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Elizabeth Smith as an Interpreter of German in England

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Elizabeth Smith as an Interpreter of German in England.

To most students of English and German literature, Elizabeth Smith is not known. Little or no space is allotted to her in the histories of literature of the present day, yet beginning with 1809, notices of her publications, Fragments in Prose and Verse and Memoirs of Frederick and Margaret Klopstock, her translations of letters exchanged between Klopstock and Young, stories of her life and criticisms of her work are found in the leading magazines of England.

In the following pages of this thesis an attempt is made to give (1) a brief survey of German in England during the latter part of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century (2) a history of Miss Smith's life and the development of her interest in German (3) notices of publications and criticisms of her works from various periodicals (4) other evident and probable influences.
While it has been established by the researches of Charles H. Herford that the chief feature of the literary relations of England and America in the sixteenth century is the predominance of German influence over English, while it is now gradually becoming known that this influence continued to a certain degree during the seventeenth century*, not much interest is evinced in German life and literature in England at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The reason is a good one. There was no contemporary German literature worth speaking of. The Germans themselves were at that time interested chiefly in the French language and literature. Gradually however the works of Haller, of Hagedorn, of Gellert and of others show the beginning of a new spirit and a partial foreboding of what Klopstock, coming a little later was to realize. Klopstock was the herald of a new day. His ideal of the mission of the poet is hardly surpassed by Goethe and Schiller. Culture according to him is the result of the development of true humanity as it is embodied in the complete man. It was Klopstock, who recognized the ethical importance of joy as the highest and noblest purpose of art. There is nothing narrow in Klopstock's conception of religion; to him christianity and true humanity are identical. Closely interwoven with his ideal of culture is his conception of patriotism. With clear, prophetic vision he recognizes the meaning of a regenerated, national life for his people. The influence which Klopstock exerted upon the ethical and political life of the German people cannot be overestimated.

The German Milton** as he was called, for his writings were

* Waterhouse. The literary Relations of England and Germany in the Seventeenth Century.
** Blackwood's XXXI, 695.
thoroughly in accord with the spirit of piety pervading England at this period, was poorly translated at first. The earliest translation of the Messiah appeared in 1763, Gessner's Death of Abel had been translated in 1761 and some of Wieland's dialogue in 1771. In 1796 Sotheby's translation of Oberon was published. Haller's philisophical romance Usong was translated in 1772. Lessing first became known through his Fables in 1773, then through Nathan in 1781. Minna von Barnhelm was adapted for the stage in 1786. Die Leiden des jungen Werthers reached English readers in 1779 and its popularity was shown by the numerous translations and adaptations. "During the last decade of the eighteenth century" says Leslie Stephen "there was a flush of enthusiasm for German literature." Englishmen seem to have suddenly become aware of the great literary movement in Germany, and possibly the war with France had some tendency to turn the British minds toward our continental allies".

In the year 1792 Schiller's Räuber was translated by Fraser Tytler (Lord Woodhowslee) and the fact marks an important movement at Edinburgh, then almost the chief literary centre in Britain. Tytler encouraged Scott's early studies of German. Scott was probably started in his German studies by Henry Mackenzie who in 1788 read an account of the German theatre before the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Bürger's Lenore found many imitators in England and its influence are recognized in Scott, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Byron and Shelley. Traces of Goethe's Werther may be found in Scott and Southey. Kotzebue's dramas seem to have met with unprecedented popularity.*

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**Zeiger, Deutsche Einflüsse auf die englische Litterature Studien zur vergleichenden Litterature Geschichte. V. 1.
The following passage from Markgraf's study "Einflüsse der deutschen Litteratur Auf die englische" clearly shows how German literature was regarded in England at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century.


Doch eine so historisch berechtigte Kulturbewegung, wie die des Einflusses der deutschen Litteratur auf die englische in dem von uns dargestellten Zeitabschnitt, konnte selbst durch die heftigsten Angriffe und grössten Hindernisse unmöglich völlig aufgehoben werden, sondern musste, hierdurch nur geläutert, mit um so elementarerer
5.

Gewalt wieder zur Entfaltung kommen. Ein grosser Verdienst um das Wiederaufblühen der deutschen Litteratur in England vom zweiten Jahrzehnt des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts an, hat sich ohne Zweifel die schon öfters erwähnte Madame de Staël erworben. Mit ihrem geistvollen Buch "de l'Allemagne" trug sie von neuem die Keime deutschen Geistes nach England hinüber, die nun hier bei Männern wie Byron, Shelley und vor allem Carlyle auf einen fruchtbaren Boden fielen und die schönsten Früchte zeitigten".

Herzfeld in his treatise on William Taylor von Norwich says "Im ersten Dezennium unseres Jahrhunderts ist vom deutschen Einfluss so gut wie nichts zu spüren; erst von Erscheinen des bekannten Buches der Madame de Staël (1813) datiert ein Wiederaufleben des Interesses für deutsche Litteratur".

It is the aim of our present discussion to show that there was after all one person living in the first decade of the nineteenth century, who was not only a student but a disseminator of German. This person was Elizabeth Smith.
Elizabeth Smith was born at Burnhall in Durham in December, 1776. When only three years of age, she would leave her brothers and sisters at play, find a book and read it. She could read well at four. She early formed the habits of concentration and close application. In 1782 the family moved to Suffolk so that Mrs. Smith could minister to a blind relative. Her time was so thoroughly taken up that she secured the services of a sixteen year old girl, Mary Hunt to supervise the education of her children for the next two or three years.

Miss Hunt was a member of a cultured and one-time wealthy family, probably connected with the family from which Leigh Hunt, the author came. She was the author of Lectures on Astronomy and Natural Philosophy. From 1784 to 1786 Miss Hunt was away and the Smith children were instructed only by their mother. Then Miss Hunt returned and taught the children French and a little Italian. This is according to a statement made by Miss Smith's mother in a letter to Dr. Randolph, who became the editor of Miss Smith's translation of the Book of Job. She says "I mention these particulars to prove how very little instruction in language my daughter received and that the knowledge she afterwards acquired of them was the effect of her own unassisted study".*

In June 1785 the Smiths inherited a splendid residence at Piercefield, a show-place on the river Wye and with Tintern Abbey and the river ranked as one of the objects of attraction in that part of the country. The natural setting of the place was beautiful and

* Smith's Fragment I p. 217
it had the advantage of being within easy driving distance of Clifton, Hot Wells and Bath, which were the homes of polished and intellectual families and the sojourning-place of eminent and interesting people from all over England. It was at Bath that Miss Smith first met Mrs. Bowdler and her daughter. They spent a month in the summer of 1789 with the Smiths and their love of literature and religion-permeated life had a lasting effect on Elizabeth.

Thomas De Quincey in his Lake Reminiscences writes that the Bowdlers first started Elizabeth on her path of deep research in languages. "First of all it was this depth of religious feeling and consequently of interest in the Scriptures, which had originally moved the elder Mrs. Bowlder to study the Hebrew and the Greek, as the two languages in which they had been originally delivered and this example was of female triumph over their difficulties, together with the proof thus given that such attainments were entirely reconcilable with feminine gentleness which first suggested to Miss Smith the project of her philological studies; and doubtless, these studies by the consistant and agreeable occupation which they afforded, overspread the whole field of her life with pleasurable activity.* "From the abovementioned visit" says her mother, writing to Dr. Randolph "I date the turn of study which Elizabeth ever after pursued, and which I finally believe the amiable conduct of our guests first led her to delight in."

As early as 1792 we read in Miss Smith's own letters of her interest in poetry, Dante, Tasso, Ossian, her interest in nature and the inherent goodness of mankind, which later probably led her to her study of Klopstock.**

** Müncker, Life of Klopstock. p. 383.
For we know that in 1762 Klopstock was first attracted to Ossian, the Celtic bard whom he regarded as a countryman.* He found in him a congenial nature and did not deign it beneath him to barrow certain externals from Ossian. He found Ossian's songs "a fit vehicle for the transmission of his patriotic idea." He wished for Germany a resurrection of the old Bardic lore and his own increased activity in writing odes dates from this time. His admiration for Ossian did not extend over much more than a decade however and diminished as he became less fond of Norse mythology.

In a letter to Miss Hunt, July 7, 1792 Miss Smith mentions a line in Dante being applicable to some work she had done in mathematics and thinks some parts of Tasso extremely fine. Then she continues "at present I am engaged in an argument with my dear Miss Bowdler concerning Ossian. I support him against all other poets. You may easily guess who will get the better; but I will say all I can for Ossian, for I really love his poems beyond all others. Milton must stand alone; but surely Ossian is in some respects superior to Homer. Can you find anything equal to his descriptions of nature; his addresses to the Sun in Carthon, that to the Moon in Darthula, and the last hymn? Surely in "the joy of grief" and in night scenes, there is nothing equal to him. I would rather read the description of one of his ghosts, than all of Homer's gods. One of my greatest reasons for admiring him is, that all his heroes are so good.**** I love you flowery meadows and murmuring streams but I cannot help preferring rude mountains, roaring torrents and rocky precipices."

*Rudolph Tombo, Ossian in Germany. p.94.
A little later in the same year, Miss Smith shows her interest in Welsh bards and bardic lore by investigating the history of Arthur, King of Ghent and writes a poem, a supposed translation of the Welsh.

On December 12, 1792 in a letter to Miss Hunt, is found Miss Smith's first allusion to German, "I am glad you like German so much. My brother once began to teach me, but either found me too dull, or was too lazy to go on."

