The Life of Wilhelm Meister’s Lehrjahr

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as a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts.

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Preface.

Wilhelm Meister is a novel of adventure showing the progress in the culture of a young man as he rises out of the limitations of the lower class to the higher cultured life of the nobility; in the first five books by means of the theatre, in the last two by means of personal association. This novel being an interpolation in which the hero becomes the plot. It is almost universally agreed by critics that the chief aim of the novel is to cultivate, although there is some disagreement as to the nature of it. Nietzsche says: Wilhelm Meister's Schloßerei was an Odyssey der Bildung: erfreulicherweise unfähr durch die mannigfachsten und gefährlichsten Klippen, aber auch unfehlbar mit gleichbleiben...
Skeels also attributes a great deal of importance to the novel. He stresses that the novel in general is the real subject of the work, but his emphasis is shown in that by novel he means a novel of culture. Applied to living and later he says that no get more satisfaction out of the novel we regard it as a novel of culture and in close connection with Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister". Much insight almost say too much, has been said about the importance of the novel. Schiller was very enthusiastic about it and urged its completion. Goethe himself says that: "Es bleibt einem der inerme Schlechtersten, der man mag ihm sein Drogen oder in der Weisheit, der man zu sein. Der Mann zu schreiben, der mich versteht." [Schiller, p. 317.] Many critics insist that in this novel was recorded the first real appreciation and criticism of Shakespeare's Many incidents and many people are taken from Goethe's own experiences. Schiller even goes so far as to say that Wilhelm has never
of Goethe in his later years, Goethe knew
and grew on to show in what specific respect
his assertion is true. Many of his theories
were indeed uttered Goethe, on the whole, but
I have not sought to show what I thought
the novel represented of Goethe and his
ideas, but what it shows of the world
and its thoughts. I have not attempted
an interpretation of the great amount
of allegorical matter in it.
I have worked from the point of view
that supposing nothing was left us
of the history of the novel except the record,
the novel itself would give us a pretty
good idea of the mechanisms which
formed the life of its time. Every
time I have gone over the novel I
have found much that might be
added as well as much that might
be omitted; so while I feel quite sure
that another writer's work on the subject
would bring new points to light, it
would also oblige me to discard some of the materials used.

The references in red ink are all to the manuscript, the Roman numerals indicating the volume and the English, the page and after the colon the line. While two references follow each other, both referring to the same volume, it is indicated with the first reference only.
Houses.

Although many houses are mentioned in the novel, there is no one piece of extensive description which is sufficient to give a definite idea of what any one house looked like. By a comparison of references, however, some conception of houses in general can be obtained. Both city and country houses enter into the narrative. Mariana's, Walholme's, Nereus's, and the hotels being in the first class, and Soharias, Natalie's, Therias, the Counts, being in the latter. In front of Mariana's house was a short flight of steps, at the top of which was a landing large enough to sit on for some time. A brass knocker was attached to her door, which was locked by means of a key. Wilhelm's house had been sold after the death of his grandfather and rebuilt in a more elegant and up-to-date fashion, but, while considerable is said as to its exterior, nothing is said of its ins-

1 46:34 2 73:38-42 3 73:39 4 74:10-11
The old house had a balcony constructed between the gables of the house, which had been a favorite place with Wilhelm. While two hotels existed, the story is told of either of them. One of them was on the Market and was at least two stories high. Opposite it was a lodging house, with doors in both opened on the street. The hotel or lodging house in which Lulu and Aurelia lived was quite an extensive affair, being some stories high and having a rather elaborate arrangement of rooms, with a pleasure garden and summer house to the rear.

Another village hotel is mentioned which, like many others, in which the whole company were quartered for the night, some sleeping on straw, others on benches, and some on the table.

Of Lottorius, house more may be learned than of any other. "Ein solch unregelmäßiges Schloß mit einigen Türmen und..."

The interior but not the exterior of Deuce's Natalia house is described. Deuce's home was...
tiny and easy with a little garden at the rear; es war auch die Hecke und als sich Wilhelm hineinleichterte, besonders das Brunnenholz, so genau gesägt, gespalten und gekürzt, als wenn es ein Teil der Gebäude wäre und immer es liegen bleiben sollte. Rein standen alle Gefäße an ihren Plätzen, die Türen waren wie und rot angestrichen und lustig ausgeschnitten. Everything points to the fact that Therese is distinctly the housekeeper of the novel.

In proportion to this amount of extrinsic description the interior receives a great deal of attention. No one house is described throughout from cellar to garret but enough is said about all the house together to give some idea of the tone and their uses. In Wilhelm's home, his early recollections dwelt with delight on the pantry or storeroom, where his mother sometimes called
for his willing assistance and rewarded him with a dund plum. It was full of the delicious odors of spices and the feeling of things put away out of the range of inquisitive eyes and explorative little hands. Once when his mother forgot to lock it he slipped into this realm of untold delight with its chest-packs, bags, boxes and glassie fields with dried plums, apples, orange peel and sundry other good things. Next to this was the kitchen, which needs no description after the nostrils say that order and cleanliness were the elements in which Wilhelmin breathed at home. His room was his since he was a mere boy, was the realm wherein his taste ruled supreme. Seine Betrachtungen waren in grosse Tafeln aufgezogen und mit Decasten befestigt, wie man Themen organise und stellt, man hatte sich auf dem Tisch einen Teppich in die Mitte des Zimmers und einen feinen auf den Tisch anzuschaffen gewusst, seinen Büchern und beratsschaften legte und stellte, mancher maler

T 23:16 - 26:17. \textsuperscript{3} T 26:11. \textsuperscript{3} T 60:12-13
gute Gruppen zu seinen Stützpunkten hätte herausnehmen können!

Before his grandfather's death the drawing room had been decorated with the rare and valuable pictures of that collection which recur again and again in the story. In the entrance hall the children had played before the pictures. Then the art collection was sold and the house built and furnished according to Herr Meister's ideas of the fitting. "Jeder Empfang sei eine besondere Heiligung zum Prächtigen, zu dem, was in die Augen fällt, das aber auch zugleich einem innen Hintern und eine Stuene haben sollte. In seinem Hause musste alles solid und massiv sein, die Türen nichtlich, das Silberschiff schwarz, das Tafelservice kostbar, dagegen waren die Gäste selten, denn eine jede Mahlzeit wurde ein Fest, das sowohl wegen der Kosten, als wegen der Verbremschlichtigkeit oft wiederholt werden konnte. Sein Haushalt ging einem gelassenen und einförmigen Schritt, und alles, was sich darin benützte und erwies, war

1 60:11-23. 2 7:71:6-7
gerade das, was er im andern einigen Jamais get."1
Wilhelms opinion of his home is not hard to comprehend when he says: "Diese seidene Tapeten, diese englische Möbel, sind sie auch unmütz? Könnten wir uns nicht mit geringeren begnügen? Wichtigste bekannte sich, dass mir diese gestreiften Kämme, diese hundred mal wiederholten Blumen, Schnörkel, Köpfchen, und Figuren, mir durchaus unangenehm Eindruck machen. Sie können mir von unsrer Theaterwand."

Werner's little, dark, oldfashioned house was not far away. Perhaps just across the street from Meister's handsome new house - the me happy and cheerful through homely, the other large fine and cheerful. Herr Werner's little oldfashioned desk stood in the stuffy library and his furniture was old and shabby, but he lived happy and comfortable. His hospitality was free and hearty through his service was plain and simple. His cellar wasn't fully wine, but he used what he had and replaced it with better.2

1 T.44:23-33  2 T.18:2-7  3 T.45:35-45:9
The old castle, in which the Meliva troops now estab-
lished while at the Comite countryplace, was des-
olate within and without. It had been left right
back of the new castle and dilapidated from use;
former elegance to furnish the new house. In
an effort to modernize and decorate the place, false
fireplaces had been put in and closed up above.
* Lotharious house fingre reviews but a scant
description. His heir was reduced into a park on
his annual, the walls of which were hung with
portraits. A side door opening off of this room
led to a cabinet, a sort of a desk belonging to
Lotharius. Here the walls were hung with tapestries
served to hide the secret doors opening into it.*
Lotharius house is filled with mystery, no small
part of which is effected by the hidden doors and passages
which lead through it.

Natalie's home was large and romantic as well.

*Note: The secret towers will be discovered
under the operations of the Society of the Towers.
delightfully furnished. A broad flight of two steps led up from the front entrance and in the niches in the walls of the hall stood marble statues and busts. In connection with this house is the saal des Vorganges, the description of which is as near that of a public room as any gives. It is a family chapel and burying place in one, and its purpose seems to be to remove the repugnances of death and to bring the Vorgangenheit into constant relation to the present and future. While Helkem and Natalia enter it, the arrangement and decoration are accurately described. She took him through a narrow, grayish, long passage, and a door opened on a spacious hall. The door itself was as Egyptian doors as they were, and the inner doors led into a large entrance, for quite a pleasant and pleasant view. In the hands were a relatively moderate imprint, in which the smaller sarcophagi stood, in the *Pfeiler* dazwischen nahmen kleinere
Orffeningen, mit Deckenbästchen und Gefäßen geschmückt, die übrigen Flächen der Wände und der Bücher schien man regelmäßig aufgeteilt und zwischen leeren und mannigobligen Einflaggen, Kränzen und Girlandenhten sind bedeutende Kunstite in Reljenc von verschiedener Krätzigemalt. Die architektonischen Blöcke waren mit dem schönen gelben Marmur, der sin Röthliche hinüberblickt, gekleidet, hellblau Stüte von glücklichen chemischen Composition ahnten den Lärmstein nach und gaben—den ganzen Einheit und Verbindung.

This half of the past may be interpreted to mean many things. Goethe says distinctly however what it means to him. "Wahre ein Jahr... in diesem Jahre der Vergängenheit! Man könnte ihn sehen so gut den saal der Beginn und die Zukunft neminit. So war alles und es war alles sein! Nicht ist ergänzlich, als der eine der gemischt und geschant. Hier dieses"
Bild der Mütter, die ihr Kind ang Herz drückt, wird viele Generationen glücklicher Mütter überleben. Nach Jahrhunderten vielleicht freut sich am Vater dieses bärigen Mannes, der seinen Ernst aßt und sich mit seinem Sohn nuckt. So erschämmt wird durch alle Zeiten die Braut sitzen und bei ihren stillen Wünschen noch bedürfen, dass man sie tröstet, dass man sie zurecht; so ungeduldig wird der Brautigam auf der Schnelle horchen, oft er herumheischt.

In addition to these descriptions of interiors, various articles of furniture are mentioned when their use demands them. Carpets and tapestries, large tables and small ones, chairs and easy chairs, tableware such as silver service and napkins, mirrors, dressing stands, beds and bedding, including mattresses, pillows, and quilts, all find their place in the novel without description. The means of lighting deserve specific notice. Natalia is said to be sitting behind a lampshade.
when Wilhelm entered the room. I have been able to find no illustration of a lamp shade behind which one could sit and be shaded. This is the only instance where a lamp is mentioned. Inches out of doors, and lanterns and candles in doors seem to provide all the light. Oil is mentioned only in connection with oiled paper used for decorative purposes on the stage, but I am sure it is not kerosene. A magic lantern is mentioned in such a way as to indicate that its use was at least similar to that of the present instrument.

4 Nothing specific is said about heating, but as stoves are mentioned incidentally, from time to time, I take it that they were the only means of heating used. No fuel except wood appears.

3 T. 156: 37 4 T. 165: 42.
Clothing and Manners of Dressing.

The same general statement may be made with regard to clothing as was made concerning houses: that is no particular manner of dress is described minutely, unless it be Wilhelm's travelling costume, but nevertheless a general idea is given of the clothes of the times. The materials from which clothes are made is mentioned incidentally, taffeta for trimming outside garments, velveteen for coats and trimming, linen for general use, muslin for underwear, calico for ordinary things. No woven material is mentioned at all. See addenda.

Heckcloths seems to have been worn by both ladies and gentlemen and to have been made of various kinds of material. Jackets, coats, skirts, slippers, hats, caps, waistcoats, trousers, dresses and caps appear in various places according to their uses and importance. Ribbons and cloth seem to have been regarded as things
of sufficient value to be once present. Various other articles of adornment and toilet commerce are said to have been lying about in Mariana's room. The Verkzeuge menschlicher Reinlichkeit, abklirrende Türen, Stühle, Bürsten, was warm gestrichen, Sprengbar bestimmt, gleichförmig nicht versteckt. Musik, Rollen und Schuhe, Träume und italienische Blumen, Stifte, Kammstifte, Schminke, Fäden und Bänder, Bücher und Stirnhüte, keine verschmähte die Nachbarschaft derselben. Alle waren durch eine menschliche Gemeinschaft zu einem Element, durch Puder und Staub, vereinigt. 

"A Schminkbrust und Bäckchen mentioned a little later as lying around in this careless fashion. Mariana seems to have had plenty of things, but to have been a very untidy housekeeper.

A few general remarks serve to describe some of the costumes upon various occasions. For instance when Wilhelm first called upon Pholine she received them in a very negligent costume. Sie hatte eine schwarze Mantello über ein weiges Negligé geworfen, das eine weisse nicht ganz rein sich war, ihr ein häusliches und begreines Ansehen..."
...gab, ihr kurzes Röckchen, kurz die niedlichsten Künste von der Welt sehen." Philippa wore very small dainty shoes and was always ready to show them. Her dressing gown, small and flimsy, was large enough to serve as a Pandermantel for Helmborn too. Her straw hat and necktie she did not hesitate to give away to beggars, but perhaps they were old and out of style anyway and she wanted to get rid of them in order to excuse herself for getting new ones.

The counters is said to have had very beautiful clothes and a great abundance of them, but now are satisfactorily described. The fact, that no woman's gown is described accurately or anything like closely, indicates either that the women did not have any nice clothes, so that in the did not notice them closely, I can hardly believe the former and I am unwilling to think the latter.

Men apparently had no more raincoats and
...whom the ladies, although the information 
...}
concerning, one or two of their costumes is quite good. Mignon when dressed as a little boy wore a short silk waistcoat, with slitted Spanish sleeves and long trousers with knee flaps. Then promised a new suit, she purchased gray cloth and blue silk, saying she wanted a waistcoat and sailor trousers, such as the other little bourgeois wearing. The whole suit was to be trimmed with bands and facings of the blue silk. Wilhelm considered himself dressing very modestly when he wore the suit after which Mignon's new plan was it was gray, trimmed with a skyblue collar in caffè-sole.

Wilhelm's travelling costume made me feel tense at being plain and inconspicuous. It consisted of a waistcoat, one which he could throw a month for warmth, long close-fitting trousers, never met by laced boots. In addition he wore a pretty silk scarf, indifference to need of warm. His neck was freed from the customary collar, and was wrapped with muffin in such a way as to resemble an antique neckcloth spreading
apart as it did at the top. The dainty silk necktie, kept in memory of Moran, when knotted under the muslin completed his outfit. Werner describes Wilhelm in a suit not much different from this: he wore a short waistcoat, with great frills above it, around that me long loose, curled hair. This outfit resembles Werner considers but little removed from that of Hans Hurst. Wilhelm's slumbers, robe was made with long flowing sleeves turned back in oriental fashion.

If the hint given in connection with the plants may be considered seriously, it is to be inferred that lawyers were generally dirty, shabby and untidy about their clothes. Satte says: 'Ein kümmelnder armer Teufel, der man an seinem Versch覃ten, graulichen, braunen Rock und an seinen wildkonditionierten Unterkleidern für einen Magister, wie sie an Academinen zu vermöden pflegen, hätte halten sollen'.
This old fellow is considered the shabby one of the company. His elbows are out and sooty patches are used to make his clothes last, but his wig is always stiff and powdered. While at the counts, his benefactor presented him with a new brown suit, and a watch and muff box.

