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ARTICLE I.—*Œuvres divers de Fénelon.*—Paris: Chez Lefèvre, 1844.

WE are no friends to Popery; to its doctrines, institutions, and ceremonies; and hesitate not to regard it as the great scheme of the evil one for frustrating the leading objects of Revelation. We repel with indignation her claims to infallibility; we abhor her despotism and tyranny; we regard as mere Paganized Christianity many of her rites and observances; we esteem, as unscriptural and irrational, much of her theology as consecrated by the Council of Trent. We have embraced all proper opportunities to oppose its errors and corruptions, its false doctrines and evil practices; and shall continue to do it as long as we have power to “contend for the faith once delivered to the saints.”

But while we thus bear our decided testimony against the Church of Rome, does it imply an excision of *all* the members of its communion? Should there not be a distinction between the dogmas of a church viewed in its corporate authority, and the character of its members considered in their private capacity? Adopting the test which our Saviour gives, “by their fruits ye shall know them,” we are bound to admit that many in that community have “brought forth the fruits of the Spirit,”

pearances will make an impression of a flourishing business. And there is another irresistible temptation: when a man finds he is going over the dam, in his despair he stretches out his hands and clutches at the nearest person, be it friend or stranger, and drags fresh victims along with him to the bottom.

Men engaged in merchandise should endeavour to unite the claims of business and religion. Let them be diligent and industrious; but let them also be scrupulously honest, strictly conscientious, liberal, and pious. Let them make honestly, and give freely. So shall they lay up treasures in heaven, whose texture no moth shall fret, whose brightness no rust shall corrode; treasures of happiness, and true wealth, and glory, which will cast those of earth into the shade.

ART. IV.—1. *De Caroli Timothei Zumptii vita et studiis narratio Aug. Wilh. Zumptii.* Berolini in libraria Dümmleriana 1851. 8vo. pp. vi. et 197.

2. *Erinnerung an Karl Gottlob Zumpt in seiner Wirksamkeit als Schulmann und für die Schule.* Vorgelesen in der berlinischen Gymnasiallehrgesellschaft am 15 August, 1849, von E. Bonnell.

THE life of a scholar is like a deep, wide river flowing through an extensive plain. Smooth and tranquil, no cataract, no rapids, no sudden bend or change of direction bring variety into its uniform motion. Silent it creeps along, between its low grassy banks, with little to diversify the view, with nothing to attract the painter. But without that river the commerce of the country would languish; crafts small and great are gliding on its waters from place to place, carrying merchandise, facilitating the intercourse of men, and promoting their happiness. And such was the life of Zumpt. No changes, no vicissitudes, no great events or occurrences mark its course; there is nothing in it to invite description. But in its still current it watered the fields of Latin learning, and dug a deep channel for the gold-bearing streams to come after.

Carl Gottlob Zumpt, born at Berlin on the 20th of March, 1792, was the son of a carriage-maker. His father would probably have put him to the same trade, but he died when his son was seven years old. His mother, the daughter of a clergyman, married a second time, and procured for him the advantages of a liberal education. He entered the Gymnasium *Zum grauen Kloster* where he was not only promoted at the end of every term, but received also uniformly a prize until he reached the third class, where, although he was promoted at the usual time, he received no prize; this induced the ambitious boy to leave and enter the *Joachimsthal* Gymnasium. Here he distinguished himself by his devotion to his studies; when in the higher classes, he was not contented with the course pursued in the school, but read privately such authors as he could obtain good editions of: Henning's Juvenal, Ernesti's Tacitus, Gesner's Claudian, and others. To the memory of Philip Buttmann, who was then a teacher in the Gymnasium, he delighted to recur in after days, and acknowledged many obligations to him. The latter advised Zumpt, who had now finished his course in the Gymnasium, to go to the University of Heidelberg, where Fr. Creuzer, A. Bœckh, and the two Voss, father and son, were professors at this time; but F. A. Wolf, who had lately visited the Gymnasium in an official capacity, and in an examination which he had held, had become interested in the promising youth, advised him to remain in Berlin. For although the University there had not yet been established, several scholars, among whom was Wolf, were giving lectures privately. But Buttmann's opinion prevailed. Zumpt was twenty days travelling from Berlin to Heidelberg, as he made the journey on foot. This was in 1809, when he was seventeen years old. Though matriculated as a student of theology, philology was his principal occupation. He remained in Heidelberg only one year, for want of funds obliged him to return to Berlin. But here, the splendid libraries of this city, which he knew now how to use, the friendship of Wolf, and chiefly the University, which had been established in the mean time, and, through the liberality of the King, was already uniting the most distinguished talents of Germany in its faculties, afforded him ample opportunities of