In 1793 the bank with which Mr. Smith was connected, failed and the beautiful home at Piercefield had to be given up. This was a sore trial to the family. Many friends, no more to be entertained at dinners, balls, soirées, deserted them. Genuine friends remained however. Among them the Bowdlers, with whom Miss Smith lived at intervals in the next few years. The greatest loss to her was the splendid library at Piercefield but she overcame even this adversity with supreme optimism.

The first seven or eight months after she left Piercefield were spent with the Bowdlers in or near Bath. There she continued her drawing and her music undisturbed, studied history, astronomy, arithmetic, Shakespeare, Milton and Italian literature, read the New Testament and Secker's Lectures on the Catechism. Mary Hunt spent four months at Bath and as Mr. Bowdler writes "led Miss Smith to the study of the German language of which she was afterwards particularly fond." She had learned Spanish before this time and also studied Arabic and Persian. Her Hebrew was acquired from Mrs. Bowdler's Bible with the aid of Parkhurst. The want of books discouraged her acquisition of the Erse language, which she studied for Ossian.

Miss Hunt went to Devonshire in July, 1793 and at St.
Winifred's Dale, August 18, 1793, Miss Smith wrote to her "I want to shew you every pretty passage I meet with in German, which I do not like half so well now that I have no one to enjoy it with me.*** I admire the German you sent me extremely. I have read none since you left me except two books of Dr. Randolph Der Goldene Spiegel; which is an imitation of an Eastern tale, by way of making dissertations upon government. It is entertaining and there is an account of a happy valley that makes one long to live in it. The other book is Wiessen's Poems* some of which are very pretty. I will send a specimen, if I have time. I was as well as you, delighted with the Messiah."

Within the brief time of a month or less Miss Smith had then read the above-named books and still stressed the fact that she had read very little. Der Goldene Spiegel written by Wieland in 1772 established his reputation as an educator for in that year he was called to Weimar as the tutor of Karl August. He stressed the value of education as a cultivator of the sense of beauty and goodness and maintained that the welfare of the state is proportionate to the education of its people. Miss Smith as seen above, first read Klopstock's Messiah at the age of Seventeen and from subsequent letters it appears that she was a careful student of Klopstock.

In a letter of October 15, 1793 Miss Smith wrote "I have a nice collection of German books, which Miss Bowdler has barrowed for me. There is the Iliad which seems to me a very good translation. I think the sound is more regularly fine than Pope's and some of the descriptions of nature are much superior to his; but the tender sentiments, which the learned say are not in the original, are not to be traced in the German translation. In that respect we shall

*Wiessen, Lyrische Gedichte.
all prefer Pope. There is the Messiah, which I am reading a second time with more pleasure than the first; a very pretty collection of poems by different persons; a novel; and a book of Plays; so you see I am well furnished at present. I wish I had you to enjoy them with me. "In this last sentence is again clearly expressed Miss Smith's desire to share the treasures she had found, a desire expressed in almost all later letters and it is safe to infer that she did share the best she possessed with those with whom she came in contact.

On November 17, she remarked in another letter, "I have just finished Klopstock's Messiah, which I have been reading again, as I did not above half understand it before. There is more of it than there was in Miss Burgess*, which was, I believe only fifteen books. This is in twenty two books, and is continued to the Ascension with many hymns and songs afterwards. He supposes at that time a day of judgement and that Abandona was pardoned. Pray inform Miss Burgess of this for I remember hearing her regret his fate."

Miss Smith on April 7, 1794 wrote this significant letter "I am very rich in German books just now, for Dr. Randolph who has a great many, has given me the entre' of his library to take whatever I like.

*Mary Anne Burgess (1763-1813) the authoress was born at Edinburgh, the youngest daughter of George Burgess, comptroller-general of the customs, Scotland. Her mother was the Hon. Anne Somerville. Miss Burgess knew the Greek, Latin, French, Italian and Spanish languages, also some Swedish and German. Her chief work was a sequel to Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress called The Progress of the Pilgrim Good Interest. Her home in later life was at Ashfield, near Honiton. Her brother was Sir James Bland Lamb, with whom she corresponded.
I have got your friend Kleist,*, which I think delightful; Haller's** Poems; and Zimmerman's Einsamkeit,*** which pleases me more than almost any book I ever read. How much am I obliged to you for teaching me German! and I assure you I never read a beautiful passage, without thinking it is to you I owe the pleasure I enjoy, and wishing you could enjoy it with me, for after all it is but a selfish sort of thing to read merely to entertain oneself. There are some ideas in Zimmerman upon a future state very like your book.****

*****I wish I had your patience to translate from one language to another, for I believe it is the only way of being perfect in any; but I succeed so ill in writing of any kind, that I never like to attempt it.

*Kleist is first mentioned after Miss Smith's death in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1814 when his Vernol Season was translated by G. H. Egestorf. The New Monthly Review for July, 1819 gives a Memoir of the Life and Writings of Ewald Christian von Kleist and also gives a translation of Spring by H. E. Lloyd.

**A translator of Haller is mentioned as early as 1749 in the Gentleman's Magazine. In Blockwood's for May, 1819 is given a translation of Haller's Eternity.

*** Zimmerman's Einsamkeit was the book which with his Nationalstolz secured the author's fame. This author was an ardent exponent of the Popular-Philosophic and was imbued with the ideas of Rousseau. Einsamkeit was the book prohibited from circulation by the Romish church and hence gained notoriety and popularity even in England. Compare Blackwood's XXV, 104.

****Zimmermann, Essay on the Happiness of Life to come.
I met with a thought in Haller, which was new to me, and pleased me much; but perhaps, if you have met with it before, it may not strike you as it did me. Speaking of the weakness of reason without revelation, he says,

"Vernunft kann, wie der Mond, ein Trost der dunklen Zeiten,
Uns durch die braune Nacht mit halbem Schimmer leiten;
Der Wahrheit morgen-roht zeigt erst die wahre Welt
Wann Gottes Sonnen licht durch unser Dämmerung fällt.*

Miss Smith later wrote reflections on reason which show definite traces of this poem. She began, "Reason and revelation, the two lights which the Almighty has given us to dispel the darkness of ignorance," and further on in her discussion says, "The moon gives no heat, neither will reason ever lead us to life eternal," and concludes with the thought that Christ is the light of the world.

A letter written September 27, 1794 contains the following

"I have had a great store of Spanish lately, the Theatre Critico Universale, by Feyjoo, a very clever work in fourteen volumes; and I am now reading post-haste Mariana's History of Spain, of which I have only read half, but am determined to finish it before I go. It is not so interesting as some other histories but one must know it. There are so many different states, sometimes united, sometimes divided. So many kings, sometimes all of one name, now friends, now enemies, so many marriages, so many battles, and so many treaties that it seems to me impossible to have a clear idea of the work. You will perhaps think that I read to little purpose. With this you will receive Zimmermann.

*Haller, Reason, Superstition and Infidelity. p. 127."
Remember, I do not insist on your admiring the whole, nor do I promise that you will find Haller very poetical. I am very much hurried, for we are engaged to dine at Mrs. Bowdler's. Leben Sie wohl meine Theure, and believe me ever most affectionately yours."

The above extract and some of those which follow are quoted to show Miss Smith's knowledge and careful study of other languages besides German. Yet it is the German which appeals to her most, which she wants her friends to enjoy above all others and which she adopts in addressing her most intimate friend.

The Smith family moved to London in 1794, in which year Mr. Smith bought a commission in the army and went to Ireland the following year. From November, 1794 to February, 1795, Miss Smith resided at the seat of John Claxton, Esq., who was a relative. She had free access to his splendid library and began the study of Latin there and continued her study unaided by any translations. She found no German nor Spanish books in this library.

With Miss Hunt she kept up a regular correspondence and on July 28, 1795 told her "I think as you do of Emilia Galotti. Die Räuber I never saw. Indeed, I have scarcely read any German or Spanish since I left Bath." She shows however her continued interest in humanity and nature by reading Mr. Gisborne's Duties of Man and by studying astronomy."

A little later the same year, Oct. 5, 1795 she wrote about Miss Bowdler thus, "I am quite delighted with you for teaching our dear friend German, and with her for learning it. You know we have always set our hearts upon her reading it, and only half enjoyed our favorite books while she could not partake of our pleasure." She continues, "I have not seen Gellert. Oberon, I have read and was much pleased with some parts of it. It is a little in the style of
Aristo, Pray tell Miss Burges (since she does me the honour to enquire) that of Spenser's lesser poems I was most pleased with Astrophel, some of the Eclogues, particularly January and June, and the Hymn in honour of Beauty, which is as well written as if he had studied Lavater. Wieland's Oberon was a romance in verse, which gradually met with great favor not only among Germans but among the English as well. Sotheby, a friend of Miss Smith, mentioned later in this paper (p. . ) gained fame by his translation of Oberon. Ariosto was one of Wieland's models and Miss Smith was correct in her criticism of Oberon.

On March 3, 1796, Miss Smith wrote to Miss Hunt "I have been feasting lately on German poetry: The Graf von Stolberg; Holty; Matthison and a translation of Young. I have been much pleased with Zimmermann's Nationalstolz."

