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#### **Author**

Fontenrose, Joseph E

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THE FIRST CENTURY  
1869–1970

JOSEPH FONTENROSE

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Department of Classics History Fund  
5303 Dwinelle Hall  
University of California, Berkeley CA 94720

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## [vii] Preface

OVER TWO YEARS AGO, John Dillon, then chairman of the Department of Classics, asked me to write a history of the department, apparently considering me the person most suitable to do so, since I have been in Berkeley classics as a student and teacher for over half a century. I was then busy with *Orion* and so could not undertake the task for several months, and after I began, my progress was often interrupted. But here it is at last. Much of what I write comes from my memories, and I say a good deal about my own experiences in the Berkeley Classics Department and its predecessors. I have known every member of these departments who was active after 1925. The personal touch, I hope, will enliven this history.

My thanks are due to James Kantor and Marie C. Thornton of University Archives for much assistance in finding needed records, papers, and photographs, and to Mrs Kay Gedge for a photograph of her greatgreat-grandfather, George Woodbury Bunnell. And I owe a special debt of gratitude to Charles Murgia, chairman of the Department of Classics, to Crawford Greenewalt, and to John Dillon for generous support and help, as well as to all [viii] contributors to the Department of Classics History Fund for their kind show of support. Special thanks are also due to Provost and Dean Robert Middlekauff and to Vice-Chancellor Roderic Park for approval and support of this project by authorizing a contribution of University funds, budgeted to the College of Letters and Science, to help finance the production of this history.

*Joseph Fontenrose*  
*Berkeley*  
*June 17, 1981*

## NOTE TO THE DIGITAL EDITION (2007)

Prepared by Donald Mastronarde using scanning and OCR, with proofreading by Tom Hendrickson. The text is unchanged except for a few tacit corrections of typographical errors. The original pagination is indicated by numbers in square brackets (example: [57]) placed before the first word of the indicated page. The table of contents shows the current pagination first and then the original in square brackets. The index has been improved by Tom Hendrickson and refers first to the pagination of this edition and then, in square brackets, to the original pagination.

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University of California  
Department of Classics  
7233 Dwinelle Hall #2520  
Berkeley, CA 94720-2520

## [1] The Early Years

WHEN THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA was founded on March 23, 1868, it was taken for granted that instruction in Greek and Latin would be an essential part of the curriculum. On December 1, 1868, the second member of the faculty appointed by the Regents was Martin Kellogg, Professor of Ancient Languages, the first appointment being that of John LeConte, Professor of Physics. In the College of Letters, which preceded our present College of Letters and Science, Greek and Latin were required for the attainment of the Bachelor of Arts degree. In 1872 substitution of a modern language or a natural science was permitted, but the student who did not offer Greek and Latin received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph.B.). In 1881 the degree of Bachelor of Letters (B.L.) was introduced for students who completed, without Greek and Latin, the literary course that led to the A.B. degree, and those who completed the course in letters and political science received Ph.B.

In 1869 all candidates for admission to the Fourth Class (first year) of the College of Letters had to pass a satisfactory examination in Latin Grammar, four books of Caesar, [2] *Aeneid* I–VI, six orations of Cicero, Greek Grammar, and three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis* (besides examinations in algebra, geometry, English Grammar, geography, and United States history). These represented high-school studies; the University did not offer primary courses in Caesar, Cicero, Virgil, and Xenophon.

The first classes of the University of California met on September 23, 1869, occupying the buildings of the College of California in Oakland. There were forty students and ten faculty members in that first year, 1869–1870. The College of California had begun as the Contra Costa Academy in 1853, opened by Henry Durant (1802–75) at Fifth and Broadway, Oakland, with three students. The academy was a preparatory school supported by the New School Presbytery of San Francisco and the Congregational Association of California. In 1855 this institution was incorporated as the College of California, which occupied grounds between Franklin and Harrison, Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets, on which two buildings were erected. The College continued to be a college-preparatory school, but in 1860 college classes were instituted. Henry Durant taught Greek and Latin



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in both the preparatory school and the college. The second faculty member to be appointed was Martin Kellogg, who in 1860–61 was Professor of Mathematics; then in 1861–62 he was Professor of the Latin Language and of Mathematics; thereafter (1862–69) his title was Professor of the Latin Language and Literature. From 1861 Henry Durant was Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, and from 1870 to 1872 he served as the first President of the University of California (after that he became Mayor of Oakland and was holding that office when he died in 1875).

Like Henry Durant, Martin Kellogg was a graduate of Yale College and ordained a Congregational minister. He came to California in 1855 and was pastor of the Congregational Church in Grass Valley when he was appointed to the faculty of the College of California. For three years (1869–72) he taught all the classes in Greek and Latin at the University. A full program of college-level courses was offered, but Kellogg surely did not have to teach more than three or four each term. In 1871–72 the total enrollment was 151 students, some of whom were in Engineering or Agriculture. In 1872 Kellogg was joined by George Woodbury Bunnell, who thenceforth taught the Greek classes, while Kellogg taught only Latin and comparative grammar. In September, 1873, when North and South Halls were completed, the University moved to the Berkeley campus.

Martin Kellogg taught Latin and linguistics classes until the early nineties. He became Acting President of the University in 1890, President in 1893, and served until 1899, when he was succeeded by Benjamin Ide Wheeler. As President, Kellogg tried to continue teaching at least one class each term, but in 1894 the duties of the presidency forced him to devote all his time to that office. After retirement he taught a course every term until his death in 1903. In his memorial address for Kellogg, William Merrill, then chairman of the Latin Department, said, “[Kellogg’s] way in life was to act, not to talk; to be, not to seem; to do, not [4] to promise; . . . [he was a] Roman for piety, patience, fortitude, temperance, system and order.”

George W. Bunnell came to the University in 1872, when it was still situated in Oakland, as Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages. In 1875 he became Professor of the Greek Language and Literature and taught classes in Greek until his resignation in 1893. On April 11 of that year the Regents requested his resignation to take effect on June 30. A minority of the Regents, however, opposed the majority’s move; Bunnell gathered support and asked the Regents to reconsider their decision; former students of Bunnell’s came to his defense, and the Classical Alumni voted their support—but only 21 out of about 100 members were present at the meeting, and the vote was 14 to 7. Two former students who

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wrote to the Regents had an unfavorable opinion of Bunnell's instruction. They considered him competent to teach "the mechanical construction of the Greek language" and to instruct students how to read and translate Greek correctly, but little more; he gave them no instruction in literary, poetic, and dramatic values of the Greek works read. Martin Kellogg, then Acting President of the University, Bunnell's colleague of twenty-one years, wrote on May 25, "I am convinced that Prof. Bunnell's work as head of the Greek Department has long since ceased to be beneficial to the University." On August 8 a motion made at the Regents' meeting to revoke the decision of April 11 failed to carry, and Bunnell's chair was declared vacant. On Isaac Flagg's involvement in this affair I have more to say later.

[5] In 1916 the Regents decided that an injustice had been done to Bunnell and appointed him Professor of Greek Emeritus without salary, and it was said that this action pleased him. He died on January 6, 1926, at the age of nearly 86. In 1928 his sons and daughters dedicated a marble chair in the Greek Theatre to his memory.

Little is now known about Bunnell. I was told many years ago that after he left teaching he never again appeared upon the Berkeley campus, although he lived in Oakland; but I did not know until recently the reason for this absence. As far as I can find out, he never published a line on any subject; and this was probably one reason for the dissatisfaction that some Regents, colleagues, and alumni felt concerning him: they questioned his ability to promote graduate study and stimulate research in Greek subjects; for the University was beginning to become much more than an instructional institution. Yet Bunnell was not a nonentity; he was, it seems, held in some esteem. According to the *Centennial Record*, he delivered the Charter Day address on March 23, 1880. He was a graduate of Harvard and his only higher degree was an honorary Master of Arts from the College of California in 1866.

In the first years of the University there were, as now, three terms in an academic year. Fourth-class and third-class students (i.e., first and second years, freshmen and sophomores) in the College of Letters were required to take Latin in the first two terms, Greek in the second and third. The second term of each year was split into two half-terms, one for Latin, one for Greek. For second-class students [6] (third year), Latin was required in the first two terms; Greek was optional in the second and third. The program for 1870–71 shows what these students studied. First-year students had Livy, Horace's *Odes* and *Ars Poetica*, *Odyssey*, Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, Latin composition (first two terms), Greek composition (third term). In the second year they took Cicero's *De Senectute*,

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Juvenal, Tacitus, Aeschylus' *Prometheus*, Plato's *Gorgias*, and continued composition. In the third year they were offered Tacitus, Quintilian, Plato, and Demosthenes (select orations). And fourth-year students, it seems, were limited to Cicero's *De Oratore* and Demosthenes' *On the Crown*. In 1871–72 the program was essentially the same, but some variations appear, as Herodotus in the second year instead of the *Gorgias*; and in the fourth year students had an option of Demosthenes or Aristophanes. In 1872–73 fourth-year students could opt Whitney's *Language and the Study of Language*, Kellogg's course. This was called Linguistics from 1873–74 on.

In 1877–78 the semester calendar was introduced, and it endured through 1965–66; then the quarter system was introduced, which very soon resulted in a three-term year again. The Greek and Latin program, essentially as in 1869–77, was accommodated to the semester calendar. In these years the Greek and Latin faculty was increased. In 1873–74 Arthur H. Allen and in 1874–76 Ambrose Richardson (the first of three Richardsons) taught classes as Instructors in Latin and Ancient History; E. H. Sears was Instructor in Latin and Greek for seven years (1875–82). Important in University history was William Carey Jones [7] (1854–1923), Instructor in Latin from 1877 to 1882, and Recorder of the Faculty, 1876–83. In 1882 he became Instructor in United States History and Constitutional Law (later Associate Professor), in 1894 Professor of Jurisprudence, and in 1913 Director of the School of Jurisprudence (title changed to Dean in 1922), serving until his death in 1923. He was one of the famous triumvirate with Charles Mills Gayley and Ralph P. Merritt against whom the faculty revolution of 1919–20 was directed after the end of Wheeler's presidency. William White Deamer succeeded Jones as both Instructor in Latin (1882) and Recorder of the Faculty (1883), serving until 1889. In 1888–90 Albert Andrew Howard taught classes as Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the absence of Martin Kellogg. In 1887–91 Joachim Henry Senger was Instructor in German and Greek.

In 1882–83 we find several authors combined in single courses. Deamer taught Latin I: two books of Livy, Sallust's *Catiline*, and Horace's *Odes* (four hours a week in the first term, five in the second), and Latin II: two plays of Terence, one of Plautus, Horace's *Satires* and *Epistles*, Tacitus' *Germania* and *Agricola* (three hours a week each term); these were year courses. Kellogg taught Latin III: Cicero and Quintilian (selections in Kellogg's *Ars Oratoria*), Cicero's *Brutus*, Juvenal, selections from Catullus and Tibullus (five hours in first term, two in second), and Latin IV: Cicero's *Tusculans* and *Pro Cluentio*, Lucretius, selections from Virgil (two hours in first term, five in second). In addition

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Kellogg offered Roman Archaeology “based on Wilkins’ Roman Antiquities” (one hour a week in second term) and Roman Literature “based on Cruttwell’s History of Roman Literature” (two hours, first term).

Bunnell taught Greek I, Selections from Greek Authors (a year course, four hours each term): Odyssey, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon’s *Memorabilia*, Plato’s *Phaedo*, Arrian, Lucian, Demosthenes’ *Third Olynthiac*, sight reading from the *Iliad*; Greek II (four hours each term): Plato’s *Apology* and *Crito*, Aeschylus’ *Prometheus*, Euripides’ *Alcestis*, Sophocles’ *Antigone*, Greek composition, Euripides’ *Medea* at sight; Greek III (two hours in first term, three in second): Sophocles’ *OT*, Plato’s *Gorgias*, Lysias, Demosthenes’ *Third Philippic* at sight; Greek IV (three hours in first term, two in second): Demosthenes’ *On the Crown* and Aeschines’ *Against Ctesiphon*, Aristophanes’ *Birds*, sight reading; Greek V (one hour in second term): Lectures on Greek Literature.

Under Philology Kellogg offered course I, Linguistics (Whitney’s *Language and the Study of Language*) and course II, Comparative Philology (each a two-hour course, I in the first term, II in the second).

This was the program with slight variations for the next decade. It had expanded considerably since the early seventies. One notices no Ovid in the Latin program, no Hesiod, Pindar, or Theocritus in the Greek. We may wonder how much was read in each author or book included in Greek I. Did students read all the *Memorabilia* and *Phaedo*? Probably they read all the *Third Olynthiac*, but how much of Herodotus, Thucydides, Arrian, and Lucian? In Greek II, presumably, they read all the *Apology*, *Crito*, and four tragedies, besides having Greek prose composition. We [9] must remember that these students had had at least two years of Greek in a secondary school. They had gone through beginning Greek and had read at least four books of the *Anabasis*, perhaps six of the *Iliad*, and possibly selections from other authors. They could take fairly long assignments. Today almost everyone begins Greek in college; reading assignments cannot be very long, even in the senior year. An instructor could not now hope to cover what Bunnell’s course demanded in the time allotted.

In that year (1882–83) 215 students were enrolled in the University (exclusive of Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmacy in San Francisco, which enrolled 136 more), a drop from 332 in 1878–79. In 1883–84 there were 216, and after that the total mounted every year until there were 457 students enrolled in 1890–91, and 1336 in 1895–96. The enrollment in Greek and Latin classes increased in proportion to the total enrollment.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was instituted at the University of California in 1885. The first doctorate in Greek was awarded to H. H. Senger in

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1888.

In the 1890's the University recruited for Greek and Latin instruction several men who remained members of the faculty until retirement (before the nineties only Kellogg and Bunnell taught Greek and Latin at Berkeley for more than a few years). The newcomers were men who had a lasting effect on classical languages at Berkeley, and some became classical scholars of international reputation.

Isaac Flagg was appointed Temporary Assistant in Latin in 1890 and in 1891 was given a more permanent position as Associate Professor of Classical Philology (this became "of [10] Greek" in 1899). In 1891 Leon J. Richardson was appointed Assistant in Latin, becoming Instructor in Latin in 1892, Assistant Professor in 1898. In 1894 Edward B. Clapp joined the Berkeley faculty as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, and in 1895 William A. Merrill as Professor of the Latin Language and Literature. It was also in 1895 that Clifton Price was appointed Instructor in Latin and that James Turney Allen came to Berkeley as Reader in Greek (then a position that was listed among the faculty members in the Announcement of Courses); in 1896–97 Allen was Assistant in Greek and Classical Archaeology. In 1897–98 Herbert C. Nutting was Instructor in Greek and Sanskrit, but in 1898 became Instructor in Latin and remained a Latinist until his death (aside from teaching an elementary Sanskrit class for a few years).

George Morey Richardson would surely have been named with the foregoing had he not died untimely in 1896. He came to the Berkeley faculty in 1889 as Instructor in Latin, becoming Assistant Professor in 1892 and Associate Professor in 1894. In the years 1891–96 he was known to students as Big Dick and his namesake L. J. Richardson as Little Dick. In the nineties the classical program also had Joseph C. Rockwell as Assistant Professor of Classical Archaeology (1896–98) and Herbert M. Hopkins as Instructor in Latin (1898–1901).

