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1/2.

External of G. Theatre.

Difference between Greek play itself and the
^{modern} removal of Ancient ~~the~~ subject.

Ady Dagnies book is good

4th century.

Acting play & playing play.

The Remains are most sources.

Sculpture + Painting were most im-
portant element.

Simplicity; conventional; ideality, these three
are characteristics of Greek decoration of the
theatre.

This characteristics are to be seen ^{seen} in Tragedy
of Greece.

And compare it too with the monuments
of the real we will see same charac-
teristics in it.

Masks are most important phenomena,
it entirely exclude the real expression,
There are three reasons of for mask
use.

1. Easiness of actors changing characters;
2. easiness of characterising

3, Help of voice.

The dresses are more loose ones used; but of course less it was; Greeks didn't want elaborate ~~dress~~ dress for the hero.

Dressing comedy comes next. ~~to the~~

Early comedy is indefinite.

Later comedy contains series of masks of types; it proves the characters ^{were} typical.

Music: it has too, same characters of all arts. namely those three mentioned above.

Dancing was most important in Greek plays.

Dancing is always start with magnetic power; religious dance, war dance and so on.

Dance was more elaborated in Greek than ~~is~~ now; the music was just the reverse.

Arrangement of figures separately and regularly is characteristic of Greek style too.

After all it compared better with modern opera than modern plays.

2/2

Psychology

Distinction of quantity and stimulus

quality
We cannot measure the intensity of sensation unless we refer to the amount of the stimulus.

Bain is thought the father of modern psychology because he tried to discover the comparative intensity of sensation definitely.

Sub-consciousness. Fechner's and there are several theories.

Fechner thinks there is a phenomena.

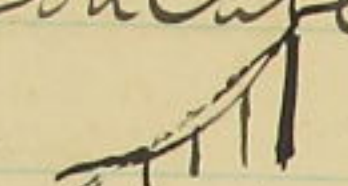
see three kinds of sensations d, β, δ and if δ is distinguishable it is not distinguishable from d and both smaller are indistinguishable.

Familiarity may work an important element of mental action.

The relation of Psychological intensity and Physical intensity.
In sensation, we must add according to the numbers of units. If we want to get same effect by adding some ~~a~~ increment of sensation.

If sensation wanted to be increased in an amount of acceptability, the stimulus must be increased always by double.

So, the physical intensity increase always in the ordinal way of 1, 2, 3, 4 and so on, while the physical intensity increase in the square way, namely 1, 2, 4, 8, and so on.

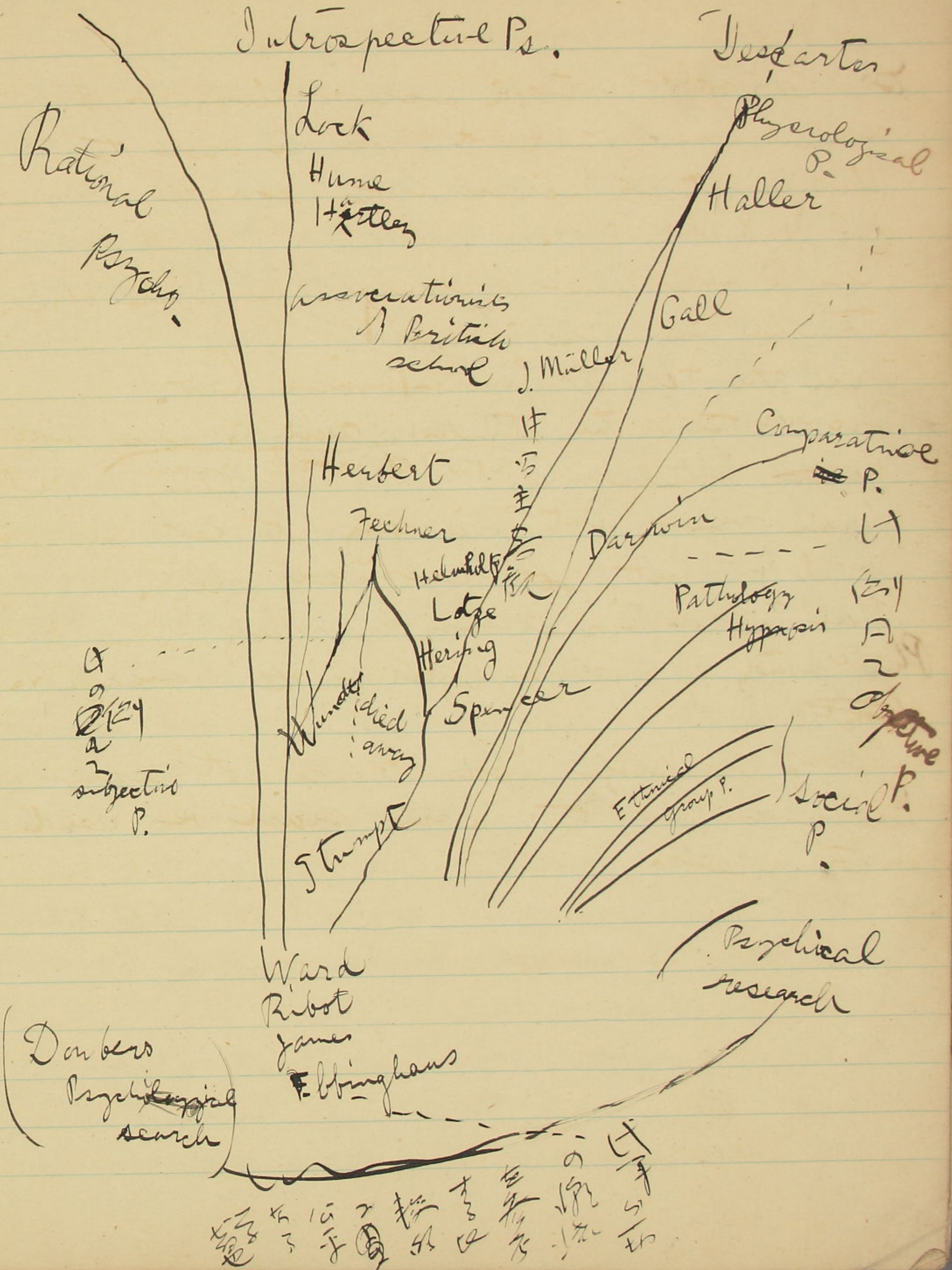
Then it makes physical concave line while psychical straight line like this 

