschlicher Mühen und Luft. 185 Bin ich wirflich allein? In beinen Urmen, an beinem Bergen wieder, Natur? ach! und es war nur ein Traum, Der mich schaudernd ergriff; mit bes Lebens furchtbarem Bilde. Mit bem stürzenden Thal stürzte ber finftre hinab. Reiner nehm' ich mein Leben von deinem reinen Alltare, Nehme ben fröhlichen Muth hoffender Jugend gurudt. 190 Ewig wechselt ber Wille ben Zweck und Die Regel, in ewig Biederholter Gestalt währen die Thaten fich um.

#### Pompeji und Herfulanum.

Aber jugenblich immer, in immer veränderter Schöne Ehrst du, fromme Natur, züchtig das alte Gesets.

Immer diefelbe, bewahrft du in treuen Händen dem Manne, 195 Was dir das gaufelnde Kind, was dir der Jüngling vertraut. Nährft an gleicher Bruft die vielfach wechselnden Allter;

Unter demfelben Blau, über dem nämlichen Grün

Wandeln die nahen und wandeln vereint die fernen Geschlechter,

und die Sonne Homers, siehe! sie lächelt auch uns. Schiller (1795).

### 6. Irchimedes und der Schüler.

Ju Archimedes kam ein wißbegieriger Jüngling; "Weihe mich," sprach er zu ihm, "ein in die göttliche Kunst, Die so herrliche Frucht dem Vaterlande getragen Und die Mauern der Stadt vor der Sambuca beschützt!" "Göttlich nennst du die Kunst? Sie ist's," versetzte der Weise, 5 "Aber das war sie, mein Sohn, eh' sie dem Staat noch gedient. Willst du nur Früchte von ihr, die kann auch die Sterbliche zeugen; Wer um die Göttin freit, suche in ihr nicht das Weib." Schiller.

## 7. Pompeji und Berkulanum.

Welches Wunder begiebt sich? Wir flehten um trinkbare Quellen, Erde, dich an, und was sendet dein Schooß uns herauf! Lebt es im Abgrund auch? Wohnt unter der Lava verborgen Noch ein neues Geschlecht? Kehrt das entstoh'ne zurück? Griechen, Nömer, o kommt! o seht, das alte Pompeji 5 Findet sich wieder, auf's Neu bauet sich Herfules' Stadt. Giebel an Giebel steigt, der räumige Portikus öffnet Seine Hallen, o eilt, ihn zu beleben, herbei!

#### Pompeji und Herfulanum.

Aufgethan ift bas weite Theater, es fturge burch feine Sieben Mündungen fich fluthend die Menge herein ! 10 Mimen, wo bleibt ihr? Servor ! Das bereitete Opfer vollende Atreus' Sohn, bem Dreft folge ber graufende Chor ! Wohin führet der Bogen des Siegs? Erkennt ihr das Forum? Bas für Gestalten sind bas auf bem eurulischen Stuhl? 15 Traget, Lictoren, Die Beile voran! Den Seffel besteige Richtend ber Prätor, ber Zeug' trete, ber Kläger vor ihn ! Reinliche Gaffen breiten fich aus, mit erhöhetem Pflafter Biehet ber schmälere Weg neben ben häufern sich hin. Echutend fpringen bie Dacher hervor, bie zierlichen Zimmer Reih'n um den einfamen hof heimlich und traulich fich her. 20 Deffnet bie Läden geschwind und bie lange verschütteten Thuren ! In die schaudrige Nacht falle ber luftige Tag! Siehe, wie rings um den Rand bie netten Bante sich behnen, Wie von buntem Gestein schimmernd bas Eftrich fich hebt! 25 Frisch noch erglänzt die Wand von heiter brennenden Farben. Wo ift ber Künftler? Er warf eben ben Binfel hinweg. Schwellender Früchte voll und lieblich geordneter Blumen Fasset der muntre Feston reizende Bildungen ein. Mit beladenem Korb schlüpft hier ein Amor vorüber, Emfige Genien bort keltern ben purpurnen Wein; 30 Hoch auf fpringt die Bacchantin im Tang, bort ruhet fie schlum= mernd,

Und der lauschende Faun hat sich nicht satt noch gesehn. Flüchtig tummelt sie hier den raschen Centauren, auf Einem

Knie nur schwebend, und treibt frisch mit dem Thyrsus ihn an. 35 Knaben, was säumt ihr? Herbei! da stehn noch die schönen Geschirre.

Frijch, ihr Madchen, und schöpft in den etrurischen Krug!

#### Douffeus.

Steht nicht ber Dreifuß hier auf fcon geflügelten Sphinren? Schuret bas Feuer ! Geschwind, Sclaven, bestellet ben Berd ! Rauft, bier geb' ich euch Müngen, vom mächtigen Titus gepräget ; Auch noch bie Waage liegt hier : fehet, es fehlt fein Gewicht. 40 Stedet bas brennende Licht auf ben zierlich gebildeten Leuchter, Und mit glängendem Del fülle bie Lampe fich an ! Bas verwahret dies Räftchen ? D feht, was ber Bräutigam fendet, Mabden! Spangen von Bold, glänzende Baften zum Echmud. Rühret die Braut in das duftende Bad! hier ftehn noch die Salben, 45 Schminke find' ich noch hier in dem gehöhlten Arnstall. Aber mo bleiben bie Männer ? Die Alten ? Im ernften Museum Liegt noch ein föstlicher Schatz seltener Rollen gehäuft. Griffel findet ihr hier zum Schreiben, wachferne Tafeln ; Nichts ift verloren, getreu hat es bie Erde bewahrt. 50 Auch die Penaten, fie ftellen fich ein; es finden fich alle Götter wieder; warum bleiben die Briefter nur aus? Den Cabuceus schwingt ber zierlich geschenkelte Sermes, Und die Victoria fliegt leicht aus der haltenden Hand. Die Altäre, sie stehen noch ba, o kommet, o zündet --55 Lang ichon entbehrte ber Gott - gundet bie Opfer ihm an ! Schiller (1796).

#### 8. Odysseus.

Alle Gewässer burchfreuzt, die Heimath zu finden, Odusseus; Durch der Scylla Gebell, durch der Charybde Gefahr, Durch die Schrecken des feindlichen Meers, durch die Schrecken des Landes,

Selber in Ardes Reich führt ihn die irrende Fahrt. Endlich trägt das Geschick ihn schlafend an Ithaka's Küste; 5 Er erwacht und erkennt jammernd das Vaterland nicht. Echiller (1795).

#### Deutsche Treue.

#### 9. Columbus.

Steure, muthiger Segler! Es mag ber Witz dich verhöhnen, Und der Schiffer am Steu'r senten die lässige Hand. Immer, immer nach West! Dort muß die Küste sich zeigen, Liegt sie doch deutlich und liegt schimmernd vor deinem Verstand. 5 Traue dem leitenden Gott und solge dem schweigenden Weltmeer! Wär' sie noch nicht, sie stieg' jetzt aus den Fluthen empor. Mit dem Genius steht die Natur im ewigen Vunde: Was der eine verspricht, leistet die andre gewiß. Schiller (1795).

## 10. Deutsche Treue.

Um ben Scepter Germaniens ftritt mit Lubwig bem Baver Friedrich aus habsburgs Stamm, Beide gerufen zum Thron ; Aber ben Auftrier führt, ben Jüngling, bas neidische Kriegsaluck In die Fesseln bes Feinds, ber ihn im Kampfe bezwingt. 5 Mit bem Throne fauft er fich los, fein Wort muß er geben. Für ben Sieger bas Schwert gegen bie Freunde ju giebn ; Aber was er in Banden gelobt, fann er frei nicht erfüllen, Siehe, ba ftellt er auf's Neu' willig ben Banden fich bar. Tief gerührt umhalft ihn ber Freund, fie wechseln von nun an, Bie ber Freund mit bem Freund, traulich bie Becher bes Mahls, 10 Urm in Urme schlummern auf einem Lager bie Fürften, Da noch blutiger haß grimmig bie Bölfer zerfleischt. Begen Friederichs Seer muß Ludwig ziehen. Bum Bachter Bayerns läßt er ben Feind, ben er beftreitet, gurud. 15 "Wahrlich! So ift's! Es ist wirklich so! Man hat mir's aeschrieben !" Rief ber Pontifer aus, als er bie Kunde vernahm.

Echiller (1795).

### Erste Epistel.

### 11. Deutscher Genius.

Ringe, Deutscher, nach römischer Krast, nach griechischer Schönheit! Beides gelang dir—doch nie glückte der gallische Sprung. Echiller.

### Episteln.

## 12. Erste Epistel.

Jest da jeglicher lief't, und viele Lefer das Buch nur Ungeduldig durchblättern und, selbst die Feder ergreisend, Auf das Büchlein ein Buch mit seltner Fertigkeit pfropfen, Soll auch ich, du willst es, mein Freund, dir über das Schreiben Schreibend die Menge vermehren und meine Meinung verfünden, 5 Daß auch andere wieder darüber meinen, und immer So in's Unendliche fort die schwankende Woge sich wälze. Doch so fähret der Fischer dem hohen Meer zu, sobald ihm Günstig der Wind und der Morgen erscheint; er treibt sein Gewerbe,

Wenn auch hundert Gesellen die blinkende Fläche durchkreuzen. 10

Ebler Freund, du wünscheft das Wohl des Menschengeschlechtes, Unserer Deutschen besonders und ganz vorzüglich des nächsten Bürgers, und fürchtest die Folgen gefährlicher Bücher; wir haben Leider oft sie geschen. Was sollte man, oder was könnten Biedere Männer vereint, was könnten die Herrscher bewirken? 15 Ernst und wichtig erscheint mir die Frage, doch trifft sie mich eben In vergnüglicher Stimmung. Im warmen heiteren Wetter Glänzet fruchtbar die Gegend; mir bringen liebliche Lüste Ueber die wallende Fluth süßdustende Kühlung herüber, Und dem Heitern erscheint die Welt auch heiter, und ferne 20 Schwebt die Sorge mir nur in leichten Wölfchen vorüber.

### Erste Epistel.

Was mein leichter Griffel entwirft, ift leicht zu verlöschen, Und viel tiefer präget sich nicht der Eindruck der Lettern, Die, so sagt man, der Ewigkeit troßen. Freilich an viele 25 Spricht die gedruckte Columne; doch bald, wie jeder sein Antlik, Das er im Spiegel gesehen, vergißt, die behaglichen Züge, So vergißt er das Wort, wenn auch von Erze gestempelt.

Reden schwanken so leicht herüber hinüber, wenn viele Sprechen, und jeder nur sich im eigenen Worte, sogar auch 30 Nur sich selbst im Worte vernimmt, das der andere sagte. Mit den Büchern ist es nicht anders. Lies't doch nur jeder Aus dem Buch sich heraus; und ist er gewaltig, so lies't er In das Buch sich hinein, amalgamirt sich das Fremde. Ganz vergebens strebst du daher durch Schriften des Menschen 35 Schon entschiedenen Hang und seine Neigung zu wenden; Alber bestärken fannst du ihn wohl in seiner Gesinnung, Ober wär' er noch neu, in dieses ihn tauchen und jenes.

Sag' ich, wie ich es denke, so scheint durchaus mir, es bildet Nur das Leben den Mann, und wenig bedeuten die Worte. 40 Denn zwar hören wir gern, was unste Meinung bestätigt, Aber das Hören bestimmt nicht die Meinung: was uns zuwider Wäre, glaubten wir wohl dem fünstlichen Nedner; doch eilet Unster befreites Gemüth, gewohnte Bahnen zu suchen. Sollen wir freudig horchen und willig gehorchen, so mußt du 45 Schmeicheln. Sprichst du zum Volke, zu Fürsten und Königen,

allen Magst du Geschichten erzählen, worin als wirklich erscheinet,

Was sie wünschen, und was sie selber zu leben begehrten.

Wäre Homer von allen gehört, von allen gelesen, Schmeichelt' er nicht dem Geiste sich ein, es sei auch der Hörer,

#### Erste Cpiftel.

Wer er sei; und klinget nicht immer im hohen Palaste, 50 In des Königes Zelt, die Ilias herrlich dem Helden? Hört nicht aber dagegen Ulyssens wandernde Klugheit Auf dem Markte sich besser, da wo sich der Bürger versammelt? Dort sieht jeglicher Held in Helm und Harnisch, es sieht hier Sich der Bettler sogar in seinen Lumpen veredelt. 55

Alfo hört' ich einmal, am wohlgepflasterten Ufer Jener Neptunischen Stadt, allwo man geflügelte Löwen Göttlich verehrt, ein Mährchen ergählen. 3m Kreife geschloffen, Drängte bas horchende Volf sich um ben zerlumpten Rhapsoden. Einst, jo sprach er, verschlug mich ber Sturm an's Ufer ber Injel, 60 Die Utopien heißt. Ich weiß nicht, ob fie ein andrer Dieser Gesellschaft jemals betrat; fie lieget im Meere Links von Hertules Säulen. Ich ward gar freundlich empfangen; In ein Gasthaus führte man mich, woselbst ich bas beste Effen und Trinken fand und weiches Lager und Pflege. 65 So verstrich ein Monat geschwind. Ich hatte des Kummers Böllig vergeffen und jeglicher Noth ; ba fieng fich im Stillen Aber die Sorge nun an : wie wird die Beche dir leider Nach ber Mahlzeit befommen ? Denn nichts enthielte ber Sedel. Reiche mir weniger! bat ich ben Wirth; er brachte nur immer 70 Desto mehr. Da wuchs mir die Angst, ich konnte nicht länger Effen und forgen und fagte zulett : Ich bitte, die Beche Billig zu machen, herr Wirth! Er aber mit finfterem Auge Sah von der Seite mich an, ergriff den Knittel und ichwenfte Unbarmherzig ihn über mich her und traf mir bie Schultern, 75 Traf ben Ropf und hätte beinah mich zu Tobe geschlagen. Eilend lief ich bavon und suchte ben Nichter ; man holte Gleich ben Wirth, ber ruhig erschien und bedächtig versette :

Allso muff' es allen ergehn, die bas heilige Gastrecht

#### Erste Epistel.

- 80 Unserer Insel verletzen und, unanständig und gottlos, Beche verlangen vom Manne, der sie doch höslich bewirthet. Sollt' ich solche Beleidigung dulden im eigenen Hause? Nein! es hätte fürwahr statt meines Herzens ein Schwamm nur Mir im Busen gewohnt, wosern ich dergleichen gelitten.
- Darauf sagte der Nichter zu mir: Vergesset die Schläge, Denn ihr habt die Strafe verdient, ja schärsere Schmerzen;
  Aber wollt ihr bleiben und mitbewohnen die Insel, Müsset ihr euch erst würdig verweisen und tüchtig zum Bürger. Ach! versetzt ich, mein Herr, ich habe leider mich niemals
  Gerne zur Arbeit gesügt. So hab' ich auch keine Talente, Die den Menschen bequemer ernähren; man hat mich im Spott nur

Hans Dhusorge genannt und mich vom Hause vertrieben.

D so sei uns gegrüßt! versette ber Nichter, du sollst dich Oben setten zu Tisch, wenn sich die Gemeine versammelt, 95 Sollst im Nathe den Platz, den du verdienest, erhalten. Aber hüte dich wohl, daß nicht ein schändlicher Nückfall Dich zur Arbeit verleite, daß man nicht etwa das Gradscheit Ober das Nuder bei dir im Hause sinde: du wärest Gleich auf immer verloren und ohne Nahrung und Ehre. 100 Aber auf dem Markte zu sitzen, die Arme geschlungen Ueber dem schwellenden Bauch, zu hören lustige Lieder Unserer Sänger, zu sehn die Tänze der Mädchen, der Knaben Spiele, das werde dir Psticht, die du gelobest und schwörest.

So erzählte der Mann, und heiter waren die Stirnen 105 Aller Hörer geworden, und alle wünschten des Tages Solche Wirthe zu finden, ja solche Schläge zu dulden. Oeethe (1794).

### 3weite Epistel.

### 13. Zweite Epistel.

Bürdiger Freund, du runzelst die Stirn; dir scheinen die Scherze Nicht am rechten Orte zu sein; die Frage war ernsthast, Und besonnen verlangst du die Antwort; da weiß ich, beim Himmel!

Richt, wie eben sich mir der Schalt im Busen bewegte. Doch ich fahre bedächtiger fort. Du sagst mir: so möchte Meinetwegen die Menge sich halten im Leben und Lesen, Wie sie könnte; doch denke dir nur die Töchter im Hause, Die mir der fuppelnde Dichter mit allem Bösen befannt macht.

Dem ist leichter geholfen, versetz' ich, als wohl ein andrer Denken möchte. Die Mädchen sind gut und machen sich gerne 10 Was zu schaffen. Da gieb nur dem einen die Schlüsseller, Daß es die Weine des Vaters besorge, sobald sie vom Winzer Ober vom Kausmann geliesert die weiten Gewölbe bereichern. Manches zu schaffen hat ein Mädchen, die vielen Gesäße, Leere Fässer und Flaschen in reinlicher Ordnung zu halten; 15 Dann betrachtet sie oft des schäumenden Mostes Veregung, Giest das Fehlende zu, damit die wallenden Blasen Leicht die Oeffnung des Fasses erreichen, trinkbar und helle Endlich der edelste Sast sich sünstigen Jahren vollende. Unermüdet ist sie alsdann zu füllen, zu schöpsen, 20 Daß stets geistig der Trank und rein die Tasel belebe.

Laß der andern die Küche zum Neich; da giebt es wahrhaftig Arbeit genug, das tägliche Mahl, durch Sommer und Winter, Schmachaft stets zu bereiten und ohne Beschwerde des Beutels. Denn im Frühjahr sorget sie schon, im Hose die Küchlein Bald zu erziehen und bald die schnatternden Enten zu süttern. Alles, was ihr die Jahrszeit giebt, das bringt sie bei Zeiten

D.

3

25

### Zweite Epistel.

Dir auf den Tisch und weiß mit jeglichem Tage die Speisen Klug zu wechseln; und reift nur eben der Sommer die Früchte, 30 Denkt sie an Vorrath schon für den Winter. Im kühlen Gewölbe Gährt ihr der kräftige Kohl, und reisen im Csisg die Gurken; Aber die luftige Kammer bewahrt ihr die Gaben Pomonens. Gerne nimmt sie das Lob vom Vater und allen Geschwistern, und mißlingt ihr etwas, dann ist's ein größeres Unglück, 35 Als wenn dir ein Schuldner entläuft und den Wechsel zurückläßt. Immer ist so das Mädchen beschäftigt und reiset im Stillen Häuslicher Tugend entgegen, den klugen Mann zu beglücken. Wünscht sie dann endlich zu lesen, so wählt sie gewißlich ein Kochbuch,

Deren Hunderte schon die eifrigen Preffen uns gaben.

40 Eine Schwefter besorget den Garten, der schwerlich zur Wildniß, Deine Wohnung romantisch und feucht zu umgeben, verdammt ist, Sondern in zierliche Beete getheilt, als Vorhof der Küche, Nützliche Aräuter ernährt und jugendbeglückende Früchte. Patriarchalisch erzeuge so selbst dir ein kleines gedrängtes

- 45 Königreich und bevölf're dein Haus mit treuem Gesinde! Haft du Töchter noch mehr, die lieber sitzen und stille Weibliche Arbeit verrichten, da ist's noch besser; die Nadel Nuht im Jahre nicht leicht; denn noch so häuslich im Hause, Mögen sie öffentlich gern als müßige Damen erscheinen.
- 50 Wie sich bas Nähen und Flicken vermehrt, bas Waschen und Biegeln,

Hundertfältig, seitdem in weißer arkadischer Hülle Sich das Mädchen gefällt, mit langen Nöcken und Schleppen Gassen kehret und Gärten, und Staub erreget im Tanzsaal. Wahrlich ! wären mir nur der Mädchen ein Dutzend im Hause, 55 Niemals wär' ich verlegen um Arbeit, sie machen sich Arbeit

Selber genug, es sollte kein Buch im Laufe des Jahres Neber die Schwelle mir kommen, vom Bücherverleiher gesendet. Beethe (1794).

### 14. Flexis und Nora.

21ch ! unaufhaltsam ftrebet bas Schiff mit jedem Momente Durch die schäumende Fluth weiter und weiter hinaus. Langhin furcht fich die Gleise des Kiels, worin die Delphine Springend folgen, als floh' ihnen die Beute bavon. Alles deutet auf alückliche Fahrt : ber ruhige Bootsmann 5 Ruckt am Segel gelind, bas fich für alle bemüht; Vorwärts bringt ber Schiffenden Geift, wie Flaggen und Wimpel; Einer nur fteht rückwärts traurig gewendet am Mast, Sieht bie Berge ichon blau, die icheidenden, fieht in bas Meer fie Niedersinken : es sinkt jegliche Freude vor ihm. 10 Auch bir ift es verschwunden, bas Schiff, bas beinen Aleris, Dir, o Dora, ben Freund, ach! bir den Bräutigam raubt. Auch bu blickeft vergebens nach mir. Noch schlagen die Hergen Kür einander, boch, ach ! nun aneinander nicht mehr. Einziger Augenblick, in welchem ich, lebte ! bu wiegest 15 Alle Tage, Die sonft falt mir verschwindenden, auf. Ach! nur im Augenblick, im letten, stieg mir ein Leben, Unvermuthet in bir, wie von ben Göttern, herab. nur umsonst verflärft bu mit beinem Lichte ben Acther; Dein allleuchtender Tag, Phöbus, mir ift er verhaßt. 20 In mich felber tehr' ich zurück; ba will ich im Stillen Wiederholen die Zeit, als sie mir täglich erschien. Bar es möglich, die Schönheit ju fehn und nicht ju empfinden? Birfte der himmlische Reiz nicht auf bein stumpfes Gemuth?

35

3 - 2

25 Klage bich, Armer, nicht an !— So legt der Dichter ein Räthsel, Künstlich mit Worten verschränkt, oft der Versammlung in's Ohr.

Ichen freuet die seltne, der zierlichen Bilder Verknüpfung, Aber noch fehlet das Wort, das die Bedeutung verwahrt.

- Jit es endlich entdeckt, dann heitert sich jedes Gemuth auf, 30 Und erblickt im Gedicht doppelt erfreulichen Sinn.
  - Ach, warum jo fpat, o Amor, nahmft bu bie Binde,
    - Die du um's lug' mir gefnüpft, nahmst sie zu spät mir hinweg!

Lange schon harrte befrachtet bas Schiff auf günstige Lüfte, Endlich strebte der Wind glücklich vom Ufer in's Meer.

- 35 Leere Zeiten der Jugend! und leere Träume der Zufunft! Ihr verschwindet, es bleibt einzig die Stunde mir nur.
  - Ja, sie bleibt, es bleibt mir das Glück ! ich halte dich, Dora :

Und die Hoffnung zeigt, Dora, dein Bild mir allein.

- Defter sah ich zum Tempel dich gehn, geschmückt und gesittet,
- 40 Und das Mütterchen gieng feierlich neben dir her.
  - Eilig warst du und frisch, zu Markte die Früchte zu tragen; Und vom Brunnen, wie fühn! wiegte dein Haupt das Offäß.

Da erschien dein Hals, erschien bein Nacken vor allen, Und vor allen erschien deiner Bewegungen Maß.

- 45 Dftmals hab' ich gesorgt, es möchte der Krug dir entstürzen;
  Doch er hielt sich stät auf dem geringelten Tuch.
  Schöne Nachbarin, ja, so war ich gewohnt dich zu sehen, Wie man die Sterne sicht, wie man den Mond sich beschaut, Sich an ihnen ersreut, und innen im ruhigen Busen
  Nicht der entsternteste Wunsch, sie zu besithen, sich regt.
- Jahre, so giengt ihr dahin ! Nur zwanzig Schritte getrennet Waren die Häuser, und nie hab' ich die Schwelle berührt.

Und nun trennt uns die gräßliche Fluth! Du lügft nur den Himmel,

Welle! dein herrliches Blau ist mir die Farbe der Nacht. Alles rührte sich schon; da kam ein Knabe gelausen

An mein väterlich Haus, rief mich zum Strande hinab. Schon erhebt sich das Segel, es flattert im Winde, so sprach er;

Und gelichtet, mit Kraft, trennt sich der Anker vom Sand. Komm, Aleris! o komm! Da brückte der wackere Bater,

Würdig, die segnende Hand mir auf das lockige Haupt: 60 Sorglich reichte die Mutter ein nachbereitetes Bündel:

Glücklich kehre zurück! riefen sie, glücklich und reich! Und so sprang ich hinweg, das Bündelchen unter dem Arme,

An der Mauer hinab, sand an der Thüre dich stehn Deines Gartens. Du lächeltest mir und sagtest: Aleris! 65

Sind die Lärmenden dort deine Gesellen der Fahrt? Fremde Küften besucheft du nun, und föstliche Waaren

Handelst du ein, und Schmuck reichen Matronen der Stadt. Aber bringe mir auch ein leichtes Kettchen! ich will es

Dankbar zahlen; so oft hab' ich die Bierde gewünscht. 70 Stehen war ich geblieben, und fragte, nach Weise des Kausmanns,

Erst nach Form und Gewicht deiner Bestellung genau. Gar bescheiden erwogst du den Preis; da blickt ich indessen

Nach dem Halfe, des Schmucks unferer Königin werth. Beftiger tonte vom Schiff das Geschrei ; da sagtest du freundlich : 75

Nimm aus dem Garten noch einige Früchte mit dir ! Nimm die reifften Orangen, die weißen Feigen ; das Meer bringt

Keine Früchte, sie bringt jegliches Land nicht hervor. Und so trat ich herein. Du brachst nun die Früchte geschäftig,

Und die goldene Last zog das geschürzte Gewand. 80 Defters bat ich : es sei nun genug; und immer noch eine Schönere Frucht fiel dir, leise berührt, in die Hand.

38

Endlich famft bu zur Laube hinan ; ba fand fich ein Rörbchen, Und die Myrte bog blühend sich über uns hin. 85 Schweigend begannest bu nun geschickt bie Früchte zu ordnen ; Erft bie Drange, bie fchwer ruht als ein goldener Ball, Dann bie weichliche Feige, bie jeder Druck schon entstellet; Und mit Myrte bedeckt ward und geziert bas Geschenk. Aber ich hob es nicht auf; ich stand. Wir sahen einander In die Augen, und mir ward vor bem Auge fo trub. 90 Deinen Bufen fühlt' ich an meinem ! Den herrlichen Nacken, Ihn umfchlang nun mein Urm ; taufendmal füßt' ich ben Hals. Mir fant über bie Schulter bein Saupt ; nun fnüpften auch beine Lieblichen Urme bas Band um den Beglückten herum, 95 Amor's Sande fühlt' ich : er brückt' uns gewaltig zufammen, Und aus heiterer Luft bonnert' es breimal: da floß Häufig die Thräne vom Aug' mir herab, bu weinteft, ich weinte, Und vor Jammer und Glück ichien uns die Welt zu vergehn. Immer heftiger rief es am Strand; ba wollten bie Fuße Mich nicht tragen, ich rief: Dora ! und bift bu nicht mein? 100 Ewig! sagtest bu leife. Da schienen unfere Thränen, Wie burch göttliche Luft, leife vom Auge gehaucht. Näher rief es: Aleris! Da blickte ber suchende Knabe Durch bie Thure herein. Die er das Rörbchen empfing ! 105 Wie er mich trieb! Wie ich dir die hand noch drückte ! - 3u Schiffe Wie ich gefommen? Ich weiß, daß ich ein Trunkener schien. Und fo hielten mich auch die Gefellen, schonten ben Rranken ; Und ichon bedte ber Sauch trüber Entfernung bie Stadt. Ewig! Dora, lispeltest bu; mir schallt es im Ohre Mit bem Donner bes Beus. Stand fie boch neben bem Thron, 110 Seine Tochter, Die Göttin ber Liebe; die Grazien ftanden

Ihr zur Seiten ! Er ift götterbefräftigt, ber Bund.

