

point out was not the solecism, but the occurrence of an idiom which so far as I knew had not been recognised—*γενόμενον*—*ὄς ὕστερον τοῦτων ἐγένετο*. I had observed other instances of the same use, and I can at this moment point to three in Herodotus, which are hardly to be got rid of by the method of excision :—

Herod. vii. 106. *κατέλιπε δὲ ἄνδρα τοιοῦδε Μασκάμην γενόμενον*, κ.τ.λ.

*Ibid.* 62. *ἡγεμόνα παρεχόμενοι Μεγάπανον τὸν Βαβυλῶνος ὕστερον τοῦτων ἐπιτροπεύσαντα*.

*Ibid.* 164. *κατοίκησε πόλιν Ζάγκλην τὴν ἐς Μεσσήνην μεταβαλοῦσαν τὸ ὄνομα*. L. CAMPBELL.

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#### JOTTINGS ON APPULEIUS.

1. *Liber de deo Socratis*, p. 50 (Elmenhorst) :—*Lemur* (in the singular) :—

Est et secundo significatu species daemonum, animus humanus emeritis stipendiis vitae corpore suo abjurans : hunc vetere latina lingua reperio *Lemurem* dictitatum.

2. *opperimitor* (imperative), *Metamorphoses* liber I. p. 112 :—

Dum annuntio, inquit, hic ibidem me *opperimitor*.

3. *Tantillulus*, *Met.* lib. II. p. 125 :—

Cum repente introrepens mustela contra me constitit, obtutumque acerrimum in me destituit, ut *tantillula animalis* prae nimia sui fiducia mihi turbarit animum.

Here also *animalis* is used as a noun feminine for *animal*.

4. *Novissima pars corporis* = *testes*, *Met.* p. 198 :—*Extremae poenae reservatus maerebam et in novissima parte corporis totum me periturum defebam*.

5. *Adulterium*, with the meaning of *cuckoldom*, *Met.* Lib. IX. p. 219 :—

Cognoscimus lepidam de *adulterio* cujusdam pauperis fabulam, quam vos etiam cognoscatis volo.

6. *Auctoror* (let out for hire), *Met.* lib. IX. p. 225 :—

Nec a genuina levitate descivit mulier, sed exsecrando metallo pudicitiam suam protinus *auctorata est*.

7. *abominor* (to imprecate), *Met.* p. 227 :—

Tunc uxor egregia diras devotiones in eum et eorum ejus fragium *abominata*.

8. *Veris coma* (the flowers of spring), *Met.* lib. X. p. 254 :—

Dominae voluptatum *veris coma* blandientes.

9. *Specimen* (an image), *Met.* lib. XI. p. 265 :—

Nec tamen me sinebat animus ungue latius indidem digredi, sed intuitans deae *specimen* pristinos castus meos recordabar.

10. *Inanimi cibi* (vegetable diet), *Met.* lib. XI. p. 271 :—

Decem rursus diebus *inanimis* contentus *cibis*.

11. *Dissimulo* (take no notice of), *Apologia*, p. 303 :—

Quatuordecim servi petitu tuo adsunt, eos *dissimulas* ; unus puerulus abest, eum insimulas.

12. *Pilei umbraculum* (broad rim of a cap), *Apol.* p. 315 (speaking of a small image of Mercury) :—

Ut in capite crispatus capillus sub *imo pilei umbraculo* appareat.

13. *Depeccor* (a contractor, bargainer), from *depeccor* or *depaeciscor*, *Apol.* p. 321 :—

Est enim omnium litium *depeccor*, omnium falsorum commentator, omnium simulationum architectus, omnium malorum seminarium.

14. *Cluden* (a sword used on the stage), *Apol.* p. 324 :—

Quas tamen cum saltas, tanta mollitia animi, tanta formido ferri est, sine *cludine* saltas.

15. *Fugela* or *fugella* (flight), *Apol.* p. 336 :—

Cum a nobis regeretur ad magistros itabat ; ab iis nunc magna *fugela* in ganeum fugit.

16. *Articuli palmarum* (the wrists), *Florida*, p. 351 :—

Chlamyde velat utrumque brachium adusque *articulos palmarum*.

