

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-

dides (1889), and a third is a translation of the *Epistle to the Romans*. Both these are executed in the old grand manner, but they are, in truth, but fragments. The two volumes of *Scholia* to Aristophanes, from the Ravenna MS., appeared in 1896, but they were printed in an unpleasing type, and a learned German soon proved, as Rutherford himself admitted, that the *scholia* of Ravenna were not nearly so good as those of Venetus. Immediately on his retirement from school work (1901), Rutherford took these scholia in hand, and in 1905 produced a third volume of commentary and criticism on them. He did not expect it to be much read, and it is not: for the text was forgotten before the notes appeared. Those who knew the author

can read some sense of disappointment between the lines.

Numerous and important as Rutherford's books are, none of them, nor all of them together are so impressive as the man himself was. He was like Burke, of whom Dr. Johnson said you could not stand under an entry with him for five minutes without thinking 'This is a very extraordinary man.' There was something heroic about him always, and of late years something tragic. He was attacked long ago by an obscure disease of the heart which wasted his magnificent frame but did not abate his masterful character or his shrewd and unwearyed intellect. A collection of his sayings would be as good as *Scaligerana*.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

*Publishers and Authors forwarding Books for review are asked to send at the same time a note of the price.*

*The size of Books is given in inches: 4 inches = 10 centimetres (roughly). They are unbound unless the binding is specified.*

\* *Excerpts and Extracts from Periodicals and Collections are not included in these Lists unless stated to be separately published.*

*Aeschylus.* Die Eumeniden des Aischylos: erklärende Ausgabe von Friedrich Blass. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Pp. 180. Berlin, Weidmann. 1907. M. 5.

*Bericht over den Wedstrijd in Latijnsche Poësie van het Jaar 1906.* 9" x 6". Pp. 8 (19-26). Amsterdam, Johannes Müller. 1907.

*Buchanan* (E. S.) The Four Gospels from the Codex Corbeiensis, being the first complete edition of the MS. now numbered Lat. 17225 in the National Library at Paris, together with fragments of the Catholic Epistles, of the Acts and of the Apocalypse from the Fleury Palimpsest (h) now numbered Lat. 6400 G in the same Library, and for the first time completely edited with the aid of the printed text of Berger, 'Le Palimpseste de Fleury,' by E. S. B., M.A., B.Sc. (*Old-Latin Biblical Texts, No. V.*) 9" x 8". Pp. viii + 124, with 3 facsimiles. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1907. 12s. 6d. net.

*Classical Association of Scotland.* Proceedings 1906-7. 8" x 6". Pp. vi + 96. Edinburgh, H. & J. Pillans & Wilson. 1907. Cloth.

*Deissmann* (Adolf) New Light on the New Testament from records of the Graeco-Roman period by A. D., translated from the Author's MS. by Lionel R. M. Strachan, M.A. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 5". Pp. xii + 128. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark. 1907. Cloth, 3s. net.

*Demosthenes.* Orationes recognovit brevique adnot. critica instruxit S. H. Butcher. II. i. (*Script. Class. Bibl. Oxon.*) 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Pp. xii + 451-808. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1907. Paper, 3s. Cloth, 3s. 6d.

*Horace.* The Odes of Horace, a translation and an exposition by E. R. Garnsey, B.A. 9" x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Pp. viii + 230. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 1907. Cloth, 6s.

*Kelsey* (Francis W.) The Position of Latin and Greek in American Education. I. The present position of Latin and Greek. II. The value of Latin and Greek as educational instruments. III. Latin and Greek in our courses of study. (Reprinted from the *Education Review*, New York, Dec. 1906; Jan. 1907; Feb. 1907.) 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6". Separate. Pp. 461-472, Pp. 59-76, Pp. 162-176.

*Lunn* (A. C. P.) Latin Exercises on Latin models. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Pp. 96. London, Edward Arnold. 1907. Cloth, 1s.

*Marshall* (Douglas H.) The Beginner's Book of Greek. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Pp. 64. London, Edward Arnold. 1907. Cloth, 1s. 6d.

*Michigan Classical Conference.* Programme of the Twelfth. (Reprinted from the *School Review*. Vol. XIV, No. 8. Oct. 1906. Pp. 560-562.)