The manner of wearing the hair was elaborate. Women wore their hair down the back in curls and braids, on occasion being ornamented with it was coiled in downy ringlets of the head. Men wore their hair powdered and curled hanging down the back, if they did not use wigs, as in some cases they did. The hair dresser is an important factor in the life of both ladies and gentlemen, both classes seeming unable to do their own hair. Powder was used in profusion both on the hair and on the face. This powdering and curling is quite almost

1. \( \frac{107}{21} \cdot 14.17-20.172.33 \)
2. \( \frac{88}{94} - \frac{86}{7.15} \)
3. \( \frac{91}{35} - \frac{37}{1.17.12} \)
...say masquerading in hair, pouder, and
Jagge had it its opulence as is shown by
Kelchino thought when he saw the couturièred
ed in all her glory of pouder, jupes, friselles,
and jieves: "Wir thöricht lehren sich doch
so viele Dichter und sogenannt gefühlvolle
Menschen gegen Puitz und Pracht auf und auf,
langen und in einfachen, der Natur ange-
nermensenen Kleidern die Frauen alles Ständes
zusammen. Sie schelten den Puitz, ohne zu bedenken,
 dass es der arme Puitz nicht ist, der uns mispfält,
wenn wir eine häusliche oder minder schöne Person
reicht und sonderbar gekleidet erblicken; aberlich
wollte alle kennen der Welt hier zusammen
und ein fragen: O die verwünschte, etwas von
dieser: Fütter, von dieser, Bänden, und Fützer,
und diese Puffen, Locken, und leuchten
Steinen wegnehmen?"

Jewelry is common and seems to have no
great value. Mariam had a necklace of pearls,
which Wilhelm kept in memory of her. Had the
"I, 186: 10-20"
few real pearls, this would have been rather a valuable thing to be tossed about and is. Wilks bought Phelines a pair of earrings, probably inexpensive trifles. I have already mentioned the watch and snuff-box given the pendant by the count. The country had preserved profusely including many rings of considerable weight, many bracelets, necklaces and medallions, one of which contained the picture of her husband set in brilliants. Buckles, watches and snuff-boxes were liberally bestowed upon the Melinaturas by the count. There was a locket intended for a picture to be painted on one side, one surface was covered with glass under which the girl's name was worked in her hair, the other surface was plain upon which the picture was to be painted. She also produced a medallion upon which her mother's picture.
Food and Habit of Eating.

I have already mentioned the German housewife's pantry with its store of good things for the table, with its spices, its dried apples, plums, and orange peel kept in view of the Christmas pudding or the Lettichen. Potatoes are practically the only table food mentioned, and on this occasion they are boiled over a campfire. Meats of various kinds are mentioned, birds, and animals of the hunt being used as food. Oysters and champagne are served one evening at Mannamoisett; and fruit at Philbrick's and chocolate both at Philbrick's and in the country's apartments.

Desserts are more prominent by far than food, punch, and wine being used with exceeding prodigality. It is curious to find no mention whatever of beef in the whole meal.

Punch is the beverage served at the great drinking out of in Wilhelmina room after which the drunken guests decide to throw the glasses out.
of the window, lest after that night unblown lipshade touch them. The glasses are followed by the French bowl itself. Despite the ignobly stoutest of the landlord. The noise became so great that the police came and demanded entrance in order to establish order again. Wine and French was served at hotel both, with meals and at a bar. The young women, champagne, to the actors, while at his castle. The Seile company have a feast at the near, after the first successful presentation of Hamlet, and here wine flows so freely that every child are given enough to make them drunk. The Schöne Seile tells of a dinner at which wine was served and the men became drunk.

Three meals are recorded: breakfast at the court, at Lotharia, at Natalia's and at Philippine's apartments; luncheon at Melinae Hotel; dinner at some fashionable hotel. Besides these:

\[ \text{II}, 119:20 - 120:1 \]

\[ \text{IV}, 44:34 - 44:10 \]
\[ \text{V}, 36:72:5 \]
\[ \text{VI}, 21:22:5 \]

See also 5.
Regular meals, chocolate is served whenever it is wanted and seems to be regarded as a sort of a meal. Picnics are popular; when Philippe can manage to plan one, but, as these are arrangements rather than meals, I shall discuss them elsewhere. No suggestion whatever is given as to the menu for any of the meals or as to the method of serving. If dishes were used, no one would naturally suppose, nothing is said about them. Silverware is mentioned by Wilhelm but he does not say what it consisted of. Some table etiquette was evidently observed, for Helena was very much pleased at Helix for being determined to drink out of the valuable tumbler instead of out of his own glass.  

1. I, 44: 27.  
2. 
Social Amusements.

Picnics with meals served in the woods were simple amusements and one which found particular favor with the ladies. A company consisting of every instance recorded if three or more persons would walk or dine out in the country or visit a friend, have a lunch, talk, sing, gather flowers and come back in the evening. If there were enough of the company they would reenactize a play and write. On the occasion the Methodist company went down the river to spend the day and reenactizes a play of the trip. The plan was that they were freely of different nationalities meeting for the first time on a merchant vessel. Each person representing some character which suited him; one was a persimmon officer, another an 14-funding master, a third a Jew, a forth a Venise, a fifth a travelling Englishman, a sixth a country clergyman and the other.
Likewise. If any one forgot to act his own character he had to pay for his delinquency with a forfeit, which was later redeemed in the head of Philo. The boating expedition ended in a country ramble and a drive home in the evening. Even on the drive home they sang, mingling with all his excerpts, characters and developments. Many found for good, a few Artis and ensang, early flocks, and, he sang it, did in all his ringing, praised him, with his new, one, known melodies and among songs, one of his, Begriffe. She had, even, today, its pleasing, sweeter, sweeter, sweeter Taf. Doubtless this is the story of my Goethe's own early days at Weimar.

The habit of stiltsinging a play for pass time was common, not only among the actors by profession, but also among the leapfrog people. One day when Philo and his friends were having a lunch in the woods, they heard music approaching them.
The performers soon turned out to be some peasants, who, when they found that they had attracted the attention of the spectators, formed a semicircle before their auditors and proceeded to entertain them. 

"Nach einer Weile trat ein Bergmann mit einer Tacke herein und stellte, indem die anderen eine ernsthafter Melodie spielten, die Handlung des Schülers vor.

"Es war nicht lange, so trat ein Bauer aus der Menge und gab seinem pantomimischen Erzählen, dass er sich von hier weggehen solle. Die Gesellschaft war darunter verwundert und erkannte erst den, in einem Bauer verkleideten Bergmann, als er den Mund aufthat und in einer Art von Regisseur dem andern schalt, dass er woge, auf seinem Acker zu kantieren. Jener kam nicht aus der Kasse, sondern fing an, den Landmann zu beulen, dass er Recht habe, hier einzuschlagen, und..."
gibt ihm daher die ersten Begriffe von Bergbau. Der Bauer, der die fremde Terminologie nicht verstand, hat allerdings andere Fragen, vorwöber die Geschwister, die sich klüger fühlten, ein herzliches Gelächter aufschielen. Der Bergmann suchte ihn zu berichten und bewies ihm den Vorteil, der genötigte auch auf ihn fließe, wenn die unterirdischen Schätze des Landes herausgewählt würden. Der Bauer, der seinem guaten mit Schlägen gedroht hatte, liess sich nach und nach beeinflussen und sie schieden als gute Freunde von einander; besonders aber zog sich der Bergmann auf die herrlichsten Art aus diesem Streit.

Another trace of the peasants finding amusement in giving plays is to be found in Wilhelm's reference as a commercial traveller. He is riding along a rough countryside ride in the mountains: people pass 1. F. 92:12-42. Quoted: 20-42.
him from time to time all going apparently to some common destination. Skeletons line slackened his pace and traveled along with him for some distance and then he that a Hochdorf, a town in the mountain and a certain manufacturer rolled the idle time of his employers in the winter by having them learn and present plays. That evening they were planning a performance in honor of their employer’s birthday. Wilhelm had some business with the manufacturer and after this is transacted, he accepts the hospitable invitation to stay and see the play. In a very modern fashionable theater, filled with toacco smoke, a very simple and crude effort at a play delighted the simple peasants.

Another form of amusement not far removed from this crude theatrical performance, is very similar to the chief circus which I attend at county fairs.
In honor of July celebration in this country. When Wilhelm arrived at the hotel de X, he
found a company of rope dancers registering and preparing for a public appearance. A
wonderful man and woman, Monsieur Narcisse and Léopoldine Landriuette, were
the chief attractions. Presently they parade the city
to advertise their coming performances. The
two leading features of the company do not
appear in the parade but the curiosity of
the crowd is whetted by the hints thrown
out concerning them. The clown rides in
and out among the people, followed by a
number of the people and the crowd of admiring
small boys. In the evening they give an
open-air performance, to see which the
people fill the street and the neighboring
windows. They use a platform constructed
for the occasion, covered with tapestry and
furnished with ropes and springing boards.
First the clown gets the people in good humor by
a thorough joke. Acrobatic feats follow in
1.596 4-23
less difficulty win the applause of the simple villagers. The children of the company try
to walk the ropes and face; they are followed by grown persons, who perform the feat
with some success. At length Narciss and Sandrinette appear and carry off the laurel
of the evening. Goethe's description shows more clearly than anything else can de-
pict the idols of the cheap show. Er, ein
münchens Bierschenken von mittlerer Größe,
schwarzen Augen und einem starken Haar-
ß, sie, nicht minder wohl und kräftigge-
bildet, beide zogen sich nach einander auf
dem Seile mit leichteren Biegen, Springen
und seltsamen Posen hin. Ihre Leich-
tigkeit, seine Tiergenheit, die Beweglichkeit,
von beiden ihre Kunststücke ausführten, in
höchtem mit jedem Schritt und Sprung das alle-
gemeine Vergnügen. Der Anstand, von mit
sie sich behelligten, die anschienenden Be-
mührungen der anderen um sie gaben ihnen
das anschaulichst, als wenn sie den und Müttern
gangren Troupe wurden und jedermand hielt sie des Ranges wert. "It is worthy noting that
they took up a collection in front of crowd instead
of charging admission." Das the performance
was given in Zürich. Der Spring über die
Leger und durch das Päz mit paffenrener
Böden machte eine große Sensation, der
starke Mann liess zum allgemeinen
Grausen, Entsetzen und Erstaunen,
indem er sich mit dem Kopf und der
Pürzen auf ein paar aus anderer geschaffene
Stühle legte, auf seinen hohlschnauzen
enden Leib einen Umfang heben und
auf denselben von einigen wackern Schmiede,
gesellen ein Häferin festig schneiden."
Their final performance at the Living Pyra-
mid still gross in the circus.

Mignon, who first came into the story
with the apedance had caused consid-
erable disturbance by refusing to perform in
Erlangen, which had her turn, and the ulti-
11, 94:29-40. 2 95:2-4 3 101:31, 102:3 4 102:3-1.
mehr, result of her action was to free herself of the ropes, dance and to become Wilhelm's charge. After her tormentors had left, triumphantly, she entered the Einläufer for Wilhelm one evening. She came into his room, bringing a rug, on the four corners of which she placed lighted candles; then she arranged eggs at certain distances apart and brought in a violin. Er trat mit seinem Instrument in die Ecke; sie verband sich die Augen, gab das Gei-

en und fing gleich mit der Musik, woran

aufgegossenes Räucherwerk, ihre Bewegungen

and, indem sie Takt und Melodie mit dem

Schlage der Kastagneten begleitete.

Bekende, leichter, rascher, genau führte sie
den Tanz. Sie trat so scharf und so rhythmisch

die Tanz, bei den Einläufer, dass man jeden

Augenblick dachte, sie müsse, eine gestriten

oder die schnellen Händungen das anderes fehler-
den. Mit nichten! Sie hielt es nicht mit

mit allen Arten von Schritten, engen und

weiten, ja sogar mit Sprüngen und zuletzt

halb kniend sich durch die Reihen durchwand.
Dancing was a common amusement with all classes and ages. Wilhelmine, Luise, and Philine danced and the Schöne Seele tells of dancing in "society." She learned to dance while a little girl and tells of a ball given by all her dancing master's friends. At a court ball she says she danced amicably with her lord, but her father forbid her dancing "die heftigen Tänze" at all Balls as frequent occurrences in the court and were sometimes scenes of shocking excess.

Dancing was an amusement as well as an art and a science. This dancing was common, it was a practical necessity that everyone knew how to use the...
Wilhelm had been taught by a skilled fencing master, and finding it profitable to give
this work an house daily practice.

Hunting is mentioned several times but no hunt is described. Dogs were used
to chase the game and the huntsman had his lodge in the woods, at which a stocky
fod was kept, together with some one to look after it.

The Schöne Idee tells of a dinner at which n'aft Werpeito was played,
resulting in a duel. Her description shows
a rude ignorant set of people who are
trying to adopt a sense of social culture.
Schön bei Tafel hatte wie manches aus-
zeugen, denn einige Männer hatten stark
grünlaufen, nach Fische sollten und mössten
Pfähler gespielt werden. Es ging dabei sehr
rauschend und lebhaft zu. Nazis' hatte
ein Pfand zu lösen, man n'get ihm auf der
1. f. 89: 35-42. 2. f. 96: 22-25. 3. f. 60: 1-3 4. f. 186: 32. 5. f. 96: 19-34
5. f. 149: 7, 173: 34.

1. The theatre, public gardens and coffeehouses are the popular places of amusement. The theatre comes into an under prominence as a result of the nature of the mind. Public gardens are mentioned not enough description references to them being made to enable one to judge anything concerning them. Coffee houses are very prominent. They are apparently a kind of restaurant and club at which every man meets his fellow on a "fair Feier" hellen-mann."
Social custom and intercourse

Dwelling is the most vital as well as one of the most important customs of the story. It has already been mentioned in connection with fencing. It is employed, as far as the noble alone is concerned, in matters of honor, pertaining to love affairs or affairs of the opposite. I am inclined to think that swords were used but not enough is made of them to show their duties. The arms used were little pistols in swords.

Poker and its use had been introduced at this time and etiquette, walking in harmony with health regulations, had not yet established sentiment against its use whenever it might suit the use to employ it. Once very shocking evidence of its free use is found in the theaters in the mountains where the gentlemen rather the make part of the audience smoked.
To do homage to his bust in picture on the stage was a characteristic method of paying tribute to a prince of high estate. The peasants in their rude, tobacco-smoked theater, exhibited the portrait of their employer, decorated with wreaths and set upon an altar while a child同志们 this picture. In honor of the prince the court demanded an altar-piece in which the bust of the prince, embellished with flowers, was exhibited and his name lighted up in gold letters.

Hospitability, probably one of the oldest and most universally kept customs, is might almost say traits of the German people, come clearly into evidence. It is shown not only in the continual serving of refreshments even at a short rest, but also in the hearty welcome given the traveller and the urgent invitation to stay at the home of people who are often almost strangers. This is to be found in all cases.
embraced by this norm from the ignorant peasants to
the highest type of the nobility. The keeping of the horses
in a spacious bedroom at the home of the possible prince is
but another evidence of this hospitality.

The custom of assigning a child to his calling
before he is old enough to know anything about it, is
found in both Germany and Italy. With
helm father intended his son to be a merchant
and used all the means within his power to bring
him to this. Werner now raised a merchant and
happened to just fit his trade. The Hayen family
however, the choice of a profession for the children
did not work out as smoothly; the oldest son was
dedicated to the law, in order to be able to look after
dis family estate; the second son to the church;
the third to the army, as representing the
state.

Travel is regarded as an essential to the young
man entering business or even seeking to lead
intelligent life. It is not that this is but a
1 T 217:10-12. 2 II. 274:17-21
many of the codes of chivalry, one of which emphasized the necessity of the knight travelling before he settled down in life. Richelieu's father saw no other fitting way for his son to begin, and hence too emphasized the need of travel, giving as his reason: "denn die beste Beförderung findet man geschickt im Mann auf Reisen." Letters of introduction were sent with the traveller filling the same office as they do now. Black-briquet envelopes indicated mourning or either a letter of introduction or a friendly letter.

Sermadas were mentioned, me being described at length. Travelling musicians were common so I infer that sermadas were popular. On the night before his departure for his journey Richelieu secured a band of travelling musicians to serenade the inn. They lined up in front of her house and play but no response is given by the lady and none seems to be expected.