These are Fechner's Psycho-Physical Law.

Fechner thinks the stimulus intensity is same like the stimulus on the extreme organ on the brain organ. But it is really not law but a kind of fact ~~not~~ described only.

These Psycho-Physical way of study comes from the study of physiologist on the sensation.

~~and~~ Many psychology experiments are not exactly physical, so this name must be used too much.



4/2

Psychology.

Experimental Psychology's new way which differs from old way are four points

1. Use of mechanical help
2. Isolation from outer confusion
3. Study of quantity & quality of elemental phenomena
4. Systematic account.

Thus all sciences ^{were} introduced from descriptive stage to experimental stage.

Most dynamical principles in old way of study of psychology ~~are~~ were thought only important; association, and so on mostly

Physiology is thought necessary in studies of free will

1. Sensations
2. Memory
3. Direct effect of brain work upon mental process.

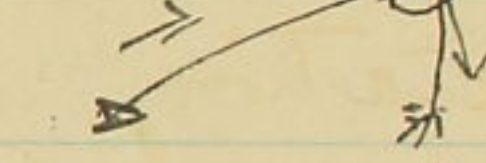
Because sensation is ~~thought seen as~~ looked as nervous function in the central & extreme. Memory is looked as retentive function of ~~some~~ brain. Owork, Association theory comes from this, too.

Fechner thought revival of past ideas; but Dr Ward thinks (in Ency. Brita.) all ideas exist in dim form, namely in

back ground of

subconsciousness. So our consciousness become richer when we become ~~more~~ more experienced and more old. (Greek thought intellect lives in brain soul in heart.)

Descartes is of course not experimental but speculative and in insight ~~of~~ produced two important points; reflex action and tenton action; these are still fundamental notions of physiological psychology of to-day?

Reflex means  Refer to Haller and Müller.

Helmholtz
Hering

Lotze! he gave us physiology of soul. So just like Descartes, a curious combination of rational and experimental psychology. Berkeley firstly treated the distance or the space, and Lotze too did the same thing. And he pointed that the sense of space is the feeling of sense of movement of eye.

The Theory of perception in new two directions:
local sign and temporary sign: space and
time.

8/2 Greek Theatres. Stages.

3 sources of the study: 1. Ancient writers; 2,
the places; 3. remains.

About Dionysos theatre at first.
Next Epidouras theatre is most representative
and rather modern like excellent one.
The actors acted in orchestra.

1. The stage (proskenon) was not enough to
act for actors ^{and choro.} ~~and~~ ~~the~~ Of course they
did not move much like in modern time.

^{Rome, oriental} The stage was hardly eight feet ~~to~~ high
but Greek ones were or sometimes two stories
high, and some ten or thirteen feet high.
Three doors.

Fasson's recent discoveries
Roman stages ^{were} much lower and deeper.
and was stone stage.