39

D jo eile benn, Schiff, mit allen günftigen Winden ! Strebe, mächtiger Riel! trenne Die schäumende Fluth! Bringe dem fremden hafen mich zu, damit mir der Golbschmied 115 In der Werkstatt gleich ordne bas himmlische Bfand. Wahrlich ! zur Kette foll bas Kettchen werben, o Dora ! Neunmal umgebe fie bir, locker gewunden, ben Hals. Ferner schaff' ich noch Schmud, ben mannichfaltigsten ; goldne Spangen sollen dir auch reichlich verzieren die Hand: 120 Da wetteifre Rubin und Smaragd, ber liebliche Sapphir Stelle dem Hyacinth fich gegenüber, und Gold Salte bas Ebelgestein in fconer Verbindung zufammen. D, wie den Bräutigam freut einzig zu schmücken die Braut ! Seh' ich Perlen, so bent' ich an dich; bei jeglichem Ringe 125 Rommt mir ber länglichen Sand ichones Gebild' in ben Ginn. Taufchen will ich und faufen ; bu follft bas Schönfte von allem Bählen; ich widmete gern alle die Ladung nur dir. Doch nicht Schmuck und Juwelen allein verschafft dein Geliebter : Was ein häusliches Weib freuet, das bringt er bir auch. 130 Feine wollene Decken mit Purpurfäumen, ein Lager Bu bereiten, das uns traulich und weichlich empfängt; Röftlicher Leinwand Stücke. Du figest und nähest und fleideft Mich und dich und auch wohl noch ein Drittes barein. Bilder ber Hoffnung, täuschet mein Berg! D mäßiget, Götter, 135 Diefen gewaltigen Brand, ber mir ben Bufen burchtobt ! Aber auch fie verlang' ich zurudt, Die schmerzliche Freude, Wenn die Sorge sich falt, gräßlich gelassen, mir naht. Nicht ber Erinnyen Fackel, bas Bellen der höllischen Sunde Schreckt den Verbrecher so, in der Verzweiflung Gefild, 140 Als das gelaff'ne Gespenst mich schreckt, das die Schöne von fern mir Beiget : Die Thure steht wirklich bes Gartens noch auf!

Rom.

Und ein anderer kommt! Für ihn auch fallen die Früchte! Und die Feige gewährt stärkenden Honig auch ihm ! Lockt fie auch ihn nach ber Laube? und folgt er? D, macht 145 mich, ihr Götter, Blind, verwischet bas Bild jeder Erinnrung in mir ! Ja, ein Mädchen ift sie! und die sich geschwinde dem einen Giebt, sie kehret sich auch schnell zu dem andern herum. Lache nicht diesmal, Bens, ber frechaebrochenen Schwüre ! Donnere schrecklicher ! Triff ! - Salte bie Blige zurück ! 150 Sende bie schwankenden Wolken mir nach! Im nächtlichen Dunkel Treffe bein leuchtender Blitz Diefen unglücklichen Maft ! Streue bie Planken umher, und gieb ber tobenden Welle Diefe Waaren, und mich gieb ben Delphinen zum Raub !-nun, ihr Mufen, genug ! Vergebens ftrebt ihr zu schildern, 155 Die sich Jammer und Gluck wechseln in liebender Bruft. Beilen könnet die Wunden ihr nicht, die Amor geschlagen ; Aber Linderung fommt einzig, ihr Guten, von euch. Goethe (1796). 15. Rom. Eleaie. Un Unne Luife Germaine, Baronin v. Staël-Solftein, geb. Necker. haft Du das Leben geschlürft an Parthenope's üppigem Busen, Lerne ben Tod nun auch über bem Grabe ber Welt. 3war es umlächelt die Erbe von Latium heiterer himmel, Rein am entwölften Azur bildet fich Roms Horizont, 5 Die es die Ebne beherrscht mit den siebengehügelten Zinnen Bis zu bem Meer jenseits, bort vom Sabinergebirg. Aber ben Wanderer leitet ein Geift tieffinniger Schwermuth

Mit oft weilendem Gang durch des Ruins Labyrinth. Von uralter und ältester Zeit, unerwecklich entschlummert, 10 Heget der Ort Nachhall, bleidet der Stein Monument.

Rom.

Fast in der Dinge Beginn fand Zuflucht hier vom Olympus, Hier im genügfamen Neich waltete golden Saturn.

Drüben erftrectte sich bann bein Gis, zweistirniger Janus ;

Nach Jahrtausenden noch heißet der Hügel von dir.

Ferner, ein hirtlicher Held Arfadiens, wendet Evander 15 Sich ansiedelnd, hicher; Amphitryoniades

Ward, aus Iberien kommend, beherbergt unter bem Strohbach Pallanteums, und schlug, rächend, im Felsengeklüft

Cacus, der Nachbarn Schrecken, den flammaushauchenden Näuber:

Also cyflopisch verwirrt starrte noch Wildniß umher. 20 Endlich erschwollen die Segel aus Phrygien : mild sie empfangend

- Ebnete landeinwärts Tibris ben Wellenerguß,
- Denn wohl wußt' er bestimmt den Entführer der troischen Laren,

Fruchtbar an Weltherrschaft Ilions Alsche zu fan.

Aber Lavinium wurde nur erst, dann Alba gepflanzet, Keiner ber Sterblichen noch hatte von Noma gehört.

Langsam reifte zum Licht die Geburt; es versuchte das Schicksal Vieles darum: nie gab's eine gewaltigere.

Mavors muß erst liebend erglühn zur vestalischen Jungfrau,

Erst sich der Wölfin Gier mildern in Mütterlichkeit, 30 Ehe die weihende Furche der Pflugschaar konnte den Umkreis

Jener romulischen Stadt ziehn um den Berg Palatin. Doch wie der Halbgott gleich in der Wieg' einst Schlangen erwürgte,

Wies, unmündig und klein, schon sie den hohen Beruf. Die zwölf Adler des Zeus, so Romulus sah zu der Nechten, 35

Ueber ben Erdball einst sollten sie breiten ben Flug.

Nicht durch rohe Gewalt: Nom wußte den Tod zu verachten, Aber das Leben zugleich ehrt' es mit Sitt' und Geseg.

Nom.

Der das Afyl aufthat, ber Genoß lupercalischer Räuber, 40 Ordnete Bater, und ward felber zum Bater Quirin. Dann ber erfinnende Numa, ber heimlichen Nymphe Vertrauter, Reinigte Alles in Kraft würdiger Religion. Sütten genügten den Bürgern annoch, als, triftig den Enkeln Schon vorforgend, die Stadt manches gemeinfame Bert 45 Bauen gelernt : vierectig gehaun nach etrurischem Richtmags. Ohn' anfugenden Kitt Maffen auf Maffen gelegt, Sub fich die Ningmau'r ihnen, vertieften fich 205lbungen unten, Mit Bollwerken umbämmt wurde ber Fels Capitol. Biele Verfaffungen ftürzten bahin ; noch ftehn die Gemäuer, Welch' einft Ancus begann ober Superbus entwarf. 50 Bald nun erschien der Decier Muth, und die Beile des Brutus. Häupter, vom Pflug oft her oder vom Heerde geholt, Ramen, erretteten, siegten, vernichteten ober begähmten, Und bann fehrten fie heim, ftill, ju bem Mindergespann. 55 Rüftigem Alter noch troff abhärtender Schweiß; boch schienen Unter bem greifen Gelock Rungeln ber Stirn Diadem. Drum auch liebte die Alten ber Sterblichen Zeuger und Weltherr, Weil sie im Abglang Ihn stellten am würdigsten bar. Dit zwar brängte fie Noth, boch jene verzweifelten nimmer, 60 Denn die geheiligte Scheu wandte von ihnen die Furcht. Mit der Gefahr wuchs jedem der Muth ; fich für Alle dem Tod weihn Schien einfältige Pflicht ihnen in bäurischer Bruft. Bolluft preisen für Tugend, die Weisheit flügelnder Griechen Schuf dem Fabricius Grau'n, nicht das gewaltige Thier. 65 Wacht, und bewahrt, o Nömer, die Bucht! Nach Beiten, ba Trot euch

Beji in's Antlity bot, kommen gefährlichere.

Bald wird eure Geschicht' Ein einziger langer Triumphzug, Und der ermüdete Blick zählt das Eroberte faum. Euch reift Ernte des Nuhms: euch hat Carthago gewuchert, Gleichwie der trunkene Gott euch Alexander gesiegt. 70 Ju Schiedsrichtern der Bölker bestellt und der Könige Schrecken, Falls ihr die Wage gerecht hieltet, so möchtet ihr wohl

Stets obwalten den Dingen nach Jovis untadliger Vollmacht; Doch zu des Glücks Vorwurf macht ihr das hohe Gedeihn.

Nicht der Samnite, des Galliers Wuth, nicht Hannibal dämpft euch.

So will's euer Geschick : selbst nur erlieget sich Rom. Wer nie bebte dem Eisen, vom Golde nur wend' er den Blick ab,

Deffen bethörender Glanz hegt Bajiliskennatur.

Haft du verlernt zu entbehren, und wähnft den Besitz zu ertragen? Herr bein felbst fein gilt's, oder von Allem der Sclav. 80

Nie zu ersättigen schwelgt die Begier, die erfünstelten Laster,

Her aus der Fremde geschifft, fauft unerschwinglicher Preis. Feil ist Allen der Staat : dir, Crassus, um Sand des Paktolus ;

Stolz will schaltende Macht, Spiele der Pöbel und Brod. Scaurus und Fabius heißt ihr wie sonst : doch erröthen der Ahnen 85

Bildniff' im Vorsaal euch; immer entartetere Söhne sich zeugt das verderbte Geschlecht. Ohnmächtige Vorsicht,

Die dem entnervenden Strom Schranken entgegengestellt ! Alles ja folget dem Strudel; das Necht wird falsches Gewebe,

Freiheit wildes Gelüst, Larve die Neligion. 90 Was dem Gemüth einprägten die biederen Bräuche der Vorzeit, Sind Buchstaben in Erz, dennoch erlöschet die Schrift.

Was wohl dürfte bestehn, wenn römische Tugend und Freiheit Niedergestürzt? Nichts bleibt unter dem Menschengeschlecht.

Auch so fielen sie groß. Als Bürgerentzweiung in Noms Blut 95

Tauchte das römische Schwert, sah die besudelte Welt Alles gebändigt, nur nicht die erhabene Seele des Cato; War frei leben versagt, sterben doch lehrten sie frei.

Nom.

Solcherlei Trümmer entfamen ber Tugenden Schiffbruch : nirgends

100 Hat sich die Stoa wie hier würdige Schüler gestählt.

Immer noch will sich bewähren der Thatkraft mächtiger Nach= druck,

Im ausschweifenden Thun fühner Gedanken Entwurf.

Dies Zeitalter, entwöhnt der Bewunderung, buhlt um Erstaunen, Aus den Gemüthern hinaus flüchtet sich Noms Majestät

105 Jeho in Forum und Circus, Theater und Hall' und Triumphthor, Jegliches edle Gebild griechischer Architectur.

Zwischen die Säulen und Giebel nun brängen sich marmorne Wunder,

Athmender Statuen Volk bienet, gefangen geführt.

Denn es versammelt bie einzige Stadt, was Länder geziert hat : Bas, anmuthigen Hauch leihend, ber Grieche geformt; 110 Was, tiefbenkend und ernst, ber Neapptier ; wachend am Tempel Liegt ber bafaltene Low' und die granitene Sphinr. Aus äthiopischem Steinbruch einft von Sesoftris entboten, Weit von Syene herab, lernte ber Sonn = Obelift 115 Ueber die See hinfluten, den Nil für den Tiber vertauschen, Mit nachahmendem Strahl grüßen ein fremdes Geftirn. Seute noch spricht er umsonft in verborgenen Hieroglyphen, Aber er macht auch fund, wer zu vernehmen es weiß, Vom Umfchwunge ber Zeit, urweltlichen Menschengebanken, Berrlicher Reich' Einfturg, und ber Lebendigen Nichts. 120 Doch bies Nichts schwellt an zum Giganten die rasende Willfür, Was wohl bliebe zurück, nicht von Despoten versucht? Jene, Die Nom brandmarkten mit allbeiftimmender Rnechtschaft, Haben ben Abgrund gang lüfterner Frevel enthüllt. 125 Weihrauch dampften Altäre ber Brut unholder Dämonen, Bis fie ber Schmach hinwarf plöglich entgötternder Mord.

Rom.

Freilich, es weht unmenschlich bas Volt an ben eigenen Sitten Selbst den tyrannischen Dolch, welcher im Innern ihm wühlt. Tage, ja Wochen verbringt's im umfreisenden Umphitheater, Stufen hinauf, zahllos, feht! an die Wolken geschaart; 130 Ueber dem Haupt hin wallet des Vorhangs duftender Purpur, Daß nur den Weichlingen nicht schade der sonnige Strahl. Ihnen zu Füßen indeß, bluttrunkener Augen Graöten, Tobt Wehklagen und Wuth, und der bejubelte Tod. Bum Schauspieler erniedriget fämpft unwillig der Thiere 135 König, und, minder geschätzt, wider ben Sclaven ber Sclav. Ufrica hat fich erschöpft an Geburten ber glühenden Wildniß, Tiger und Luchs und Hyan'; auch der Koloß Elephant Flehet, verrathen und wund, Mitleid durch Jammergeberde, Der sonft offen im Feld römische Seere besturmt. 140 Graufamer Spott ! es erkennet die Meng' in dem Bilde fich felbst nicht; Nicht für die Freiheit mehr, noch der Verbündeten Schut, Noch Grabmale der Bäter geführt, willfahrend des Serrn Winf, Ward der entwürdigte Krieg gladiatorischer Scherz. Wie wohl Schulen der Fechter, jur Wette von streitenden Meistern 145 Gegeneinander gestellt, schlägt Legion Legion. Db sie das Reich ausbieten, die prätorianischen Banden, Nur um der Knechtschaft Tausch fließt das verhandelte Blut. Jene, Die sonft ruhmvoller ber Wüft' Einwohner befämpften, Fern an der Grenze ber Welt, rauhes Barbarengeschlecht, 150 Gleichwie der Jäger bas Wild aufftört in dem Lager der Bergschlucht ;

Jest mißtrann sie dem Muth hinter verschanzendem Wall. Parthischer Köcher Geschoß, zwiesach von den Nossen beslügelt, Scheuchet sie oft vor sich her, nicht in erdichteter Flucht. 46

155 Aber den sandigen Spuren des Hufs folgt hungrig der Schakal, Seult in ber Nacht froh auf, witternd ben Leichengeruch. Den sie so lange gereizet, der Ur ber hercynischen Forsten, Dft auch Stöße gefühlt feines gewaltigen Horns, Er bricht endlich hervor, reißt hin durch jegliches Stellnet, 160 . Und will felber ben Feind suchen in deffen Gebiet. Nicht halbgahm und bem Siege bequem, wie die Thiere bes Circus, Wild, wie der Heimath Bald, heischt er entscheidenden Rampf. Ueber die Alpen berab ichon währen fich neue Teutonen, Doch kein Marius naht! Aber ein bleiches Gespenft 165 Schwebt in des Heers Nachtrab, winkt hin zu den nordischen Saiden ---Barus, er ift's ! --- wo er einft bieje Verberber erprobt. Rom foll fallen, fo ward's in der Himmlischen Rathe beschloffen, Und vollziehn ihr Gericht foll bas germanische Schwert. Attila schreckte von fern, doch würdigt' er nicht zu erobern; Deutsche begehrt' er in Bund, Römern gebot er Tribut. 170 Aber es schickt Carthago vandalische Flotten bem Tiber; So weit hat sich des Glücks vollende Nabe gewandt. Bas schon Scipio bort, anschauend die eigne Verwüftung, Als in der Nacht, graunvoll, frachte der Flamme Ruin, 175 Und in den Wolken des Dampfs aufschlug Frohlocken und Wehruf, Aus dem heroischen Lied ahnenden Ginns prophezeit : "Einft wird kommen ber Tag, ba bas heilige Ilion hinfinkt,

Priamos auch, und des speerschwingenden Priamos Volk;" Jeto geschicht's: kaum hebet ihr Haupt aus den rauchenden Trümmern,

180 Schmucklos, bang und betäubt, ach! die Monarchin der Welt. Noma, der Pallas Gespielin, ihr ähnlich am Schild und der Lanze, Leichter gegürteten Gangs nach Amazonengebrauch, Rom.

Die fonft Jupiters Winke gesandt von dem wallenden Helmbusch,

Sißt stilltrauernd und lehnt über zerbrochnen Trophä'n. Nach viel grausenden Nächten, als Alles verheert und geraubt war, 185

Alles entvölkert, zuletzt fam die verlassene Ruh.

Leife beseufzend umhaucht sie die halb noch verödeten Hügel, Welche, wie Gräbern geziemt, Tellus mit Nasen gedeckt. Friedlicher mögen sie nun binsinken, die letten Nuinen,

Längst zu verschwistertem Schutt neiget sich Säul' und Gebälf. 190 Sieh, hier lenkte herauf sich die heilige Straße : wie oftmals

Her vom capenischen Thor trug sie den Pomp des Triumphs, Feldherr, Krieger und Volf, und gesesselter Könige Fußtritt,

Oft vor dem Festruf scheu schneeiger Nosse Gespann, Bis die geweiheten Chren des Siegs, der Gelübde Bewährung 195

Unter dem Golddach barg Jupiter Capitolin!

Jest ein verfäumter und einfamer Pfad, wo träge das Saumthier, Ländliche Waare zur Stadt schaffend, den Treiber ernährt.

Sieh das Palatium drüben, das alle Palläste benannt hat,

Wo, weil Einer nur galt, wachsend des Einzigen Haus 200 Nomulus' Nom einnahm, und die alten Penaten hinaustrieb,

Und bem bethörten Gelüft Nero's zu enge boch schien.

Kann's bein Auge noch blenden, ein epheuumranktes Gemäuer,

Mit Weinreben umfränzt, Stauden und Gartengewächs?

Über dem Badegemach nun spielen der Winzerin Kinder, 205 Und das Gewölbe bewahrt häusliches Ackergeräth.

"Weidet," so rief aus begeisterter Bruft die Sibylle von Cuma, Als glorreichen Beruf sie dem Dardanier sang :

"Weil es vergönnt ist, weidet, ihr Stiere, das Gras von den fieben

Höh'n! denn bald soll hier stehen die herrlichste Stadt!" 210 Nun ist's wieder vergönnt: Jahrhunderte brachten im Kreislauf Stots ummandelnd den Stand frühester Zeiten uwürft

Stets umwandelnd, den Stand frühester Zeiten zurück.

Dorthin lagert die Mittagøruh' in dem niedern Belabrum heerben, im Forum sogar tonet bas Rindergebrull. 215 Schau' an bem grafigen Sugel bie weidenden ! wie fie bes Cacus Höhle sich sorglos nahn unter bem hang Aventins! Um hochstämmigen Bau und ben speergleichragenden Hörnern Scheinet ber Landschaft Bieh noch gervonische Bucht Und es beschämet der Menschen Geblut. Sind dies die Quiriten ? Jeglicher Kriegsarbeit fremd und dem übenden Roß, 220 Die fein felber zu fpotten, hinunter gezogen in's Marsfeld, Drängt sich in engem Verkehr bleiches und ärmliches Volk, Bas auch möge geschehn, ein gebuldig erwartender Haufe; Bettler ber Vorzeit stets, Bettler bes Tages zugleich. 225 Tränkte Agrippa sie nicht mit bem Thau jungfräulicher Quelle, Auf Schwibbogen heran luftige Wege geführt, Möchten sie wohl hinschmachten im Durft bes versengenden Hundsterns, Ober fie schöpften ihr Nag lau in umsumpfendem Schilf.

Sind Bruchstücke der alten die Zier der erneuerten Tempel, 230 Sehn Graburnen, erstaunt, sich wie Altäre verehrt;

Borgtet ihr porphyrne Säulen genug und von punischem Marmor;

Vorgt von den Ahnherrn auch hohe Gesinnung einmal! Aber umsonst. So sah ich verdorrt apenninische Eichen,

Welchen sich Epheu rings, Bacchus' geselliges Laub,

235 Schlang um die Aleste zu loctigem Schmuck; wohl lügt es die Krone,

Doch nie bringet die Kraft mehr von der Wurzel in's Haupt. So auch spielt die Natur hier gern in gesälligen Gaben, Während zu männlicher That Ernst dem Gemüthe gebricht. Einzig die Bildnerin Kunst wetteiserte noch mit der Vorwelt, 240 Als, in dem Schooße der Nacht langem Vergessen geweiht, Rom.

Jene hellenische Huldin erstand; an erhabnen Gebilden Bies fich ergiebig ber Geift, nicht ja ber Boben allein. Raphael dichtete liebend, prophetisch erfann Bonarotti, Bägte des Pantheons Dom ftolz in den Acther hinauf. Aber fie auch schwand hin, die erheiternde Blüthe. "Gewesen" 245 Jft Rom's Bahlipruch ; nennt, welches Beftreben ihr wollt, Bähnend entschleichet die Zeit, als hätte fie nichts zu erwarten, Stets breht Denus am Seil, ftets von bem Efel zernagt. Janus erscheint hier felber, ber Gott ber Beginne, verstümmelt : Sein vorschauend Gesicht löschte ber Jugendlichkeit 250 Hoffnungen aus, formlos, untenntlicher Buge; bie andre Rudwärts schauende Stirn furchet unendlicher Gram. Belches Gefieder noch brächt' Augurien? welche Sibulle Deutete Zufunft wohl folchem versunkenen Gein? Altert bie Belt? und indes wir Spätlinge träumen, entlöft fich 255 Ihr hinfälliger Bau schon in lethäisches Graus? Mit gleichmuthigem Sinne ber Dinge Beschluß zu erwarten, Rein unwürdiger Drt mare Die emige Stadt.

Also sang ich am Fuße von Cestius Denkpyramide,

Weil allmählich ihr Schatt' unter ben Gräbern verschwomm. 260 Dämmrung entfaltete rings ben gefildeinhüllenden Mantel,

11m den Betrachtenden schwieg tiefere Feierlichkeit : Fernher flüsterten nur wehmüthige dunkle Cypressen,

Und mitfühlend, so schien's wankte der Pinie Haupt.

Stumm war alles Gewühl und Getöf' unruhiges Treibens, 265 Leifesten Pulsschlag faum spürte die ganze Natur,

Und fast schauerte mir, ob nicht den Lebendigen fremd ich

Dhn' eindrückende Spur wandelt' im Schattengebiet. Schwermuthsvoller Moment, wann sinkend des Tages Mo-

narchin

D.

4

270 Sammt dem beseelenden Licht Formen und Farben entrückt, Alles, gedämpft und erblaßt, mahnt unser entschwindendes Dasein, Und kein Hoffen erhebt über den irdischen Staub.
Noch nicht funkeln die Sterne, und gleichsam zwischen das Leben Dränget ein Stillstand sich und die Unsterblichkleit ein.

275 Doch, wie die heilige Nacht mit verheißenden Augen herabschaut, Alhnet der strebende Geist freudige Wiedergeburt.

Tröftend begegnete fo Dein Blick mir, edle Gefährtin, Jener entzückende Strahl göttlichen Doppelgeftirns.

Wahrheit wohnet in ihm, und die liebende hohe Begeiftrung, 280 Welche, zur Wonne dem Schmerz, felber in Thränen erglänzt.

Wem bu botest ber Freundschaft Hand, kann nimmer verzweis feln,

Wann ungläubiger Hohn macht zum Fantom das Gefühl. Zartheit hegend in tiefem Gemüth, beim Guten das Schöne, Kennst Du der Huld Anhauch gleich wie der Größe Gewalt. 285 Mit vielfarbigem Zauber umgiebst Du den Dichter : es hemmt nicht.

Was Nationen entfernt, Deinen geflügelten Geift.

Laß denn lauschen mich Dir, Mittheilerin großer Gedanken, Wann das beredte Gespräch siegenden Lippen entströmt ! Biel von erhabenen Männern der Vorwelt wollen wir reden,

200 Von Mitlebenden auch oder ben Opfern ber Zeit.

- Und wann unter den Weisen, die rein für das Ganze gestrebet, Wir aufsuchen ein Bild mildester Bäterlichkeit,
  - Streng' in der eigenen Brust, langmüthig dem Wahn und dem Undank,

Gleichwie ein Schutzgeist schwebt über dem Menschengeschlecht : 295 Dann sei dessen Gebächtniß geheiliget, welchen zu kennen

Nicht mir gegönnt war, ach ! welchen Du ewig beweinft. A. B. von Schlegel.

#### Un den Alether.

### 16. Die Eichbäume.

Aus den Gärten komm' ich zu euch, ihr Söhne des Berges ! Aus den Gärten : da lebt die Natur geduldig und häuslich, Pflegend und wieder gepflegt, mit dem fleißigen Menschen zusammen.

Aber ihr, ihr Herrlichen, fteht, wie ein Bolt von Titanen, In der zahmeren Welt und gehört nur euch und bem Himmel, 5 Der euch nährt' und erzeg, und ber Erde, die euch geboren. Keiner von euch ift noch in ber Menschen Schule gegangen, Und ihr brängt euch, fröhlich und frei, aus fräftiger Wurgel Unter einander herauf und ergreift, wie der Abler die Beute, Mit gewaltigem Urme ben naum, und gegen die Wolken 10 Bft euch heiter und groß bie sonnige Krone gerichtet. Eine Welt ift jeder von euch ; wie die Sterne bes Simmels Lebt ihr, jeder ein Gott, im freien Bunde gufammen. Könnt' ich bie Knechtschaft nur erdulden, ich neidete nimmer Diefen Wald und schmiegte mich gern an's gesellige Leben; 15 Fesselte nur nicht mehr an's gesellige Leben das Herz mich, Das von Liebe nicht läßt, wie gern würd' ich unter euch wohnen! Selderlin.

### 17. In den Zether.

Treu und freundlich, wie du, erzog der Götter und Menschen Keiner, o Vater Aether! mich auf. Noch ehe die Mutter In die Arme mich nahm und ihre Liebe mich nährte, Faßtest du zärtlich mich an und gossest himmlischen Trank mir, Mir den heiligen Odem zuerst in den keimenden Busen. Nicht von irdischer Kost gedeihen einzig die Wesen, Aber du nährest sie all mit deinem Nektar, o Vater!

5 I

4-2

.5

#### Un den Aether.

Und es brangt fich und rinnt aus beiner ewigen Fulle Die befeelende Luft durch alle Nohren bes Lebens. 10 Darum lieben bie Wesen bich auch und ringen und ftreben Unaufhörlich hinauf nach bir in freudigem Wachsthum. Simmlischer ! fucht nicht bich mit ihren Augen bie Pflanze, Stredt nach bir die schüchternen Urme ber niedrige Strauch nicht? Daß er bich finde, zerbricht ber gefangene Saame bie Sulfe; 15 Daß er belebt von dir in deiner Welle sich babe, Schüttelt ber Wald ben Schnee wie ein überläftig Gewand ab. Auch die Fische kommen herauf und hüpfen verlangend Ueber bie glänzende Fläche des Stroms, als begehrten auch bieje Aus der Woge zu dir; auch den edeln Thieren der Erde 20 Wird zum Fluge ber Schritt, wenn oft bas gewaltige Sehnen, Die geheime Liebe zu bir fie ergreift, fie hinaufzicht. Stol; verachtet ben Boben das Noß, wie gebogener Stahl ftrebt In die Sohe fein Sals, mit dem Sufe berührt es den Sand faum. Wie zum Scherze berührt der Fuß ber Sirsche ben Grashalm, 25 Supft, wie ein Bephyr, über ben Bach, der reißend hinabschäumt, Hin und wieder schweift, kaum sichtbar durch die Gebüsche. Aber bes Alethers Lieblinge, fie, die glücklichen Bögel, Wohnen und fpielen vergnügt in der ewigen Halle des Baters. Raumes genug ift für alle. Der Pfad ift feinem bezeichnet, 30 Und es regen fich frei im hause die Großen und Kleinen. Ueber bem haupt frohlocken fie mir, und es fehnt fich auch mein Serz

Wunderbar zu ihnen hinauf; wie die freundliche Heimath Winkt es von oben herab, und auf die Gipfel der Alpen Möcht' ich wandern und rufen von da dem eilenden Adler, 35 Daß er, wie einst in die Arme des Zeus den seligen Anaben,

Aus der Gefangenschaft in des Aethers Halle mich trage. Thöricht treiben wir uns umher; wie die irrende Rebe,

#### Die Fischer auf Capri.

Wenn ihr ber Stab gebricht, woran zum Simmel fie aufwächft, Breiten wir über ben Boben uns aus und suchen und wandern Durch bie Bonen der Erd', o Bater Acther, vergebens; 40 Denn es treibt uns bie Luft in beinen Garten ju wohnen. In bie Meeresfluth werfen wir uns, in den freieren Ebnen Uns zu fättigen, und es umspielt die unendliche Woge . Unfern Kiel, es freut fich bas Berg an ben Kräften bes Meergotts. Dennoch genügt ihm nicht; benn ber tiefere Deean reizt uns, 45 Wo bie leichtere Welle sich regt. D wer bort an jene Goldenen Rüften bas wandernde Schiff zu treiben vermöchte ! Aber indeß ich hinauf in die dämmernde Ferne mich fehne, 200 bu fremde Gestad' umfängst mit bläulicher Woge, Kömmft bu fäufelnd herab von bes Fruchtbaums blühenden Wipfeln, 50

Bater Nether, und fänftigest felbst bas, ftrebende Sers mir; Und ich lebe nun gern, wie zuvor, mit den Blumen der Erde. Sölderlin (1797).