Christmas customs are briefly referred to and then in a very unsatisfactory way.
Wilhelm's puppet play set came at Christmas and a considerable festivity was made of it for the little folks, but he does not tell any of their delightful legends which we do associate with a German Christmas. Christmas gifts are mentioned on other occasions, but no celebration of the beloved holiday takes place with records of the sort.

These social customs and habits are so closely interwoven with social intercourse that it is hardly worth while to distinguish between the two divisions of social life in its broad sense. Many of these customs have become things which we regard as mere politics when discussed as such, but which are ignored. Others of them come into social intercourse so naturally as if they had always been there. Indeed and above these however is a vast realm of life commonly designated as social intercourse. What we elsewhere may fail to do, it achieves with decisive clarity in this part of the life which it aims to portray.

The social function of the peasants has already been mentioned, and in the celebration of the vignettes I, 19; 24. II, 16; 13; 23.
birthday by a play. The theater was crowded with the peasants in their best gown and facing. Even the dogs were admitted, although there was some effort made to keep them out. Pigeons smoke filled the air and diminished the sight of the spectators, but they did not care, they were enjoying the whole affair even in the midst of difficulties. No fair or national festival is described showing the peasant in social life. The eagerness with which the people crowded to the readings of performances, the enthusiasm of the mountaineers and the excitement of the villagers are arranged as all show how eagerly this class of people took up with anything which offered any prospect of excitement. See addenda.

The Schone Scele was at one time a real society woman and the healthiest part of her narrative is descriptive of her life as such. She tells of the social whirl following the accession of the prince to his hereditary throne. "Zumund, Stadt, sagt sie, "war ein licher, lebhafter Brauezug. Dann hatte Almen Nurgische

\[ E \text{ 76:34-87:35.} \]
manchdel' Nahrung. Obm gesohr Mörten. Böll und
was sich daraus anschließt, und dann gleich die Eltern so
viel als möglich zurück hielten, wovon sigentlich man doch
bei Hof, wo sich eingeführt war, rechnen! Die Freunde
strömten herbei, in alten Häusern war gesückelt, an uns
selbst waren einige Kardineis empfohlen und anderse-
interrogiert, und bei einem Kleinwirreal
Nativen angestreift." Der große Schwan, mit dem
sehändigen war, gestrimte mich und rasiert wie
ein stärktes Strom mit fort. Es waren die leserlinische
mein Schwei. Tägliche war nicht gesagt, kein
grundzu bedürfen zu haben und nur geschwind
man das war meine Sache. Nicht einmal die geleit
zu Büchern wurde gedacht. Die Leute mit denen
sie berührt waren, hatten keine Ahnung von dieser
schön. Es waren deutsche Hofleute, und diese
hatte damals nicht die mindest Kultur!"

Dies war keine manseizung, to the girl and sie
found that to withdraw form was her refuge of
personal purity and safety. Nebenbei, als ich, hatte
mein Alter immer und oft fleißig moffte, dass
dass mit den meisten dieser leidigen Bemühungen nicht allein
die Tugend, sondern auch die Künstlichkeit eines Mädchen
im Gefahr sein. Nun graute mir erst vor ihnen, und ich
war schon längst, vernünftiger aufgerührt und
heiß zu machen kam. Ich hütete mich von Klärs und
Tasen, vor dem Stieben, von den mir aufgestanden
war. Auf diese Weise war ich moralisch und physisch
sehr isoliert und alle die Eigenschaften, die sie mir
sagten, nannten ich stolz für schuldigen Reibungs
auf. "A love came, grew into her life, but for some
years, in fact one protest and then another she
was out of society nearly altogether. After her romance
was maud, and she was a confirmed "lady" in her,
went to court as a young, for her younger sister, who
was engaging into the familiar of the tribe
masters of court. Her life as a society woman again
shows the eminence of a court lady's life.
"Die früheren Zeiten wurde ein solchen Inhältnis
nie sehr anwesend, ja, man vermutete die Köpfe
könnten bald, nun aber war ich die allen, nachricht
unges. Ich hieß mich in großen
T, 78:2-11.
Stelle mir, paar Stunden früher, jüngst zu mich und doch nicht dabei, als das sich in meinem Verhältniss diese baldive, anscheinend schuldige, in dem angefüllten Saal, sprach ich mit allen und jedem, ohne dass mir irgend eine Gestalt oder irgend eine stärkere Eindruck zurückgelassen hätte. Um ich würde nach Hause kam, wären mir die Dinge meist alles beifällig, was ich mit zurücktrachtete. "Nahrung, Bewegung, Aufstehen, Schlafengehen, Ankleiden und Ausfahren, ging nicht, wie gehört, von meinem Willen und meinem Empfindung, ab. Im Laufe des geselligen Kreises das meinicht stocken, ohne unhöflich zu sein, und alles, was richtig war, listete sich gem. weiß ich es für Pflicht hielt, nichts wusste, dass gestellt worden wurde."

This society was emptied, not in some instances, but on its face it aimed at respectability. The social set which surrounds us, religious, daily life, with the hand, was manifestly and composed below and limitations. She had been raised by means, which II, 97-11. 2. II, 99: 24-31.
sich ganz bestimmt, die besorgt der Ehrenhaftigkeit zu machen. Blindlings übersetzte sie sich nie jedes Neigung, sie mochte über den Begünstigten gebiert der sein Sklaven sein, um sie zu einem milden be—
müß sich selbst missbraum konnte. Das war zugleich ein Kind von dem dem irischen und deutschen Blicke abgeschwunden für Begriffen dem männlichen Geschlechts machten. Die dumm, dringend, drängend verharrt vor jede, die sie behie—
vigte! wie sonst, überrascht, lieb und abgeschmackt dagegen; sofort es einem Königlichen Er—
förderung gefunden hatte! Aber nicht den Menschen der mittleren Lebewesen geschlichteter
Menschen erinnert geschweige, wofür Begegnungen
musste sie nicht erdulden, und mit welchen Stimme
musste sie sich sich Schicksal zu finden, zusammen
welchem Art diese Schändlichkeiten geschluckt ge—
lieber als tellt of a degraded society surrounding
her mother! 2

In a social regime, the prominent elements of
with rare folly and vice, the child held a curious place.
To begin with, it is a matter of great importance, this instance being given in which a birth was concealed until the child was grown; that of Nurse, who was supposedly the child of her father's wife, but whose growth was found to be that of a daughter of a servant, the slave being that of a stewed broth. Augustus concealed sister. Cruelty to children is not uncommon and is treated in much the same way as cruelty to animals is now. Wilhelm to place an importance on the child which his present life does not justify, but which he is quite in harmony with later development of his character. There apparently forgotten by his friends he is his son. But let ein wirklich Mensch! Kornm, mein Sohn! Kornm! mein Bruder! Lasst mich madelst zuwachsung hinprillen, so gut wie Kornm! "He had early considered his brother man as the most important thing with which he had to deal, and when he regards the child as a brother he raises him to what he considers the highest position of personal worth.

In view of the life and the people with whom he was afterwards to come into contact with his
ideal of man is well taken. 'Der Mensch ist das Interessanteste und sollte ihm vielleicht ganz allein interessieren. Allerdings, wenn man sich in die Pläne, die gemacht werden, hineinzieht, kann man sehr wohl von Vorteil sein. Je mehr wir uns dabei aufhalten, je mehr wir daran erinnern, um so mehr wird unser Ansehen bei der Gesellschaft.' To help this important organism, man, to become adapted to this 'tool' is the object of the society of the Führer. 'Jeden der uns unzweckmäßig beschäftigt kamte, suchte man auf alle Weise zu ändern, anden, die nicht mehr stimmen waren, suchte er in einen irgendeine Stelle einzuzwicken.' "Für dem Menschen, sagte er (die formulierte), sei es eine einzigartige, um sich irgendwo einzufinden bei ihm festzulegen, die einzig Erinnerung ins tägliche Leben habe oder ihn gar von täglichen Lebensabläufen."

"activity is the great thing in man's life and
the harmony between the man and his environ-"
ment in tools. makes him activity pleasureable at the activity must be kept up. "Thätigkeitsein,
ist des Menschen erste Bestimmung, und alle
zweckeinst, in denen er auszüglicher genötigt
ist, sollte er anwendung, eine deutliche Annahme
der auszüglichen Dinge zu erlangen die ihm
in Folge abermal seine Thätigkeit erleichtert?
All men constitute mankind and all activities
constitute, when combined, human life. "Viele
Menschen machen die Menschheit aus, mit allen
Kräfte zusammengenommen diektelt.
Jede Anlage ist wichtig, und sie muss ent-
wickelt werden. Nur eine das Schöne, die
andere das Nützliche befehlt, so machen beide
gemein zusammen erst einen Menschen aus. Das
Nützliche befehlt sich selbst, denn die Menge
bringt es herzur, und alle Konsequenzen auf-
behrin: das Schöne muss befolgt werden, dem
wenige stellendes, und viele bedürfens.

"Every person in activity has the possibility to self-develop
ment of it in only contribut in the correction of the
ment to develop their abilities in the great philanthropic idea of this novel. Children are to be helped in this way in their earliest youth and not to be allowed to come to maturity with wholly undeveloped forces, waiting for their nature to develop itself in the midst of its errors. Help must be given time and delayed. "Die anbetenden Augen lichten; helfen, schien mir mir zu helfen; wir, nicht mir eigentlichen Rat geben, mir zu raten", is the idea.

Natalia's philanthropy is purely unselfish work, its purpose being to help those in need and fill up the empty places in her the lives of those about her. Her work deals particularly with childhood and its development, while that of the terror has to do with the grievances in their struggle for an existence in its best sense. A selfish philanthropy may be seen in the deck giving his goods and lands to a religious brotherhood in the hope of gaining thereby his own spiritual welfare.

This philanthropic idea is only the two most elements of the society shown in the novel. The other is friendship. There is no great friendship in the story, but the ideal of friendship for its demands upon
the parties concerned and its value to them is certainly high.

"Ohne Aufopferung lässt sich keine Freundschaft
denken," sagte Wilhelmi. Again he says, "So ist nicht
greif, dass man sein Leben für einen Freund wagen
könne, man muss auch in Notfall sein Herzeg
fung für ihn ordnen. Unsere Liebste Seidenschaft,
unsere heimathälische sind vor fürs elts aufgeroff
schuldig." But this sacrifice springs from harmony
in its trial. "Fremde können und müssen be-
leumisse oder einander haben; sie sind einander
doch kein Sehenswürdig." It would add much to the
purity of this social life had such ideas of friendship
and philanthropy been first into general practice.

Everyone who has given the moral idea a
reading need not say that the social life in itself
we inspire as we can well imagine. One of the
most apparent causes of this social inquisitiveness is the
lack of a dignified name, which considers private
life too frivolous a matter to be discussed with mere
strangers." Everyone in the novel seems to have the in
clination to tell everyone else the story of his life and do

\[ \text{II. 233. 42. II. 147. 31-33. II. 249. 4-6. L. 172. 17-26. L. 238. 44.} \]
not hesitate to enclose in it matters which should only be
confided to the two most intimate family. Their mutual
confidence led to an unhealthy development of sympathy
and personal interest, which resulted in a sudden and
short-lived love affair. Hence and Dickens offer an
excellent example of this indiscretion. On the day of Dickens'
arrival at her home she took him for a walk, during
which she told him the story of her whole life, for-
milling him meanwhile to hold her hand and
ultimately to kiss her. A week later Dickens tells her
the story of his life, and she sympathizing with his
hard lot so, accepts his hastily offered marriage. This
engagement results in a rupture after several
sickly love scenes. The same story might be rel
lated of several other characters, each case being the
direct result of uninhibited confidence.

Every one is supposed to have had a whole list
of love affairs and the ready to add to it. These
perpetual and useless affairs tend to degenerate the
characters of their participants and thus destroy all
society. A regular love affair with marriage

with consummation is hard to find in this society. Wilhelm in love five times with as many different women: they reciprocate and throw themselves on his neck or in his arms with alarming readiness, yet in no case, except once, does he steadfastly declare himself and stand by his declaration. He is too weak to definitely break off an affair and just let them all go, in circumstances may direct, until Natalia no practically forced upon him! Suttori had a long list of love affairs, five being definitely mentioned and many more likely proceeded and followed these. Cornell Schêne also had two love affairs one while just a girl at school, the other when a young woman in society. 3

Nineteen romances are the most normal one, which the moral defenders. Particularly interesting in her notes on the circumstances and conditions of an engagement. When Narciss asked for her hand, she daintily told him to see her father and withheld her answer until he brings the paternal consent stated in his effort. Her engagement was first announced to
Die Eltern, die sich gegenüber den strengsten Gesetzen und Pflichten in der Familie fanden, wurden von der Gesellschaft hingegen als besonders vorsichtig gesehen. Das bedeutet, dass man sich bei der Auswahl eines Partners sehr genau orientieren sollte, um nicht in eine gefährliche Situation zu geraten.

Nach der Annahme des Vorschlags, der in der Familie bekannt wurde, handelte es sich um ein Verhältnis, das man als 'sittlich' bezeichnen könnte. Die Verwandtschaften und die soziale Stellung der Familie waren von entscheidender Bedeutung für die Entscheidung.

Die Tatsache, dass die Eltern die Entscheidung getroffen hatten, ohne die Meinung des Kindes zu berücksichtigen, war für viele eine Überraschung. Es zeigte, dass die Familienregeln und die soziale Einstellung einen großen Einfluss hatten auf die Entscheidungen in der Familie.
It is thought and lieth such a headwear as the 
Helt in Bietzslucke zu bilden wünscht. She shows 
still more clearly the position of the engaged lover 
by saying, der Erdängten herschicht nicht wie 
dere Eheman, er bitterness und seine Ge-
liebte sucht ihm abgemahen, was er wünscht
inwas noch rher sofort zu bringen. In spite 
of their long and delightful engagement Næslie 
did not bland the litle his sweetheart being de-
termined to think what she placed and re-
gulate her life and actions according to her own 
conscience.

While the love affair of the Schöne Seele does not 
end happily, it is respectable and eminently 
true throughout. The majority of the other 
affairs of history are social intrigues in which 
the parties are often married to someone 
else. These intrigues and the inclination towards 
them must be found in all classes. Madame Wehni's 
stigmata had a passion for Herr Wehni, with 
who the real reason for opposing the marriage of
her daughter. Phœbe's life was a continual succession of irregular love affairs. Then the Meliana company was at the Countess Intreigue and irregular affairs flourished. The Baroness and Leopold first had a case, then she and Jaques. The Countess and平台 almost meeting, by chance in a secret love and vice forced into an intrigue, the result of which was the injury to the Countess and the frightening of the doctor Count into the belief that death was approaching, and thus into a pseudoreligious attitude. Leopold's story was one of irregular love, resulting in the death of young Leopold's wretched life and thence death was purely the result of a loose rearing and irregular love. Indeed life too complete with laisons. This laison show the whole cast of characters without the excision of Phœbe and Hélène, the latter being absolutely exemplary in her moral life.

Society was of course the atmosphere in which these intrigues flourished. Indeed it seemed to lead them to everything. Society was the main attraction of the Society of the l'Amour before it took up its philanthropic work and was there the society which surrounded its
proceedings and the symbols which represent its work formed one of its chief attractions. In relating the history of the foundation of the society James says: "Die Nichtigkeit der Jugendgymn Beheimmig zu Diensten und grossen Werten ist ausserordentliche und sehr eindrucksvoll". In a certain Tier die Charaktere. Man will sich schon sein ganzes Leben, wenn auch man durch die stumme Indifferenz, ergriffen und berührt werden fühlen. Der Jüngling der Vielschmerz, glaubt in einem Schmerz, um in Beheimmig viel zu finden, in vie Beheimmig viel zu finden und durch dasselbe werden zu müssen. With this secret instinct at its foundation, the Alcph developed the society, allowing it to keep the mysterious rite and ceremonies and putting into it at the deep purpose of helping men to their best life. Making a trade of this they divided the people with whom the society had to do into three classes now commonly known as apprentices, journeymen and masters. The work of the society was carried on entirely by mysterious means, which was persistently described as the people from whom they were derived as to
render escape from there a matter of exceeding difficulty. Conclude Keilhelm, for instance, how they kept in contact with him from the time of his meeting the priest the night of his capture with Manana, even down to his exceedingly mysterious initiation. The second meeting with the representative was re-arranged for the day of the water-prince; the liquid was with the attendent left with Keilhelm after his injury; the first; the fourth and most important meeting was with the ghost, the night he played Hamlet, and the evil left behind him was the magnet which drew Keilhelm on and on until he was finally initiated into this secret society.