In Greek theatre, actors on the stage, chorus on

the orchestra
In Asia minor theatre it is different;
it is eight or nine feet high 20 feet
deep.

Recent development of the Greek Roman theatre
The Hellenic theatre has the columns on the
back of stage; The Asia minor theatre
has the columns on the front of the
stage.

About 2nd 3rd century B.C. the stone building
substituted gradually to the wooden stage.

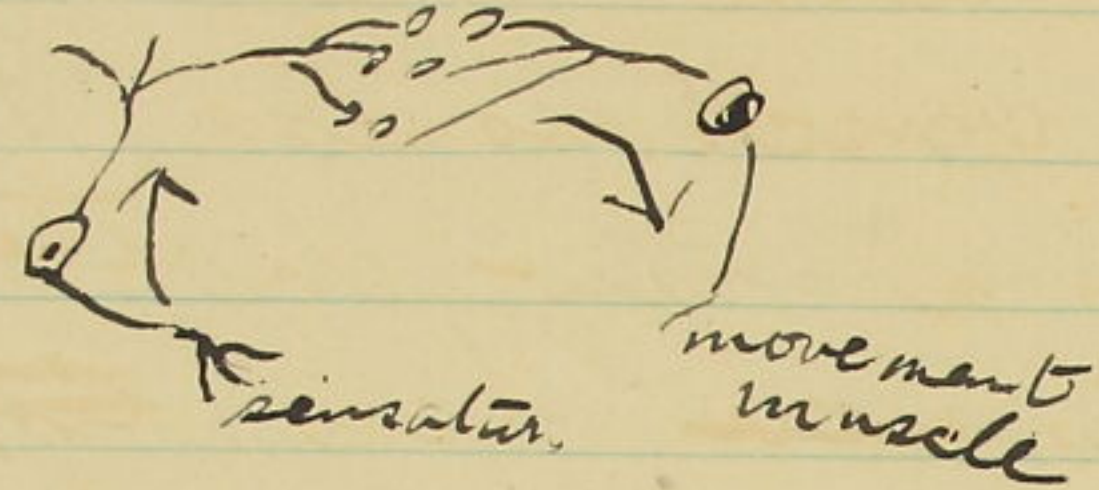
9/2 Psychology.

Another line of Physiological study is differed
in the subjective objective
Descartes is the father of Physiological study
of Psy.

Gall is the first who studied carefully
the brain compared with the brain
of other animals. and this became
important.