17. *A socco ad cothurnum ascendere* (to mount from comedy to tragedy), *Met.* lib. X. p. 238 :—

Jam ergo, lector optime, scito te tragoediam non *fabulam* (comedy) *legere*, et a *socco ad cothurnum ascendere*.

E. J. CHINNOCK.

## OBITUARY.

### PROFESSOR ALLEN.

WILLIAM FRANCIS ALLEN died at his home in Madison, Wisconsin, on the ninth of December. It was a surprise to many of his friends, even those who met him in daily intercourse, to find that he had reached his sixtieth year ; for he was cut off in the full tide of a zealous and energetic activity that gave no sign of old age. The night before he died he revised the last proof-sheets of his *Short History of the Roman People* ; and only the day before this he had written me a cheerful message, speaking of his four days' illness as a brief interruption of work on his edition of the *Annals* of Tacitus, which, like

the *History*, was nearly ready for publication.

Although Professor Allen was a prolific writer, it was as a teacher that he did his best service for classical scholarship. When, in 1867, he accepted the chair of ancient languages and history in the University of Wisconsin, he cast his lot with a people who were keenly alive to the importance of education, but, engrossed as they were in developing the material resources of a new country, were disposed by all the influences about them to set a higher value on the practical sciences than on anything so remote

as the language and life of Greece and Rome. A state university in the West is exposed to many dangers: if it escape the blight of politics, its best efforts are still liable to be smothered by an ill-informed and intractable majority in its board of regents. It was Allen's good fortune to be associated with an institution which has safely weathered both of these dangers, and to have bestowed his faithful labour of two and twenty years on a not ungrateful soil. How large a place he won for himself in the university and the community, the expressions of esteem and gratitude which his death called forth abundantly testify.

To this work he went well equipped. He was of Puritan stock. His father, who was for fifty-six years pastor of the village church of Northborough, Massachusetts, where Allen was born, came of a long line of English yeomen and New England farmers. His mother counted among her ancestors seven generations of Christian ministers. The diverse traits of this ancestry were found in Allen—sturdy endurance and a cheerful disposition, with gentleness and scholarly tastes. The thorough foundations of his classical training were laid at the Roxbury Latin School and at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1851, in the same class with Professor Goodwin. To this was added the experience of twelve years of teaching in various schools, a period however not continuous. In 1854 he went to Europe, and after a semester in each of the universities of Göttingen and Berlin he spent a second year in Italy and Greece, making in particular a study of the topography of Rome. Another interruption occurred in 1863, when he laid aside his classical studies, and spent the last two years of the Civil War in the South, largely occupied in promoting the education of the freedmen. While thus engaged he took the opportunity to note down many of the songs of the Southern negro, and published them in the volume of *Slave Songs of the United States*, which he edited in connection with his kinsman, Charles P. Ware, and Miss Lucy McKim (Mrs. Wendell Phillips-Garrison).

It was part of Allen's fitness for his life-work that his interest in the classics was on the historical more than on the linguistic side. He was first of all a student of history and of human life, and a philologist only incidentally. The successive steps by which his professorship was changed, in 1870 to Latin and History, and in 1886 to History alone, corresponded with his own taste and desire, and followed the development of his

studies. As a classical teacher he found the long mechanical drill in Latin grammar—a whole year, with no reading—which in his own school-days had been the regular introduction to the study of the classics, not only distasteful, but a hindrance to him in his effort to impart something of living interest to his subject; and as a contribution to a better method, he prepared the first draft of the *Manual Latin Grammar*, which he subsequently published, with the co-operation of his brother Joseph H. Allen, in 1868. It was a thin volume of only eighty pages, and experience soon proved that, in clearing away the tangle of details and exceptions with which the study of the language was encumbered, the authors had lopped off some useful branches. The book erred on the side of meagreness; but as a protest against traditional methods it made its mark, and from it has grown the widely-used 'Allen and Greenough' of to-day. To the series of school classics which go under these names Professor Allen contributed the admirable historical and archaeological notes. The same bent of his mind is shown by the works which he chose to edit independently—the *Germania* and the *Agricola*, and finally the *Annals*, of Tacitus. Towards Tacitus, indeed, he felt an especial attraction, and the character of Tiberius in particular, with its conflicting traits and shifting phases, interested him. He regarded his work on the *Annals* as in a sense the culmination of his classical studies, and with it he would probably have concluded his labours in this field, even if his life had been prolonged.

