

FAUST

My Soul be damned for the World



E.A. Bucchianeri

Faust:
My Soul be Damned for the World

Volume II

By
E.A. Bucchianeri

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Faust: My Soul be Damned for the World

Volume I

“See ye that I have not laboured for myself only, but for all that seek out the truth.”

(Ecclesiasticus 24:47)

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Chapter 5

Goethe and Faust:

Striving for Truth Shall Set Men Free

The tragedy of *Faust* by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, arguably one of the greatest masterpieces of European literature, was a Herculean labour of love that virtually spanned the lifetime of one of Germany's most celebrated authors and poets.* Writing the first draft when in his early twenties, Goethe worked sporadically on *Faust* until he completed the last scene of the entire drama eight months before his death at the venerable age of eighty-two years. The evolution of this work spanned several major creative periods, beginning with the turbulent Sturm und Drang (Storm and Stress) movement through to the refined age of Weimar Classicism, and just broaching the Romantic era. Goethe progressed *Faust* in a time of dynamic political and cultural upheaval, from the nadir of the Age of Enlightenment that culminated with the American and French Revolutions, continuing through the Napoleonic Wars and the first glimmer of German nationalism. Not only was his *Faust* influenced by these ages of literary and historical change, throughout his life, Goethe energetically studied diverse disciplines; art, music, philosophy, history, law, alchemy and occult mysticism, medicine, anatomy, mineralogy, and botany, to name just a few. He contributed to the world of science with his groundbreaking theories on colour, the biology of plants, and his discovery of the intermaxillary bone in the human skull, which was previously thought to exist only in animals. Goethe's personal life, his search for happiness and fulfilment, also played a major part in the transformation of the traditional legends portraying the soul-tortured scholar, Dr. Faustus — with Goethe's unique inclusion of Margareta, a fully developed love story is introduced for the first time, making it one of the most haunting facets of this powerful drama. His vast experience in life was a bountiful source of inspiration that he readily shared with the world, producing works that were cornucopias brimming with never-ending provisions for contemplation as he once explained:

“Then they come and ask, ‘What idea I meant to embody in my *Faust*?’ as if I knew myself and could inform them. [...] It would have been a fine thing, indeed, if I had strung so rich, varied, and highly diversified a life as I have brought to view in *Faust* upon the slender string of one pervading idea. [...] I am rather of the opinion, that the more incommensurable, and the more incomprehensible to the

* **Editorial Policy:** this study is presented in British spelling. Material with brackets, [], or braces, { }, indicates editing or comments made by the author, with the exception of stage directions unless indicated otherwise. Bibliography printed in Volume I.

understanding, a poetic production is, so much the better it is.”¹

In the Beginning ...

Goethe was born on August 28, 1749 in the free imperial town of Frankfurt on the Main to a prosperous and influential family from the upper middle class. His father, Johann Caspar Goethe (1710–1782), a lawyer by profession, later procured the rank and title of imperial councillor in 1742.² This honourable position, however, was not his original ambition, for he offered his professional services to obtain an office that he desired in the city council, and was willing to work without a salary for this privilege, albeit he expected this office to be granted automatically without the formality of a council election. When the council refused, he vowed never to accept any office in service to the city. At any rate, with his new Imperial title, he now deemed these positions beneath his social status. At the age of thirty-eight he married the daughter of the chief magistrate, Katharine Elisabeth Textor (1731–1808), his junior by twenty-one years.³

The Goethe family had six children between the years 1749 and 1760, however, only Johann Goethe, and his sister, Cornelia, his junior by one year, survived the myriad of childhood diseases that plagued the eighteenth century. Goethe briefly mentions this sad period in his autobiography:

“I neither escaped the measles, nor chicken-pox, nor any other of the tormenting diseases of childhood [...]. While on the subject of these family diseases, I will mention a brother about three years younger than myself, who was likewise attacked by that infection [smallpox], and suffered not a little from it. He [Hermann Jacob[‡]] was of a tender nature, quiet and capricious, and we were never on the most friendly terms. Besides, he scarcely survived the years of childhood. Among several other children born afterwards, who like him did not survive long, I only remember a very pretty and agreeable girl, who also soon passed away; so that, after the lapse of some years, my sister and I remained alone, and were therefore the more deeply and affectionately attached to each other.”⁴

Although not on “friendly terms” with little Hermann, his death in January 1759 at the tender age of six years was a tremendous shock to the young Johann, yet his reaction to this

¹ Goethe to Johann Eckermann, May 6, 1827. John Oxenford, trans., *Conversations of Goethe with Eckermann and Soret* (London: George Bell and Sons, 1883). Reprint: (Elibron Classics Series, Adamant Media Corp., 2005), pp. 258–259.