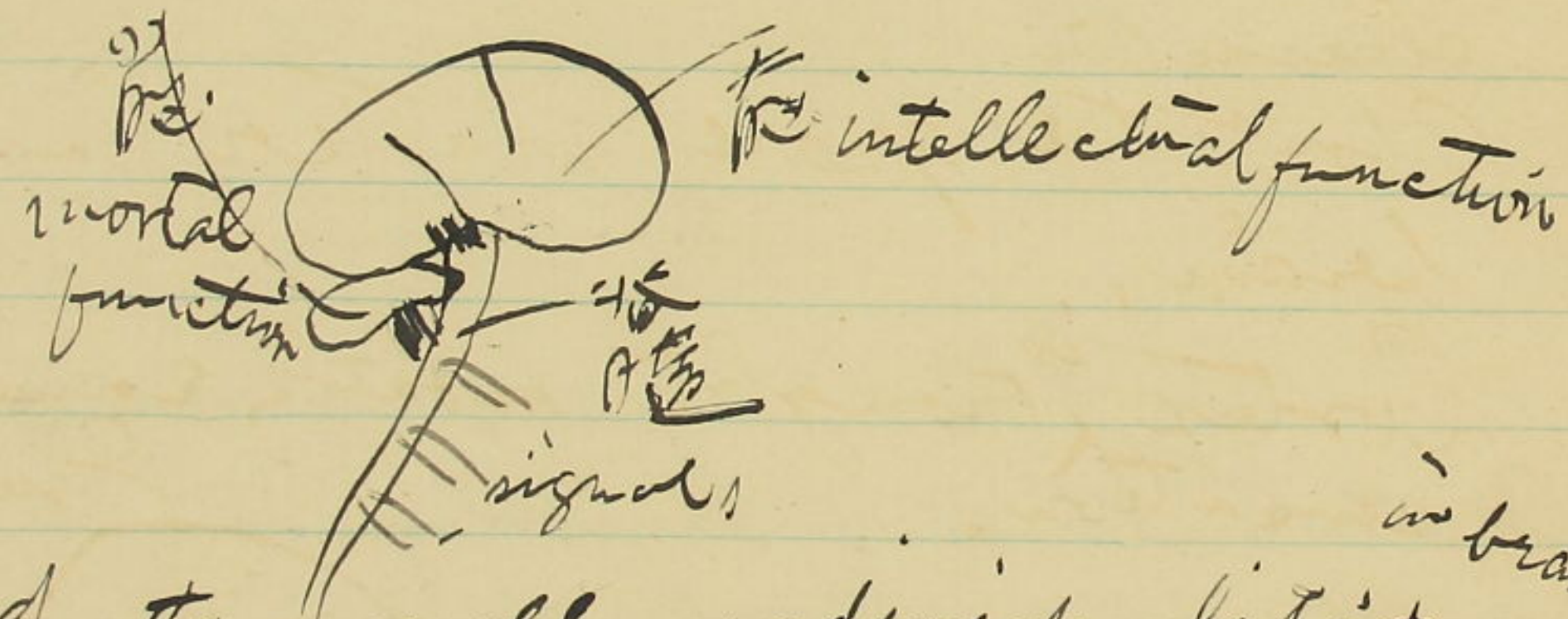
Neural system of study comes, too very

says
 important, which central nerve consists in a mass of individualities cells something like this ~~of~~ individual live cooperatively and



this is the simplest type of the reflective functions.

About the spinal cord, ~~this~~



The increment of the small individualities means the growth of brain.

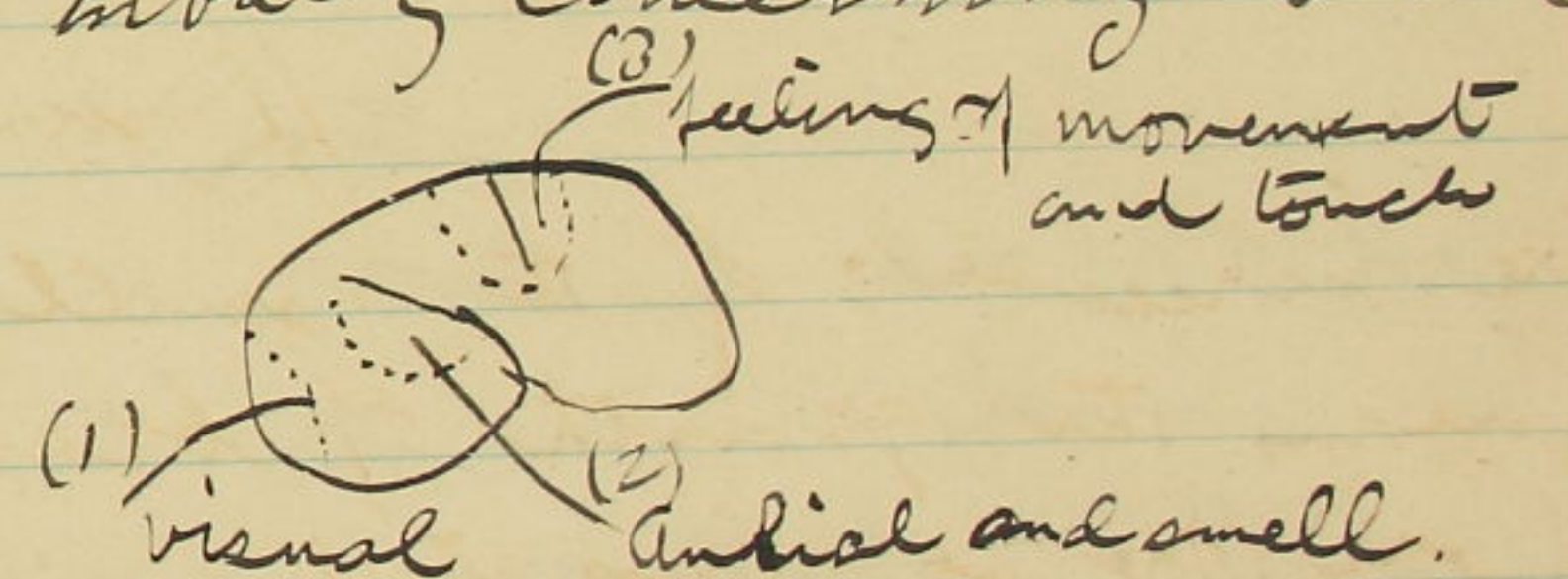
There are two views still insisted one says that the spinal cord independent from the brain. The adaptation ~~of~~ to the end of action comes from this fact.

The other view says the adaptation itself is another ^{new} end, and it comes newly.

But this difference is merely that of degree. In lower state of consciousness the adaptation comes connected with the end from first. In higher state of consciousness, the adaptation comes as a new another end; the former is ~~more~~ less ~~like~~ machine like. Now-a-days, most scholars rather incline to deny the capability of inheritance or the transition of habit of individual character.

About the grave matter in great brain.