This initiation is certainly one of the most mysterious, even allegorical,机械设备 in the novel. Led through mysterious passages and thrust almost into a dark closet, he is summoned by a mysterious voice. Stumbling into another room he finds himself obliged to be seated facing an altar-like arrangement. This appears from time to time, passing with whom he had had to do at various times, in his
life, all giving him Sunday pieces of advice, in addition to which comes here and anon the mysterious oracle. Informed thus mysteriously that 'Nicht ordnung zu beherren, ist die Pflicht des Menschenzeichens, sondern die Dreher zu leiten, je, ihm seine Ordnung aus schönen Bemühungen zu schaffen, zu lassen, dass die Geschichte der Schur. Ihr seinem Ortung merkstet, hält lange damit Hans, er freut sich dessen als eines seltsamen Glücks, als wenn ihm ganz erscheint, der man ihm kenne lernen, wenn er nicht wahnsinniger ist. He is unable to elude the law applied to his life; when he is admonished 'lernen Sie der Menschen kennen, zu denen man Guten war haben kann', a piece of advice which he would have done well to follow. At length he is declared condared and that his apprenticeship is over, after his 'Schluß' has been given him. This initiation might be summed up to a friendly interview in which a great deal of much needed good advice gives rise to much.
youths like Wilhelm, were not in the peculiar way in which the occasion was delivered.

This narrative is the most complete description of any ceremony recorded. Baptism is mentioned, but so it never took place. The reader of the tract is left uninstructed as to these rites. Mignon's death makes an opportunity for a funeral. It is curious to notice that instead of the usual customary black and white for the funerals of the youths of today, Mignon's was graced by artistic decorations of light blue and silver. A beautiful service chanted is sung by two groups of boys. This is followed by a short talk by the teacher, in which begins a brief sketch of her life, mentions her religious views and divisions and relates the cause of her death. In closing he tells her waiting friends that her body has been embalmed and invites them to draw near and behold the source of his work. The body was placed in a stone marble sarcophagus and laid in the Saal de Frankenthal.

Marriage, in reality, the round of the great ceremonies of a lifetime, remains a very considerable among
attention. The woman in the case was mainly convicted, but the consent of the kinsman parents was considered essential to a respectable union. The kinsman father was expected to pay a dowry to his husband and the project passed over into the husband's control. This was a strong pledge if not a civil law against the marriage of near relatives. The accepted form of marriage is a ceremony before the priest: just the words of the site are not given although Natalie quotes a part of one priest ceremony, laughingly describing it as 'suit her own purpose. Has both groomsman
"fugt, vou chef mepf schuineu.'

At most recollection occasions of marriage, the re-enactment, the other elaborate celebration of a rich girl's wedding. The enactment is a matter of neighborhood interest, as the village going in pursuit of the fleeing couple, as if they were criminals. The civil authority was called upon to aid the rival parents in the pursuit, and a body of militia is summoned to take charge of the recaptured, when once they are caught.
found and brought back in disgrace and tried before the village court. The decision of the judge was postponed and Wilhelm succeeded in being appointed as a mediator in the case and ultimately peace was restored for the loves. Nehru is compelled to marry the girl in the court and to forfeit a right to the property. The bride's family seem to feel deeply disgraced with the affair and will have absolutely nothing to do with the couple.

The wedding of Nathalia and the sister of the Schinelle, was the occasion of a family reunion and festivities lasting several days. The marriage is performed in the family chapel and is solemn and dignified. Hidden choirs of trumpeters, the violin and the cello perform the ceremony. Nothing is said about the bride's present, but the host, her uncle, is said to have presented each of the relatives with a suitable gift on their departure.

Theories of concerning marriage are held by several of the characters who had no knowledge.
of the thing itself. He picked Frederick Walton younger brother says: "This National!... in the
Liebe ist alles Nation. Fertig der Last oder von
dem aktui, mit den Marmurchen und goldenen
Ringen, keiner zisane der Heinrichsworde
Domstern und Starken: ist itelle und mirdage-
nech, und die gefalls thut alle!" Almost anything
wilt which Frederick had to do was "Nation"
Slotharius ideal massage is the world ideal, but I
question whether it would stand him possible for him
to have hood up to, had he been permitted to many
Musc. "Ren Manne," says He. "Die edle Welt kommt,
der wenig, wenn darin gethan, war es nichts
zu hoffen hat, was kann ihm erwünschen
sein, als eine Stätte zu finden, die übel mit
ihn wirkt, die ihm alles vorzubereiten vög,
deren Thatigkeit dasjenige aufnimmt, was die
seinige liegen lassen muss, diesen Geschäftig
bleiben, nach allmählich verbreitet, von
die seinige nur einen geraden Weg fortgeben
darf." The happiness of a sincere life in cards:
I. II. 26. 10-16 II. 172. 34-41
Ordnung im Glück, Mut im Unglück, Liebe für das Leidestes, und eine Seele, fühlig. Das bringt zu fassen und wider zu lassen.

Denn es ist eine schöne Idee, von einer Möglichkeit, die offenbar in einer anderer Seite der Frage und an ein wichtiges Prinzip zu denken. Es gibt, sagt sie, den Menschen, nichts mehr zu geben, als was ihm immerhin ein Heiligtum geschenkt, die sie nach ihrer Art, eine Mischung von Nährstoffen, und doch sind die Mischungen viel günstig wie die Heirat, dem es nicht leicht nach einer kurzen Zeit mit den meisten Verbindungen zu ermöglichen. Die Vermischung der Stände durch die Heirat wird in einer Weise, die man Mißverständnisse genannt zu werden, als der eine Theil, an die angehörigen angewöhnt und gleichsam unwiderruflich geworden sind, der andere keinen Theil nehmen kann. Die verschiedenen Klassen haben verschiedene Geburtsweisen, die sie nicht mit anderen teilen können, und das ist...
warum Verbindungen dieser Art, besonders geschlossen werden? - aber Ausnahmen und recht glückliche Ausnahmen sind möglich. So ist die Notgemeinschaft eines jungen Mädchens mit einem jungen Mann immer möglich, insbesondere sie nicht gut ausschlagen wollen. Für mich kennt ich nur eine Möglichkeit, wenn ich freiwillig und repräsentativ mißt; ich „wollte lieber jedem ehrbaren Bürger zum Aus der Nachbarschaft meine Hand geben.“
I have already said that woman had someone in her marriage, but just what her position was after that is somewhat hard to define. Madam Melina and Amelia both married on the stage after their marriage, but being actresses this probably seemed the only course for them to pursue. Wilhelm's father and Henry evidently supported their wives in the home, although the younger Werner does not have very strict ideas as to a woman's place in the home. Wilhelm describes the German housewife with dress tucked up at the girdle, a bunch of keys dangling at her side and her spectacles on her nose while she keeps the household continually on the move. Whatever may have been her position the matter of the household asked with regard to things relates to her work as asking guests to remain in the home. A gentleman lifted his hat in greeting a lady and offered his arm while asking as her escort. With regard to the affairs of the woman.
relatives or friends, however, the woman was not supposed to ask, as the father of the schön declared, "he wishes, das schönes sollten sich nicht zu missen haben."

The general tendency to impose social life, already mentioned, had a serious influence on the position of women. The tendency toward too free confidence had a particularly painful effect on the life of women. In nearly every case, women were too free with themselves and the confidence Erin Nalina lacks the dignity and reserve she should have shown in her actions with Wilheim, as for instance on the occasion of announcing Pierre's decision to EVIN. The too free confidence caused by forced love affairs and intrigue which only ended in some woman's wretchedness involved in these love affairs. Woman's only way of escape was deceit and falsehood. Whether married or unmarried, such was the conditions under which she lived, that she could not long remain faithful to me.
prison. Woman's nature gets the blame for this sickness instead of the social evil of the times. Socrates is a woman-hater as a result of the successive jobs to which he has resided and loose no opportunity to reproach against woman-kind, calling her destitute of beauty, "accusing her of being a liar and deceitful by nature, and yet leading her on to still deeper views of degradation. This is bad enough but when a woman's husband frankly admits his wife's guiltlessness, what defiles even woman's honor? The Baron says to Socrates, who has just been deceived by illusions. "Ich merke schon, wie die Sachen stehen; meine liebe Freundin hat wieder einmal für ihren Stille genommen." Jede Freundin glaubt, dass alles recht sei, dem ein so angenehmer Ortszug gelte; aber nur nicht gewaltig, denn wir alle verursachen auf diese Weise hemmungslos werden; Mann, Jungling, oder Knappe, zu sei, was er sei, wovon sich eine Zeitlang die ergeben, ihn anhörender und sich mit Schrecken um sie bemühen.

2. 16:1, 27-40
As a result of this gratuitously and deceit woman was watched as she must always be when her life is sin. Aurelia gives the usual despairing woman, dragged down by the circumstances around house Mariana was by her maid Bertha. Aurelia rebelled against her doom. Mariana the weaker woman, succumbed and died without a protest against the evil which was dragging down herself. Aurelia thought she saw a ray of light for the salvation of her sin in individual purity for everyone. She repeats the promise from Wilhelm: jeder flüchtigen Heugung wider sich wider. Aber und selbst die von mir nicht in meinem Brunn bewahrun; kein wirkliches Geschöpf sei ein Bekanntnis dichter von meinen Lippen vorn meiner, den ich nicht mein ganzes Leben widmen kann!" "Als Wilhelm, how sum you faget that promise! Aurelia saw what ample of the way the world belied when she said, "Es ist nicht daran gelegen!" so viel Rechtbräunung mehr der unziger, die sie wird damm doch nicht
wachsen. Doch, führt sie fort, müte man wissen eine
gezeugt, dass ist doch etwas, unter Andern einem
Redliche gefunden, das ist angenehmen!" Sie
grasps the situation firmly, when she says to him:
Den sind gestört, dass sich alle anderen Hals,
werft. Nein, es kommt es nicht fühlen, kein
Mann ist in stande, den Herr eines Heils zu
fühlen, das sich zu ihrem weiz." Die Schöne
Selle sought protection in prayer and ultimately
in seclusion from a society in which she could
not live rightly.

Here was a rescue coming for woman
though rare while she stood at this frivolous
present: it was the advance in her education. At
this time a woman was not supposed to have much
education and if by chance they possessed any to
keep the fact to themselves. The Schöne Selle says more;
show her education than any one else and tells two
of the attitude of the men toward womens education.
Man hatte die gehobenen Weiken lähcherlich gesezelt
und man wollte auch die unrichtigen nicht
leiden, wahrscheinlich viel man für unerlöst hielt, so viel unmessende Männerei es nicht zu lassen."

He slow innested ke. "Dasz eine Frau
zimmerge in diesen heilichenhalten müsste, du Calvanz in seinen Blaumen in katholischen Ländern."

In spite of the objections, women were beginning to be educated. Many already knew how
to write and were being taught reading,
writing, arithmetic, dancing and French, and a few were taught to compose music.
Class Distinctions.

Three classes of people intriniscally the novel and three divisions which are intermediate types between the classes. The nobility are the first class. They are supposed rich and divine from and plenty; they own the land, control the means of commerce, and win from their possessions an ample income. With this power, money and position come the chance for culture. Wilhelm says, I do not wish, in the future, the whole nation is set in Germany.

This is true, Edelmarm, with the same agreement seems to the same. And I think it very possible. An Englishman could not imagine a person, who is not the Edelmarm, to be able to perform every task. His personality stops here. He is not asked to stand up, what he will. But the Edelmarm, who with the common people unselfishly for the good, will always be asked to do, as he is in your home and in your home.
freier Anstand wird, da er mit seiner Regierungszeitden
seiner Person, es sei bei Hof, die bei der Armee, ja
zahlreicht, so hat die Kundschaft, das auf sie
gehalten und zu zeigen, dass er etwas auf
sie hält. Eine gewisse freundliche Bravour bei
gewöhnlichen Dingen, eine Art von leicht-
inniger Gleichheit bei Ernsthaften und
wichtigen Kabinetten, ihm wohl, weder sehen
lässt, dass er überall ein Kabinettsminister ist.
Er ist eine öffentliche Person, und je ausge-
bildeter seine Bewegungen je sonorer seine
Szenen, je gehalten und gemessen
sein gänzlich, dessen ist, dessen vollkommen
ist.

According to Wilhelm the manner of the Bürgerläuse
is limited by the circumstances of his position and kinder
way of doing things. "Herr der Edelmann mit ge-
meinen Lehn gar keine Bravour bekommt, indem
man aus ihm Königs oder König-ähnliche Figuren
zu erschaffen kann, so dass sich übereinstimmend
einige Revisionszeiten von seiner gleichen

\[I 12: 32 - 13: 18.\]
tätes; es darf übrigens vorausgehen, anstatt das der Bürger nicht besser anstellt, als das seine stets bewältigt, die Menschen, die ihn gezogen hat. Er darf nicht fragen: Was bist du? sondern mir: Was hast du? welche Einsicht, welche Kenntnis, welche Tapferkeit, welche Klarheit, welche Ordnung? Wenn bei Edelmanns durch die Darstellung seiner Person alles gibt, so gibt der Bürger durch seine Persönlichkeit nichts und soll nichts geben. Jener darf und soll scheinen: dass er soll nur sein, und was er scheinen will, ist lachhaft und abgeschmackt. Jener soll ihm und wir, dessen soll leisten und schaffen: er soll einzeln Tapferkeit ausbilden, um freizustehen zu werden, und es wird schon vorangestellt, dass in seinem Leben keine Harmonie sein soll sein dürfte, welcher, um sich auf eine andere bank zu machen, alles übrige verarbeiten muss...
before this can come about. Hence he had told
his listeners of the advantage of the Burgler class
in placing him above personal worth while
the mobility rendered outward appearance at
more than their real value. We noted how
business offers the Burgler one way to rise
above his circumstances and recognizes so far as
it regards this vocation as a godless quite
worthy of homage.

Whatsoever may have been the limitations
of the Burgler class, its members were eminently
respectable and prized themselves upon their
respectability. I find it hard to believe that the
actors were considered in this class, yet they
certainly were not servants nor nobility. The
burgler sometimes seems to look down
upon the actors and when it comes to the test
Wilhelm averred hesitantly to appear on the stage
on account of his "fingersrichen hoheiten" and
when he joins Suls changed his name.

The third class of people found in the "Wreke"

1. Th. 148: 2, 3
scurvies, employed in much the same way as today. They were of various kinds according to the duties which they performed. There seem to have been plenty of them and probably their wages were not high, for even Mariana had a servant who was almost as much mistreated as Mariana herself. Desperadoes, who frequently were servants of one kind or another, in and out of employment, were common. Beggars, banditti, and outlaws moved through these ways. The modern tramp was to be found in some places, the Hayfuss being nothing else than a tramp, where Wilhelm took his leaving under his care.
Trade as a profession was honorable and the 
higher class might well ground of its vocation. Men 
like Hume who are born business men find par-
ticularly delight in it and raise it to the highest rank. 
He rejects Wilhelms idea of trade as a means for 
women and his estimation of its effect on their 
work upon tradesmen. "Die würgen nicht, wessen 
geist ausgebreiter waie, ausgebreiter sein" 
miçgt, als der geist eines echten Handelsmanns. 
The pleasure as well as the profit of trading is not 
to be left out of consideration, for he says: "Welche 
reine angenehme, geistreiche Borg falt ist es als 
was in dem Augenblick sich am meistens gesucht 
werdet, und doch bald gefällt, bald schon gar 
halt, zu kennen, jede, was er ordentlich, leicht 
und schnell zu verschaffen, sich vorsichtig 
in Ornat zu setzen, und den Besten jedes 
Augenblicks diese grossen Girkulationen 
zuzumischen. Dies ist, dünklich, was jeden"
der Kopf hat, eine große Handelsmacht wird. Bisweilen wirst du das große Handelsstädt, ein paar Häfen, und darum gewiss mit fest gewissen werden. Dann die sich, wie viele Menschen beschäftigt sind, wenn die sichet, wo so manche bekommen, wo es hingeht, so wirst du es gewiss auch mit Freunigen, durch deine Haände gekommen. Die geringste Hilfe siehst du in Zusammenhang mit dem ganzen Handel, und schuchtmich, liebes, die nicht für gering, wie alles die Firma, vernimmt, vor welcher dein Leben entscheidung geht.”