The program of the nineties did not differ greatly from that of the eighties, but not so many authors were contained in one course. In 1891–92 Flagg taught Greek I, Selections from Attic Prose Authors and Homer, and Greek II, Attic Prose Authors and Herodotus. Bunnell taught Greek III, [11] Plato and Euripides, IV, Aeschylus and Sophocles, V, Lysias and Demosthenes, VI, Aristophanes. The Greek program also offered course VII, Homer and Elegiac Poets (Flagg), VIII, Plato and Sophocles (Bunnell), IX, Aristophanes or Homer (Bunnell), X, Lyric and Bucolic Poets (Flagg), XI, Demosthenes and Aeschines (Bunnell), XII, Demosthenes and Aristophanes (Bunnell), XV, Greek Literature (Bunnell). Listed but not given that year were XIII, Greek Archaeology, and XIV, Teachers' Seminary, both of which Flagg would have taught. We observe that Pindar and

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Theocritus are now present in Greek X and that there are more courses devoted to single authors.

On the Latin side G. M. Richardson taught Latin I, two books of Livy, II, Cicero and Terence, III, Horace, IV, Cicero and Plautus, VIII, Juvenal, XVII, Ovid's *Fasti*, VIII, Roman Archaeology, XIX, Roman Literature. Kellogg, then Acting President, taught Latin V, Cicero's *Brutus* and readings from *De Oratore* and *Orator*, and XV, Seminary; his courses VI, Quintilian and Pliny, VII, Tacitus' *Annals*, and X, Tacitus' *Agricola*, were not offered that year. Flagg taught Latin XI, Cicero's *De Natura Deorum*, and XII, Lucretius; he was also listed for XIII, Catullus, and XIV, Writing Latin (not given that year). There were second sections of Latin I and II, probably taught by L. J. Richardson. The Catalogue also lists Latin XVI, Teachers' Course, and XX, Graduate Course (content not specified), but no teachers are named.

We notice that Bunnell and G. M. Richardson taught eight courses that year, four each semester. It is probable that every course had takers, since Greek and Latin were [12] still required for the A.B. degree in the College of Letters. A schedule of twelve teaching hours a week was normal before 1900.

Up to 1895–96 all Greek and Latin courses were listed in the catalogue of courses under the heading of Classical Philology, although references to the Greek Department were made in the correspondence concerning the dismissal of Bunnell in 1893. The departmental organization of the University appears to have begun in 1896: the faculties of Greek and Latin are listed separately in the 1896–97 announcement of courses, and remained separate departments until 1937, when they were united in the Department of Classics. Edward B. Clapp held the chairmanship of the Greek Department from 1896 to 1917; William A. Merrill served as chairman of the Latin Department from 1896 to 1922. It was under these men that the classical-languages departments at Berkeley gained stature and international reputation, moving from the limited language instruction of the early years under Kellogg and Bunnell to a university department of scholars that could rival the departments of other universities. Clapp and Merrill presided over a company of able men.

Earliest of these men to enter the Berkeley faculty was Isaac Flagg, of whom Arthur Ryder once said that he was a mouse who had outlived many cats. He was born in 1843 and educated at Andover Phillips Academy and Harvard College (A.B., 1864), where he was Tutor in Greek in 1865–69 and whence he went to Germany to acquire a Ph.D. degree at Göttingen in 1871. Then he taught at the [13] young Cornell University as Professor of Greek from 1871 to 1888, when he moved to California. Looking for employment in this state he was made

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Temporary Assistant in Latin for 1890–91, as aforesaid, becoming Associate Professor thereafter. Unfortunately in 1893–97 he came under attack from pro-Bunnell Regents. On August 8, 1893, in the meeting at which the Regents finally declared the Chair of Greek vacant, one Regent moved a resolution that Isaac Flagg “be requested to present his resignation to take effect immediately.” This motion was referred by the Board to the Committee on Internal Administration, where it stayed for three years. On August 11, 1896, a Regent called up the resolution from the Committee for the Board’s consideration. A motion made to adopt it was lost. But on May 11, 1897, another Regent moved that Flagg’s position be declared vacant. If this motion passed, he intended to move that Bunnell be given Flagg’s position. The Regents decided to consider the matter in committee of the whole on June 15, 1897, at which meeting both himself and Bunnell should be present bringing with them all relevant papers. Whether or not that confrontation occurred I have been unable to find out (the Regents’ minutes of that period don’t mention it), but the move against Flagg failed.

The motive for the anti-Flagg move is obscure. In 1893 one complaint against Bunnell was that he had been discourteous to Flagg (this may have come from Kellogg). But on April 18, 1893, after Bunnell’s resignation had been requested, Flagg wrote to Bunnell, expressing his sorrow that a misunderstanding had arisen “with regard to the [14] friendly relations existing between you and me,” and his gratitude to Bunnell: “For your disinterested efforts in my behalf when I was in quest of employment in this state, I have always felt extremely grateful.” Apparently the complaint, however unjustified, left an animus against Flagg that endured.

The Departments of Greek and Latin supported Flagg in this crisis. On August 10, 1896, members of the University faculty sent a memorial to the Regents, which said in part that

Associate Professor Flagg is without question one of the ablest and most distinguished classical scholars in this country. His works are widely known and valued by all competent scholars and are used in the leading universities of this country. His name adds to the fame of our University wherever classical scholarship is respected, and his dismissal would be a serious blow to its reputation.

Edward B. Clapp and William A. Merrill were among the signers, who included other notables of University history: e.g., William Carey Jones, Charles Mills Gayley, Irving Stringham, Armin O. Leuschner, William A. Setchell, Andrew Lawson, Carl Plehn.

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President Martin Kellogg also supported Flagg. In 1896 he wanted to make Flagg's title Professor, especially since he had been a Professor at Cornell, but it was perhaps Regential opposition that kept him at the rank of Associate Professor until his retirement in 1909. In 1910 he was made Professor Emeritus. Early in 1931 he died at the age of eighty-seven years.

[15] Flagg was a fairly prolific writer, as the bibliographical appendix shows. A good deal of his writing was creative; he wrote and published lyrics, narrative poems, and poetic dramas. He never produced a major work of classical scholarship and is perhaps best remembered for his thorough revision of Keep's translation of Autenrieth's *Homeric Dictionary*. His primary interest was the teaching of Greek and Latin, especially Greek. He edited with commentary six school texts, five of Greek literary works and one of Latin, and he compiled a textbook of Attic prose composition, besides writing a short book on the temporal and modal principles of Attic prose. He knew Greek thoroughly and could instruct his students in all the niceties of the language, and he knew Latin as well as he knew Greek.

His method of teaching Greek and Latin had a profound influence upon his pupil, Ivan Linforth, and so indirectly upon me. Flagg insisted that a student learn how to read the original Greek or Latin text so that his teacher, or any listener, could tell whether he understood it or not. That is, his students learned the proper phrasing of each sentence and paragraph, where to place stresses, and where not to place them. Flagg best describes his method in the introduction to his edition of Cornelius Nepos' *Lives*.



## [16] The Early Twentieth Century

LEON RICHARDSON ALSO WROTE and published poetry, and his poems, like Flagg's, appeared regularly in the *University Chronicle* (published from 1898 through 1933). He was born in 1868 and received an A.B. from the University of Michigan. He never acquired any other degree until in 1939 the University made him Doctor of Laws. In 1919 he became Director of University Extension, a post that he held until his retirement in 1938, and in 1934–37 he was also chairman of the Latin Department. His administrative duties meant that his teaching program was reduced to one two-hour course each term in addition to one hour of Latin poetic composition, which did not always have takers. When I was a student he offered a three-course sequence: Ovid's *Fasti*, Virgil's *Eclogues* and *Georgics*, Quintilian's tenth book. I took all three and found him an excellent teacher with a good knowledge of and fondness for Latin poetry. I am happy to say that I was his colleague in 1937–38 in the first year of the combined Classics Department, which was his last year as active teacher.

[17] Like Kellogg and Flagg, Richardson never produced a major work of classical scholarship, although he wrote several good articles and with H. R. Fairclough of Stanford edited a school text of Terence's *Phormio*. His greatest achievement was his discovery of how the Romans did multiplication on their fingers; he published the results of his study in a seven-page article, "Digital Reckoning among the Ancients," published in a mathematical journal in 1916. He found that Romanian peasants still practiced finger multiplication, and he went to Romania to learn how it is done; but he does not mention this journey in his article. Richardson also gave much attention to Latin prosody and to clausulae. He taught a sensible method of distinguishing long and short syllables in Latin verse: e.g., all closed syllables are long (rather than the old rule of thumb that a short vowel followed by two or more consonants makes a long syllable, which is misleading and causes even Latin scholars to mark final syllables short that end in a single consonant preceded by a short vowel). After 1919 Richardson edited *Spokesman*, the official organ of University Extension, and wrote short pieces for it. Thenceforth he wrote little in classical scholarship (there is a booklet on

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Horace for the Horace bimillennium), but he published several books of his own poetry. He lived until the age of ninety-six and kept his health until nearly the end. He liked to walk and to play golf, and in his eighties he won a tournament for older men, defeating mere sexagenarians. Richardson was a great raconteur; at many a meeting of Pi Sigma, the Latin honor society, he told good stories in his [18] slow and pleasant voice about his own travels in Italy or Greece or about finger multiplication and how he hit upon it.

Concerning Edward Clapp, who presided over the Greek Department for twenty-one years, I know little, although I was acquainted with his grandsons of the Dyer-Bennett family, well-known in Berkeley. Like Flagg and Richardson he never produced a major work, although he planned a book on Pindar, to whose poetry he gave much fond attention, but ill health apparently prevented his bringing this project to fulfillment. He wrote a long article on "Pindar's Accusative Constructions" and another on "Hiatus in Greek Melic Poetry," and edited a school edition of the last six books of the *Iliad*, besides publishing several short articles and notes. A stroke forced his retirement in 1917, and he survived active teaching by about two years. Apparently he was a genial colleague and teacher, helpful to fellow-teachers and to students; but at least one of his students considered him inadequate as a teacher of graduate courses.

William Merrill was the first Berkeley classicist to achieve a major scholarly work. He devoted himself to Lucretius and knew the text and the text tradition thoroughly. He published both a text edition of *De Rerum Natura* and an edition with commentary intended for college classes, issued by American Book Company in its Morris and Morgan's Latin Series. This is much more than a classroom text: it provides the best commentary on Lucretius in English before the appearance of Cyril Bailey's three-volume edition and the edition of S. B. Smith and W. E. Leonard. In his [19] later years Merrill also spent considerable time on Statius' *Silvae*.

Merrill strongly believed in the value of the traditional classical curriculum and vigorously opposed the granting of the A.B. degree to students who had not studied the classical languages, but he fought a losing battle: in 1915 the A.B. became the degree granted to all graduates of the College of Letters and Science; then the B.L. went out for good (Ph.B. had disappeared earlier). In the late twenties I heard Merrill deploring this extension of the A.B.; he said that at Commencement exercises before 1915 one could tell the A.B.'s by looking at them: they looked more refined and intelligent than mere B.L.'s. It is interesting to observe that Isaac Flagg, as early as 1899, favored the aforementioned reform: he opposed requiring Greek and Latin of all A.B. candidates, believing that Greek

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and Latin were for those who enjoyed studying them and could benefit from them. Flagg favored all Eliot's reforms at Harvard.

It was Merrill's practice to read a certain amount every day in some (usually) previously unread text. Thus in time he read about all Latin literature. But for all his profound knowledge of Latin he once made an embarrassing mistake. He had the task of composing the Latin inscription for the arch of the bridge that crosses Strawberry Creek into Faculty Glade, and he began it HANC PONTEM, which was cut in the stone. At once his error was pointed out, and someone said that this was the only feminine bridge in the world. Merrill defended the gender as written, having found feminine *pons* in some late ancient or early medieval [20] writings (perhaps in *Hisperica Famina*, which has female bridges). But as the last act of his administration (so I have heard) Benjamin Ide Wheeler had the A of HANC changed to V. The repair is still visible.

Merrill was a convinced conservative in everything. He used to say that the founding fathers had not established a democracy but a republic. For him our government, society, and schools were steadily getting worse. The weakening of Greek and Latin in school and college curricula was a major example of the loss of standards, a symptom of general decline. If he had lived another half-century, he would not have changed his mind; rather he would have thought his worst fears confirmed.

Clifton Price graduated from Cornell University in 1889, received the Ph.D. degree at Yale in 1896, and taught Latin at Berkeley for forty-two years, but was never advanced beyond the rank of Associate Professor, until at his retirement in 1937 President Sproul made him Professor of Latin, Emeritus (as Flagg, nearly thirty years earlier, became Professor Emeritus after his retirement). Price was primarily a teacher; he enjoyed his classes, which he conducted in a discursive way. He liked to tell students about (e.g.) the dimensions of the Campanile foundation or how much better it is to be blind than deaf, or about Horace's Sabine farm (or what is so identified, which he had visited more than once; his great enthusiasm in Latin literature was Horace). He didn't often call on students to recite, whether to translate or to answer questions; he often gave them his own translation of the texts.

[21] A tradition he established for his classes (and any other students who wanted to go along) was his annual Latin pilgrimage to San Francisco. On a Saturday morning in March or April students would gather at a specified place in Berkeley and go with Price by public transportation to the Affiliated Colleges (now the San Francisco campus) on Parnassus Heights, where the Museum of Anthropology used to be. There they would look at the Greek, Roman, Etruscan,

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and other ancient exhibits (and indeed at nearly all others), and then walk downhill to Golden Gate Park and eat lunch at the Japanese Tea Gardens (then you could take bag lunches in). The afternoon was spent at the Museum of Science, Aquarium, and other attractions of the Park. Then everyone went to dinner in Chinatown (Hang Far Low's was the favorite restaurant). Afterwards a police officer, who was acquainted with Price, and with whom arrangements had been made, guided the party on a tour of Chinatown, including a stop at the theatre, and of the city jail, then near Chinatown on a street close to Portsmouth Square.

In scholarship Price did little. Besides school editions of Cicero's *De Amicitia* and *De Senectute* he produced a very few short papers. In his later years he was more interested in real estate and probably received more income from rental property than from his salary.

The University acquired its first great Hellenist in James Turney Allen, who after graduating from Pomona College came to Berkeley as Reader in Greek. After spending 1897–98 at Yale University, where he earned his doctorate, he was appointed Instructor in Greek and Classical Archaeology at Berkeley. Though his main interests lay in the Greek language and literature, he always gave much attention to archaeology. He became an authority, not only on Greek tragedy and comedy as represented in surviving plays, but also on the physical theatre, in particular the theatre of Dionysos in Athens. In 1906 he spent a few months in Greece and in 1924–25 was Annual Professor at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens; and during those visits he studied the theatre of Dionysos on the spot, making measurements and learning about every period of construction. His research on the theatre led to several important papers published in the University of California Publications in Classical Philology. On the ancient theatre in general he wrote *Stage Antiquities of the Greeks and Romans* (1927) for the "Our Debt to Greece and Rome" series. As Annual Professor in 1924–25 he took Oscar Broneer to Athens with him, and it was this experience that made Broneer an archaeologist.

In 1903 Allen was promoted to Assistant Professor of Greek; in 1911 he became Associate Professor and in 1919 Professor, remaining in active service until 1943. He was an excellent teacher, always genial and kind, well liked by his students. His graduate seminars, whether on Aeschylus or Aristophanes or another, were especially rewarding. In undergraduate courses he, like Flagg, had students read Greek, although he perhaps had them translate more often. He was especially successful in his lecture courses, alternately Greek Drama and the Homeric epics. In these he lectured with enthusiasm, making the most of his

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histrionic [23] abilities. These classes were held at eight in the morning on Tuesdays and Thursdays (a hardship for me, a late sleeper, when I was his reader). For Allen was an early riser, always up by six o'clock and getting a lot of work done in the early morning hours. It pleased him to have all his classes before ten (although he had to schedule graduate seminars in the late afternoon). And he was unhappy if he could not get to bed by ten in the evening.