Cortex is thought mostly concerning with sensation.



The localisation of cortex of brain is established quite recently, though it is thought possible long before.

About the seat of soul. The old view perhaps Descartes is the ~~of which~~

Lotze

authority, was inherited by a early Lotze and Spencer. It is thought there must be a unifying ~~to~~ small point in brain. But lately people think that there must be rather many centres of such unifying points physically. Spencer's later writing shows this tendency.

Another and more fashionable idea is that there must be many small centres of unifying consciousness and they must be in a state of continual flow of co-operative actions. Fechner's theory represents ~~as~~ this.

11/2.

About the mainly study of psychology. Evolution and dissolving goes side by side in mind.

Relation between emotion & physical powers specially of the heart work.

Background of mental life.

About human magnetism, mechanism, hypnotism.

Hypnotism: 1. ~~Receptive power~~ ^{Suggestive power}, 2. muscle

power's increase; 3. Mind power's increase, 4. Lose of will.

At the moment of hypnotised, there seems two streams of consciousness working, one ~~of~~ apart from main ordinary state. Kant said it rightly that consciousness is the state of synthesis of ~~all~~ mental elements, and

Sympathy is a state of minor counter elements in synthesis.

Of the personality.

Separated process of ^{two} souls in a body - motor automatism.

About automatic writing and automatic speaking

About the spiritual medium is, too, a kind of motor-automatism.

15/2 Greek Theatre (^{Properties} ~~Apparatus~~)

Though Greek didn't apply the perspective to painting, they applied it to architecture; that is curious point. buildings

Greeks used painting quartz to the
inside of building, wooden
Greek painted only the back-ground of
the theatre.

And this was in the fashion after Temple,
Then how did they change the scenes?
Perhaps they had a kind of tri-
angular circulating sides with different
paintings on it must have

The paintings of these scenes, consists
of statue specially of deities, tree,
mountains and so on

There was no curtain in Greek theatre,
though it was in Roman theatre.
Some continuances were used to lift
and down the scene, too.

There are many parallels between Shazo-
pearean theatre and Greek theatre

16/2 Psychology.
What is the unifying point is not solved
yet.

Genetic and Synthetic psychology of
Anatomical study of the subject.
About Husley and Owen.
C. Kingsley made clear that in his
"Water Babies" that human ~~is~~ uniqueness
of position in universe as the most
complicated system.

Spencer made mistake in tracing
back his evolution theory to of
mind to that which is not mind.
He adapted Machiavelian view
to mind to humiliate things.
Synthetic evolutionist observe all kind
of mind and from the very germ to
the grown up mind.

Inheritance of acquired character

The realization of the importance of psychologi-
cal investigation is very necessary.
About the explanation of animal's
action and Animal Psychology.
Pain and Pleasure is a predominant of
animal action of mind.
Subject selection comes thus and

becomes the starting point of mental development.

From fish to higher animals. But these lower animals are so difficult to be examined by ~~an~~ investigators, and not established yet.

About Maerlinck's "Life of being" & as interesting reference book in this point. Study of instinct and reason ~~are~~ is very important in comparative investigation of man ~~to~~ with animal.

17/2

3 Methods of study: Animal psychology; child psychology; different ~~individuals of several~~ races study psychology.

About racial development.

There is no difference noticed between several racial children in school.

Comparative psychology. (W. Long's book)

Social psychology: it shows great diversity of ~~individuals~~ customs, laws, morals.

Historical study of this kind of psychology.

Tyler: Jevon, Lebas, Spencer all treated

of the origin of religions, and Tradition study: it shows the primitive conception of lower races, and serve better than literature as ethnical purpose.

Study of folk-lore and ethnographic research.

Group psychology.

Ethnological comparison of nation of stocks.

2, Intellectual 3, Physical

4 Political 5, Religion 6 Historical accident

All those things affect the history.

Meredith, James, Tolstoy are said to represent the psychological novel.

About the spiritual or telepathic medium.

The father of empirical psychology is Lock, ~~an~~ Oxford man but since then it is ~~an~~ comparatively small that Oxford contributed to this line.

From the origin of Aristotle, the psychology had two streams: empirical and rational.

But in fact, those two acted ~~as~~

upon each other.

Aristotle's active and passive ~~the~~ theory represents these two sides.

Empirical ~~or~~ method means not only desire to know how and why, but their consequences, too.

In Physical ~~the~~ science these two methods separated ~~more~~ more than in mental method.

23/2

The rational speculation of psychology ~~is~~ introduces to the many theories of will and the existing principle of being: Berkeley's metaphysics.

But modern physical science ~~take~~ take just opposite view: All activity follow strict causation or mechanism, ~~but~~ but ~~not~~ ~~self~~ ^{no} free moving will atom.