Kerneres, certainly enthusiastic, but his enthusiasm made him a successful business man. He even looked forward to the time when his children should be merchants, but perhaps he would succeed in better times. Wilhelm’s father was doing so making him a merchant. He was shrewd as well as generous, to, as is shown by his using a popular play on the stage.
to the advantage of his trade!

Some idea of a great commercial center of the time may be gained from the remark made when Wilhelm first visited Erla. "Die sehr hafte Händelsstadt, in der er sich befindet, gebahnt den anschaulichsten Begriff eines großen Mittelpunktes, wohin alles ausfliegt und wohin alles zurückkehrt."

This business of buying and selling had many departments of which I may judge from the various activities which Wilhelm performed while he took a turn at his father's store. One might expect some kind of correspondence and business, in addition to the activities of the Comptoir and the Dörfler, in trade and business, etc. Correspondence and Rechnungen, and was him assigned to, were taken care of, and with the greatest pleasur and effort.

A practical knowledge of French, reading, writing, and counting were the essential qualifications of a clerk. A traveling editor was also used by Wilhelm house.

E: 40° 31' 48". I: 24° 37' 41". I: 78° 29' 33".
this collector. His duty was to collect outstanding debts, make new acquaintances, renew old ones, and secure exact information to be used in future speculations. Darrieus was also employed as a traveling collector by some business house.

Payments were made in kind, coin, or annuity. Velsheim only collected two debts that we knew of, in one case being paid a horse, in the other gold.

The large amount of credit business done necessitated a system somewhat resembling the double entry system seems to have been the one used. Norw, enthusiastic about chart as about anything concerned with his business, exclaiming: "Welchen Unkraut dissertationen und nicht die Ordnung, in der wir unsere Geschäfte führen! Sie lässt uns jederzeit das Ganze übersehen, ohne dass wir nötig hätten, uns durch das Einzelne verirren zu lassen. Welche Vorteile gewährt die doppelte Buchhaltung."

Money is loaned on security, the services of an attorney being used, supposedly to draw up a note or bond of agreement. Pawn of articles of wearing apparel for money is on record in one instance only, that of Miss Green pawn- ing her silver buckles to get money with which to buy a book. The wardrobe of a disbanded theater company was also pawned but never reclaimed, so was sold. Jems maintains that it is not safe to invest capital all in one place, but gives no reason for his judgment. In accordance with this idea the Society of the Universalist spread its interest into many countries. This might have been profitable had the missionaries kept in constant communication with headquarters, but I fail

to see the advantages under the conditions proposed. Wavasek brought us under the impression that on the particular day, the State government in den emen oder der anderen Ansicht einen Besitzern nötig vereinigten. Werner however, speculated property, buying a force and holding it till he saw well for a third man, then selling and buying something else. Sotharis happened to plan on the same piece of land, so the two go with Dikelo and buy it together, coming to some legal agreement on the matter.

Sotharis used a rental system on his estate, but how he managed it is not stated. He kept planning some improvement of the conditions his renters and his property, but he was little what they are, much less does he carry them into effect.

Of productive industries a number are recorded. The spinning wheel and the factory existed side by side. A factory for particular
kind is located in the mountains. The teacher followed his craft, apparently going from house to house to work. The village smith wielded his hammer and was a virtuous squire. Moreover, their lonely methods are mentioned. Hernis, colliers, and wood cutters were a part of the social regime. That there were famous streets almost without saying: of their work, we are told that they were still for ploughing and had some instances which they dignified by the money of ploughing.

Means of transporting produce was good and well. Railroads were not in existence at all. Traveling short distances was by foot. Horses were used for long continued traveling, but they were not article of common possession. Wagons were used for carrying groups of people or a combination of carriage and horses were, according to the frequency of the party. Some organized method of transportation is like noted in the petition and postwagon, which made their trips at certain stated in

3. I, 210: 25
torels'. There was certainly some commerce 
sen, for Homer describes the returning merchant 
avail, and the scene of one of the extemporeizedplays 
is like a vessel of this same kind.

1. I. 46; 1; 216; 14; 213; 2; 213; 23.
2. I. 43; 30; 42.
Government.

No great national spirit comes out in the moral, although the reader finds a hint here and there that take a German is the greatest blessing one can desire. Coming in the time of Frederick the Great, one expects to find the moral field of the great spirit, which that ruler left to his people. This I find is one of the criticisms passed upon the moral as showing "die Leben, war es not, as so many of the critics claim Goethe aims to do.

Külkem speaks of the seriousness of the German character: "Es ist die Charakter der Deutschen, dass sie überallen schwer werden, dass alle über ihnen schwer wird." So it strikes the German public unimaginative and demands that the background of Hamlet he made earnest and singly to correspond with the representative power of the Germans.

Some idea of the republican form of government is abroad, doubtless derived from the
young republic of the United States at the time. The Mexican company organized as a republic, the head of which they appoint a dictator, the office of whom is to be passed to each in turn. A senate is organized and the ladies allowed suffrage! Laws are proposed and debated and finally passed. It is curious to note that they deem a republican government suited only to goodness.

The unit of government as far as the moral is concerned is the principality. The principality is hereditary and the nobility are his counselors. The people stand in awe of him and great limits are given about the country with a very considerable amount of enthusiasm. He is the head of an army and is followed by a vast corps of dignitaries. His ambassadors represent him at the courts of other German princes and at foreign courts.

There seem to have been plenty of officials not only at court but throughout the country. In the mountains the unfortunate is the chief official.
thus is an abundance of Beamte, Stadt- und Landesbehörden, and Student and Doctoral all officials of dignity in their various spheres. Two references to police show something of their duties: Wilhelm von the night watchman calling the hour, the night of his departure from Mannheim, again, where the company in Wilhelms room become too hilarious on their prowl; the police demand an instance on behalf of peace and order. The town council seems to have been an august body to grant license to present a play on plays was not felt.

at the time of the fire there is an utter absence of civil authority; no organized method of fighting fire was shown. One building after another burned with a successful effort to sicken the deadly element; and no fire department appearing. Coehrs was strenuous in his efforts at organizing a fire department at Mannheim, it would have been only fair to the reader for him to have told us how he managed.
Law are strongly in evidence. There was probably one against the marriage of relatives, such as brother and sister, although "Brother Augustine" maintains that it was isolated. The customs take such a hold on the imagination of Madam Melusine that it even has a trial court. What a curious picture this court scene is! The actual scene is making people just to create the village folk as much as possible. Not all of mindfully past reproves for hundreds in court, and afraid of repeating the same mistakes, enters with dignity and takes his place. The young woman is brought in, and before the herald gets a chance to say anything begins an appeal to the feelings of the audience. Reminded of his duties by the actuality silencing the woman, the herald clears his throat and asks leave and again. This gives the girl another chance to talk and shudder talk until her breath is exhausted. "The altar mann kämm, hübsch die fremde in Vertiefung, the godfather's Ausprägungen vermitteln, ihre schon, im der Kopf und die geläufige Rede der.
Mädchen's hatte ihm die Erscheinung des Protokolls ganzlich genützt. Das Dreibl wurde noch gesagt,  
als sie bei wiederholten, öffentliches, Fragen sich,  
mit nicht weiter erlaubt wollte, sondern sich auf das,  
was sie eben gesagt, standhaft belief. Thus the  
clumsy trial moved on and ended without a  
decision. Wilhelm secured permission to act as  
a mediator between the young people and the  
girl's family, and in this way the matter was settled.  
As a variety this elongation incident, one may  
infer that prisoners were placed in chains, but  
as prison is mentioned. A cold bath is a pun-
ishment for a minor offence. Our own life  
and death was not given as secure basis if  
the contemplated execution at the barn.  
Counts for anything. Here a young fellow was found haf-
ing about the place: a few nights afterwards a lady  
was found placed up against the garden wall and  
an attempted robbery was at once supposed. Not  
knowing who else might have done this, the  
Darm at once decides to execute Driby and

1. 3·4·9·15  2. 1·3·10·16·18  3. 1·17·4·1·19
is prevented from thisonly by the constant suffering of Wilhelm.

Coins are merely mentioned not discard: the Groschen, the Pflug, the Thaler, the Louisen. The first two are said to be gold, but their relative value is not mentioned. The purchasing power of money is nowhere indicated.

Tariffs was in favor, but some, profit at least was not taxable, that being purchased by the Sotharia. Turner and Meister Company being definitely stated as without tax. Sotharia had an idea of the equity of tariffs and the mutual benefit conferred by it on people and state. The basis of taxation, method of deriving or collecting it is stated.

A mail system of some sort was instituted and although it is not so stated, it was probably under the control of the government. The mail went with the post wagons at stated intervals.

ΣΤΑΤΗΣ

1. 1, 10427, 146.11 2. 103911, 187, 27-30
3. 1, 1018, 146.23 4. 1, 1018, 2.17, 217, 3. 1, 209, 29-30
5. 1, 209, 5, 27

ΣΤΑΤΗΣ
not reach its destination and if it was not damaged it was returned to the writer. Both packages and letters were sent by mail and both were sealed, a black seal designating mourning.

A governmental army seems to have been in organization and abroad in the land, the fruit leading one about with theirs. A militia company reviews quite a description in the eloquent incident: "Er war langsam und nachdruck und die Stürme hemm, als er auf einmal rückwärts gewappnete Lente durch die Felder kommt, doch er an ihnen weits und langsam hockten, geschmackvoll, ein neuerlicher Hüttensitz, jung und bezaubernd, an einer treuerhungs longe und der beginnen Trägere ihrer Köhler, solche nicht für ein Kommando Händchen, sondern für ein Kommando Thatmiliz erkannte. The volunteer corps seem to have been inclined to工艺 and to have been feared by the people. The attack made on Milician companies in the woods being a scene to head a Packe in the lookout for Natalia and

I., 15:17.  I., 15:12.  I., 4:03. 30-38
her friends.

The army used various kinds of weapons, but they are mainly named, not described: pistols, muskets, swords, hangers. Pocket pistols and flints were used as weapons of defense against the army. Aurelius's dagger is the only one in the novel.
Education.

Education, both as a science and as an art, receives due attention from the novelist. Education as a science naturally treats its subject in the broadest sense of the term, interpreting education to mean the culture of the mind and body through various agencies. In comparison with other things, Wilhelm thinks that education or culture is more the valuable than lands or factories, if not of greater value. The purpose of education is to make man what he ought to be and ready for education requires a particular marked influence: "Demem Kindernand glaube die frühe Eindrücke die Jugend bewusst zu werden gekommen. Es war ein Lieblinge Treue, umgeben von glänzen mit hellem Hintergrund, in dem Auge und mit. Menschen aufgewachsen, haben ihm seine Miene das gelehrt, das er gesucht wissen möchte, und das übrige Erlebnis zu begründen, hat er gelernt, was er nie zu seiner neuen Form zu werden.
ersten Handlungen so gefällt dass er das gute künftig leichter und begreiflicher kann, ohne sich hindend, etwas abgewöhnen zu müssen: so wird dieser Menschenkreis, vollkommen mehr und glücklicheres Leben führen, als ein anderer, der seine lauten Jugendkräfte im Unwissen und in Dunkeln zugesetzt hat. A simile harmony of mind and body, to be gained by culture is the chief cause and aim of all culture. Their unity or harmony with oneself is a very prominent idea in the educational theory of the speakers.

This harmony is to be attained by and through a knowledge and acquaintance with external things so that which lead me back to my own true nature, no harmony. Wherein seen his lack of constant and feels that its cause lies in his lack of education. So he begins an assimilation of ideas fitting up everything he can get his hands on and converting it into his...
Das Vorgehen möchte ich so ausdrücken: Wilhelm war, aber konsequent zu folgen einer unsicheren Linie, welche er nicht genau hätte definieren, gestand ich, dass er nicht die Frage der Gesellschaft der Turin, für welche der Abt sprach, welche er sagte: „Konnte die beste Art die Menschen aus sich heraus und durch ein Vorgehen würden in sich hinein zu führen.

Dies stand aber was von der Idee der
das taktisch gute Linie. Derjenige, der sich taktisch die
ist, was in der Position, folgt den taktisch, die
will erreicht die gewünschte Harmonie. Die Idee dass
war, dass, wenn man die Erziehung des Men-
hals etwas lenke, müsse man, wenn man
mit Meinungen und Wünschen gehen. Dass man
müsse man ihm in die Lage versetzen, jene
stark und als möglich zu befördern, diese sozial
als möglich zu erreichen, damit die Menschen,
wen die sich gesellt habe früh gewiss werde.“

1. F. 115a 8  2. F. 128v 29-38
hins gewiss werde, und wenn er das gelassen hat, was für ihn paßt, desto eifrigere daran hätte und sich desto unsagbar fortbildet. Die Idee ist furtheu erklärte Katalin: Uberhauchtete das erste und letzte am Menschen sei Machtigkeit und man könne nichtslehrs, ohne die Anlage dazu zu haben, ohne der Instinkt, dessin man dazutreffe. Man gibt zu pflügen es zu sagen, daß Natur genannt werden, man gibt es bei aller Künstlichkeit, und man muß und meidet die Verkrümpfung der menschlichen Natur, da ein scheinbar nächstes ist werden können; also wenn man so genau betrachtet, so wird jede, auch nur die geringste Fähigkeit wie angeboren, und es gibt kein bestimmtes die Fähigkeit. Nur muss genau die strengere Erziehung macht die Menschen ungewisser; sie strebt Künstlichkeit. Doch zu bleiben, und anstatt den wirklich an die Stellen aufzuhelfen, richtet sie das Tun nach Gegenständen, die es oft mit der Natur.
the soul, a child of nature, not of nurture.

The child, a young soul, is not the same as the young child, which is not yet ready to be guided by its inner nature and receive the guidance and direction of the mind. The child is in danger of being confused and misled, just as the young child is in danger of being confused and misled.

This unity is brought about through activity, which leads perhaps to a life's work, as Seelye thinks to be the lesson of this whole book. On the whole, the lesson of the book is that we should give unity to our lives by devoting them with a hearty enthusiasm to some pursuit, and that pursuit is assigned us by nature through the capabilities she has given us.

Culture must not be one-sided, but must
Ein verständiger Mensch ist viel für sich, sehr für andere wenig. 2 Cultured man, however, although his culture be imperfect is a model to be emulated, if not imitated. Jedoch gehört Macht, wenn wir es an sich und anderen mit einer gewissen Ruhigkeit kämpfen, hat, wie auch seine Bildung kostet, und wir sehen doch in gewissem Fall im man sich selbsttätig und vorgestellt, was er andernwollig ist. Der oft macht den guten Mensch sich Vorwürfe, dass er nicht gut genug gehandelt habe, und doch, wenn man seine schöne Natur sich allzu gern, sich allzu gewissensschefflich bildet, ja, wenn man weiß, es liebes Bildet, für die scheint keine Bildung, keine Nachsicht in die Welt zu sein. Der Mensch, der diese hat ausgeruht, was die Idee

1. II. 119: 36-120: 3  2. II. 146: 28-30; 141: 8-9.
Although Goethe says that there was a great deal of talk about culture and education which found no expression in activity, yet there is a considerable amount of education as an art recorded in Wilhelm Meister. Books and reading were common, libraries of various sizes being mentioned many times. Newspapers came at stated intervals. Not a few of the books are named: Hamlet, and other Shakespearean plays, Diderot's translation of Shakespeare, Bible, Aristotle's Chronica, two volumes of Thucydides, Eusebius, the Accursius Philologiae, the Germania Schriftur, the puppet play ofolland and eloise in pamphlet form, The Friend Jerusalem. The first novel, as well as Richardson's, besides a number of religious books the names of which are mentioned.