When the Hearst Greek Theatre was completed in 1903, Allen directed the inaugural play, Aristophanes' *Birds*. A few years later he played Oedipus in *Oedipus the King*; and he had parts in several Greek plays presented at the Greek Theatre in that period.

Allen's *First Year of Greek* (1917), making use of real Greek sentences and passages from ancient Greek writings—including New Testament, Euclid, proverbs, inscriptions—became used in many colleges and universities, although none of Allen's colleagues at Berkeley adopted it, finding it hard to use. Allen himself knew how to use the book successfully, and sometimes he would have his classes read Greek in chorus.

It was in the twenties, I believe, that he started to make a Concordance of Euripides, employing students for some of the work of cataloguing words in their contexts. The task occupied many years, and it was after his retirement that with the collaboration of Gabriel Italie (who did approximately one-fifth of the work), he completed the concordance and sent it to the press. It was not published until 1954, several years after Allen's death in 1948.

[24] Herbert Chester Nutting has been perhaps the most prolific writer of any Berkeley classicist. The appended bibliography shows twenty-four titles of books and lengthy articles, and in addition his shorter articles and notes were numerous. Yet it is doubtful whether we can call any one of his writings a major work of classical scholarship. His works fall into two groups, scholarly and pedagogical. The former consist of studies in Latin syntax, which cover about every use of the ablative case (e.g., his series on the *utor-fruor* group) as well as *cum*-clauses, conditional clauses, and similar topics. In his last years he published *Comments on Lucan*. The other group consists of school editions of Latin works, textbooks of Latin composition, and Latin readers containing in part his own Latin compositions. *Ad Alpes* is a rather long narrative that he composed in Latin. His several short Latin plays were constructed on Plautine models; and he used to introduce his students to Plautus by assigning these first, followed by the *Trinummus* in his edition.

Nutting was hardly an inspiring teacher. His classes tended to be dull and uninteresting. The Latin text was never read; there was no discussion of a play or

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poem or essay nor of the author's literary art. The routine was invariable: Nutting called on a student to translate; the student translated a few lines or sentences, and then at a convenient stop Nutting would say, "Sufficient for the translation," make any necessary corrections, and occasionally point out some syntactical feature. Then he called on the next person to translate, and the cycle was repeated, and so on through the hour. If an assignment was completed early, he would [25] continue with sight translation, reading a sentence in Latin, and whoever was ready first spoke up with his or her translation. Nutting's Latin composition classes were rather better. He was certainly more suited to that kind of instruction, since it gave scope to his love of Latin syntax. In fact, I learned a good deal from Nutting's instruction in Latin-prose writing. His composition class came much nearer to being exciting than the class in Tacitus and Plautus, which, I am afraid, gave me a distaste for the *Agricola*.

Although Nutting came to Berkeley as Instructor in Greek and Sanskrit, he soon thereafter gave all his attention to Latin. It is likely that after 1900 he never read a Greek or Sanskrit book except to look up a cited passage when pursuing his syntactic studies (and he taught elementary Sanskrit down to 1905). He did all that he could to preserve Latin in the high schools (where it was under attack from educationists) in the major role that it had had in the nineteenth century, a language taught for four years in most high schools. This meant larger college classes in which prospective secondary-school teachers would enroll. Hence Nutting came to believe that all efforts should be put into the preservation of Latin, and that Greek should be given up (except perhaps for the training of scholars). Of course, this meant that Latin would no longer have a buffer, but would have to meet the full brunt of the attack on the humanities; and in the end the effort to preserve Latin in secondary education failed (and now it is the modern foreign languages that bear the attack). In the thirties Latin either disappeared from many high schools or was reduced; fewer [26] college students consequently planned to become Latin teachers in high schools, and so the enrollment in advanced Latin classes at Berkeley fell drastically.

In general Nutting himself, like his classes, was uninspiring. There was little intellectual or spiritual stimulus to be got from conversation with him, and he was not the kind of person whom one easily likes. Yet he was kind, and was certainly learned in the field that most interested him; he was at his best when he talked about Latin syntax and composition.

In the nineties we notice graduate courses scheduled for the first time, although a Ph.D. was taken in Greek in 1888. Thereafter graduate instruction leading to the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees became an increasingly large part of Greek

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and Latin offerings. The first doctorates in Latin were awarded to Ivan Linforth and W. H. Alexander in 1905/06. Furthermore archaeology courses appear for the first time. Before 1890 there were intermittent offerings of Greek and Roman Private Life and of Ancient History. From 1896 the classical program had a position in Classical Archaeology.

In the early nineteenth hundreds courses were offered in all major Greek and Latin authors and even in some minor writers. In 1905–06 the class in Greek Historical Prose read selections from Arrian and Dion of Prusa; in the course in Latin Bucolic Poetry they read from Calpurnius and Nemesianus as well as from Virgil's *Eclogues*. There were courses in Early Latin and Patristic Latin Grammar and Syntax, Palaeography and Text Criticism, and Roman Topography. Max L. Margolis offered a course in the Septuagint as part of the Semitic Languages program, and in 1898–1902 this course was also listed in the Greek program. In 1904–08 Albin Putzker, Professor of German, gave Greek 45, Modern Greek. In 1903–04 beginners' Greek was offered for the first time as a university course. In his biennial report to the Regents in 1902 President Wheeler informed them that there were thirty-two students enrolled in Clapp's Demosthenes *On the Crown* and twenty-five in his Introduction to Greek Tragedy.

In the period 1905–20 Flagg (1909) and Clapp (1917) retired, and six young men entered the Greek and Latin Departments, each of whom was destined to make valuable contributions both to the departments and to classical scholarship, and who remained on the active faculty at Berkeley from thirteen to forty-four years; and four of them became significant persons in the University administration or in the Academic Senate (or both). These six were Ivan M. Linforth, Monroe Deutsch, Torsten Petersson, Oliver M. Washburn, George M. Calhoun, and Roger M. Jones. To these must be added Arthur W. Ryder, teacher of Sanskrit, who came to Berkeley in January, 1906. We have noticed that Nutting taught Sanskrit in 1897–98 and offered a beginning Sanskrit course as a member of the Latin Department from 1898 to 1905. Sanskrit became a separate department in 1906 and remained so until 1939, after Ryder's death. Ryder was chairman and sole member, except in 1921–24, when Charmian Crittenden held the position of Associate in Sanskrit. Two years after Ryder's death [28] (Sanskrit was not taught in 1939–40), Sanskrit was placed in the Classics Department with the appointment of Murray B. Emeneau and remained there for twenty-five years.

In the first decade of this century the classical-languages departments also included William A. Ferguson (1900–07) and Henry W. Prescott (1901–09), both eminent classical scholars in later years. Ferguson went to Harvard in 1907, where he became a famous historian of ancient Greece. Starting as Instructor in Greek

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and Roman History at Berkeley in 1900, he was Associate Professor when he left. Prescott went to the University of Chicago, where he served as Professor of Classical Philology from 1911 to 1940. He was a Latinist, especially interested in Plautus. Starting at Berkeley in 1901 as Instructor in Latin, he too was an Associate Professor when he left in 1909. In the spring term of 1915 he taught again at Berkeley as Sather Professor of Classical Literature.

Whether it was due to the end of World War I or to the end of Wheeler's presidency, many members of the faculty got promotions in 1919, nine of them in the Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit Departments. Allen, Linforth, and Richardson became Professors; Deutsch, Nutting, Price, Ryder, and Washburn became Associate Professors; Petersson became Assistant Professor. And in 1920 Calhoun and Jones, later comers, were promoted to Associate Professor and Assistant Professor respectively.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University for twenty years (1899–1919) had like his predecessor, Martin [29] Kellogg, a special relation to the classical-languages Departments. He had taught Greek and Latin at Brown University in 1879–81 and Greek at Cornell in 1886–99, where he became Professor of Greek and Comparative Philology. He took his doctorate in 1885 at Heidelberg in Comparative Philology and General Linguistics; and he was the discoverer of Wheeler's Law concerning the accentuation of compound adjectives in Greek. In his twenty-year presidency Wheeler made this a great university. He brought able men to all departments, and he instituted new departments of instruction, one of which was Sanskrit. He was a strong President, an autocrat in fact. It was not until the faculty revolution of 1919–20 that the Academic Senate became a powerful body vis-à-vis the President. The Greek and Latin Departments, already strong in 1899, were distinguished in 1919 along with Sanskrit, when the seven men mentioned above had joined Allen, Richardson, and others, still living and active, who had come to the Departments before 1899.

It was Wheeler who brought the Greek and Latin Departments their greatest boon. For it was he who induced Mrs Jane K. Sather to found the Sather Professorship of Classical Literature, which brings a distinguished classical scholar, American or European, to spend a term on the Berkeley campus. The first Sather Professor was John Linton Myres (Spring 1914), Regius Professor of Ancient History at Oxford University. In the period 1914–20, Paul Shorey, distinguished Hellenist and Platonist, came twice as Sather [30] Professor from the University of Chicago, and E. K. Rand of Harvard, eminent Latinist and medievalist, came in 1919–20 for two terms.

In these years the Sather Professor taught a full program of classes during his



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tenure; and in some years there were two appointed, one each semester (e.g., 1916–17, Paul Shorey and G. L. Laing). In 1919–20 Ivan Linforth and George Calhoun, thinking that something better could be made of the Sather Professorship, instigated a change in the duties of the chair, which was adopted. The Sather Professor would henceforth offer one course in his term and deliver a series of eight (later six) lectures on a topic of his choice, each set of lectures to be published as a book by the University of California Press with funds from the Sather Fund. The lectures and the book, it was announced, should be “of something more than ordinary scope and dignity.” The new dispensation went into effect for 1920–21, and the first incumbent to deliver public lectures was John Adams Scott of Northwestern University in the spring term of 1921, who lectured on “The Unity of Homer,” and the book was published in the same year. John Linton Myres came again in 1927, whose lectures resulted in the fat volume *Who Were the Greeks?*; and Paul Shorey came for the third time in 1928, giving us *Platonism Ancient and Modern*. Over the years many great scholars have occupied the chair, such men and women as Paul Shorey, M. P. Nilsson, Cyril Bailey, Lily Ross Taylor, Eric Dodds, Denys Page, Ronald Syme, H. D. F. Kitto, Bernard Knox, W. B. Stanford, G. S. Kirk, Hugh Lloyd-Jones. In the 1921–37 period, when [31] there were two departments concerned, it was usual to alternate a Hellenist with a Latinist, varied occasionally with an ancient historian. There are now about fifty volumes of Sather Lectures published, valuable contributions to their fields, although, as one might expect, some are better than others, and not many attain the eminence of, for example, Dodds’s *The Greeks and the Irrational*, Shorey’s *Platonism*, Nilsson’s *The Mycenaean Origin of Greek Mythology*, Page’s *History and the Homeric Iliad*, Kirk’s *Myth*, Vermeule’s *The Greek View of Death*.

Some Sather Professors have submitted a finished manuscript to the University Press while incumbents of the chair. Most want more time to work on their manuscripts and take anywhere from a few months to four years for this purpose. A few have taken more than four years (and there are some who will never submit a manuscript). For more information on the Sather Professorship the reader should consult *Fifty Years of Sathers*, written by Sterling Dow, the fifty-first Sather Professor.

Up to 1952 the Sather Professor had his own office in 470 Wheeler Hall, which was equipped with its own lavatory. Since 1952 the Sather Professor’s office has been 5210 Dwindle Hall, which holds a library of all volumes in the Sather Lecture series and other books useful to the incumbent of the chair, and its walls are hung with a gallery of photographic portraits of past Sather Professors.

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Berkeley's greatest Hellenist, and indeed greatest classical scholar, has undoubtedly been Ivan Mortimer Linforth, who was not only a member of the Berkeley Greek [32] and Classics Departments for his whole teaching career (three years elsewhere as visiting professor), but was also a product of the Berkeley Departments of Greek and Latin. He was, moreover, a native son of California, born in San Francisco in 1879. He attended Trinity School (Episcopalian) in San Francisco, where an uncle, Heber S. Lyon, taught Latin and gave him a love of the Latin language and literature. So Linforth matriculated at Berkeley in 1895 (just sixteen years old) with Latin as his major interest. He taught himself Greek and in 1896 entered a course in Homer under Isaac Flagg, whose instruction inspired him, so that gradually Greek replaced Latin as his main interest, although after his A.B. in 1900 he took his M.A. (1901) and Ph.D. (1905) in Latin. Both his Master's thesis and doctoral dissertation were written on the meanings and uses of Latin words, the former on *iam* in Lucretius, the latter on word meanings in Virgil. His first publication was a short article, "Notes on the Pseudo-Virgilian *Ciris*" (1906). Thereafter he was to do no more in Latin scholarship nor in semasiological studies, saying in later years that he had then got this sort of thing out of his system. Henceforth his scholarly studies were devoted to Greek literature and religion, and in the latter field especially he won an international reputation.

In 1900–02 Linforth taught classes as Assistant in Latin. After a few months of study at Harvard he became Assistant in Greek (1903–05), and then in 1905 was appointed Instructor in Greek, becoming Assistant Professor in 1911, Associate Professor in 1916, and Professor in 1919. In 1924 he became chairman of the Greek Department for ten years [33] and then served again in 1936–37, becoming chairman of the united Classics Department in 1937–39 and again in 1948–49, his final year of active service (he had begun under the Carnegie retirement system, and so could retire at 70). He lived until December, 1976, ninety-seven years old at his death. Besides becoming hard of hearing and rather feeble in his nineties he retained full mental powers and fairly good health until the end.

It was in January of 1925, at the beginning of the spring term that I first saw Linforth. It was in my senior year and I elected his course in Ancient Greek Religion (Greek 151). I was then a Political Science major and had had no Greek or Latin. After a week I had to drop the course because I had been made a section leader to conduct one section of Political Science 1B (I was one-fifth of a Teaching Fellow), and I had to cut down my class schedule. I much regretted having to give up this class, having been much impressed by Linforth and the

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subject (I then bought Fairbanks's *Greek Religion* and still have that copy as well as Linforth's own, acquired in January, 1977). But I was in the class again one year later and this time completed it. For in the meantime, after taking my A.B. in May, 1925, I had begun the study of Greek and decided to become a Hellenist with Greek religion as my specialty. It was in October of 1925 that I made this decision after sitting for several weeks in Roger Jones's class in beginning Greek. One day I stopped Linforth in a hallway as he walked away from a lecture in his Greek Heritage class and told him of my plans to become a candidate for the M.A. and Ph.D. in Greek and of my interest in Greek religion. He was immediately interested [34] and very kind and encouraging. I made an appointment to see him at his office, when he advised me on my course of study and recommended books to read, including Grote's *History of Greece* and R. R. Marett's *The Threshold of Religion*.

In the years that followed I had a class or individual study with Linforth in, I believe, every term. He was an excellent teacher who knew Greek thoroughly, every nicety of the language. One knew that he loved the language and the great books written in it, and he could convey his feeling to his students. His method was indebted to Flagg's: he seldom had students translate, rightly considering deadly a class hour devoted to putting good Greek into bad English. I regret to say that student oral translation remains a common practice (and often almost the sole method) of Greek and Latin teachers, whose students never read the original texts aloud and so mispronounce Greek and Latin ever after. His usual, but not invariable, procedure was first to answer students' questions on the assignment, then ask them questions, and finally call on students to read the Greek text, teaching them to phrase it properly; and he would discuss literary and metric topics. His own reading of Greek was perfect, and he did not ignore word accents in his reading of quantitative poetry. In his forty-four years of teaching (from 1905 to 1949) he must have taught classes in every major Greek author; he also taught beginning Greek and Attic prose composition, besides lecture classes on the Greek heritage, religion, and sometimes tragedy. After 1905 he taught only Greek classes with the exception of Virgil's *Aeneid* in the spring of 1941.

