between Francisca and Hulda, ll. 400–426, has no parallel in the source ; it forms a very natural conclusion.

§ 116. General Remarks .- The omissions are slight, and belong properly under the rubric of general criticism. Francisca, in giving directions to her servant, omits the long preamble Steinhav. p. 547, Il. 7-16. It is not necessary to explain the state of the case to her confidential maid; it is much more natural that she should dash in medias, l. 51. Instead of a long explanation, Sachs invents an instance of the wooer's persecuting attention, tidings of which are brought by the maid, 1. 49. Again, here, as is his usual custom, Sachs carefully avoids all dubious allusions. In Steinhav. p. 547, 1. 31, the servant is to tell the lover : " vand also die ganezen nacht mit ir dein freide haben macht." Alexander is made to say in the play, when he requests an interview, 1. 50 : " Doch das alle in in zuecht und eren ;" cf. l. 71. Throughout Alexander's speech, 11.78-90, his intentions are made to appear strictly honourable; ef. l. 204. Apparently Sachs thought the casual light of the lantern not sufficient for the scene, so in both the Schwank and the play he makes it moonlight; cf. Steinhw. p. 550, l. 14 f. No. 84, l. 353.

§ 117. The "Motivierung."—The "motivierung" of the play is delicately done throughout. Francisca's plan is no sudden thought; 1.38 ff.:

" Derhalb hab ich dem nach getracht Die nacht vnd hab ain list erdacht."

The opportunity for carrying out her plan is given by Alexander's request for an interview. It makes the play much more consistent with itself that everything should spring from this first action of Alexander's. Francisca becomes assured that the first part of her plan will be carried out before she imparts the second message to her servant. It is a realistic touch that she hardly expects success, l. 130 f.:

> "Was mir für ain selzam antwort Mein maid wirt von dem jungling pringen."