Beyond all doubt, Miss Smith was a constant reader of German and unlike most of her countryman enjoyed German literature in the original. It is a strange fact, however, that her reading was confined chiefly to the preclassic school of German writers and that none of the great classical works of Goethe and Schiller are mentioned with the exception of "Werter." The English taste was in favor of the moral and religious spirit. This English influence is recognized in Haller, Kleist, Gellert and even in Klopstock and it is through this that these men became popular in England. Most of the German at this time was obtained through the French. For example in Scot's Magazine, 1810 there is an article from the French by Charles Villers, "An Account of a Collection of Ancient German Poetry." Another article is "A view of the Present State of German Literature," translated from the same author. Miss Smith expressed her keen appreciation of the French influences in England when she
said, "My ears are stunned and my patience exhausted, by the ridicu-
culous and contradictory reports that are incessantly vociferated
on all sides of me. No one can speak or write of anything but the
French. If they have not murdered and anslaved our persons, they
have at least taken complete possession of our minds and banished
every idea of which they are not the object."

In another letter to Miss Hunt just before Miss Smith and
her mother left for Ireland in May 1796, she wrote "By the by, have
you read Lavater's Geheimes Tagebuch, etc.? There is in it a
quotation from a sermon by his friend Pfenningen, so exactly like
your little book, that I wanted you to read it with me." Lavater
wrote on religious subjects modeled after Klopstock. He was little
known in England. In Blackwood's for March, 1820 Lavater is quoted
in an article on "Science of Physiognomy" by Mr. T. Cooke of Manchester.

Many hardships had to be met by the travelers in Ireland and
Miss Smith wrote to the Lady Isabella King of Kingston-Lodge, "I have
had no opportunity of looking for German books, nor do I hope that a
garden plan may be realized, because your Ladyship is the one of very
people, I think worthy to understand German." This is a high comple-
ment for in order to feel and relish it thoroughly, it is necessary
to possess every quality that I most admire."

After a second visit at Kingston-Lodge the Smiths went with
Captain Smith to Lisburn and thence back to England. A correspond-
ence was kept up between Lady King and Miss Smith and from Bath,
January 13, 1797 Miss Smith wrote that she was "quite taken up with
some delightful German books. Indeed, I never shall be satisfied
till you learn German."

In 1796 and 1794 Miss Smith wrote a journal which may be said
to contain her Weltanschanung. Only those reflections which show her
study of German or show a marked influence of German writers shall be made note of. Wieland in his "Der Goldene Spiegel" stresses the fact that if education is given proper attention in a state everything else will take care of itself. He goes on to say that a cultivated sense of beauty and goodness is an essential element of wisdom, that school should have a close connection with daily life and that the chief aim of education should be to train everybody in the virtues of social and political life,* an echo of this theory is found in Elizabeth Smith. "The progress of understanding is like learning to play on a musical instrument. Education does not create it, any more than a music-master creates fingers, it only gives us the power of using them rightly****** He learns to use his understanding first by reading and hearing the opinion of others and then forms his own. Then the soul and body are reciprocally as the musician and the instrument."

Miss Smith took a sweeping though comprehensive view of languages. "Those who understand French or Latin or German, derive all English words from whichever of those languages they happen to be acquainted with and endeavor to write and pronounce them accordingly, and certainly our language has suffered much from these pretended reformers. On the contrary, if they were to make themselves acquainted with all the languages above-mentioned, they would probably discover that they had been mistaken in many of their etymologies. The English tongue is perhaps more mixed than any other; and its corruptions are chiefly owing to half learned reformers."

During the fall and winter of 1797 when Miss Smith was at Bath, she wrote to Lady King, "I am mad about Ossian but I am mad

about several things—about a great many things; particularly about some German books, which you must read before I can rest. I am teaching Miss Bowdler German, because I must have some one to enjoy them with me."

Very little can be learned of Miss Smith's occupation until 1799 but from the last statement she made above it is safe to infer that she was busy with work in different languages. She was interested in ancient and oriental languages as well as the modern languages and in the Fragments edited by Miss Bowdler is a tabulation of her investigations in these lines.

Matthison's "Song from Afar", as found in the Fragments was perhaps translated at about this time. I cannot refrain from inserting it here, since but so few of her translations have been preserved and this is a good example of her innate feeling for the rhythm of language, her distinctively fine and clear comprehension of the author's meaning.

"When in the last faint light of ev'ning
A smiling form glides softly by,
A gentle sigh its bosom heaving,
Whilst thou in oaken grove dost lie;
It is the spirit of thy friend,
Which whispers—All thy cares shall end."

"When in the mild moon's peaceful twilight
Foreboding thoughts and dreams arise,
And at the solemn hour of midnight
Paint scenes before thine eyes;
The poplars give a rustling sound,
It is my spirit hovers round.

Wenn, in des Abends letztem Scheine,
Dir eine lächelnde-Gestalt,
Am Rasensitz im Eichenhaine,
Mit Wink und Gruss vorüberwallt,
Das ist des Freundes treuer Geist,
Der Freud' und Frieden dir verheisst.

"Wenn in des Mondes Dämmerlichte
Sich deiner Liebe Traum verschont,
Durch Cytisus und Weymutssichte
Melodisches Gesäusel tont,
Und Ahnung dir den Busen hebt:
Das ist mein Geist, der dich umschwebt."
Miss Smith was with the Claxtons in the spring of 1799 and in the summer of that year she and her family again went to Ireland and lived at Ballitore. Abraham Shackleton, founder of the school at Ballitore in Ireland, where Burke was educated, in 1800 wrote the following to Thomas Wilkinson, the Quaker poet at Yanwath. "Captain Smith requests me to ask thee if there is any place to let or sell, the situation of which is beautiful and picturesque, near some of the lesser lakes, somewhere in that enchanted ground which I traversed with thee in 1786. Now, don't be alarmed or suppose that I am about to introduce a bit of state or grandeur to mar your village tranquillity; believe me, they will harmonise perfectly with Clarkson and with thee."* 

The Smiths accordingly took up their abode in a cottage on the banks of the Ullswater and mingled with the people of that

*Rawnsley, The English Lakes. p. 184
region. Wilkinson, the Quaker poet and friend of Wordsworth writing of an excursion he took with the Smith daughters described them thus "Bess, we thought partook of her worthy father's reserve, Kitty resembled her mother in lively frankness. Bess had learned twelve languages with little assistance, and thirsted after universal knowledge." In speaking of the friends who gathered at his home, Wilkinson says, "Now it is Captain Smith, who calls, or his wife Juliet, from Patterdale or Tent Lodge, or the accomplished daughters, Bessy and Kitty Smith. Now once again Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy and "dear, dear Coleridge" stay a day or two. Now again Lord Lonsdale enters." The Clarkson mentioned is the young clergyman and philanthropist, who became the historian of the Society of Friends and lived on the Ullswater.

On March 22, 1801 in a letter to Miss Hunt, Miss Smith wrote, "Do you remember, Werter says every day he lives amongst the country people he is more delighted with Homer, because he finds his account correspond so exactly with nature."* A few original poems written by Miss Smith at this time are also in existence. They show her unchanging love of nature.

In May, 1801 the Smiths moved to Tent Lodge at Coniston, a short distance from Patterdale and their intercourse with their former friends continued. Of Wilkinson, Mrs. Smith says, "He is one of the very few people who really knew my daughter, and he felt for her character that esteem which the wise and good ever entertain for each other." Miss Smith enjoyed his society and correspondence and he sometimes attended her and her sister in their long walks among the mountains.

"The family of Tent Lodge continued to reside at Coniston

for many years; and they were connected with the Lake literary clan chiefly through the Lloyds and those who visited the Lloyds."* Charles Lloyd, the poet and the friend of Charles Lamb and Coleridge and afterwards of Wordsworth and Southey was an intimate friend of Wilkinson.

Another friend of the Smiths was Mrs. Hannah More, the writer and friend of Jane Austen;*Mrs. Barbauld, Lucy Aikin and other notable writers of that time. DeQuincey says "I have conversed with Mrs. Hannah More often about her; and I never failed to draw forth some fresh anecdote illustrating the vast extent of her knowledge, the simplicity of her character, the gentleness of her manners, and her unaffected humility.***

It was at Coniston probably where again in the quiet of her own home, Miss Smith wrote more reflections, some of which show a marked German influence. For example in one place she wrote, "He is of course virtuous, for true wisdom is the mother of virtue and his wisdom and virtue will teach him to be contented with whatever lot the will of God may ordain for him.. This seems to be an outgrowth of Wieland's. "Wisdom is essential to real beauty. Nothing else can inspire love as much as virtue veiled in beauty. It has always been the function of wisdom to adorn beauty with spirit and to provide it with graces which do not fade with the cheeks."****

*Masson De Quincey Autobiography II

**Bridges Jane Austen p. 257

***Masson De Quincey p. 418

****Elson--Wieland and Shaftesbury p. 56
Klopstock may be said to have been the discoverer of joy, Freude and believed in consistent happiness and goodness at all times. In the ode to Wink is this noteworthy expression of Klopstock's creed:

Freude, Freude, du Himmelskind!  
Danksagend küsst er den Zauberstab,  
Von dem, als du damit ihn berührtest,  
Ein heiliger Funken ihm in die Seele sprang.

Wenn je die Stirn der Kunst mit Ernst gebot,  
So war es hier; sie gebst: wie Raphael bildete, Glück  
Mit dem Tone vereinte den Ton, so vollende der Dichter  
Mehr noch, treffender noch, wenn es Freude gilt!

In his ode "to the Zürcher see" he addressed nature:

"Schon ist, Mutter Natur, deiner Erfindung Pracht Ruf die Fluren verstreut, schöner ein froh Gesicht, Das den grossen Gedanken. Deiner Schöpfung noch Einmal denkt."

Miss Smith believed "A happy day is worth enjoying; it exercises the soul for heaven. The heart that never tastes of pleasure, shuts up, grows stiff, and incapable of enjoyment." I believe it is impossible to be wicked and happy at the same time."