[35] Linforth was not an imposing or dominant type of person, but he was distinguished in appearance, rather handsome, a man of quiet dignity. He was mentally quick with a quiet but ready wit. He could talk well on any subject in which he was interested. His standards of scholarship were high both for himself and for others. No slipshod work would escape his notice; he knew sound scholarship when he saw it, whether in the dissertations and papers of his students, or in the books, monographs, and articles of his colleagues. There was

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no better person to read one's manuscript before one sent it off to a publisher or journal. If there were flaws, and there always were, he would find them. If he considered your work excellent, you would have little fear of a publisher's rejection.

Linforth was not himself a prolific writer, but what he wrote was always good. In 1906–18 he published four articles, one abstract, and one review. Then in 1919 he published *Solon the Athenian*, which contained an edition of all Solon's extant poems and fragments with translation and commentary, together with a study of Solon's life and poetry. This book made Linforth's reputation as a Hellenist. It was followed in the 1920's by three important papers on Herodotos' treatment of the gods. About 1930 Linforth turned his attention to Orphism, resulting after ten years in *The Arts of Orpheus*, certainly his greatest work and one of the most important for the study of ancient Greek religion. His thorough study of all surviving Orphic and pseudo-Orphic texts led him to conclusions that upset the view of Orphism that had prevailed for over a century, namely, that [36] there had been an Orphic movement, "church," or community that had distinctive doctrines, scriptures, and practices. Linforth showed that there was little foundation for such a view: Orpheus was the legendary founder of initiations (these were his arts) and there were certain books called Orphic, ascribed to Orpheus, in circulation in the fifth and fourth centuries; but there was no organization with fixed doctrines and scriptures. Though not everyone accepts all Linforth's conclusions, his book has had a profound effect on the study of Orphism and mysteries.

In the 1940's Linforth published three important papers on Plato's treatment of telestic rites and related phenomena besides a paper on Euripides' *Alcestis* and another on Theocritus 25. Finally, after his retirement, over a twelve-year period (1951–63), he published six papers (three of them monograph size) on Sophocles' plays. Only *Oedipus the King* is absent (he said that it offered no problems). In several of these studies, as in his first on *Oedipus at Colonus*, he goes through the text almost line by line, asking the reader to consider himself a spectator of the acted play, in order to perceive Sophocles' intentions, what is actually said and done.

Linforth was especially fond of Sophocles, but he was also about equally fond of Homer, Herodotus, Aeschylus, Plato, and Theocritus. In Latin he perhaps favored Lucretius and Virgil above others. In English he was especially fond of Scott's novels and Wordsworth's poetry. In his last years he and a former student, William Bass, read *viva voce* through the Greek tragedies.

[37] Monroe Deutsch was also born in San Francisco in 1879, graduating from Lowell High School and entering the University of California in 1898. He

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received his A.B. in 1902 and an M.A. in Latin in 1903, having been Assistant in Latin for the year between. After teaching Latin in Mission High School, San Francisco, for one year and in Berkeley High School for three years he returned to the Berkeley campus in 1907 to study for the doctoral degree in Latin, receiving the degree in 1911. For 1907–08 he was appointed Assistant in Greek, then Assistant in Latin for the following year. In 1909 he became Instructor in Latin and remained at Berkeley for his whole career, becoming Assistant Professor in 1914, Associate Professor in 1919, and Professor in 1922. In 1922 he also became Dean of the College of Letters and Science, and so, like Richardson, thenceforth gave most of his time to administration, teaching only one course a year, always a graduate seminar in Suetonius' *Life of Julius Caesar* (a year course). In 1930, when Robert Gordon Sproul became President of the University, he made Deutsch Vice-President and Provost—this was in effect a partnership. And so from 1930 to his retirement in 1947 Deutsch conducted no classes at all though retaining the title of Professor of Latin.

Besides two monographs Deutsch published only a few short articles as a Latinist. One monograph (1912) was devoted to the Tibulline corpus; but his main interest was in the *Life of Julius Caesar*. After 1930 all his writings were essays on higher education or addresses on the topics that interested his audiences.

[38] Thorsten Petersson became Instructor in Latin in 1906 and so remained for thirteen years. It appears that like many young classicists he had literary ambitions. President Wheeler heard that Petersson was writing a novel and did not approve of a faculty member's giving time to anything but his own field of study, and so denied promotion to him. Finally in the flood of promotions in 1919 Petersson became Assistant Professor of Latin. In addition to whatever fiction writing he may have engaged in, he had been working on the life of Cicero and in 1920 published a fat volume, *Cicero: A Biography*, which remains an authoritative work. This got him the Associate Professorship in 1922 and Professorship in 1923. This, as far as I can find, was his only publication. In 1921–26 he taught the Latin Department's only course not requiring a knowledge of the Latin language: Latin 50, *The Latin Heritage*, corresponding to Linforth's Greek 50, begun in 1920. In 1926 President Campbell dismissed Petersson for an alleged amatory indiscretion that would attract little notice today; but Campbell was a super-Victorian product who could not tolerate the slightest suggestion of sexual irregularity—he once banned dogs from the campus because of their unseemly behavior in public (even at times when he walked across campus with a distinguished guest).

In 1908 Oliver M. Washburn came to Berkeley as Instructor in Latin. He had

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received the A.B. degree at Hillsdale College, Michigan, in 1894, and, like L. J. Richardson, he never took a higher degree. In 1909 he became Assistant Professor of Classical Archaeology at Berkeley, Associate Professor in 1919, attached to both the Greek and Latin Departments. Though primarily an archaeologist and historian of ancient art, he was fond of the classical languages, especially Latin, and was well-versed in Greek and Latin literature. He especially loved the *Aeneid* and for years offered Latin 193, Virgil from the Monuments. From the first he devoted most of his time to his classes. This is evident in his list of publications: besides a few short archaeological papers, he produced only three syllabi for courses in art history. As a teacher he was innovative. He had his own way of teaching Latin texts, and he asked to have the slower students, because he could improve their abilities in reading and understanding Latin. For two years (1909–11) he offered a course in beginning ancient Greek by way of modern Greek. This was apparently not very successful; at any rate the course was not continued.

From 1910 Washburn offered courses that required no knowledge of Greek or Latin. The Announcement of Courses for the 1910–25 period shows that from time to time Washburn taught courses in the Greek Department on Ancient Athens, Centers of Greek Life, Greek Gods and Heroes, Greek Life from the Monuments, Greek Sculpture, Greek Painting; and in the Latin Department on Ancient Rome and Roman Private Life; and, requiring some knowledge of the languages, Introduction to Classical Archaeology and a Seminar in Classical Archaeology.

From sometime before 1920 Washburn taught the first semester of The History of Art in the Art Department in addition to his classes in the Greek and Latin Departments. [40] It was this association with the Art Department that led to his becoming chairman of that department in 1925—as a neutral person acceptable to warring factions. At the same time his title was changed to Associate Professor of the History of Art (Professor in 1927). So from 1925 until his retirement in 1943 he was more a member of the Art Department than of Greek or Latin. Still, until 1928 he continued to give his seminar; he offered Roman Private Life once, and continued his favorite Latin 193 for ten years in the spring semester; that was his only course in the Latin Department after 1928 (none in Greek after 1925). After 1935 he offered no course in Latin or Greek, but in the 1937–43 period he was listed in the Catalogue as a member of the Classics Department faculty.

Washburn was a pleasant and friendly man, a good teacher, conscientious in the performance of his teaching and administrative duties (he was chairman of Latin too in 1922–23 and for two years, 1912–14, Acting Dean of the Lower

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Division). We may wish that we had more of his learning in published form, but obviously it was no cause of regret to him that the list of his published writings is so short. He did not like writing scholarly papers as much as he did teaching students.

A staunch defender of the traditional curriculum was Arthur W. Ryder, who came to Berkeley as Instructor in Sanskrit and German in January, 1906. He was in this respect even more conservative than Merrill: Ryder would have pretty much limited the university curriculum to Latin, Greek, and mathematics. Study of history, philosophy, [41] physics, for example, and of languages such as Sanskrit, Hebrew, German, and French would be entered upon only after thorough grounding in the basics as a sort of reward for serious study. As for psychology, sociology, and the like, he dismissed them out of hand as not worth damning. Ryder especially loved Latin (“a man’s language,” he said), and once said that he had loved Caesar’s *Gallic Wars* from the very first sentence. In later years he limited his reading in ancient languages mostly to Sanskrit and Latin (and in modern to English and French). It was not that he disliked Greek; he was glad to see young men go into Greek studies (he did much to help and encourage Harold Cherniss and me); but he had decided that he could not perfect himself in all three ancient languages, and so he limited himself to the two that he liked most. Certainly he read little Greek in later years, and yet he could recite long passages from Greek tragedy.

In the fall of 1906 Ryder became Instructor in Sanskrit only; he did not teach German again, but after America’s entrance into the First World War, when there was a lack of young instructors in the language departments, he volunteered to teach beginning-French classes and did so for two or three years (as I taught elementary Spanish in the Second World War). Before the war he eked out his salary by teaching classes at the A to Zed School on Telegraph Avenue near Russell Street, a private preparatory school operated by Mary Edith McGrew (M.A. in Latin, 1906), who died recently in Berkeley at over ninety years of age. There he instructed young people in algebra, geometry, Latin, [42] French, and perhaps other subjects, as the need might be.

In 1908 Ryder was promoted to Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, to Associate Professor in 1919, and to Professor in 1925. Robert Oppenheimer, already Professor of Physics, sat in Ryder’s classes, doing assignments and reciting as if he were an enrolled student, and so learned Sanskrit well and read Kalidasa. I too sat in his first-year class in 1934–35, and with two students read from the *Panchatantra* under his guidance in 1937–38, in the last year of his life. This class met in his lodging, a single room, as usually did all his advanced classes, if only

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men were enrolled. Ryder never married and after coming to Berkeley lived in a rooming house. When I knew him he lived on the third floor of a house on Channing Way near Dana, next to the old First Presbyterian Church. I lived for about a year and a half on the same floor and then became acquainted with him (our landlord was the father of the poetess, Genevieve Taggard). After that I used to visit him in his room, as his other friends did. Sometimes as I came in he would say, "You have come at a fortunate time," and go to his closet to fetch a bottle of whisky or brandy. He enjoyed good spirits and beer; he was an opponent of prohibition and rejoiced at the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. When alone in his room he liked to burn candles with the result that the spines of most of his books were blackened. Though born in Ohio, he came from an old New England family. His father was a Congregational minister, but Ryder turned away from Christianity and considered his own religion to be Sankhya.

[43] Ryder graduated from Harvard and took his Ph.D. in Germany, and then worked with C. R. Lanman on Sanskrit texts for the Harvard Oriental Series before coming to Berkeley. Perhaps it was this experience that turned him against scholarly writing. He did none after 1906. As he told it, he had observed a feature of Sanskrit drama and had mentioned it to a Sanskritist (perhaps Lanman), who was impressed and urged him to write it up in an article. Ryder set out to do so and then reflected that to anyone who knows Sanskrit the point is obvious, and to anyone who does not, it would be meaningless; hence he never wrote the article. To him most scholarship was concerned with trivialities, and so he especially enjoyed translating an epigram in the *Panchatantra* in these words:

Scholarship is less than sense;  
Therefore seek intelligence.

For him reading and knowing great books were what Sanskrit, Latin, and Greek are all about. Therefore he took to translating, and as he had considerable skill in English prose and poetic composition, his translations of the *Little Clay Cart*, Kalidasa's *Shakuntala* and *Cloud Messenger*, *Panchatantra*, *Ten Princes*, and *Bhagavadgita*, among others, are classics in themselves, still known and available to the reading public. He was a clever verse writer, better at epigram than anything else. Hence his renditions of the verses that interrupt the narratives of the *Panchatantra* are superb and delightful; but it is a question whether his kind of play[44]ful verse suited the *Gita* so well; his translation is rather different in tone from any other person's, but certainly it is readable. Ryder also wrote his own poetry, mostly published in the *University Chronicle*, and collected after his death



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in a single volume along with some of his translations. He once asked me how I thought he would be remembered; he wondered whether it would be as a poet.

Ryder loved the civilization of India, its literature, religions, philosophies; he even had good words for the caste system—but he never went to India. As a young man he wanted very much to go there; but, when older, he apparently no longer wanted to make the effort. One could say that his life rippled inwards: he limited himself more and more, dropping one interest after another. If a new book on war by Liddell Hart came out, he would buy it and read it—but otherwise he would say, citing Emerson (whom he admired), “Whenever a new book is published, I read an old one.” And so Ryder read Dickens’s novels, Boswell’s *Johnson*, and Gibbon’s *Decline and Fall* over and over again. Death came to him, as he would have wished, suddenly as he was teaching Sanskrit (an advanced class of just one student, on March 21, 1938), when he was just sixty-one years old. An Italian Sanskritist said after a conversation with him, “Ten men like that would make a civilization.” He was one of the University of California’s great.

## [45] Between Wars

BEFORE WORLD WAR I MOST BERKELEY CLASSICISTS were either born in New England or had a New England background—Kellogg, Bunnell, Flagg, Richardson, Clapp, Merrill, Allen, Linforth, Washburn, Ryder. In 1917 a man of southern family, although born in Nebraska, came to the Greek Department, George Miller Calhoun; and he had gone to a southern college, graduating from Stetson College in Florida in 1908. He went to the University of Chicago for graduate study, and there took his doctorate in 1911, writing a dissertation on *Athenian Clubs in Politics and Litigation*, published soon after. Then after teaching at the University of Texas he was invited in 1917 to Berkeley as Assistant Professor of Greek, becoming Associate Professor in 1920, Professor in 1926. He was chairman of the Greek Department in 1923–24 and of the Classics Department in 1939–42. From 1924 to 1933 he was manager of the University Press, which before 1933 limited its publications to the writings of the University of California faculty and had a faculty member as manager (Oliver Washburn was his predecessor).

[46] Calhoun's field was Greek law, government, and economics, as his dissertation title indicates. He wrote an appreciable number of important books on the political, legal, and economic institutions of ancient Greece, notably *The Growth of Criminal Law in Ancient Greece* (1927). From the late twenties his interests turned more and more to the Homeric epics, for which his enthusiasm knew no bounds, and he wrote several good papers in that field. Yet he continued to give his attention to Demosthenes, of whose orations he had a high appreciation and thorough knowledge. No one on the Berkeley faculty, before or since, has possessed Calhoun's knowledge of the Greek orators. In his last years he was planning a book on the Homeric text tradition, but sudden death in June, 1942, prevented fulfillment.

As a teacher Calhoun seemed a bit formidable at first. But soon one became used to his style and method and by the end of the term realized that Calhoun had taught him a good deal. In a Homer class the student always read several lines of verse first and then translated, and was encouraged to express the poet's meaning in appropriate English (Calhoun could not abide the usual fractured English of

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classroom translations). For prose translations of the epics he recommended the style of William Morris's prose romances such as *The Well at the World's End*. This meant a good deal of *wight, feckless, trow, wot, ween*, and the like, as well as *thou, thee, ye*, etc., which probably could no longer be urged on students; yet it remains true that if students are to translate, they should give attention to translating into English prose that will do justice to the original text. At [47] any rate Calhoun introduced me to William Morris's romances, which led me to Morris's other works and his art and life (I had known something about him from Political Science days, but had as yet read nothing); and now I recommend them to you.

