

Arthur Schopenhauer

Ueber die Weiber

(Kapitel XXVII von *Parerga und Paralipomena II*)

*Text folgt wort- und zeichengetreu der autorisierten Ausgabe letzter Hand:*

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§. 362.

Besser, als **Schiller**'s wohlüberlegtes, mittelst der Antithese und des Kontrastes wirkendes Gedicht, »Würde der Frauen«, sprechen, meiner Meinung nach, diese wenigen Worte **Jouy**'s das wahre Lob der Weiber aus: *sans les femmes, le*

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On Women

Schiller's poem in honor of women, *Würde der Frauen*, is the result of much careful thought, and it appeals to the reader by its antithetic style and

*commencement de notre vie seroit privé de secours, le milieu de plaisirs, et la fin de consolation.*

**§. 363.**

Schon der Anblick der weiblichen Gestalt lehrt, daß das Weib weder zu großen geistigen, noch körperlichen Arbeiten bestimmt ist. Es trägt die Schuld des Lebens nicht durch Thun, sondern durch Leiden ab, durch die Wehen der Geburt, die Sorgfalt für das Kind, die Unterwürfigkeit unter den Mann, dem es eine geduldige und aufheiternde Gefährtin seyn soll. Die heftigsten Leiden, Freuden und Kraftäußerungen sind ihm nicht beschieden; sondern sein Leben soll stiller, unbedeutsamer und gelinder dahinfließen, als das des Mannes, ohne wesentlich glücklicher, oder unglücklicher zu seyn.

**§. 364.**

Zu Pflegerinnen und Erzieherinnen unserer ersten Kindheit eignen die Weiber sich gerade dadurch, daß sie selbst kindisch, läppisch und kurzsichtig, mit Einem Worte, Zeit Lebens große Kinder sind: eine Art Mittelstufe, zwischen dem Kinde und dem Manne, als welcher der eigentliche Mensch ist. Man betrachte nur ein

its use of contrast; but as an expression of the true praise which should be accorded to them, it is, I think, inferior to these few words of Jouy's: *Without women the beginning of our life would be helpless; the middle devoid of pleasure; and the end, of consolation.*

The same thing is more feelingly expressed by Byron in Sardanapalus: These two passages indicate the right standpoint for the appreciation of women.

You need only to look at the way in which she is formed to see that woman is not meant to undergo great labour, whether of the mind or of the body. She pays the debt of life not by what she does but by what she suffers; by the pains of childbearing and care for the child, and by submission to her husband, to whom she should be a patient and cheering companion. The keenest sorrows and joys are not for her, nor is she called upon to display a great deal of strength. The current of her life should be more gentle, peaceful and trivial than man's without being essentially happier or unhappier.

Women are directly fitted for acting as the nurses and teachers of our early childhood by the fact that they are themselves childish, frivolous and short-sighted; in a word, they are big children all their life long – a kind of intermediate stage between the child and the full-grown man, who is man

Mädchen, wie sie, Tage lang, mit einem Kinde tändelt, herumtanzt und singt, und denke sich, was ein Mann, beim besten Willen, an ihrer Stelle leisten könnte.

### §. 365.

Mit den Mädchen hat es die Natur auf Das, was man, im dramaturgischen Sinne, einen Knalleffekt nennt, abgesehn, indem sie dieselben, auf wenige Jahre, mit überreicher Schönheit, Reiz und Fülle ausstattete, auf Kosten ihrer ganzen übrigen Lebenszeit, damit sie nämlich, während jener Jahre, der Phantasie eines Mannes sich in dem Maaße bemächtigen könnten, daß er hingerissen wird, die Sorge für sie auf Zeit Lebens, in irgend einer Form, ehrlich zu übernehmen; zu welchem Schritte ihn zu vermögen, die bloße vernünftige Ueberlegung keine hinlänglich sichere Bürgschaft zu geben schien. Sonach hat die Natur das Weib, eben wie jedes andere ihrer Geschöpfe, mit den Waffen und Werkzeugen ausgerüstet, deren es zur Sicherung seines Daseyns bedarf, und auf die Zeit, da es ihrer bedarf; wobei sie denn auch mit ihrer gewöhnlichen Sparsamkeit verfahren ist. Wie nämlich die weibliche Ameise, nach der Begattung, die fortan überflüssigen, ja, für das Brutverhältniß gefährlichen Flügel verliert; so meistens,

in the strict sense of the word. See how a girl will fondle a child for days together, dance with it and sing to it; and then think what a man, with the best will in the world, could do if he were put in her place.

[The very first Of human life must spring from woman's breast, Your first small words are taught you from her lips, Your first tears quench'd by her, and your last sighs Too often breathed out in a woman's hearing, Where men have shrunk from the ignoble care Of watching the last hour of him who led them. (Act. I. Scene 2.)]

With young girls Nature seems to have had in view what, in the language of the drama, is called a *coup de théâtre*. For a few years she dowers them with a wealth of beauty and is lavish in her gift of charm, at the expense of the rest of their life, in order that during those years they may capture the fantasy of some man to such a degree that he is hurried into undertaking the honourable care of them, in some form or other, as long as they live – a step for which there would not appear to be any sufficient warranty if reason only directed his thoughts. Accordingly Nature has equipped women, as she does all her creatures, with the weapons and implements requisite for the safeguarding of her existence, and for just as long as it is necessary for her to have them. Here, as elsewhere, Nature proceeds with her usual economy; for just as the female ant, after fecundation, loses her wings, which are then superfluous, nay, actually a danger to the business

nach einem oder zwei Kindbetten, das Weib seine Schönheit; wahrscheinlich sogar aus dem selben Grunde.