Pure ^{exper} mentalism of consciousness as it is, says the contents of consciousness consists subjective elements, idea, feeling and the objective elements, sensation.

of sensations

But the succession is too a fact exists outside, and objective.

Wundt and Ward define Psychology as a science of individual experience or immediate experience.

But really, psychology transcend its experience, it wants hypothesis. So we must regard the hypothesis as a metaphysical truth, for instance the idea of soul.

Three methods of Psychology
Voluntaristic psychology: central idea is free will. This seems to ceased to exist. The meaning of freedom is limited at present.

Determinate Psychology is refined form of Voluntary Psychology; Ward is good representative, early time Lotze.

Next comes the sensation^{ist} or associationist or intellectualist. They think soul or ego is no immediate experience. So, they think, we

only must treat the representations,
And the thinks the soul may be said
only in the meaning of experienced
~~ideas of~~ associations of idea.

Wundt is rather sensationalist
though he claims ^{to be} voluntarist,
James is too sensationalist though
he claims to be metaphysical.

Ward has too, to some extent,
this tendency.

Both voluntary and sensation psychologists
agree in that the effort of attention
~~is~~ to be ~~an~~ essentials of volition.

And this effort is thought adjustment
of ~~muscle~~ muscle or motor part.

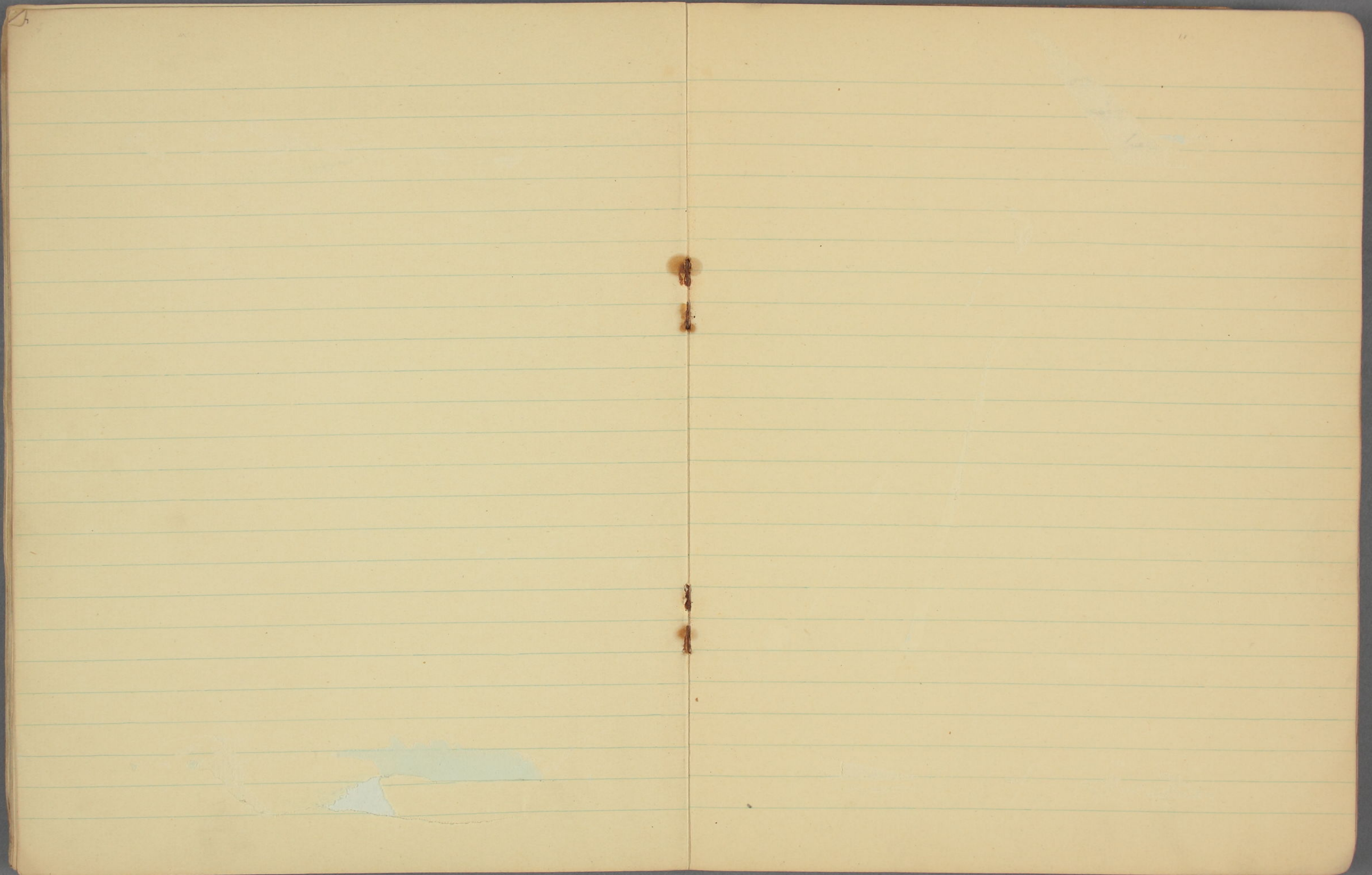
But modern sensationist ^{thinks} this
effort itself is simply a sensation
of organs: for instance Külpe.
The feeling and emotion are thought by
voluntarist as an attitude of
subject toward object.

