

#### CAMBRIDGE STUDIES IN GERMAN

# Hugo von Hofmannsthal

This book focuses on Hugo von Hofmannsthal's intense, lifelong concentration upon a single cohesive set of poetic, philosophical and ethical concerns, a quality of his work which has been neglected in the bulk of existing scholarship.

Professor Bennett examines Hofmannsthal's work in the context of literary theory and the history of philosophy, referring especially to Nietzsche, German Idealism and the poetics of German Classicism. He identifies three principal areas of concern to Hofmannsthal: the theory of genre, the question of the role of literature in society, and the search for a fruitful response to the problem of the historical development of culture.

The argument proceeds by way of detailed interpretation of texts, including *Der Tor und der Tod*, the Chandos letter, *Ariadne auf Naxos*, *Der Schwierige*, *Das Salzburger Grosse Welttheater* and *Der Turm*.



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Hugo von Hofmannsthal in 1914

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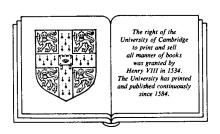


# Hugo von Hofmannsthal

The theaters of consciousness

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For H. B.

Meine Frau ganz einfach. Ist das nicht spaßig?



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### **PREFACE**

Richard Exner, in a study that attempts boldly to illuminate Hofmannsthal's whole career by interpreting one short text, feels called upon to say at the outset that he is "not pleading the case for invariability in Hofmannsthal's work. But a development is not the same as a break." This is an important point, simple as it may be. There are frequent developmental crises in Hofmannsthal's career, and times when the poet himself has little idea where he is headed; but his life's work, in the end, is characterized by an extraordinary, if deeply problematic cohesion, which is mainly the result of his own effort to achieve it.

My approach, while not so radical as Exner's, is similar in its proceeding from the interpretation of a relatively small number of texts. I seek thus to present the reader with more or less complete arguments of limited scope, rather than oblige him to keep a large amount of preliminary material in mind while waiting for the conclusion that justifies it. And the reader does not have to agree with all my inferences from the particular to the general in order (I hope) to find something useful in the individual interpretations. In any case, I will not try to treat all of Hofmannsthal. Especially the narrative work will receive less than its share of attention, and I concede that this lack has to do with my conviction that Hofmannsthal's is a fundamentally theatrical imagination. But even if my approach is one-sided, it does not follow that it is invalid. And if I am laughed at, it will at least not be for claiming to have spoken the last word on Hofmannsthal.

I will set out, then, from the interpretation of finished works. Hofmannsthal left behind a great deal of fragmentary material, in notes and drafts and letters, that contains numerous tantalizing hints for the critic; but I will avoid actually basing any interpretive arguments upon such notions as "pre-existence" or "the allomatic."



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These notions are useful only so long as the principal line of argument proceeds from the interpretation of a finished work toward the interpretation of the fragment, not vice versa. The scribblings and jottings that start to get published after a writer dies are as a rule so tentative as to be practically an invitation to irresponsible criticism, whereas the finished work generally provides at least a better criterion of validity. Strictly speaking, of course, no work is ever "finished," least of all for Hofmannsthal, in whose later period we shall observe a constant habit of self-rewriting. But still, the more a complex of thought and figure and image has been refined in the crucible of grammatical and artistic form that is, the closer the text comes to being recognizable as a "work" - the likelier it is to provide a sound basis for interpretation. I will use Hofmannsthal's jottings repeatedly, for re-enforcement and amplification; but whenever the fragmentary material actually figures in an argument, I will try to ensure that a prior basis, in interpretation, is present.

I do not want to put undue strain on either myself or the reader by calling my approach a "method" and writing an introduction on it. The text and notes of the early chapters contain a relatively high proportion of methodological material, in my attempts to explain what I am doing while doing it. But the concepts of "society" and "culture" will perhaps still be a source of confusion. My own main interest, and my reason for being interested in Hofmannsthal, is the theory of poetry and drama; and when I speak of society or culture I always mean, primarily, society or culture as seen from the perspective of poetic theory. Especially in Parts II and III, I have occasion to deal with specific historical facts; but I do not aim for either system or completeness. I treat the facts that I think matter from a poetic—theoretical perspective; I do not claim to treat Hofmannsthal's work as a social or cultural phenomenon.<sup>2</sup>