Calhoun had a dry wit that made his conversation pleasant. It was not easy—although not very difficult either—to be on friendly terms with him, but he was a good friend, once he had become a friend, and was always helpful to graduate students and to younger colleagues.

Calhoun was instrumental in bringing Roger Jones to Berkeley in 1918 as Instructor in Greek. Jones had been a fellow graduate student at Chicago and had taken his doctorate under Paul Shorey. He was perhaps Shorey's most able and promising student in Greek philosophy, especially in Platonism. Jones readily adopted Shorey's views of Plato's teachings, stressing the unity of Plato's thought from the *Apology* and *Crito* down to the *Laws*, and opposing the Burnet-Taylor school, which saw a significant change in Plato's thought after the *Republic*, i.e., down to the *Republic* Plato had reported Socrates' thought; thereafter he developed his own. Jones passed Shorey's doctrine on to Harold Cherniss, his most brilliant student.

Roger Jones was born in Ohio in 1886 and took his A.B. degree at Denison College, going from there to Chicago after graduation. He taught at Tulane in 1912–13 and at Grinnell College in Iowa for five years (1913–18). At Berkeley he was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1920 and to Associate Professor in 1926. Then in 1931 he was [48] called to Johns Hopkins University as Professor of Greek, the successor of Gildersleeve and Miller. Unfortunately he spent but one year in that chair; he died suddenly at Pyramid Lake, Nevada, in July, 1932.

In 1916 Jones's dissertation, *The Platonism of Plutarch*, was printed, his only book-length production. In the twenties and early thirties he published several important papers in *Classical Philology* and *American Journal of Philology* on Platonic subjects. Especially significant were several articles concerned with Poseidonius, in which Jones opposed Reinhardt's thesis, which magnified Poseidonius' effect on later Greek philosophy, especially Platonism and Stoicism; and it may be that Jones underestimated Poseidonius' influence as much as

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Reinhardt overestimated it. After about 1925 Jones gave increasing attention to Plotinus and neo-Platonism, becoming so well versed in Plotinus' writings that in his Sather lectures in the fall of 1928 Paul Shorey deferred to Jones's superior knowledge of Plotinus. But his early death prevented Jones's publishing anything on Plotinus except a short piece on Porphyry's *Life of Plotinus*.

Jones was also much interested in the comparative grammar of Greek and Latin and had a thorough knowledge of the structure and syntax of both languages. From him I learned elementary Greek and in his five-hour second-semester class I read about two books of the *Anabasis* and the first three of the *Iliad* (except the Catalogue). Very soon we became good friends, and I lived in his house at 990 Euclid Avenue (which has a wonderful view of San Francisco [49] Bay) for the four months (mid-May to mid-September) preceding his departure for Johns Hopkins and mine for Cornell University. He was a very good conversationalist, a man interested in ideas and in people. It was good to know him.

For thirteen years, 1918–31 the Greek Department at Berkeley consisted of four distinguished men—Allen, Linforth, Calhoun, and Jones, as excellent a Greek faculty as has ever been found anywhere. Allen, Linforth, and Calhoun remained together for another eleven years (1931–42). The four were, respectively, authorities in the Greek theatre and drama, religion, law and government, and philosophy.

In the twenties the Greek program consisted of beginner's Greek, *Anabasis*, and the *Iliad* (three or four books) in the lower division. The basic upper-division courses were *Odyssey* (101); Plato's *Apology*, *Crito*, and part of the *Phaedo* (102); Euripides, two plays (103); and Herodotus (104). A senior course was offered each term, so that over a period of three or four years all important Greek works were studied. The four professors gave in sequence a year-long four-hour graduate seminar and also conducted special classes under Greek 200 (special study for graduates) for those graduate students who wanted a Master of Arts degree in Greek. In 1927–28, for example, Linforth gave a seminar in Herodotus; in the fall Allen conducted a two-hour class in Aristophanes' *Acharnians* for four of us and in the spring Calhoun did the same in Xenophon's *Anabasis*, having us read the whole book (from the experience of reading the [50] whole *Anabasis*, and likewise of reading the whole *Gallic Wars*, one will realize that these are great books). Then in 1928–29 Allen conducted a seminar in Aristophanes; in 1929–30 Calhoun gave Demosthenes. In addition there were courses in elementary and advanced Greek prose composition and lecture courses: Greek Heritage and Ancient Greek Religion (Linforth); Greek Law, Greek Government (Calhoun);

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Greek Drama, Homer (Allen); Pre-Socratics, Plato, Aristotle, and (in one course) Stoics, Epicureans, and Sceptics (Jones).

At this time the Latin Department did not offer beginning Latin. Nor was Caesar's *Gallic Wars* offered at the lower-division level. A student who matriculated with two years of high-school Latin could take Latin C, Cicero's Orations (usually *Catilines*); with three years of high-school Latin he or she could take Latin D, Virgil's *Aeneid*. The first college course was Latin 1, Cicero's *De Senectute* or *De Amicitia*, and Pliny's *Letters*, followed by Latin 5, Horace's *Odes* and *Epodes*. Then in the junior year (or in the sophomore year if the student had taken Latin 1 and 5 in his or her first year) the continuing Latin student took Latin 102, Livy and Catullus, and 106, Tacitus and Plautus, rather odd combinations, but apparently what the staff considered best fare for juniors. The senior courses were mostly two-unit classes, covering in sequence most of the important authors and also medieval Latin (Price). There were graduate courses each year, but not much variation in annual offerings; e.g., Deutsch gave Suetonius' *Life of Caesar* every year and Washburn gave Archaeology. In addition there were classes in Latin prose and poetic composition, [51] but no lecture courses after Petersson's Latin Heritage. The Latin Department retained the thesis requirement for the M.A. degree, although in the mid-twenties almost all other language departments adopted the examination method.

The Greek and Latin Departments suffered some reduction in staff and enrollments in the thirties, the depression decade. After Roger Jones left for Johns Hopkins in 1931 he was not replaced. There was one man less on the Latin teaching staff after Nutting's death in 1934. After the retirements of Price in 1937 and of Richardson in 1938 W. H. Alexander came to the Latin side of the Classics Department. The enrollment in Latin upper-division classes dropped greatly in the early thirties, owing to the loss of Latin in many secondary-school programs and many counsellors' active discouragement of high-school students' electing Latin (these counsellors were products of "progressive" education, which was Latinophobic); hence fewer college students prepared themselves for teaching credentials in Latin (and Greek had become by then an extremely rare offering in secondary schools). Now that the lower schools could not be relied on for Latin instruction the Latin Department instituted classes in beginning Latin and Caesar in 1935.

In 1937, as already mentioned, the Greek and Latin Departments were joined in the Department of Classics under the chairmanship of Ivan Linforth. In 1940 Sanskrit was united with Classics.

In the late twenties William M. Green, then a doctoral candidate in Latin, was

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appointed Associate in Latin and remained in the Latin and Classics Departments for thirty-[52]five active years. In 1928 Henry Roy William Smith (Roy Smith) was appointed Assistant Professor of Latin, becoming Associate Professor of Latin and Classical Archaeology in 1931. In 1930 Arthur E. Gordon came to Berkeley as Assistant Professor of Latin, becoming Associate Professor two years later. William H. Alexander came from the University of Alberta in 1938 as Professor of Latin. In 1934–35 I served as Instructor in Greek during Linforth's absence as Annual Professor at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens; then in 1937—since Alexander, who was expected in 1937, had to postpone his appointment as Professor of Latin until 1938—I was appointed Instructor in Latin for the year; then being reappointed three times I was promoted to Assistant Professor of Classics in 1941. In 1940 Murray B. Emeneau joined the department as Assistant Professor of Sanskrit and General Linguistics, becoming Associate Professor in 1943 and Professor in 1946.

William Green had graduated from Berkeley and had then gone as a missionary teacher to Hawaii. He returned to Berkeley for graduate study in 1926, taking his doctorate in 1931 with a dissertation on fifth-century A.D. paganism (that is, who were the pagans whom Augustine combatted in *The City of God*?). He became Instructor in Latin in 1931 and Assistant Professor in 1932, but thereafter his advancement was slow, and he did not reach the professorship until 1960. All his life he remained a devout member of the Church of Christ (a deacon, I believe). His religious convictions led him to his primary interest in Augustine; he edited text editions of four minor works of Augustine for [53] two European series of Latin fathers' texts and also edited and translated two of the seven volumes of the Loeb edition of *The City of God* and part of another. He also wrote some articles on Augustine and patristic subjects.

Green was a competent and plodding scholar who never ventured on any large or imaginative project. In his most notable article he discovered that Codex Leningrad Q.v.1,3, of *De Doctrina Christiana* dates from 396, the year of publication. In Christian humility Green did the work that he could do well. He was always kind to colleagues and students, cooperative as a member of the department, devoted to his classes, and well liked by many of his students. In 1962 he retired before the mandatory age to take a position at Pepperdine College in Los Angeles, founded by the Church of Christ, where he had taught in several summer sessions previously, usually the history of religions. His death came early in 1980, when he was nearly eighty-three years old.

Roy Smith was an unusual person in every way, some might say eccentric, but certainly a scholar of great ability. He was an Englishman, the first of several

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British or Canadian classicists to be appointed to the Berkeley classics faculty. He was educated at St Paul's School in London and Pembroke College, Oxford. Serving with the British Army in the First World War he suffered shellshock, which affected his gait and other body movements for the rest of his life. Before and after the war he taught at St Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia (he was a devout Roman Catholic). In 1925–28 he taught at Princeton, whence he [54] came to Berkeley in 1928. Here he instituted the University of California Publications in Classical Archaeology with a monograph on the Menon Painter, which won him rapid advancement, since he was soon invited elsewhere. This was the first of several monographs on Greek, Italian, and Etruscan vases and vase-painting; and he edited two folio volumes of the *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*, both catalogues of ancient vases in California museums. Smith also instituted a doctoral program in Classical Archaeology about 1930. Oscar Broneer received the first Ph.D. in this field in 1932.

At his place in 313 Library (now 308D) or in his study at 409 Library he worked assiduously on vases and coins, scribbling rapid notes or photographing plates in archaeological volumes. In my memory I still can see his camera mounted on a tripod and the hood that covered the camera and his head as he took a photograph of a plate in a folio volume. He was meticulous and thorough, a perfectionist, and did not complete all the projects that he planned. A large monograph, *Funerary Symbolism in Apulian Vase-Painting*, was complete enough to be published posthumously (1976), prepared for the press by J. K. Anderson.

Smith was a great archaeologist and also a Professor of Latin. Though he knew Greek well, it was evident that he favored Latin. He taught Cicero and Pliny's *Letters* in his first term here; he liked to teach Petronius and loved teaching the advanced class in Latin prose composition (sometimes he taught Latin verse composition too). In this he was able, a master of Latin prose; his method was to bring passages of English historical prose to class for translation into adequate Latin prose.

[55] Smith was capable of inspiring students with enthusiasm for vase-paintings and he trained several archaeologists, among them Darrell Amyx, who became Professor of the History of Art at Berkeley, Washburn's successor as teacher of ancient art history, and an authority on Corinthian pottery. Students always found Smith willing to give them huge amounts of time and personal attention, and he was helpful to colleagues who consulted him: he referred me to many books and art works that I might not have come upon otherwise. Smith was a sensitive man, sometimes taking umbrage at what he considered slights (often, I am sure, not intended as such). But he was a pleasant person to talk to, to sit with

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at the Faculty Club, where he lived for his last twenty-five years; for he was able to talk on many subjects, having read a good deal of English literature and delved into many byways. His main foible was a fondness for detective fiction (when I was confined to a hospital bed for a few days he brought me Patricia Highsmith's *The Bungler*, a rather startling example of the genre). After his death there was a report that his room at the Faculty Club was haunted: an occupant of the room, lying somnolent on the bed, saw (or thought he saw) a man sitting at the desk, whom, from his description, the Club staff identified as Roy Smith.

Arthur Gordon had forty active years at Berkeley and retired in the same year as I did (1970). He took his Ph.D. degree at Johns Hopkins University in 1929 with a dissertation on the cults of Latium and then taught one year at the University of Vermont (1929–30) as Associate Professor of Latin and History, coming to Berkeley in 1930. The study of Roman religion requires reading many Latin inscriptions, [56] since much of the source material is epigraphic, and very early, Latin epigraphy became Gordon's main interest. After two early papers on the cults of Aricia and Lanuvium most of his published work has been done in this field, his most notable achievement being his four-volume *Album of Dated Latin Inscriptions* (in collaboration with his wife, Joyce Gordon). After epigraphy his main interest has been Roman history, and Livy is perhaps his favorite Latin author. For six years (1953–59) he served as chairman of the Classics Department. In retirement he lives in the house that he and Joyce had built at Inverness in Marin County, where he continues his scholarly work at his excellent library and whence he often comes to Berkeley.

William Hardy Alexander was sixty years old when he joined the Berkeley Classics Department in 1938, and he taught classes in it for ten years. This, however, was not his first experience of Berkeley; for he came from Canada to Berkeley as a graduate student in 1899, taking his M.A. in 1900 and Ph.D. in 1906. For his first two years he had the position of Reader in Latin, which paid him \$100 a year (he went to the Comptroller's office on the first of each month, he told us, and picked up a check for \$8.33). He taught high-school classes for some years before 1906 at Auburn in Placer County and then returned to Canada to teach as Professor of Latin at the University of Western Ontario; and from there he went to the University of Alberta, where he held the post of Professor of Classics for thirty years, serving as Dean of the Faculties in the final two. Most of his scholarly publication appeared after he came to Berkeley in [57] 1938, and most of it deals with Seneca's prose writings; for there was something in Seneca's ethical thought that attracted him. Mostly he wrote commentaries on these works, discussing words, phrases, or passages that required explication and



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interpretation. He also produced an exegetical study of Horace's *Odes* and *Carmen Saeculare*.

Alexander was always helpful to students and colleagues, a friendly man and good talker, often witty, and interested in many things, especially politics and religion (he was a Unitarian). As chairman of the department, he gave me firm support at critical junctures in my academic career. After 1948 his retirement income was not very large and he worked for ten years thereafter on the editorial staff of the University Press. In 1958, at the age of eighty, he returned to Edmonton, where he died in 1962.

Murray Emeneau is also a Canadian, born in Nova Scotia. Like Arthur Ryder he studied Greek and Latin in his undergraduate years and continued his classical studies at Yale University, where he taught as Instructor in Classics from 1926 to 1931. In these years he began the study of Sanskrit under Franklin Edgerton and eventually took his doctorate in that field. Then for nine years he was Researcher in Sanskrit at Yale, spending some years in India, where he studied the Todas, Kotas, and other peoples of the Nilgiri Hills and learned Dravidian languages. Already at Yale he had become a student of linguistics and anthropology. When he came to Berkeley in 1940 he taught Sanskrit and a sequence of four linguistics courses in the Classics Department.

[58] Within a few years Emeneau became a renowned Indologist and linguist. He has a remarkable talent for learning languages. In the Second World War he rapidly acquired a knowledge of Annamese (now called Vietnamese) from a native informant, and with Diether von den Steinen organized a course for the Army Specialized Training Program, which taught young men to speak Annamese fluently in nine months of intensive full-time study and training. In this period of three years he found time to write papers on Sanskrit and Dravidian topics and to publish four volumes of Kota texts. He has since been prolific in scholarly publication. Noteworthy are his *Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* (in collaboration with Thomas Burrow) and a translation of Kalidasa's *Shakuntala*. Since his retirement eight years ago he has continued his studies at his residence in Berkeley.