But sensationist thinks each emotion
~~are~~ is sensation of body and its

its accumulation - James - Luzz
discussion.

25

Sr.



1/3 Psychology.

About Stout's ~~two~~ discussion on ~~the~~ parallelism.
About Ward's distinction between subject and object, but not mind + matter, he thinks this is real meaning of dualism. He points object and trans-object (named common object) are ~~to~~ experienced in relation of it to subject.

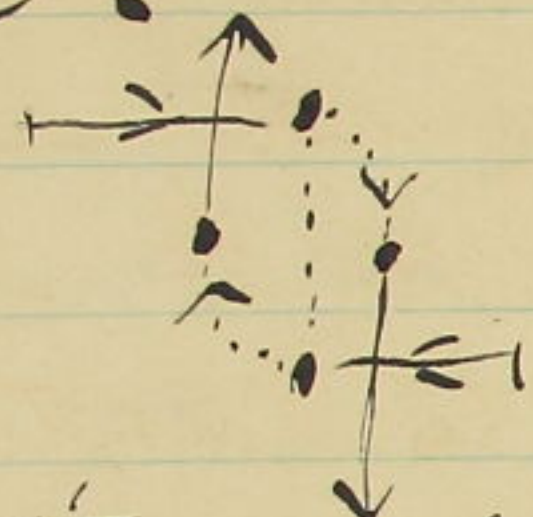
Science became possible when we reach the conceptions of trans-object and from it to more abstract conception.

Inconciliability of interaction of mind and body.

Some think the law of conservation of energy ~~will~~ prove that ~~no~~ body can not affect mind, because if so, it means matter's energy goes away to quite different state.

There are two opinions against this suggestion: 1) infinitesimal small energy only ~~is~~ ~~expended~~ ~~in~~ wanted to move mind, but this opinion does not do well, because it may be

growingly how small, but still it is
expense. 2, ~~it~~ it is only change of
direction but not loss or increase of
amount. And some think like
this



The evolutionary psychology says about the
efficiency of mind by ~~body~~
control of body.

After all the interaction of subject
and object presuppose but ~~it~~ we
can establish the subject without
the interaction ascertained.

Of the necessity of subject; James, Lotze
Lotze.

All these mental words presuppose the
subject.

^{some} Durationalist thinks there is ~~not~~ no
pure sensation conceived, but all
~~so~~ so called sensations are distinct
part of stream of consciousness.

Consciousness begin as ~~to~~ Ward says

in undifferentiated consciousness.

About the fusion want the substantial presupposition
for the combination of same kind of physical
condition only may take place.

The fusion of mental elements, so, may be
quite different thing.

Sensationalist combine the automatic principle
& the principle of mental element,
namely the combination and succession
combined in nervous ~~age~~ system.

After all the theory of soul is to be pre-
supposed without the theory of interaction
between mind & body.

About the seat of soul.

About the psychology of Ward in Encyclo-
paedia Britannica is most representative
on the line.

His theory of threshold of consciousness
is quite different from Herbert or
Dechner's meaning, who introduced
the words.

Dechner means by threshold that
the idea ~~is~~ sink from individual

some
consciousness to wider consciousness, but
Ward means sinking to present ~~consider~~
ideas to some background of same
consciousness, but still kept in
the same individual consciousness in
~~some~~ obscure way.

About the difficulty of memory theory concerning
to the subconsciousness.

About the association theory: refer Stout's
theory

Don't overlook the little tendency of backward
associative reproduction as a ~~so~~ noticeable
fact.

Wundt's apperception means the activity of subject.

Bradley's theory of resolution of will.

Stout's subconscious is only physical disposition.

The distinction between noetic and unnoetic
mental element

Of the mental system.

Of Pain-Pleasure

There is a common aspect to almost all
psychology of to-day: that is the admittance
of existence of unconscious psychological fact

as well as the conscious side of psychological
fact. This date about half of last century.

