

C. Iulii Caesaris de bello civili commentarii, edidit
H. MEUSEL. Berolini apud Weidmannos. 1906.
8vo. Pp. 116. M. 1.

THIS volume gives the text of Meusel's edition in a well bound compact and clearly printed form. In accordance with the general plan of the series to which it belongs it contains no preface or critical apparatus nor anything besides the text.

A. G. P.

Histoire Sommaire des études d'épigraphie grecque.
Par S. CHABERT. Pp. 168. 1906. Leroux.

THIS is a clearly written account of the history of Greek epigraphy and epigraphists, from the earliest times. It would be out of place to summarize its contents, because the book is itself a summary, and contains a great many facts and dates orderly arranged for the historian of scholarship. For the student of the inscriptions themselves there is nothing directly

bearing upon his work, but indirectly he may find help and profit from it.

Notes on Xenophon and others. By HERBERT RICHARDS, M.A. Pp. xii + 358. Grant Richards. 1907. 6s. net.

MR. RICHARDS has here republished a number of articles which have appeared in this *Review*; a few pages of notes on the *Cyropaedia* are printed for the first time. The notes have been long before the world of scholars, and in any case it would not be proper to review them in the journal where they appeared; but we offer a hearty welcome to the volume, expressing a hope that it may lead some one to read Xenophon outside the *Anabasis*. The 'others' are Herodotus, Plutarch, Pausanias, Erotici Graeci, Catullus, Propertius, Horace, Juvenal, and there are two papers on Attic Syntax.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR TRAUBE, DIED JUNE, 1907.

LUDWIG TRAUBE, Professor of Mediaeval Literature at the University of Munich, was the son of a medical professor at Berlin. To readers of the *Classical Review* he is best known as the co-editor, with Dümmler, of the 'Carmina Latina Medii Aevi,' to historians as the reviser of the last edition of Wattenbach's 'Deutschlands Geschichtsquellen im Mittelalter' and as a frequent contributor to the 'Neues Archiv der Gesellschaft für ältere deutsche Geschichtskunde.' But it is as a palaeographer that Traube will be missed the most. Indeed his death inflicts a quite irreparable loss on the twin studies of Latin Palaeography and Latin Textual Criticism. Had he been spared until he had completed his 'Palaeographische Forschungen,' we should have had a full and final account of Latin Manuscripts, their peculiarities of script, the scriptorium from which each has come, the mediaeval scholars whose influence they shew. But now, all this work will have to be done by others. And who is competent to take Traube's place? He had an unrivalled knowledge of the literary life of the Middle Ages, so that a mediaeval MS. of a

Latin classic appeared after his handling of it in quite a new light. The Berne MS. of Horace and Servius was shewn to be a copy of an original which emanated from the circle of Sedulius, that Irish scholar who, with a band of compatriots, visited the monastery libraries of Europe in the ninth century, imparting and receiving the best instruction of the time. The Berne Valerius Maximus was traced to Lupus, the learned Abbot of Ferrières, who had recorded in the margin the variants from a MS. of Julius Paris's Epitome. The Vatican Livy was revealed as a transcript made by certain monks of Tours from the Paris Puteanus. How different all this was from the lifeless accounts of these MSS. given in the prolegomena of previous editions! If any editor of Latin authors wishes to be ushered into this new world of study, the mediaeval transmission of Latin texts, let him read three papers of Traube published in the Proceedings of the Bavarian Academy, (1) 'O Roma Nobilis,' (2) 'Untersuchungen zur Ueberlieferungsgeschichte römischer Schriftsteller,' (3) 'Perona Scottorum.'

Traube's edition of the Rule of St. Bene-

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