Dem entsprechend halten die jungen Mädchen ihre häuslichen, oder gewerblichen Geschäfte, in ihrem Herzen, für Nebensache, wohl gar für bloßen Spaaß: als ihren allein ernstlichen Beruf betrachten sie die Liebe, die Eroberungen und was damit in Verbindung steht, wie Toilette, Tanz u.s.w.

### §. 366.

Je edeler und vollkommener eine Sache ist, desto später und langsamer gelangt sie zur Reife. Der Mann erlangt die Reife seiner Vernunft und Geisteskräfte kaum vor dem acht und zwanzigsten Jahre; das Weib mit dem achtzehnten. Aber es ist auch eine Vernunft danach: eine gar knapp gemessene. Daher bleiben die Weiber ihr Leben lang Kinder, sehn immer nur das Nächste, kleben an der Gegenwart, nehmen den Schein der Dinge für die Sache und ziehn Kleinigkeiten den wichtigsten Angelegenheiten vor. Die Vernunft nämlich ist es, vermöge deren der Mensch nicht, wie das Thier, bloß in der Gegenwart lebt, sondern Vergangenheit und Zukunft übersieht und bedenkt; woraus dann seine Vorsicht, seine Sorge und häufige Beklommenheit entspringt. Der Vortheile, wie der Nachtheile, die Dies bringt, ist das Weib, in Folge seiner schwächern Vernunft, weniger theilhaft: vielmehr ist dasselbe ein geistiger Myops, indem sein intuitiver Verstand in der Nähe scharf sieht, hingegen einen engen Gesichtskreis hat, in

of breeding; so, after giving birth to one or two children, a woman generally loses her beauty; probably, indeed, for similar reasons.

And so we find that young girls, in their hearts, look upon domestic affairs or work of any kind as of secondary importance, if not actually as a mere jest. The only business that really claims their earnest attention is love, making conquests, and everything connected with this – dress, dancing, and so on.

The nobler and more perfect a thing is, the later and slower it is in arriving at maturity. A man reaches the maturity of his reasoning powers and mental faculties hardly before the age of twenty-eight; a woman, at eighteen. And then, too, in the case of woman, it is only reason of a sort – very niggard in its dimensions. That is why women remain children their whole life long; never seeing anything but what is quite close to them, cleaving to the present moment, taking appearance for reality, and preferring trifles to matters of the first importance. For it is by virtue of his reasoning faculty that man does not live in the present only, like the brute, but looks about him and considers the past and the future; and this is the origin of prudence, as well as of that care and anxiety which so many people exhibit. Both the advantages and the disadvantages which this involves, are shared in by the woman to a smaller extent because of her weaker power of reasoning. She may, in fact, be described as intellectually shortsighted, because, while she has an intuitive understanding of what lies

welchen das Entfernte nicht fällt; daher eben alles Abwesende, Vergangene, Künftige, viel schwächer auf die Weiber wirkt, als auf uns.

So viele Nachteile nun auch Dies mit sich führt, so hat es doch das Gute, daß das Weib mehr in der Gegenwart aufgeht, als wir, und daher diese, wenn sie nur erträglich ist, besser genießt, woraus die dem Weibe eigenthümliche Heiterkeit hervorgeht, welche sie zur Erholung des sorgenbelasteten Mannes eignet.

Aus der selben Quelle ist es abzuleiten, daß die Weiber mehr Mitleid und daher mehr Menschenliebe und Theilnahme an Unglücklichen zeigen, als die Männer; hingegen im Punkte der Gerechtigkeit, Redlichkeit und Gewissenhaftigkeit,

quite close to her, her field of vision is narrow and does not reach to what is remote: so that things which are absent or past or to come have much less effect upon women than upon men.

This is the reason why women are more often inclined to be extravagant, and sometimes carry their inclination to a length that borders upon madness. In their hearts women think that it is the men's business to earn money and theirs to spend it – if possible during their husband's life, but, at any rate, after his death. The very fact that their husband hands them over his earnings for purposes of housekeeping strengthens them in this belief.

However many disadvantages all this may involve, there is at least this to be said in its favour: that the woman lives more in the present than the man, and that, if the present is at all tolerable, she enjoys it more eagerly.

diesen nachstehn. Denn in Folge ihrer schwachen Vernunft übt das Gegenwärtige, Anschauliche, unmittelbar Reale eine Gewalt über sie aus, gegen welche die abstrakten Gedanken, die stehenden Maximen, die festgefaßten Entschlüsse, überhaupt die Rücksicht auf Vergangenheit und Zukunft, auf Abwesendes und Entferntes, selten viel vermögen. Demnach haben sie zur Tugend wohl das Erste und Hauptsächliche, hingegen gebricht es bei ihnen am Sekundären, am oft nothwendigen Werkzeug zu derselben. Man könnte sie, in dieser Hinsicht, einem Organismus vergleichen, der zwar die Leber, aber nicht die Gallenblase hätte. Ich verweise hierüber auf §. 17 meiner Abhandlung über das Fundament der Moral.