### 18. Die Fischer auf Capri.

Haft Du Capri geschn und bes felsenumgürteten Gilands Echroffes Gestad als Pilger besucht, bann weißt Du, wie felten Dorten ein Landungsplatz für nahende Schiffe zu spähn ift : Nur zwei Stellen erscheinen bequem. Manch machtiges Fahrzeug Mag ber geräumige Hafen empfahn, ber gegen Neapels Lieblichen Golf hindentet und gegen Salerns Meerbufen. Aber die andere Stelle (fie nennen den fleineren Strand fie) Kehrt fich gegen bas öbere Meer, in die wogende Wildniß, Bo kein Ufer bu fichft, als das, auf welchem bu felbst stehft. Nur ein geringeres Boot mag hier anlanden; es liegen 10 Felfige Trümmer umher, und es brauft bie beständige Brandung.

#### Die Fischer auf Capri.

Auf dem erhöhteren Fels erscheint ein zerfallendes Vorwerk, Mit Schießscharten verschn; sei's, daß hier immer ein Wachts thurm

Nagte, ben offenen Strand vor Algiers Flagge zu hüten, 15 Die von dem Eiland oft Jungfrauen und Jünglinge wegstahl; Sei's, daß gegen den Stolz Englands und erfahrene Seefunst Erst in der jüngeren Zeit es erbaut der Napoleonide, Dem Parthenope sonst ausspannte die Pferde des Wagens, Ihn dann aber verjagte, verrieth, ja tödtete, seit er

20 Ans treulose Gestad durch schmeichelnde Briese gelockt ward. Steigst du herab in den sandigen Ries, so gewahrst du ein Felsstück Niedrig und platt in die Wogen hinaus Trot bieten der Brandung;

Dort anlehnt sich mit rundlichem Dach die bescheidene Wohnung Dürftiger Fischer, es ist die entlegenste Hütte der Insel,

25 Blos durch riefige Steine beschützt vor stürmischem Andrang, Der oft über den Sand wegspült und die Schwelle benetzt ihr. Kaum hegt, irgend umher, einfachere Menschen die Erde; Ja kaum hegt sie sie noch, es ernährt sie die schäumende Woge. Nicht die Gesilde der Insel bewohnt dies arme Geschlecht, nie 30 Pflückt es des Delbaums Frucht, nie schlummert es unter dem

Palmbaum :

Nur die verwilderte Myrte noch blüht und der wuchernde Cactus Aus unwirthlichem Stein, nur wenige Blumen und Meergras; Eher verwandt ift hier dem gewaltigen Schaumelemente Als der beacferten Scholle der Mensch und dem üppigen Saatseld.

35 Gleiches Geschäft erbt stets von dem heutigen Tage der nächste; Immer das Netz auswerfen, es einzichn; wieder es trocknen Ueber dem sonnigen Kies, dann wieder es wersen und einzichn. Hier hat frühe der Knabe versucht in der Welle zu plätschern, Frühe das Steuer zu drehen gelernt und die Ruder zu schlagen,

#### Amalfi.

Hat als Kind muthwillig gestreichelt den rollenden Delphin, 40 Der, durch Töne gelockt, an die Barke heran sich wälzte. Mög' euch Segen verleihen ein Gott, sammt jeglichem Tagwerk, Friedliche Meuschen, so nah' der Natur und dem Spiegel des

Weltalls !

Möge, da größeren Wunsch euch nie die Begierde gelispelt, Möge der Thunsisch oft, euch Beute zu sein, und der Schwertfisch 45 Hier anschwimmen ! Es liebt sie der Esser im reichen Neapel. Glückliche Fischer ! wie auch Kriegsstürme verwandelt den Erd=

freis,

Freie zu Sclaven gestempelt und Neiche zu Dürftigen, ihr nur Saht hier Spanier, faht hier Britten und Gallier herrschen, Nuhig und fern dem Getöse der Welt, an den Grenzen der Menschbeit, 5°

Zwischen dem schroffen Geklüft und des Meers anschwellender Salzsluth,

Lebet! Es lebten wie ihr des Geschlechts urälteste Bäter, Seit dies Eiland einst von dem Sitz der Sirene sich losriß, Oder die Tochter Augusts hier süße Verbrechen beweinte. Platen (1827).

### 19. Amalfi.

Festtag ist's und belebt sind Zellen und Gänge des Klosters, Welches am Felsabhang in der Nähe des schönen Amalsi Fluth und Gebirge beherrscht, und dem Auge behaglichen Spiel=

raum Gönnt, zu den Füßen das Meer und hinaufwärts kantige Gipfel, Steile Terraffen umher, wo in Lauben die Nebe sich aufrankt. Doch nicht Mönche bewohnen es mehr, nicht alte Choräle Hallen im Kirchengewöld' und erwecken das Echo des Areuzgangs; Leer steht Saal und Gemach, in den Kalktufgrotten der Felswand

### Amalfi.

Knien, der Gebete beraubt, eingehende Heiligenbilder. 10 Sonntags aber entschallt den verödeten langen Gedäuden Frohe Musik, es besucht sie die lustige Jugend Amalsi's; Kinder beschwingen im Hof, blizäugige Knaben, den Kreisel Nasch an der Schnur, und sie fangen den taumelnden dann in der Hand auf;

Alltere werfen die Kugel indes, die Entfernungen meffend,

15 3ahlen, im Spiele der Morra, die Finger mit hurtigem Scharfs blick,

Ober sie stimmen zu rauhem Gesang einfache Guitarren, Freudebewegt. Theilnehmend erscheint ein gesitteter Jüngling Unter der Schaar, doch nicht in die Spiele sich selbst einmengend; Hoch vom steilen Gebirge, das Fest zu begehn in Amalsi, 20 Schön, wie ein Engel des Herrn, in die Tiese heruntergestiegen:

Reizend in Ningen umfräuselt die Brau'n schwarzlockigen Haupthaars

Schimmernde Nacht, rein leuchtet die blühende Flamme des Auges, Nie von Begierde getrübt und dem Blick zweideutiger Freundschaft.

Doch wer kann, da die Zeit hinrollt, festhalten die Schönheit? 25 Schweige davon! Nings gähnt, wie ein Schlund, die gewisse Zerstörung:

Tritt auf jene Balkone hinaus, und in duftiger Ferne Siehst du das Ufer entlegener Bucht und am User erblickst du Herrliche Säulen, in Neihn aufstrebendes dorisches Bildwerk. Nur Eidechsen umklettern es jest, nur flatternde Naben 30 Ziehen geschaart jest über das offene Dach lautfreischend; Brombeern decken die Stusen, und viel gistsamiges Unkraut Kleidet den riesigen Sturz absallender Trümmer in Grün ein. Seit Jahrtausenden ruht, sich selbst hinreichend und einsam, Boll trogbietender Krast, dein fallender Tempel, Poseidon,

#### Amalfi.

Mitten im Haidegefild und zunächst an des Meers Einöde. 35 Völker und Reiche zerftoben indeß, und es welkte für ewig Iene dem Lenz nie wieder gelungene Nose von Pästum! Aber ich lasse den Geist abirren. O komm' nach Amalsi, Komm' nach Amalsi zurück! Hier führt ein lebendiges Tagwerk Menschen vorüber. Wenn auch einstürzen die Burgen der Väter

Auf des Gebirgs Vorsprüngen, wenn auch kein Masaniello, Der die Gemüther des Volks durch siegende Suada dahinriß, Willfür haßt, noch branden die Wogen, es rubert der Enkel, Wie es der Ahnherr that in den blühenden Tagen des Freistaats, Noch aus heimischer Bucht, aufziehend die Segel, das Fahrzeug. 45 Sprich, was reizender ist? Nach Süden die Fläche der Salzsluth, Wenn sie smaragdgrün liegt um zackige Klippen und anwogt, Oder der plätschernde Vach nach Norden im schattigen Mühlthal? Sei mir, werde gegrüßt dreimal mir, schönes Amalsi, Oreimal werde gegrüßt! Die Natur lacht Segen, es wandeln 50 Liebliche Mädchen umher und gesällige Knadengestalten, Wo du den Blick ruhn lässest irdischen Scins ausleben, Nuhig wie schwimmendes Silbergewölk durch Nächte des Vollmonds,

Irgend ein Herz, nach Stille begierig und füßer Beschränfung. 55 Aber es läßt ehrgeiziger Brust unstäte Begier mich Wieder verlassen den Sitz preiswürdiger Erdebewohner, Bannt am Ende vielleicht in des Nords Schneewüste zurück mich, Wo mein lautendes Wort gleichlautendem Worte begegnet. Platen (1827).

#### Das Fischermädchen in Burano.

## 20. Das Fischermädchen in Burano.

Heut noch haben, sobald im besegelten Nachen er heimfehrt.

Weßhalb zaudert er heute so lang? Die Lagune verflacht sich Schon, und es legt sich der Wind; um das leuchtende hohe Venedig,

5 Wie es den Wassern entsteigt, ausbreitet sich Abendgewölk schon. Oftwärts suhren sie heut mit dem Fahrzeug gegen Altino, Wo in den Schutt hinsank ehmals die bevölkerte Sceskadt. Häufig erbeuten sie dort Goldmünzen und prächtige Steine, Wenn sie das Netz einzichn, die betagteren Fischer erzählen's : 10 Möchtest du auch, o Geliebter, und recht was Köstliches sinden !

Schön wohl ift es zu füschen am Abende, wann die Lagune Blitzt, und das schimmernde Netz vom hangenden Meergras funkelt,

Jegliche Masche wie Gold und die zappelnden Fische vergoldet; Aber ich liebe vor allem den Festtag, wann du daheimbleibst.

15 Auf dem besuchteren Plate dann wandelt die kräftige Jugend Jeder im Staat, mein Freund vor den Uebrigen schön und bescheiden.

Oftmals lauschen wir dann dem Erzähler, und wie er verfündigt Worte der Heiligen uns, und die Thaten des frommen Albanus, Welcher gemalt hier steht in der Kirche, des Orts Wohlthäter.

20 Doch als seine Gebeine hierher einst brachten die Schiffer, Konnten sie nicht an's User den Sarg ziehn, weil er so schwer schien;

Lange bemühten bie ftarken gewaltigen Männer umfonft fich,

Strickt mir fleißig am Netz, ihr Schwestern! Es soll's ber Geliebte

### Das Fischermädchen in Burano.

Triefend von Schweiß, und zulett ließ jeglicher ab von der Arbeit. Siehe, da kamen heran unmündige lockige Kinder,

Spannten, als wär's zum Scherz, an bas Seil sich, zogen den Sarg bann

Leicht an den Strand, ganz ohne Beschwerde, mit freundlichem Lächeln.

Dieses erzählt der bewanderte Greis; dann häufig erzählt er Weltliche Dinge zumal, und den Naub der venetischen Bräute, Die nach Olivolo giengen zum fröhlichen Fest der Vermählung: Jede der Jungfrau'n trug in dem zierlichen Körbchen den Mahl-. schath,

Wie es die Sitte gebot. Ach, aber im Schilfe verborgen Lauert ein Trupp Secräuber; verwegene Thäter der Unthat Stürzen sie plözlich hervor und ergreisen die bebenden Mädchen, Schleppen in's Fahrzeug alle, mit hurtigen Nudern entweichend. Doch vom Geschrei widerhallt schön rings das entsetzte Venedig: 35 Schon ein bewaffneter Haufe von Jünglingen stürmt in die Schiffe,

Ihnen der Doge voran. Bald holen sie ein die Verruchten, Bald, nach männlichem Kampfe, zurück im verdienten Triumphzug Führen sie heim in die jubelnde Stadt die geretteten Jungfrau'n. Allso berichtet der chrliche Greis, und es lauscht der Geliebte, Nüstig und schlank, wohl werth, auch Thaten zu thun wie die Vorwelt.

Oft auch rubert hinüber in's nahe Torcello ber Freund mich. Ehmals war's, so erzählt er, von wimmelnden Menschen bevölkert, Wo sich in Einsamkeit jetzt salzige Wasserkanäle Hinziehn, alle verschlammt, durch Felder und üppige Neben. 45 Aber er zeigt mir den Dom und des Alttila steinernen Sessel Auf dem verödeten Platz mit dem alten zertrümmerten Nathhaus, Wo der geslügelte Löwe von Stein aus sonstiaen Tagen

59

### Im Theater ju Taormina.

Ragt, als diese Lagunen beherrschte der heilige Markus. 50 All dies sagt mir der Freund, wie's ihm sein Vater gesagt hat. Rudert er heimwärts mich, dann singt er ein heimisches Lied mir, Bald "holdseliges Nöschen" und bald "in der Gondel die Blonde." Also vergeht, uns allen zur Freude, der herrliche Festtag.

Strickt mir fleißig am Netz, ihr Schwestern! Es folls ber Geliebte

55 Heut noch haben, sobald im besegelten Nachen er heimkehrt. Platen (1833).

### 21. Im Theater zu Taormina.

Barte vergängliche Wölfchen umfliegen ben schneeigen Aetna, Bährend bes Meers Abarund flar wie ein Spiegel erscheint ; Steil aufthürmt fich bie Stadt, hoch über ben Garten ber Klöfter, Ueber ben blühenden Wein, ragen Enpressen empor. 5 Fern in ber Sonne vergluhn bie gesegneten Ruften Italiens, Schöner und üppiger noch als die sifulischen Au'n: Bor mir feh' ich bie fleine, Die felfenumschattete Seebucht, Belche zum Bad vormals feligen Nymphen gebient, Die fich ber ewigen Jugend erfreut in ber tiefen Kryftallfluth, Ober ber Brandungen auch raufchende Welle behorcht. 10 Weither haft bu ben Dichter geführt, auf griechischem Boben Sei'n bir, beutscher Gesang, weichere Laute vergönnt ! Echon vor fechs Jahrhunderten einft, in den Tagen ber Borgeit, Saft bu ber lyrifchen Kunft würzige Bluthe gepflegt. 15 Walter und Wolfram lebten, und rings um bie Wiege ber Raifer, Die hier berrschten, erscholl feuriger Minnegesang. Lang war schwiegst bu hierauf, boch lang auch schwiegst bu in Sellas ;

Denn Jahrhunderte flohn nach ben Gebichten Somers,

#### бо

#### Die schöne Buche.

61

Bis ber aolischen Leier entströmte bie Seele ber Sappho ; Eblere Bölfer umwehn Stürme ber Wiebergeburt, 20 Denen fie bann neufräftig entwachsen in boppelter Schönheit : Selig ber Morgen, an bem wieber, o Kunft, bu erwachft ! Freudvoll feift bu begrüßt, wiewohl schlaftrunken und scheu noch, Dich wird ftählen jedoch bald die geschäftige Zeit. Ja, es entsprang auf's Neu germanischem Boben bie reiche 25 Quelle ber lyrischen Kunft. Freilich, es haben sich nicht Allqueraichiger Aber erfreut Rleift, Bürger und Stolberg, Aber es war ihr Lied echten Gefühlen geweiht. Echiller und Klopftoct fangen und Goethe, die Blume ber Unmuth Rückert und auch Uhlands Muse, vor allen beliebt. 30 Darf ich ber neunte zu fein mich rühmen ? Bebächtige Männer Leugnen es nicht, mir ward lieblicher Alefte Gewind. Hier in dem ehmals oft von Gefängen umflutheten Giland, Das Epicharmus bereits füllte mit Festmelodien, Do Stefichorus fang und Simonides einft, und benachbart 35 Ibneus (deine zugleich, Aleschulus, Urne bewahrt's), Wo fo gewaltige Hymnen ersonnen ber göttliche Pinbar, Wo Theokrit sich drauf unter die Hirten gemischt : Hier, Germania, lag auf Diesen unsterblichen Trümmern Brechen die Lorbeern mich, die du bewilligeteft ! 40 Doch nicht fei'n um mein schwermüthiges haupt fie gewunden, Nein, auf beinem Altar seien sie niedergelegt. Platen (1835).

### 22. Die schöne Buche.

Ganz verborgen im Wald kenn' ich ein Plätzchen, da stehet Eine Buche: man sieht schöner im Bilde sie nicht.

### Chelidono.

Rein und glatt, in gediegenem Wuchs, erhebt fie fich einzeln, Keiner ber Nachbarn rührt ihr an ben seidenen Schmuck. 5 Nings, fo weit fein Gezweig ber ftattliche Baum ausbreitet, Grünet ber Rafen, das Aug' ftill zu erquicken, umber: Gleich nach allen Seiten umgirft er ben Stamm in ber Mitte; Kunftlos schuf die Natur selber dies liebliche Rund. Bartes Gebufch umgränget es erft ; hochftammige Baume, Folgend in dichtem Gedräng', wehren dem himmlischen Blau. 10 Neben ber bunfleren Fülle des Eichbaums wieget die Birfe Ihr jungfräuliches Haupt schüchtern im goldenen Licht. Als ich unlängst einfam, von neuen Gestalten bes Sommers Ab vom Bfade gelockt, bort im Gebufch mich verlor, 15 Juhrt ein freundlicher Geift, des Hains auflauschende Gottheit, Hier mich zum erstenmal plöglich, ben Staunenden, ein. Belch Entrücken ! Es war um die hohe Stunde bes Mittags, Lautlos alles, es schwieg felber ber Vogel im Laub. Und ich zauderte noch auf den zierlichen Teppich zu treten, Festlich empfieng er den Fuß, leife beschritt er ihn nur. 20 Jeto gelehnt an den Stamm (er trägt bas breite Gewölbe Nicht zu hoch), ließ ich rundum die Augen ergehn, Do ben beschatteten Kreis die feurig strahlende Sonne Faft gleich meffend umher fäumte mit blendendem Rand. 25 Aber ich ftand und rührte mich nicht; bämonischer Stille, Unergründlicher Ruh' laufchte mein innerer Ginn. Eingeschlossen mit dir in Diesem sonnigen Bauber = Gürtel, o Einfamkeit, fühlt' ich und bachte nur bich. (St. Dierife.

# 23. Chelidono.

Wo bie Platane sich riesig erhebt im Schatten ber Waldschlucht, Ragt, in Trümmern bereits fallend, das Kloster empor.

Gnomen.

Längst ist der Mönche Gesang in der Kirche verhallt, und es buftet

Weihrauch nimmer; des Chors ewige Lampe verlosch: Aber der Quell, der kühl am Altar aufsprudelt, erquickt noch 5

Häusig ben Wandrer; er spricht dankend ein furzes Gebet.

Geibel (1839).

### 24. Grab des Themistohles.

Wo am zactigen Fels das Gewog sich brandend emporbäumt, Senkten die Freunde bei Nacht heimlich Themistofles Leib In heimathlichen Grund. Festgaben und Todtengeschenke Brachten sie dar, und es floß reichlich die Spende des Weins. Aber den Zorn des verblendeten Volkes kleinmuthig besürchtend Stahlen sie leise sich heim, ehe die Dämmrung erschien. Denksteinlos nun schlummert der Held. Doch drüben im Spät-

roth

Nagt ihm, ein ewiges Mal, Salamis Felsengestad. Geibel (1839).

### 25. Gnomen.

#### Ι.

Bist du der Selbstfucht los, so gehorche der ahnenden Seele, Und das Bezweiseln der Welt störe dir nimmer den Weg;

Folge getroft. 21m schroffesten Hang wallt sicher die Unschuld,

Durch die Grube des Leu'n führt sie beschirmend ein Gott. Selber das Ungluck wandelt sich ihr zur erhebenden Staffel;

Gieng doch aus finfterer Haft Joseph im Purpur hervor. Aber fürchte die Schuld, und mehr noch fürchte den Hochmuth,

Der wie berauschender Wein rasch dir die Sinne verwirrt. Auch Alexander erlag, der gewaltige Liebling des Schicksals, Ch' fein Ziel er erreicht, weil er der Götter vergaß. 5

IO

Rühl zu deinem Verstand spricht jegliche Lehre; sie bleibt dir . Ewig ein Todtes, sobald fremd sie von außen dir kommt.

Was dir ein Anderer giebt, und wär' es das Köstlichste, frommt nicht,

Wenn du den schlassenden Klang tief in der Seele nicht trugst. 5 Wunder begreisen sich nicht, du mußt sie im Innern erleben, Jeglicher Glaub' ist ein Wahn, den du nicht selber ersuhrst. Nur was selbst du erkennst als ein Göttliches, das dir herabkam, Hat, ein lebendiger Hauch, dich zu verwandeln die Macht. Geibel.

## 26. Shakespeare.

Keiner erkannte den Menschen wie du, glorwürdiger Britte, Aber ein Höheres noch, Meister, verehr' ich an dir : Daß du in sterblicher Brust stes klar die geheiligte Satzung Trugst, nach welcher der Welt Lenker die Dinge regiert. Geibel.

### 27. Gott und Mensch.

Menschen, willst du sie lieben, so mußt du zuvor sie erkennen, Gott erkennest du nur, Suchender, wenn du ihn liebst. Geibel.

### 28. Der Glaube.

Unsichtbar, wie bas Wasser ben Baum von ber Wurzel zum Gipfel

Tränkt und jeglichem Zweig Blätter und Blüthen erwedt, So durchströme mit Kraft bein innerstes Leben der Glaube,

Doch man erkenn' ihn nur an der gezeitigten Frucht.

Geibel (1877).

#### 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. 1-4; the apodosis (fo aud) is contained in v. 5.—tem=temjenigen; it is the demonstrative pronoun, and therefore long.—turdsforiffen is transitive, but the simple verb foriffen 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 the Metreshible.

2. We say both nirgent and nirgents, but the latter is, perhaps, more common in ordinary German.—umschräuft=ringsum eingeschräuft.

3. Daß=fo baß.

4. Die Luft athmet hell is a highly poetical expression. The verb athmen ('to breathe') is properly employed of a living being; but, as J. Grimm says (Wört. I. 593) nicht bleß Menschen over Thiere athmen, auch ver ührigen Natur wird ein Uthmen, gleichsam Dusten, Wehen, Leuchten beigelegt, and he quotes from Goethe füß wie die athmente Luft (Werthers Leiten, p. 116 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. trägt, 'carries along.'

6. Dlymp (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.

D.

The hexameter receives the high majesty of epic poetry into the bosom of its ever-fruitful waters.

7.  $\mathfrak{fo} = \mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{fo}$  (comp. wie, 1.8). '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. Detennes 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.—Gerricher is said in reference to the conception of *Oceanus* as a god.

9. entriefetu of the smaller, entbraufen of the larger rivers.

10. verrücken = langsam verwärts femmen, ven ter Stelle femmen.-Rowing is said to be mühveller ('more toilsome, laborious') than sailing, the notion implied in Seefahrt.

11. In prose we should have to say tie Abgrunte ter Bogen.

12. Ricl instead of Echiff is poetical, just as *keel* may be used in English; comp. Latin *carina*.—Wallung is used of the agitation of the waves. Thus we say tas Walfer wallt auf.

13. 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 sich selbst gleich, ' always one and the same,' though various in its employment, yet never differing as to its actual and primitive character.

15. Rampf=Dettfampf, certamen. Or we might say that battles and fights (Rāmpfe) are one of the principal themes of epic (=heroic) poetry. jich gürten=Lat. accingi, gird oneself (for a contest).

16. Lehrspruch=lehrhafter Spruch.-ten Hörenten (audientibus) is more poetical than ten Hörern.

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:  $\dot{a}\delta\dot{v}\tau\iota \tau\delta \psi\iota\theta\dot{v}\rho\iota\sigma\mu\alpha$  kal  $\dot{a}\pi l\tau vs$ ,  $ai\pi\delta\lambda\epsilon$ ,  $\tau\dot{\eta}va$ , 'A  $\pi\sigma\tau l \tau a\hat{s}\pi\alpha\gamma a\hat{s}\iota \mu\epsilon\lambda l\sigma\delta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$  ('dulce tibi pinus submurmurat, en tibi, pastor, Proxima fonticulis,' Terentianus Maurus p. 2430 P.).—Styllien is formed in close imitation of the Greek  $\epsilon l\delta\dot{v}\lambda\lambda\iota\alpha$ —the common German form is tas Styll, plur. tie Styllen.

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 Homeric hymn  $\epsilon is A \phi \rho o \delta i \tau \eta v$ :  $a \dot{v} \tau \dot{a} \rho \epsilon \dot{\gamma} \dot{\omega} \kappa a l \sigma \epsilon \hat{i} \sigma \kappa a l a \lambda \lambda \eta s \mu v \eta \sigma \sigma \mu' \dot{a} o i \partial \eta s$ .

### II.

1. Committeent = so tak es tir sommitte. 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.

#### ш.

Coleridge has translated this distich also:

In the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column,

In the pentameter aye falling in melody back.

#### IV.

Der fießzigste Geburtstag 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 dinner, 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. Pofiiffe, a collection of sermons on the principal Sundays of the year. The name is said to be derived from the Latin *post illa* (sc. *verba*), 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 fire-places.

3. Narbe (properly 'a scar') is here used of the small indentations from which hair has been plucked away: tas Leter hat feine Narben (Sanders); braunnarbig is explained by Grimm=braungenarbt, von Leter, but without a reference.—Der Jucht, pl. Juchte, 'Russian leather,' from the Russian *juft*; it is, however, much more common to say ter Juchten.

4. gefegnet, 'prosperous.'— $\delta$ reiterf, the name once used to denote a village with a jurisdiction of its own, and not subject to a lord of the manor.

5. Suifter is derived from L. custos, the parish clerk being conceived as the 'guardian' of the sacred vessels and vestments of a church.

6. bis auf, 'with the exception of.'-Greise ter Vorzeit is a somewhat quaint expression to denote sehr alte Greise. Comp. Vorwelt, below, v. 184.

7. Tamm had taught the rising generations of the village both manners (Sitte) and learning (Orfenntniß).

8. 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 hinweg 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.

10. The 'comforting texts' (Eprüche) and 'exhortations' (to a godly life) are contained in the Positille.

11. Sein Blut starte is less common than wurte starr.-Observe the spondaic termination of the line, which is justified in the case of a tetra-syllabic word.

12. Raimant or Raiamant 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  $\kappa a \mu \eta \lambda a \dot{\nu} \kappa \iota \sigma \nu$ . The English form of the word is *calamanco*, for which see Webster.

13. In prose we should say während ihm tie Brille entglitten und fein silberfarbenes Saupthaar unbetekt war.

17. Das erleb(e)te heil is the long life graciously granted him by God's mercy.

18. In childish imitation of a clergyman, the boy had stood and held forth on a footstool.

19. Observe, here and in the preceding line, the omission of the plupf. of the auxiliary: hatte. This is not common in prose.—Both mit Neth and the adj. theuer in the next line express the great effort which the poor schoolmaster had to make in order to maintain his boy at the grammar school (lateinifche Echule, now commonly called Oymnafium or Gelehrtenfchule) and university (Matemie).

21. einhellig is a more select expression than its synonym cinftimmig.

22. wirthlich, 'economical'; his wife was a good housewife, one of the principal virtues of German ladies.—Berfahr is in common use, but Machfahr, though used even by Goethe and Immermann, is antiquated now and generally superseded by Machfelger. It should, moreover, be observed that Berfahr commonly forms the genitive res Berfahren, but even Goethe has once bie Arbeiten eines höchft finnigen Berfahres (Sanders, I. 388, III.).

23. Fernher = aus ter Ferne her, πόρρωθεν.-feines, i.e. tes Baters.

24. The ordinary form is ter Labad, but Lebad occurs also in Goethe,

and is still employed in the phrase tas ist starter Tobad, by which we denote something strange and hard to believe.—Fracht=Frachtmagen, 'carrier.'

25. geloben is often used in the sense of promising in solemn terms.— Observe the omission of tag after a verb of promising and declaring.

26. This is a shortened conditional clause, = wenn nicht (or falls nicht) .Sohlwege...hemmten.—verschneien, 'to snow up'; in this and similar instances the prefix ver expresses corrupting and spoiling.—For Grünte see note on v. 78 below.

28. empfahn is archaic and poetical instead of empfangen.

30. fich etwas spenten (or spenturen) is commonly used in the sense of indulging in a luxury.