In 1953 a Linguistics Department was instituted on the Berkeley campus under Emeneau's chairmanship (he was later chairman of Classics, 1959–62). Then the linguistics courses were moved into that department from Classics. In 1965 Sanskrit was moved from Classics to Linguistics, and Emeneau was henceforth only in that department. More recently Sanskrit was placed in the Department of South and Southeast Asian Studies. We may notice at this point that Sanskrit has often been associated with Classics Departments (as has Hebrew

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in some institutions, as for several years at UCLA). Linguistics too has an historical association with the classical languages. Linguistic science had its beginnings in Greek and Latin comparative grammar, which [59] developed into Indo-European linguistics. And at Berkeley the classical-languages departments have had a linguistic bent from the beginning. Martin Kellogg, we have noticed, taught courses in linguistics and comparative grammar. Later came Ryder (although aside from teaching the Sanskrit language he soon gave all his attention to Sanskrit literature and Indian philosophy), Roger Jones, and Emeneau; in 1955–58 Madison Beeler taught Greek and Latin Comparative Grammar, Greek Dialects, and Oscan-and-Umbrian as graduate courses in the Classics Department; and at present the Classics Department offers a course in the comparative grammar of Greek and Latin taught by Leslie Threatte.

My birthplace was Sutter Creek, California, in the Mother Lode country. My father's people were Italian from near Chiavari; my mother's were Cornish. My study of Greek began in August, 1925, after I had taken my A.B. in Political Science at Berkeley. In October I decided upon a classical career and that fall I went through Smith's Latin Lessons by myself (under Roger Jones's supervision) and then began German in January and Hebrew the following August (under William Popper, a great teacher). Later I learned French and Italian without attending classes (before 1925 I had studied only Spanish). In May, 1928, I received the M.A. degree in Greek, just two years and nine months after learning the Greek alphabet.

From the outset I had decided upon ancient Greek religion as my special field, and in December, 1933, I was granted the Ph.D. degree in Greek with a dissertation on [60] "The Cults of the Milesian Didyma," with which began my interest in Oracles, since Didyma was the site of Apollo's most famous Oracle after Delphi. In the meantime I taught two years as Instructor in the Classics at Cornell University (1931–33). But those were depression days. University budgets were cut; young instructors were dropped. I had no job in the fall of 1933, but I then completed my dissertation and took my final oral examination. My committee could not have been surpassed (and in those days a committee was appointed without consulting the candidate about who should be on it)—Linforth (chairman), Allen, Calhoun, Ryder, and Max Radin, who was a Professor of Law and also a classicist (and a polymath). Radin wrote a textbook, *Roman Law*, but his classical interests extended beyond the legal field: he was the author of *Marcus Brutus* and the semifictional *Epicurus My Master* (*My* refers to Atticus).

A temporary job opened up at the University of Oregon just after my final examination, and I taught there through the winter and spring terms of 1934 as

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Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin. My salary was \$110 a month, adequate at this time for a single man in Eugene; in any case I was glad to have it (and I was not an Assistant Professor again until 1941, although in 1934–41 I had higher salaries at Berkeley as Instructor). As already mentioned I was Instructor in Greek at Berkeley in 1934–35 (\$1800 a year), and then had two years on post-doctoral fellowships: in 1935–36 I lived nearly nine months in Greece on an ACLS fellowship, when I spent much time at Delphi, having in 1934 [61] decided upon making a thorough study of the Delphic Oracle; and in 1936–37 I lived in the Graduate School of Yale University as a Sterling Fellow.

Around 1940 my scholarly interest was extended to mythology (not the same thing as religion: Linforth, for example, gave little attention to myth), and much of my scholarly writing has been in this field, in particular my book *Python* (1959) on the Eurasian combat myths. After more than forty years of study, I completed a book on my project, *The Delphic Oracle: Its Responses and Operations*, published in 1978.

Around 1920 Latin students organized an honor society, Pi Sigma, to which students with high grades in Latin were elected. There was later a chapter at the University of Oregon. After 1937 Pi Sigma was opened to all eligible Classics students, but faded in the late forties. A Classics Club was begun in 1940 and flourished for several years, lasting until the early fifties.

## [62] The Final Quarter of the First Century

IN THE YEARS FOLLOWING The Second World War the Classics Department reached the lowest point in its first century. At one time there were only four undergraduate majors and few graduate students in candidacy for higher degrees. There was no loss of faculty, however, though Alexander and Linforth retired in the late forties and Harold Cherniss resigned. William C. Helmbold was hired as Lecturer in 1947 and appointed to the regular staff as Assistant Professor in 1949 (Professor in 1959). In 1948 three men came to the Berkeley Classics Department: Louis MacKay as Professor of Latin, Ludwig Edelstein as Professor of Greek, and W. Kendrick Pritchett as Associate Professor of Greek (becoming Professor in 1954). Edelstein taught classes for only two years. The year of the oath was 1949–50 and he was one of the non-signers whom the Regents dismissed in the summer of 1950. They were eventually reinstated by court action, but by then Edelstein had taken a position at Johns Hopkins University.

After the war Harold Cherniss was Professor of Greek in the Berkeley Classics Department for two years and a half [63] (February, 1946, to June, 1948). He had been my classmate and fellow graduate student, and he too had majored in Political Science, but also graduated with a major in Greek, having had four years of high-school Latin and having begun Greek in his sophomore year at the University. In 1928–29 he taught classes as Associate in Greek; in the following year he was Teaching Fellow in Greek (as I was in 1930–31). In 1929 he received his Ph.D. and in 1930 went as Instructor to Cornell, where he was my colleague for two years. After nine years at Johns Hopkins, he went into the Army in 1942, where in three years he was advanced from private to captain (he was in intelligence). From the Army he came to Berkeley, but in 1948, Robert Oppenheimer, an old friend, invited him to the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. He is a Platonist both as scholar and as thinker, and is well known for his *Aristotle's Criticism of Presocratic Philosophy* (1935), *Aristotle's Criticism of Plato and the Academy* (1944), and *The Riddle of the Early Academy* (1945).

William Helmbold, a Yale Ph.D., had taught at Trinity College, Hartford, where he had been associated with F. C. Babbitt in preparing the Loeb edition of Plutarch's *Moralia*. In 1943 he had gone into the Navy and after the war had tried

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unsuccessfully to make a living as a freelance writer. When he applied to Alexander, then chairman of the Classics Department, for a teaching job, he was taken on. His enthusiasm for classical scholarship returned and he wrote an impressive number of papers and monographs on Plato, Propertius, Juvenal, Plutarch, Theocritus, and [64] others, and with Harold Cherniss produced volume 12 of the Loeb Moralia. But personal difficulties forced his retirement after fourteen years, and he died in 1969.

Louis MacKay, another Canadian, had taught at the University of Toronto (1928–41) and University of British Columbia (1941–48). Before he came to Berkeley he wrote *The Wrath of Homer*, published in 1948, an interesting and rather unorthodox contribution to Homeric studies. He is primarily a Latinist, writing good papers on Virgil, Lucretius, and other Latin poets. Moreover he is himself a poet, having published a book of original poems, thus continuing the tradition of Flagg, Richardson, and Ryder. In 1959–60 he was president of the American Philological Association, and was chairman of the Department of Classics for four years (1949–53). He has been a pleasant colleague and a well-liked teacher: his graduate classes were always well attended. This year he has reached the age of eighty.

Kendrick Pritchett, a southerner with a Johns Hopkins doctorate, is an expert in Greek epigraphy and history. He too saw service in the war and afterwards had a year as lecturer at Princeton and another as Professor of Greek at Muhlenberg College in Allentown, Pennsylvania. His studies of the Athenian calendar and of Greek topography, especially of ancient battlefields, the products of painstaking work in libraries and on the sites, have placed him in the front rank of Greek historical scholars. His greatest achievement is the three-volume *The Greek State at War*; also distinguished is his translation of and commentary on *Dionysius of Halicarnassus' On Thucydides*. As Chairman of [65] the Department of Classics for four years (1966–70) he initiated the formation of the Graduate Group in Ancient History and Mediterranean Archaeology, and founded the annual volume of *California Studies in Classical Antiquity*. For *The Greek State at War* he was awarded the American Philological Association's Award of Merit in 1976, which means that this book was judged to be an eminent contribution to classical scholarship published within the preceding three years. In every way Kendrick Pritchett has been a hard worker, devoted to classical scholarship, with a good eye for sound work; he has done much for the welfare and quality of the department. Retiring in 1976, he continues to reside in Berkeley with his wife, Betty, and to devote as much time as ever to his researches.

In the earlier fifties two young men, products of the Berkeley department,

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were added to the staff, Elroy Bundy in 1953 and Gerson Rabinowitz in 1954. Both served in the Army and came to Berkeley after the war. Rabinowitz had been an undergraduate at Berkeley before the war and then had studied at Johns Hopkins University under Harold Cherniss before his enlistment. Bundy came as an undergraduate in 1946, and was inspired in Cherniss's lecture class in Plato to begin the study of Greek. He then went through undergraduate and graduate courses in Greek and Latin, took his doctorate, and became a classical scholar.

Bundy was an enthusiastic reader of poetry, who also wrote poetry, and soon became an admirer of Pindar. His excellent dissertation on the form and content of Pindar's odes, entitled *Hêsukhia: A Study of Form and Content in the [66] Poetry of Pindar*, was accepted by the University Press for publication as a book (i.e., not as a unit in a monograph series). But after several months Bundy withdrew his manuscript; he had changed his mind about Pindar's poetic form. Henceforth his guiding principle was regard for the conventions of the genre, epinician poetry: the whole content of every ode, he maintained, was encomiastic. In 1962 he published *Studia Pindarica* I and II on *Olympian* 11 and *Isthmian* 1, 94 pages in all. This made a profound impression in Pindaric scholarship and influenced many scholars. It was Bundy who introduced such terms as "foil (bright and dark)," "gnomic cap," "credentials," and emphasized the priamel (which he always pronounced with accent on the first syllable). But thereafter he never published another Pindaric study. He was a perfectionist and was apparently reluctant to put anything before the public. Besides the *Studia* he published only one scholarly paper on Callimachus and Apollonius and an occasional poem in a periodical. Perhaps more of his work would have appeared if he had not died suddenly shortly after Christmas in 1975. Students usually liked him and filled his seminars on Pindar and other poets; several adopted his method of analysing poetry and wrote dissertations under his direction.

Gerson Rabinowitz taught for six years (1948–54) at the University of Washington, where Bundy also taught for one year (1952–53), before coming to the Berkeley faculty. His dissertation subject was a study of the fragments of Aristotle's *Protrepticus*, published as a monograph in the University's Classical Philology series in 1957. This book attracted a [67] good deal of attention among Aristotelian scholars for its rejection of many fragments that had been attributed to the *Protrepticus*. As his dissertation indicates, Rabinowitz's central interest is Greek philosophy, especially Plato and Aristotle, in whose writings he has taught many students over the years.

When Smith retired in 1958 his successor as department archaeologist was John K. Anderson, a Scot, who had taught several years at the University of

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Otago in Dunedin, New Zealand. Anderson is an all-round archaeologist with special interests in Greek horsemanship (his favorite recreation is riding horses) and military arts, and has written good books about them, *Ancient Greek Horsemanship* and *Military Theory and Practice in the Age of Xenophon*, definitive works on these topics. He is the first Berkeley classicist, it appears, who has given scholarly attention to Xenophon, and he has written a book about him. His class, Elementary Course in Classical Archaeology, is very popular among undergraduates and regularly has an enrollment above that of any other course in the department.

In the sixties the Classics Department grew in staff and in numbers of majors and enrolled students. The permanent teaching staff rose to seventeen FTE (Full Time Equivalent). There was evidence in the increase of enrollments and especially in the number of graduate majors of a growing interest among young people in classical literature and civilization. The number of undergraduate majors (Greek, Latin, Classical Languages) rose to thirty or more by 1970; and the number of graduate students who are or intend to be candidates for higher degrees has until the present usually hovered around forty (there are fluctuations up and down). These numbers do not include Comparative Literature majors who study classical languages or students in ancient history or in the program in Ancient History and Mediterranean Archaeology. In the early sixties the department was given six teaching assistantships (there are more now), and this, along with available graduate fellowships, has helped to attract graduate students from elsewhere.

In the sixties fifteen men were recruited to the Classics Department faculty, of whom seven remained until 1980 or later. Among the others were Charles Witke (1963–69), W. Ralph Johnson (1966–74 and Visiting Professor in 1978–79), Peter Garnsey (1967–73), and Ivars Avotins (1968–70). Eight of the fifteen and six of the seven were appointed in 1965 or 1966.

William S. Anderson, again a New Englander, a Yale Ph.D., came to Berkeley in 1960 and soon proved himself a valuable member of the department as colleague, teacher, and scholar. He is a Latinist, although he has contributed to Homeric and Menandrian scholarship and he is certainly the most prolific writer of the present staff. He is a fast and accurate worker, whose books and articles are uniformly sound; most of these deal with Virgil, Lucretius, Horace, Ovid, and Juvenal, and contribute something of value to the interpretation of each. He is an authority on Roman satire. Worthy of special mention are his *The Art of the Aeneid* (1969) and his Teubner edition of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* (1977).

[69] Ronald Stroud, another Canadian, came to Berkeley as a graduate student

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and teaching assistant in 1957. In 1960–63 he lived in Athens, where he became secretary of the American School of Classical Studies. In 1965 he took his Ph.D. and was appointed Assistant Professor of Classics (now Professor). Stroud is a competent historian, epigraphist, and archaeologist, who has made interesting studies of Drakon's laws, *Drakon's Law on Homicide* (1968) and *The Axones and Kyrbeis of Drakon and Solon* (1979).

Michael Nagler is also a Berkeley product, having taken his Ph.D. degree in Comparative Literature, the first person to be appointed to both Classics and Comparative Literature with a title naming both (except that W. S. Anderson, who started entirely in Classics, became Associate Professor of Classics and Comparative Literature in the same year; at present four persons have titles in both departments). Nagler's specialty is Homeric epic, mainly the oral art of epic composition. In this he follows the lead of Milman Parry and Albert Lord, and Nagler's *Spontaneity and Tradition: A Study in the Oral Art of Homer* is worthy of being placed beside Lord's *Singer of Tales* on a classicist's bookshelf.

In earlier years there had been just one archaeologist on the Classics staff—Washburn, Smith, and J. K. Anderson in succession—until 1966, when Crawford Greenewalt joined the Classics Department as a second archaeologist (now there is a third, Stephen Miller). For several years Greenewalt has spent his summers taking part in the excavations of Sardis (he is our first real dirt archaeologist), and his publications have mainly been devoted to the finds at Sardis. He has proved a valuable member of the department in every way, performing many helpful and thoughtful services for colleagues and students.

Charles Murgia, who took his doctoral degree at Harvard, came to Berkeley in 1966 and is now chairman of the department. He has devoted most of his scholarly attention to work on the Harvard edition of Servius' commentary on Virgil's *Aeneid*, and most of his publication has been on Servian topics. This occupation has made him an expert text critic and editor. Recently he has given attention to Tacitus' *Dialogus*.

Thomas Rosenmeyer also has a Harvard Ph.D. He came from the University of Washington to Berkeley in 1966 as Professor of Greek and Comparative Literature. Early in his career he published a translation of Bruno Snell's *The Discovery of the Mind*. Since then he has worked on Greek tragedy, Hesiod, Alkman, Plato, Theocritus, and Greek metrics, and has published two distinguished books, *The Masks of Tragedy* and *The Green Cabinet: Theocritus and the European Pastoral Lyric* as well as articles, and in collaboration *The Meters of Greek and Latin Poetry*. Rosenmeyer has also served as Associate Dean of the College of Letters and Science and as Dean of Humanities, continuing the



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departmental record of participation in the administration of the University.