This is the source of that cheerfulness which is peculiar to women, fitting her to amuse man in his hours of recreation, and, in the case of need, to console him when he is borne down by the weight of his cares. It is by no means a bad plan to consult women in matters of difficulty, as the Germans used to do in ancient times; for their way of looking at things is quite different from ours, chiefly in the fact that they like to take the shortest way to their goal, and, in general, manage to fix their eyes upon what lies before them; while we, as a rule, see far beyond it, just because it is in front of our noses. In cases like this, we need to be brought back to the right standpoint, so as to recover the near and simple view. Then again, women are decidedly more sober in their judgment than we are, so that they do not see more in things than is really there; whilst, if our passions are aroused, we are apt to see things in an exaggerated way, or imagine

– Demgemäß wird man als den Grundfehler des weiblichen Charakters **Ungerechtigkeit** finden. Er entsteht zunächst aus dem dargelegten Mangel an Vernünftigkeit und Ueberlegung, wird zudem aber noch dadurch unterstützt, daß sie, als die schwächeren, von der Natur nicht auf die Kraft, sondern auf die List angewiesen sind: daher ihre instinktartige Verschlagenheit und ihr unvertilgbarer Hang zum Lügen.

what does not exist. The weakness of their reasoning also explains why it is that women show more sympathy for the unfortunate than men do, and so treat them with more kindness and interest; and why it is that, on the contrary, they are inferior to men in point of justice, and less honourable and conscientious. For it is just because their reasoning power is weak that present circumstances have such a hold over them, and those concrete things which lie directly before their eyes exercise a power which is seldom counteracted to any extent by abstract principles of thought, by fixed rules of conduct, firm resolutions, or, in general, by consideration for the past and the future, or regard for what is absent and remote.

Accordingly, they possess the first and main elements that go to make a virtuous character, but they are deficient in those secondary qualities which are often a necessary instrument in the formation of it.

1 Hence it will be found that the fundamental fault of the female character is that it has no sense of justice. This is mainly due to the fact, already mentioned, that women are defective in the powers of reasoning and deliberation; but it is also traceable to the position which Nature has assigned to them as the weaker sex. They are dependent, not upon strength, but upon craft; and hence their instinctive capacity for cunning, and their

Denn, wie den Löwen mit Klauen und Gebiß, den Elephanten mit Stoßzähnen, den Eber mit Hauern, den Stier mit Hörnern und die Sepia mit der wassertrübenden Tinte, so hat die Natur das Weib mit Verstellungskunst ausgerüstet, zu seinem Schutz und Wehr, und hat alle die Kraft, die sie dem Manne als körperliche Stärke und Vernunft verlieh, dem Weibe in Gestalt jener Gabe zugewendet.

Die Verstellung ist ihm daher angeboren, deshalb auch fast so sehr dem dummen, wie dem klugen Weibe eigen. Von derselben bei jeder Gelegenheit Gebrauch zu machen ist ihm daher so natürlich, wie jenen Thieren, beim Angriff, sogleich ihre Waffen anzuwenden. Darum ist ein ganz wahrhaftes, unverstelltes Weib vielleicht unmöglich. Eben deshalb durchschauen sie fremde Verstellung so leicht, daß es nicht rathsam ist, ihnen gegenüber, es damit zu versuchen. – Aus dem aufgestellten Grundfehler und seinen Beigaben entspringt aber Falschheit, Treulosigkeit, Verrath, Undank u.s.w.

[Footnote: 1 In this respect they may be compared to an animal organism which contains a liver but no gall-bladder. Here let me refer to what I have said in my treatise on The Foundation of Morals, #17.]

ineradicable tendency to say what is not true.

For as lions are provided with claws and teeth, and elephants and boars with tusks, bulls with horns, and the cuttle fish with its cloud of inky fluid, so Nature has equipped woman, for her defence and protection, with the arts of dissimulation; and all the power which Nature has conferred upon man in the shape of physical strength and reason has been bestowed upon women in this form.

Hence dissimulation is innate in woman, and almost as much a quality of the stupid as of the clever. It is as natural for them to make use of it on every occasion as it is for those animals to employ their means of defence when they are attacked; they have a feeling that in doing so they are only within their rights. Therefore a woman who is perfectly truthful and not given to dissimulation is perhaps an impossibility, and for this very reason they are so quick at seeing through dissimulation in others that it is not a wise thing to attempt it with them. But this fundamental defect which I



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Für die Propagation des Menschengeschlechts zu sorgen, sind von Natur die jungen, starken und schönen Männer berufen; damit das Geschlecht nicht ausarte.

Dies ist hierin der feste Wille der Natur, und dessen Ausdruck sind die Leidenschaften der Weiber. Jenes Gesetz geht, an Alter und Kraft, jedem andern vor. Daher Wehe Dem, der seine Rechte und Interessen so stellt, daß sie demselben im Wege stehn: sie werden, was er auch sage und thue, beim ersten bedeutenden Anlaß, unbarmherzig zermalmt werden. Denn die geheime, unausgesprochene, ja, unbewußte, aber angeborene Moral der Weiber ist: »wir sind berechtigt, Die zu hintergehn, welche dadurch, daß sie für uns, das Individuum, spärlich sorgen, ein Recht über die Species erlangt zu haben vermeinen.

have stated, with all that it entails, gives rise to falsity, faithlessness, treachery, ingratitude, and so on.

Perjury in a court of justice is more often committed by women than by men. It may, indeed, be generally questioned whether women ought to be sworn at all. From time to time one finds repeated cases everywhere of ladies, who want for nothing, taking things from shop-owners when no one is looking and making off with them.