If from nothing else than the frequent mention of books and libraries, one might infer that printing and reading was carried to a considerable extent, but


3. II, 146:23
Several public readings are recorded, which were
for the amusement and edification of the rich
and poor. This public reading—not to a large
audience but to a group of friends—was almost
universally from manuscript, and generally pre-
sented some adaptation of the readers confi-
duction. Philibert and Friedrich, carried on a sort
of a reading match for pastime, and occasionally
in a way not intended to give scholarship. Philibert
Selle was a constant and broad reader, as he was
learned.

Writing was not an unknown art. Many
of the characters of the novel, Manon, and
Amelia write quite a few notes in connection with their
affairs. Amelia writes two letters to Leuthard and
leaves some that he had written her in French. One
from little Margueri hard to write. The lehns Selle is
supposed to have written the whole manuscript of the
confessions. Heinrich and Wilhelm sending letters
which we have practically complete, although

1. 78, 2, 27; 3, 11, 3, 14, 1, 15; 17, 13, 37; 119, 21.
2. 7, 4, 46, 2, 6, 5, 12, 19. 3. 11, 12, 17, 16. 4. 17, 17, 8, 9.
no regular beginning or ending is recorded. Two dramas are mentioned, that of the Schön's Lele and Adelheims Tangenbuch or Reischbuch, which is made up to please his father.

Small mention is made of schools public or private. Adelheima probably attended some sort of school, where she studied history at least and went through a set of cut and dried exercises. The Schön's Lele was educated by different masters in every study, whether in schools or in classes, she does not say. Hence and Natalia had private schools in which she prepared given a sort of industrial training.

The subjects taught whether in real school were reading, writing, arithmetic, dancing and French. Maps and geography were in evidence, as well as handbooks accurately describing the country and its occupations. In studying French the pupils were required to write original letters and to read plays and stories. French teaching was sufficiently popular.

1. [Page number] 111, 16; 27, 76; 33-34.
is a small storm to support the latter. A practical
knowledge of French was also possible for a
French clerk. That this language was in such demand
shows the French influence in Bernouy at
that time. Wilhelm spoke French as a language, de
von den größten Teil seiner Bildungsschuldig
ist und die wir noch viel schuldig wenden müssen,
so dass unser Leben einen solchen gewinnen
kann." Aus der, thought he said, the
"schöner und ausgebildete Sprache", and says: "O, die
Ausbildung meiner Natur ist zu beneiden, die so
der in mich Schaltungen in meiner Seele ausgedrückt
verzag! Französisch ist nicht die Sprache des Kreis,
und die allgemeine Sprache zu sein, damit sie
sich mit alle unter einander nicht befürchten
mehr belügen können."

Several of the characters show some knowledge
of foreign languages: 

1. F. 66: 4-6  
4. I. 75: 5-6.
Science

Science does not receive so very much attention, but some very interesting facts are recorded. People kept cabinets and collections for the study of natural history. Horticulture, as mentioned, photography was practiced to some extent at least. The thermometer, its uses and workings was known. Electricity was known and was mentioned three times, as an electric shock, an electric warming, an electric shock.

The use of coffee was known to be precarious and was prescribed by physicians. Torture was inflicted on unfortunate who needed their assistance. Of doctors, thus class accepted: the Chirurges, man with little knowledge but considerable skill and common sense; a Landart, who did not know much and did less; a Medicus, who was relieved you and trusted by patients and friends. The latter holds that it is a physician's duty to relieve.
Even if he cannot permanently keep bleeding by binding dust, to the wound is used as a simple and quick remedy. The physician may be advised warning his patient just to be still and take care of himself. Certainly physicians all came from a common parent stock, they all had the same faults, the only difference being that some are more highly bred than others.

Some knowledge of medicine is abroad, but nothing definite is stated. Opinion and its deadly potencies are known as well as some of the antidotes for the poisons. Then deadly diseases are mentioned: heart disease, cancer, and insanity. The Schrödinger had hemorrhages of the lungs. Diagnosis are attempted by learning all the facts attainable with regard to the patient's mental attitude and physical abilities. The little skill is shown in the treatment of the insane.
we made to occupy the Harper with con-
genial employment and, by fastening
his attention on something, to lead him
back to a normal life.

Sometimes I think that the knowledge
of untuning is rather comically forced
upon us the reader. The Krosch has scarcely left Wig
more today, when the Ste. Dierars: "Ich will die schöne
Kunst eines Körpers nicht allein zu Dekorationen,
sondern auch ein Lebensgefühl zu
halten, bei diesem gelehrten Geschäft, ähnlich
anwenden. Da ich ihrem Dichterwerk habe
sich alle Kunstarten gemacht, und mit diesem
Hilfswort soll mir's gewiss gelingen.

Während Sie mit mir doch einige Tage
zeit mir angemessen, Sie das ließe Kind auch
wird zu sehen, bis wir es in den Saal
der Vergangenheit gebracht haben." Der
ist bei einem, ohne dass dieser den
Kopf durch die andere. Über wen der Künst
der Schöpfenden Kunst nicht zu jenes

11. a43: 36-37
vermochte, was hat sie alle ihre Mittel ausgenutzt, den Körper zu erhalten und ihm der Vergänglichkeit zu entziehen. Eine tabanische Mauer ist durch alle Adern gedrungen und faßt nun an der Stelle, die Blüte die so früh untückten Blumen.

H. 271, 10-16

References for p. 103. E 176: 4; 162; 23; 213; 249; 211; 19-21. C 138; 4-1.
History.

History does not have a very prominent place in the novel. In the first half a war is in progress and troops are moving across the country causing much disturbance to the inhabitants. In fact, some years later this same war is mentioned.

Events of ancient history are not to be found anywhere in the story. A few characters are mentioned in an indifferent way: for instance Frederick to Helene: "Er ist gesund und lebt sich freudig wie Alexander - Thins companions of Pyramids - The two ancients must have been buried in their graves at the temple. In the same reckless fashion Frederick speaks of die berühmten Pyramiden, die ich in Ägypten sehe Ach, der braucht das Königs Mausoleum, das wie man mir hervorherrschend, geschaffen, mitternacht.' Cato and Carneus are the other two ancients of the novel.

1. I 2. 65 2. 2 3. 47 4. 3 I 5. 31 6. 5 7. 41 8. 42 9. 2 10. 14 11. 14 12. 14 13. 9 14. 29 15. 29 16. 31
A little mythology, classical and Teutonic, appears, no stories being told but just the names given. Lindor and Landel, Chlorinda and Tankerd and Rinaldo; Phyle and Lannon are credited with their love story; Vulcain, Minerva and Jove. Minerva in her two-fold meaning, as Pallas the goddess of war and Minerva the goddess of learning, appeared in the Flavio play. Her with full armed, from the head of Jove is recorded in the novel. The Jovian is compared to Circe turning her suitors to swine. Iris is mostly mentioned. The Sibyl, in her capacity as a medium, the Flavio is referred to several times. Amazons and Hermaphrodites, the Danaus and the witches. Endre completes the list.
Literature.

I have already spoken before on the educational point of view. It remains now to say a few words concerning their literary value. There is no very strong feeling for literature in the novel. The people desire to create works of art but do not care for that already in existence. Everyone tries to write poems, plays, and appreciates his own work, overlooking what his brother has done. This self-satisfaction is shown by the practice of reading aloud their own productions. While lamenting the lack of names of the nobility of the great German authors, Goethe seeks to encourage the nobility to work to create the German muse. Some of the pieces of literature are more fittingly discussed under other topics. Hamlet and Othello, Falstaff and the drama. The translation of Shakespeare.
Reference is made to Heberland's Agathon, Anderle records that "Die deutschen Kritische war und manche haben und dulden die Aufmerksamkeit und Vergnügen des Publi-

kums an sich gezogen." Wilhelm and the Schöne Seele both speak of old German

romance, but the name is not given, nor is there any novel showing the life of Octavia

the and the persecution of the Christians of the early Empire.

Wilhelm speaks of volumes of poetry and criticism in his library, but gives no name.

He discurses at some length of his early poem comparing the work of its drama with the god-
duty of trade. The Sweet Jenaism is men-
tioned and some of the people in it described.

Several pieces of lyric poetry are included in
the novel. Some of these are highly beautiful,
and represent Goethe at his best — the "Kunst du das Land mit Frauen".

l. 119. 94-96. 2. 31: 26-47. 70: 27-30
3. 31: 87-26. 32: 15. 4. 31: 77 and following.
The poet occupies an honored place in society. He must be cared for and beloved so that he can yield himself to his Muse. Of all persons, he must be in harmony with himself. A poet is a man endowed by nature to be able to see all things, know about all things, feel all things, and to express his sensation in such a way as to arouse them in turn in his readers. "So chöken die Dichter in allweltigen Glied, wo das Erwunderge Meier erkannt ward, und so sollen sie immer leben. Bemüht sein immer sein Dichten ausgestaltet, Schrift in sich wenig von ansagen, die harte schön Empfindungern. Freiblechte Bildet der Mensch in seiner, sich an jedes Begerstand anschließenden Worten und Melodien, mitzuteilen, begünstigt von gebeüder Welt und war für den Begaßen unmögliches Odeh. An den Königs Körpers, an den Dichter dem Dichter, vor den Thronen der Dichters hochstemman auf
sie, indem sich das Ohr und die Seele für alle andere verschlosz, wie menschlich freist stand entwickelt stillsteht, wann aus den Hintergedanken, die man wandelt, die Strömung des Nachtwinds gewaltig rührend hermodringt! Sie fanden eine frische Welt, und mit windig schneidender Sturm erhob sie immer distante. Das Feld quasierten ihren Bewegungen, und der Nebenwind die Welt bildigte den Leicht, mit erfüllte, das in diesen unverheerslichen wie ein Sturmwind von oben herab würde; das dernde versöhnlich sein Verlangen und seinen Verwind zu sanften und zu harmonisch zu fühlen, als ihm die beschauliche Sicht darin verstand, und selbst die Ruhle konnte seine Beleuchtung, seine Auffächern nicht mit eigenen Augen so kostbar sein, als sie ihn von Glanz des allerkleinsten fühlsten und erhörnden Gesicht beleuchtete eschen-

Ja wie hat, wenn du willst, drauf gegef

bildet und zu stehn, und sieht er uns

hierüber gehobt als die Beschützer.
In return for this honoand practice the poet must make good poetry. Indeed, it is not enough that art shall be enjoyed, but that it shall be enjoyed just as it is meant to be enjoyed. Good poetry did not consist in the jingle of words expressing commonplace thoughts.

A few interesting bits of folklore are given, for instance when Speratus's child was supposed to have been drowned, the Ithacaeus told the stories proving that the sea
demon could not innocent child yearly, but that after a time it gives up its
victim; then if all the bones are found
and put together the child maybe re-

stored to life.
Art.


worthy of attention. Gute bemüchte sehen
so gerne den Ringe Gott in der Natur,
warum sollte man nicht auch der
Hand seiner Nachahmung ergeben, Betracht-
ungschenken?

That there is some interest in art is
shown by the collection of paintings
which appear again and again. This
is one collection which goes all the way
through the story, coming to light in
a way as to save among the binding
threads of the novel, the facts of which
are kept together with some difficulty.
This collection was brought together
Wilhelms grandfather, at whose death
it was purchased by Natalie's uncle
and from that time remained in the
family.

Statuary is found in Natalie's
home, the space being slightly described.
Nigrois ancestral home is said to have a collection of statuary. The beautiful art decorations of the Saal des Vergangs erinnert have already been discussed. Its halls were practically covered with paintings and niches in the walls filled with statuary.

Portraits were not uncommon, indeed they were quite popular in the family of the Schön Seele. Her father had made a collection of the portraits of his family for some generations. Natalia possessed a large painting of her aunt, the Schön Seele. The bedroom in Nigrois's home was which Helkeln was first reduced, had walls lined with family portraits. Helkeln kept a photograph made and sent to his sister. Nigrois was going to have a miniature painted on china and medallion. The Comtesse wore such a miniature of her husband.
in a medallion. Wilhelm describes a public
panorama in his room, the
face showing a father and daughter about
to perish at sea, the lady resembling the
Amazon.

The Abbe has no little to say about art
and its criticism. He believes that the Italian
people have a deeper feeling for art than
other nations; that popular taste, by demand-
ning much of the artist, may improve
his art, but the popular taste of Germany
is doing nothing for fine art, because
it demands instruction rather than
art for art's sake. Wilhelm's companion
of art to good company is as striking
as it is true: 

"Kunst, nie erweist, wie gute Gesellschaft;
sie nötigt uns auf die angenehmste
Weise, das Mass zurückzunehmen, nach dem

1. 44, 134, 40 - 135, 7
2. 44, 266, 13 - 267, 9
3. 44, 267, 16 - 37
4. 44, 268, 15 - 37
Music is less prominent than representative art. Many musical instruments are mentioned, among which are the piano, the oboe, the clarinet, the harp, the violin, the flute, and the bassoon. Travelling musicians are to be found, for instance, the mandolin and the harp. Laffo's value must on the stage as giving the lines and action of the spoken dialogue and rhythm. Solt has a love of music, and he finds his drilling weekly concerts in his apartment fortifies his own enjoyment and the encouragement of musicians.

Choral singing is mentioned on two occasions, both in the chapel at Natalia's. At the marriage of her mother concealed singers in quartets and octets formed the minstrel and were sung during the lawn party which followed. A concert was given.

\[ \text{118} \]
in the serene place by concealed singers. The noble thought music and art to be enjoyed by the soul through the medium of the ear, not the eye and that the sight of the musicians detracts from the pleasure to be gained. Again, at Magna’s funeral, two choirs of boys sang a chant; they likewise were not concealed. Philine is the only lady singer in the book, who almost urges upon people: I am quite sure her voice was harsh and cracked, and that no one wanted to listen.
The Drama

To show adequately what Wilhelm Martin tells of the drama and its presentations would require me to quote almost the whole of books one to five inclusive. This part is primarily a novel of the theatre, showing many of its theories and workings as well as the life of the people upon it. To show all the details of this part of the subject, there would be sufficient for a thesis in itself, so I shall content myself with presenting the most general and obvious things, aiming if possible to give them the relative importance placed upon them by Goethe.

Considering first the material furnishings and equipment of the theatre itself, I find that it was not as different from that of today, considerably crude than modern apparatus, to be sure, but intending to represent the same ideas. It may be taken for granted that the platform was in front; otherwise this would be no advantage of having a theatre at all. Perspective was taken into account to no little
Artists in arranging and building the stage! The lighting behind the scenes and in the wings was found disagreeable: Wilhelm says that he would stand for hours, am schmutziger Lichtzuse, den Film der Inschlitltlampen einznergie! Footlights were fully mentioned, their quality and quantity being important. The decoration of the stage was used with real spirit to embalzow names and candles to light up picture and busts. The lighting was especi- 4
did in view of the modern electric mannequin stage! The furnishing of the stage differed of course, with its plays. Wilhelm speaks of die ausgestreiften Lâmmen, der Bassinfälle von Giselle, die flapperei Pristidel, und die ansichtiges Schrifttum in den antiken pastoral plays. No description of scenery in general is any stage described as to its size and shape, but we know that Serlai was large enough to permit a fair presentation of Hamlet. Wilhelm knew how to make thunder and lightening for his puppet play, as properly those acts were practiced in the larger stages. The curtain was a gorgeous gaudy affair.
Firstly not inconsiderable to a modern curtain
but. The orchestra was immediately in front of
the pit and just next to it the pit.

The wardrobe was to some extent the property of the man-
egagement, and Meitner considered it the first essential
in starting a company. The country contributed not a
few dresses from her own wardrobe to increase that of
the actors. Stock costumes were typically made in the-
mael Kleude, alta Karlikatemäke für Männer
and Frauen, Ketten für Gardeiru, Jodeln and Keffi.