We must ^{make} distinguishing ~~the~~ between two fact of
existence of unconscious psychological process and
the existence of unconscious presentation or
idea.

The analysis of mental action proves that there are
many complication in ment under uncon-
sciousness for instance in music; we
think to have heard only some simple
sound, but in fact it proves a great
combination of a lot of constituents.

Helmholz's theory of influence of consciousness:
direct conscious connection between sense and
^{some remote} conscious result. Wundt too.

Ward reject the corresponding physical
process of unconsciousness.

Hartmann insists upon the necessity of ~~hyp~~
unconsciousness as a hypothesis of psychology.

The modern tendency of asserting the unconscious
process apart conscious contents.

Nyjer's "Human personality" succeeded in string
the subconscious theory even ~~for~~ among the

man of street. But there are many unacceptable
 points. ^{even} Author himself remain vague conclusion.
 The supernatural facts, ^{which Mayer took up} are not acceptable to
 science as fundamental fact of explanation.

Phisher,
 Pythagoras - Some athlete figure perfect
 Pythagorean
 You must know work of Athletes in form
 of young men. Their hair curls are well
 known,
 Pythagorean, symmetrical in his character-
 two.
 These points proportion of five
 He practically need to take measure
 of body before he commence his work
 His other work here was like this always
 His right foot to 2 is left foot to 2, 2 is 3/5 toe.
 the other hand here was like this

Sun 15/2

In Greek always earlier articulations are

deeper in their formation.
Recent discovery of prehistoric languages

Spartan denture.

Change in English: these female forms supported

by him not for speaking but water.

Megarian city not.

The most important positions are: Attic + Gilberg

The Gilbert's system, women, muscles, body are represented as well.

The head of woman and the piece of arm.

one gender, in Olympia.

The strong straight cut dress of woman is quite characteristic and different from

of Greek.

About the pediment composition in Greece. They are a dress composed in central gravity of triangles.

In opinion Bellini, Bertini and Novati

head are important; the front shorn the hairs combined hair + quills.

Five characteristics of Pediments of Agonic arches.

1. General Artistic features

2. Brings technic

3. Righting over the dead body.

4. The warrior only announced with armor, shield and helmet.

5. There are two positions in Attic after Pompeian destruction one is conservative, other progressive.

At the age all kind experiments were made

and some unsuccessful.

In the former life age change scheme the eye look was tried to make not help to complete the expression.

The eyes to be hard to age of expressions

Attic arches, the contemporary of

3/2
There are three chief periods:
1. Achaean, 2. Persian, 3. Roman period.

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Of the small class under which the following are grouped...

Importance of Achaean sculpture:
There are three ~~main~~ ^{chief} periods:
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And bring to at first a solid cast.
 And then the way to be made by heating out.
 Then this piece of glass are combined. The clear
 associated with the name of Klenker
 Then comes third stage which connects with
 Theobrom and so on.
 It is made of iron, but the way is still same,
 or nearly heating out. 1/2.

Then we come to the middle description.
 Endless Theobrom are and the other
 primary groups described are to be
 said worked on the matter.
 There are called all sort of matter
 description.

~~They are called for their nature,~~
 and chemical during three
 or four stages of 600, 500 and
 400 B.C.

description of penultimate character
 is at first the record on the foot
 stone.

To represent it.
 It is afterward simply by iron with
 tung and so on, not in any attitude.
 The first stage of which least is described
 ideas in great degree need first
 or minor phase
 At first for the researchers here mostly
 here pattern then it becomes by and by
 meaning the figures.
 In quick, only three outlines are related to the
 information of the sculpture.
 In some Persian's writing is important.
 29/1.

Distinction between Indian and Chinese
 since 560 B.C. It seems distinctly historical
 and process - great improvement: Indian etc.
 There are some other notes which in
 can trace the most date. It begins about
 the middle of 6th B.C.
 At first used; the way comes; and then
 very with the ideas of gold.
 But goes in process for the material,
 to come through.

Greek and Latin.

from 600 B.C. — 320 B.C.

Start

Ancient writers on Greek and Latin are
and the history of G. S. by A. Gardner are
the best teachers for the student.

The guide to the best practices by the Museum
will be useful too. (3 pages)

Before 600 B.C. the practice described in writing
interesting which developed by Dr. Schenker
but I will not be able to do it.

About Greek and Latin.
to describe: the way of arrangement
of figures (to 200 B.C. to 200 A.D.)

Phenomena of Greek and Latin in some
description of the kind.

To fill up the space with some
figures in the characteristics of old
description.

Some from this, namely to leave the
space as it is, in the beginning of the
practice and in the end.

All figures of the kind are in the
power of the, or in the change of the
of the figures to make them used