Nature has appointed that the propagation of the species shall be the business of men who are young, strong and handsome; so that the race may not degenerate.

This is the firm will and purpose of Nature in regard to the species, and it finds its expression in the passions of women. There is no law that is older or more powerful than this. Woe, then, to the man who sets up claims and interests that will conflict with it; whatever he may say and do, they will be unmercifully crushed at the first serious encounter. For the innate rule that governs women's conduct, though it is secret and unformulated, nay, unconscious in its working, is this: We are justified in deceiving those who think they have acquired rights over the species by paying little attention to the individual, that is, to us.

Die Beschaffenheit und folglich das Wohl der Species, ist, mittelst der nächsten, von uns ausgehenden Generation, in unsere Hände gelegt und unsrer Sorgfalt anvertraut: wir wollen es gewissenhaft verwalten.« Aber keineswegs sind die Weiber sich dieses obersten Grundsatzes *in abstracto*, sondern bloß *in concreto* bewußt, und haben für denselben keinen andern Ausdruck, als, wenn die Gelegenheit kommt, ihre Handlungsweise; bei welcher das Gewissen ihnen meistens mehr Ruhe läßt, als wir vermuthen, indem sie, im dunkelsten Grunde ihres Herzens, sich bewußt sind, in der Verletzung ihrer Pflicht gegen das Individuum die gegen die Species um so besser erfüllt zu haben, deren Recht unendlich größer ist. – Die nähere Erläuterung dieses Sachverhältnisses liefert das 44.Kap. des 2.Bandes meines Hauptwerks.

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Zwischen Männern ist von Natur bloß Gleichgültigkeit; aber zwischen Weibern ist schon von Natur Feindschaft. Es kommt wohl daher, daß das *odium figulinum*,

The constitution and, therefore, the welfare of the species have been placed in our hands and committed to our care, through the control we obtain over the next generation, which proceeds from us; let us discharge our duties conscientiously. But women have no abstract knowledge of this leading principle; they are conscious of it only as a concrete fact; and they have no other method of giving expression to it than the way in which they act when the opportunity arrives. And then their conscience does not trouble them so much as we fancy; for in the darkest recesses of their heart they are aware that, in committing a breach of their duty toward the individual, they have all the better fulfilled their duty towards the species, which is infinitely greater.

2 And since women exist in the main solely for the propagation of the species, and are not destined for anything else, they live, as a rule, more for the species than for the individual, and in their hearts take the affairs of the species more seriously than those of the individual. This gives their whole life and being a certain levity; the general bent of their character is in a direction fundamentally different from that of man; and it is this which produces that discord in married life which is so frequent, and almost the normal state.

The natural feeling between men is mere indifference, but between women it is actual enmity. The reason of this is that trade-jealousy – odium

welches bei Männern sich auf ihre jedesmalige Gilde beschränkt, bei Weibern das ganze Geschlecht umfaßt; da sie Alle nur Ein Gewerbe haben.

Schon beim Beegnen auf der Straße sehn sie einander an, wie Guelfen und Ghibellinen. Auch treten zwei Weiber, bei erster Bekanntschaft, einander sichtbarlich mit mehr Gezwungenheit und Verstellung entgegen, als zwei Männer in gleichem Fall. Daher kommt auch das Komplimentiren zwischen zwei Weibern viel lächerlicher heraus, als zwischen Männern.

Ferner, während der Mann, selbst zu dem tief unter ihm Stehenden, doch, in der Regel, immer noch mit einer gewissen Rücksicht und Humanität redet, ist es unleidlich anzusehn, wie stolz und schnöde meistens ein vornehmes Weib sich gegen ein niederes (nicht in ihrem Dienste stehendes) gebärdet, wann sie mit ihr spricht. Es mag daher kommen, daß bei Weibern aller Unterschied des Ranges viel prekärer ist, als bei uns, und viel schneller sich ändern und aufheben kann; weil, während bei uns hundert Dinge auf die Waagschale kommen, bei ihnen nur Eines entscheidet, nämlich welchem Manne sie gefallen haben; wie auch daher, daß sie, wegen der Einseitigkeit ihres Berufs, einander viel näher stehn, als die Männer, weshalb sie die Standesunterschiede hervorzuheben suchen.

figulinum – which, in the case of men, does not go beyond the confines of their own particular pursuit but with women embraces the whole sex; since they have only one kind of business.

Even when they meet in the street women look at one another like Guelphs and Ghibellines. And it is a patent fact that when two women make first acquaintance with each other they behave with more constraint and dissimulation than two men would show in a like case; and hence it is that an exchange of compliments between two women is a much more ridiculous proceeding than between two men.

Further, whilst a man will, as a general rule, always preserve a certain amount of consideration and humanity in speaking to others, even to those who are in a very inferior position, it is intolerable to see how proudly and disdainfully a fine lady will generally behave towards one who is in a lower social rank (I do not mean a woman who is in her service), whenever she speaks to her. The reason of this may be that, with women, differences of rank are much more precarious than with us; because, while a hundred considerations carry weight in our case, in theirs there is only one, namely, with which man they have found favour; as also that they stand in much nearer relations with one another than men do, in consequence of the one-sided nature of their calling. This makes them endeavour to lay stress upon differences of rank. It is only the man whose intellect is clouded by his sexual impulses that could give the name of the fair sex to that undersized,

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Mit mehr Fug, als das schöne, könnte man das weibliche Geschlecht das **unästhetische** nennen. Weder für Musik, noch Poesie, noch bildende Künste haben sie wirklich und wahrhaftig Sinn und Empfänglichkeit; sondern bloße Aefferi, zum Behuf ihrer Gefallsucht, ist es, wenn sie solche affektiren und vorgeben.

narrow-shouldered, broad-hipped, and short-legged race: for the whole beauty of sex is bound up with this impulse.