To this might be added "Happiness is a very common plant, a native of every soil" and "we were placed in this world to learn to be happy."

In May 1802 Mrs. Elizabeth Lamilton, another authoress and also a friend of Jane Austen, now much forgotten but at one time a person of "mark and authority in the literary circles of Edinburgh" together with her sister Mrs. Blake spent several months

*Smith Fragments I p.154  
**I bid p.155  
***I bid p.153  
****Bridges Jane Austen p. 247
near the Lakes. Besides having written her "Cottages of Glenburnie", Mrs. Hamilton wrote treatises on education which were published widely in Scotland and England in the first part of the nineteenth century. She became acquainted with the Smiths and was especially attracted to Elizabeth of whom she said, "I never before saw so much of Miss Smith, and in the three days she spent with us, the admiration which I had always felt for her extraordinary talents and as extraordinary virtues was hourly augmented."

The following extract is quoted from the editor of Smith's Fragments "In the year 1803, Mr. Sotheley, the elegant translator of Oberon, expressed to me a wish that Miss Smith's uncommon talents should be employed in something which might interest the public; particularly in translations from the German. He could scarcely credit what I said of the facility with which she translated from that very difficult language; and taking down Gessner's works, which was the only German book in my possession, he turned to one of the Idylls and requested me to ask her to translate it. I believe she had never read it and I know she had no dictionary; but I told her that Mr. Sotheby had commended the poem highly, and I wished she would make me understand it."

In accordance with the wish of Mrs. Bowdler, Miss Smith translated the Idyll "A Picture of the Deluge in a manner that made the whole sound as though written in English originally. Mrs. Bowdler said of this, "Mr. Sotheby was extremely pleased with this translation and his encouragement and kind assistance led me to engage my beloved friend in a work, which employed much of her time and attention and in which she took particular pleasure; till her last fatal illness put an end to her pursuits, and to all our earthly hopes in regard to her. The work to which I allude, is a
translation of Letters and Memoirs relating to Mr. and Mrs. Klopstock. The interest which was awakened by Mrs. Klopstock's letters lately published in the correspondence of Mr. Richardson led me to suppose that authentic information with regard to that amiable woman would be well received by the public; and the kindness of the venerable Dr. Mumssen of Altona, who had been the intimate friend of Klopstock, supplied me with many letters and other works in prose and verse, which Miss Smith translated."

Memoir writing was at this period the most popular kind of biography. English books and magazines since the sixteenth century had contained diaries and letters of notable people which comprised their memoirs. Blackwood's of Feb., 1841 in commenting upon the scarcity and value of German memoirs said, "A man cannot both ring the bell and walk in the procession," a Spanish proverb says As the Germans having taken to themselves the office of belt-ringers to the procession of world-history, it could not possibly be that they should also prove themselves the first in the march as the stiffest in the world."

Miss Smith then was truly abreast of her time and it shall now be seen with what keen interest, in what methodical manner, with what critical perception she followed Miss Bowdler's suggestion in the translation of the odes and letters. From Coniston November 9, 1804 she wrote to Miss Bowdler that she had translated a little ode to Bodwer, had looked over Mr. Sotheby's collection of odes and letters of Klopstock published in 1771 but had found nothing of Meta's writing except a dialogue between her and Klopstock on the subject of Fame. She further related that she had found a letter on the fashions written to the Northern Spectator in which
Meta was mentioned as an example. She had translated six odes to Cidli and the Ode to God, which last however she believed referred to Fanny Schmidt. She had not used a dictionary, for as she herself wrote, "The English often runs so naturally in the same course with the German, that I have nothing to do but to write it down," and pertinently remarked "I am so delighted with Klopstock, that I feel very glad of an excuse to give up my whole time and thought to him."

The ode to Bodmer* is translated with remarkable accuracy and perception of the author's meaning. Added to the thought Miss Smith displays, she follows the author's feeling with an intuitive sense that lets her own optimistic Weltanschanung glimmer through a translation like this:-

Yet oft, in mercy, doth He bring to pass
What the poor trembling heart scarce dar'd to hope.
As from a dream awak'd, we see our bliss,
Enraptur'd see our fondest wish fulfill'd:
Such was my joy when Bodmer first I met.

Oft erfüllet er auch, was sich das zitternde
Volle Herz nicht zu wünschen wogt.
Wie von Träumen erwacht, seh'n wir
dann unser Glück,
Sehen's mit Augen und glauben's kaum.
Also freuet' ich mich, da ich das
Erstemal
Bodmers Armen entgegen kam.

The ode to Cidli Sleeping is literally translated but lacks the consecutiveness of the original. The last stanza may afford an example of a seeming levity perhaps which is not in the original:

See, she sleeps; how still!
Be silent thou my softest string;
Thy laurel wreath
Shall fade, if from her slumber thou awake,
With gentlest whisper wake my sleeping love!

Wie schlummert sie,
Wie stille! Schweig', O leisere Saite selbst!
Es welket dir dein Lorber-sprössling,
Wenn aus dem Schlummer du Cidli lispelst!

It is to be regretted that no translation of the Ode to God is to be found, however I shall add The Band of Roses, which in its

*Smith's Fragments II p. 232
beautiful simplicity and musical cadences appeals even in the translation-

I found her sleeping in the shade, Im Frühlingschatten fand ich Sie,
I bound her with a Band of Roses; Da band ich Sie mit Rosenbändern:
She felt it not, but slumber'd still. Sie fühl't es nicht und schlummerte.

I gazed on her;--My life there hung Ich sah Sie an; mein Leben hing
On her life, with that look, forever: Mit diesem Blick an ihrem Leben:
I felt it deeply, but I could not speak. Ich fühl't es wohl und wusst' es nicht.

I whisper'd softly, but she did not hear, Doch lispelt' ich Ihr sprachlos zu
I gently shook the Band of Roses; Und rauschte mit den Rosenbändern:
Then from her slumber she awoke. Da wachte sie vom Schlummer auf

She gazed on me:--her life then hung Sie sah mich an; Ihr Leben hing
On my life, with that look, for ever; Mit diesem Blick an meinem Leben,
And round us was Elysium. Und um uns ward's Elysium.

The ode to Fanny which is characteristic of Klopstock's belief in an after life contains:

Then shall no fate again divide the souls Dann trennt kein Schicksal mehr die Seelen,
Then, with the scale in his uplifted hand, Dann wagt, die Wagschal' in der gehobnen Hand,
When God shall fortune against virtue weigh, Gott Glück und Tugend gegen einander gleich;
What's now discordant in the cause of things Was in der Dinge Lauf jetzt missklingt;
Shall then in endless harmony unite. Tonet in ewigen Harmonien!

The dialogue on Fame between the Klopstocks contains the following reference to Young "How many does Young rouse from the slumber of thoughtlessness or indifference! and those who are no longer thoughtless or indifferent, how does he animate their
feelings! How raise them to his own! How does he teach them to worship God, to be Christians! And the prospect, the foretaste of all this—shall it not be allowed? Is it not high and heavenly joy?"*

In a letter of November 25 Miss Smith made mention of her conviction that "the difficulty of Klopstock's Odes did not consist in hard words, but in the wide range of ideas and the depth of thought, which he had expressed in very concise language; of course, often bordering on obscurity, but such obscurity as no dictionary has power to dissipate"**

In a letter dated December 22, Miss Smith expressed her interest and delight in the letters between Klopstock and his wife and Mr. Klopstock's, "Letters from the Dead to the Living." Of the latter the editor remarks "It appears from Klopstock's Ode to Bodmer, that he was extremely partial to the writings of the celebrated Mrs. Rowe, which probably suggested to Mrs. Klopstock the idea of the following letters; but it will, I believe, be allowed that she greatly excels the model from which they are copied."***

On March 22, 1805 Miss Smith informed Miss Bowdler that the "Ode to Fanny" was beyond translation, but that she had written an imitation of the same called "The Poem's Complaint." This poem based on Klopstock's theory of friendship is artistic and poetic. The spirit of the poem may be gleaned from the lines--

And thus, immortal Klopstock, souls like thine

Of friendship worthy, because capable,

Can scarce expect to meet their like on earth;

Since for the general good they come and not
Their private happiness.

*Smith's Fragments II p. 147
**Ibid I p. 172
***Ibid II p. 115
Miss Smith also translated Mrs. Klopstock's unfinished tragedy "The death of Abel" which is not included in her works. Of this she says, "I fear you will find some German sticking to the translation, which I fear I have not been able to rub off."

On April 16, Miss Smith expressed her indebtedness to Miss Bowdler for supplying her with a subject as agreeable as the "Beloved" Klopstock. Klopstock's prose seemed to her dull and in her opinion his wife wrote with more ease. She revealed an intimate knowledge of Klopstock's life when she said "You must reconcile yourself to Fanny. I rather think that even with your favorite Meta; at least the odes which relate to her appear to me to be the finest."

Of Klopstock's odes the editor of Smith's Fragments says "All who have read Klopstock's Odes must be sensible of the difficulty, perhaps I might say the impossibility of giving the English reader a just idea of them. Those which are now offered to the public, are selected from many which Miss Smith translated, because from their subjects they are connected with the preceding letters."

