

dict has supplied a model of perfection, unhappily a quite unattainable model, for editors of the classics. Each stage in the history of the text, from the time it was first penned by St. Benedict down to the Carolingian transcriptions, is traced out with the most convincing fulness of detail, and the two different versions have their origin lucidly explained. Perhaps Livy is the Latin author for whom Traube did most. He has shewn us how many ancient MSS., and of what parts of the History, were transmitted to modern times, and he has clearly defined the problem for future editors of the different decades of the book. Catullus occupied a good deal of his attention, but he never, to my knowledge, carried out, or, at least, never committed to paper his intended reconstruction of the Verona archetype, and of the ancient edition whose text it embodies, by help of all the clues available to an expert in Latin Palaeography. The possibilities of this line of research, once that a complete knowledge should be attained of the peculiarities of Latin script, and especially of Abbreviations, he regarded as very great. And in his investigation of the various contractions of *autem* (in 'Neues Archiv,' vol. xxvi) and of *noster, vester* (in 'Perrona Scottorum'), he shewed the method of attaining this. These two investigations were based on an extraordinarily large collection of material, for Traube was, unlike most foreign scholars, wealthy enough to visit all the important libraries of Europe and make a prolonged study of their manuscript treasures. It has always seemed to me that some English University graduates might turn their love of Continental travel to good account, if they would spend some time in the Libraries of the towns through which they pass, and take a note of such details in the older minuscule MSS. (of the eighth and ninth

centuries). A very welcome addition to Traube's account of *autem* and *noster (vester)* would be statistics of the various contractions used for *qui* (in its various cases) and its derivatives (*quia, quom, quam, quoniam*, etc). These contractions are not capricious. When a large enough mass of details of their use has been accumulated, it will be easy to extract the clues which they furnish for the history of Latin texts.

Traube more than once expressed to me his admiration for Henry Bradshaw's gift of what he called 'sympathy with MSS.' Certainly Traube himself had this gift in a marked degree. Both of them had that loving admiration of the 'written page' to which Austin Dobson's lines give expression :

'Not as ours the books of yore,
Rows of type and nothing more.'

And Traube had, like Bradshaw, the power of communicating his enthusiasm to others. One of his pupils has worked out in detail his theory of the connexion of the Berne Valerius Maximus with Bishop Lupus (J. Snetz: 'ein Kritiker des Val. Maximus im 9 Jahrhundert,' Neuburg, 1901). Another is engaged on a favourite subject of the master's, those 'subscriptions' in MSS. which preserve a record of the ancient editions of the Latin Classics. A third will see through the press the only available part of the projected 'opus magnum' on Latin Palaeography, the part dealing with Half-Uncial script. Traube's last piece of work, an account of the contractions of 'nomina sacra' (e.g. *ds* for 'deus') will appear as vol. ii. of his 'Quellen und Untersuchungen' in the latter part of this year.

W. M. LINDSAY.

ALBERT HARKNESS, PH.D., LL.D.

THE death of Prof. Albert Harkness of Brown University (U.S.), should not be passed unnoticed by British scholars. He was born on Oct. 6, 1822, and educated at

Brown University. After ten years of teaching in a school, he studied in Germany, and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1854, at the University of Bonn. On his return to

America in 1855, he was made Professor of Greek at Brown, and served until 1892, when he became Professor Emeritus. He published more than a score of text-books. Of his Latin grammar several hundred thousand copies have been sold. He was one of the founders of the American Philological Association in 1869, and its first Vice-President. He was also one of the Committee which organized the American School of Classical

Studies at Athens, and continued an active and influential member of its managing committee until his death.

His good judgment was recognized also in his election four years ago to the Presidency of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and about the same time to the Board of Fellows of Brown University. He received the honorary degree of I.L.D. in 1859.

T. D. SEYMOUR.

WILLIAM GUNION RUTHERFORD.

WE record, with profound regret, the death of Dr. Rutherford. He had been in feeble health for many years, but his mind was so alert and vigorous that his friends were shocked when the end came suddenly on July 19th last.

William Gunion Rutherford was born, the son of a Scotch clergyman, in Peebleshire, July 17th, 1853. He was educated at the Glasgow High School, at St. Andrews University, where he was a pupil of Prof. Lewis Campbell, and at Balliol College under Jowett. He gained a 1st Class in Classical Moderations, but took his degree in the Natural Science School in deference to his father, who wished him to be a doctor. His bent, however, was to scholarship, and, in 1876, he became a classical master at St. Paul's School under Mr. F. W. Walker. In 1883 he was elected Fellow and Tutor of University College, Oxford, in succession to Mr. S. H. Butcher, but within a few weeks, and before he could begin work at Oxford, he was appointed Headmaster of Westminster. He went to Westminster a man of extraordinary physical strength and left it in 1901, broken and prematurely aged by sheer excess of work. The last six years of his life were spent at Bishopstone, near Lewes, where he died, but in his retirement he was never idle. He continued to do much literary work, and was one of the Classical Moderators of London University.

When Rutherford came to London in 1877, he had already begun to make collections in regard to Attic idiom, and especially the

Attic verb-forms. The suggestion that he should throw his studies into an edition of Phrynichus came from Mr. F. W. Walker, to whom he was, in many other ways also, greatly indebted. The *New Phrynichus* appeared in 1882. The imposing appearance of the book was not belied by its contents, and Rutherford stepped at once into the front rank among Greek scholars. The difference between Rutherford's *Phrynichus* and Lobeck's is in the main this, that the former commented on the grammarian's Atticisms, whereas Lobeck commented on the late Greek which Phrynichus wished to correct. As a shocking example of this late Greek, Rutherford chose the Fables of Babrius and edited them, in 1883, with very full notes on the matter as well as on the language. About this time, also, he produced his *Elementary Accidence* of Attic Greek, which is now largely used and which gives, in a succinct form, many results of his researches. When he became head master of Westminster (1883), his leisure was gone, and none of the work that he did afterwards was equal to his first two books. His recension of *Herondas* (1892) did not deserve much attention. Some other books were suggested to him in the course of his teaching. The first of these is called *Lex Rex*, after a work by another Rutherford, a Scotch schoolmaster of the 17th century. It is a collection of allied words in Latin, Greek, and English, and shews considerable learning in the domain of Comparative Philology. Another is an edition of the *IVth Book* of Thucy-