² Albert Bielschowsky, William A. Cooper, trans., *The Life of Goethe: Volume I, 1749–1788. From Birth to the Return from Italy*, (1908), Reprint: (Honolulu: University Press of the Pacific, 2005), p. 12.

³ Ibid. p.13.

[‡] Ibid. p. 15.

⁴ Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, John Oxenford, trans., *The Autobiography of Goethe. Truth and Poetry: From My Own Life, Vol. I* [Books I–XIII] (London: George Bell and Sons, 1881), p. 25.

tragedy was an example for those with eyes to see. When his mother observed that Goethe did not shed a single tear, she reproached him for his apparent lack of grief and asked if he had not loved his brother. Immediately, he ran to his bedroom and from under his bed retrieved a bundle of handwritten papers, page after page filled with school lessons and various fairy-tales that he had compiled, and showing them to her he said: “I did all this to teach my brother.”⁵ The wisdom of innocents — love also consists of action.

Goethe’s earliest memories of childhood featured the family home that belonged to his paternal grandmother. Situated in the Grosser Hirschgraben, it was a gloomy, multi-storied “old house” of medieval character with “many corners”, and its design was a source of horror for him and his sister.⁶ Terrified at night, they were nevertheless compelled to sleep alone in a strict pedagogic effort to stamp out their childish fears. When they attempted to escape from their solitary confinement and seek the company of the servants, their father would frighten them back to their beds by playing the house ghost with his dressing gown turned inside out, which Goethe criticised as an irrational method: “The evil effect of this any one may imagine. How is he who is encompassed with a double terror to be emancipated from fear?”⁷ His mother, on the other hand, employed a better method: “She managed to gain her end by rewards. It was the season for peaches, the plentiful enjoyment of which she promised us every morning if we overcame our fears during the night. In this way she succeeded, and both parties were satisfied.”⁸

Notwithstanding the ominous character of their dwelling, the décor arranged by his father in a particular anteroom helped to lighten the atmosphere for Goethe: here in this ‘sanctuary’ his father displayed a series of engravings depicting the city of Rome, and in this special room he also kept a small collection of artefacts that he brought back from his Grand Tour of Italy c. 1739:

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“There I saw every day, the *Piazza del Popolo*, the *Colosseum*, [sic.], the *Piazza of St. Peter’s* and *St. Peter’s Church*, within and without, the castle of *St. Angelo*, and many other places. These images impressed themselves deeply upon me, and my otherwise very laconic father was often so kind as to furnish descriptions of the objects. His partiality for the Italian language, and for everything pertaining to Italy, was very decided. A small collection of marbles and natural curiosities, which he had brought with him thence, he often showed to us; and he devoted a great part of his time to a description of his travels, written in Italian, the copying and correction of which he slowly and accurately completed, in several parcels, with his own hand.”¹⁰

Goethe also had a favourite niche in the ‘garden-room’ situated on the second storey overlooking the city ramparts and a beautiful verdant plain. During the summer, Goethe used this room for his study periods, often taking respites to observe the phenomena of Nature and the

⁵ *Life of Goethe*, vol. I, p. 15.

⁶ *Autobiography, Truth and Poetry*, vol. I, p. 2.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 4.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.* pp. 4–5. Also, *Life of Goethe*, vol. I, p. 11.