In defence of her work Miss Smith in an unfinished preface expresses herself "I venture to offer a few remarks, to obviate some objections, which I know will be made, to the translations of those odes of Klopstock which appear in this work. It will be said they are rough, I grant it; but let it be remembered that my aim has not been to make finished English odes, but to give to the English reader, as far as lay in my power, an idea of Klopstock's odes. Klopstock himself is rough; not because he was ignorant of the powers of harmony, for he studied that and brought the German language to a pitch of excellence it had never before attained, but he is rough because his subjects in general are such as do not admit of polished versification. They are sublime, wild, often
unconnected except by some thread of the Poets' fancy, which every reader will not catch." Miss Smith then reiterates the statement she had made in a letter to Mrs. Bowdler "The merit of the Odes consists in the depth of thought, the conciseness of expression, the loftiness of the ideas, their character is energy and strength and shall these magnificent poems be tortured into our dull tune of ten syllables, because the English ear is so accustomed to it that it is become a sort of national lullaby? Shall a noble thought be dragged out into weakness, to fill up a drawling line? Shall the expression be totally lost to wake a jingle at the end. Klopstock had an aversion to rhyme."

The translation of the Klopstock Memoirs occupied the last two years of Miss Smith's life. As evidenced by a few examples taken from her reflections at this time she became thoroughly imbued with his philosophy of life. God only requires the heart and its affections and after those are wholly devoted to Him, He Himself worketh all things within and for it." * "Religion is an universal concern;" "If the reason or the understanding were alone capable of religious discernment, nine-tenths of the world would be excluded from his providence: but not so does his mercy operate. He influences by love, and the affections are the only objects of it."** "Languages and customs may greatly differ; but the languages of pure devotion of the heart to its Maker is one and the same over the face of the whole earth." Passages like the following from Klopstock may have inspired such thoughts.

*Smith's Fragments I p. 189
**Ibid I p. 190
"Gott, du bist Vater der Wesen

Nicht nur, dass sie wären;
Du bist es, dass sie auf ewig
Glückselig wären! "*

"Vieles wird sonst durch Lehre bestimmt, ist noch manche
Wissen schaft, die das Gemeine des Erkanten
Zeigt; hier sich verzeigt, dort gute
Leiterin Suchenden ist.

Andres ist ganz des Wissen und Thun, der erfindet.
Was wir nicht sehn, durch das Wort so in des Lebens,
Glut, so wahr die Gestalt zu bilden,
Dass es, als web' es vor uns! "**

Denn des Herrn Anschauen
Ist es allein, was dir Seligkeit,
Jenes Gefühl seiner Vollkommenheit dir
Giebt, dass du freudig erschrickst über Gott, den du schaust!***

"Augenblicke deiner Erbarmungen,
O Vater, sinds, wenn du das himmelvolle Gefühl
Deiner allgegenwart
Mir in die Seele strömst.

Ein solcher Augenblick,
Allgegenwärtiger,
Ist ein Jahrhundert
Voll Seligkeit! "****

*Muncker Klopstock Die Glückseligkeit Aller. p. 142
**Ibid Der Unterschied p.229
***Ibid Der Selige p. 160
****Ibid Dem Allgegenwärtigen p. 126
Few English readers probably knew of Klopstock's friendship with Edward Young. Several references are to be found in the Klopstock Memoires and perhaps the most significant proof of their friendship is found at the close of a letter which Young wrote to Klopstock at Meta's death. "I love your faith and virtue, I admire your genius, I deplore your loss, I pity your distress, I pray for your prosperity, and shall be ever proud of your commands."

In July, 1805 Miss Smith caught a cold from which she never recovered, although she lived until August 7, 1806. Among the various friends with whom she spent the last years of her life were the Claxtons, who have been already mentioned and Sir John and Lady Legard at Sunsbury. She received kind attention from friends of the family among whom were the Greens, (Mr. Green was an artist at Coniston), the Allans, (Mr. Allan was a Lawyer) and many others. Perhaps Thomas Wilkinson in a poem written after her death, gives a better sketch of Miss Smith's character than can be made from any procurable material.

"How dark this river murmuring on its way;
This wood how solemn, at the close of day!
What clouds come on, what shades of evening fall,
Till one vast veil of sadness covers all:-
Then why alone thus lingering do I roam,
Heedless of clouds, of darkness, and of home?-
Well may I linger in this twilight gloom
Alone, and sad- Eliza's in her tomb!
She who so late, by kindred taste ally'd,
Paced this lone path, conversing at my side;
The wildering path 'twas her delight to prove,
Through the green valley, or the cooling grove."
"Can I forget, on many a summer's day,
How through the woods and lanes we wont to stray;
How cross the moors and up the hills to wind,
And leaves the fields and sinking vales behind:
How arduous o'er the mountain steeps to go,
And look by turns on all the plains below;
How scal'd th' aerial cliffs th' adven'trous maid,
Whilst, far beneath, her foil'd companion staid?"

"Yet whilst to her sublimed scenes arise,
Of mountains piled on mountains to the skies,
The intellectual world still claim'd her care,-
There she would range, amid the wise and fair,
Untutor'd range;-- her penetrating mind
Left the dull track of school research behind:
Rush' on, and seiz'd the funds of Eastern lore,
Arabia, Persia, adding to her store."

"Yet unobtrusive, serious and meek,
The first to listen, and the last to speak;
Though rich in intellect, her powers of thought
In youth's prime season no distinction sought;
But ever prompt at duty's sacred call,
She oft in silence left the social hall,
To trace the cots and villages around,
No cot too mean, where misery might be found;
How have I seen her at the humblest shed,
Hearing refreshment to the sick man's bed;
His drooping spirits cheer'd she from his door
Return', amid the blessings of the poor!"
"Oh, lost Eliza', dear ingenious maid,
While low in earth thy cold remains are laid,
Thy genuine friendship, thy attentions kind,
Rise like a vision on my pensive mind;
The love of truth, thy readiness to please,
Thy sweet, refin'd simplicity and ease,
Enhanc'd the famous of ingenious art,
And made thy gifts pass onward to the heart.

Religion's holy truths, addressed
To thy young mind, were treasured in thy breast,"

Some of Miss Smith's translations from the German and a few original poems are embodied in Smith's Fragments. This work, edited by Miss Bowdler and the translation of the Book of Job constitute the only works of Miss Smith still extant. The Fragments enjoyed great popularity and ran through numerous editions, which follow.
--Fragments in Prose and Verse: by a young lady lately deceased
(Elizabeth S- (i.e. Smith)). With some account of her life, etc.
1808, -1808, -1808, -1808, -1808, -1808, -1808, -1809, -1809
(By H. M. Bowdler)
--(Another Edition) Fragments, etc. (Memoirs of F. and M. Klopstock.
Translated from the German) (of J. Mumsen and others. With a
portrait of the author) 2 vol. Bath, 1809
--A new edition. 2 vol. Bath, 1810
--(Another edition) Boston (Mass.) 1810

Imperfect; vol 1 only
--A new edition. 2 vol. Bath, 1811, 12
--(Another edition) pp. 261

Burlington, N. J.; 1811
"The Memoirs of F. and M. Klopstock" are not included in this
dition.

Vol. 2 is another copy of the second volume of the Bath edition,
1811, 12, with a portrait inserted.
--(Another edition) London, 1842
--Memoirs of Frederick and Margaret Klopstock. Translated from the
German by (Miss Sm- -) the author of "Fragments in prose and verse."
( i. e. Miss Elizabeth Smith ) 1808.
--( Another edition ) pp.XIV. 242. Cadell and Davies

London; Bath ( printed ), 1812

A duplicate of the second volume of the 1811-12 edition of the
"Fragments in prose and verse" but wanting the collective title
page, for which a portrait of the authoress has been substituted.
The 1810 edition from which some material for this thesis is taken consists of volume I and II. Volume I contains chiefly letters written by Miss Smith to her intimate friends. These show her growing interest in German and the crystallization of that interest in the translation of the Klopstock Memoirs of Volume II. In addition to the odes mentioned in Miss Smith's letters, there are an ode to Ebert, The Recantation, and an ode to Mr. Schmidt.

It is deplorable that no further record of Miss Smith's own appreciation and interpretation of German can be found. The various notices of publications as they appeared in the old English Magazines and books, criticisms of her works as they appeared in others now will be taken up.
That the English critics felt Elizabeth Smith to be a forerunner of Madame de Staël is evident from an article in the Quarterly Review, Jan. 1814 where the reviewer of Mme. de Staël's d'allemanegives Miss Smith the following short but significant credit for her work. "Of Klopstock's character indeed though not of his works, the purity and excellence have become familiar to our nation from the writings of Miss Smith and the letters of his first wife to Richardson." This extract is followed by a two page discussion of the virtue and influence of Klopstock.

The extracts which I quote in the following are not arranged in chronological order but according to the magazines in which they appeared. In the Edinburgh Review, Oct. 1808-Jan. '09 vol. 13 under the biography division of the Quarterly List of New Publications may be found the announcement, "Memoirs of Frederick and Margaret Klopstock. Translated from the German. 8 vo 6s.

In the Quarterly Review Nov. 1809 under the head Miscellaneous of the List of New Publications is Fragments in Prose and Verse by Miss Elizabeth Smith lately deceased. 2 vols. 140.

The British Critic for March 1809 vol. XXXIII contains the following excellent account of the rating of Miss Smith's works in England just after they were published. The title under which the fourth edition appeared and the review are as follows: "Art. II Fragments in Prose and Verse. By a young Lady, lately deceased. With some account of her Life and Character by the Author of "Sermons on the Doctrines and Duties of Christianity." Fourth Edition 8 vo 227 pp. Price 6s. Cadell and Davies. 1808.