Instead of calling them beautiful, there would be more warrant for describing women as the unaesthetic sex. Neither for music, nor for poetry, nor for fine art, have they really and truly any sense or susceptibility; it is a mere mockery if they make a pretence of it in order to assist their endeavour to please. Hence, as a result of this, they are incapable of taking a purely objective interest in anything; and the reason of it seems to me to be as follows. A man tries to acquire direct mastery over things, either by understanding them or by forcing them to do his will. But a woman is always and everywhere reduced to obtaining this mastery indirectly, namely [Footnote: 2 A more detailed discussion of the matter in question may be found in my chief work, *Welt als Wille und Vorstellung*, bk. II, ch. 44.] through a man; and whatever direct mastery she may have is entirely confined to him. And so it lies in woman's nature to look upon everything only as a means for conquering man; and if she takes an interest in anything else it is simulated – a mere roundabout way of gaining her ends by coquetry and feigning what she does not feel.

Schon **Rousseau** hat es gesagt: *les femmes, en général, n'aiment aucun art, ne se connoissent à aucun, et n'ont aucun génie* (lettre à d'Alembert, note x x). Auch wird Jeder, der über den Schein hinaus ist, es schon bemerkt haben.

Man darf nur die Richtung und Art ihrer Aufmerksamkeit im Konzert, Oper und Schauspiel beobachten, z.B. die kindliche Unbefangenheit sehn, mit der sie, unter den schönsten Stellen der größten Meisterwerke, ihr Geplapper fortsetzen.

Wenn wirklich die Griechen die Weiber nicht ins Schauspiel gelassen haben; so thaten sie demnach recht daran; wenigstens wird man in ihren Theatern doch etwas haben hören können. –

Man kann von den Weibern auch nichts Anderes erwarten, wenn man erwägt, daß die eminentesten Köpfe des ganzen Geschlechts es nie zu einer einzigen wirklich großen, ächten und originellen Leistung in den schönen Künsten haben bringen, überhaupt nie irgend ein Werk von bleibendem Werth haben in die Welt setzen können:

Hence even Rousseau declared: Women have, in general, no love of any art; they have no proper knowledge of any; and they have no genius.<sup>3</sup> No one who sees at all below the surface can fail to remark the same thing.

You need only to observe the kind of attention women bestow upon a concert, an opera, or a play – the childish simplicity, for example, with which they keep on chattering during the finest passages in the greatest masterpieces.

If it is true that the Greeks excluded women from their theatres, they were quite right in what they did; at any rate you would have been able to hear what was said upon the stage. In our day, besides, or in lieu of saying, Let a woman keep silence in the church, it would be much to the point to say, Let a woman keep silence in the theatre. This might, perhaps, be put up in big letters on the curtain.

And you cannot expect anything else of women if you consider that the most distinguished intellects among the whole sex have never managed to produce a single achievement in the fine arts that is really great, genuine, and original; or given to the world any work of permanent value in any sphere. This is most strikingly shown in regard to painting, where mastery of technique is at least as much within their power as within ours – and hence they are diligent in cultivating it; but still, they have not a single

Diesem entspricht es eben, daß die gewöhnlichen nicht ein Mal eigentliche Empfänglichkeit dafür haben: denn *natura non facit saltus*.

Einzelne und theilweise Ausnahmen ändern die Sache nicht; sondern die Weiber sind und bleiben, im Ganzen genommen, die gründlichsten und unheilbarsten Philister: deshalb sind sie, bei der höchst absurden Einrichtung, daß sie Stand und Titel des Mannes theilen, die beständigen Ansporer seines **unedlen** Ehrgeizes; und ferner ist, wegen der selben Eigenschaft, ihr Vorherrschen und Tonangeben der Verderb der modernen Gesellschaft.

**Chamfort** sagt sehr richtig: *elles sont faites pour commercer avec nos faiblesses, avec notre folie, mais non avec notre raison. Il existe entre elles et les hommes des sympathies d'épiderme, et très-peu de sympathies d'esprit, d'âme et de caractère.*

great painting to boast of, because they are deficient in that objectivity of mind which is so directly indispensable in painting. They never get beyond a subjective point of view.

It is quite in keeping with this that ordinary women have no real susceptibility for art at all; for Nature proceeds in strict sequence – non facit saltum. And Huarte 4 in his Examen de ingenios para las ciencias – a book which has been famous for three hundred years – denies women the possession of all the higher faculties.

