

*berichte der Geschichtswissenschaft* served to keep him posted up in all the most recent publications. The *Schriftwesen*, however, contains more original work than either of the *Anleitungen*, and must be regarded as Prof. Wattenbach's most important contribution to palaeography. It is superfluous to describe at length a work which has been well known for twenty years as one of the foremost authorities on the subject. In seven sections (apart from an introductory survey of the literature of the subject) it treats of (1) the materials for writing, (2) forms of books and charters, (3) the manner of writing (preparation of the material, writing implements, ink etc.), (4) the revision and decoration of the written

manuscript, (5) the scribes (a very useful section), (6) the sale of books, (7) libraries and archives. In all these sections considerable additions have been made, and the mass of information now collected is very great. Here and there it might be possible to make additions or alterations, as is inevitable in a work which abounds with details, and were the author alive it might be of some slight service to do so; but they would affect quite an infinitesimal proportion of the book. The whole treatise is excellent, and includes a mass of knowledge which few, if any, palaeographers now left alive could equal.

F. G. KENYON.

## OBITUARY.

GEORGE MARTIN LANE.

FREDERIC DE FOREST ALLEN.

In the death of Professors Lane and Allen classical scholarship in America has suffered a great calamity and Harvard University an irreparable loss. Associated in service as they had been for a long period of years and dying within a few weeks of each other, it is fitting that they should together receive recognition in a brief tribute of admiration and affection which is offered by friends and colleagues.

George Martin Lane was born December 24, 1823, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died in Cambridge, July 30, 1897, after a year of feeble health. He was of good New England stock, the first Lane in America having come to Dorchester, in Massachusetts, in 1635. He entered Harvard College in 1842, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1846. Among the members of his class were Professor Charles Eliot Norton, Senator Hoar, and the late Professor F. J. Child. After graduation he gave some instruction in Latin in the College, and then went to Germany, where he had as fellow students Gildersleeve, Wölfflin, Baumeister and other well-known scholars. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Göttingen—his dissertation being upon the history and antiquities of Smyrna,—and immediately became Professor of Latin at Harvard University. This position, with

unimportant changes of title, he held for forty-three years. Upon his retirement in 1894, the University recognized his services to classical learning by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and his services to herself by appointing him professor *emeritus*, with a generous pension. Two years later, in commemoration of the happy completion of fifty years since he had received his first degree in Arts, seventeen of his recent colleagues or former pupils united in dedicating to him the Lane Volume of the *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, to which each had contributed an article.

His long term of service and his popularity as a teacher brought him into contact with many generations of undergraduates in Harvard College, upon all of whom his personality was strongly impressed. In later years, with the development of advanced instruction, his courses were much sought by graduate students in Classical Philology. His favourite authors were Plautus, Lucretius, Horace, Tacitus, and Quintilian, and to their elucidation he brought profound learning, critical acumen, sympathetic appreciation, and a delicate taste. The marginalia on his private copies of these and other writers abound in happy suggestions in the way of illustration, ex-

position or emendation. It is hoped that some of these may be printed.

In Professor Lane, both as a teacher and scholar, were happily united faculties and qualities which, though not often found together, in combination produce the very highest type of scholarship. These were a prodigious memory, minute and accurate knowledge, great originality and independence, a fine literary sense, together with the power of lucid and pungent statement, the faculty of taking infinite pains, and a bright and lambent humour. In brief, he seemed to his pupils to represent all that quick wit and intellectual finish can attain to.

Impatient of imperfect or unfinished work in himself—with perhaps too high an ideal of perfection—he wrote but little for publication, especially of late. A series of notable articles and reviews in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and in the *North American Review*, between 1853 and 1865—on German universities, Latin lexicography, and kindred themes,—a short tract on Latin pronunciation (1871), which did more than anything else to bring about a reform in the pronunciation of Latin in American colleges, a multitude of notes in the *New York Nation*, a few notes in the *Harvard Studies*—these will constitute nearly the entire list. He had, however, as is well known, been long engaged upon a Latin grammar and had brought it to the final stages of completion. It is good to know that this grammar, which one of the writers of these words has been permitted to examine, is to be published after no long lapse of time, the editor being Professor Morris H. Morgan, a favorite pupil of Professor Lane. It shows all the qualities of its author's mind, originality of treatment, finish in execution, extraordinary felicity in language, and a skill in the translations which at times amounts to genius. In this book and in a few articles which it is hoped will be published posthumously, much of Professor Lane's influence on classical scholarship will be perpetuated, but he will by no means only so survive. He will chiefly live, as all great teachers live, in the lives and activities of his pupils and friends. He was ever ready with counsel and help for all who came to him, and he gave both unweariedly and unselfishly. Not a few of the leading contributions of America to classical scholarship owe much of their excellence to his co-operation. For example, Dr. Lewis, the chief editor of the Harper's Latin Lexicons, says in the preface to the School edition: 'If it shall be found within

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its prescribed limits to have attained in any degree that fulness, that minute accuracy and that correspondence with the ripest scholarship and the most perfect methods of instruction which are its aims, the result is largely due to his counsel and assistance.'