pursuing his studies to great advantage. It was during his course there that Wolf, in one of his lectures on Latin composition, when he had enumerated the best Latin writers of previous centuries, said that in his own days there were but two persons that knew Latin, viz. he himself (Wolf) was one, and Zumpt the other.*

Having completed a two years' course in the University at Berlin, he entered upon the main labour of his life, which was teaching. This career he began in 1812, in the Frederick-Werder Gymnasium at Berlin. Bernhardt, then Director of this Institution, had met the young man at the house of Wolf, and as Zumpt was then unsettled as to what course in life he should take, the offer of Bernhardt to supply the place of a teacher who had left on a sudden, came very opportunely. Zumpt gave great satisfaction, stood the philological examination in the same year, which consisted in illustrating a poem of Theocritus with a learned commentary, discussing a pedagogical question, and holding a lecture, and received a definite appointment as teacher in the Gymnasium. The schoolboys of Berlin, at that time notorious for their ready wit and their pertness, and sharing with others of their age a quick perception of the ludicrous, were rather inclined to make *fun* of their new and inexperienced teacher, who, only twenty years old, very tall and very slender, devoid of grace in motion and gesture, wearing a tight-fitting, rather threadbare coat, and his boots coming up over his yellow nankeen pantaloons, seemed to present numerous points for attack. But his evident decision, and his talent for teaching, combined with a thorough acquaintance with his subject, all which boys so soon are aware of, were not long in procuring for him an authority among his pupils equal to that of the oldest teacher. In 1813, when the King of Prussia addressed his call to his people to rise and shake off the yoke of the foreign oppressor, he was among those that offered their services as volunteers, but the government refused him the permission to leave his post. The rapid change of teachers in the Gymnasium, caused mainly by the troubles of those times, was favourable to

* In later days, any sentence from Cicero could be mentioned, and Zumpt would always tell the book or treatise from which it was taken, and the connection in which it occurred.

his promotion. When he received his first appointment in the fall of 1812, it was with a yearly salary of one hundred and thirty thalers, for eighteen lessons a week. But after a lapse of six months his salary was raised to three hundred thalers, in 1816 to five hundred and thirty thalers; in 1817 he received the title of Professor, and in 1819 his salary amounted to eight hundred and fifty thalers a year.

Though he was employed at first in the lowest classes, on account of his youth, his acquisitions in philology and history soon procured for him lessons in the higher classes alone. In 1814, he published (mainly for the use of his classes,) "*The Rules of the Latin Syntax, with two Etymological Appendices.*"* Q. Curtius, which had been rarely used in schools until then, he introduced there, making this author one of the chief objects of his study. In 1816, he published an entirely new recension of Curtius, which was highly commended by some, and utterly rejected by others. The lacunæ existing in all the MSS. extant, established the fact that they all proceeded from the same original, but Zumpt endeavoured to show that all those written after the commencement of the fifteenth century, were corrupted and interpolated; his recension, therefore, was based entirely on the older MSS. Owing partly to the difficulty of finding a publisher, the larger edition of the same author, with a commentary, was not published until twenty-three years after, and did not leave the printer's hands before Zumpt had left this earth. Although this is doubtless the best edition of this historian, as a whole, the book does not appear to meet with that favour which it deserves, partly on account of the ill-advised superciliousness of Zumpt, who refused to avail himself of the lesser labours of other critics, that had seen the light between the two publications from his own pen.