At certain protracted intervals of time some extraordinary phenomenon makes its appearance in the intellectual world so gifted
and so distinguished above its fellows as to excite one universal feeling of wonder and admiration. No one will presume to deny that this has happened more frequently in one sex than in the other; and that though many females have appeared whose claims to genius and learning also will never be denied, there have been no rivals to the illustrious names of Homer, Plato, Archimedes, to Newton, Locke, or Milton. Never, however, since the time of Madam Schurman have we heard of a woman whose endowments, natural and acquired, have been equal to those of the individual, the Fragments of whose writings are here preserved, and edited with great modesty, though with a becoming animation of friendship.

Of what kind they are, and how generally acceptable; is sufficiently apparent from their having already passed three large editions. Who, from authority less strong and less satisfactory than that which is in this small volume before the reader, could believe that a very young woman should be, not superficially, but thoroughly and familiarly acquainted with Hebrew, Arabic, Persic, Latin, Greek, Erse and all or almost all, the languages of Europe: that she was expert in mathematics, perspective music, dancing, drawing and to crown the whole, a charming poet. That she was not equally and alike accomplished in all these branches of art and science may easily be imagined, and her warmest admirers amply readily concede; but sufficient proofs remain that she was elevated in powers of mind, natural and acquired, above all general competition. Her life, we are sorry to add, was short, and chequered by misfortune. All that seems necessary on our part is, first to thank the editor for the part she has acted in erecting this durable mausoleum to her friend; and, in the next place, by a selection from the Fragments to enable the reader to judge, how far the high commendations which precede are to be
The first feature which presents itself, is that of poetical taste and talent. In these accomplishments, Miss Smith, for so we understand this excellent young woman was named, might by, cultivation have attained the greatest reputation. The next two pages of this review are taken up with a supposed translation of a Welsh poem, followed by two pages of reflections and then a one-page summary of her work. This entire article was reprinted in the Select Reviews and Spirit of the Foreign Magazines. Philadelphia 1809 vol II.

A five-page review of Miss Smith's, Memoirs of Klopstock may be found in the British Critic vol. XXXIV July, 1809. This review shall be taken up according to the pages of the Critic.

"p. 59."

Whoever has read the Fragments in Prose and Verse or even the account which we gave of them in our Review for March 1809 (p. 217) must of necessity feel both interest and curiosity, unless their composition be devoid of both, for the character, and respecting the productions of the late Miss E. Smith. Her talents, acquirements and character, were all of the most uncommon kind and this further relic of them appears in proportion to have attracted the public notice. The four letters of Margaret Klopstock to Richardson, which were printed among his correspondence, were also of a nature to make her character esteemed and admired: and though Klopstock is not valued among us, as he is said to deserve, owing probably to the want of a poetical translation of his Messiah, yet is too much celebrity attached to his name for his memoirs to be overlooked or neglected. Klopstock is here displayed to us not only as a poet, but as a good man and a pious Christian. He is indeed rendered truly interesting, as well as his beloved Meta. To use the words of the ingenious and amiable editor.
"Klopstock is not here presented to the readers as the first poet of the age, but as one of the best and most amiable of men; the tenderest husband, the kindest friend. But this is not all: he appears in a far higher character. Fallen in an instant from the height of human felicity, called to resign such a blessing as few of his fellow mortals ever possessed,—his exalted mind seemed marked by Providence to show the triumph of genuine Christianity. In this little collection of letters, we penetrate into the deepest recesses of his heart: we see how much he loved and was beloved. His warm imagination and acute feelings made him peculiarly susceptible of pleasure and of pain. Blest with the hand and heart of one of the most excellent of women, he was in every respect "happy past the common lot": "when he was called to prove to the world that no trial is too great for Christian fortitude to support."

p. 60 Of the Memoirs we are told, that they are compiled from papers which were communicated by Dr. Mumssen and translated by Miss Smith. To which are added extracts from "Klopstock, Er und über ihn" by Professor Cramer, Hamburg; 1780: and from a life of Klopstock published in the Monthly Magazine. He was born at Quedlinburg, July 1724 and died at Hamburg, March 14, 1803, being in his eightieth year. His union with his beloved Margaret called in fondness Meta, lasted only from June 1754 to 1758, a space of less than four years. Towards the end of life, in his sixty-eighth, he formed a second marriage with Johanna von Wenthem, a relation of his first wife, "and much of the happiness of his cheerful old age was owing" says his biographer, "to his union with this lady."

A great part of this volume consists of Letters from Klopstock, his wife and their friends. Some of them are Letters from the"Dead to the Living" by Mrs. Klopstock, which notwithstanding a pleasing
apology made by the editor, are not entirely to our taste. They seem to be rather presumptuous, in attempting to guess too far at the secrets of the invincible world, which at the same time, we are convinced was far from the intention of the amiable writer. It is rather extraordinary that two of these are written, on the supposition that Klopstock had died first and wrote from the other world to his widow, who pens an imaginary answer also under that supposition. We think differently of the five letters which Klopstock addressed to his Meta, after her death; these seem to us to be free of the tender yet pious feeling of a man so left destitute: likely to be extremely soothing to his mind, and calculated very strongly to affect with sympathy the minds of his readers. One of those we are inclined to give, as very characteristic of the disposition and feelings of the writer, and a proper specimen of the nature of this very affecting compilation.

Letter 3 of Klopstock's letters to his wife after her death covers pages 61, 62 and part of 63. p. 63. The specimens of poetry translated from Klopstock which appear at the end of this volume, do not show his Muse to advantage; they are not verse, they are not even harmonious prose. Miss Smith had her own ideas upon this subject, but they seem to us erroneous. She conceived also that the poetry of Klopstock himself was not harmonious: in this her editor seems to allow that she was mistaken and apologizes for it. Certain it is that no poetical composition will please, unless it be thrown into some measure acknowledged in the language into which it is transfused. It however asserted that the sense of the author is conveyed with an uncommon degree of accuracy and of this, not knowing the originals, we will not pretend to decide."

In the British Critic 1809 vol. XXXIV p. 435 is a review of
the poems of Rev. Wm. Lisle Bowles, pupil of Dr. Warton, biographer, commentator, critic, a poet into whose Twenty Sonnets Coleridge dipped at seventeen and imitated in his own poems, the opponent of Byron in the question "Was Pope a poet?" and who handed the torch of now-Popeian poetry to Coleridge. They appear under the head of

"Poems, never before published, written chiefly at Bremhill, in Wiltshire. By the Rev. Wm. Lisle Bowles 12mo. 197 pp. 8s Cadell and Davies 1809

The Fragments of that extraordinary genius, Miss E. Smith, of which we spoke with a natural enthusiasm (p. 317 XXXIII), have drawn from the poetical mind of Mr. Bowles, a tribute to her memory, no less elegant than animated, which we here subjoin:

"On reading fragments by a young lady, lately deceased"

"Oh! wert thou then some gentle spirit pure,
Sent on this earth to teach, exalt, allure;
And, scarce the talk perform'd, to close thine eyes
On human griefs, and human vanities?

"Yes, gentle spirit! in the bloom of youth,
'Twas thine to teach Faith, Meekness, Wisdom, Truth;
To look on Nature with a poet's glance,
Yet scorn the sickly fopperies of romance;
With modesty and learning, side by side,
Win without art, excel yet feel no pride!

"Alas! a harder talk remain'd to bear,
Meekly, the weight of sickness and of care;
The long-lov'd landscape of the peaceful Wye,
And Piercefield's rocks, to leave without a sigh;
In disappointment and distress to cheer
A mother's grief, and steal away her tear;
Then sink thyself, consuming by degrees;
Sink pale, and paler still yet wear the while
The same calm sweetness, the same gentle smile."

"He who could see, slow sinking into shade,
Virtues like these, unfolded but to fade,
Nor feel one tear of generous pity start,
Tho' to thy name unknown, has not a human heart."

Of this poem the reviewer remarks "A more appropriate and pathetic commendation has seldom been paid."

In the British Critic, September, 1810 vol. XXXVI one page is devoted to an account of Miss Smith's life. Especial stress is put on her acquisition of languages.

The European Magazine, 1810 devotes five pages to "Memoirs of the late Miss Elizabeth Smith." The contents of her "Fragments in Prose and Verse" are discussed, giving a letter of Mrs. Smith to Dr. Randolph and one of Mrs. Bowdler to Dr. Mumssen. In these letters Miss Smith's interest in German is commented upon and Klopstock is discussed as the "great poet" who should be made known in England. This entire article is copied in the Select Reviews and Spirit of the Foreign Magazine, Philadelphia 1810-vol. III.

Tait's Magazine for June 1840 gives a lengthy account of Miss Smith, extracts of which have already been given as they are found in Thomas De Quincey's Autobiography-Masson where he gives a discussion of Miss Elizabeth Smith. The facts there presented were gained by De Quincey through his acquaintance with Mrs. Smith, the Lloyds, Hannah More and other friends of Miss Smith who lived at the lakes.

In the Gentleman's Magazine of May 1810 vol. I is a poem written "On reading Fragments by a young Lady lately deceased."
By the Rev. Lisle Bowles. The poem is the same one published in the British Critic of 1809.

In the 1830 issue of this magazine may be found a biography of Mrs. Bowdler in which is stated that Mrs. Bowdler edited through several editions "Fragments in Prose and Verse" by the late Miss Elizabeth Smith and it is worthy of note that the article concludes with the sentence "As with her late benevolent brother, the profits of her publications were generally devoted to charitable purposes."