Of Professor Lane's personal qualities this is perhaps not the place to speak at length. He was a charming companion, radiant with good humour, a delightful raconteur, a famous wit, a most welcome guest, a faithful friend,—respected and admired by all and beloved especially of children. All will mourn the master, those most who knew him best.

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Frederic de Forest Allen was born in Oberlin, Ohio, May 25, 1844, and died suddenly on August 4, 1897, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. His father, though from Massachusetts, was one of the earliest students of Oberlin College, and soon after graduation was appointed to a professorship in the college which he held for thirty years. Growing up in a professor's family, young Allen was prepared for college at an early age, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts when he was barely nineteen years old. Only three years later he was called to teach Greek and Latin in the East Tennessee University, but soon took a leave of absence for two years for study in Leipsic, where he obtained his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1870, with a thesis *De Dialecto Locrensi*, which was published in the third volume of Georg Curtius's *Studien*. Although he heard Ritschl, Overbeck, and others, his chief work was with Curtius, who had a high regard for Allen's ability and exercised a deep influence on his studies and teaching. He was the best illustration in America of Curtius's training and method, and especially in his early years gave himself to linguistic rather than literary studies. From Tennessee he went for a year to Harvard as instructor, but was appointed in 1874 professor of Latin and Greek in the newly founded University of Cincinnati. After five years of service there, he was called to the professorship of Greek at Yale which had been made vacant by the death of James Hadley; but after a single year of New Haven, where his duties were exclusively with undergraduate classes, he was invited in 1880 to the newly established chair of Classical Philology at Harvard, and accepted the invitation, much to the

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regret of his colleagues at Yale. This position was congenial to him since it united the two classical languages for his field, and especially since it brought him into connexion chiefly with graduate students, and thus gave him an opportunity to exercise his unusual powers for guiding and stimulating advanced students in their investigations.

In 1882, Professor Allen was president of the American Philological Association, and at its meeting that year gave an interesting address on the University of Leyden and its relation to Classical Studies. During the academic year 1885-86, he served as Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. In this capacity he conducted the negotiations for the cession of the ground for the School's building on the slope of Lycabettus, and began the excavations which the School was to undertake, by the direction of work on the site of the little rural theatre at Thoricus.

Professor Allen's most important published works were his revision of Hadley's Greek Grammar, an edition with commentary of Euripides' *Medea*, a translation of Wecklein's commentary and introduction to the *Prometheus* of Aeschylus, *Remnants of Early Latin* (which was used not only at home but also as the basis of lectures in German Universities), and *Greek Versification in Inscriptions* (which was printed in the fourth volume of the *Papers* of the School at Athens). New editions of the Grammar and the Remnants were in preparation at the time of his death. Perhaps the most signal of his minor works was *Ueber den Ursprung des Homerischen Versmasses*, which appeared in Kuhn's *Zeitschrift* in the autumn of 1878. He contributed several papers to the Transactions of the American Philological Association; other papers were published in the *American Journal of Philology*, and in the *Harvard Studies*, with a few reviews and notes in the *New York Nation* and in this REVIEW, and some articles in encyclopedias. His published works, however, in amount very imperfectly represented his attainments and his researches. He cared nothing for the glory of discovery, and observed the Horatian *nonum prematur in annum*; indeed many of his most striking and interesting views have never been published. He gave to his courses of lectures unstinted care, and each of these contained an extraordinary amount of entirely new material. The titles of

some of his most notable courses follow: Roman Religion and Worship; Religion and Worship of the Greeks; Greek Grammar, with study of dialectic Inscriptions; Latin Grammar; Elements of Oscan and Umbrian; History of Greek Literature; Roman Comedy. One of his most important unfinished works is a new edition of the *Scholias* to Plato, for which he had made a careful collection of the Bodleian and Paris MSS., during the winter and spring of 1891-92, and for which he was planning to make a collation of the Venetian MSS. in his next 'sabbatical' year, 1898-99. His collations are beautifully neat and clear, and doubtless may be used by some other scholar, but many of his observations and inferences died with him.

Professor Allen inherited unusual musical taste and powers. His work on Homeric verse and versification in Greek inscriptions showed his skill in dealing with metrical problems, and few men knew more than he about ancient music. In music he found his chief recreation after severer studies, and composed the music for two operettas and a pantomime, as well as for the *cantica* of the Harvard representation of the *Phormio* in 1894.

Although he was not in any sense an athlete, Professor Allen was a faithful member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and climbed many of the peaks of Switzerland and the Tyrol, and again and again visited the higher summits of the White Mountains in New Hampshire.

Professor Allen was remarkable for the accuracy and breadth of his knowledge, for the perfection of his philological method, for the sanity of his judgment, for his skill and precision in the statement of truth and for his success in guiding beginners to investigations, for his conscientious devotion to philological research, for his warmth of heart, for the 'simplicity and godly sincerity' which were manifest equally in his daily life and his philological studies, and for his unselfishness. He has long been recognized as the first American philologist of his generation, and in view of the work which in the course of nature he might have been expected to do in the later years of his life, his death is one of the heaviest blows that could have fallen upon classical learning in our land.

W. G. HALE.  
T. D. SEYMOUR.  
J. H. WRIGHT.