¹⁰ *Autobiography, Truth and Poetry*, p. 5.

daily life of their busy neighbours and fellow Frankfurt citizens:

“[...] it early excited within me a feeling of solitude, and a sense of vague longing resulting from it, which, conspiring with the seriousness and awe implanted in me by Nature, exerted its influence at an early age, and showed itself more distinctly in after years.”¹¹

These periods of reflection were a blessing to the ever-active child. His father had meticulously mapped out the course of his children’s education, and did not believe in wasting a precious moment that could be put to instructive use, constantly deterring them from the temptation to indulge in indolence.¹² He taught them personally, only sending them to private tutors when it became absolutely necessary. One example of his tenacity is displayed by his customary reading aloud to the family to pass the dark winter nights, however, their father insisted that once a book was started, regardless of size, it was to be finished that same season to the despair of the listeners. Goethe remarks, “I still remember one such winter when we thus had to work our way through Bower’s *History of the Popes*.⁺ It was a terrible time, as little or nothing occurs in ecclesiastical affairs can interest children and young people. Still, [...] so much reading remained in my mind that I was able, in after times, to take up many threads of the narrative.”¹³

Eventually, the children attended private classes taught to a number of the neighbouring children, although Goethe admits these semi-private scholastic affairs were of no particular benefit to him; “This learning in common did not advance me; the teachers followed their routine; and the rudeness, sometimes ill-nature, of my companions, interrupted the brief hours of study with tumult, vexation and disturbance.”¹⁴ In all, Goethe’s early education was all-embracing as Albert Bielschowsky relates:

“Hardly any of the more important realms of knowledge, hardly any of the nobler accomplishments, were neglected. The most important ancient and modern languages, — vis., Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, English, and Italian, — history and geography, religion, natural sciences, mathematics, drawing, music, dancing, fencing, and riding were included one by one in the boy’s education. Facility in German, nowhere the object of systematic study in those days, was acquired by the writing of compositions [...] and by reading contemporary poets.”¹⁵

Goethe proved to be a brilliant pupil and a budding young poet. His rapid advancement instilled paternal pride in his father, who without delay, formed plans for his son’s higher

¹¹ Ibid. p. 4.

¹² *Autobiography, Truth and Poetry*, vol. I, p. 20

⁺ Bielschowsky notes this edition was printed in eleven volumes, the first four appeared in 1756, and the fifth in 1762; “Even if the father made them study through only the first four volumes, nevertheless that was making no slight demand upon the sprightly wife and children.” *Life of Goethe*, vol. I, n. 12, p. 420.

¹³ *Autobiography, Truth and Poetry*, vol. I, p. 118.

¹⁴ Ibid. p. 22.

¹⁵ *Life of Goethe*, vol. I, p. 16.

education—that it should follow in his path and culminate with a career in law followed by a Grand Tour of Italy—thus he could hardly wait to send his son to college and see his ambitions fulfilled.

Despite this demanding schedule, the children often found time for various amusements. Their grandmother, who lived with the family until her death in 1754, enjoyed entertaining her grandchildren, indulging their whims and craving for treats. She arranged one particular surprise, which remained forever in Goethe's memory: the construction of a small puppet theatre for Christmas Eve, 1753.¹⁶ The microcosmic theatre seemed to him a 'magical' window veiled by a mystic curtain that opened to reveal the biblical story, *David and Goliath*.¹⁷ Entranced by this miniature dramatic presentation, it gave him his first "taste for the theatre", as he would later admit in *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship* (1796).¹⁸

After the death of their grandmother, Goethe Sr. decided to renovate the family home. As terrifying as the old house seemed to Goethe and his sister, they were nevertheless thrown into dismay at the rapid change their familiar environment underwent:

"To see the rooms in which they had so often been confined and pestered with wearisome tasks and studies, the passages they had played in, the walls which had always been kept so carefully clean, all falling before the mason's hatchet and the carpenter's axe [...] all this produced a commotion in our young heads that was not easily settled."¹⁹

When the roof was partially removed, it was arranged that the children would stay with friends of the family and be admitted to a public school. As disagreeable as this situation was for the children, who were used to a secluded lifestyle, Goethe and his sister experienced a certain degree of freedom that they had never known before. Goethe relates that it was about this time he began to explore his native city, gradually extending his excursions in all directions.²⁰