John Dillon came to the department in 1966 as Associate in Classics and took his doctorate at Berkeley in 1969. He was kept at Berkeley and became in a few years Professor and chairman of the department. He is the first Irishman to become a member of the Berkeley Classics faculty, unless [71] one counts W. B. Stanford, Sather Professor in the spring of 1966. Dillon has taken a great interest in the history and traditions of the Berkeley department, and it was he who suggested this department history. Dillon's principal interest is Greek philosophy, especially later Platonism, and he has published a significant book, *The Middle Platonists*, and a translation of Iamblichus' commentaries on Plato's dialogues. Like Roger Jones he has given much attention to Plotinus and the neo-Platonists, and will undoubtedly publish an important book in this field. Unfortunately, he left Berkeley last year (1980) to return to Trinity College, Dublin.

Another who began teaching at Berkeley in 1966 was W. Ralph Johnson, then appointed Acting Assistant Professor of Classics (he had earlier been a Teaching Assistant), a Berkeley Ph.D., who had been both an undergraduate and a graduate student in the department. He gained tenure as Associate Professor of Classics in 1972; then in 1974 he left to become Professor of Classics at Cornell University; this year (1981), he is leaving Cornell for a professorship at the University of Chicago. As already mentioned, he returned as Visiting Professor to Berkeley in 1978–79. Latin literature is his field, in which he has given much attention to rhetoric and poetic art; he has written *Darkness Visible: A Study of Vergil's Aeneid*, a remarkable book. Johnson is also a poet, and has published several poems in journals—the sixth poet among Berkeley classicists.

That brings us to 1970, 101 years from the beginning of instruction in classical languages at Berkeley (if we leave the College of California out of account). From the one man, [72] Martin Kellogg, few students, and limited program of 1869 Berkeley classics grew in a century to become a department of seventeen members with many more students enrolled in its classes than were then enrolled in the University.

Now the Classics Department offers a program that includes all the major Greek and Latin authors over a span of four or five years, both in the undergraduate program and in the more intensive graduate courses. The program also offers instruction in elementary Latin and Greek, Greek and Latin prose composition, Latin verse composition, surveys of Greek and Latin literature, Greek and Roman archaeology, Greek New Testament (offered in 1969 after more than sixty years), medieval Latin, epigraphy, comparative Greek and Latin grammar, papyrology, and up to 1965 Sanskrit language and literature. There is

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also a full program of courses in English on ancient mythology, epic poetry, tragedy, comedy, Socrates and Plato, metrics, the ancient novel, ancient literary criticism, Greek and Roman historians, Greek and Roman religion, political and social thought of the ancient world, late antiquity, archaeology. Each of these courses is likely to be offered at least once in four or five years; some are offered every year. Thus the whole range of classical studies is now covered at Berkeley.

Martin Kellogg, George W. Bunnell, and early successors had their offices in old North Hall, no longer standing. In the 1870's North and South Halls held all faculty offices and classrooms. In 1916 the Departments of Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit, along with other humanities departments, occupied the fourth floor of Wheeler Hall. Greek and Latin had offices along the south corridor and also room 441 on the east corridor (Arthur Ryder used the office of Linforth and Jones as the Sanskrit office, but he came there just once a semester to pick up his mail, most of which he tossed in the wastebasket). In the thirties and forties some offices had three or four occupants. In 1952 Dwinelle Hall was completed and the Classics Department moved to the west corridor on the fifth floor of the office wing. There each full-time staff member has an office to himself or herself. The offices on the west side of the corridor look out over the trees and lawns of the western side of the campus with glimpses of bay and Marin hills. The department office occupies the northwest corner; the present secretarial staff consists of three persons; down to 1948 the department had no secretarial help at all (except for a brief period in the early 40's when Classics shared a secretary with English). Then for nearly twenty years there was one secretary without assistance. The chairman's office is now called the Linforth-Calhoun room and houses a library of all the published writings of department members (as yet incomplete).

From some time before 1925, when I entered upon classical studies, the Greek and Latin Departments had the use of rooms 312, 313, and 314 at the southwest corner of the third floor of the University Library: 312 was the Latin seminar room, 314 the Greek seminar room, and the corner room, 313, a reading room equipped with bound volumes of classical and archaeological journals, as well as Pauly-Wissowa, Roscher, folio volumes of archaeological works, [74] and other aids to classical studies. The shelves in 313 and 314 also contained many books, including Teubner and Oxford texts of Greek and Latin authors. For some reason after 1950 (or thereabouts) Greek seminars used 312 and Latin seminars used 314.

A few years ago the walls were removed between 313 and 314 and between 314 and 315 on the south side, making one large reading room and library. All rooms on the west and south sides of the third floor were converted into the Art History/Classics Graduate Service and the rooms renumbered 308A, B, C, etc.

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(312 = 308C, now the only seminar room; 313–315 = 308D; and 308E is the room for classical archaeology, equipped with a large archaeological library). There is an Associate Librarian in charge and an attendant at the entrance to the Service. All the books formerly in 312–314 are now shelved in 308C–E, and many have been added, so that the scholar and student has an adequate library at hand; and at the entrance one has access to the sixth floor of the general-library stacks, where the books on Greek and Latin language and literature are shelved (history is one floor above).

An appreciable number of awards of Guggenheim, ACLS, Fullbright, American Academy at Rome, and other prestigious fellowships have been made to Berkeley classicists over the last half century, e.g., to W. S. Anderson, Emeneau, Fontenrose, Gordon, MacKay, Pritchett, Smith (Leslie Threatte has received a Guggenheim Fellowship for 1981–82). Some have received two or three of these fellowships.

## [75] Epilogue

HERE IS THE RECORD OF THE CLASSICS DEPARTMENT of the University of California and its predecessors in their first century. Since 1900 it has become one of the superior Classics Departments in the country in quality of faculty, students, and instruction. The appendix lists the major publications of thirty-five men, most of whom can be called distinguished scholars and teachers (and all can be called competent).

If we look at this list of books and monographs we notice that the earliest Berkeley classicists—Kellogg, Flagg, Clapp—produced mainly school texts of classical authors or instructional aids (prose composition books, guides to Latin reading or pronunciation). Nutting and Allen also produced textbooks, but this was a minor part of their writings. Since about 1915 most of the publications of Berkeley classicists have been scholarly—books, monographs, articles, text editions, translations—not all of them confined to Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit. The record of the last sixty-five years has been impressive. Members of the Classics Department and its predecessors have by my count (I won't venture to [76] give titles) produced thirty books, eight editions, and twelve translations of distinction in classical fields (including Sanskrit) and nine distinguished books (including editions and translations) in non-classical fields. In addition they have published close to fifty books and monographs, about twenty editions (including school editions), and about ten non-classical works which are competent and important, besides numerous distinguished or competent articles in journals. The appendix, limited to longer publications, shows scholarship on every major Greek author (except, oddly, Aristophanes and Lucian; and the former is represented in shorter articles), every major Latin author (except Catullus and Livy, who are, however, covered in shorter articles or in Sather volumes), Greek and Roman theatre and drama, history, religion, mythology, antiquities, geography, vases, numismatics, art, archaeology, palaeography, text criticism, literary criticism; Greek and Latin language, grammar, metrics; Greek philosophy, law, government, economics; Roman satire, Augustine, medieval Latin, Sanskrit literature, Indic linguistics.

The Classics Department now prepares students for the Bachelor of Arts degree in Greek, Latin, and Classical Languages; the Master of Arts degree in

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Greek, Latin, Classics, and Classical Archaeology; the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Classics and Classical Archaeology, and until 1965 in Sanskrit. Before 1937 the separate departments of Greek and Latin granted A.B., M.A., and Ph.D. (also Sanskrit, but no degree higher than A.B. is recorded). The number of [77] doctoral degrees granted in classical fields has increased tremendously since 1945. There were very few before 1920, rather more in 1920–45, but not many.

Among those who have received the Berkeley Ph.D. in Classics, Greek, Latin, Classical Archaeology, or Sanskrit are (1) several who have become members of the Berkeley faculty for at least ten years—W. H. Alexander, D. A. Amyx (Art History), Elroy Bundy, Monroe Deutsch, John Dillon, Joseph Fontenrose, William Green, Ivan Linforth, Gerson Rabinowitz, Ronald Stroud, Barend A. Van Nooten (Sanskrit, now in South and Southeast Asian Studies); (2) well-known classical scholars associated with other universities and institutions—Keith Aldrich, Charles Babcock, Oscar Broneer, Harold Cherniss, Frederick Combellack, Maurice Cunningham, Colin Edmonson, Gerald Gresseth, William Hansen, Erling Holtmark, Ralph Johnson, Borimir Jordan, Pierre MacKay, Edward N. O’Neil, Edward Phinney, Barry Powell, Robert J. Smutny, Richard Trapp, Dietrich von Bothmer.

Among those who received an A.B. or M.A. in Classics, Greek, or Latin at Berkeley before 1971, or who attended classes in these departments for a time, may be mentioned William Bass, Anne P. Burnett, Barry Cerf, Phillip Damon (Professor of English and Comparative Literature at Berkeley), Mary Edith McGrew, Adam Parry, Milman Parry (M.A., 1924), Robert T. Petersson (Professor of English at Smith College), Isaac Rabinowitz (Professor of Hebrew, Cornell University), and Marie Fontenrose.

[78] Worthy of mention also are several young scholars who were students in Classics at Berkeley in the sixties and who received Ph.D.’s in Classics or Comparative Literature at Berkeley in the seventies, and who are gaining recognition as competent classicists. Florence Verducci is now on the Berkeley Classics faculty, the first woman to reach a tenured rank in the department; David Traill, Jo-Ann Shelton, Mary-Kay Gamel (Orlandi), and Page Ann DuBois now teach on other campuses of the University of California; Carolyn Dewald, Patricia Johnston, Kenneth Quandt, and Clifford Weber teach at other universities or colleges.

There have been new faculty members and many students since 1970 who from all appearances will continue the high quality of classics at Berkeley. Peter Brown, Professor of Classics and History, is an authority in the history and literature of late antiquity and the Byzantine period, and is author of *Augustine of*

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*Hippo.* Anthony Bulloch, Mark Griffith, Robert Knapp, Donald Mastronarde, Stephen Miller, Leslie Threatte, and Florence Verducci deserve mention here as promising young classicists; Robert Rodgers, editor of the Teubner Palladius, was on the staff from 1970 to 1979 (whose wife, Barbara Saylor Rodgers, is a recent Berkeley Ph.D. and now teaches at the University of Vermont). Much can be said about each, but the first century sets my limits.

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THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY LISTS the longer works of those men who taught for at least ten years in the Classics, Greek, Latin, or Sanskrit Department at the University of California, Berkeley, and includes titles of books, monographs, and articles of at least 24 pages in length; but I have included a very few shorter articles of special significance for the authors. After the author's name the years of his active service on the Berkeley Classics faculty are indicated (service as [Teaching] Assistant, Teaching Fellow, or Reader is not included), followed in parentheses, where appropriate, by his years of Emeritus Professorship; then the highest rank attained with year of attainment; finally the author's life-span is indicated in parentheses. The letter A precedes the publication year of works published before the author joined the Berkeley faculty; P precedes that of works published after he left it. An asterisk \* indicates posthumous publication.

The following abbreviations indicate series of the University of California Press:

[80] UCPCA = University of California Publications in Classical Archaeology.

UCPCPh = University of California Publications in Classical Philology.

UCPCS = University of California Publications: Classical Studies.

CSCA = University of California Studies in Classical Antiquity.



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- WASHBURN, OLIVER M., 1908–1943 (Emeritus 1943–58), Professor of the History  
of Art, 1927 (1873–1958).  
1917. Graphic Art 1A: A General History of Art in Antiquity. UC Syllabus Series.  
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1938. The Art of Ancient Egypt: An Outline for the Course, Art. 151. Ann Arbor:  
Edwards Brothers. Pp. 72, 20 figures, 2 maps.

## [104] Other Teachers of Classics at Berkeley 1873–1970

LISTED HERE ARE THE NAMES of those who taught in the Department of Classics or one of its predecessors in the period 1869–1970 but do not appear in the Bibliography, having taught in the department for under ten years, or, if more, having not published anything. Following the name are given the years of service in the department and highest rank attained within that period (with year of attainment if any promotion occurred).

- Allen, Arthur H., 1873–1874, Instructor in Latin and Ancient History.  
Amory, Anne R., 1957–1964, Assistant Professor of Classics, 1961.  
Amyx, Darrell A., 1940–1941, 1946 (Spring), Lecturer in Classics (later Professor of History of Art, Art Department, Berkeley, now Emeritus).  
[105] Austin, J. Norman, 1964 (Jan.-June), Associate in Classics and Comparative Literature.  
Avotins, Ivars, 1968–1970, Assistant Professor of Classics.  
Basore, John W., 1901–1906, Instructor in Latin.  
Bass, William Joseph, 1951–1952, Lecturer in Classics.  
Beeler, Madison S., 1955–1958, Associate Professor of Germanic and Classical Philology (Professor of German and Linguistics, 1958, of Linguistics, 1965, now Emeritus).  
Bennett, Alva W., 1962–1963, Associate in Classics (now Associate Professor of Classics, UC Santa Barbara).  
Bunnell, George Woodbury, 1872–1893, Professor of Greek, 1875 (Emeritus 1916–26).  
Charney, Ben L., 1946–1954, Assistant Professor of Latin, 1948.  
Cherniss, Harold F., 1928–1929, 1946–1948, Professor of Greek, 1946.  
Chretien, C. Douglas, 1950–1953, Professor of Speech and Lecturer in Linguistics (in Linguistics Department to 1969).  
Clark, Sereno B., 1910–1913, Instructor in Latin.

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- Collins, John H., 1957–1960, Lecturer in Latin.
- Crittenden, Charmian, 1921–1924, Associate in Sanskrit.
- Deamer, William White, 1882–1889, Instructor in Latin.
- Dolin, Edwin F., Jr, 1965–1966, Visiting Assistant Professor of Classics and Comparative Literature.
- Edelstein, Ludwig, 1948–1951, Professor of Greek.
- Erickson, Joel Arthur, 1964 (Spring), Acting Instructor in Sanskrit.
- Ferguson, William S., 1900–1907, Associate Professor of Greek and Roman History, 1906.
- Garnsey, Peter David, 1967–1973, Associate Professor of Latin, 1970.
- Goetzl, Johanna, 1946–1952, Instructor in Latin, 1946; Lecturer in Classics, 1949.
- Hansen, William F., 1969–1970 (March), Associate in Classics.
- Heaton, John W., 1931–1932, Associate in Latin.
- Holtsmark, Erling B., 1962–1963, Associate in Classics.
- [106]Hooker, James T., 1965–1968, Assistant Professor of Classics.
- Hopkins, Herbert M., 1898–1901, Instructor in Latin.
- Howard, Albert Andrew, 1888–1890, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.
- Hubbell, Harry M., 1950 (Spring), Visiting Professor of Greek.
- Johnson, Walter Ralph, 1966–1974, 1978–1979, Associate Professor of Classics, 1972; Visiting Professor, 1978.
- Jones, Leslie W., 1927–1928, 1929–1930, Assistant Professor of Latin.
- Jones, William Carey, 1877–1882, Instructor in Latin (Professor of Jurisprudence, 1894; Director of the School of Jurisprudence, 1913).
- Keenan, James George, 1968–1973, Assistant Professor of Classics.
- Koniaris, George, 1962–1968, Assistant Professor of Classics, 1964.
- Larue, Jene A., 1964 (Spring), Associate in Classics.
- Lowrance, Winnie D., 1926–1927, Associate in Latin.
- McKinlay, Arthur Patch, 1912–1913, Instructor in Latin and Greek (later Professor of Latin at UCLA for many years).
- Margolis, Max L., 1898–1902, Associate Professor of Semitic Languages (1897–1906, member of Semitic Languages Department).
- O'Connor, Charles J., 1902–1907, Instructor in Latin.
- Olmsted, Evangeline, 1949–1950 (Jan.), Lecturer in Classics.
- Overstreet, Harry A., 1909–1911, Associate Professor of Philosophy on the Mills Foundation (listed in both Philosophy and Classics in these years).
- Palmer, Walter H., 1914–1915, Instructor in Greek.
- Peachy, Frederic, 1950–1956, Assistant Professor of Classics.