The case is not altered by particular and partial exceptions; taken as a whole, women are, and remain, thorough-going philistines, and quite incurable. Hence, with that absurd arrangement which allows them to share the rank and title of their husbands, they are a constant stimulus to his ignoble ambitions. And, further, it is just because they are philistines that modern society, where they take the lead and set the tone, is in such a bad way. Napoleon's saying – that women have no rank – should be adopted as the right standpoint in determining their position in society; and as regards their other qualities Chamfort makes the very true remark: They are made to trade with our own weaknesses and our follies, but not with our reason. The sympathies that exist between them and men are skin-deep only, and do not touch the mind or the feelings or the character. The form the sexus sequior – the second sex, inferior in every respect to the first; their

So haben eben auch die Alten und die orientalischen Völker die Weiber angesehen und danach die ihnen angemessene Stellung viel richtiger erkannt, als wir, mit unsrer altfranzösischen Galanterie und abgeschmackten Weiberveneration, dieser höchsten Blüthe christlich-germanischer Dummheit, welche nur gedient hat, sie so arrogant und rücksichtslos zu machen, daß man bisweilen an die heiligen Affen in Benares erinnert wird, welche, im Bewußtseyn ihrer Heiligkeit und Unverletzlichkeit, sich Alles und Jedes erlaubt halten.

infirmities should be treated with consideration; but to show them great reverence is extremely ridiculous, and lowers us in their eyes. When Nature made two divisions of the human race, she did not draw the line exactly through the middle. These divisions are polar and opposed to each other, it is true; but the difference between them is not qualitative merely, it is also quantitative. This is just the view which the ancients took of woman, and the view which people in the East take now; and their judgment as to her proper position is much more correct than ours, with our French notions of gallantry and our preposterous system of reverence – that highest product of Teutonico-Christian stupidity. These notions have served only to make women more arrogant and overbearing; so that one is occasionally reminded of the holy apes in Benares, who in the consciousness of their sanctity and inviolable position think they can do exactly as they please. But in the West the woman, and especially the lady, finds herself in a false position; for woman, rightly called by the ancients *sexus sequior*, is by no means fit to be the object of our honour and veneration, or to hold her head higher than man and be on equal terms with him. The consequences of this false position are sufficiently obvious. Accordingly it would be a very desirable thing if this Number Two of the human race were in Europe also relegated to her natural place, and an end put to that lady-nuisance, which not only moves all Asia to laughter but would have been ridiculed by Greece and Rome as well. It is impossible to calculate the good effects which such a change would bring about in our social, civil and political arrangements. There would be no necessity for

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the Salic law: it would be a superfluous truism. In Europe the lady, strictly so-called, is a being who should not exist at all; she should be either a housewife or a girl who hopes to become one; and she should be brought up, not to be arrogant, but to be thrifty and submissive. It is just because there are such people as ladies in Europe that the women of the lower classes, that is to say, the great majority of the sex, are much more unhappy than they are in the East. And even Lord Byron says: Thought of the state of women under the ancient Greeks – convenient enough. Present state, a remnant of the barbarism of the chivalric and the feudal ages – artificial and unnatural. They ought to mind home – and be well fed and clothed – but not mixed in society. Well educated, too, in religion – but to read neither poetry nor politics – [Footnote: 3 Lettre à d’Alembert. Note XX.] [4 Translator’s Note. – Juan Huarte (1520?-1590) practised as a physician at Madrid. The work cited by Schopenhauer is well known, and has been translated into many languages.] nothing but books of piety and cookery. Music – drawing – dancing – also a little gardening and ploughing now and then. I have seen them mending the road in Epirus with good success. Why not, as well as hay-making and milking? The laws of marriage prevailing in Europe consider the woman as the equivalent of the man – start, that is to say, from a wrong position.



In unserm monogamischen Welttheile heißt heirathen seine Rechte halbiren und seine Pflichten verdoppeln. Jedoch als die Gesetze den Weibern gleiche Rechte mit den Männern einräumten, hätten sie ihnen auch eine männliche Vernunft verleihen sollen. Je mehr hingegen die Rechte und Ehren, welche die Gesetze dem Weibe zuerkennen, das natürliche Verhältniß desselben übersteigen, desto mehr verringern sie die Zahl der Weiber, die wirklich dieser Vergünstigungen theilhaft werden, und nehmen allen übrigen so viel von den naturgemäßen Rechten, als sie jenen darüber gegeben haben.

Denn bei der widernatürlich vortheilhaften Stellung, welche die monogamische Einrichtung und die ihr beigegebenen Ehegesetze dem Weibe ertheilen, tragen kluge und vorsichtige Männer sehr oft Bedenken, ein so großes Opfer zu bringen und auf ein so ungleiches Paktum einzugehn.

Während daher bei den polygamischen Völkern jedes Weib Versorgung findet, ist bei den monogamischen die Zahl der verehelichten Frauen beschränkt und bleibt eine Unzahl stützeloser Weiber übrig, die in den höhern Klassen als unnütze, alte Jungfern vegetiren, in den untern aber unangemessen schwerer Arbeit obliegen, oder auch Freudenmädchen werden, die ein so freuden-, wie ehrloses Leben führen, unter solchen Umständen aber zur Befriedigung des männlichen Geschlechtes nothwendig werden, daher als ein öffentlich anerkannter Stand auftreten, mit dem speciellen Zweck, jene vom Schicksal

In our part of the world where monogamy is the rule, to marry means to halve one's rights and double one's duties. Now, when the laws gave women equal rights with man, they ought to have also endowed her with a masculine intellect. But the fact is that, just in proportion as the honours and privileges which the laws accord to women exceed the amount which Nature gives, there is a diminution in the number of women who really participate in these privileges; and all the remainder are deprived of their natural rights by just so much as is given to the others over and above their share.

For the institution of monogamy, and the laws of marriage which it entails, bestow upon the woman an unnatural position of privilege, by considering her throughout as the full equivalent of the man, which is by no means the case; and seeing this men who are shrewd and prudent very often scruple to make so great a sacrifice and to acquiesce in so unfair an arrangement.