In Scot's Magazine printed at Edinburgh October, 1810 are four letters from Smith's Fragments. The first is from Dr. Young to Klopstock written from Wellwyn February 4 probably in 1758, in which he sends his condolences on the death of Meta. In the second April 12, 1761 Dr. Young thanks Klopstock for a sight of his wife's monument and expresses his admiration for Klopstock. In this letter the word distress is spelled distrees. The third letter is one from Klopstock to Cramer in which he tells about his wife's last days. The lines from Klopstock's last ode are omitted and instead of the when of the original in the sentence beginning When I was gone out, the magazine has after. The fourth letter is one from Klopstock to Giesecke, an intimate friend of the poet. About three hundred words of this letter are omitted, principal among these some translations from the Messiah.

While the Cornhill Magazine, London, 1880 does not mention Miss Smith's instrumentality in making the letters of Klopstock or his Meta known, yet the following extract from the life of Klopstock will give some idea of how Meta became known and the attitude of the English towards her. "This is the lady, who with no introduction but her admiration, struck up a correspondence with Richardson, the novelist and who, with her broken English, her talk of a "manly
Clarissa" and of "war, the great friend of friendship" was at one time pretty generally known in this country. In these and other letters, she appears to the full as gushing, as lachrymose, and we may add, as high-souled as either Richardson or her husband."

The Monthly Magazine of January 1811 contains a twelve page review of Miss Smith's Fragments and Memoirs, 1810 edition. After a somewhat flowery introduction, the reviewer sets forth the object of his work, "We propose to abstract a brief account of this accomplished young lady from the different parts of the letters and memoirs submitted to our review; to select some passages illustrative of her peculiar turn and temper of mind, from each of the works, and to leave our readers to draw those moral inferences from a survey of the life and qualities of this amiable being which no application of ours could render more forcible than the attentive perusal of her simple story."

A sketch of her life and interest in Ossian follows. The criticism of her interpretation of poetry and Klopstock should be particularly noted in the next extract. It will be remembered that Klopstock introduced free end rhymes in poetry. "Allowing, however, for the natural admiration of this faulty writer, which is so observable in youthful readers, we are still led to suspect, from these warm expressions of enthusiasm for him, that Miss Smith was deficient in genuine poetical taste; and we are confirmed in this opinion by the specimens of her original poetry, as well as by her translations from Klopstock. If the conception of a passage was animated or sublime, her ardent mind was satisfied; she had too little fastidiousness as to the expression and still less as to the metre of the verse. Rhyme seems to have been considered by her as beneath the dignity of her favourite poets; and the natural
consequence followed,—the frequent mistake of inflated prose for poetry, and the toleration of too many instances of bombast in Klopstock, Young and other admired religious versifiers. The certain path to the approbation of the fair student was the display of pious feelings, hence her overstrained admiration of the Messiah of the German poet, and her idea that nothing in poetry equalled the sublimity of this and some similar compositions: hence also her laudable dedication of her talents to sacred literature: and that surprising effort of her genius, among so many and such various exertions of its early powers, a translation of the Book of Job.

Taking this extraordinary work into consideration, and the knowledge of the Hebrew language which it implies together with her attainments in the Greek and Latin tongues, her almost self-acquired mastery of the French, Italian and Spanish, her unusual proficiency in the German, and extensive acquaintance with their best authors, we must admit Elizabeth Smith to have been one of those characters which occasionally appear on earth to manifest, as it were, the capacities of the human mind, when vigorously applied to worthy objects."

Favourable criticism of her reflections follows, some extracts are given. The reviewer admits that by the death of Miss Smith "the republic of letters" was deprived of "one of its most promising ornaments." He accounts for Miss Smith's versatility and productive power by recalling her knowledge of the value of the fleeting moment. A passage citing her interest in Klopstock is quoted.

Of the Memoirs of Klopstock, the reviewer writes, "we shall say but little of the second of these publications, or the second volume of the new and collected edition of Miss Smith's works. It consists of translations from the German, with the exception of a few
pages, and a short preface. The substance of the book comprises memoirs of Klopstock as communicated by Dr. Mumssen of Altona, and other sufficient authorities. The Milton of other sufficient authorities. The "Milton of Germany" as Klopstock has been called, was born in Quedlinburg on the second of July, 1724, and died at Hamburg on the fourteenth of March, 1803, in the eightieth year of his age. Besides a considerable collection of letters between the poet and his friends, which certainly tend to make us more acquainted with the author of the Messiah than any previous publication, we have in this volume the very interesting letters of his first wife; some of whose correspondence attracted so much attention, from the natural and tender simplicity of her style, in a work which has been edited by Mrs. Barbauld.* In the book before us, we have a tolerably full account of Margaretha Klopstock, who seems to have been a very accomplished woman, and in all respects worthy of her husband. After the model of Mrs. Rowe, she composed some imaginary letters from the dead to the living; and we fully agree with their present editor that they greatly excel their original; but it is time to recall the attention of our readers to the principal subject of this subject, and to conclude our survey of the character of Elizabeth Smith with some selections from her poetical translations of Klopstock's minor compositions. These specimens are introduced by the following observations from Miss Smith.**

The consequence of this aversion in the original writer and of the preceding sentiments in the translator of these odes, is, we think, sufficiently manifest: but our readers shall judge of the merits of these sublime (italicized) poems in their English dress."

*Correspondence of Richardson
**Thesis p. 26
Thirty four lines of Miss Smith's translation of Ebert are next introduced then the review continues. The following thought extracted from an ode by Klopstock to his friend Bodmer, is certainly striking; but might not a choicer expression, and a still more harmonious versification without any diminution of its spirit, have greatly enhanced its tenderness:

'Alas! they find not one the other, Ach, sie finden sich nicht, die they were made: Und für einander doch
Who for each other, and for love, Nächst fernerer Nachthimmel sie, were made: Nächste fernerer Nacht;
Now in far distant climes their lot is cast,Jetzo langen Jahrhunderte. and now long ages roll their course between,
And now long ages roll their courseJetzo trennet die Nacht fernerer is cast,
Ne'er did my eye behold thee,Niemals sah dich mein Blick, Ne'mals nicht mein Blick gesehen,
Addison! Sokrates Addison,
Ne'er did my ear learn wisdom from thy lips.' Niemals lehrte dein Mund mich selbst.

Miss Smith has borrowed this idea in a poem of her own addressed to the shade of Klopstock:

Thus, blessed Spirit! ran thy deep complaint;
In things else to Heaven's high will resign'd,
This only seem'd too hard:- and hard indeed
It is, that time and space should intervene
To part those souls by their Creator's hand
Attun'd to concord!- etc

We shall conclude with one other short poem; prefixing only this observation, that such compositions appear to us to be rather the materials of poetry than poetry itself. They partake (to borrow the language of the great Father of criticism) of the μωθοσθένει, and Scavola, but are totally destitute of the χάλες, and Melopoeia, if we may confine the meaning of the latter phrase. They may describe manners and sentiments; they may detail a story, but they have little or nothing to do with poetical expression or musical
cadence, so that at the best they can be but imperfect performances, but rough and unhewn diamonds, devoid of setting and every proper ornament; and perhaps they may best be designated by what they best deserve, some ludicrous character like the following, which we affix to them as an appropriate motto:

Quae segnitur manca est casu numeroque Propago.

The poem The Band of Roses as given on page 26 of this thesis is then given.

The next volume of the Monthly Review 1811 vol. 65 contains a ten page review of "The Book of Job," translated from the Hebrew, by the late Miss Elizabeth Smith, Author of Fragments in Prose and Verse with a Preface and Annotations, by the Rev. F. Randolph. D.D. 8 vo pp 200 7s Boards, Cadell and Davies etc. 1810."

This review is mainly given over to a criticism of her translation but in the introductory paragraph herewith given the attention of all readers is called to her work in German. "Excessive admiration is very apt to mislead the judgement. In a thousand instances, this observation is exemplified, and particular; y in appreciating the value of early genius. Miss Smith was certainly one of those literary phenomena which all persons of talent and taste will contemplate with pleasure; and that we have not been parsimonious in doing justice to her abilities, and to her assiduity in improving her mind, will be seen by turning to an account of her "Fragments in Prose and Verse," in our last volume (p.67) where we exhibited a sketch of her singular life and lamented with her biographer the premature termination of her sublunary course.

In the New Monthly Magazine Jan. 1, 1816 is a poem dedicated to Miss Smith.
On reading the Fragments in Prose and Verse, by Elizabeth Smith.

O, more than mortal, Albion's fairest flow'r!
For thee, the Muse, her trembling chord essays:
Wakes the wild strain at eve's congenial hour,
And waits the object of her fondest praise.

Tho' crown'd with light, assign'd to radiant spheres,
Thy lot ethereal, scarce allows to mourn;
True to thy worth, the ties of happier years,
The tear of nature still bedews the urn.

Torn from the shades that charm'd the vernal morn,
'Twas thine, belov'd, unnumber'd pangs to share;
Twas thine to soothe, in mutual ills forlorn,
The varying anguish of parental care.

But, ah! no more to gloom the changing sphere,
Shall grief for thee, her stormy scenes display;
Or fond affection's sweetest smile endear
The toiling paths of life's uncertain day.

But o'er thy grave, and round the sainted shrine,
Ethereal forms the duteous meed shall bring;
With fairy hands, in various wreaths entwine,
The op'ning graces of the breathing spring.

Then village maids shall mourn thy early doom,
When ev'ning Cynthia lights the sleeping vale;
And start to hear, amid the peaceful gloom,

The voice of music melting on the gale.

-Cotswoldia.