As a teacher, Zumpt was eminently successful. Diligent, thorough, considerate, impressive, and faithful, as he was, his acquisitions were not likely to come to a stand; he showed moreover, such an attachment to his study, that it became obvious in every word, feature, and gesture, and that it passed

* *Regeln der Lateinischen Syntax mit zwei Anhängen.* Von C. G. Zumpt. Berlin, bei J. E. Hitzig. pp. viii. et 76.

over insensibly on his pupils; and as his character was so devoid of art, his inclinations so open and harmless that he entered into all the feelings and notions of youth, and sympathized vividly with each individual, he could not but gain the confidence and love of all. And as this principle of mutual regard, when it once lays hold of the minds of pupils, effects much more than any stimulus ever devised, it was not strange to find those whom he instructed of an almost unparalleled industry, with an earnest endeavour after a classical education, and an honest zeal for it, such as the philologists of later days could only sigh for. The department which produced his principal efforts, in which he laboured most, by which he effected most, and which can least do without his works, was, as might have been inferred from his first productions, the Latin language. For although he also taught History in the highest classes of the gymnasium, as it was Ancient History, he lectured and examined in Latin. His delivery was calm and clear, his Latinity inartificial and correct, frequently elegant, always classical, and it had the effect of making his pupils so familiar with the Latin language that they could express themselves on historical subjects with great fluency in Latin, and frequently wrote down their notes in Latin on other subjects on which the professors were lecturing in German. It was these historical lectures which originated his *Annales veterum regnorum et populorum imprimis Romanorum*, published in 1819. In the same year he also finished and published an edition of *Tryphiodorus*, with notes, which his friend Wernicke had commenced.

But the greatest influence upon the classical, and especially Latin education of his pupils, he exerted by reading Cicero with them, and by his *Latin Grammar*, the first edition of which, originating in those Rules of Syntax above mentioned, was published in 1818. With this he connected, in the school, exercises in writing Latin, and published to this end a book containing such exercises, which were mainly taken from later Latin writers.* The only grammars then used in nearly all

* *Aufgaben zum Uebersetzen aus dem Deutschen ins Lateinische aus den besten neuern Lateinischen Schriftstellern gezogen von C. G. Zumpt.* Berlin, 1816, bei F. Dümmler.

the schools of Northern Germany had been those of Bröder and Grotefend. The grammar of Zumpt was rather a small book when it first appeared; still it distinguished itself most favourably by the fact that it was an independent system, the sole offspring from the soil of classical writers; that it derived and explained the laws of the language from these alone, and made an attempt at exhibiting the original and primary powers of cases and modes, and thus facilitated their use, when differing from that of the corresponding German forms. Another feature by which it excelled its rivals, was the clearness and comprehensiveness of its rules, and the aptness of its examples and illustrations. It gained the approbation of the Prussian Ministry of Instruction, was recommended by it, saw many editions, and was translated into English, French, Dutch, Polish, and Russian.* But as the popularity of the book increased,