The structure of the argument as a whole is as simple as I have been able to make it. Part I treats the question of poetic language as a heightening mirror of language in general, and then, by way of the idea of language as action in *Der Tor und der Tod*, moves to the question of drama. My point is that the irreducible given of the dramatic genres, the situation of audience and actors in a theater, here becomes, mirror-wise, an indispensable symbol in the structure of meaning. Parts II and III are the redemption of a promise I made in my *Modern Drama and German Classicism*, to show Hofmannsthal's achievement of both a true neo-comic and a true neo-tragic drama at what I called "maximum saturation," where



#### Preface

"saturation" refers to the extent to which a play's meaning is completed in the performance itself, without presupposing any special conditions outside the theater.<sup>3</sup> Part II ends with a discussion of Der Schwierige, especially of the idea that the theater's symbolic function within society is a mirror of society's own symbolic function with respect to human existence metaphysically considered. And in Part III, which closes with Der Turm, the supplanting of a relatively abstract idea of society by a thoroughly immediate idea of culture is discussed, and with it the complex of problems that produces both an enormous achievement and an enormous collapse in Hofmannsthal's late work. My main point concerns what Hofmannsthal understood as the two principal dangers, in the abstract, to a worthy communal existence: the danger of social petrifaction and that of cultural fragmentation. Considered structurally (not sociologically or historically), comedy turns out to be the appropriate theatrical response to the first danger, tragedy to the second.

This point, as I say, is a simple one, but in order to be developed it requires a number of theoretical and interpretive detours, some of which I hope will be interesting in their own right. At least the matter they deal with is interesting: Hofmannsthal's theory of poetic language, his manner of reading creatively his own earlier works, his assimilation of Goethe, his struggle with Kleist, his incorporation of idealism and something like Hermetism into an ever unsettled philosophical dynamics, his confrontation with the historical power of Western music and with a special kind of cultural reality at Salzburg. I have tried to distribute this matter so as to provide not only a basis for my own argument, but also as complete and balanced a picture of Hofmannsthal's career as the limits of my interest and competence permit. At age twenty-five Hofmannsthal was already established as "the idolized hope of his generation";4 but the misunderstanding that came with this early prominence, the confusion of public images, persisted beyond his death, persists to an extent even now, and makes it less easy than it should be to recognize the intensity of his lifelong concentration upon the single cohesive set of poetic, philosophical and ethical concerns that I will try to justify summarizing in the phrase "the theaters of consciousness."



## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This project is well over a decade old, and if I attempted to name all the people who have helped me with it by discussion and criticism, the result would be a small autobiography. For the opportunity actually to sit down and write and rewrite the book, however, I am especially grateful to the Center for Advanced Studies at the University of Virginia. I am indebted to Gail Moore and her crew for help with the otherwise not always helpful electronic helps in manuscript preparation, to the editors and consultants at Cambridge University Press for a last good measure of criticism, and to my wife for reading several stages of manuscript.

A number of chapters contain revised versions of published articles:

"The Smallest World Theater," MOSAIC, A Journal for the Interdisciplinary Study of Literature, 7/2 (Winter, 1975), 53-66.

"Chandos and his Neighbors," Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift für Literaturwissenschaft und Geistesgeschichte, 49 (1975), 315-31.

"The Role of Vorwitz in Hofmannsthal's Das Salzburger Große Welttheater," Symposium, 29 (1975), 13–29. Reprinted with permission of the Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation. Published by Heldref Publications, 4000 Albemarle St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016. Copyright © 1975.

"Idea, Reality and Play-Acting in Der Tor und der Tod," Orbis Litterarum, 30 (1975), 262-76.

"Hans Karl's Unmysterious Return," Essays in Literature, 2 (1975), 230-44.

"Kleist's Puppets in Early Hofmannsthal," Modern Language Quarterly, 37 (1976), 151-67.

"Werther and Chandos," *Modern Language Notes*, 91 (1976), 552–8.

"Hofmannsthal's Return," Germanic Review, 51 (1976), 28-40. Reprinted with permission of the Helen Dwight Reid Educational



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"Missed Meetings in Hofmannsthal's Der Schwierige," Forum for Modern Language Studies, 12 (1976), 59-64.