Consequently, whilst among polygamous nations every woman is provided for, where monogamy prevails the number of married women is limited; and there remains over a large number of women without stay or support, who, in the upper classes, vegetate as useless old maids, and in the lower succumb to hard work for which they are not suited; or else become *filles de joie*, whose life is as destitute of joy as it is of honour. But under the circumstances they become a necessity; and their position is openly recognized as serving the special end of warding off temptation from those women favoured by fate, who have found, or may hope to find, husbands.

begünstigten Weiber, welche Männer gefunden haben, oder solche hoffen dürfen, vor Verführung zu bewahren.

Zudem aber hat die Ertheilung unnatürlicher Rechte dem Weibe unnatürliche Pflichten aufgelegt, deren Verletzung sie jedoch unglücklich macht. Manchem Manne nämlich machen Standes- oder Vermögensrücksichten die Ehe, wenn nicht etwan glänzende Bedingungen sich daran knüpfen, unräthlich. Er wird alsdann wünschen, sich ein Weib, nach seiner Wahl, unter andern, ihr und der Kinder Loos sicher stellenden Bedingungen zu erwerben.

In London alone, there are 80,000 prostitutes. What are they but the women, who, under the institution of monogamy, have come off worst? Theirs is a dreadful fate: they are human sacrifices offered up on the altar of monogamy. The women whose wretched position is here described are the inevitable set-off to the European lady with her arrogance and pretension. Polygamy is therefore a real benefit to the female sex if it is taken as a whole. And, from another point of view, there is no true reason why a man whose wife suffers from chronic illness, or remains barren, or has gradually become too old for him, should not take a second. The motives which induce so many people to become converts to Mormonism appear to be just those which militate against the unnatural institution of monogamy.

Moreover, the bestowal of unnatural rights upon women has imposed upon them unnatural duties, and nevertheless a breach of these duties makes them unhappy. Let me explain. A man may often think that his social or financial position will suffer if he marries, unless he makes some brilliant alliance. His desire will then be to win a woman of his own choice under conditions other than those of marriage, such as will secure her position and that of the children.

Seien nun diese auch noch so billig, vernünftig und der Sache angemessen, und sie giebt nach, indem sie nicht auf den unverhältnißmäßigen Rechten, welche allein die Ehe gewährt, besteht; so wird sie, weil die Ehe die Basis der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft ist, dadurch in gewissem Grade ehrlos und hat ein trauriges Leben zu führen; weil ein Mal die menschliche Natur es mit sich bringt, daß wir auf die Meinung Anderer einen ihr völlig unangemessenen Werth legen. Giebt sie hingegen nicht nach; so läuft sie Gefahr, entweder einem ihr widerwärtigen Manne ehelich angehören zu müssen, oder als alte Jungfer zu vertrocknen: denn die Frist ihrer Unterbringbarkeit ist sehr kurz. In Hinsicht auf diese Seite unsrer monogamischen Einrichtung ist des **Thomasius** grundgelehrte Abhandlung *de concubinato* höchst lesenswerth, indem man daraus ersieht, daß, unter allen gebildeten Völkern und zu allen Zeiten, bis auf die Lutherische Reformation herab, das Konkubinat eine erlaubte, ja, in gewissem Grade sogar gesetzlich anerkannte und von keiner Unehre begleitete Einrichtung gewesen ist, welche von dieser Stufe bloß durch die Lutherische Reformation herabgestoßen wurde, als welche hierin ein Mittel mehr zur Rechtfertigung der Ehe der Geistlichen erkannte; worauf denn die katholische Seite auch darin nicht hat zurückbleiben dürfen.

However fair, reasonable, fit and proper those conditions may be, if the woman consents by forgoing that undue amount of privilege which marriage alone can bestow, she to some extent loses her honour, because marriage is the basis of civic society; and she will lead an unhappy life, since human nature is so constituted that we pay an attention to the opinion of other people which is out of all proportion to its value. On the other hand, if she does not consent, she runs the risk either of having to be given in marriage to a man whom she does not like, or of being landed high and dry as an old maid; for the period during which she has a chance of being settled for life is very short. And in view of this aspect of the institution of monogamy, Thomasius' profoundly learned treatise *de Concubinato* is worth reading; for it shows that, amongst all nations and in all ages, down to the Lutheran Reformation, concubinage was permitted; nay, that it was an institution which was to a certain extent actually recognised by law, and attended with no dishonour. It was only the Lutheran Reformation that degraded it from this position. It was seen to be a further justification for the marriage of the clergy; and then, after that, the Catholic Church did not dare to remain behindhand in the matter.

There is no use arguing about polygamy; it must be taken as *de facto* existing everywhere, and the only question is as to how it shall be regulated. Where are there, then, any real monogamists? We all live, at any rate, for a time, and most of us, always, in polygamy. And so, since every man needs many women, there is nothing fairer than to allow him, nay, to

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In Hindostan ist kein Weib jemals unabhängig, sondern jedes steht unter der Aufsicht des Vaters, oder des Gatten, oder des Bruders, oder des Sohnes. Daß Wittwen sich mit der Leiche des Gatten verbrennen ist freilich empörend; aber daß sie das Vermögen, welches der Gatte, sich getröstend, daß er für seine Kinder arbeite, durch den anhaltenden Fleiß seines ganzen Lebens erworben hat, nachher mit ihren Buhlen durchbringen ist auch empörend. *Mediam tenere beati.* –

make it incumbent upon him, to provide for many women. This will reduce woman to her true and natural position as a subordinate being; and the lady – that monster of European civilisation and Teutonico-Christian stupidity – will disappear from the world, leaving only women, but no more unhappy women, of whom Europe is now full.

