## COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ORIENTAL STUDIES, VOL. IX. THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN HEBREW LITERATURE, 1850-1912

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### **ABRAHAM SOLOMON WALDSTEIN**

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## COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ORIENTAL STUDIES Vol. IX

# THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN HEBREW LITERATURE 1850-1912

BY

### ABRAHAM SOLOMON WALDSTEIN

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in the Faculty of Philosophy, Columbia University



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### PREFACE

In writing this book, I have had in view not so much the appreciation of the individual authors and their productions per se, as their relation to the period in which they lived, the ideas and emotions by which they were, consciously or unconsciously, actuated, and what they contributed, as individuals or as a class, to the development of Hebrew literature. In short, I purpose to give here the evolution of the latter rather than its history, in the common sense of the term. This mode of treatment has been more and more pursued by literary historians since Taine; and should, in particular, be followed by any one that writes for a reading public to whom the literature treated is entirely foreign. Readers such as these are certainly more interested in the trend of thought, in the flux and flow of ideas, and in the artistic temperament of the period as a whole and in the literature as a whole, than in any particular writer. Hence, some authors, who would otherwise deserve a fuller treatment, have been dealt with rather summarily. For though as individual writers they may be of very high standing, yet their contribution to the development of Hebrew literature may have been less marked than that of other writers of inferior talent, who have, nevertheless, formed links in the chain of this development, and who have consequently been treated more fully.

I have selected as my subject the period between the fifties of the last century and our own time, and I did not go back to the middle of the eighteenth century, which is generally considered the terminus a quo of modern Hebrew literature, for the following reason. As I am here dealing mainly with belles-lettres and allied branches, I could have found very little scope in the literature of the hundred years preceding the middle of the nineteenth century. The novel in Hebrew had not yet been produced. In the domain of poetry, the only productions of the

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period that can stand critical examination are: some lyrical outbursts in the dramas of M. H. Luzzatto, a small number of poems by Wessely, Sh. Cohen, Letteris, Adam Lebensohn, and some other stray verse, representing in all perhaps one medium-sized volume. Moreover, with the exception of some passages in the scientific "letters" of S. D. Luzzatto, the prose of the period did not even present what one may call literary temperament. The spirit of the time, particularly that of the first half of the nineteenth century, was scientific, the writers centering their efforts mainly on historic research; and only in this field did Hebrew literature show any sort of creativeness. But the account of these investigations could hardly fit into the scheme of this book. I have, therefore, relegated this long period in modern Hebrew, as well as a brief account of Mediaeval Hebrew literature, to the introductory chapter.

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