For he had already committed himself to the study and teaching of history, or rather, let me say, he had at last secured the coveted opportunity to devote himself wholly to the field of his choice. I have said that his taste for historical study was part of Allen's fitness for his western work. If it is safe to neglect this side of classical philology anywhere, it certainly is not in a community where the study of 'the dead languages' has no tradition to uphold it. On this, its more human side, as the study of ancient life, it makes its strongest appeal to the interest of the student, and for this reason Allen was better fitted for his work, and could do more to promote the cultivation of classical learning in the field to which he was called than if he had been devoted to philology in its narrower sense.

But his interest was at no time bounded by the range of his studies. His most prominent characteristic was, perhaps, great breadth of sympathy; this, and an extra-

ordinary capacity for work. The picture of his last hours, which his sudden death, as with a flash-light, has photographed on the memory of his friends, is a true revelation of the man. The exacting demands of his position in the university and in the community about it did not exhaust either his interest or his energy. He was a watchful observer of all that went on in the world outside, of the movement of thought in literature and in politics; and his active mind sought frequent expression in reviews and other contributions to current periodicals. To the *New York Nation*, especially, for twenty-four years his contributions, on a great variety of topics, were almost as constant as the issues of the journal itself. He was intensely interested in men. For him no historical fact had any value 'except so far as it helps us to understand human nature, or the working of historic forces,'

which have their root in human nature. As a teacher he felt a warm personal interest in his pupils; and they on their part are said to have been singularly drawn to him. Apart from his generous outgiving spirit, which placed his books, his learning, his advice freely at their service, there was something in the man that attracted them to him as to few other instructors, and established a bond of affection and respect that outlived the temporary relation of teacher and student, and often brought them back to him in later years for counsel and guidance. It is after all through this unrecorded influence on young men and women trained to be leaders in their several walks of life that his character and scholarship have sown their most fruitful seed.

CLEMENT LAWRENCE SMITH.

*Harvard University.*

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#### PROFESSOR SELLAR, LL.D.

WILLIAM YOUNG SELLAR, Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, whose work as an appreciative critic of Roman literature is increasingly valued by the reading world, died at his country residence of Kenbank, in Galloway, Scotland, on the 12th of October, 1890. His last illness, jaundice, arising from a chill, was short and sharp. But it is consolatory to think that throughout the preceding summer he had been in better health than for some years previously, and had had much enjoyment in his work and in the society of intimate friends. A tour in Italy, made soon after the conclusion of the winter session, in which he visited the haunts of favourite Latin poets, had seemed to revive him and to restore his strength.

An estimate of his contributions to the literature of scholarship must be reserved for some more competent hand, and were it not an impertinence on my part there is not time for it now. But a brief outline of his uneventful life from one whose acquaintance with him dates from thirty-five years ago may not be unwelcome to those who have been interested by his writings.

At an early age he was sent from his northern home in Sutherlandshire to compete with those who were two or three years his seniors as a pupil of the Edinburgh Academy, then at the height of its renown

as a classical seminary and threatening to supplant the ancient High School. Under strict and somewhat stern surveillance, with the single motive of excelling to please his father, he kept steadily at the top of his class, until at fourteen he carried off the 'dux medal' from the whole school. Of those seven years of schooling he always retained many genial and humorous memories, but on the whole he looked back upon them as a time of gloom, in which the affections were starved and the intellect prematurely forced. He used himself to trace some of the liability to illness which haunted him in later life to that early pressure. But on the other hand there can be no doubt that to the extreme accuracy of Andrew Carmichael and to the great teaching powers of the rector, Archdeacon Williams (he had been the nominee of John Lockhart and Sir Walter Scott), Sellar owed the solid and lasting foundation of the ripe scholarship which he afterwards displayed.

From the Academy young Sellar proceeded to the University of Glasgow, where he continued to distinguish himself, and at seventeen was appointed Snell Exhibitioner to Balliol College, a position which had previously been held by Archibald Tait (since Archbishop of Canterbury), and Sir William Hamilton, the metaphysician. But following the native instinct and the paternal wish,