If we look at the costume worn by a young
army officer was a scarlet suit, set off with a sword
and feathered hat. Hamlet’s costume will be de-
scribed in the discussion of that play.

This is but meager information as to the ma-
ternal elements of the stage, but that with regard to
the people upon it, their life together and their
theories on their art, is more detailed and satisfac-
tory. A director was in charge of the company,
and this officer, if such the word may be given,
both such a name, might be either a lady

or gentleman. His business was to make contracts with the players, tend to the finances, either in person or by representative, secure licenses permitting the company to act, and to control the behavior of the actors if he could. The director was in many cases an actor, Sebco being the leading man and Melina a pretentious actor with little ability in securing actors he must keep in mind the public taste and that the salary was a fluctuation of the proprietress income from that actor. Deppinga was the practically a part of the stage furniture while the public never saw.

Actors moved around from place to place seeking a new company and scene of action. Some of the companies travelled, as Sebco's; others were definitely located, as Sebco. Districting commences well from, probably only the inferior companies travelled. Sibco company which considered pretty good changed actors working the public grew tired of them instead of changing locations. So the
actors were a wandering class, never content long in one place. Nebbia and his wife began their homeward march in search of a company; one old man and his daughter left these engagements purely out of love of change. The instability in the fate of the actor is strongly against the interests of a good company.

Of all classes of people actors probably keep the emotions excited the most of all times and places, and is the reason why they are subject to sudden changes of feeling. Their hottest emotions and their best will rise to the highest point one day and to the lowest the next they are in the depths. Compare the over enthusiastic scene the next night after Hamlet had been presented and the illness and depression that followed; that night the special circumstances almost to frenzy, the next day with a dull rehearsal, the actor fagging interest in Hamlet and the mysterious words in the skill left by the ghost.

No principal of honorable conduct toward one

1. I. 104. 3. 9. I. 105: 12-17. 3. H. 42 46
somehow seems to obtain in the conduct of the actors; anything which would benefit them personally was disregarded by their conscience. For instance, Wilhelm had no more than succeeded in getting the new subs company into harmonious working order and stopped breath, when that second act of the play begins, which is to rout Wilhelm from the first. This is too utterly selfish to get out of himself enough to have the least consideration whatsoever for his mate. She must marry whom he selects for his own purposes, play for his purposes, and when she refuses as she can die, it comes the better. When always pacified her feelings, she is refused by him, so harshly treated and driven to madness and death. Petty quarrels and personal spite make their life unpleasant and keep her feeling harassed. The influence of mine is authority for some of their conduct creates strife and even leads to personal violence. Any attempt at a management which will benefit their work is resisted. If misfortune comes upon them...
they are ready to lay the blame on some one else, although each one may have had his share in the causes which brought the misfortune; for instance the whole company blamed Wilhelm for the attack in the forest and the consequent failure, although they had freely agreed to take that route. No idea of gratitude for anything done than was ever return to them: for instance when Wilhelm secured the reinstatement of the whole company by Sir L. they were think of thanking him but gives Philine, who had nothing whom interested with their prosperity, call this gratitude of which they are capable.

This general changability, if I may call it such, is characteristic of the actors both as companies and as individuals. They vacillate in profession with high enthusiasm but it soon wears off. They try to put feeling into their work, but soon become mere automans. Aurelia discard and gratefully has even early enthusiasm for her work.

Dick was auch immer in diesem glücklicher
Geständen, als ich mit dem höchsten Begehen von mir selbst und meiner Natur die Beine betrat. Das waren die Deutschen nicht von meiner Einbildung, was konnten sie nicht sein! Zu dieser Natur sprach ich, über die mehr als kleses Kunstwerk, von welchem mich eine Reihe Längen trennte, deren Klang und Lärm mich hinderte, die Gegenstände vor mir genau zu unterscheiden. Wie welk komme war mit der Klang die Begehr, der aus der Menge herausstritt, wie stark war mich das beschein an, das mir in mein verleum und von so vielen Händen dagebracht wurde. Lange wogte sich mehr so hin; was ich wahr, wirkte die Menge wieder auf mich zurück, und war mit meinem Publicum in dem lebten Empfänden, ich glaubte sie vollkommen meine Harmonie zu fühlen und jedesmal die Edelten und Bistums der Natur in Wirkungsehen.

That her enthusiasm wore off and she came to hate the applause she won and the public which gave it
Regarding the defects in both actors and public, theory of the proper attitude and relation of...
ack abundant. Wilhelm thought that the actor should show on the stage a picture of the noble life which he should lead, but he found the actor leading anything but an ideal life, verleichtung could show no the stage. Business mig Muszigange, schirmen sie an
ihnen Beruf und Glück an unangestohlenem, sichern der Untermiener Gerechtigkeit. It is a normal ordnung und ordnungsmäßig.
was Fragen und Bemerkungen diese Art
mehr waren. Dann ging es gewohnlich auf
den Unkern los: dass er mit der Lage ge
Rang und besonders gegen den liniensinnchen
andern ungerichtet sei, dann auf das Problem,
das er mit seinem Befall setzen dem rechten
Mann behöhre, dass das deutsche Theater
sicht täglich verbessere. Das ist Schauspieler
nach seiner Freiheit niemals mehr geführt wurde und nicht genug werden könnte. Damit
sprach man von richtigen Kaffeehäusern und
Gesellschaften, und das darum sofort, wo
wir irgend ein Kameraschulden habe
und Abzüge leiden müssten, von deshalb
war die wöchentliche Säge, während
des eigentlichen: ob es denn doch gelingt
die ganze und ordentliche Aufmerksamkeit des
Publikums wurde in Betracht kann und
der Einfluss des Theaters auf die Bildung des
Volkes und die Welt nicht vergessen wurde.

The actors must seek the idea of the action
in his production and do this by studying
the whole piece and particularly the char-
acter in all its relations. Two harmonies
action are to be desired: the one the harmony
act the actors in their parts and dialogue with
the other actors; the other the harmony between
every act and motion of this actor and his
lines.
Considerable is said concerning rehearsal — though no particular point is made about this except that the actors shall take themselves seriously and conduct themselves as if before audiences. Emunciation should be practiced, but few of the players make any effort to meet the demands of the hearing faculties of their audience. A critic in the rear of the room advised Wilhelm to correct his defects in enunciation and pitch by tapping a violin key, when he failed to bear. Military scenes on the stage should be conducted scientifically and those who take part must practice until they are able to fight skillfully.

Wilhelm hoped to cultivate the German public as well as himself by means of the drama, but Mehma and Sels cared only for the profit which they could gain. Again and again they proposed a production of the immortal public, even to the extent of having and things of real artistic merit. Sels even wanted to leave Hamlet almost at the close of the

The tragedy of intellectual decay in the public is evident. The mass of the people thrives on endless repetition, never questioning. Wilhelm replied, "Magnificent progress!" But there is a larger public that demands something more than mere repetition, more than the drudgery of endless repetition. This public seeks more than the constant changes to demand some new form of public plaything. "Das Publikum hat eine eigene Art, gegen öffentliche Menschen von anerkannten Verdieneckt zu verfahren. Es fängt
nach und nach aus, glücklicherweise sogar so geschickt,
und begrüsstet viel gernere. Der neue erneürrende
Talente, es machte an jene überraschende
Änderungen nur läßt sich um die anderen gefallen. A great disaster made the public all the
more eager for this amusement, as after the fire
the public crowded to the play house in order to for-
got its troubles. Besides its money the public gave
its praise and applause, combined with crit-
icism. Babe Wilhelms and Aurelia sampled the
lack of real appreciation and artistic criticism which
the stage secured. The average player deemed applause
his highest reward. James fitsly says of the
player: "Zum Schein ist es bereit, er nimmt den
angestrebten Beifall doch schätzen, denn
er erhält keinen anderen Lohn: er muss ge-
gänzlich suchen, der ihn gewährt es das". On
unommen spectatoren, honore, grisa much better
estimate of the value of applause: "Das Publikum ist
graz, welcher Verstand und welche Befähig
62-28 45-31-53'72
Und nicht so selten, als man glaubt, nur immer die kleinste Verstimmung eines unbedingten Erfüllter für das, was er verbringt, entlangen, dem es unerwünscht ist, ihm unerwartet weit und den Bedingungen vollkommen nahe mitgerissen ist, wird man mit Rücksicht auf die Verwandtschaft mit vielen Sitten, und man kann sich mit seiner Leidenschaft aus dieser ordnung gemäßen gedacht angenehmste Dinge zusammen setzen, denjenigen, die von diesen Mühen erahnen können, selbst sich damit stilles Gelingen.

In contrast with his partly unknown and un-
returnable formal prinzip of the stage and the work of
macht in somewhat stellung. Man spielt
viel vom Theater, aber war nicht selbst darüber hinaus
kann sich keine Vorstellung davon machen. Wie
vollig diese Menschen mit sich selbst unbekannt

L. 378; 10–21
und, wie sie ihre Geschäfte ohne Nachdenken treibt, wie ihre Anforderungen ohne Begrenzung, davon hat man keinen Begriff. Nieht alles, weil jeder die erste, sondern auch der einzige sein, jede möchte gerne alle übrigen ausschließen und sieht nicht, dass es mit ihnen zusammen kommen etwas leistet, jede dient sich Original zu sein und ist unfähig sich, vic etwas zu finden, was ausser dem Schleunigen ist; dabei eine räumlich-kolossale Verwandlung etwas Neues mit welcher Häftigkeit wollen sie gegenseitig, und nur die kleinlichste Eigenschaft der beschränktet Eigenmut macht, dass sie sich mit einander verbinden. Torn vielleicht eigen Betragen so gar die Rede nicht, ein uriger Misstrauen wird durch heimliche Tücke mit schändliche Reden anstacheln, wir nicht liderlich lebt, lebt albern. Jedem macht Anfang auf die unbedingte Achtung, jedweder unfreundlich gegen den mindersten Vater. Das hat er selbst alle schon besessen gewusst. Und warum hat er denn immer das eigene?
I have said a little concerning finials, balustrades, and monuments. They are evidently common and indicate the taste of the people for the drama. It might be well to notice the attitude of the prince to the theatre, at the time when the Melina company were playing at the court; after watching the first play out, the following evenings he would come at the beginning and stay till the piece was under way, then leave and return just in time to join in the applause at the close. I am not inclined to blame the prince much for I don't believe that the Melina company were very charming actors. The prince preferred the Théâtre Français while that of many
of his country was for the English.

As a result of this taste for the English stage on the part of Dano, the novel records a very complete and detailed description and criticism of Hamlet. Hilton begins to read Shakespeare at the request of Dano, and in a few days his enthusiasm waxes to a fever heat, when he says: "Sie scheinen eine Welt einschimmisch in Genuss zu sein, die sich den Menschen ähnlich, nur sie mit sich selbst auf der gelaufsten Welt bekannt zu machen. Es sind keine Gedichte! Man glaubt vor dem aufgeschlagenen ungeschenkten Buche die Schicksale zu stehen, in denen der Sturmwind des heiligsten Lebens sanft und sie mit Gewalt rasch hin und wieder blättert. Ich bin überrascht von der Stärke und Gartheit, über die Gewalt und Reife so erstarrt und angewurzelte Erscheinung gehäuft, dass ich nie mit Schrecken auf die Zeit warfe, da ich nicht im Minne beständen bestünde werde, wild zu lesen." "Es scheint, als wenn man alle Rätsel
offenbarte, ohne dass man doch sagen kann, hier oder da ist das Wort der Auflösung. Soweit Menschen schemen naturlicher Menschen zu sein und sie sind es doch nicht. Es sei geheuer, unerwählter und zusammengestutzter be-
schaffte der Natur handeln von inneren semi-
Stücken, als wenn sie ihnen waren, der eng-
farblatt und Gehäuse man von Kristalle-
es Silber hätte. Sie zeigen nach ihrer Bestim-
mung der Laut der Stunde an, und man 
kann gleich die Räder und Federn von-
kennen, das sie tragen. Diese wenigen Stücke, 
die ich in Schakespeare's Welt gekauft, zeigen 
mich mehr als irgend etwas anderes, in der 
werklichen Welt schnellere Portsemitte von der 
zu ihm, mich in die Plut des Schicksals 
zu mischen, die über sie gehängt sind, und 
dumwirv, wenn es mir glücklich sollte, aus den 
grauen Meere der nahren Natur wenige Stücke 
zur Schöpfen und sie von der Schauführeder 
liegenden Probleme meiner Zeitbetrachtung aus-
zu spenden.

Wenn planning to present Hamlet, Shakes object that it seems to break into at the end of the third act. Wilhelm objects to changing the plan of the play: replying, "der Held hat keinen Plan, aber das Stück ist planvoll. Herr wird nicht etwa nach einem stammend ergänzungsweise durchgeführten oder erst in der Basnicht beträgt, nein, es geschicht seine ausgemehrte Tat, sie äußert sich in ihrer Folgen fort: wirigt Urschuldige mit, die Verbrecher scheint dem Abgründe, der ihm bestimmt ist, ausweichen zu wollen und stürzt hinein, denn, wo in seinen Tag gleichlich ausgelaufen gedacht." 3

3. Another line Shakes objects that the imaginations background is too complex for the audience to hold in mind. Wilhelm de

jends the play as Shakespeare said: "Das aus dem Theatre angetan, ist was der Schauspieler nicht sieht, was er sich vorstellbar war, ist wie ein Hintergrund vor dem die Spieler..."
The Angel Explained. The great simple view of the plot and history, is, indeed, extremely partial; it is only in part, as the great genius of the great genius. He is in a noble house through many offices and offices. Very little is shown in his great Dürer. They agreed upon compromising and simplifying the background.

Surely wanted to combine Rosineix and Bild. To make me character, but Wilhelm expected. Let him not recognize our office, the like literary and his own. He has a great person, and only if he can not through a single one. In such, Smallness shows itself; Schuster, and Schuster, and Schuster, and Schuster, and Schuster, and Schuster, and Schuster, and Schuster; This 26:18-30; 17:36-19:41
richtliche Schemata; diese Urfähigkeit, wie kann sie durch einen Menschen ausgedrückt werden? Es soll sie ihrer wenigsten im Dichter sein, wenn man es haben könnte, denn sie sind klug in Gesellschaft etwa, wie sind die Gesellschaft, und Shakespeare nannte sich hoch und weise, das er wenigstens solche Momente auftraten ließ. Schuld ist manchen, hand in hand, in meiner Darstellung als ein Paar, das mit dem einem, gutes trefflich en Kräften kontrastiert.
Ort zum anderen getrachtet die auf diese und eine Weise durch gewisse zufällige Begebenheit verhindert werden, für alles... Frei
lich sind diese Füße nun drinnen und lass
bar, sie gehen doch durch die ganze Strömung
halber zusammen, was sonst auseinander
falle, auch wirklich auseinander fällt, wenn
man sie verschränkt und ein Vorgehen ge-
nehmen zu haben glaubt, wenn man die Gesam-
stücke lasst. "Stille muss forts im und Wil-
helm macht ein conclusion which is not ma-
cularly different from the original.

Specific scenes are discussed at the re-
hearsals. The first scene receives some atten-
dion: "So sollte zum Beispiel König und
Königin bei ersten Aufruf auf den Thron
sitzend erscheinen, der Hofleute an der Seite
und Hamlet unbedeutend hinten stehen. Hamlet sagte u. muss sich so
verhalten, seine schwarze Kleidung muß
schneidet ihm schon gewogen. Er muss sich
zu verbergen, als zum Dreschen korn.
Nach dem, was die Gedichtung gesagt hat, dann mag er jedoch tätös und die Sun ihnen Gang geben. The scene returns here.
and his mother, where he refines his
is interrupted by the Ghost, likewise.
is discussed. Considerable importance
is given to the recital of the travelling act.
although done, but of cutting out every-
thing possible, would omit it.
His analysis of the purpose of this scene is
excellent. Shakespeare führt die achtzehnte
Schauspiel zu einem doppelten Endzweck.
Erst macht die Mann, die der Tod des
Pramus mit so viel elegischer Leidenschaft deklamiert, tiefer Eindruck auf den Brünnen selbst;
einschätzte das Später, der jungen,
achwanndenden Mannen. und so wird die
Scene das Präliminare zu jene, in welche
das kleine Schauspiel 2 grosser Stürze.
den Königshut. Hamlet fühlt sich durch den Schauspiel abgeschmäht, der auch
jenes, zu jener Zeit, so großen
Tat nimmt; und die Gedanken auf ihn die
Drei eines Reumes auf das Kurium einig.
Stirratus zur machen, wird dadurch bei
ihm sogleich erregt: Welche ein heilige Monds-
logen ist, der den zweiten Abts schliesst.