Frankfurt on the Main in those days retained the sombre atmosphere of the Medieval ages with its city walls, ramparts, gates and towers separating the older sections from the relatively recent developments, all encompassed by moats. Inside were numerous twisting streets winding their way to or from the various monasteries and castellated houses that looked like small fortresses. The children found numerous places to explore, especially when they had won the favour of the keepers employed at the city buildings. The Council House was a favourite haunt, here they could wander through the vaults underneath the main halls, visit the session chambers, and view the Imperial election chamber with awe. On one or two occasions, their permissive guide would relate the histories associated with the emperors of the Holy Roman Empire who were represented in the various paintings adorning the halls, augmenting and enhancing their knowledge of Imperial history as related to them by family and friends who would nostalgically

¹⁶ Year according to Bielschowsky, *Ibid.* p. 38.

¹⁷ I.e., according to Goethe in his *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship* (1796). Reprint, Eric A Blackall and Victor Lange, eds., trans., *Goethe, The Collected Works, Volume 9* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1989), p. 3.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Autobiography, Truth and Poetry, vol. I*, p. 6.

²⁰ *Ibid.* pp. 7–11.

recall the most recent coronations. At one time, a singular privilege was granted to the children, they were permitted to gaze upon the original document of the Golden Bull (1356) during a special exhibit arranged for a group of distinguished visitors.

The renovations were nearly completed and their father's prized book and art collections were finally being rearranged in their new surroundings, when a natural disaster encroached upon Goethe's sense of peace and contentment with the world. On November 1st, 1755, a great earthquake destroyed the thriving port-city of Lisbon, a tragedy that threw Europe into a state of shock and disbelief. Goethe writes:

“[...] an extraordinary event deeply disturbed the Boy's peace of mind, for the first time. [...] the earthquake at Lisbon took place, and spread a prodigious alarm over the world, long accustomed to peace and quiet. A great and magnificent capital, which was at the same time, a trading and mercantile city, is smitten, without warning, by a most fearful calamity. The earth trembles and totters, the sea roars up, ships dashed together, houses fall in, and over them, churches and towers, the royal palace is in part swallowed by the waters, the bursting land seems to vomit flames, since smoke and fire are seen everywhere amid the ruins. Sixty thousand persons, a moment before in ease and comfort, fall together, and he is deemed most fortunate who is no longer capable of a thought or feeling about the disaster. The flames rage on, and with them rage a troop of desperadoes, before concealed, or set at large by the event. The wretched survivors are exposed to pillage, massacre, and every outrage: and thus, on all sides, Nature asserts her boundless capriciousness. [...] The Boy [...] was not a little staggered. God, the Creator and Preserver of Heaven and Earth, whom the explanation of the first article of the Creed declared so wise and benignant, [sic.] having both the just and the unjust a prey to the same destruction, had not manifested Himself, by any means, a fatherly character. In vain the young mind strove to resist these impressions. It was the more impossible as the wise and scripture-learned could not themselves agree as to the light in which such a phenomenon should be regarded.”²¹

Goethe was not exaggerating, the details of this particular earthquake are horrific. According to modern research, the initial quake would have registered close to 9 on the Richter scale and rocked the city for three to six minutes, opening up huge fissures in the streets fifteen feet wide. Many survivors rushed to the docks to avoid the crumbling buildings, only to be swept away forty minutes later by a massive tsunami. The remaining buildings fell prey to the ravages of fire that burned for five days. In the end, nearly eighty-five percent of the city was destroyed. Thieves and murderers who escaped the jails, in addition to the looters, roamed the streets of Lisbon. Law and order ceased to exist as those who remained fought and scrounged to survive. The death toll for Lisbon alone has been currently estimated between 10,000 to 100,000. The coast of southern Portugal was also badly hit, while shockwaves were felt as far away as Finland and the Caribbean, a ten-foot tsunami struck Cornwall in southwest England and Galway in the

²¹ *Autobiography, Truth and Poetry*, vol. I, pp. 18–19.

west of Ireland.