* Into English it was translated by John Kenrick, in 1823. This book saw four editions, which did not keep pace, however, with the German editions, in size or value. The ninth German edition was then translated by Leonhard Schmitz, (a German by birth, and a man of undoubted talent and ability) and was edited in this country by Anthon. Excellent as this grammar is, and admirable as is the translation, there is a standing objection to all performances of the kind. Although (to take this concrete case) the principles of Zumpt's Grammar are deduced directly from phenomena as presented in the Latin writers, yet he was a German, and viewed the Latin language from the stand point of one who speaks German. The consequence is, that many things are explained, discussed, and illustrated at great length, merely because there may be nothing analogous to those particular points in the German language, whilst in those very things the Latin and English may agree perfectly; and therefore the latter can be satisfied with a hint, where the German would need a dissertation. On the other hand, there may be phenomena in the Latin, so in accordance with the German idiom, that it needs nothing but the mention of them to be immediately understood by the German pupil, whilst one speaking English would need a minute and full explanation, his language containing nothing analogous. To give an instance or two of the former class, we would mention the *acc. cum infinitivo*, and the so-called ablative absolute. These are fully discussed in grammars produced in Germany, because the German language does not often use the *acc. c. inf.*, and *can* only use it after two or three verbs, and even then so that it could not be rendered by the Latin *acc. c. inf.*, whilst the English has almost the same latitude in its employment, at least after *verba sentiendi et dicendi*, as the Latin. To the ablative absolute the German has hardly anything analogous, whilst the English idiom, in this respect, could be of use to a Roman, even for the explanation of this phenomenon. An example of the opposite kind is the meagre and unsatisfactory treatment (to an English learner at least) of the *genitive with impersonal verbs*, merely because *eorum nos miseret* may be translated literally into

so its bulk, for the author, continuing his studies, saw constantly the need of additions and corrections; the latter were also suggested by criticisms of the literary journals, for in Germany authors are not easily offended at a critic's honest opinion, and hardly ever fail to avail themselves of the lessons thus taught them. In 1824 it was found necessary to make a separate abridgment* of the Grammar, in order not to place it beyond the range of lower classes. This abridgment, though it has seen six editions, has suffered no material changes, and although the larger grammar is an invaluable work, and in spite of some few inaccuracies, and a slight departure from consistency in its arrangement, still maintains its place by the side of more learned and more extensive works, the abridgment does not enjoy, and does not deserve an equal degree of popularity. For it is a mere abridgment. The rules are given in the same full and exhaustive style, and, in fact, in the same words which the larger grammar employs, whilst of grammars adapted for lower classes, one of the first requirements is that they should give their rules in such a concise form as to be immediately accommodated to the *memory* of the learner. But it was Zumpt's plan that pupils should commence with the smaller grammar, and having gone through with that, repeat their course in the larger one, so that they should be familiar with the plan and arrangement of the latter, even at a time when its size, as well as its more learned contents, would yet be too formidable and deterring to their unenlarged capacities.

Before the death of the author, which occurred on the 25th of June 1849, his Larger Grammar saw nine editions.† From being merely a grammar for the use of schools at first, it had become a complete system. Containing formerly merely what was necessary to be learnt by the pupil as long as he was at school, it had now become a repertory of all the grammatical phenomena occurring in the classical writers of Rome, so that the student of these, at every stage of his advancement, might

German, which rendering would be intelligible, whilst a literal translation into English would not.

* This, too, is in use in an English dress.

† In 1850, the tenth edition was published under the care of Prof. A. W. Zumpt, a nephew of the author, the writer of the Latin narrative to which in part this sketch is due.

find instruction and explanation in this grammar. It would probably have received a still further development, had not Zumpt during the latter part of his life devoted himself almost exclusively to historical and antiquarian studies, and moreover, the increasing weakness of his eyes limited to a great extent his literary productiveness.

Whilst teaching in the Berlin gymnasia he directed his efforts mainly to that part of the intellectual training of his pupils which could be promoted by grammar, or rather by language alone. Latin grammar and the Latin language were the field for calling out and exercising the reasoning faculties as well as the judgment; they afforded the means for cultivating a sense of beauty as well as a discriminating taste; the style of writing as well as the mode of thinking received their due attention, and led doubtless to the desired end much more certainly than all those means could do which we hear so often praised as substitutes for the study of language and of grammar.