## OTHER TEACHERS

- Percy, Garnet Douglas, 1932–1934, 1935–1936, Instructor in Latin, 1935.
- Poe, Joe Park, 1964–1965, Acting Assistant Professor of Classics.
- Prescott, Henry W., 1901–1909, 1915 (Spring), Associate Professor of Classical Philology 1907; Sather Professor of Classical Literature, 1915.
- [107] Putzker, Albin, 1904–1908, Professor of German Literature, [1883], Honorary Professor and Lecturer in German, 1906 (taught Greek 45, Modern Greek, in these years).
- Renahan, Robert F. X., 1963–1964, Instructor in Classics (now Professor of Classics, UC Santa Barbara).
- Richardson, Ambrose C., 1874–1876, Instructor in Latin and Ancient History, 1874, in Greek and Latin, 1875.
- Richardson, George Morey, 1889–1896, Associate Professor of Latin, 1894.
- Rockwell, Joseph C., 1896–1898, Assistant Professor of Classical Archaeology.
- Ruzič, Raiko H., 1938–1939, Lecturer in Sanskrit and Instructor in Serbo-Croatian.
- Schmidt, Alesandra M., 1964–1967, Acting Instructor in Classics.
- Scholz, Richard F., 1909–1913, Assistant Professor of Greek and Roman History, 1909, of Ancient History, 1910.
- Sears, E. H., 1875–1883, Instructor in Latin and Greek.
- Senger, Joachim Henry, 1887–891, Instructor in German and Greek.
- Simonds, T. Stanley, 1901–1903, Instructor in Latin.
- Skefich, Silvio F., 1965 (Spring), Associate in Classics.
- Trapp, Richard L., 1955–1956, Associate in Classics.
- Van Nooten, Barend A., 1963–1964 (Jan.), Acting Instructor in Sanskrit (now Associate Professor of Sanskrit in Department of South and Southeast Asian Studies).
- Waddy, Lawrence H., 1961–1962 (Jan.), Lecturer in Classics.
- Weber, Clifford, 1969 (Jan.-June), Associate in Classics.
- Wilson, John Richard, 1962–1963, Associate in Classics.
- Witke, E. Charles, 1963–1970, Associate Professor of Classics and Comparative Literature, 1968.

For Sather Professors, see Sterling Dow, *Fifty Years of Sathers* (see below, Sources).

## [108] Chairmen of the Classical-Languages Departments

### GREEK

Edward B. Clapp, 1896–1917  
James T. Allen, 1917–1923  
George M. Calhoun, 1923–1924  
Ivan M. Linforth, 1924–1934  
James T. Allen, 1934–1936  
Ivan M. Linforth, 1936–1937

### LATIN

William A. Merrill, 1896–1922  
Oliver M. Washburn, 1922–1923  
Herbert C. Nutting, 1923–1934  
Leon J. Richardson, 1934–1937

### SANSKRIT

Arthur W. Ryder, 1906–1938

### CLASSICS

Ivan M. Linforth, 1937–1939  
George M. Calhoun, 1939–1942  
William H. Alexander, 1942–1948  
Ivan M. Linforth, 1948–1949  
Louis A. MacKay, 1949–1953  
Arthur E. Gordon, 1953–1959  
[109] (Joseph Fontenrose, Acting Chariman, 1955–1956)  
Murray B. Emeneau, 1959–1962  
Joseph Fontenrose, 1962–1966  
W. Kendrick Pritchett, 1966–1970

## CHAIRMEN

(Louis A. MacKay, Acting Chairman, 1967–1968)

William S. Anderson, 1970–1973

Thomas G. Rosenmeyer, 1973–1975

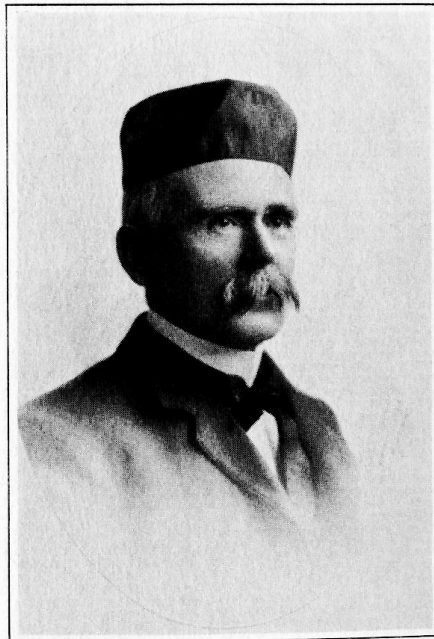
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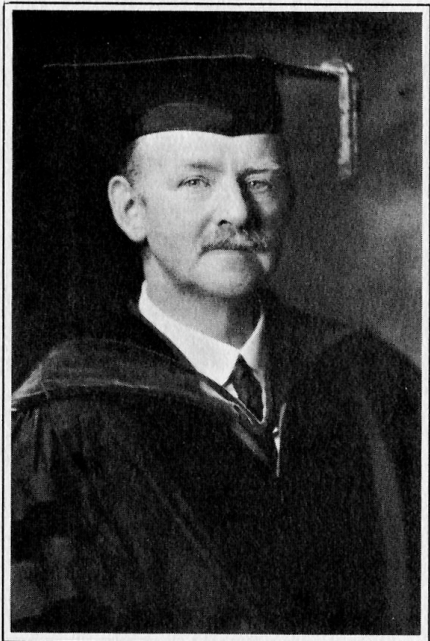
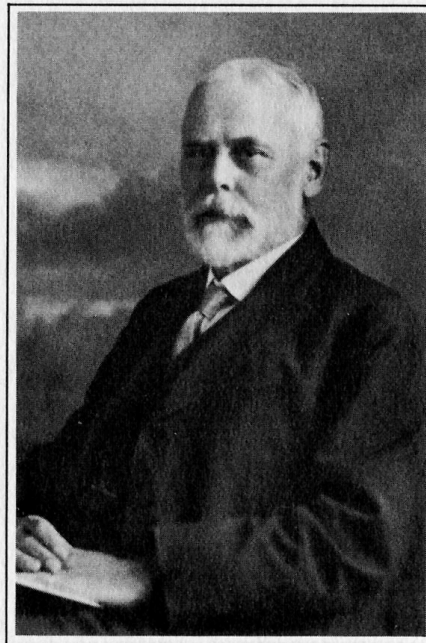
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MARTIN KELLOGG  
ISAAC FLAGG  
[111]

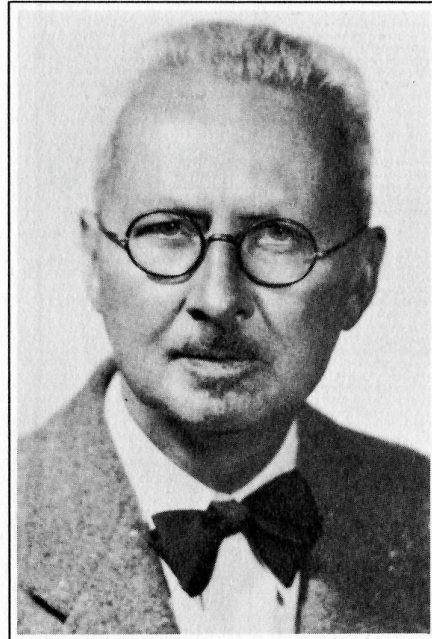
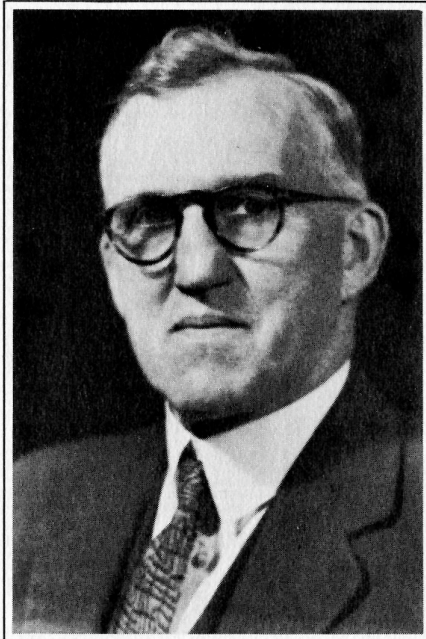
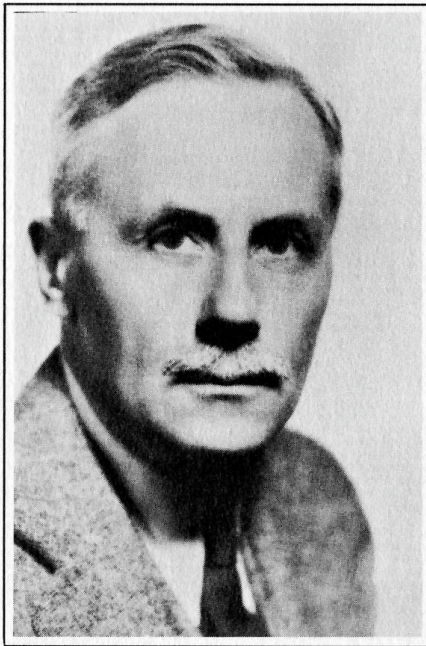
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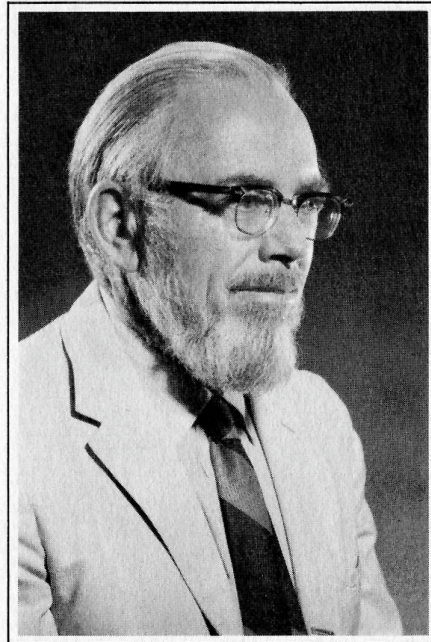
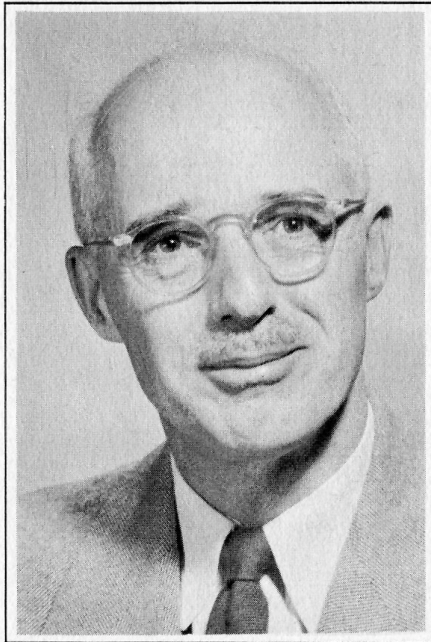
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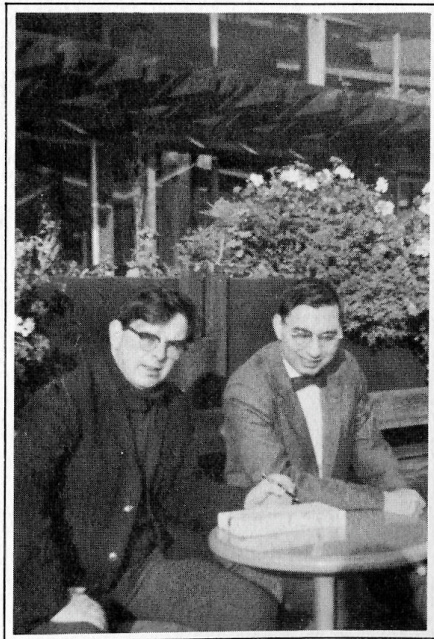
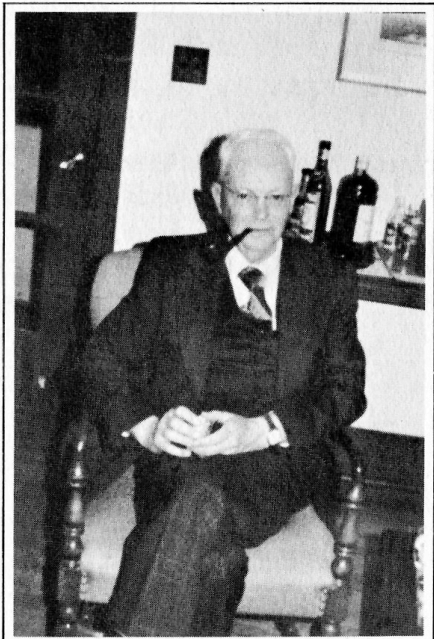
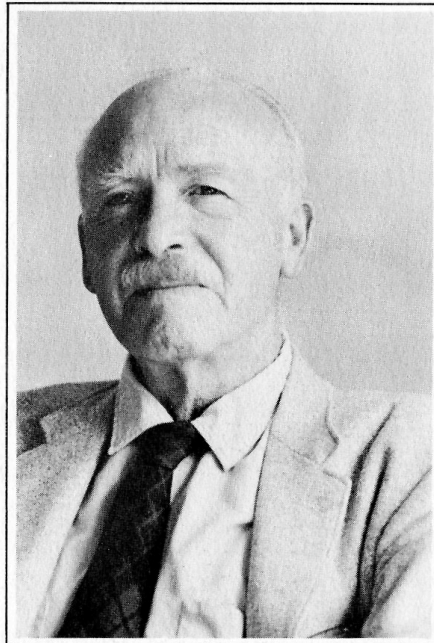
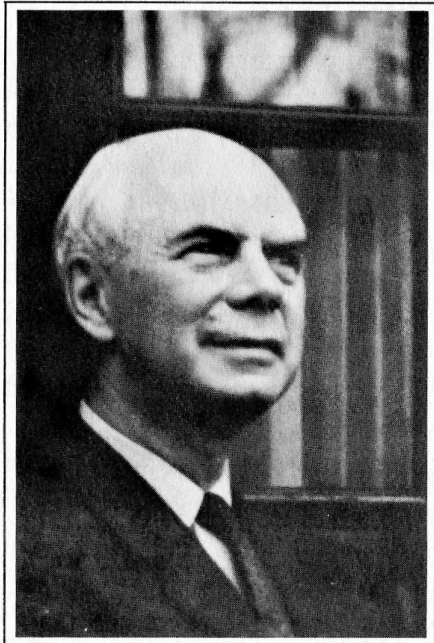
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