In addition to the human toll, the cultural impact was also enormous. The new opera house in Lisbon, only six months old, burned to the ground. The royal Ribeira Palace mentioned by Goethe was destroyed and with it went the royal library containing 70,000 volumes, the royal archives, plus many famous works of art by Rubens, Titian and Correggio. Many churches were reduced to rubble, while the most gruesome tragedy occurred with the destruction of the Royal Hospital of All Saints, hundreds of patients who could not be moved in time burned to death. After these shocking reports, a number of the Enlightenment philosophers began, like young Goethe, to question the widely held belief in a kind and loving God who watched over humanity but who could simultaneously allow atrocities such as this to occur on the feast of All Saint's Day. Voltaire was one such sceptical individual and challenged the idea proposed by the philosopher Gottfried Leibniz that God permitted evil in order to demonstrate or enhance the existence of good. However, Jean-Jacques Rousseau used this event for more positive reflection, declaring this was a sign mankind should not be cramped in cities where danger threatened but must return to a natural state of existence. The philosopher Immanuel Kant, also affected by this event, began to form his theories on aesthetics. In his research, Kant proposed new ideas on how earthquakes were formed, mainly by gaseous pockets building up under the earth that eventually explode with the pressure, which of course have been proved incorrect, although his theories were the first serious studies of seismology in Germany.

All of these arguments would affect Goethe and his work. Looking into the future for a moment, Goethe, unlike Voltaire, did not remain sceptical of God's loving providence despite all the evils in the world and obviously concurred with Leibniz's philosophy in this regard, for we find as he reviews this event from hindsight in his autobiography, he describes this earthquake and the ensuing aftermath as the *work of a demon*:

“So complicated an event arrested the attention of the world for a long time: and, *as additional and more detailed accounts of the extensive effects of this explosion came from every quarter*, the minds already aroused by the misfortune of strangers, began to be more and more anxious about themselves and their friends. *Perhaps the demon of terror has never so speedily and powerfully diffused his terrors over the earth.*”²²

We further detect Goethe may not be referring only to the fear of natural catastrophes when he uses the word ‘explosion’, but also to certain political tensions exacerbated by the event.

After the earthquake, the Portuguese Prime Minister, Sebastião de Melo, was approached by the despairing citizens wondering what was to be done. He succinctly replied: “Bury the dead and take care of the living,” and actively set out to organize the relief and reconstruction efforts. He made a detailed study of the earthquake's force, asking the survivors about the duration of the tremors, in which direction they travelled, and on which side buildings tended to fall. He agreed with King Joseph I that the whole city needed to be rebuilt on a new plan with superior materials, and designed the earliest earthquake-resistant structures in Europe: using wooden models of his *avant-garde* buildings, their seismic resistance was tested by marching the army around them.

However, the Prime Minister, a particular favourite of the King who had brought about

²² Ibid. p. 19. Italics added.

numerous reforms in the country, acquired many enemies among the old aristocracy for they viewed him as an insignificant upstart, the son of a mere country squire. Although many of his secular reforms were positive, such as the formation of primary and secondary schooling, and the first attempt to introduce quality controls in wine production to name a few, there were other innovations, particularly the tax reforms, not to mention his success in lessening the powers of the Inquisition and the Church by attacking the Jesuit order, that caused the political tensions to increase.

After the earthquake and his impressive reconstruction efforts, the King granted Melo further powers, giving him an opportunity to become a powerful dictator, a decision that further irritated the nobility. Apparently, the nobility finally planned to remove the 'corrupt' king who insisted on lavishing this commoner with authoritarian powers to the detriment of the aristocracy. Three years after the earthquake, Joseph I was wounded in an assassination attempt as he returned home from a visit with his mistress, a Marchioness from the noble Távora family, circumstances that also implicated the Duke of Aveiro in the attack. Melo's hand fell hard and fast: the conspirators were quickly executed following a quick trial, while the Jesuits were expelled from the country and their assets confiscated. Women and children were not spared, every person implicated in the Távora Affair were dealt with, finally breaking the power of the old aristocracy. The King was pleased with Melo's efforts and granted him several noble titles, eventually raising him to the rank of Marquis of Pombal in 1770. He remained the true governing power behind the throne until the death of Joseph I in 1777. Hence, this earthquake was not only a natural disaster, but also brought several political factions to the fore, creating seismic shifts in the balance between secular, aristocratic and ecclesiastical power in the process. These momentous events of the time will have a profound bearing on the development of Goethe's dramas, including *Faust*, as we shall later discover.