31. Sie hatten geflingt is unusual instead of fie hatten ihre Gläfer erflingen laffen or angestoßen. 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.* I. 171, Seiter flangen segleich tie Gläser tes Birthes und Bfarrers; see our note in the edition in the Pitt Press Series. See also our Book of *Ballads on German History*, XXII. 53.—Observe the peculiarly disjointed position of the two genitives dependent on Gesuntheit.

32. faben = feben mochten.

34. fort = immer weiter.

36. In prose : wenn man nur immer mit Gottvertraun und Beharrlichkeit Gutes will, bas führet....

37. traut is an adj. expressing unlimited *trustworthiness* (comp. trauen and treu); hence it is often used as a term of endearment.

38. Imperative expressions like this, in which the verb 'to be' (fei) is omitted, are not at all uncommon in colloquial German.

39. The common form is ic...tefte. But in phrases of a proverbial character we often find jc...je. Observe also the omission of the verb substantive.

40. Voss has varied the common proverb aller Anfang ist schwer.-Observe the difference between ber Beginn, 'the beginning, commencement,' and tas Beginnen, 'the undertaking, enterprise.'

42. Comp. St Matt. vi. 26, Sehet tie Bögel unter tem Himmel an: sie facen nicht, sie ernten nicht, sie fammeln nicht in tie Scheunen, und euer himmlischer Bater nähret sie boch. 28. Und warum sorget ihr für tie Kleitung? Schauet tie Lilien auf tem Felte, wie sie wachsen: sie arbeiten nicht, auch spinnen sie nicht. 29. Ich sage euch, taß auch Salomo in aller seiner herrlichteit nicht bekleiret gewesen ist als terselben eine.

43. alten is less common than altern = alt werten.

# DACTYLIC POETRY.

44. Sanft=sachte, leise, allmählich .- Sinn is used in the sense of the derivative Besinnung.

45. Sorge=Sorgfalt.-The dim. Mütterchen is used in an endearing sense.

46. fie, the two married people.

47. Rechtlich is here used as a synonym of achtbar ('respectable'), a use of the word peculiar to Low German dialects: in High German we might say rechte Gaste, though even this would be merely colloquial.

48. upten means 'to sweep clean.' The poet has employed the Low German form of the word; tie llple (=tie Gule) 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, v. 70.

49. Gartinen ('curtains') is the expression used in the North, while in the South Borhange is preferred.—Der Ulfov is less usual than ter Alfoven, but comp. the Eng. *alcove* (Span. *alcoba*, from Arabic *al-kubbatu*, 'the vaulted room,' whence also Fr. *aucube*). The 'Alkoven' in a German house is a curtained recess frequently used as a bedchamber.

50. Teppic is here used in the sense of Tijchtede.

52. Die Levteje, from the Greek λευκόν ζον, 'white violet' (Engl. stock).—Spanischer Pfesser, a variety of the plant denominated piper.—Gette lad, Engl. wall-flower.

53. Maililie, Convallaria majalis, called also Maiblumen, Mairifeli, or Bauten in some places. This plant is frequently grown indoors.

54. The omission of the e in griften(e)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. stettinisch, manufactured at Stettin, the capital of the province of Pomerania.

56. Blaugeblümt = mit blauen Blumen geziert.—Feuerfiele is likewise a Low German word, unknown in the South; Grimm, v. 673, explains ein tragbarer Dien in volfsmäßigem Gebrauch, and quotes from the Holstein dialect Kiefe, dürtiefe, the very word used by Voss. In Switzerland small stoves of this kind are called Gluthhunt, on account of the live coals with which they are filled.

57. Desem, a Low German word : eine kleine Schnellwage, tie burch eine mit Blei ausgegoffene Kolbe, auf einem Seile schwebent, tie Last gegenüber bestimmt, Voss. Grimm, II. 1028, quotes only the present line in illustration of the word.

53. befaitet = mit Caiten bezogen.

59. bebiltert is a formation foreign to ordinary prose; Grimm, 1, 1211 gives 'bebiltern, imaginibus ornare' without any special reference. We should commonly say mit Biltern or Ubbiltungen (biltlichen Darstellungen) verziert.

61 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 Küfter, had for his wife the daughter of his own predecessor. Die felige Küfterin, 'the late wife of the (last) parish clerk' had bought this remarkable Edwant as a wedding-gift for her daughter, 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 Leinenfdrant —In all this description, Voss may have depicted the house of his own parents. Voss's father was a schoolmaster, his maternal grandfather a Küfter.

65. züngeln=tie Bunge vorftreden.

67. zween is archaic and biblical, instead of zwei.

68. This is an instance of the *prolepsis* 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,  $\dot{\eta} \gamma v v \dot{\eta} vo \dot{\eta} \sigma a \sigma a \tau \partial v \gamma \epsilon \rho o v \tau a \dot{\omega}s \epsilon \kappa \epsilon \iota \tau o \kappa a \theta \epsilon v \delta \omega v$ ).—Observe the fine expression, in athmentem Echlummer, 'in breathing sleep,' instead of the prosaic in feinem Echlummer athment.

69. It was 'a rush-bottomed chair.' The prefix be in binjenbesse fiechten expresses that a part only was made of rushes twisted 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 Schneegestöber, 'the snowstorm.' See below, v. 163.

74.  $\mathfrak{Dft} = \mathfrak{Dftwinb}$ , one of the roughest and most trying winds in the north of Germany. Comp. below, vv. 119, 182.—wirbelte = aufwirbelte with an object easily to be supplied by the reader's imagination.

75. More commonly ter Rrähen. 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 Grunte once before, v. 26. In Northern and Central Germany this is the term used of narrow, shallow dells and glens, while That denotes a valley surrounded by higher hills or mountains.

79. There is a stress on muß: 'to be pitied is he who must needs

travel on through all this storm.'-In prose we should prefer fern von ber Gintehr.

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.

81. wohl, 'I daresay.'

82. The expression is proverbial : es ist ein Wetter, ras man keinen Hund jur Thur hinaus jagen möchte.—sich erbarmen is here used in the general sense of Barmherzigkeit haben (fühlen) für (gegen) einen.

83. Cöhnchen is said in an endearing sense.

84. We also say von Rindesbeinen auf. Comp. the Latin a pueris, the Greek  $\delta\kappa \pi \alpha \alpha \delta \delta s$ .

85. Mein Herz wühlt mir is not a common expression. We generally say mein herz flopft mir or arbeitet mir in ter Bruft herum.—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 'De Binterawent' we read: Etraft sit be Kater ten Bart, so berübet et Frömt' is en Eprätword (p. 44 Hempel).

87. The common phrase is tas bedeutet Besuch.

88. Sprach's und is an imitation of the Homeric phrase  $\eta \, \dot{\rho} \alpha \, \kappa al$ , which Virgil has likewise rendered *dixit et.*—ortnen is more frequently used in a metaphorical sense (e.g. feine Derhältnisse or Angelegenheiten ortnen); to denote actual putting in order, it is more usual to say in Ortnung bringen.

89. In prose we should expect the plupf. verschoben hatte.

90. Comp. v. 33 above.

92. The construction of laceln with the genitive (after the analogy of frotten) is less common than that with the prep. über. But the verb lacen is often joined with the gen.—Thorheit=thörichter Gerante.

94. Drillich denotes linen of threefold thread, just as 3willich means a linen stuff of double thread.

95. Her hands tremble with age.

96. The adj. blechen is not noticed in Grimm 2, 86, who quotes only the common form blechern, but Sanders 1, 158, 111. quotes blechen from Goethe, Voss, and Rückert.—großflumpig means 'cut in large pieces' (große Klumpen).

97. We commonly say wegicheuchen or verscheuchen.

98. Her husband had spared a few flies to keep him company during the winter.

99. In prose : sie hob von tem Gesimse.-Posen are goose-quills ; Voss himself observes 'Aus Posen, Feterspulen, macht man gefärbte Aufsätze ter Pfeifen.'

101. In prose : fie hatte alles zum Empfang ter Rinter vorbereitet.

102. Drücker, 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. Haftigen Schwungs is the gen. of quality or manner, instead of which we should prefer in prose in hastigem Schwunge.

107. Der Umschwung, 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 scharre flint lebentige Kohlen etc. Comp. Goethe, *Herm. and Dor.* 1, 174, frisch, Herr Nachbar, getrunten! and our note on that passage.

110. Coffee, just after being roasted, has a fresher and more aromatic flavour.

III. Rien=Rienholz or Rienhan. Fir-wood is much used for lighting the fire, while turf (peat) and beechwood are employed to keep it up when once lighted.—Stammholz means large solid pieces of the main trunk (Stamm) of the tree.

113. Sinft bas Feuer = wenn bas Feuer...finft.

114. leitig is a very idiomatic word denoting 'unpleasant, disagreeable'; leit is etymologically the same as *loath*. The connexion of these words may also be seen in such a sentence as this : tie Sache ist mir ganz verseitet, I *loathe* the matter altogether.—In prose we should say, um ten seitigen Frost abzuwehren.

115. Fröstling (not a common word), 'one who easily shivers or feels cold,' from frösteln, 'to shiver.'

117. A more correct construction would be es braucht grüntlicher Barme (with the gen.). Comp., e.g., the quotations from Schiller given by Grimm 2, 319: es braucht hier teiner Bollmacht, 'there is no need of a letter conferring full power upon you,' and (from *Tell*): was braucht's tes Grelmanns? Safit'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. Es brauchte tiefen thranenvollen Krieg (*Wallenstein*), 'This tearful war was needed.' Goethe also uses es braucht with the accusative, as is copiously illustrated by Grimm 1. c. — For Kinterchen comp. v. 121. 119. Barsch is a word originally appertaining to Low German, which seems to have imported it from Danish; in High German it is commonly used with reference to living beings, ein barscher Mensch, ein barscher Ton, ein barsches Besen; and in the adv. barsch reten, einen barsch anscheren. It is not usual to say ein barscher Bint, or, according to the construction in this passage, ter Bint west barsch, though this agrees with the original meaning of the word, which is 'rough.' See Sanders 1, 87, 11., whose article is far more complete than Grimm's.—Iustreisen is an unusual verb, but the noun eine Lustreise is quite common.

120. wählig is another importation from Low German, in which weig has the sense of 'wanton, sportive, frolicsome,' from Bet or Bahl, 'wantonness.' Since Voss, the word has been frequently employed in High German; comp. Sanders 3, 1457, 11. 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.—tammelu 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 tomelu.

121. Rälberchen is a plural (Rälber) with the addition of a diminutival suffix, just like Rinterchen above, v. 117. This is again a dialectic peculiarity, the correct forms being tas Rälbchen, pl. tie Rälbchen.

122. Fact is the partition of the stables in which the cows stand.— Schönmätchen and Blüming are the names of the calves. It should be observed that endearing names are in Low German often terminated in ing.

123. frauein (or frauein) is a diminutival derivative of frauen, '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 fie schimpfte auf ten Rauch.

127. The genuine spelling is em fig (with an e) and not am fig, 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*,  $\mathfrak{G}m \mathfrak{f}e$ ,  $\mathfrak{A}m \mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{f}e$ . See Grimm 3, 443.

129. würzig is the adverb qualifying tuftenter in the next line.

130. Diele=hausflur (entrance hall).

131. Mühle = Raffcemühle.

132. zwängent is used in the sense of the compound einzwängent, which is often employed to denote 'holding fast' between two things.

133. munter is not merely 'chcerfully,' but also 'busily, actively.'

137. verspünten is here merely a synonym of verschließen or seft zumachen. The verb itself occurs as early as the 13th century, but is used in the special sense of 'bunging' a cask or barrel.

140. Thoms is a shortened form of Thomas.

141. Einen beehren or Einem die Ehre geben is a somewhat old-fashioned phrase for visiting some one. It is still generally used in written or printed forms of invitation, thus: Herr N. N. wird gebeten, dem Unterzeichneten...tie Ehre feines Besuches zu schenken.—von Alters (her), from long ago. Carp had always been the favourite dish of both.

142. Hildebrand (in Grimm) observes 'tas scheint zugleich eigensinnig, grillig zu fein.'

143. Hälter is unusual instead of the compound Behälter; here the chests are meant in which fish are kept until wanted.

144. wenn er auch...fplitterte expresses a wish, just as in English we may employ 'if at the same time he would'.... (Comp. the Greek at  $\gamma d\rho$  in Homer).

145. beteuten, here 'to explain it to him,' certiorem facere.

146. In some editions we read antëmmt. The modification of the vowel in the second and third persons sing. pres. of temmen is somewhat quaint, and now almost out of use.

147. faum gesagt is an absolute participial phrase, instead of faum war ries gesagt. We may compare the analogous Latin idiom dictum factum huc abiit Clitipho, Ter. Hautontim. 904; and dictum factum invenerit aliquam causam, id. Andr. 381 (see also our notes on these passages).

148. rußicht is a secondary formation instead of rußig. A great many adjectives are in this manner formed both in ig and icht.

149. Monarch is the name of the dog. - Geburtstagsbroden are the leavings of the birthday table.

150. Krampe is a wooden peg with which a door is fastened. According to Hildebrand (in Grimm 5, 2005) this is the name used in Westphalia of a Ahurriegel von Holz, mit zwei Urmen, um eine Uchje sich brehend. Comp. Fr. crampon.

151. Der (and tie) Dogge is used of a large dog, a bull-dog.

152. bas festliche Brod means the bread baked for the feast, i.e. the birthday. Comp. ber festliche Kaffee below, v. 170.

153. Er stredte ausruhende Glieder is not exactly common German,

though readily understood. We should, perhaps, say er stredte feine Glieter aus, um fich auszuruhn.

155. The parenthetic sentence tenn ifn frer is added in explanation of the words in genattiger Arbeit: 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. trets (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 unfer. She is evidently a favourite servant, as may also be seen from the word Mutter with which she addresses her mistress, below, v. 171.

159. Säderlinglate, a chest in which the chopped straw (Säderling) is kept.

160. verschaff' ich, the present instead of the future, denoting a certain and sure promise. So again v. 162.—tenn after a comparative is archaic and poetical, instead of als.

164. puften 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. 171.

168. herflingeln here 'to approach with tinkling bells.' Sledges in Germany always have bells.

172. verlor=ließ fallen.

176. Das Getlinge is not common instead of Getlingel.-Getrampel is especially used of the *heavy* tramp of horses.

180. taker should be joined with rief, 'she called out to them'; taker 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 Diffeommen taker! so as to mean 'welcome hither,' but then we should expect hier and not taker. Is it possible that Voss originally wrote allhier or takier (an old compound instead of the simple hier), and that the awkward taker 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 halt mir ten Sturmwind ab.

185. The construction unfer Geschlecht war Verächter is very harsh, instead of alle unseres Geschlechtes waren Verächter.

186. Belt here = 'generation,' Geschlecht.

188. Einen aus etwas hüllen is an unusual phrase, instead of einem tie Umhüllung abnehmen, ihn aus ber Hülle befreien.

189. She at once petted and pitied her daughter.

191. tes Fahrzeugs Sorge is poetical instead of tie Sorge für tas F. or tie Besorgung tes F.

192. treb, 'I hope, he is ----.'

193. tufchen means to silence someone by a gesture or by the mere interjection 'tush.'

195. bas Gemaßl is archaic and biblical instead of the Gemaßlin. 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 (11. 7). Schiller likewise uses tas Gemaßl in this archaic manner, in a chorus in the tragedy Braut von Meffina:

> Auch ein Raub war's, wie wir alle wissen, Der bes alten Fürsten ehliches Gemahl In ein frevelnd Chebett gerissen.

196. The proverb is wen Gett lieb hat, tem gibt er es im Schlase. Comp. Ps. exxvii. 2.

197. In prose : in bas gefäuberte Schulzimmer.

199. fie, i.e. tie Mutter.

200. bewuntert shews that she admires and praises her daughter's fur while hanging it up.

201. schirmen is a more select expression than beschützen.

203. an's herz=laßt euch an's herz brücken.

204. For altend (instead of alternt) see above, v. 43.—Comp. Arndt's Lieb vom Feltmarschall (=Book of Ballads on German History, XXXVI. 7): So frisch blubt sein Alter wie greisender Wein (see also our note, p. 147).

205. unwohnen is another illustration of the rule explained in our note on I. I (turchfchiffen).

206. Amtsroft, the peculiar garb of the Lutheran minister.

207. Herzblatt 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.

211. the Arme geschmiegt 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 German History*, IV. 82 (p. 97).

213. 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 fint 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. oftmals is an emphatic oft; comp. in English oft, often, and oftentimes.

219. vor lauter Gesuntheit, 'from excessive health.'

220. tarstellent almost=verstellent ; he now presents his young wife in a proper and formal manner.

221. The common expression is, einen auf Treu und Glauben annehmen, to accept someone on faith, or on credit, without further proofs and justifications.—gejchlauf is less common than jchlauf, which is read in some editions.

222. Compare the expression ein fernhafter Mann, '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 Dorothea*; see our observations in the edition of that poem in the Pitt Press Series, p. xvi. sq.

224. We should join Gabe zum Geburtstag. There is also the compound bie Geburtstagsgabe (v. 226) or tas Geburtstagsgescheuf.

225. treb (=tareb) is somewhat antiquated instead of tarüber.

226. was Befferes is colloquial instead of etwas B.

228. tem Manne is *dat. ethicus*, so common in German. It would, however, be more usual in a phrase like this to say tie hant ihres Mannes or ihren Mann bei ter hant.

231. vermunterte Augen, 'wondering eyes.'

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

Der fiebzigste Geburtstag ift bie beste aller Boffischen Styllen und überhaupt fein bestes Geticht; er ift bas Muster einer Ibulle : ein fleines, völlig in sich geschloffenes Bild voll Lieblichkeit und heimlichkeit. Gine handlung, eine Begebenheit im Sinne bes Epos ift nicht barin, aber lauter lebendige Gruppen, bie in immerwährender Beweglichkeit find, jeroch immer nur als ein Ganzes, so bag wir nicht bem Streben und bem Schickfale eines einzelnen helten folgen, ober ben Ausgang einer großen handlung erwarten.... Es treten (hier) in eigenthumlicher Weise eine Reihe tichterischer Bestrebungen zur Schöpfung einer Driginaltichtung zusammen, die sonft wenig mit einander gemeinsam haben. Nortreutsches Stillleben von ber ausgeprägtesten Natur und Hemer; eine für ten Stand ber bargestellten Persenen, für einen Schulmeister und sein Weibchen, fast steife Haltung (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) streng in neuhechteutscher Diction (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) und taneben eine ganze Neihe nerteutscher Lofalnamen. Nur ras liebevolle Einleben tes Dichters in seinen Hemer, ter in Bes eine Art Auferstehung erlebte, und tie turchaus würtige und etle Gesinnung machten es möglich, tie witersprechenten Elemente zu neuem, wirfungsvollem Leben zu verbünten.

We may also add the epigram dedicated to Voss by Schiller and Goethe in their  $\mathfrak{X}$ enien :

Wahrlich, es füllt mit Wonne tas Serz, tem Gesange zu horchen, Uhmt ein Sänger, wie ter, Töne bes Alterthums nach.

v.

Schiller's poem  $\mathfrak{Der} \mathfrak{Spajiergang}$  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.

t. The appellation mein Berg 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 rethind ftrahfent, 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. Cher suggests the idea both of multitude and of song ; the birds are the 'choristers' of the boughs, and they are ever in motion (jich wiegt).

5. Ruhige Blaue, the calm blue sky.

7. entflohn is the participle representing a complete sentence = nachtem er entslich entflohn ist.

8. enges Gespräch, 'narrow talk,' i.e. conversation restricted to but few subjects and carried on without a wide sweep of thought.

9. erquident 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 energift, because it has an invigorating effect upon a person long kept within doors.

11-20. Description of the varied life upon a sunny meadow.

11. Aue originally means land surrounded by water (M. H. G. ourve, 'water'=O. H. G. aha=Lat. aqua), hence in modern German 'a well-watered district.' (See also our notes on *Ballads on Germ. Hist.* VII. 10.)

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. verbreitet = ausgebreitet. The carpet of the meadow (see e.g. Johnson's Dict. s. v. carpet) is spread out far and wide.

14.  $\int \phi \int dingt = \int \phi \int dingelt$  (cf. v. 24); the path is said to wind through the green field in an artless and natural manner.

15. zweifelnt, doubtful whether to settle or fly onward.

16. In some editions we find the form rethlichten, which is not so correct as rethlichen; so also grunlichten for grunlichen, v. 32.

20. We should observe the beautiful alliteration in Wind wegt. verfilbert, 'silvered over': the grass receives a silvery tinge from the wind that sweeps over it and makes it bend down.

21-26. The wood.

21. anthrossing, from the Greek  $d\mu\beta\rho\delta\sigma\iota\sigmas$ , 'immortal, divine,' denotes something awful and inspiring us with reverential feelings. The expression  $d\mu\beta\rho\sigma\sigma\ell\eta \nu\delta\xi$  occurs in more than one passage in Homer.

22. The simple verb scatten is less common in prose than the compounds beschatten and überschatten.

23. Geheimniß means here the mysterious twilight of the wood.—entflicht mir, is lost to my eyes.

25. The adj. laubig is not very common; we should generally say ein Saubgitter. In English we may also speak of a *leafy screen*.

26. tas Blaue is exactly the same as tie Blaue 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 scenery.

27. gerreißen is used both transitively (eine Gache gerreißen) and intransi-

tively (eine Cache gerreißt, 'tears. is torn').-We may say ber Balt öffnet fich, 'the wood opens.' Hence Schiller says ber geöffnete Balt, which is unusual instead of ber fich öffnente Balt.

28. Tag=Tageslicht; when the poet entered the wood, he described the twilight in it as Nacht, v. 21.

29. Unabschbar, so far and distant that the eye cannot reach the end of it. The word is repeatedly used by Goethe in *Hermann and Dorothea*.

30. entigt, 'terminates.' The poet 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. gāhlings is the adverb of the adj. gāh (instead of which we also have jāh); comp. the following formations: blintlings, meuchlings, rūdlings, rūtlings, fchrittlings; and the English *darkling* (which should not be explained as a participle, see Morris' *Outlines*, § 311, p. 194) may be paralleled with the adv. buntelings still used in some German dialects (see Grimm, D. Gr. 2, 357).

32. Ballen means to go by slowly and majestically, hence ein Baller 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 entles : 'Daß ter gange Herameter zwischen ten beiten entles eingeschleffen wirt, macht hier, wo tas Unentliche vorgestellt wird, teine uble Wirfung. Es ift selbst etwas ewiges, ta es in seinen Anfang zurückläuft.'

36. gcläntert = mit einem Oclänter (banister, railing) verschen.—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 frößlichen Steiß. 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 does his labour with a cheerful heart.—The prosperous valley bears joyful testimony (rühmet) to the industry of the labourers.

39. The poet means the boundary lines between the single fields, Grenzraine.--fcheiben=trennen, absorbern.

40. Leppich, comp. v. 13 above.—Demeter  $(\Delta \eta \mu \eta \tau \eta \rho = Ceres)$ , the goddess of agriculture.—wirfen is the technical term of weaving and embroidering. 41. Law alone preserves mankind; without law, there would be a bellum omnium contra omnes.

42. Comp. Ovid, Met. 1. 127, in the description of the four ages of the world: de duro est ultima ferro. Protinus irrupit venae peioris in aevum Omne nefas: fugere pudor verumque fidesque: In quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique Insidiaeque et vis et amor sceleratus habendi.—Formerly Love alone was sufficient to keep man from hurting and injuring his fellow, but now the Law must restrict him.

43. in freieren Echlangen=sich immer freier schlängelnt, in immer freieren Bintungen.—geregest, separately laid out. The fields 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. f (dimmerne, far-shining—the white road between the green fields that border it on both sides.

47. In Germany and Switzerland cows often have bells suspended round their necks. Comp. Schiller, Wilh. Tell: Die braune Lifel (a cow) tenn' ich am Octaut (p. 18 ed. Hempel).—belebt, full of life, lively.

48. Witterhalt is used as a dactyl—against the modern rule (see p. 5), according to which it ought to be an amphimacer (--).—In prose we should say tes einfamen Sitten Orfang, or tes Sitten einfamer Orfang.— 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. Machbarlich noch denotes a primitive stage of existence when compared with the narrow life of towns, as described below, v. 71 sqq.

52. umruhen is transitive, according to the rule explained on I. 1.— We might also say ruhen um or liegen ruhig um.—Dach like the Lat. tectum = saus ('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 ter Ernten denotes the various 'harvests' gathered within the course of a year, such as Scuernte, Dosternte, Rornernte, etc.

58. Tagewerf is used as a dactyl, comp. v. 48.—gleich, 'even,' always alike, without any great changes.

59-139. The busy life of towns 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 Geift, not the spirit with which he has hitherto soliloquized, one *foreign* to nature. Similarly eine fremte fur is employed to express a country that has lost its original character, and has, so to speak, become estranged 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. —Stäute, '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. vornethu in the next line.

64. geordneter Pomp=pomphafte Ortnung ('array').

65. wird is twice treated as a short syllable, while in reality it ought to be long. So again v. 71.

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.

67-72. The town.

68. Here again many editions read schigten; comp. our note on v. 16. — Thürmenb = gethürmt. In English we may also say 'the towering city.' In the same manner Schiller says in another poem (*Melancholie an Laura*, st. 3): lluste stoll aufthürmenten Paläste. Comp. also Klopstock, *Messiah*, vII. 5, 626: rings ertönte tie thürmente Statt. (Milton, *L'Allegro*, 117, has 'tower'd cities.') 69 sq. The *Fauni* (sportive rural deities) are mentioned as an emblem of rustic life. They were embodiments of the elementary life pervading rustic scenery; in a city, these *naïce* 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 *outside* 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 piety.

73. eifern = fich mit Gifer bestreben.

75. The retention of the  $\mathfrak{c}$  of the suffix in a verbal form which has undergone modification of the root-vowel ( $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{sen}-\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{set}$ ) is contrary to rule, but occasionally admitted by dactylic poets.

78. 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 werefreen.

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.'—felige Obtter is also used by Voss as the translation of the Greek  $\mu \dot{\alpha} \kappa a \rho \epsilon s$   $\theta \epsilon o l$ .

80. Der geweißte Bezirf is the  $\tau \epsilon \mu \epsilon \nu \sigma s$  around the temple of a god. The abode of the god is styled feitlich, 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. Myth.* 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 Steine) are styled sacred, because all civilisation was propagated from thence.—Pfianger is not uncommonly used in the sense of 'colonist,' just as a metropolis of colonies is sometimes styled eine Pfiangftätte. Hence we should understand Pfianger ter Wienfchfeit 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 Menfchfeit is here used in the sense commonly attributed to Menfchlichteit. Thus Schiller says in an epigram (tie verschietene Bestimmung): Aber turch Benige nur pfianget tie Menfchfeit sich fort.

88. The plural Sitten is used in the sense of Gefittung.

89. The early legislators were honoured by the appellation of  $\sigma\sigma\phi\deltas$ . 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 ( $\mathfrak{Thore}$ ) 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 gefettig

90. *Penates*, the household gods, both those of a private family and of the state, as the great family of citizens.

91. Situations like the one described here are not uncommon in the ancient poets.—We might complete the construction in this manner : ten Säugling im Arme haltent.—tie Mütter, matronae in Latin.

92. verschlang : comp. v. 44 above. The great distance 'swallows up' the train of warriors, does not allow it any longer to be seen.

94. Nüdftehr is treated as a trochee, while it ought to be a spondee. cut, i.e. the departing warriors here addressed by the poet.

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

> ώ ξείν', ἀγγέλλειν Λακεδαιμονίοις, ὅτι τῆδε κείμεθα, τοῖς κείνων ῥήμασι πειθόμενοι.

See also Cic. Tusc. 1. 42. 101, 'pari animo Lacedaemonii in Thermopylis occiderunt, in quos Simonides—

Dic, hospes, Spartae nos te hic vidisse iacentes, Dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequimur.'

-- borten is a somewhat antiquated and pedantic form instead of the mono-syllabic tort.

100. Delbaum 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.

101. froh is joined with the genitive, as is often the case in an elevated style; in prose we should prefer froh über eine Sache.

102. The River-god himself seems to beckon the citizens to foreign trade and adventures. River-gods are commonly represented seated within reeds.—bfautich is the translation of the Lat. *caeruleus*, so often joined with sea and water in general.

103. Dryate (Gr.  $\delta \rho \hat{v}s$  = an oak or a tree), the nymph of the tree, whose life is destroyed with her abode.

Eine Drhas lebt' in jenem Baum .- Schiller, Die Bötter Griechenlants.

104. the tennernte Last, the tree which falls down with a thundering crash.

