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GERMAN CLASSICS

FOR

AMERICAN STUDENTS

VOLUME III.

Goethes Profa.

Goethe:

Ansgewählte Proja

EDITED, WITH NOTES,

BY

JAMES MORGAN HART

Bom Bater hab' ich bie Statur,
Des Lebens ernftes Führen,
Bon Mutterden bie Frohnatur
Und Luft ju fabulieren.
Urahnberr war ber Schönften holb,
Das fpuft fo hin und wieder,
Urahnfrau liebte Schmud und Golb,
Das judt mohl burd bie Glieber.

DEUTSCHES KULTURZENTRUM

Monterrey, N. L. México

HIZE G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

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PREFACE.

THE following choice of extracts from Goethe's prose calls for a few words of explanation, if not of justification.

In the first place, every teacher of German has suffered to a greater or less extent from the want of good readingbooks of prose. Nearly all the longer pieces read in our colleges and schools are taken from the poetical literature of the language, and especially from the drama. It would be superfluous to dwell upon the grave inconveniences arising from such one-sidedness. The difference between poetry and prose is marked in any language, and in none more so than in German. When the student passes from easy lyrics and dramas to the grave and subtle style of history or criticism, he finds himself in a new world, as it were. He is confronted with tangled constructions, abstruse reasonings, and a terminology and mode of thought for which he is wholly unprepared. The reading-books in common use will not be of much avail. The prose extracts which they contain are either far too easy and simple, or they are too fragmentary. They exhaust nothing, neither the style, the subject, nor the author.

The present volume, it is hoped, will help in a measure to remedy the evil. All the pieces here offered are models of style, and as such have met the unquestioning approval of generations of readers and critics. Each section opens a new vein of thought and follows it to something like a well-rounded conclusion. The several subjects, although touching at times upon certain of the gravest problems that have occupied mankind, are treated in a way that they cease to deter the youthful mind, and the collection, taken in its entirety, may give the reader a definite and reasonably comprehensive idea of the author's wonderful resources, his power, his fertility of invention, his insight into human character, his ability to enter into every phase of human life.

In expressing this hope, I have been led into anticipating somewhat the second word of explanation. Namely, it has been my object throughout, not merely to make a selection of the best German prose, but to give a picture of Goethe himself in his own words. The ignorance which prevails in America concerning the greatest of German writers and thinkers is, speaking within bounds, deplorable. The present is, of course, no place for indulging in controversy in behalf of Goethe. The issue has been fought out already in Germany, and will not be long in reaching us and reversing the premature judgments of some among us. Suffice it to say that I have endeavored to make the following extracts illustrative, so far as the narrow limits of the volume would permit, of the successive stages in Goethe's life and mental growth. Each piece, therefore, has a decidedly autobiographical character, and the order of arrangement is chronological. It will only be necessary to observe that the passages from Wahrheit und Dichtung are placed first because of the subjects which they discuss, and not because of their priority in style. The youthful style of Goethe begins with Werther. The diction of the Autobiography is that of a man far advanced in life, who reverts to the scenes and struggles of his youth and gives an account of them for the benefit of posterity. First impressions and recollections are already dim, diaries and letters are often not at hand to refreshen the memory, and the writer is in general apt to confound early views with subsequent experience. A notable instance occurs p. 26, where Goethe invests Wieland, in 1766, with the halo of later years, and overlooks the circumstance that he himself wrote in 1773 a sharp satire of Wieland's French proclivities. Yet Wahrheit und Dichtung, despite its errors and defects, will ever remain a monument of autobiographical composition, and a thorough knowledge of it indispensable to whoever seeks to understand Germany in the eighteenth century.

The selections from Wilhelm Meister, it will be observed, contain no delineation of character. This was unavoidable. No one of the personages of the romance could have been given in fulness without swelling the volume beyond its proper limits, and without introducing many passages unsuited to a text-book. Goethe's power of delineation, moreover, can easily be learned from Egmont or some other of his dramatical works, not to speak of the present selections from Werther and the idyl of

Sesenheim. On the other hand, it seemed to me especially desirable to make the reader acquainted with Goethe's talent as a critic. Those who read only his lyrical and dramatical productions, and ignore his critical acumen, fail to detect the main-spring of his influence upon European thought. The selections from the Meister, although not comprising all the remarks upon Hamlet, give the gist of the author's views. They will require, on the part of the student, the most careful collateral reading of the English play. And if conscientiously mastered, they will prove themselves to be the best possible introduction to the modern school of criticism, which, in fact, dates its existence from the Meister.

J. M. H.

NEW YORK, August, 1876.

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