"Death and the Fools," German Life & Letters, 30 (1976-7), 65-72.

I am grateful to the editors and consultants at these periodicals for their criticisms, and to the publishers for permission to use the material.

Translations are my own. I have tried to translate or paraphrase enough of the textual material to make the argument intelligible in English alone, while at the same time keeping enough of the original to avoid disorienting the reader who knows the texts in German.



## **ABBREVIATIONS**

#### **Editions**

W Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Sämtliche Werke, veranstaltet vom Freien Deutschen Hochstift, 37 vols., 13 published as of May 1, 1987 (Frankfurt/Main, 1975–)

Hofmannsthal, Gesammelte Werke in Einzelausgaben, ed. Herbert Steiner (Frankfurt/Main, 1947ff.) is cited according to the following abbreviations:

A Aufzeichnungen DI-4 Dramen I-IV E Die Erzählungen

G Gedichte und lyrische Dramen

L I – 4 Lustspiele I – IV P I – 4 Prosa I – IV

#### **Collections of letters**

B1 Hofmannsthal, *Briefe 1890–1901* (Berlin, 1935) B2 Hofmannsthal, *Briefe 1900–1909* (Wien, 1937)

H/LvA H./Leopold von Andrian, *Briefwechsel*, ed. Walter H. Perl (Frankfurt/Main, 1968)

H/EKvB H./Edgar Karg von Bebenburg, *Briefwechsel*, ed. Mary E. Gilbert (Frankfurt/Main, 1966)

H/RB-H H./Richard Beer-Hofmann, *Briefwechsel*, ed. Eugene Weber (Frankfurt/Main, 1972)

H/EvB H./Eberhard von Bodenhausen, Briefe der Freundschaft (Düsseldorf, 1953)

H/RB H./Rudolf Borchardt, *Briefwechsel*, ed. Marie Luise Borchardt, Herbert Steiner (Frankfurt/Main, 1954)

H/CJB H./Carl J. Burckhardt, *Briefwechsel*, ed. Carl J. Burckhardt (Frankfurt/Main, 1966)

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#### Abbreviations

H/SG	Briefwechsel zwischen George und Hofmannsthal, 2nd edn (München, Düsseldorf, 1953)
H/HK	H./Harry Graf Kessler, <i>Briefwechsel</i> 1898–1929, ed. Hilde Burger (Frankfurt/Main, 1968)
H/HvN	H./Helene von Nostitz, <i>Briefwechsel</i> , ed. Oswalt von Nostitz (Frankfurt/Main, 1965)
H/AS	H./Arthur Schnitzler, <i>Briefwechsel</i> , ed. Therese Nickl, Heinrich Schnitzler (Frankfurt/Main, 1964)
H/RS	Richard Strauss/H. Briefwechsel, ed. Willi Schuh, 3rd edn (Zürich, 1964)
H/AW	H./Anton Wildgans, <i>Briefwechsel</i> , ed. Norbert Altenhofer (Heidelberg, 1971)
H/PZ	H./Paul Zifferer, Briefwechsel, ed. Hilde Burger (Wien, 1983)

#### Other abbreviations

AfdA	Anzeiger für deutsches Altertum und deutsche Literatur
CL	Comparative Literature
DVLG	Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift für Literaturwissenschaft
	und Geistesgeschichte
GL&L	German Life and Letters
GQ	German Quarterly
$\widetilde{GR}$	Germanic Review
GRM	Germanisch-Romanische Monatsschrift
JDSG	Jahrbuch der Deutschen Schillergesellschaft
JFDH	Jahrbuch des Freien Deutschen Hochstifts
K	Heinrich von Kleist, Werke und Briefe, ed. Helmut
	Sembdner, 2 vols., 5th edn (München, 1970)
LJ	Literaturwissenschaftliches Jahrbuch: im Auftrage der
	Görres-Gesellschaft
LuK	Literatur und Kritik
MAL	Modern Austrian Literature
MD	Modern Drama
MLR	Modern Language Review
NR	Neue Rundschau
<b>PEGS</b>	Publications of the English Goethe Society
PMLA	Publications of the Modern Language Association
RG	Recherches Germaniques
WA	Goethes Werke, "Weimarer Ausgabe," 143 vols.
	(Weimar, 1887–1918)
WW	Wirkendes Wort

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