105. Felebruch is unusual instead of Steinbruch, 'a quarry.'

106. Columbt. The technical expression in the language of miners is Columbt, a shaft.

107. Multiker is one of the surnames of Vulcan, the god of fire.—Mm. boß, 'anvil,' should be spelt as here, with an  $\tilde{p}$ , and not with a mere  $\vartheta$ , as it is derived from the old verb *bôzen*, 'to strike.'

109. ter Lein is the linen thread, ter Leinfaten.

111. Schiller has employed the foreign term ter Pilót (Eng. pilot, from Dutch pijloot), instead of the German form ter Leetse.

112. ter heimische Fleiß denotes the products (Erzeugnisse) of homeindustry.

113. 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. wimmein, to be all astir with busy life.—ter frahn (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 sich wuntern.

117. Statel denotes here 'the store' or 'magazine.' Comp. Horace's illum (iuvat) si proprio condidit horreo Quidquid de Libycis verritur areis.— Grnte=Grtrag, the productions of the whole earth. 119. took (like the Latin coquere, sol coquit poma), of maturing by excessive heat.—Image: '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. Georg. 1. 30, ultima Thule.

120. For Amalthea see *Lict. of Myth.* The horn of Amalthea is proverbial of never-failing plenty; it is identical with *cornu copiae* (=tas full born). Comp. Ovid, *Fasti*, V. 123 sqq.

121-138. Rise of art, science, and philosophy.

121. Ofud, here outward prosperity, prosperous circumstances. From the union of prosperity and talent spring the heavenly issue of art, science and philosophy.

122. gesäugt, nursed.— Künste ter Lust = son Künste, 'artes liberales.' These merely minister to recreation (Lust), but are not classed with industrial pursuits (Gewerbe, above, v. 101).

123. nachahmentes Leben, imitative or mimic life. In prose we should perhaps prefer eine Nachahmung tes Lebens.—The noun ter Biltner is more select, because more rare, than ter Bilthauer.

124. The stone received life and feeling; it seemed to have soul and animation, when shaped by some potent sculptor.

125. Rünstliche Himmel=vaulted ceilings, skies, as it were, produced by art.

126. Pantheon ('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.*— Senne is a less usual form than Schne. It is quoted by Sanders from Goethe, and even from so modern a writer as Freiligrath. Geibel, too, uses it : Die Senne schwirrt, ter Pfeil erflirrt (*Gedichte*, I. p. 154).

128. We often use the compound tas Brücknicch to denote the 'arch' of a bridge.

129. Schiller is evidently thinking of Archimedes, for whom see note on poem VI.—beceutenb=beceutfam 'full of import and significance.' Birfet 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, Birfel denotes the instrument, a compass; a 'circle' is cin freis.)

130. By his subtle investigations (forførnt) the natural philosopher endeavours to trace the operations of the master-mind of the Creator. heføleiørn 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 Saffen ('repelling ') and Lieben ('attracting ').

132. The human mind builds up theories of the origin and development of sound (Klang) and light (Strahl).

133. The law is called 'familiar' (vertraut), 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 (Jufall) or as a miracle that filled it with fear and wonder (graufente Bunter), 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 Blatt, 'the speaking page,' in the following line.

137.  $\mathfrak{Da}$ , 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 (Mebel bes  $\mathfrak{Bahues}$ ) dissolve before the rays of day.

138. Das Gebitte 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 Gebitte, which is properly the same as  $\pi\lambda\dot{a}\sigma\mu a$  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. Feffein, the fetters in which man is entangled in his primitive state of nature; man is now 'blessed' (beglückt), because he has learnt the free use of his intellectual faculties. But he has also incurred another danger by overleaping the restraints of Nature.—Berrijj' er etc.=wenn er nur nicht zerrijje ('utinam ne rumperet' in Latin).

140. Echam is used in the sense of the Greek aldús or the Latin verecundia.

141. Freiheit may well be defined as 'absence of fear'= furchtlesigfeit; but unfortunately it is often mistaken for 'absence of restraint' or 'licentiousness '= 3ügellosigfeit .- Observe the effective variation of the accent in Freiheit and Freiheit.

142. Nature is styled 'sacred' because she imposes a salutary restraint upon the wild and loose (lüstern) 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 Strom = tie Fluth ter Strömung.

145. Unentlich, infinite space where no land is to be seen.

146. ter Fluthen Schirg 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. Julius Cæsar, III. I. 61), so man when carried along by passions has only his conscience left for his guide. But even the 'constant' (beharrlich) 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.—Der Bagen is the ancient appellation of the Great Bear, comp. Homer,  $\epsilon$ . 273:  $\check{a}\rho\kappa\tau\sigma\nu$ ,  $\hat{\eta}\nu$  kal  $\check{a}\mu a \xi a\nu \, \epsilon \pi i\kappa\lambda\eta\sigma\iota\nu$  kal $\epsilon ov\sigma\iota\nu$ , 'the Bear, surnamed the Wain,' in Chapman's rendering (p. 343 ed. Shepherd), 'the northern team' in Pope (Od. v. 347), auch tie Bārin, tie fenil ter \$immelsmagen genannt with,  $\mathfrak{Bo}$ . Comp. also W. Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, I. 17. 170: '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 Oett im Busen would seem to remind us of Socrates' way of denoting Conscience as a  $\delta \alpha_{\mu} \delta \nu_{\nu} \sigma_{\nu}$  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 :  $\dot{\eta} \gamma \lambda \hat{\omega} \sigma \sigma' \dot{\epsilon} \mu \dot{\omega} \mu \alpha \chi', \dot{\eta} \delta \dot{\epsilon} \phi \rho \dot{\eta} \nu \dot{a} \nu \dot{\omega} \mu \sigma \tau \sigma s$ , 'My tongue took an oath, but my heart is unsworn.' Hence the *reservatio mentalis* of the Jesuits.

151. Friendship and love are sullied by treachery.

152. Syfephant =  $\sigma \nu \kappa o \phi \dot{a} \nu \tau \eta s$ . See Greek Dict.

r53. ter Berrath=ter Berräther, just as tie Unionib=ter Unionitige. 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.

155. Stil='vilis,' venal; thought becomes venal, when even intellect

# DACTYLIC POETRY.

sells itself for money and pleads for things in which it does not believe. Then the heart  $(\mathfrak{Bruft})$  is debased  $(\mathfrak{grfdantet})$ . In the same way, Love is no longer a *free* offering, rendered with godlike nobleness, but a ware to be had for money.

157. The construction fit (acc.) einer Cathe anmaßen is less usual in conversational German than fit (dat.) eine Cathe anmaßen; 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* 1. 1. 63.

159. tas beturftige Herz, 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 claims 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 from Herder's Prälutien zur Geschichte ter Philosephie ter Menschheit: "Nicht nur einzelne Personen überleben sich, sontern nech viel mehr und länger sogenannte rolitisch-meralische Personen, Einrichtungen, Bersassingungen, Stänte, Corporationen. Oft sicht Jahrhunterte lang ihr Körper zur Schau ta, wenn tie Seele tes Körpers längst entsichen ist, over sie schlechen als Schatten umher zwischen lebentigen Gestalten."—bestehn=Bestant haben, 'to endure.'

165. cherne Sante are powerful, irresistible hands.

166. ras Ochāu is earlier and less usual than ras Ochāure. See Grimm s. v., where (IV. 1, p. 1655) the present passage is quoted.'

167. Tigerin should be referred to Menfohieit, 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 (numirifore Bate, a wood in Numidia, i.e. Africa), and now she becomes again terrible (foreflio) by this sudden return to Nature. Compare-

Gefährlich ist's ten Leu zu wecken, Und grimmig ist tes Tiger's Jahn, Jeboch ter schrecklichste ter Schrecken Das ist ter Mensch in feinem Wahn. Schiller, Das Lieb von ter Glocke, 370-382.

It should be observed that towards the end of the 18th century there was a tendency in French literature, especially in the writings of J. J. Rousseau, 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'inégalité 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 États.' 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, bis...einer Tigerin gleich...tie Menschheit aussitet mit ter Buth des Berbrechens und tes Clents.

170. This line has quite recently received a terrible illustration in the conflagration of Paris, planned and partly executed by the *Communists*. 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.

### DACTYLIC POETRY.

172. Comp. the second extract from Rousseau given in our note on v. 167.

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

173. Grünte = Abgrünte.

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 Begleitung, '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 Bach in the compound Giefbach. This would be deemed erroneous nowadays.—Ninne, 'cleft' through which the cataract comes down.

180. entrüftet, as if the torrent were indignant that any resistance should be offered.—We should observe the contrast this scene of nature—strong, powerful, wild and solitary—offers to the peaceful scene with which the poet opened his poem.

182. Gewelte, 'welkin,' a collection of clouds (Bellen). 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 winged deities.

186. 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 finftre Traum (of revolutionary destruction) finitie hinab (sank down, disappeared) mit tes Lebens furchtbarem Bilte (as soon as the terrifying picture of life, of human stir and turmoil, disappeared) und mit tem fürgenten (=abflürgenten) Thale (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 flürgentes Thal is somewhat obscure.

189-200. Let man when wearied with 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. Ewig should be considered as an adverb, 'for ever.'-ter Bille 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.

193. tie Schöne is a poetical word instead of tie Schönheit. Comp. tie Gute.

195. In a letter written in 1789 Schiller has the following reflections, which are strikingly like those we find here: Wie wohlthätig ift uns tech tie Itentität, tas gleichförmige Beharren ter Natur! Weun uns keitenschaft, innerer und äußerer Lumult lange genug hin und her geworfen, wenn wir uns selbst verleren haben, so finten wir sie immer als tie nämliche wieter, unt uns in ihr. Auf unserer Slucht turch tas Leben legen wir jede genoffene Lust, jede Gestalt unseres wantelbaren Besens in ihre treue Saub nieter, und wohlbehalten gibt sie anvertrauten Güter zurüch, wenn wir tommen und sie wieter fortern. (See Schiller's Gedlichte, 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 Youth have confided to her.

197. gleicher = nie wechselnter; 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 Aufmunterung jur Freute:

Noch scheint ter liebe Mont so helle, Wie er turch Arams Baume schien.

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 : Der Weg von Stuttgart nach hehenheim ift gewijsermaßen eine versinnlichte Geschichte ter Gartenfunst. In ten Fruchtfeltern, Weinbergen und wirthschaftlichen Gärten längs ter Lantstraße zeigt sich tem Betrachter ter erste physische Ansang ter Gartenfunst, entblößt von aller äfthetischen Berzierung. Nun aber empfängt ihn tie französische Gartenfunst mit stolzer Gravität unter ten langen und schroffen Pappelwänten, welche die freie Lantschaft mit hehenheim in Verbintung sehen und turch ihre funstmäßige Gestalt schon Grwartung erregen. Dieser feierliche Einbruck steigt sich bis zu einer fast peinlichen Spannung, wenn man die Gemächer tes herzoglichen Scholsst zuchwantert. Durch ten Glanz, ter hier von allen Seiten tas Auge trückt, wird tas Bedürfniß

# DACTYLIC POETRY.

nach Simplicität bis zum höchsten Grate getrieben, und ber ländlichen Natur, die ten Neisenten auf einmal in tem sogenannten englischen Dorf empfängt, ber feierlichste Triumph bereitet. Aber die Natur, die wir hier finden, ist biejenige nicht mehr, von ber wir ausgegangen waren. Es ist eine mit Geist beseelte und burch Kunst eraltirte Natur, die nun nicht blos ben einsachen, sontern selbst ben burch Cultur verwöhnten Menschen befriedigt. 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 Gragiergang is contained in a letter to Körner, written on Sept. 21, 1795, where he says, Die Elegie (which was the title originally chosen) macht mir viel Freute. Unter allen meinen Gachen halte ich fie fur biejenige, welche bie meifte poetifche Bewegung hat, und tabei tennoch nach ftrenger Zweckmäßigkeit fortschreitet. His friend W. von Humboldt was most enthusiastic in his praises of the poem. He wrote as follows, on Oct. 23, 1795: Wohin man fich wentet, wird man burch ben Geift überrascht, ter in tiefem Stude herricht, aber vorzüglich fart wirft bas Leben, bas tiefes un. begreiflich ichon organifirte Gange beseelt ... Es bat ten reichsten Stoff, und gerate ten, ter mir meiner Unficht ter Dinge nach immer am nachften liegt. Es ftellt tie veränderliche Strebfamteit ber Dienschen ber fichern Unveränderlichfeit ber natur gur Seite, führt auf ten wahren Gesichtspunct, beite ju überschen, und verfnupft fomit alles Söchite, was ein Menich zu benten vermag. Den gangen großen Inhalt ber Beltgeschichte, bie Summe und ben Gang alles menschlichen Beginnens, feine Grfolge, feine Gesete und fein lettes Biel, Alles umschließt es in wenigen, leicht ju überschenten, und toch fo mahren und erschöpfenten Biltern. Das eigentliche poetische Bertienft fcheint mir in tiefem Gerichte fehr groß; fast in feinem Ihrer übrigen find Stoff und Form fo mit einander amalgamirt, erscheint Alles fo burchaus als bas freie 2Bert ber Borguglich fchon ift tie Manniafaltigfeit ter verschietenen Bilter, tie es Bhantasie. aufstellt. Das Gemuth wird nach und nach burch alle Stimmungen geführt, teren es fabia ift. Die lichtvolle Seiterteit tes blos malenten Unfangs latet tie Phantafie freundlich ein und gibt ihr eine leichte, finnlich angenehme Beschäftigung; bas Schauervolle ter barauf veränderten naturfcene bereitet ju größerem Ernft vor und macht tie Folge noch überraschenter. Mit tem Menschen tritt nun tie Betrachtung Aber ta er noch in großer Ginfachheit ter natur getreu bleibt, braucht fich ter ein. Blid nicht auf viele Gegenstänte ju verbreiten. Allein ber erften Ginfalt folgt nun tie Cultur, und tie Aufmertfamteit muß fich auf einmal in alle mannigfaltigen Gegenstante tes gebildeten Lebens und ihre vielfachen Wechfelmirtungen gerftreuen. Der Blid auf bas lette Biel bes Dienfchen, auf tie Gittlichteit, fammelt ben berum. fcmeifenten Beift wieter auf einen Bunct. Er fehrt bei ter Bermilterung tes Menschen zur rohen Matur wieber in fich gurud und wird getrieben, bie Auflöfung

tce Biterstreits, ten er vor Augen sieht, in einer Itee aufgusuchen. So entlassen Sie ten Lefer, wie Sie ihn am Ansange turch sinnliche Leichtigfeit einsaten, am Schluß mit ter erhabenen Sache ter Bernunst. 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.

Archimedes, the most famous of ancient mathematicians, distinguished himself chiefly during the siege of Syracuse by Marcellus. The excellent engines constructed by the philosopher obliged the enemy to convert the siege 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 VIII. 6-9. where Marcellus' engines, the  $\sigma \alpha \mu \beta \dot{\nu} \kappa \alpha \iota$ , 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' (où loyio auevoi Thu 'Αρχημήδους δύναμιν, οὐδὲ προϊδόμενοι ὅτι μία ψυχὴ τῆς ἁπάσης ἐστὶ πολυχειρίας έν ένίοις καιροῖς ἀνυστικωτέρα). According to Plutarch, Marc. 17, Marcellus himself called his scientific adversary a 'geometrical Briareus' (οὐ παυσόμεθα πρὸς τὸν γεωμετρικὸν τοῦτον Βριάρεων πολεμοῦντες). In the 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 necessity' (την περί τα μηχανικά πραγματείαν και πάσαν όλως τέχνην χρείας έφαπτομένην άγεννη και βάναυσον ήγησάμενος είς εκείνα καταθέσθαι μόνα την αύτοῦ φιλοτιμίαν, οἶς τὸ καλὸν καὶ περιττὸν ἀμιγὲς τοῦ ἀναγκαίου πρόσεστι).

# DACTYLIC POETRY.

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 æsthetic education he says : ber Lauf ber Begebenheiten hat bem Genius ber Zeit eine Nichtung gegeben, bie ihn je mehr und mehr von ter Kunst tes Iteals zu entfernen broht. Icht herrscht bas Berürfniß und beugt bie gesunkene Menschcheit unter ihr tyrannisches Icht. Der Nugen ist bas große Ibel ber Beit, bem alle Kräste fröhnen, alle Talente hulbigen sollen : and again in an epigram on 'Wissenschaft':

Einem ift fie bie hohe, tie himmlische Göttin, tem andern Gine tuchtige Ruh, tie ihn mit Butter versorgt.

2. Ginmeihen, 'to initiate,' properly used of a sacred and religious act. Hence the adj. göttlich, vv. 2 and 5.

5. verfeten, a more select expression than antworten and erwidern.

7. the sterbliche ( $\mathfrak{Kunst}$ ), 'mortal art,' is what Plutarch calls  $d\gamma \epsilon \nu \nu \eta s$  kal  $\beta d\nu a \nu \sigma o s$  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 tugting  $\mathfrak{Ruh}$  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 ordered 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 *Last 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 trintbarer Quell is used by Schiller in the poem ter Raufmann, v. 4, Raufd' ihm ein trintbarer Quell.

2. There is a certain emphasis on was, and for this reason it may be tolerated with a long quantity in this passage.

4. bas entfloh'ne (Geschlecht), a race whose days have long since fled, gone by.

5. 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.

6. As its name indicates, the origin of *Herculaneum* (or 'H $\rho$ á $\kappa$ ) $\epsilon\iota o\nu$ , as Strabo calls it) was attributed to Hercules, who was said to have come to Italy on his expedition to the Hesperides.

7. Schiller uses Gittet 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, fittigen is likewise out of place, as the roofs of ancient houses cannot be said to 'rise up.'-rāumig is less common than gerāumig.—Porticus, 'a walk covered with a roof and supported by columns, at least on one side' (*Dict. of Antig.*).

9. 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 them ( $\pi\rho\sigma\sigma\epsilon\tau\iota$  κal  $\pi\delta\lambda\epsilon\iotas$   $\delta\delta\sigma\delta\lambdaas$ ,  $\tau\delta$   $\tau\epsilon$  ' $H\rho\kappa\sigma\sigma\lambda\delta\mu\epsilon\sigma\nu$  κal  $\tau\sigma\deltas$   $\Pi\sigma\mu\pi\eta\delta\sigma\nus$ ,  $\epsilon\nu$  $\theta\epsilon\delta\tau\rho\psi$   $\tau\sigma\vartheta$   $\delta\mu\ell\lambda\sigma\nu$   $a\vartheta\tau\eta s$   $\kappa a\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma\nu$ ,  $\kappa a\tau\epsilon\chi\omega\sigma\epsilon$  '(the mountain) buried moreover two whole cities, Herculaneum and Pompeii, while the population of the latter was sitting in the theatre ').

10. We should observe that one and the same comparison underlies the two expressions Müntungen and fluthent. 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').

11. The deserted stage gives the poet the impression of a performance suddenly interrupted and now to be completed.

12. Atreus' Sohn ('A $\tau \rho \epsilon i \delta \eta s$ ), 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.—ter graufente @hor denotes the Furies.

13. Der Bogen tes Siegs is unusual instead of ter Siegesbogen, 'arcus triumphalis.'

14. The sella curulis was the ivory chair of state used by the consuls, prætors, curule ædiles, and censors. See Dict. of Ant.

15. Ricter, 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,  $\mathfrak{Beil}$ , in the middle, the iron of which projected from them) on their shoulders (*Dict. of Ant.*).

16. The apostrophized form 3eug' is rather harsh before a consonant.

18. ber ichmälere Deg 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 their light.—heimlich=fo tag man fich tarin taheim (or heimijch) fühlt.

21. Läten, the shutters of the windows,  $fenestr\alpha$ , which were mere apertures, for the most part not covered with glass or anything else.

22. Here also some editions read ichautrigte, 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.—Bānte, 'lecti,' used by the ancients for reclining on at dinner.

24. buntes Gestein denotes mosaic work, opus musivum, which is composed of small stones of various colours.—Gitrich 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 : sieht rech sein Wert so frisch aus, als wenn er eben erst ren Pinsel weggeworsen hatte.

28. Festón, a French term, 'guirlande ou faisceau de petites branches d'arbres, garnies de leurs feuilles, et entremélées de fleurs, de fruits, etc., qui sert ordinairement de décoration, et que l'on suspend alors par les extrémités de manière que le milieu 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 les embellir. Il se dit également de

découpures en forme de festons '(Dict. de l'Académie). Grimm does not give Feston in his German Dictionary.-Biltung here=Gebilte.

29-34 contains descriptions of the subjects of some of the frescoes which strike the poet's eye.

32. For Faun comp. note on the Spaziergang, 69.

33. fit, i.e. tit Bacchantin (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 draws his descriptions were found in very different parts of the town.

34. frisch=freutig, muthig. Comp. v.  $36.-\mathfrak{Thyrsus}$  ( $\theta i\rho\sigma os$ ), 'a pole carried by the Maenades and others who engaged in Bacchic festivities and rites' (*Dict. of Ant.*).

35.  $\mathfrak{R}$ naben='*pucri*,' i.e. 'slaves,' especially young ones, in which sense the Latin word is familiar to all readers of Horace. So  $\pi \alpha i s$  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.— $\mathfrak{M}$ ātchen='puella,' female slaves.

37.  $\mathfrak{Dreifu} = tripos$ , '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 piece.' *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. fülle sich is more poetical than werre gesüllt. The lamp is, so to speak, personified by the reflective.

43. We should suppose that the poet has now entered the gynaceum; i.e. the part of the house inhabited by the women.

44. Spangen von Gold sounds almost French ('des boucles d'or') instead of goldene (Nrm)spangen.—Paste: 'Nbrud von Gemmen in einer teigigen, nachher erhartenten Masse, ursprünglich und zunächst von Glas, tann auch von Schwesel, Gips u. s. w.' Sanders, II. I, 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. XVIII. 171, 191. The Roman ladies were very expert in all the arts of toilet.—gchöhlt is less usual than the compound ausgchöhlt.

# DACTYLIC POETRY.

47. The poet now enters the library. A considerable number of *volumina*, 'Mollen,' 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. Griffel=stilus, 'an iron instrument, resembling a pencil in size and shape, used for writing upon waxed tablets.' Dict. of Ant.-wāchferne Tafeln is less usual than Wachstafeln.

51. *Penates*, the household gods of the Romans; they were placed on the hearth of the house.

52. nur = allein; only the priests are wanting. (It is necessary to observe this, lest nur be taken in the sense it often bears in interrogations, e.g. mas treast treast er nur ta? 'what can he be doing there after all?')

53. Catuceus, the staff ( $\dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\beta\delta\sigma$ ) 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 juntet. 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 : juntet rem Gotte tie Opfer an, tie er schon so lange entbehrt hat.

#### 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, XIII. 138.

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—

# NOTES.

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.

1. tie heimath zu finten =  $\pi a \tau \rho i \delta a \gamma a i a \nu i \kappa \ell \sigma \theta a \iota$ , Homer.

2. Schilla is described as 'barking' in the Odyssey XII. 85. 'Scylla' properly means a female dog (in modern Greek  $\sigma \kappa \upsilon \lambda l$  is the only surviving name for 'dog').

3. The sea is styled feintlich, because the ruler of the seas, Poseidon (Neptune), was hostile to Ulysses.

4. in Mires Neich, εls 'Aίδαο δόμους, Hom. This is described in the canto of the Odyssey entitled νέκυια.—irrente Fahrt instead of the prosaic compound Irrfahrt.

6. Baterland 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 tie Gant finten laffen.

3. muß 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, Auf tie Unfehlbarfeit feines Calculs geht ter Weltentreder Columbus tie berenfliche Wette mit einem

unbefahrenen Meere ein, bie fehlente zweite Hemisphäre zu ter befannten Semisphäre zu suchen, welche tie Lucke auf seiner geographischen Karte aussfüllen sollte. Er fanb fie, tiese Infel seines Pariers, unt seine Nechnung war richtig. Wäre sie es minter gewesen, wenn ein feintlicher Sturm seine Schiller, zurschmettert ober ruckwärts nach ihrer heimath getrieben hätte? (Schiller, XIV. p 363, ed. Hempel). In a similar manner, Haller, in his Geranten über Vernunst, Aberglauben und Unglauben, had written before Schiller:

> Ein forschenter Columb, Gebieter von tem Winte, Besogelt neue Meer', umschifft ter Erten Rünte; Ein antrer Himmel strahlt mit fremten Sternen bort, Und Vögel fanten nie ten Weg zu jenem Vord; Die fernen Grenzen sind vom Decan umslossen; Was tie Natur verbarg, hat Kühnheit aufgeschlossen; Das Meer ist seine Bahn, sein Führer ist ein Stein, Er sucht noch eine Welt, und was er will, muß sein.

6. sie, i. e. tie Rufte (v. 3).

7. In the Belagerung von Antwerpen (vol. XI. p. 125, ed. Hempel), Schiller says, jener genialische Instinct, ter ten großen Menschen aus Bahnen, rie ter Kleine entweter nicht betritt ober nicht entigt, mit glücklicher Sicherheit leitet, erhob ihn über alle Zweisel, tie eine kalte, aber eingeschräntte Klugheit ihm entgegenstellte-er erkannte tie Bahrheit seiner Berechnung in einem tunteln, aber barum nicht weniger- sichern Gefühl. 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.-Genius is used in the sense of Genie, i.e. the English 'genius.'

### Χ.

This epigram is founded upon an historical event, which Schiller had read in J. M. Schmidt's Geschichte ter Deutschen, 111. 536, where it is related in these words: Da Frietrich sah, taß er (feinem Gegner Lutwig) nicht Wort halten tennte (he had been released on condition that he would persuade his friends to cease making war upon Ludwig), stellte er sich von selbst zu München wieter ein, und warf sich seinem Gegner in tie Urme, ter turch tiese Großmuth gerührt nun mit Frietrichen als mit feinem besten Freunte umgieng, mit ihm an Giner Tasel speichte und in Einem Bette schlief... Der in teutschen Sitten unerfahrene Bapst Johann, tem tieser Ileberrest altreutscher Treue und Nerlichteit unbegreislich vortam, schrieb hierüber an ben König von Frankreich, biese unglaubliche Bertraus lichteit und Freundschaft sei ihm aus Deutschland selbst burch ein Schreiben gemeltet worten.

1. We say both ber and bas Scepter, though in Greek the word is only neuter. Compare similar deviations in ter  $\mathfrak{Tempel} = templum$ , and ter  $\mathfrak{Potal}$ = poculum. See also Book of Ballads on German History, VII. 57.— Lutwig ter Bayer reigned 1314—1347. Friedrich ter Schöne of Austria and Ludwig had been friends in youth. Friedrich was beaten and taken prisoner in the battle of Ampfing or Mühldorf, in 1322, and confined in the Castle of Trausnitz.

3. Auftrier is poetical instead of Desterreicher.

5. Mit rem Throne, by renouncing the imperial throne.-muß is incorrectly treated as short. So also faun, v. 7.

6. Freunte is sometimes used in the same sense as 'friends' in English, i.e. relatives (so also Freuntschaft=relations, kindred); but here it is not necessary to limit it thus, as it may mean 'friends and allies.'

8. willig=freiwillig, 'voluntarily.'-ten Banten, um fich in Bante (in's Gefänaniß) werfen zu laffen.

9. umhalfen is less common than umarmen.

10. traulich, in familiar (intimate) intercourse.

13. The original form of the name Frierrich is trisyllabic; it means 'rich in peace.'

14. Einen bestreiten is a less common construction than etwas bestreiten. We commonly say gegen Semant or mit Jemantem streiten.

16. Pontifer (Latin) is the title borne by the Pope as the highest priest of all.—Kunte=Beifchaft, Nachricht.

#### 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—Roman 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 17th and 18th 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 Aftermusc, tic wir nicht mehr ehren, and says significantly—

Selbft in ber Künste Seiligthum zu steigen, Sat sich ber beutsche Genius erfühnt, Und auf ber Spur bes Griechen und bes Britten Ift er bem bessern Ruhme nachgeschritten.

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

### XII.

In 1794 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 periodical-Die Spren'; 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  $\mathfrak{M}$  is the poet's moral sense which is here expressed in his most individual manner.'

2. In prose : intem fie felbst tie Feter ergreifen.

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. feftene & ertigfeit means a facility much to be admired (fetten=munterbar).

4. du willst es is a parenthetic sentence, instead of wie du wünscheft. So in Greek  $\theta \ell \lambda \epsilon is \gamma d\rho$ .—In prose : indem ich dir über das Schreiben (meine Geranfen) schreibe.

6. meinen = ihre Meinung außern or abgeben.

7. schwanfente Boge denotes the ever fluctuating wave of personal opinion and judgment.