Hamlets character is fully delineated, shewing
the mind by his actions. He is very fully depicted
Polonius, too, is described with all his eccentric-
ities. Ophelia receives a treatment sympathetic
yet stern. After all the close detail mentioned
above, though grievous and even a photographic
play as it was grave his just neglect. The per-
son to take the part of the Ghost was left to the
imagination of the audience. The Ghost
was not by the Society of the

Erneste Galloti is the only other great
play mentioned. Aurélia was the composer's niece.

Orson and Sula. Mammefeldt's two

writers characteristic scenes from our,

marvelous. Who ever in the end, says, it

is a dream, remember him, and in a change

which is negative is not made long a

requirement. If men and, the

something in the sunshine, they do so,

does not mean much on all the

invalid, the more common sense, man can

speak to me, never mind asking and

other about, he has no right, not to

repeated or, not to quite, not to many

things, which are not, not to look

unrealistic, because, because you see,

somebody, which is not to be, not to

shoulder, which is not, not to be, not to

notions to pass, not to think, to think

not to look, which is not to look, not to

while some part, which is not to look, not to

moment to pass, which is not to think, to think

eclipsed weight retain, even if is

so strong, we do not, yet people make

itself in Maren's, over anhaleigar, tooor-
nehme mir. Dieser ist wie ein sehr wohlgekleideter Mann; er wird sich nirgendwo lehnen, und jeder Mann wird sich hinter an ihm zu streckten; er unterscheidet sich von anderen, und doch das wird allen anderen klar. — — —, so soll die Öffnung durch die umschließt — alle Anderung, immer mit anderen verbunden, sondern, auf und stief, immer gewendet sein, immer als die erste erschenen und sich erst als einsolche aufdringen.

Other less plays are mentioned through without title. A list of stock characters went in every play: love, man, and linder lady love, chambermaid, abbury, an irate folk, and other like theirs. Nauchefriele as a division of the drama appears is not a few instances. The comic play in honor of the prince had been French and a Hochafriele, though I don't see why they were not content in with the regular
drama of the evening.
The puppet play, which formed an important part of Doctor's own youth, is one of the most delightful facts of the novel. Wilhelm recounts how the puppet came at Christmas, and how the play was given in the back-faller; how the children gathered to see it and what a world of wonder it opened to their minds. The play was the story of David and Goliah. He stole the book from the chest in the storeroom and committed it to memory. Soon the passages, and when he had made some progress, surprised the family in the sitting-room one evening by giving the performance. The puppet play has grown again at a church festival, and this time the boys curiosity was aroused to inquire how the thing was managed. Finally he communicated possession of the puppets, and thus his joy was complete. He played with them by the hour and finally was invited his brothers and sisters and playmate into his show. Perhaps disguising this
admission. Such a strange mixture of German drama and Hebrew opera, of antique, classical, and Biblical heroes as these puppet representations. He had to make clothes for his puppets and prepare what seemed to be a magnificent wardrobe. All this seemed natural and doubled the story of Lichth's toy puppet play. Once he tried a entirely new piece and had some of the boys help him manage the puppets but forgot to teach them their parts, so that the undertaking failed, and the children all laughed at him. Then the boys all turned the puppets and helped him play David and Goliath while they knew. Wilhelm tells this so naturally that I can't help but think that the boys acted for him in such a way. Wilhelm's idea was to play any story he read, finally coming to the point when he and his playmates were the actors. I wonder if we can't remember the time when we played such a show with
the neighborhood children and how much
enjoyed it. Wilhelm you were a sympathetic
little boy, even if you did not grow up to be
ever nice man.
Religion.

What we else Wilhelm Meister may be it is not a
work of religion as the term is commonly accepted.
The religious idea permeating the first five books
is that of a blind faith in Schiller. The next book,
The Confessions, is the fornicating diary of a girl who
struggled for a subtle religious belief and ultimately
changed from the Protestant to the Catholic Church.
Seely thinks that Goethe works out a religion on
human activity and its effect on the life in his
novel. As I have said before, this deed and the
activity leading to and supporting it is an
important factor in the life of the novel, but I
do not think Seely's position is justifiable in
view of the fact that Goethe frankly says: die Vat
leicht, aber beschranket.

With the exception of the Schöne Seel there are
no persons in the list of characters who trouble them-
seves much about religion. Some have ideas
on the subject, but do not made a practi
religious life... They are mainly all guided by 
deeds, the "to do fate", that is to say they do just 
what it pleases them and their own selfish 
purpose.

Schröder was a person which clearly defines 
everything a man does interest. He lives, 
speaks, as "das Schicksal das mein Bestimmung 
nennt jedes Daseins unschätzenswert." Although 
this is the person which Schröder follows. Schröder 
cannot help from confronting against and, I 
am inclined to listen, giving his personal opinion 
on the subject. "Das menschliche Schicksal ist aus Nat-
wendigkeit und Gefühl gebildet; der Gesinnung der 
Menschen selbst nach, zwischen beiden und die 
zu sehnsuchten, sie behandelt der Naturmacht 
als den Grund ihrer Existenz, das Gefühl der 
sie zu denken, zu leiden und zu nutzen, 
und nur, indem ein fest und wurzelt. 
"The end stands, und durch die menschen, ein holt die Erde genannt zu werden. Über die 
sie sich von jungen auf gewöhnt, indem
Nachdenken etwas Wirkliches finden zu wollen, die dem Gefühlswesen nahe am Türkett zu schrecken möchte, welches es folgen, sogar die Religion sei. Hierz das etwas reich, als seinen eigenen Tausendten entsagen müssen, Regungen unbedingter Rasse zu der uns heut noch angenehmer zu deuten determinieren lassen und endlich den Begriff einissehun, schweckend und in der der Namen einen göttlichen Führung geben. Perhaps of Welchens hat erklärt das common, that the circumstances with which he had to deal instead of following his inclinations and believing that a Schickasal was leading him, he would have succeeded a little better. Sehleinopher comments on the idea of fate: Der Schickasal macht ein unvermeidlich, ahnendes Orte der. Ich würde mich immer lieber an die Empfehlung eines menschlichen Meister's halten. Der Schickasal
sag, für diesen Versuch sich alle Erlebnisse hohn, mag an dem Gefall, durch den er wirkte - im seine unglücklos. Er war, indem er sich scheint durch genehmigung aus- gezogen, noch ganz durch das wahre abgeschlossen hatte. 

As an example of how change performed in compact field of intentional be etc. gesetzt, das Schicksal hätte diesen zu einem gesamten, welches 

er, seine Jugend, in schmutzige Situationen, Stellen und Schicksal zu ertragen glaubt. Daß ein solcher Mann sich gemäßigen Reinlichkeit, gemäßigt zur Fruchtkerche der Seele 

wurde? Mit der heiligen Sinne das Verhältnis in seine Jugend angepasst und nach seiner Art ordnet hat. Dabei gemachtenweis es sich in die Folge seines Lebens an ihnen 

ve reichen, indem wir sich, mitwirksam dass es 

zu überwindendem, mit ihm auf- mächtigte wurden hat. "But, Jeder hat seine
eigen Glück mit der Hand, wie die Kunstaßen eine rohe Malerei, die regenerierend bewirkt
unfahig, weil. Aber es ist mit dieser Kunst zu
mit allern, nur die Fähigkeit dazu und uns ange-
sen, wir, weiß gelernt und sorgfältig ausge-
übt seien.

Selbst Wilhelm niemand kennenmuslied, bis zur
potenz, as katho says everyone might. he
simply, außer, drifted, drifted, drifted, ascrying,
everything to Schicksal. He admits that he has
done nothing to make his life a success and
ever congratulated himself that he has got
along as well as he did has. Und musch ich melde
als Schicksal besuchen, das ohne mein Guther
lücken an das Gut aller meiner Kinsche führt.
Beachtet nicht alle, was ich mit demal ausgedacht
und vorgestellt, muss gefällig ohne mein
Netzwerk? Eindutzend gering! After mit
Muske he says to demo, Du bist doch ohne Guck,
und Plan leucht, ja leichtigkeit lebe. Kammen die
Freundschaft. Liebe. Regina, Güttenen mit

\[ t_1 \leq 28 \land 32 \leq t_2 \leq 25.1 \leq 27.5 \land t_3 \leq 28 \land t_4 \leq 27 \]

\[ 789.13 \leq t_5 \leq 214.34 \leq 52 \]
offener Arm vor Entgegen, und sie deutet sich nach mir; jetzt, dass Ernst wird, schert das Schicksal mit einem anderen Weg zu nehmen. Der Entschluss, den meine Hand angetan hat, vielleicht doch, dagegen aus mir selbst kommt. Ich starre hinaus, voller Marwara, so ist die Schicksal, und wenn die Dampf in mir, Schicksal hat sich selbst für des Besten bestimmt. Die Entscheidung Schicksals zeichnet sich nicht mehr von dem Schicksal ab, das sich in der menschlichen Welt, in der der Mensch zu finden ist. Even in the face of the forces of the throne of humanity, saying, ich gehören mir meinem mächtlichen Schicksal

Is It might quote reference after reference showing how men believed in their Schicksal instead of willing to do something new, doing it. Schicksal ist nicht mir und es waren
meaning not this favor, but the work of the favor: in every last hour, then in

{[\text{Footnotes}: 263, 20-26, \text{I. 194, 8-11, 447, 119]}
some belief in their power & beyond.

Not a few traces of the Christian religion are to be found almost side by side with this Secular. Both Catholic and Protestant churches are represented. Mignon and Euphrosyke being devoted Catholic, while the Schöne Selle becomes a Protestant Tabernacle. The Bible is mentioned a few times, but nothing is quoted from it. The record of the Bible being read at any religious service or ceremony; even at Mignon's funeral, not the slightest reference is made to it. Of Biblical characters Mary the Mother of Christ, Mary Madeleine, the Good Samaritan, Absalom and Delilah are mentioned. The two last ones in 'Die Sellerie' puppet play.

No trace of any belief in God, celebrated in the life or sayings of either Sellerie or the followers of the theatre. The Schöne Selle was considerably to say about God; his idea seems to be that too. He is a father loving toward the good children, but incomparably cruel to the wicked ones. Among the
worldly people in general the idea is that God and things religious are not for everyday life but for solitude and times of trouble. The rule says that the worldly people have no time for religion and take a dose of it now and then, as a tonic upon which to base their success.

The Schöne Selle too, had no time for religion and God when she was a gay society girl. This is regarded as a part of the Godhead, which became human and redeemed a fallen humanity.

Fear of death does not seem to be offensive. He has no thought of what may be after death. According to Schöne, Selle speaks of das ewenliche leere, leuchtendes Bekenntniss nur durch die Augen der Empfänger zu verstehen.

No one but the Schöne Selle says anything about
the place where the distinction of just goes after death. She has a vision of hell but does not locate it. She knows of the traditional hell, but has no idea that she will ever get there, although she doubts not that some of her neighbors will be there in due time, if they are not already finished enough in this world. Heaven is mentioned nearly always in connexion. Sophero regards his contemplation of things with these as we earthly heaven. The Sphere tells believes that she will live after death with God, but she does not say a word about heaven.

People in old more live up to their belief admirably. Wilhelm believed in nothing except Schicksal, so he just lets that carry him along. He does not hesitate to date upon occasion, nor is his moral attitude exemplary. He did not hesitate to sue for his friend's sweetheart, right under that very friend's eyes! He pledged word of honor to broken with only slight regret. Yet he is not wholly
and, in fact, he is kindly bent to entertain, even attaching to himself three strange persons to support. The Beautiful Soul, whom I will consider separately later, lived up to half her to the best of her ability.

Sunday and public worship get little notice.习近平 speaks of the Sabbath quiet broken only by the ringing of the church bells. The Parker speaks of the almost involuntary benignant influence of church service upon its attendants.

The Beautiful Soul speaks of churches and tells of dry worship with impersonal condition of the soul of the preacher to feed. The function is as prominent as any religious service, but is sometimes mistrusted almost with ridicule. The Catholic church is to one extent frequently referred to, together with its representatives, the priests and Bishops. Many of these are travelling but some are located.
cline stayed at the home of a village priest during his illness. The Schirme Saeltzling the
brachtige and his colleague, and criticized their preaching rather severely. Monaschism
was in existence, Jerks and Dr. Haye having spent some time in one. The latter's story presents
a very pitiful side of the system of dedicating
children to the church when too young to choose their
own life work. Liddell's biography tells of his monk
keeping a carnal by giving his story the
passion week in drama form before the people.
Rome, St. Peter's church, and the Pope were held in high
veneration by the trusting Genoese, who contemplalce
a pilgrimage to them.

The influence of the church officials upon the
ignorant people, in Italy particularly was
very great. Note the almost absolute power which
her confessors was able to exert over Genoese in pre-
sealing their sins to keep the strongest lights
possible. Their influence on the ignorant people...
may be seen in the way they made the Italian peasants believe that Spurato was a charmed mandarin to such an extent that they almost worshiped him. The humble trusting faith of Spurato and Mignon leads us to say in conjunction mentioned by their religious feeling is one of the furthest most fruitful things in the religion of the word. From the lines that Spurato and the story about the possibility of her dead child being restored, she never ceased to pray that she might find all its bones and to believe that she found, her prayer was finally answered, and her child resurrected; and finally when she dreamed that her prayer had been answered and saw her baby in a dream and found the skeleton gone, she died happy in her faith. Mignon, her child, once had a vision of the Virgin Mary which then promised to take care of her and Mignon never believed otherwise. Mignon's devotion is shown by the tattooed cross on her arm, a thing entirely re-

1 Pe. 282: 16-20 2 Pe. 222: 18-24
relating to modern sensibilities. Another kind of popular belief is to be found in the Italians, believing that Ferrata became Saint, and then making pilgrimages to her tomb. Natalia tells us of one popular belief among the German peasants: the fairies had beard the village children talk about the angels, and say that they came to reward good children and punish bad ones. So one day when the nine little girls had a birthday, Natalia dressed Mignon as an angel, with long white robe and white glittering wings, and let her take in a basket of things to the children, who speedily ran through the village and dispersed their schoolmates.

The Protestant church organizations mentioned in the benedict society. Their founder was a layman from Gersundorf and their organization and meetings were kept secret on account of the bitter opposition shown them by the Catholic church. They met...
in private houses, upon the valley which was characteristic pictures of the society. They seemed to have some sort of a watch word by which a strange member might make himself known to the others. The Edwardian blessing itself was a volume particularly adapted to their use. A case of what design it is not stated was the badge of the society. The Schöns Sechs separated himself from the Catholic faith. He assigns no definite reason. Take it that after his struggle for a deeper personal faith. He desired a religion which emphasized personal reality rather than religious form. He kept up some relations with both religions for some time. Besides the Schöns Sechs, Voltaire, Leibniz, and the Count all mention in a more liberal indirect way the society and its teachings.

With regard to the Schöns Sechs: a philosophy
I have come to the conclusion that (1) she believed implicitly in God, but implicitly in that he was laws for his children only while they are good, but not when they are bad. (2) She believed. as did her uncle and father, in a Christian duty which assumed human form and did for the sins of God's wise children. (3) The humanization of Christ as a person, this Godhead is the only means of redeeming humanity. (4) Prayer is the means of communication with God. It is not possible with busy men or in everyday life, but only in solitude and meditation and anxiety. (5) She believed in future life. She knew of a hell but believed there was no possibility of going there herself — it might be used until escapes otherproof. (6) She lived in the spirit to the best of her ability. So subtle an organization of her own changing feelings, makes it difficult to know.
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