In 1821 he left the Frederick-Werder Gymnasium for a place in the Joachimsthal Gymnasium. In 1824 he received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from the University at Bonn. In 1826 he changed his office as teacher in the Gymnasium for that of Lecturer on History in the Military School at Berlin; probably because he had been twice disappointed in the expectation of obtaining the place of Director. The next year he joined the University of Berlin as Extraordinary Professor, and in 1836 he became Ordinary Professor of Latin Literature there, which place he retained to the end of his life. He was still active, however, for the advancement of pedagogy and the interests of the school by the education of teachers, in which he took an active part. With his philological lectures he joined such as served for directions in the acquisition and formation of a Latin style, in which latter portion of his functions he did not confine himself to the ordinary duties of a University-professor, but required his hearers to write Latin exercises, the correction of which he was always ready to undertake.

Among the more important works which he has produced, are a large edition of *Cicero's Orations against Verres*, an

edition for schools of the same, a critical edition of Quintilian's *Institutio Oratoria*, a large edition of *Cicero de Officiis*, based on that of the Heusingers, and one *in usum scholarum*, with excellent Latin notes. The series of the Classics published in this country by Blanchard and Lea, under the name of that of Schmitz and Zumpt, is a reprint of part of Chambers' Educational Course, and originated entirely with the Scotch publisher. On a journey in Germany, Mr. W. Chambers proposed to Zumpt the plan of publishing a number of the best Latin writers, for which he should write the notes, and send them to Edinburgh to be translated into English. The publisher prescribing the kind as well as the extent of the notes, the proposition appeared very strange at first to the German professor; still his eyesight being now very feeble, unfitting him for almost all serious work, and obliging him to read and write through an amanuensis, he preferred engaging in this work to doing nothing. The notes, therefore, in this series exclude all criticism, and confine themselves to occasional explanations and illustrations, grammatical, historical, geographical, and archæological. The only works which he thus annotated, were Sallust and four books of Livy. The edition of Curtius is very nearly the same with the school-edition published in Germany.

His health had always been good; during his vacations he generally performed short journeys for recreation; afterwards, as Professor in the University, he had longer vacations, and during these he visited France, Holland, and England; he was twice in Italy, and in Greece. But here he contracted a disease, which seems never to have left him entirely; he visited a number of medicinal springs and watering places, without any melioration in his system, and he was at a watering place in the summer of 1849, when he died.

Specially to enumerate the merits of Zumpt cannot be our object. As a teacher, his influence cannot be estimated; his success depended upon his personal character much more than upon any peculiar method which he pursued. The best method, he used to say, is contained in the branch taught, and he is a good teacher who is never wholly satisfied with himself or with his method. What he has done in other

respects, is known to the world; for it still lives, and will live, until it has accomplished its mission. He has done enough to facilitate the labours of subsequent grammarians.. As a man, he was firm, persevering, open, affable, and kind. His pupils, who are numerous, and many of them distinguished in the fields of science and literature, revere his memory; and from what we are told of his Christian character, we may hope that he is now

ἔνθα μακάρων
 Νᾶσον ἁκεανίδες
 Αὔραι περιπνέουσιν.

“Where round the island of the blest
 The ocean breezes play.”—*Pindar Ol. 2, 120.*

ART. V.—*Idea of the Church.*

IN that symbol of faith adopted by the whole Christian world, commonly called the Apostles' Creed, the Church is declared to be “the communion of saints.” In analyzing the idea of the Church here presented, it may be proper to state, first, what is not included in it; and secondly, what it does really embrace.

It is obvious that the Church, considered as the communion of saints, does not necessarily include the idea of a visible society organized under one definite form. A kingdom is a political society governed by a king; an aristocracy is such a society governed by a privileged class; a democracy is a political organization having the power centred in the people. The very terms suggest these ideas. There can be no kingdom without a king, and no aristocracy without a privileged class. There may, however, be a communion of saints without a visible head, without prelates, without a democratic covenant. In other words, the Church, as defined in the creed, is not a monarchy, an aristocracy, or a democracy. It may be either, all, or neither. It is not, however, presented as a visible organization, to which the form is essential, as in the case of the human societies just mentioned.