## NOTES.

8. In order to understand too ('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 exercise his craft though the sea be covered with hundreds who do the same.

10. Gefellen = Geneffen, partners of his craft.

14. fie, i. e. tie Folgen.

15. We often find the compound Bietermänner.

16. The question is indeed a very grave one, but I am not in a humour grave enough to consider it gravely. Let me therefore answer you in a merry strain and with humour.

17. vergnüglich is more idiomatic than vergnügt.

18. Die Gegend glänzt fruchtbar is not exactly the same as tie fruchtbare G. 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.—tic Quifte is often used in the sense of 'winds.'

22. Icioster Griffel may be translated by 'careless pen.' See our note on VII. 49.

23. Gintrud ought to be a spondee, not a trochee, as Goethe uses it.—Rettern are more especially 'type,' letters used for printing.

25, 26. Comp. Ep. St James i. 23, 24.

26. tie behaglichen Züge 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. ist er gewaltig=wenn er ein gewaltiger Mensch ist, 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 Menjaen is dependent on Sang in the following line.

37. Compare Hor. Epist. 1. 2. 69 quo seme! est imbuta recens, servabit odorem Testa diu.

38. Sag' ich, wie ich es tenfe = wenn ich meine Geranfen gerate heraus fagen soll.-turchaus is used in the sense of the Latin omnino ('omnino mihi res ita esse videtur'); here 'it is my full conviction.'

40 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 (fünstlicher Nerner=funstreicher N.), our heart when rid of him (befreites Gemüth) would soon relapse into its familiar track (gewohnte Bahnen).

44. Observe the pointed juxtaposition of horden and gehorden, like *audire* and *ob-oedire*. The position of formeideln 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 must tu.

46. Geschichten, 'fabulas' or μύθους.

47. etwas leben is poetical and unusual instead of erleben.

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 deeds.

52. Useffens wanternte Klugheit ('Odvootws  $\pi o\lambda \psi \tau \rho \sigma \pi os \mu \eta \tau \iota s$ ) i. e. the 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 (sumpen), he preserves the noble mind of a king.

57. The 'City of Neptune' is Venice, situated in the sea itself, in the midst of the realms of Neptune.—allwo 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,  $\dot{\rho}a\psi\omega\delta\delta$ , a designation especially used of the ancient reciters of the Homeric songs.

60. ter Sturm : the definite article is, perhaps, more poetical than ein Sturm.

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 well-known Latin romance, where the evils of existing laws are proved by contrast. The Utopia (= $0i\tau\sigma\pi ia$ , 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.—gar = fehr.

65. Bflege = Berpflegung, tending.

67. The construction of vergeffen with the genitive is more usual in poetry than in prose. Below, v. 85, we have the accusative. The re-flective fict anfangen is less usual than the absolute anfangen.

68. Beche = Rechnung (compare vv. 72, 81).

69. enthielte can hardly be taken as a subjunctive; it is probably an erroneous and incorrect lengthening of the indicative.

71. mir is dativus ethicus, instead of meine Angit. (Comp. v. 75.)

72. cffen und forgen go together, = unter Sorgen effen.

74. Goethe is apparently thinking of the Homeric expression  $b\pi b\delta \rho a$ low.

77. In prose we say more commonly eilents or eilenten Juges.

78. berächtig 'thoughtfully '= mit Beracht.

84. ein Schwamm wohnt mir im Buïen (instead of the ordinary stead or siegt) would seem to be an imitation of the Homeric verb valeiv which is repeatedly used in a similar sense (here e. g. we might translate  $\dot{\epsilon}v$  $\sigma\tau \eta \theta \epsilon \sigma \iota valei)$ .—wosern=wenn ich anters 'if indeed.'

87. wollt ihr = wenn ihr ... wollt.

88. 3hr mußt euch erft würdig und tuchtig beweisen, ein Burger ju fein.

90. The construction sich zu einer Cache fügen is very unusual, instead of the simple dative. We say, however, very commonly sich zu einer Sache bequemen.

91. bequemer, more comfortably than work does.

92. Dhnforge-' Sans-souci,' one who never cares what becomes of him.

94. We have both tie Gemeine and tie Gemeinte, but the latter is more common.

98. In prose we should add tenn tann (if such implements of labour were found in your house) wärest tu sogleich 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. 3ch gelebe und schwöre is a formula often used in taking an oath.

105. bes Tages, gen. of time, = an tiefem Tage.

106. The emphatic affirmative ja 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 verlangft eine besonnene Antwort.

4. Compare the proverbial expression: ter Schalt fist ihm im Naden, i. e. he is disposed to be merry and jocular.

5. berächtig : compare XII. 78.

7. We say more commonly tie Techter tes Saufes.

9. gehelfen = abgehelfen. 'This is sooner set right.'

10. gut emphatically=gutgeartet, gutherzig ' kind-hearted.'-fint is used short : comp. note on v. 2 above.

12. etwas besorgen means here more emphatically tie Sorge für etwas übernehmen.

14. schaffen 'to busy oneself with something' is often used as a synonym of arbeiten, especially in the southern dialects of Germany.

16. Goethe describes here the process of fermentation.

19. entlich = am Ente, schließlich.—The dative fünstigen Jahren is somewhat loosely used instead of für with the acc. In the 'years to come' the 'noble juice' is to be drunk.

21. geiftig=voll von Geift, a wine full of spirit and strength, not a dull heavy drink.—tic Isiel instead of those assembled at the same table.

22. In prose : überlaffe ter antern tie Ruche als ihr Reich.

24. schmachaft is said 'de effectu,' i. e. tas Mahl so zu bereiten, tas es schmachaft wirr.—chne Beschwerte tes Beutels = chne tas (tie Ausgabe tasur) tem Bentel ('purse') beschwertich werte. The meals are to be good, but not expensive.

25. Süch-Icin 'little chicken.' In the North of Germany the word Süfen (= 'chicken') is used instead of the southern Sühnden.

27. It is more common to say Sahresseit in three syllables.—giebt = fiefert.—bei Beiten 'be-times'; she brings it early, before it becomes too common or is even going out of season.

29. reift nur eben = wenn gerate erft ter Commer tie Fruchte reift.

31. This is an allusion to the peculiar German dish called  $\mathfrak{S}$ auerfraut—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 pomum 'apple.'

34. If anything miscarries, she considers it a greater misfortune etc.

35. entläuft=taven (or weg) läuft. The debtor runs away and leaves you nothing but his I. O. U.

36 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. entlich, after all her work.

## NOTES.

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. Sorbof 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.—geträngt 'compact.'

46. ftille 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 bugeln. Grimm s. v. biegeln quotes only the present passage, but Sanders observes that we always prefer this form in the proverbial phrase geschniegelt und gebiegelt, i.e. 'polished from top to toe.'

51. arfatische Sulle, 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 (Reibbibliothet).

#### XIV.

Goethe 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 : Die Itylle hat mich beim zweiten Lefen fo innig, ja noch inniger als beim erften bewegt. Gewiß gehört fie unter bas Schönfte, was Gie gemacht haben, fo voll Ginfalt ift fie, bei einer unergruntlichen Tiefe ber Empfindung. Durch tie Gilfertigfeit, welche bas wartente Schiffsvelt in tie Hantlung bringt, wird ter Schauplat für tie zwei Liebenten fo enge, jo brangvoll und fo beteutend ter Buftant, tag tiefer Moment wirflich ten Gehalt eines gangen Lebens befommt. Es würte schwer fein, einen zweiten Fall zu ertenken, wo tie Blume tes Dichterischen von einem Gegenstante fo rein und fo gludlich abgebrochen wird. Daß Gie bie Gifersucht fo ticht taneben ftellen, und tas Glud fo fchnell turch tie Furcht wieter verschlingen laffen, weiß ich vor meinem Gefuhl noch nicht gang ju rechtfertigen, obgleich ich nichts befriedigentes tagegen einwenten fann. Diefes fuble ich nur, bag ich tie gludliche Truntenheit, mit ter Aleris bas Matchen verläßt und fich einschifft, gerne immer festhalten möchte. Goethe himself replied on July 22 : Fur tie Gifersucht am Ente habe ich zwei Grunte, einen aus ber Datur : weil wirflich jetes unerwartete und unvertiente Liebesgluck tie Furcht tes Berluftes unmittelbar auf ter Ferje nach fich giebt, und einen aus

ter Kunft, weil bie Itylle burchans einen pathetischen Gang hat, und also bas Leitenschaftliche bis gegen bas Ente gesteigert werten mußte, ba sie bann burch bie Abschiebsverbeugung bes Dichters wieder in's Leitliche und Heitere zurückgeführt wird. So weit zur Rechtsertigung bes unerklärlichen Instincts, burch welchen solche Dinge hervorgebracht werren.

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.

1. The words mit jetem Memente should be connected with the comparatives weiter une weiter in the following line.

3. Die Gleife is an unusual form instead of taš Gleiš. But we find also a masc. ter  $\mathfrak{G}(c)$ leiš. It should, however, be observed that tie Gleife (=M.H.G. *die geleis*) is the original form of the word, which is formed from an earlier *leis, leise, leisâ* 'trace' with the prefix ge-. The neuter taš  $\mathfrak{G}(c)$ leife does not occur before the 18th 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 vórwärts and rūđwä'rts is highly effective.

13. 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. Itsen 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 umfonst = ganz vergebens 'quite in vain.'

20. allleuchtend 'resplendent to all.'

22. Compare the Latin phrase repetere (recolere) memoriam temporis alicuius.—fie is Dora.

23. Die = Diefe or eine folche.

25. Rathiel refers to the poetical riddles in vogue at the time.

26. fünstlich=funstreich 'cunningly' (in the sense it bears in Old English).

27. In prose : tie feltene Berfnuvfung ter zierlichen Bilter.

28. They have not yet discovered the word which contains the key-note of the whole riddle.

33. auf etwas harren is a more dignified and emphatic expression than the ordinary auf etw. warten. — Rüfte = Winte.

36. Die Stunde '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. 18) 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. Mütterchen 'your *dear* old mother.' Diminutives are often used in an endearing sense.

41. We may say both ju and jum Martte gehen.

42. wie fühn ! 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 beforgt.

46. ftät 'steady.'-geringelt ' wrapt together in the shape of a ring.'

48. fich dat. ethicus, comp. the phrase fich eine Gache auschen.

49. innen is poetical instead of trinnen, or im Innern.

53. etwas lugen means here lugnerijch (or taufchent) etwas nachahmen.

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.  $\mathfrak{Alle} = \mathfrak{alle}$ . 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 careful mother had prepared an 'additional' (nachbereitetes) 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 mir 3 u.

66. teine Gesellen ter Fahrt sounds somewhat strange instead of teine Reisegefährten.

68. Matrene in the Latin sense of 'married woman.'

70. Bierte = Schmud 'ornament.'

78. In prose the negation (nicht) would be placed before the pronoun (jegliches). 'Not every country produces such fruit.'

80. The 'golden weight ' of the ripe fruits (chiefly oranges, comp. v. 77 and 86).—gefø $\hat{u}_3t = aufgefø\hat{u}_3t$ .

85. geschickt (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.* VII. 141, *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 viele Thränen ftürzten mir aus ben Augen.

98. vergehn = verschwinten, or untergehn.

99. Observe the impersonal expression es rief, instead of tie Leute riefen or immer heftigeres Rufen fam von tem Strante her. So again v. 103.

102. 'As 't were by heavenly breath.'

105. trieb = antrieb or wegtrieb. The boy urged him to depart.

106. Alexis was aware that his walk had become unsteady like that of one intoxicated.

107.  $\mathfrak{fo} = \mathfrak{tafur}$ , they treated him like one who was not quite master of his wits.  $-\mathfrak{Gefellen} = \mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\rho\mathfrak{o}\iota$ , 'socii'); compare above v. 66.

109. Dora's one word, the confession of her love, is still resounding in his ears.

110. When high Jove thundered his assent to their love, Venus herself was by his side, and all the Graces.

112. getterbefräftigt 'confirmed by the gods themselves.'

116. ertnen here = anfertigen or bereiten. - The chain he means to send Dora is called 'a heavenly pledge,' a pledge of heavenly love.

124. In prose the adverb ciujig would be placed before freut. It is a lover's only joy to heap ornaments on his beloved.

126. Das schöne Gebilte ('form') ter länglichen (tapering) hand is highly poetical. In prose we should say tie schön gebiltete längliche hand.

127. He intends to carry on his traffic by exchanging his goods for others (Taufchhantel).

128. ich witmete gern=ich möchte gern witmen.

130. Ein hausliches Beib is nothing but a variation of the prosaic compound hausfrau.

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. grāßlich is adverb, and grāßlich gelassen means 'in awful calmness.' Sorge is more particularly the cares of jealousy. Comp. v. 141. 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 may be understood here by the somewhat vague expression hollifue Sunte.

140. ter Derzweisfung Gefile 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. bas gelassine Gespeust 'the calm spectre'; for the sense comp. v. 138.

144. Sonig is here the sweet juice of the fig.

149. This is an allusion to the well-known line of Ovid (Ars am. 1. 633) Iuppiter ex alto periuria ridet amantum, or as Shakspere has it (Rom. and Jul. 11.2.92) at lovers' perjuries, they say, Jove laughs.—The construction of lachen with the genitive in the sense of 'laughing at something' is, in general, more poetical than prosaic; in prose we should say über etwas lachen or etwas verlachen.

150. for efficient '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.

155-158 contain what Goethe himself styles the 'Abschietsverbeugung tes Dichters.'

156. es wechselt sich is less common than es wechselt ab.—The phrase tie liebente Brust is easily understood in the sense of tie Brust eines Liebenten.

158. cinzig is used adverbially, in which sense we also say cinzig unt allcin 'quite exclusively.'

### XV.

The present elegy which may be said to contain a résumé of the whole extent of Roman history is addressed to the famous French authoress Anne-Louise-Germaine Necker, baronne de Staël-Holstein (born at Paris

8

in 1766, died at Paris in 1817), for whose place in French literature we may be allowed to refer to the introductory notice prefixed to the *Dix Années d'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 l'Allemagne*.

1. Šajī tu etc. = nachtem tu ... geīchlūtīt halt.—-Parthenope (Haplevónn) was said to have been one of the Sirens whose grave was shown not far from Naples ( $\delta\epsilon i\kappa\nu v\tau a\iota \mu\nu \eta\mu a \tau \omega\nu \Sigma \epsilon \iota\rho \eta\nu w\nu \mu as Haplevon, \kappa al ay wu$ ouvreleitai yumikos, Strabo V. p. 398 Tauchn.). Subsequently the citywas named 'Neapolis,' i. e. 'New Town,' after it had been re-foundedby the Chalcidians of Cumae. Compare also Virg. Georg. IV. 563 sq.*illo Vergilium me tempore dulcis alebat Parthenope, studiis florentem ignotilis oti*('while I at Naples pass my peaceful days, Affecting studies ofless noisy praise.' Dryden). The expression ūppiger (luxurious) Bufenmay be further illustrated by Ov. Met. XV. 711, in otia natam Parthenopen(in the same way, Horace speaks of otiosa Neapolis, Epod. V. 43). Theword Bufen refers to the beautiful bay, at the head of which Naples issituated.

4. entwölfter Mjúr denotes the azure sky free from clouds.

5. ficbengehügelte 3innen are the fortifications towering up on the seven hills on which Rome is situated (*Palatinus*, *Capitolinus*, *Quirinalis*, *Caelius*, *Aventinus*, *Viminalis*, *Esquilinus*). 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 weilentem Gang 'with a step that often lingers.' The scenes around are too suggestive and too memorable to be hurried over.

9. unerwedlich 'so that it is impossible to awaken them any more.'

10. hegen means 'to retain fondly,' 'to cherish.' The localities cherish (so to speak) the echoes of ancient times, and the very stones should be looked upon as monuments of such.

11. Comp. Virgil, Aen. VIII. 319 sq. primus ab aetherio venit Saturnus Olympo, Arma Jovis fugiens et regnis exul ademptis. Ovid, Fast. 1. 235 hac ego Saturnum memini tellure receptum; Caelitibus regnis ab Jove pulsus erat.

12. genügsames Reich, 'a limited reign,' parva regna. The adj. gesten refers to the common assumption that the golden age was in the reign of Saturn.

13. The Mons Janiculus 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.* 1. 89 (where he accounts for the peculiarity of the shape); Schlegel has, however, formed his epithet zweißirnig in imitation of Virgil, *Aen.* VII. 180 *Ianique bifrontis imago.* Janus was commonly represented with two heads, sometimes even with four.

15. Evander or Euander (Εδανδρος) was said to have settled in these districts, after emigrating from his native country of Arcadia: comp. Livy 1. 5. 2 Euandrum, qui ex co genere Arcadum multis ante tempestatibus tenuerit loca etc. Euander plays a part in the eighth book of Virgil's Aeneid.

16. Amphitryoniades is an exact reproduction of the Greek patronymic ' $A\mu\phi\iota\tau\rho\nu\omega\nu\iota\dot{a}\partial\eta s$ , 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. VIII. 190–304, and Ovid, Fasti I. 543 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,  $\epsilon \nu \ I\beta\eta\rho la$ (Pausan. IV. 36. 2). Hence Virgil, *Aen.* VIII. 202, styles Hercules *tergemini nece Geryonae spoliisque superbus.*—Strehtach 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. Pallantēum was the name chosen by Euander in remembrance of the home he had left, the town of Pallantium in Arcadia, near Tegea. Pallanteum was then said to have been corrupted into Pălantium and Pălatium.—Selfengeftüft is the saxis suspensa rupes of Virgil, Aen. VIII. 190, instead of which Livy uses the prosaic spelunca.—folug=erfolug. In an archaic and poetic style we often use the original verb folgen in the sense of the compound erfolgen; comp. the E. 'slay.'—rāchent, because Cacus had dragged the cows into his cave.

19. ber Nachbarn Chrecten '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. flammaushauchent is derived from Virgil's description, VIII. 252, faucibus ingentem fumum, mirabile dictu, Evomit, and 259 he calls Cacus incendia vomens.

20. cyflerijø rerwirrt '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.

21. tie Segel aus Phrygien (whence Aeneas came) erschwellen is a poetical, though somewhat artificial expression instead of tie Slette aus

 $\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{n}$  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 river.

23. ter Entsührer ter treischen Laren is Aeneas who carries the Trojan Lares with him.

24. Tiber recognized Aeneas as destined (beftimmt) to sow the ashes of Troy so as to become fruitful in imperial sway (Deltherrichaft). In Virgil, Aen. VIII. 31 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 ila substitit unda, Mitis (= milt, v. 21) ut in morem stagni placidaeque paludis 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 mightier (birth).'

29. liebend erglühn=in Liebe erglühn, amore exardescere.—Mavors was the original form of the name of the god commonly called Mars.—Die vestalische Jungsrau '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.—tic Gier is here used in the sense of Seißbunger 'greedy hunger'; this is said to have been (divinely) tempered down into motherly feeling (Mütterlichfeit) 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.—glei $\phi = i \sigma glei\phi$ , directly after his birth.

34. unmündig 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 populi Romani under the kings.—wied=bewied, she gave signal proof of her great vocation.

35. According to Livy I. 7. 1, twelve *vultures* appeared to Romulus. fo is archaic and now somewhat pedantic instead of the relative welche or tie.

36. sie sollten 'they were destined' or 'fated' to extend their flight over the whole world.—Ertball=orbis terrarum.

37. wußte=verstand c8; 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 I. I, erat in proxumo lucus: hunc asylum facit. Livy I. 8 locum qui nunc saeptus descendentibus inter duos lucos est, asylum aperit. See also Virgil Aen. VIII. 342, Ov. Fast. II. 140, Juv. VIII. 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 (upercalije, because they lived on and about the Palatine hill. Hence the Lupercalia, 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 15th of February, in the Lupercal. See Dict. of Ant.—ter Geneğ is shortened instead of Genejje 'comrade.'

40. ortnete Bäter='patres instituit,' i. e. he created a senate.—Afterhis death, Romulus was deified and called *Quirinus pater*.

41. erfinnent 'meditating, inventing' refers to Numa's laws; his genius is described as 'inventive' of laws.—heimliche Mymphe denotes Egeria, who was said to have *secretly* bestowed her love upon Numa and to have advised him in his legislation. 'Illa Numae contains consiliumque fuit' is the expression used by Ovid, Fast. III. 276.

42. Ille (Numa) sacra et caerimonias omnemque cultum deorum immortalium docuit. Flor. I. 2. 2.—We should observe the Latin pronunciation of the word *Réligión*, which is generally sounded in German as if it were trisyllabic (*Réligión*).

43. annech is scarcely, if ever, used in prose, instead of tamals nech. triftig, comp. 'thriftily.' They provided for their latest offspring by carrying out great works.

44. gemeinfam 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 architectura*. The peculiar manner of building without cement (*stitt*, '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 anfügen; it means eine Juge ausfüllen und zufammen halten.

48. Bellwert (comp. 'bulwark') = 'fortifications.'-ter Sels Caritel = 'Mons Capitolinus.'

49. Since the first erection of these walls, many governments (Verfaffungen) have come and gone—but these walls have remained. The plural tie Gemäuer is not very common.

50. Of Ancus, the fourth king of Rome, it is related muro moenia

*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. Die Beile tes Brutus (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 340, and the other (the son) in 295 B.C.

52. Sampter = Subrer (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. 458, 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. ftill '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.—Müftiges Alter is, of course, said in the sense of rüftige alte Sente.

56. The wrinkles wrought in the honest forehead were considered the diadem of it.

57. Der Sterblichen Beuger, πατήρ ανδρών, hominum pater, is Jupiter.-Beltherr=herr ter Belt.

58. These heroes of old were the worthiest representation, and, so to speak, reflex of the Godhead, in whose image man was made.

59. trangte = betrangte. They were often beset with perils and dangers.

60. The reverence they had towards the gods preserved them from abject fear.

62. einfältige Pflicht 'a simple duty' on which it was unnecessary to reason.

63.  $\mathfrak{Wettuft} = voluptas$  or  $\dot{\eta}\delta ov\dot{\eta}$ , which was considered the highest good (summum bonum) by many of the adherents of Epicurus, a celebrated Greek philosopher (born 342, died 270), though he himself did not understand  $\dot{\eta}\delta ov\dot{\eta}$  in the sense of sensual enjoyment.—Itugein means 'to reason with excessive subtlety' or 'sophistically.'

64. C. Fabricius 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.

## NOTES.

66. Beji 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 e in Geschicht' is rather harsh.

69, 70. euch is dativus commodi, = zu euerem Bertheil. Carthage gathered all her treasures (hat gewuchert) 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.

71. More than one instance might be quoted in which the Romans were called upon to *arbitrate* (Schiersrichter fein) in the disputes between the kings of Asia and Africa, e. g. in the case of the Ptolemies, 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. Mach. I. 7. 10.

73. The verb obwalten is not commonly joined with the dative; it is more usual to say einer Sache walten, or eine Sache verwalten. The end of this line is apparently a reminiscence of Homeric phraseology; comp.  $\Delta \iota \partial s \kappa a \tau' d\mu \omega \mu o \nu a \beta o \nu \lambda \eta \nu$ .

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 finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi, Minacis aut Etrusca Porsenae mànus, Aemula nec virtus Capuae nec Spartaeus acer... Parentibusque abominatus Hannibal etc.

77. tem Gifen beben is very boldly said instead of ver tem Gifen beben. The poet seems to imitate something like qui non extimuit ferrum.

78. Bafilistennatur '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 cogis, Auri sacra fames.

79. Compare Horace's exhortation angustam amicê (kindly) pauperiem pati Robustus acri militia puer Condiscat. Carm. 111. 2. 1.

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.

81. nie zu ersättigen should be taken as if it were one word, e.g. unersättlich.

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, surnamed Dives, one of the Triumvirs of the year 60 B. C., was conspicuous for his wealth and insatiable love of money. —Pactolus, a river of Lydia, whose golden sands have become proverbial.

84. Stol3=ter flol3e Mann.-fchaltente Macht, 'free sway and power.'-The watch-word of the mob of the imperial period was *panem et circenses*. Comp. Juv. X. 80 (*populus*) duas tantum res anxius optat, Panem et circenses.

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. 111. 6. 46 sq. actas parentum, peior avis, tulit Nos nequiores, mox daturos Progeniem vitiosiorem.

88. entnerventer Strom means the current which has set in towards a general weakening of the nation.

89. falfches Bewebe is less intelligible than ein Bewebe von Falfchheit.

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 críjit.

94. nietergeftürzt, sc. fein werten.

95. and je, 'even as it actually was,'  $d\lambda\lambda\lambda$   $\kappa al$   $\omega s$ .—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. I. 23 sq. cuncta terrarum 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. ter Lugenten Schiffbruch, the general wreck of virtues, commune virtutum naufragium.

100. Stor, i.e. the philosophic sect of the Stoics, founded by Zeno (died 260 B.C.). The *Stoa Poecile*, where they used to meet, was a porch at Athens adorned with the paintings of Polygnotus.

120

101. will sich bewähren = strebt sich zu bewähren.

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 Bunter, 'wonderful works of art sculptured in marble.'

108. A captive crowd, as it were, of life-like (athment) statues was brought over from Greece.

110. anmuthiger Hauch means as much as ter Hauch ter Aumuth. The Greeks lent an air of peculiar grace to all their works of art.

114. Evene 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 sacred 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.

118. weiß = versteht.

119. urweltlich, 'pristine.'

120. The obclisk is in itself a monument of the downfall of Empires, all of which it has survived, and of the nothingness (Nicht3=Nichtigfeit) of mankind.

121. tie rasente Willfür, 'arbitrary power run mad.'

123. allbeiftimmente Ancchtschaft is a servile mind which assents to everything, be it ever so disgraceful.

125. The subject of the sentence is Mtåre, and the verb tampfen is somewhat unusually joined with the accus. The ordinary construction would be von etwas tampfen.—unfolte Dāmonen, '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.

127. 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, umfreifent.

130. In the theatres of the ancients the rows of seats were so arranged as to rise one above the other.—geichaart, 'crowding together' up to the . skies.

131 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. bluttrunfen is explained 'sanguine ebrius' by Grimm. The slaughter of gladiators and wild beasts in the arena is called tas Grgögen 'the delight' of the eyes of spectators gorged with blood.

134. bejubelt, '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 Darstellungen aus rer Sittengeschichte Rems, vol. 11. p. 256 sqq.

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, l. c. p. 255. Hence the expression crichtrit.

138. The possession of elephants was a special privilege of the emperor: *Caesaris armentum*, as Juvenal says, XII. 106. See Friedländer, 1. c. pp. 256 and 395.

139. The transitive construction of flehen is somewhat unusual. We should either say etwas erstehen or um etwas stehen.

140. offen will be readily understood by being contrasted with verrathen 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. VIII. 6, says 'elephantos Italia primum vidit Pyrrhi regis bello et boves Lucas appellavit in Lucanis visos anno urbis CCCCLXXII,' 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 (Bilt) of the Roman people.

143. The plural tie Grabmale is less common than tie Grabmaler. willsahren is a stronger word than the common geherchen. — Winf is the dative.

### NOTES.

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 (entwürrigt) 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. Equile ter Sechter is an accurate translation of the Latin *ludus* gladiatorius, i. e. an establishment at which gladiators were trained for the public exhibitions.

147.  $\mathfrak{Db} = \mathfrak{ob}$  and, 'although.'—austicen 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. verhantein, 'to sell by bargain.'

150. an ter Grenze ter Welt, at the extreme limits of the (orbis terrarum) Roman empire.

152. fie takes up again the jene, v. 149, because the subject of this sentence had been obscured by the intervening clauses. It would have been less perspicuous to continue (jene)—mißtraun jest.—verschangent = vertheistigent, schützent. In prose we should, perhaps, prefer the passive participle: ein verschangter Wall, 'a rampart protected by sconces,' i. e. a fortified rampart.

153. 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 (night in critighteter Flught).

155. The singular res Hufs is used in a collective sense; the jackal follows the traces of the horses' hoofs.

157. The strong and ferocious lit (= 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 conspexerunt 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.—reißt hin, 'tears along.' The simile of the Mr is still continued. The wild hordes of the invaders break through all obstacles and impediments.

161. tem Siege bequem = bequem (leicht) zu befiegen. The beasts exhibited in the circus had already through their captivity lost half their native ferocity.

162. heischen is more than sertern 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 'Teutoburger 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.

167. tie Simmlischen = tie Bötter.

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 würrigte nicht=er hielt es für nicht ter Mühe werth, '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 Scipio...prophezeit (hat 176),...jego gejchicht's (179). This is, however, amplified by several additions.