In the Temple Bar, London, seven pages are devoted to a discussion of the life and accomplishments of Miss Elizabeth Smith by Alexander H. Japp. LL.D. The excerpts made here afford another example of the publicity which she received in England. "Miss Smith was a genius and a great scholar, self taught practically but without the faults of the self-taught. ******** If the Book of Job shows her as a fine scholar and with wonderful power of rendering into idiomatic English, her volume of Fragments which in their first form ran through at least editions in the course of two years, reveals her as a keen observer and as a true woman, as a poet, for some of her lyrics and descriptive pieces are really fine: but also as a shrewd moralist an independent thinker." In proof of these statements the reviewer next adds philosophical passages from Miss Smith's works, then continues. "Her Fragments in their first form, as said already, past through some nine editions; in 1811 an edition much augmented, and including her translation of "Klopstock's Memoirs' edited by Miss Bowdler, was published at Bath: an edition of it was published in London in 1824, and another even so late as 1842. An enterprising publisher might, in our opinion, do well by issuing in a compact volume a selection of her very best work; including the Book of Job with Dr. Randolph's preface and valuable notes. We regard it as a privilege to be enabled here to draw attention to a very remarkable English woman, who did a remarkable work and who well deserves a place in the supplementary volume of the Dictionary of National Biography."

The entire article in the Temple Bar was reprinted in the
Living Age, Boston, 216, 1898. Other American magazines also reprinted matter about Elizabeth Smith. In the Christian Observer 7; 508 may be found the Life and Poems of Elizabeth Smith. In the Monthly Anthrology and Boston Review 1810, VIII; 360 is an announcement of the Memoirs of Frederick and Margaret Klopstock. In the Panopeist, Boston 1810 V: 536 is likewise a notice of the Memoirs of Frederick and Margaret Klopstock printed at Baltimore and Boston.

Walsh's American Review, Philadelphia 1811 in unpaged announcements following the appendix of no. 1 contains a notice of the Memoirs of Frederick and Margaret Klopstock as published in Baltimore, following the appendix of no. 2 of the same review in a notice of the same book as published at Philadelphia.

The Dial, Boston 1841 I 293 devotes five pages to Klopstock and Meta- an imaginary conversation between the poet and the spirit of the departed. Dated 1833. This is no doubt taken from the Memoirs. Ellery Channing attributes the comments on this article to Margaret Fuller. This is significant in connection with American transcendentalism.

From an article in the Ladies Magazine, Boston, 1829 p. 402 is taken the sentence "Although Miss Smith shone pre-eminently as a literary character, yet she appeared most brilliant and endearing when viewed through her exalted piety and sincere religion."

Notes and Queries Jan. 25, '68 describes Miss Smith as "a lady of great natural abilities."

In the March 1897 number of Education Elizabeth Smith is spoken of as "a self taught linguist." Several pages are devoted to her career.

Weiten krampf in his biographical reference of 100,000 names describes Miss Smith as an "English literary lady."
The Rev. Alexander Gordon remarks of her, "Miss Smith's powers of memory and distinction must have been alike remarkable, for she rarely consulted a dictionary. Translations from the Hebrew was her 'Sunday work.' With her intellectual accomplishment went we are assured facility in women's work, like cooking and needlework and she was a horsewoman. Her verses have no merit and her reflections are of the obvious kind gracefully expressed. Her translations are flowing and good."*

Robert Watt, M.D. at Edinburgh speaks of Miss Smith as "an amiable and accomplished young lady."** This statement is reiterated by James Darling, writer, London.*** C.L. Balfour in his "Women" eulogizes Miss Smith.

Sir James Mackintosh, the historian who knew Kant and Fichte says of her "Tears have just been brought to my eyes by reading the Fragments of Miss Smith, the translator of Klopstock's Letters. I could not pretend to impartiality in speaking of such a young woman unless I were as savage as a reviewer. She was pure, mild, kind, of wonderful capacity, but not of much genius."****

In partial contrast to the preceding statements is the word of Francis Randolph, friend of Bowles, editor of the Translations of the Book of Job, who lived for a time in Germany and was appointed to instruct the Duchess of York in English. "In all that she invents or describes, nothing is overchanged or unnatural. Her pen, like her pencil, places every object in the most pleasing point of view; and the delicacy of her thoughts is even heightened by the purity, I might say piety, of the expressions in which they are

**Bibliographica Brittanica
***Cyclopaedia Bibliographica
****Education March, 1897
conveyed. In her languages, most of which I have compared with the different authors, she never mistakes or weakens the spirit of the original. Klopstock under her management talks English as well as his native tongue; and the warmest admirers would rejoice to hear the facility and precision with which she has taught their favourite poet and philosopher to converse amongst us."

Thomas De Quincey assents "She passed it is true, almost inaudibly through life; and the stir which was made after her death soon subsided. But the reason was that she wrote but little. Had it been possible for the world to measure her by her powers, rather than her performances, she would have been placed perhaps, in the estimate of posterity, at the head of learned women; whilst her sweet and feminine character would have rescued her from all shadow and suspicion of that reproach which too often settles upon the learned character when supported by female aspirants."

The Censura Literaria 1809 which records Miss Smith's death and her authorship of Fragments in Prose and Verse also contains the following tribute to her memory "How can I read the Memoirs of Chatterton, of Kirke White, of Miss Symmons, of Miss Smith and many other late Lives, and not feel how much was due to nature; and how little to art and opportunity. When I read that Miss Smith, with few books and no instructors, had most of the languages ancient and modern at her command; that she could think and write with originality on the most abstruse as well as on the most poetical subjects. That she could translate with congenial spirit, even though the hand of death was upon her, in a language elegant and flowing, from the

#Smith's Fragments I p. 270
**Masson De Quincey Autobiography II
***p.224
most difficult authors, is this the effect of mere ordinary human labour; or is it not rather the inspiration of superior endowments?"*
In February 1814 as a direct outgrowth of Miss Smith's translations the following announcements appeared in the New Monthly Magazine:

Notices of Works in Hand.

Miss Benger will, in a few days publish her translation of the letters of Klopstock and his Friends, preceded by a biographical preface. They are printing uniformly with the Life of Klopstock published by the late Miss Smith and edited by Miss Bowdler.

Mar. 1-1814 there appeared under

List of New Publications-Miscellaneous-Klopstock and his Friends, a Series of Letters written between 1750 and 1800, translated from the German, with a biographical Preface by Miss Benger, forming a sequel to the Life of Klopstock, by Miss Smith, 800 10s 6d.

June 1, 1814

Publications in May - Miscellaneous

Klopstock and his Friends, a series of Familiar Letters, written between 1750 and 1803. From the German. By Miss Benger, 800 10s 6d.

Miss Benger was a member of the literary circle comprising Elizabeth Hamilton, Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Aikin and others. The foregoing announcements are followed in July, 1814 by a similar one in the Quarterly Review.

In the Monthly Review is a seven page review of this work, which concludes with "much praise is due to the fair translation of this volume for the completeness of the Introduction and for the elegance of the version." This announcement is reprinted in the 1815, Polyanthos, Boston.

Besides Miss Benger, Robert Huish translated Klopstock. His work was the drama Solomon, which is dedicated to Mrs. Hannah Moore.
a friend of the Smith family. The Gentleman's Magazine, 1809 and the British Critic, 1810 gave this translation laudatory criticism.

Miss Smith's popularity in England is shown by the large number of editions through which her works passed. There were perhaps as many as twenty during a period extending from 1808 to 1842. This popularity demands an explanation. It may have been due to her position in society and to the impression which her remarkable personality produced upon her surroundings. For her extraordinary gifts and accomplishments seemed to strike her contemporaries as something rare in her sex. Certain it is that her translations were not only exact but also artistic at a time when translations from German into English were both unpopular and unreliable.*

*Westminster Review, Jan. 1825- But if he determined to confine his efforts to the more easy task of translation, surely he might find something else than this to present us with, from a literature, the cardinal virtue of which, and that which covers its multitude of sins is, its originality.

-Blackwoods, Aug. 1841- Traits and Tendencies of German Literature-

One may trust to a German translation 99 times in every 100, to an English translation in every 100 only once; and that for several plain reasons. The Germans make a business of translation; they study it as an art: they may well do so, for they can boast a language equal to the most difficult pranks of that difficult art and they are honest also conscientious and self exenterating in the matter, which we English because of our habitual occupation with other matters because of the less flexible character of our language, and because of our strongly pronounced one-sided nationality can seldom afford to be. Let us therefore study German for its erudition more even than for its poetry and its philosophy.
Another explanation of the success of her writings may perhaps be found in the spirit of piety which filled England and that consequently her writings were read mostly in religious circles. It is therefore quite significant that her translations made the English nation acquainted not only with the first German classics but also with a representative of enlightened religious thought, who had done so much in his own country to humanize orthodox Christianity.

But no matter how we may try to account for Miss Smith's popularity in the early nineteenth century the fact remains that thru her efforts German poetry and Klopstock in particular became factors in English life and literature. Miss Smith aroused a widespread interest in all thing German among her countrymen, an interest which was surpassed only by the profound impression which Mme de Staël's famous book de l'Allemagne afterwards created in England and America.

*The New Monthly Magazine July,1,15- Intelligence in Literature and the Arts and Sciences-

The increasing attention paid to the language and literature of Germany has induced Mr. Bohte of York-street, Covent Garden to establish a German circulating library, the first of the kind, we believe in this country. A subscriber of two guineas per annum is entitled to two books at a time, to be changed at pleasure. Besides a general assortment of works in the various classes of the belles letters, several of the most respectable German periodical journals are regularly received for this library, and sent around to the subscribers according to priority.
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