Returning to Goethe's childhood, we see that simple amusements helped to distract him from these tragic events that rocked the world. When he and Cornelia were not whiling away their free hours rambling about Frankfurt, they enjoyed reading the popular *Volkschriften* (Folk-books) and chapbooks that appeared in print, the forerunners of modern magazines. These cheap, mass produced periodicals included a medley of entertaining features: reprints of Medieval romances, ghost stories, fairy-tales, heroic adventures, ballads, historical narrations, and other similar items, as Goethe relates:

“We children were so fortunate as to find these precious remains of the Middle Ages every day on a little table at the door of a dealer of cheap books, and to obtain them at the cost of a couple of *kreutzer*. The *Eulenspiegel*, the *Four Sons of Haimon*, the *Emperor Octavian*, the *Fair Melusina*, the *Beautiful Magelone*, *Fortunatus*, with the whole race down to the *Wandering Jew*, were all at our service, as often as we preferred the relish of these works to the taste of sweet things.”²³

Scholars have proposed Goethe was first introduced to the legend of Dr. Faustus via these publications. Following the Thirty-Years war, two final *Faustbook* series circulated in Germany,

²³ Ibid. pp. 24–25.

thus bringing to a conclusion the primordial era of Faustian literature. The first of these was a new edition of Widman's text edited by Nicolaus Pfitzer, a physician from Nuremberg, and printed in 1674.²⁴ This was republished several times until the year 1726.²⁵ The second series, also a revision of Widman's book, features the earliest condensed narration of Faust's story. Entitled the *Faustbuch des Christlich Meynenden*, the first dated copy hails from the year 1725. This was reissued several times, the last known reprint is cited as 1797.²⁶ It was from this last *Faustbook* that chapbook printers culled the tale of the sorcerer for their own profit. It is probable Goethe bought such a chapbook, or, as Palmer and Moore speculate, he may have acquired one of the later editions of the *Faustbuch des Christlich Meynenden*.²⁷ Of interest, Henry Jones notes that Pfitzer's *Faustbook* "[...] contains the germ for Marguerite in Goethe's *Faust*, Part I."²⁸ David Luke confirms this information, for he states there is a "[...] passing mention, in the 1674 chapbook, of a 'very pretty but poor servant-girl' whom the doctor loves but because of his satanic contract cannot marry."²⁹ Rose, on the other hand, relates this story is incorporated in the *Christlich Meynenden*: "It is important in that it contains the germ of the Gretchen episode in Goethe's drama. Faust tries to seduce a servant-girl, but she is proof against temptation and he offers to marry her; Lucifer, however, dissuades him and gives him Helena instead."³⁰ Fundamentally, this story featuring the servant girl and Faust's frustrated love in these *Faustbooks* is an extension of the devil's refusal to allow Faust to avail of the sacrament of matrimony as seen in the earlier texts, and not necessarily the introduction of a romance to the original legend. Nevertheless, if Goethe did obtain a copy of either of these books, this episode obviously impressed him.

This early introduction to Faust, in all probability, was enhanced by a number of books he read as a child. Bielschowsky observes in one school textbook mentioned by Goethe, the *Orbis Pictus* by Amos Comenius, an intriguing picture illustrates the chapter entitled 'On Divine Providence':

"Goethe could see a man who is addressed by an angel on the left, while on the right the devil seeks to throw a noose around his neck. A little farther to the side stands a magician in the centre of a circle. As the artist probably had Faust in mind, young Goethe may also have thought of the popular magician."³¹

We suspect his fascination with the character of Helen was also augmented by his

²⁴ Philip Mason Palmer and Robert Pattison More, *The Sources of the Faust Tradition: From Simon Magus to Lessing* (New York: Octagon Books Inc., 1966), p. 131.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Henry Jones, ed., *The English Faustbook: A Critical Edition Based on the Text of 1592* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994), n. 53. p.76

²⁹ David Luke, 'Introduction', in *Oxford World's Classics—Goethe. Faust: Part One* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998), p. xvii. {Henceforth, *Faust, Part One*}

³⁰ William Rose, ed., *The Historie of the Damnable Life and Deserved Death of Doctor John Faustus: 1592*. Reprint; (Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press, 1963), p. 41.