## NOTES.

τε καὶ συνιδών ὅτι καὶ πόλεις καὶ ἔθνη καὶ ἀρχἀς ἀπάσας δεῖ μεταβαλεῖν, ὥσπερ ἀνθρώπους, δαίμονα...(εἶπε)

έσσεται ήμαρ όταν ποτ' όλώλη "Ιλιος ίρή,

και Πρίαμος και λαός εϋμμελίω Πριάμοιο.

Πολυβίου δ' αὐτὸν ἐρομένου σὺν παβἡησία, καὶ γὰρ ῆν αὐτοῦ καὶ διδάσκαλος, ὅ, τι βούλοιτο ὁ λόγος, φασὶν οὐ φυλαξάμενον ὀνομάσαι τὴν πατρίδα σαφῶς, ὑπὲρ ῆς ἄρα εἰς τἀνθρώπεια ἀφορῶν ἐδεδίει. See also Polybius ed. L. Dindorf, vol. IV. p. 128 sq. The Homeric lines are thus translated by Voss—

Einft wird fommen ter Tag, ta tie heilige Ilies hinfinft,

Priamos felbft und tas Bolt tes langenfuntigen Königs.

Schlegel was obliged to render the second line as a pentameter, and it may be instructive to compare his version with Voss's.

175. auffchlug = aufwärts trang, sich erhob.—Frohleden on the part of the victorious Romans, Wehruf on the part of the conquered inhabitants of the burning city.

176. The 'heroic song' is the Iliad of Homer.

179. faum=nur mit Mühe ('vix ac ne vix quidem ').

180. Roma had formerly been the empress (Menarchin) 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.—gcfantt, sc. hatte. 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. eine grausente Nacht 'a horrible night,' one full of fear (Grausen) and horror.

186. tie verlassene Ruhe means the rest (or quiet) of a solitude, tie Ruhe ter Verlassenheit.

188. Icilus, the goddess of the Earth.

190. verschwistert, united by the ties of relationship, akin.

191. Die heilige Straße, 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 (ichneeige Rosse). The joyful shouts of the surrounding crowds may often have caused these horses to be shy (icheu).

195. tie geweiheten Ehren tes Siegs = spolia opima, the offerings which the triumphant general laid down on the altar of Juppiter Capitolinus.—Der Gelübte Bewährung = vota soluta. Such vows were made on setting out for the campaign.

196. Geltrach = geltenes Dach. Compare the usual Bleirach.

197. träge belongs logically to for a certain way it may also be connected with ernährt, 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. gelten = Geltung haben 'to be held in repute.'

202. Nero had built his famous 'aurea domus' on the Palatinus. --bethört=thöricht.--tas Gelüft is not a common word; it means 'arbitrary longing.

205. über tem Bategemach, 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 Dartanier mentioned in the next line.

208. fang=cecinit, in the sense of 'prophesied.'

209. weil es vergonnt ist 'dum licet,' 'as long as you may.' weil is employed in its ancient temporal sense, corresponding to the English 'while.'

211. The conception of the circular course of years (Rreistauf) is essentially classical; compare Homer's  $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\tau\epsilon\lambda\lambda\rho\mu\epsilon\nu\omega\nu\epsilon\nu\iota\alpha\nu\tau\omega\nu$  and Virgil's volventibus annis.

212. Stand = Justant, 'state, condition.'

213. Delabrum, originally a morass on the west slope of the Palatine, between the Vicus Tuscus and the Forum Boarium.

216. Sang=216hang. In prose we should say tes 21ventinus.

217.  $\mathfrak{Ban} = \mathfrak{K}$  irperbau, 'make of the body.'—freergleichragent is a compound probably not found in any dictionary, but easily understood by those acquainted with its component parts.

218. geryonijche Zucht means descendants of the cows of Geryon (once driven here by Hercules).

220. tas ütente Reg 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.

221. We should understand, as if it were wie wenn bas Bolt sciner felbst spotten wollte.

222. enger Berfehr 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 (Bettler tes Tages jugleich). Tag should, of course, be taken as a synonym of Gegenwart.

225. transfer means here 'to provide with water.' Agrippa built the great aqueduct which even now supplies Rome with water.—Ibau is poctically used instead of  $\mathfrak{Bajjer}$ . So we have in Greek  $\delta\rho\delta\sigma\sigma$ s instead of  $\delta\sigma\rho$ .—The springs, which supply the aqueduct, are called jungfrautic on account of their purity and freshness.

226. Iuftige Bege, i. e. high up in the air.

227. Suntstern (or Suntsstern) is the dog-star (Sirius), predominant in August, the hottest part of the year.

228. schörften = würten schörfen.  $\Re = \Re$ affer. -umsum scher means to surround with a morass. We should, perhaps, properly expect im beschilften  $\Im$  umpf 'in the reed-grown morass,' but the poet has preferred the less common and obvious expression.

229. Sint = 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.—erneuerte Tempel 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. Uhnherrn = Borfahren.

234. Ivy (hedera) was sacred to Bacchus. It is styled grieffig 'social,' because it likes to cling to some other plant and does not, as a rule, grow by itself.

235. es lingt tic front '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 Gaben are gifts which know how to please, pleasing talents.

239. In prose we should say tie biltente Runft.

241. Sene hellenijche Hultin refers to Greek art ( $T \notin \chi \nu \eta$ ) which had been transplanted to Rome.—Gebilte is a more select word than Bilt, denoting a creation of art.

242. Instead of wice we should prefer criwice in prose.

243. tichten (from Lat. *dictare*) does not merely mean 'to write verses,' but is also used, as J. Grimm (*wört.* 2, 1058) says, 'in erweiterter Beteutung etwas schaffen, ertenten, aussinnen, anortnen.' The word is in the present passage used of the inspired creations of a great painter.—Naphael (Raffaele), the great Italian painter, was born at Urbino in 1483, and died at Rome in 1520.—Itebent 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 1474, died in 1563) 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. tie erheiternte Blüthe means the pleasing flower of art. Thus we have the phrase, tie Kunst steht hier in hoher Blüthe.

246. Wahlipruch (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 Lantichaft fist, ten Ruden einem aus verschietenen Baulichkeiten bestehenten Gehöfte zugetehrt, auf machtigem Steinblod ein bartiger Ulter, teffen haltung ten Austrud ter Nuhe nach verrichteter Urbeit und hohen feierlichen Ernftes an fich trägt. Das Gewant, tas ten Ropf verhullt, fällt in weiten Falten über ten Ruden berab, unt laßt, intem es über tie Beine zusammengenommen wirt, tie Bruft, tie Urme unt beite Fuße unverhüllt hervortreten. Die Rechte tes Alten halt ein langes Geil, bas ein in geringer Entfernung gelagerter Gfel benagt. Die Linke ruht laffig auf bem Rnie. Friete liegt über ter gangen Scene. Es ift tie Rube tes Abents, tie Alles umfließt, ten Ulten, bas Thier, bas Gehöfte. Tiefes Stillschweigen berricht. Die Lautlesigfeit tes Grabes icheint in bas Bild übertragen. According to Pausanias 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. 11. 40, gives perhaps the most concise description in saying piger qui appellatur Ocnus, spartum torquens quod asellus adrodit. See also Prop. v. 3. 21, 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 Denes burch Meonen hindurch webt, ift Alles bem Untergang verfallen.

249. Die Beginne is a very rare plural, instead of die Uranfänge.

251. Observe the gen. of quality, untenntlicher Züge, which would, however, in prose be replaced by mit and the dat.

253. Orficter should be taken in the wider sense of feathered creatures, i. e. the birds from the flight of which auguries were derived.

254. Das Sein is more poetical than the common equivalent, tie Eristenz.

255. Spätling=Spätgeboren. -- sich entlösen is a rare expression for sich auflösen.

256. Iethäijö originally of the river Lethe  $(\Lambda \eta \theta \eta)$ , from which the shades of the departed drank oblivion; in a wider sense it is used of all connected with death. Hence Iethäijöes Graus means 'the horror of death and destruction.'

257. mit gleichmuthigem Ginn is adequately rendered by the Horatian expression *aequa mente*. In the same way, the words ter Dinge Beschluß suggests the Latin *rerum finem*; in idiomatic German we should say tas Ente 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 Denfpyramite comp. Denfmal, Denfjäule, Denfftein.

260. weil=währent.—Schatt' is rather harsh instead of Schatten.—With regard to the expression Gräfer, we should remember that the Protestant Cemetery 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 Treibens. '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 befeetent 'soul-inspiring.' i. e. enlivening.

271. The ordinary construction is Einen an etwas mahuen.

273. The stars are mentioned here as the symbols and witnesses of another and higher life.

274. We should connect zwischen tas Leben und tie Unsterblichkeit.

275. The epithet ficilig as applied to night is classical, in Greek we meet with the expression  $l\epsilon\rho d \nu \ell \xi$ .

276. ter firebente Geift 'the mind that endeavours to soar upward,' without contenting itself with this dull world of ours.

277. etle Gefährtin 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-

9

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.

282. ungläubiger Hohn=tas Höhnen eines Ungläubigen 'the sneers of an unbeliever.'--We generally spell Phantom in accordance with the Greek origin of the word.

283. beim Guten tas Schöne means ' beauty together with goodness.'

287. The nouns Mittheiler and Mittheilerin are not at all common.

288. The lips are styled fiegent '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 bas Gauze, 'solely for the sake of the community,' without selfish thoughts.

293. Streng' is the accusative of the noun (Strenge), not the adjective. The construction is to a certain extent absolute, as we should supply a verb like begent.—Iangmüthig with the dat. is poetical instead of gegenüber tem.

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.

4. 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.

7. 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.

10. With their immense arms, i.e. their branches, the great oak trees seize on space.

11. euch (dative) may be rendered by translating as if it were eure sonnige Rrone.

13. jeter ein Gott, each as free and proud of his strength as if he were a god.

14. Einen neiten is poetical instead of beneiten.

17. wirts' should be pronounced short, which is, however, against strict rules.

#### XVII.

The subject of this almost dithyrambic poem may be summed up in a few words. High longings, and quiet modest happiness. We long to soar up from this world into the high lofty ethereal regions, but in vain ! our happiness must grow on mortal soil.

4. himmlijcher Tranf 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  $\mathfrak{Uthem}$ .—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. bestelent we may refer to XV. 270.-Die Röhren tes Rebens 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 'bash-ful' in stretching out.

15. We speak of Luftwelle, ' wave of air.'

16. Properly it ought to be ein überlästiges Gemant. But the neuter suffix is often omitted in poetry and in rapid conversation.

19. Gie begehren zu tir, viz. zu tommen, 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 Halle res Baters 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. Raum.—bezeichnet=vorgezeichnet, 'prescribed.'

31. mein should be pronounced with a stress, hence mein her; may properly form the conclusion of the line.

33. es minst, 'it beckons,' the neuter being used of an indefinite power, to which the poet himself cannot give a fixed name.

35. ter felige Rnabe, 'the blessed boy,' is Ganymede, whom the eagle of Jove carried up to the gods to dwell with them for ever.

37. thericht, ' foolishly,' i.e. in foolish pursuits.

42. Meereefluth should be pronounced as a dactyl, though this is against

the strict rule.—freiere Gonen 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. Riel may here be taken either in its limited sense or in its wider application. See note on 1. 12.

45. The omission of co in the impersonal phrase co genugt ibm is somewhat unusual, though not incorrect.—reist uno, 'entices,' i.e. 'attracts us.'

47. Gottene füßten: 'the golden shores' are the golden borders of the sky, all around illumined by the sun.

48. bämmernt is used in the general sense of 'undefined, vague.'

49. bläuliche Doge : the bluish wave of air.

51. In prose we generally say besanstigen.

### 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 his final retreat on this rocky isle and lived there far away from human intercourse. At present *Capri* has about  $_{4000}$ inhabitants, most of them fishermen, though some of them also cultivate olives and the vine.

1. Saft tu is a shortened conditional clause = wenn tu...gesehn haft.

2. als  $\hat{p}$ ilger, '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 cripation.

5. empfahn is poetical and archaic instead of empfangen.

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 Wiltniß.

9. For the conclusion of the line with two monosyllables comp. note on XVII. 22.

10. mag=fann (which is the original sense of mogen, as seen in the compound vermogen).

11. Here again we may draw attention to the powerful alliteration in brauft...bestäntige Brantung.-bestäntig=immerwährent, 'never-ceasing.'

12. Verwerf, 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 Stelj und (tie) erfahrene Seefunst Englants. It is quite in conformity with poetical usage to disjoin the two nouns by interposing the genitive.

17. Der Napeleonite 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 1815. He was shot by order of King Ferdinand of Naples.—Der Napeleonite 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. Parthenope = Naples ; comp. note on XV. 1.

21. Steigft bu berab = wenn bu berabsteigft.

21. The construction of the infinitive after gewahren is rather harsh, instead of tu gewahrst, tag (or wie) ein Felsstück ter Brantung Tres 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 anichnt jich instead of es ichnt fich an.

25. In prose : vor tem fturmischen Untrang tes Meeres.

26. ihr. Comp. note on XVI. 11.

27. irgend umher = irgent wo in tem gangen Umfreis.

28. You can hardly say that these poor people are nourished by the land, for they derive their livelihood from the foaming waves.

29. Gefilte are the arable fields and the pastures of the island.

32. The stony ground is called unwirthit, 'inhospitable,' because it hardly yields nourishment to the plants growing on it.

33. The compound Schaumelement 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  $\mathfrak{als}$ .

35. The occupation of each day is always the same.

38. fruhe, 'at an early age.'

40. In German Delphin is generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. But Platen is sometimes rather arbitrary in details of this kind.—reflent refers to that kind of dolphins commonly called 'tumblers,' Jümmfer.

41. 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 Spiegel tes Weitalls, because its waves reflect the universe.

44. Iffrein 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 hat in the secondary clause.

45. In prose : euch jur Beute, or um enere Beute ju merten.

46. Offer in the sense of 'gourmand,' a delicate eater.

47. verwandelt = umgewandelt (sc. haben).

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 1815 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. Grengen ber Menschheit, 'the farthest boundary of human habitations.'

51. Das Getlüft is not a common word: we say ein zerflüftetes Gestate. In Homer's Odyssey XIII. 361 Voss translates im Getlüft ter heiligen Grette ( $\mu\nu\chi\hat{\varphi}$  arpou  $\theta\epsilon\sigma\pi\epsilon\sigma$ loco).

52. In prose : eueres Gefchlechtes.

53. Gits ter Girene: comp. note on XV. 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 *Julia* to the island of Capri, on account of her amorous intrigues, and immoral life (jüße Berbrechen). 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 teu Sügen tas Meer liegt, etc.

5. Sich aufranten is less common and more poetical than sich hinaufranten. Grimm s. v. quotes the present line.

8. Ralftufgrette is quoted from this line in Grimm's Dict. s. v. Ralftuff, which is the spelling adopted in the dictionaries, but Platen's own spelling is the one adopted in our text. Lat. tophus calcareus.

9. eingestent 'decaying.' These images have ceased to be worshipped and are now going out of use.

12. beschwingen 'to lend wings' (Schwingen) to something.-blistäugig = mit blisenten Augen.

15. 'Giocare alla mora' is the designation of a game very popular in Italy, and thus described by Iagemann, Wenn zwei Spieler mehr over weniger Singer zu gleicher Beit aufrichten, und in dem Augenblicke, da sie tiefes thun, jeter ven ihnen eine Baht aufgerichteter Singer angibt, die er glaubt, auf beiten zu fein. The Latin equivalent appears to be *micare*, comp. Cic. Off. III. § 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 hurtigem Scharfblick.

16. einfact denotes the simple or primitive construction of the musical instruments.

20. Tiefe is said emphatically instead of Chene or Thal.

21. Brau'n = Augenbrauen.

22. Nacht = Duntel; 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. gewiß 'unavoidable.'

26. tuftig 'hazy.'

.

27. In prose : einer entlegenen Bucht.

28. The Doric columns of an antique building are called Biftwerf, a word here employed in the general sense of 'structure.' It commonly means 'imagery.'

30. geschaart = in Schaaren or schaarweise.

31. giftfamiges Unfraut = Unfraut mit giftigem Gamen.

32. abfallend = abwärts fallend.

33. sich selbst hinreichend '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. Jetzt ist bas llfer öre und von schätlicher Luft turchtunstet, aber in ter Einsamfeit steht noch ein Stück Startmauer, ragen griechische Tempel emper, tie greßartigsten antifen Bauten in ganz Italien: tes Neptun und ber June, im berischen Stil, dazu eine Basilica. Diese Bauten haben einen Charafter von vereinigter Schönheit, Erhabenheit und Einsacheit, gegen ten tie etelsten Gebäute tes alten Rom fleinlich erscheinen. Daniel, Manual of Geography, p. 498.

36. inteș, 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 (leng) 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.  $\mathfrak{M}$ afanielle (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 1647; he was, however, assassinated by his enemies a few days after the successful termination of the rebellion.

42. Suata, the Roman personification of persuasion, the Greek Πειθώ.

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. Lachen is generally used as an intransitive verb. But we may say  $\mathfrak{S}$ egen lachen, inasmuch as the smile of Nature is expressive of blessing. In this sense the compound zulachen is often used transitively: er lachte mir feinen  $\mathfrak{G}$ ruß zu 'he laughingly saluted me.'

51. gefällig = Gefallen erregenb.

52. wo = wo auch immer 'wherever.'

53. Sein 'existence.' The expression tas irtische Sein is not admissible in prose; we should say meiner Eristenz auf ter Erte.-austeben 'to live to the end.'

54. In prose we should either prefer the compound Bollmondnacht or eine vom Bollmond erhellte Nacht.

55. Bejchräntung = Burudgezogenheit.

57. Ertebewohner is merely a sonorous substitute for the prosaic Menfch.

58. The usual genitive is tes Nortens.

59. The thought is 'where my voice is answered by others in the same language.'

#### XX.

The poet himself has the note Burano ift eine Fischerinsel, ein paar Miglien ven Benetig entsernt. 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  $\epsilon l\delta \delta \lambda \iota o \nu$ , i.e. 'a small picture'; an artistic photograph of homely life and manners.

1. mir is the 'dativus ethicus,' expressing the interest the speaker takes in the fulfilment of her request.

136

#### NOTES.

5. In prose : breitet fich ichen Ubentgewölf aus. See our note on XVIII. 23.

7. chmals 'in times of old.'

8. prachtige Steine = Grelfteine 'gems.'

9. tie betagteren Fischer 'the aged among the fishermen.' Formerly these lucky 'finds' were more frequent than nowadays.

10. und = und zwar. -- The proper arrangement of words would be und was (= etwas) recht Röftliches.

11. Platen himself has the following note: Diese Verse beziehen sich, wie man leicht errathen wird, auf die starke Phosphorescenz der Lagune, die an gewissen Sommerabenden außerordentlich ist, und die angesührten Wirfungen hervorbringt.

13. vergolitet is the past participle.

15. The 'piazza' of the village is more frequented (befucter) on a feastday than on ordinary days, when the young men go out fishing.

16. Staat denotes here, as it often does, the best clothes worn only on special occasions.—mein Freunt is a delicate designation of her lover; comp. below v. 42.

26. gang ohne Beschwerte = ohne tag es ihnen im Geringsten schwer wurte.

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

28, 29. We subjoin Platen's own note on this line. Olivele, turch eine Brücke mit Venetig verbunden, liegt am östlichsten Punkte ter Statt und ist ter Siş tes Patriarchats, das in der neuesten Zeit nach St. Mareus versetzt worten. Der Naub der venetianischen Bräute fällt in's neunte Jahrhuntert: doch wurde dis zum Untergang der Republik jährlich das Fest geseiert, das jenen Vorsall verherrlichen sollte. Man nannte es la festa delle Marie.

29. The girls were going to the wedding of one of their companions.

30. Mahlichat means here 'a wedding gift,' for the first part of the word we may compare the words Gemahl and versmählen.

32. Unthat means 'a bad deed '-a very common sense of the prefix un (comp. Unstraut 'an ill weed,' Unsmenfch 'a bad man,' etc.). We should also notice the emphatic expression Thäter ter Unthat 'doer of evil deeds.'

37. Doge (from the Lat. *duce-m*, acc. of dux) was the appellation given to the chief of the Venetian republic.

40. chrlid '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.— verwelt = 'men of yore.'

44. falzige Baffertanale instead of Kanale von falzigem Baffer.

45. verschlammt=turch Schlamm verborben.-Reben is here used in the sense of 'vineyards.'

46. Platen himself observes as follows: Der Dom von Torcello ward im Jahr 1008 gegrüntet. Einen alten Bischofsstuhl, ter im Freien steht, nennt tas Bolt ten Stuhl tes Attila. Attila spielt überhaupt noch immer eine Rolle in Benedig, und tas stärtste und gewöhnlichste Schimpswort taselbst, *fiol d' un can*, schreibt sich ohne Zweisel von ihm her. Denn die meisten venetianischen Chroniten berichten uns, das Attila ter Sohn eines Huntes gewesen. Diese Meinung beruht auf einer Sprachverwechslung, teren sich der Boltshaß blos bemächtigte, benn in einigen Chroniten findet man den hunnischen Autofraten auch als Sohn eines Chans bezeichnet.

48. The winged lion was the emblem of the republic of Venice.

49. ragt = emporragt, 'rises up.'-Nel tempo di S. Marco ist ter Austruck, teffen sich tas gemeine Bolt in Benetig betient, um tie Nepublit zu bezeichnen. (Platen).

51. heimisch 'home-grown, home-made'; ein h. Lieb is here the appellation of a popular song. In the following line, the first words of these songs are given.

#### XXI.

**Lacrmina** 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. 358 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.

1. vergänglich 'easily dissolved, easily passing away.'-fcneeig=schneebereckt.

3. In prose : fteil thurmt fich bie Statt auf.

5. verglühen means 'to pass away in a glow.' The distant coasts of Italy seem to melt away in the glowing sunshine.

6. fitulisch is more classical (comp. Lat. Siculus) than the common ficilisch.—Mue is here used as an equivalent of Oefilte; but originally it means a well-watered field.

7. felfenumschattet 'shaded by rocks,' i. e. the rocks throw their shadow across the little bay.

8. felig (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. haben. So again in the following line.--fich einer Sache erfreuen 'to enjoy something.'-Die Krystallfluth is less usual than die frystallene Stuth.

10. The place of auth is rather unusual, we should expect over auth.— There is a peculiar charm in listening to the ever-returning dashing of the surging waves. The nymphs are either *in* the water or *outside*, lazily listening to the noise of the dashing waves.

11. Beither, from Bavaria in Germany.-The soil of Sicily may well be called griechischer Boten, 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 harshness of the German idiom. Hence the expression weighere gaute.

14. tu is addressed to the trutfører Orfang, 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 chiefly 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. Minnegefang (properly 'song of love,' from Minne, 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 mediæval 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. flohn = entflohn.

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. 11. 13. 24, speaks of *Aeoliae 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 sie bann neufrästig entwachsen (=herauswachsen), '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. ftablen 'to steel'=strengthen, ftarfen.

27. Ewald von Kleift 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 Staat Frietricks

# DACTYLIC POETRY.

tes Greßen edited in the Pitt Press Series.—Gettfrict August Bürger, born Jan. 1, 1748, in the Harz, died at Göttingen on June 8, 1794, 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 Stølberg: 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, 1821. 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. Frictrich Gettleb Klepfted, born at Quedlinburg, July 2, 1724, died at Hamburg, March 14, 1803, the author of the great epic poem the Meffias, and many lyric poems, chiefly hymns and odes.—Schiller and Goethe may, of course, be presumed to be generally known.

30. Frietrich Müchert, one of the most eminent German poets of the present century, was born on May 16, 1788, at Schweinfurt, died on his estate near Coburg, Jan. 31, 1866.—Schann Lutwig Uhlant, one of the most popular poets of Germany, was born at Tübingen, April 26, 1787, and died there Nov. 13, 1862.

31. berächtig 'thoughtful' (Männer, welche tie Sache bebacht haben).

32. Iicsliche Meste may be easily understood of the laurel used as the ornament of a poet's head. Comp. v. 40.

33. The appellation ein von Gefängen umfluthetes Gilant 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. Epidarmus, born in the island of Cos, about 540 B. 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. Steficherus of Himera in Sicily, a celebrated poet, is said to have been born B. C. 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.*).—Simenires 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. Ibycus, 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 subject of a very popular ballad by Schiller.—Mefchylus, the celebrated tragic poet, born at Eleusis B.C. 525, 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 (bewilligetest) is rather awkward.

41 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  $\epsilon l \delta i \lambda \iota or -a$  small picture of a scene of natural beauty.

2. Observe the faulty trochee eine in the first foot of this line.-In prose we should say : man fann sie nicht scherer malen.

4. No neighbouring tree comes so near this beech as to touch its branches.

5. Das Gezweig is the collective of ter Zweig, just as tas Gebirg is of ter Berg.

6. fliff '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. gleich 'equally,' i. e. to an equal distance.—umzirfen is rare instead of umzirfeln, i. e. to surround in a circle.

8. funftlos, 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.

# DACTYLIC POETRY.

18. The omission of the verb war 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 poet 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 tamonifie Stille may, perhaps, be understood with reference to this silence sacred to a  $\delta a (\mu \omega \nu)$ .

26. innerer Sinn 'inner sense' is suggestive of the whole feeling and thinking within a human breast and mind.

28. etwas tenten 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 mehr.— Gwige Lampe denotes the sacred lamp always kept burning in the chancel of a Greek church.

5. We say both ter Quell and tie Quelle.

#### 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.

1. Das Gewege or Geweg is the collective of tie Bege; see note on XXII. 5.

4. It was customary to pour wine on the ashes of the departed as an offering to the Manes.

7. Dentsteinles is a word probably coined by our poet; 'without a monument.'-Spätreth, the last glow of the setting sun.

8. Mal=Denfmal.—Themistocles obtained the victory of Salamis over the Persians, 480 B.C.

#### XXV.

#### I.

1. '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. Hang = Abhang.-Die Unschult should, of course, be taken in the sense of ter Unschultige.

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. He gave out that he was the son of Jupiter Ammon and commanded his subjects to adore him like a god.

#### 2.

1. Lehre = Belehrung ; a precept which comes from outside.

3. und wär' es = wenn es auch...wäre. — es frommt mir, 'it benefits me '= es gereicht mir zum Frommen.

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. Mahn 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. tir = ju tir. Real faith should be like a divine inspiration, come down to us from above.

8. ein lebentiger Hauch 'like a breath of life.'-In prose : tie Macht tich zu verwanteln.

#### 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. tie Dinge, 'the world,' rerum naturam.

#### XXVII.

1. In prose: wenn bu Menschen lieben willst. The poet has chosen to place Menschen at the beginning of the sentence in order to enforce the antithesis to Gett. The sense is 'Men are loved by knowing them, God is known by loving him.'

#### XXVIII.

- 2. In prose : in jeglichem Zweig.
- 3. tein innerstes Leben 'the very core of your life.'
- 4. gezeitigt 'quite ripe, matured.'

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

GEIBEL (Emmanuel), was born at Lübeck, Oct. 18, 1815, lived at Athens, 1838-40, 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, 1749, went to Leipzig in 1765, at Frankfort again in 1768, at Strassburg in 1770, 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 Württemberg, March 29, 1770, died at Tübingen, June 7, 1843.

MOERIKE (Eduard), born Sept. 8, 1804, 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), born at Marbach, Nov. 10, 1759, died at Weimar, May 9, 1805. (See his 'Life' by Carlyle.)

SCHLEGEL (August Wilhelm), born at Hanover, Sept. 8, 1767, travelled in Italy, France, Germany, and Sweden, with Madame de Staël, 1805, 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 1772—75, lived at Wandsbeck near Hamburg till 1778, was 'rector' of a college at Otterndorf till 1782, and then at Eutin till 1802, lived then at Jena and Heidelberg, at which place he died March 29, 1826.

UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, January, 1878.

# CATALOGUE OF

# WORKS

# PUBLISHED FOR THE SYNDICS

#### OF THE

# Cambridge Aniversity Press.



# London :

CAMBRIDGE WAREHOUSE, 17 PATERNOSTER ROW.

Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL AND CO. Leipzig: F. A. BROCKHAUS.