In India no woman is ever independent, but in accordance with the law of Manu, 6 she stands under the control of her father, her husband, her brother or her son. It is, to be sure, a revolting thing that a widow should immolate herself upon her husband's funeral pyre; but it is also revolting that she should spend her husband's money with her paramours – the money for which he has toiled his whole life long, in the consoling belief that he was providing for his children. Happy are those who have kept the middle course – *medium tenere beati.*

[5 Translator's Note. – The Mormons have recently given up polygamy, and received the American franchise in its stead.] [Footnote: 6 Ch. V, v. 148.]

The first love of a mother for her child is, with the lower animals as with men, of a purely instinctive character, and so it ceases when the child is no longer in a physically helpless condition. After that, the first love should give way to one that is based on habit and reason; but this often fails to make its appearance, especially where the mother did not love the father.

Wenigstens sollten Weiber niemals über ererbtes, eigentliches Vermögen, also Kapitalien, Häuser und Landgüter, freie Disposition haben.

The love of a father for his child is of a different order, and more likely to last; because it has its foundation in the fact that in the child he recognizes his own inner self; that is to say, his love for it is metaphysical in its origin. In almost all nations, whether of the ancient or the modern world, even amongst the Hottentots <sup>7</sup>, property is inherited by the male descendants alone; it is only in Europe that a departure has taken place; but not amongst the nobility, however. That the property which has cost men long years of toil and effort, and been won with so much difficulty, should afterwards come into the hands of women, who then, in their lack of reason, squander it in a short time, or otherwise fool it away, is a grievance and a wrong, as serious as it is common, which should be prevented by limiting the right of women to inherit. In my opinion the best arrangement would be that by which women, whether widows or daughters, should never receive anything beyond the interest for life on property secured by mortgage, and in no case the property itself, or the capital, except where all male descendants fail. The people who make money are men, not women; and it follows from this that women are neither justified in having unconditional possession of it, nor fit persons to be entrusted with its administration. When wealth, in any true sense of the word, that is to say, funds, houses or land, is to go to them as an inheritance, they should never be allowed the free disposition of it. In their case a guardian should always be appointed; and hence they should never be given the free control of their children, wherever it can be avoided. The vanity of women, even though it should not prove to be greater than that of men, has this much danger in it that it

– **Aristoteles** setzt, in der Politik, B.II. c.9, aus einander, welche große Nachteile den Spartanern daraus erwachsen sind, daß bei ihnen den Weibern zu viel eingeräumt war, indem sie Erbschaft, Mitgift und große Ungebundenheit hatten, und wie dieses zum Verfall Sparta's viel beigetragen hat.

– Sollte nicht in Frankreich der seit Ludwig XIII. immer wachsende Einfluß der Weiber Schuld seyn am allmäligen Verderben des Hofes und der Regierung, welches die erste Revolution herbeiführte, deren Folge alle nachherigen Umwälzungen gewesen sind?

takes an entirely material direction. They are vain, I mean, of their personal beauty, and then of finery, show and magnificence. That is just why they are so much in their element in society. It is this, too, which makes them so inclined to be extravagant, all the more as their reasoning power is low. Accordingly we find an ancient writer describing woman as in general of an extravagant nature – Γυνή τό ζφνολον ζστι δαπανηρόν φφζει. 8 But with men vanity often takes the direction of non-material advantages, such as intellect, learning, courage. In the Politics<sup>9</sup> Aristotle explains the great disadvantage which accrued to the Spartans from the fact that they conceded too much to their women, by giving them the right of inheritance and dower, and a great amount of independence; and he shows how much this contributed to Sparta's fall.

May it not be the case in France that the influence of women, which went on increasing steadily from the time of Louis XIII, was to blame for that gradual corruption of the Court and the Government, which brought about the Revolution of 1789, of which all subsequent disturbances have been the fruit? However that may be, the false position which women occupy, demonstrated as it is, in the most glaring way, by the institution of the lady, is a fundamental defect in our social scheme, and this defect,

Daß das Weib, seiner Natur nach, zum gehorchen bestimmt sei, giebt sich daran zu erkennen, daß eine Jede, welche in die ihr naturwidrige Lage gänzlicher Unabhängigkeit versetzt wird, alsbald sich irgend einem Manne anschließt, von dem sie sich lenken und beherrschen läßt; weil sie eines Herrn bedarf. Ist sie jung, so ist es ein Liebhaber; ist sie alt, ein Beichtvater.

proceeding from the very heart of it, must spread its baneful influence in all directions.

That woman is by nature meant to obey may be seen by the fact that every woman who is placed in the unnatural position of complete independence, immediately attaches herself to some man, by whom she allows herself to be guided and ruled. It is because she needs a lord and master. If she is young, it will be a lover; if she is old, a priest.

[Footnote : 7 Leroy, Lettres philosophiques sur l'intelligence et la perfectibilité des animaux, avec quelques sur l'homme, p. 298, Paris, 1802.] [Footnote : 8 Brunck's Gnomici poetae graeci, V. 115.] [Footnote: 9 Bk. I, ch.9.]