³¹ *Life of Goethe*, vol. I, n. 14, p. 420.

introduction to the Trojan legend via the library of his aunt and uncle. He discovered a prose translation of the classic tale by Herr Von Loen entitled *Homer's Description of the Conquest of the Kingdom of Troy*, and later progressed to the classics by Virgil.³²

Naturally, the edifying purpose of the Faustian legends was not lost upon Goethe who was raised a Christian in the Protestant Church. Goethe admits the method used to impart religious instruction to him and his sister was "[...] nothing but a kind of dry morality: ingenious exposition was not thought of; and the doctrine appealed neither to the understanding nor the heart."³³ From an early age, he observed that this desiccated catechetical method may be the primary cause for the emergence of numerous religious denominations, i.e. Separatists, Pietsists, the Moravians, etc., and deduced that people were seeking a closer union with God through Christ than "[...] seemed to them possible under the forms of the established religion."³⁴ Goethe consequently desired to approach the Deity on a personal level, secretly conducting an adoration service in his newly remodelled room:

“Things of this sort naturally made an impression on the Boy, and led him into similar states of mind. In fact, he came to the thought that he might immediately approach the great God of Nature, the Creator and Preserver of Heaven and Earth. [...] The way he took to accomplish this was very curious.

The Boy had chiefly kept to the first article of Belief. The God who stands in immediate connexion with nature, and owns and loves it as his work, seemed to him the proper God, who might be brought into closer relationship with man, as with everything else, and who would take care of him, as of the motion of the stars, the days and seasons, the animals and plants. There were texts in the Gospels which explicitly stated this. The Boy could ascribe no form to this Being; he therefore sought Him in His works, and would, in the good Old Testament fashion, build Him an altar. Natural productions were set forth as images of the world, over which a flame was to burn, signifying the aspirations of man's heart towards his Maker. He brought out of the collection of natural objects which he possessed, and which had been increased as chance directed, the best ores and other specimens. But the next difficulty was, as to how they should be arranged and raised into a pile. His father possessed a beautiful red-lacquered music-stand, ornamented with guilt flowers, in the form of a four-sided pyramid, with different elevations, which had been found convenient for quartets, but lately was not much in use. The Boy laid hands on this, and built up his representations of Nature one above the other in steps, so that it all looked quite pretty and at the same time sufficiently significant. On an early sunrise his first worship of God was to be celebrated, but the young priest had not yet settled how to produce a flame which should at the same time emit an agreeable odour. At last it occurred to him to combine the two, as he

³² *Autobiography, Truth and Poetry*, vol. I, p. 29.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Ibid.* p. 30.

possessed a few fumigating pastils, which diffused a pleasant fragrance with a glimmer, if not with a flame. Nay, this soft burning and exhalation seemed a better representation of what passes in the heart, than an open flame. [...] At last [the sun] glittered above the roofs, a burning-glass was at once taken up and applied to the pastils, which were fixed on the summit in a fine porcelain saucer. Everything succeeded according to the wish, and the devotion was perfect. [...] Every one regarded [the ‘altar’] only as a well-arranged collection of natural curiosities. The Boy knew better, but concealed his knowledge.” (Goethe)³⁵

However, the following day, the young, eager ‘priest’ would be taught a lesson in humility. Impatient to repeat his ‘service’, he set alight the pastilles, but in his haste did not place them on the porcelain saucer: the smouldering oblation burned into the lacquered quartet stand and destroyed a number of the ornamental flowers “[...] as if some evil spirit had disappeared, [and] had left their black, ineffaceable footprints.”³⁶ Goethe learned a valuable lesson: “[...] the accident might almost be considered a hint and warning of the danger there always is in wishing to approach the Deity in such a way.”³⁷

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³⁵ Ibid. pp. 30–31.

³⁶ Ibid. p. 31.

³⁷ Ibid.