10,000 7/ 1/ 78

#### PUBLICATIONS OF

# The Cambridge University Press.

# THE HOLY SCRIPTURES, &c.

- The Cambridge Paragraph Bible of the Authorized English Version, with the Text revised by a Collation of its Early and other Principal Editions, the Use of the Italic Type made uniform, the Marginal References remodelled, and a Critical Introduction prefixed, by the Rev. F. H. SCRIVENER, M.A., LL.D., Editor of the Greek Testament, Codex Augiensis, &c., and one of the Revisers of the Authorized Version. Crown Quarto, cloth, gilt, 215.
- THE STUDENT'S EDITION of the above, on good writing paper, with one column of print and wide margin to each page for MS. notes. This edition will be found of great use to those who are engaged in the task of Biblical criticism. Two Vols. Crown Quarto, cloth, gilt, 315. 6d.
- The Lectionary Bible, with Apocrypha, divided into Sections adapted to the Calendar and Tables of Lessons of 1871. Crown Octavo, cloth, 6s.
- The Pointed Prayer Book, being the Book of Common Prayer with the Psalter or Psalms of David, pointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches. Embossed cloth, Royal 24mo, 25.

The same in square 32mo, cloth, 6d.

- Greek and English Testament, in parallel columns on the same page. Edited by J. SCHOLEFIELD, M.A. late Regius Professor of Greek in the University. New Edition in the Press.
- Greek Testament, ex editione Stephani tertia, 1550. Small Octavo. 3s. 6d.
- The Gospel according to St Matthew in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian Versions, synoptically arranged: with Collations of the best Manuscripts. By J. M. KEMBLE, M.A. and Archdeacon HARDWICK. Demy Quarto. 105.

- The Gospel according to St Mark in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian Versions, synoptically arranged, with Collations exhibiting all the Readings of all the MSS. Edited by the Rev. W. W. SKEAT, M.A. Assistant Tutor and late Fellow of Christ's College, and author of a Mœso-Gothic Dictionary. Demy Quarto. Ios.
- The Gospel according to St Luke, uniform with the preceding, edited by the Rev. W. W. SKEAT. Demy Quarto. 105.

The Gospel according to St John, by the same Editor.

[In the Press.

The Missing Fragment of the Latin Translation of the Fourth Book of Ezra, discovered, and edited with an Introduction and Notes, and a facsimile of the MS., by ROBERT L. BENSLY, M.A., Sub-Librarian of the University Library, and Reader in Hebrew, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Demy quarto. Cloth, 105.

# THEOLOGY-(ANCIENT).

- Sayings of the Jewish Fathers, comprising Pirqe Aboth and Pereq R. Meir in Hebrew and English, with Critical and Illustrative Notes; and specimen pages of the Cambridge University Manuscript of the Mishnah 'Jerushalmith', from which the Text of Aboth is taken. By CHARLES TAYLOR, M.A., Fellow and Divinity Lecturer of St John's College, Cambridge, and Honorary Fellow of King's College, London. Demy Octavo, cloth. 105.
- Theodore of Mopsuestia. The Latin version of the Commentary on St Paul's Epistles, with the Greek Fragments, newly collated by the Rev. H. B. SWETE, B.D. Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. [In the Press.
- Sancti Irenæi Episcopi Lugdunensis libros quinque adversus Hæreses, versione Latina cum Codicibus Claromontano ac Arundeliano denuo collata, præmissa de placitis Gnosticorum prolusione, fragmenta necnon Græce, Syriace, Armeniace, commentatione perpetua et indicibus variis edidit W. WIGAN HARVEY, S.T.B. Collegii Regalis olim Socius. 2 Vols. Demy Octavo. 185.

- M. Minucii Felicis Octavius. The text newly revised from the original MS. with an English Commentary, Analysis, Introduction, and Copious Indices. Edited by H. A. HOLDEN, LL.D. Head Master of Ipswich School, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Classical Examiner to the University of London. Crown Octavo. 7s. 6d.
- Theophili Episcopi Antiochensis Libri Tres ad Autolycum. Edidit, Prolegomenis Versione Notulis Indicibus instruxit Gu-LIELMUS GILSON HUMPHRY, S.T.B. Collegii Sanctiss. Trin. apud Cantabrigienses quondam Socius. Post Octavo. 5s.
- Theophylacti in Evangelium S. Matthæi Commentarius. Edited by W. G. HUMPHRY, B.D. Prebendary of St Paul's, late Fellow of Trinity College. Demy Octavo. 7s. 6d.
- Tertullianus de Corona Militis, de Spectaculis, de Idololatria, with Analysis and English Notes, by GEORGE CURREY, D.D. Préacher at the Charter House, late Fellow and Tutor of St John's College. Crown Octavo. 5s.

## THEOLOGY-(ENGLISH).

- Works of Isaac Barrow, compared with the original MSS., enlarged with Materials hitherto unpublished. A new Edition, by A. NAPIER, M.A. of Trinity College, Vicar of Holkham, Norfolk. Nine Vols. Demy Octavo. £3. 3s.
- Treatise of the Pope's Supremacy, and a Discourse concerning the Unity of the Church, by ISAAC BARROW. Demy Octavo. 7s. 6d.
- Pearson's Exposition of the Creed, edited by TEMPLE CHEVALLIER, B.D., late Professor of Mathematics in the University of Durham, and Fellow and Tutor of St Catharine's College, Cambridge. Second Edition. Demy Octavo. 7s. 6d.
- An Analysis of the Exposition of the Creed, written by the Right Rev. Father in God, JOHN PEARSON, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Chester. Compiled, with some additional matter occasionally interspersed, for the use of the Students of Bishop's College, Calcutta, by W. H. MILL, D.D. late Principal of Bishop's College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge. Fourth English Edition. Demy Octavo, cloth. 5s.

- Wheatly on the Common Prayer, edited by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College, Examining Chaplain to the late Lord Bishop of Ely. Demy Octavo. 7s. 6d.
- The Homilies, with Various Readings, and the Quotations from the Fathers given at length in the Original Languages. Edited by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College. Demy Octavo. 75. 6d.
- Two Forms of Prayer of the time of Queen Elizabeth. Now First Reprinted. Demy Octavo. 6d.
- Select Discourses, by JOHN SMITH, late Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge. Edited by H. G. WILLIAMS, B.D. late Professor of Arabic. Royal Octavo. 7s. 6d.
- Cæsar Morgan's Investigation of the Trinity of Plato, and of Philo Judæus, and of the effects which an attachment to their writings had upon the principles and reasonings of the Fathers of the Christian Church. Revised by H. A. HOLDEN, LL.D. Head Master of Ipswich School, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown Octavo. 45.
- De Obligatione Conscientiæ Prælectiones decem Oxonii in Schola Theologica habitæ a ROBERTO SANDERSON, SS. Theologiæ ibidem Professore Regio. With English Notes, including an abridged Translation, by W. WHEWELL, D.D. late Master of Trinity College. Demy Octavo. 7s. 6d.
- Archbishop Usher's Answer to a Jesuit, with other Tracts on Popery. Edited by J. SCHOLEFIELD, M.A. late Regius Professor of Greek in the University. Demy Octavo. 7s. 6d.
- Wilson's Illustration of the Method of explaining the New Testament, by the early opinions of Jews and Christians concerning Christ. Edited by T. TURTON, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Ely. Demy Octavo. 5s.
- Lectures on Divinity delivered in the University of Cambridge. By JOHN HEY, D.D. Third Edition, by T. TURTON, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Ely. 2 vols. Demy Octavo. 155.

London: Cambridge Warehouse, 17 Paternoster Row.

#### GREEK AND LATIN CLASSICS, &c.

(See also pp. 12, 13.)

- P. Vergili Maronis Opera, cum Prolegomenis et Commentario Critico pro Syndicis Preli Academici edidit BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, S.T.P., Graccae Linguae Professor Regius. Cloth, extra fcp. 8vo, red edges, price 5s.
- Select Private Orations of Demosthenes with Introductions and English Notes, by F. A. PALEY, M.A., Editor of Aeschylus, etc. and J. E. SANDYS, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St John's College, and Public Orator in the University of Cambridge.
  - Part I. containing Contra Phormionem, Lacritum, Pantaenetum, Boeotum de Nomine, Boeotum de Dote, Dionysodorum. Crown Octavo, cloth. 6s.

Part II. containing Pro Phormione, Contra Stephanum I. II.; Nicostratum, Cononem, Calliclem. Crown Octavo, cloth. 7s. 6d.

- M. T. Ciceronis de Officiis Libri Tres (New Edition, much enlarged and improved), with Marginal Analysis, an English Commentary, and copions Indices, by H. A. HOLDEN, LL.D., Head Master of Ipswich School, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Classical Examiner to the University of London. Crown Octavo, 7s. 6d.
- Plato's Phædo, literally translated, by the late E. M. COPE, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Demy Octavo. 5s.
- Aristotle. The Rhetoric. With a Commentary by the late E. M. COPE, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, revised and edited for the Syndics of the University Press by J. E. SANDYS, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St John's College, and Public Orator in the University of Cambridge. 3 Vols. Demy Svo. £1 115. 6d.

-----

#### SANSKRIT.

Nalopakhyanam, or, The Tale of Nala; containing the Sanskrit Text in Roman Characters, followed by a Vocabulary in which each word is placed under its root, with references to derived words in cognate languages, and a sketch of Sanskrit Grammar. By the Rev. THOMAS JARRETT, M.A., Trinity College, Regius Professor of Hebrew, late Professor of Arabic, and formerly Fellow of St Catharine's College, Cambridge. Demy Octavo. 105.

#### ARABIC.

The Poems of Beha ed din Zoheir of Egypt. With a Metrical Translation, Notes and Introduction, by E. H. PALMER, M.A., Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic and Fellow of St John's College in the University of Cambridge. 3 vols. Crown Quarto. Vol. II. The ENGLISH TRANSLATION. Paper cover, 10s. 6d. Cloth extra, 15s. [Vol. I. The ARABIC TEXT is already published.]

#### MATHEMATICS, PHYSICAL SCIENCE, &c.

- A Treatise on Natural Philosophy. Volume I. By Sir W. THOMSON, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, Fellow of St Peter's College, Cambridge, and P. G. TAIT, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, formerly Fellow of St Peter's College, Cambridge. New Edition in the Press.
- Elements of Natural Philosophy. By Professors Sir W. THOMSON and P. G. TAIT. Part I. 8vo. cloth, 9s.
- An Elementary Treatise on Quaternions. By P. G. TAIT, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh; formerly Fellow of St Peter's College, Cambridge. Second Edition. Demy 8vo. 14s.
- The Analytical Theory of Heat. By JOSEPH FOURIER. Translated, with Notes, by A. FREEMAN, M.A., Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Demy Svo. Price 16s. [Nearly ready.

London: Cambridge Warehouse, 17 Paternoster Row.

- The Mathematical Works of Isaac Barrow, D.D. Edited by W. WHEWELL, D.D. Demy Octavo. 75. 6d.
- Illustrations of Comparative Anatomy, Vertebrate and Invertebrate, for the Use of Students in the Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. Second Edition. Demy Octavo, cloth, 25. 6d.
- A Synopsis of the Classification of the British Palæozoic Rocks, by the Rev. ADAM SEDGWICK, M.A., F.R.S., Woodwardian Professor, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; with a systematic description of the British Palæozoic Fossils in the Geological Museum of the University of Cambridge, by FREDERICK M<sup>o</sup>COY, F.G.S., Hon. F.C.P.S., Professor of the Natural Sciences in the University of Melbourne; formerly Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the Queen's University in Ireland; author of "Characters of the Carboniferous Limestone Fossils of Ireland;" "Synopsis of the Silurian Fossils of Ireland;" "Contributions to British Palæontology," &c. with Figures of the New and Imperfectly known Species. One volume, Royal Quarto, cloth, with Plates, £1. 1s.
- A Catalogue of the Collection of Cambrian and Silurian Fossils contained in the Geological Museum of the University of Cambridge, by J. W. SALTER, F.G.S. With a Preface by the Rev. ADAM SEDGWICK, LL.D., F.R.S., Woodwardian Professor of Geology in the University of Cambridge, and a Table of Genera and Index added by Professor MORRIS, F.G.S. With a Portrait of PROFESSOR SEDGWICK. Royal Quarto, cloth, 7s. 6d.
- Catalogue of Osteological Specimens contained in the Anatomical Museum of the University of Cambridge. Demy Octavo. 25. 6d.
- Astronomical Observations made at the Observatory of Cambridge by the Rev. JAMES CHALLIS, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and Fellow of Trinity College. For various Years, from 1846 to 1860.

#### LAW.

The Fragments of the Perpetual Edict of Salvius Julianus, Collected, Arranged, and Annotated by BRYAN WALKER, MA., LL.D., Law Lecturer of St John's College, and late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo., cloth. Price 6s.

London: Cambridge Warehouse, 17 Paternoster Row.

- The Commentaries of Gaius and Rules of Ulpian. (New Edition, revised and enlarged.) Translated and Annotated, by J. T. ABDY, LL.D., Judge of County Courts, late Regius Professor of Laws in the University of Cambridge, and BRYAN WALKER, M.A., LL.D., Law Lecturer of St John's College, Cambridge, formerly Law Student of Trinity Hall and Chancellor's Medallist for Legal Studies. Crown Octavo, 16s.
- The Institutes of Justinian, translated with Notes by J. T. ABDY, LL.D., Judge of County Courts, late Regius Professor of Laws in the University of Cambridge, and formerly Fellow of Trinity Hall; and BRYAN WALKER, M.A., LL.D., Law Lecturer of St John's College, Cambridge; late Fellow and Lecturer of Corpus Christi College; and formerly Law Student of Trinity Hall. Crown Octavo, 16s.
- Grotius de Jure Belli et Pacis, with the Notes of Barbeyrac and others; accompanied by an abridged Translation of the Text, by W. WHEWELL, D.D. late Master of Trinity College. 3 Vols. Demy Octavo, 30s. The translation separate, 10s.

# HISTORICAL WORKS.

- Life and Times of Stein, or Germany and Prussia in the Napoleonic Age, by J. R. SEELEY, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. [In the Press.
- Scholae Academicae: some Account of the Studies at the English Universities in the Eighteenth Century. By CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, M.A., Fellow of Peterhouse; Author of "Social Life at the English Universities in the Eighteenth Century." Demy Octavo, cloth, 15s.
- History of Nepāl, translated from the Original by MUNSHI SHEW SHUNKER SINGH and Pandit SHRI GUNĀNAND; edited with an Introductory Sketch of the Country and People by Dr D. WRIGHT, late Residency Surgeon at Kāthmāndū, and with numerous facsimile Illustrations from native drawings, and portraits of Sir JUNG BAHĀDUR, the King of Nepāl, and other natives, from photographs. Super-Royal Octavo, 215.
- The University of Cambridge from the Earliest Times to the Royal Injunctions of 1535. By JAMES BASS MULLINGER, M.A. Demy 8vo. cloth (734 pp.), 125.

London: Cambridge Warehouse, 17 Paternoster Row.

- History of the College of St John the Evangelist, by THOMAS BAKER, B.D., Ejected Fellow. Edited by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow of St John's. Two Vols. Demy 8vo. 24s.
- The Architectural History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, by the late Professor WILLIS, M.A. Edited by JOHN WILLIS CLARK, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. [In the Press.]

# CATALOGUES.

- Catalogue of the Hebrew Manuscripts preserved in the University Library, Cambridge. By Dr S. M. SCHILLER-SZINESSY. Volume I. containing Section I. The Holy Scriptures; Section II. Commentaries on the Bible. Demy Svo. 9s.
- A Catalogue of the Manuscripts preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge. Demy 8vo. 5 Vols. 10s. each. Index to the Catalogue. Demy 8vo. 10s.
- A Catalogue of Adversaria and printed books containing MS. notes, preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge. 3s. 6d.
- The Illuminated Manuscripts in the Library of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, Catalogued with Descriptions, and an Introduction, by WILLIAM GEORGE SEARLE, M.A., late Fellow of Queens' College, and Vicar of Hockington, Cambridgeshire. 7s. 6d.
- A Chronological List of the Graces, Documents, and other Papers in the University Registry which concern the University Library. Demy 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Catalogus Bibliothecæ Burckhardtianæ. Demy Quarto. 5s.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Statuta Academiæ Cantabrigiensis. Demy Svo. 25.

- Ordinationes Academiæ Cantabrigiensis. New Edition. Demy Svo., cloth. 3s. 6d.
- Trusts, Statutes and Directions affecting (1) The Professorships of the University. (2) The Scholarships and Prizes. (3) Other Gifts and Endowments. Demy 8vo. 5s.
- A Compendium of University Regulations, for the use of persons in Statu Pupillari. Demy 8vo. 6d.

# The Cambridge Bible for Schools.

GENERAL EDITOR: J. J. S. PEROWNE, D.D., HULSEAN PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY, CANON OF LLANDAFF.

THE want of an Annotated Edition of the BIBLE, in handy portions, suitable for school use, has long been felt.

In order to provide Text-books for School and Examination purposes, the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS has arranged to publish the several books of the BIBLE in separate portions, at a moderate price, with introductions and explanatory notes.

Rev. A. CARR, M.A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

Rev. A. B. DAVIDSON, D.D., Prof. of Hebrew, Free Church Coll. Edinb.

Rev. F. W. FARRAR, D.D., Canon of Westminster.

Rev. A. F. KIRKPATRICK, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College.

Rev. J. J. LIAS, M.A., Professor of Euglish and Modern Languages, St David's College, Lampeter.

Rev. J. R. LUMBY, B.D., Fellow of St Catharine's College.

Rev. G. F. MACLEAR, D.D., Head Master of King's Coll. School, Londen.

Rev. H. C. G. MOULE, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Trinity Coll., Camb.

Rev. W. F. MOULTON, D.D., Head Master of the Leys School, Cambridge.

- Rev. E. H. PEROWNE, D.D., Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of St Asaph.
- Rev. T. T. PEROWNE, B.D., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich.
- Rev. E. H. PLUMPTRE, D.D., Professor of Biblical Exegesis, King's College, London.
- Rev. ROBERTSON SMITH, M.A., Professor of Hebrew, Free Church College, Aberdeen.
- Rev. W. SANDAY, M.A., Principal of Bishop Hatfield Hall, Durham.
- Rev. G. H. WHITAKER, M.A., Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge; Chancellor of the Diocese of Truro.

Now Ready.

**THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST MARK.** By the Rev. G. F. MACLEAR, D.D. With Two Maps. Cloth. 2s. 6d.

**THE GENERAL EPISTLE OF ST JAMES.** By the Rev. E. H. PLUMPTRE, D.D. Cloth. 15. 6d.

Shortly.

THE BOOK OF JOSHUA. By the Rev. G. F. MACLEAR, D.D. THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST MATTHEW. By the Rev. A. CARR, M.A.

THE FIRST EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS. By the Rev. J. J. LIAS, M.A.

# THE PITT PRESS SERIES.

#### ADAPTED TO THE USE OF STUDENTS PREPARING FOR THE

# UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS,

AND THE HIGHER CLASSES OF SCHOOLS.

## I. GREEK.

The Anabasis of Xenophon, Book I. With a Map and English Notes by ALFRED PRETOR, M.A., Fellow of St Catharine's College, Cambridge; Editor of *Persius* and *Cicero ad Atticum* Book I. with Notes, for the use of Schools. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. *Price 2s.* 

Books III. IV. and V. By the same Editor. Price 2s. each.

- Luciani Somnium Charon Piscator et De Luctu. With English Notes, by W. E. HEITLAND, M.A., Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, Editor of "Cicero Pro Murena," &c. 3s. 6d.
- Euripides. Hercules Furens. With Introduction, Notes and Analysis. By J. T. HUTCHINSON, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, and A. GRAY, B.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, Assistant Masters at Dulwich College. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. Price 25.

## II. LATIN.

- P. Ovidii Nasonis Fastorum Liber VI. With a Plan of Rome and Notes by A. SIDGWICK, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Assistant Master in Rugby School. Price 1s. 6d.
- Gai Iuli Caesaris de Bello Gallico Commentarius Septimus. With 2 Plans and English Notes by A. G. PESKETT, B.A. Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. Price 25.

# PITT PRESS SERIES (continued).

- M. T. Ciceronis Oratio pro Archia Poeta. Edited by J. S. REID, M.L., late Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. Price 15. 6d.
- M. T. Ciceronis pro L. Cornelio Balbo Oratio. Edited by J. S. REID, M.L., late Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. *Price* 15. 6d.
- Beda's Ecclesiastical History, Books III., IV., the Text printed from the very ancient MS. in the Cambridge University Library, and collated with six other MSS. Edited, with a life from the German of EBERT, and with Notes, Glossary, Onomasticon, and Index, by J. E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Professor of Latin, and J. R. LUMBY, B.D., Fellow of St Catharine's College. Price 7s. 6d. [Nearly ready.
- P. Vergili Maronis Aeneidos Liber X. Edited with Notes by A. SIDGWICK, M.A. (late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Assistant Master in Rugby School). Price 15. 6d.
- Books XI. XII. By the same Editor. Price 15. 6d. each.
- Books X. XI. XII. bound in one volume. Price 3s. 6d.
- M. T. Ciceronis in Q. Caecilium Divinatio et in C. Verrem Actio Prima. With Introduction and Notes by W. E. HEIT-LAND, M.A., and HERBERT COWIE, M.A., Fellows of St John's College, Cambridge. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. Price 3s.
- M. T. Ciceronis in Gaium Verrem Actio Prima. With Introduction and Notes. By H. COWIE, M.A., Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Price 1s. 6d.
- M. T. Ciceronis Oratio pro L. Murena, with English Introduction and Notes. By W. E. HEITLAND, M.A., Fellow and Classical Lecturer of St John's College, Cambridge. Small 8vo. Second Edition, carefully revised. *Price* 3s.
- M. T. Ciceronis Oratio pro Tito Annio Milone, with a Translation of Asconius' Introduction, Marginal Analysis and English Notes. Edited by the Rev. JOHN SMYTH PURTON, B.D., late President and Tutor of St Catharine's College. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. Price 25.6d.
- M. Annaei Lucani Pharsaliae Liber Primus, edited with English Introduction and Notes by W. E. HEITLAND, M.A., and C. E. HASKINS, M.A., Fellows and Lecturers of St John's College, Cambridge. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. *Price* 15. 6d.

# PITT PRESS SERIES (continued).

# III. FRENCH.

- La Suite du Menteur. A Comedy in Five Acts. By P. CORNEILLE. Edited with Fontenelle's Memoir of the Author, Voltaire's Critical Remarks, and Notes Philological and Historical. By GUSTAVE MASSON. Price 25.
- La Jeune Sibérienne. Le Lépreux de la Cité D'Aoste. Tales by COUNT XAVIER DE MAISTRE. With Biographical Notices, Critical Appreciations, and Notes. By GUSTAVE MASSON. Price 25.
- M. Daru, par M. C. A. SAINTE-BEUVE (Causeries du Lundi, Vol. IX.). With Biographical Sketch of the Author, and Notes Philological and Historical. By GUSTAVE MASSON, B.A. Univ. Gallic., Assistant Master and Librarian, Harrow School. Price 25.
- Le Directoire. (Considérations sur la Révolution Française. Troisième et quatrième parties.) Par MADAME LA BARONNE DE-STAËL-HOLSTEIN. With a Critical Notice of the Author, a Chronological Table, and Notes Historical and Philological. By GUSTAVE MASSON. Price 25.
- Fredegonde et Brunehaut. A Tragedy in Five Acts, by N. LEMERCIER. Edited with Notes, Genealogical and Chronological Tables, a Critical Introduction and a Biographical Notice. By GUSTAVE MASSON. Price 25.
- Dix Années d'Exil. Livre II. Chapitres 1–8. Par MADAME LA BARONNE DE STAËL-HOLSTEIN. With a Biographical Sketch of the Author, a Selection of Poetical Fragments by Madame de Staël's Contemporaries, and Notes Historical and Philological. By the same Editor. *Price* 25.
- Le Vieux Célibataire. A Comedy, by COLLIN D'HARLEVILLE. With a Biographical Memoir, and Grammatical, Literary and Historical Notes. By the same Editor. *Price* 25.
- La Métromanie, A Comedy, by PIRON, with a Biographical. Memoir, and Grammatical, Literary and Historical Notes. By the same Editor. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. Price 2s.
- Lascaris, ou Les Grecs du XV<sup>E</sup> Siècle, Nouvelle Historique, par A. F. VILLEMAIN, Secrétaire Perpétuel de l'Académie Française, with a Biographical Sketch of the Author, a Selection of Poems on Greece, and Notes Historical and Philological. By the same Editor. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. Price 2s.

# PITT PRESS SERIES (continued).

#### IV. GERMAN.

- A Book of German Dactylic Poetry. Arranged and Annotated by WILHELM WAGNER, Ph. D. Professor at the Johanneum, Hamburg. *Price* 3s.
- Der erste Greuzzug (1095-1099) nach FRIEDRICH VON RAUMER. THE FIRST CRUSADE. Arranged and Annotated by WILHELM WAGNER, Ph. D. Professor at the Johanneum, Hamburg. Price 25.
- **A** Book of Ballads on German History. Arranged and Annotated by WILHELM WAGNER, PH. D., Professor at the Johanneum, Hamburg. *Price* 25.
- Der Staat Friedrichs des Grossen. By G. FREYTAG. With Notes. By WILHELM WAGNER, PH. D. Professor at the Johanneum, Hamburg. *Price* 25.
- Goethe's Knabenjahre. (1749–1759.) Goethe's Boyhood: being the First Three Books of his Autobiography. Arranged and Annotated by the same Editor. *Price* 2s.
- Goethe's Hermann and Dorothea. With an Introduction and Notes. By the same Editor. Price 3s.
- Das Jahr 1813 (THE YEAR 1813), by F. KOHLRAUSCH. With English Notes by the same Editor. Price 25.

### V. ENGLISH.

- The Two Noble Kinsmen, edited with Introduction and Notes by the Rev. W. W. SKEAT, M.A., formerly Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. Price 35. 6d.
- Bacon's History of the Reign of King Henry VII. With Notes by the Rev. J. RAWSON LUMBY, B.D., Fellow of St Catharine's College, Cambridge. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. Price 3s.
- Sir Thomas More's Utopia. With Notes by the Rev. J. RAwson Lumby, B.D. [Preparing.

Other Volumes are in preparation.

London : Cambridge Warehouse, 17 Paternoster Row.

# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

#### EXAMINATION PAPERS,

for various years, with the Regulations for the Examination. Demy Octavo. 2s. each, or by Post 2s. 2d. (The Regulations for the Examination in 1878 are now ready.)

#### CLASS LISTS FOR VARIOUS YEARS.

6d. each, by Post 7d. For 1878, Boys 1s. Girls 6d.

# ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SYNDICATE,

With Supplementary Tables showing the success and failure of the Candidates.

2s. each, by Post 2s. 2d.

# HIGHER LOCAL EXAMINATIONS. EXAMINATION PAPERS FOR 1877,

to which are added the Regulations for 1878. Demy Octavo. 2s. each, by Post 2s. 2d.

# REPORTS OF THE SYNDICATE.

Demy Octavo. 1s., by Post 1s. 1d.

#### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY REPORTER.

Published by Authority.

Containing all the Official Notices of the University, Reports of Discussions in the Schools, and Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical, Antiquarian, and Philological Societies. 3d. weekly.

# CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION PAPERS.

These Papers are published in occasional numbers every Term, and in volumes for the Academical year.

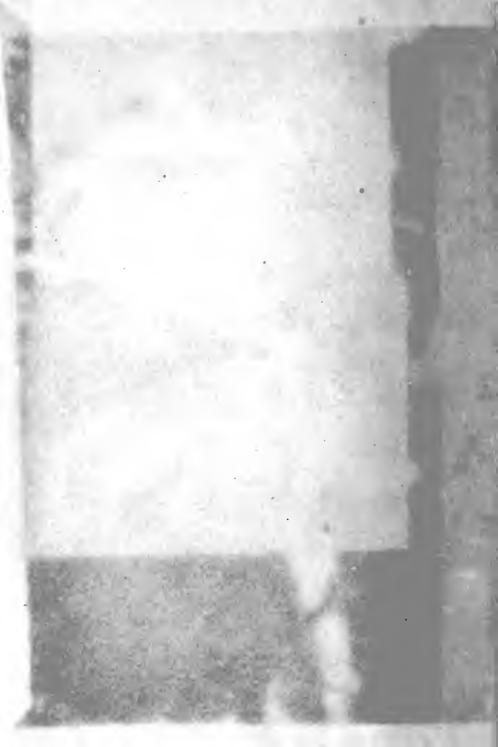
Vol. V. Parts 41 to 55. PAPERS for the Year 1875-6, 12s. cloth. Vol. VI. ,, 56 to 69. PAPERS for the Year 1876-7, 12s. cloth.

# London:

CAMBRIDGE WAREHOUSE, 17 PATERNOSTER ROW. Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL AND CO.

CAMBRIDGE: PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A. AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.





# 567192

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

