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**WORKING ON MEDIEVAL MANUSCRIPTS IN THE 19TH CENTURY.
LETTER FROM HERMANN USENER TO FRIEDRICH HAASE**

**Praca ze średniowiecznymi rękopisami w XIX wieku. List Hermana
Usenera do Friedricha Haasego**

Summary: In the nineteenth century, many ancient texts did not have critical editions. The philologists of that time could therefore have become the first to prepare them. However, it was also necessary to be the first to reach the best manuscripts. Hermann Usener's letter to Friedrich Haase sent from Bern on September 2, 1863, describes the problems the addressee interested in the Bern manuscript had to face and how the sender tried to help him.

Keywords: Hermann Usener, Friedrich Haase, correspondence, classics, Cassiodorus, Bern.

Słowa kluczowe: Hermann Usener, Friedrich Haase, korespondencja, filologia klasyczna, Kasjodor, Berno.

If an established professor is working on a critical edition of an ancient text, is it possible for him to borrow a medieval manuscript from a public library to take home? By today's standards definitely not, but in the 19th century Europe it was not out of the question. Classical scholars had social recognition and travelling was not as easy as it is today. One of the events that prompted librarians to take greater care of valuable books was fire at Theodor Mommsen's house in 1880. He was preparing a critical edition of Jordanes' *Getica* using the Heidelberg manuscript which was supposed to be written in the 8th century and contain the best surviving copy of the text. Allegedly, Mommsen worked late at night, fell asleep at his desk,

and let a kerosene lamp cause the fire. Unfortunately, the priceless codex was destroyed. Although Mommsen did not have to cover losses to the library, certain customs gradually began to change¹.

The situation I want to present in this article took place a dozen years earlier. It also concerns a loan of a medieval manuscript and is described in one letter (I was not able to find any other sources) sent on 2 September 1863 by Hermann Usener, a professor of classical philology in Bern, to Friedrich Haase, his counterpart in Wrocław (Breslau). The letter is preserved at the Manuscripts Department of the Wrocław University Library (WUL) under the shelf-mark *Haase 951*. Actually, it used to be difficult to come across it, but in 2021, the WUL decided to join the EnrichEuropeana+ project². One of its goals was to prepare digital copies of the texts of nineteenth-century academics so that they could then be transcribed using the *europaea.eu* web portal. The WUL chose collections of letters of four professors at the University of Wrocław (at that time *Königliche Universität zu Breslau*). Among them there was the correspondence of Friedrich Haase which consists of 1026 objects (letters, postcards, notes, etc.)³. This a considerable number, since he maintained numerous contacts with intellectuals of his era.

Friedrich Gottlob Heinrich Christian Haase⁴ was born in Magdeburg in 1808 where he attended the *Domgymnasium*. After studying classics in Halle, Greifswald, and Berlin he taught at gymnasia, first in Köln, then in Schulpforta. In 1836 he was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for belonging to illegal student associations. Finally, he spent one year in prison in Erfurt. In 1838 in Halle, he obtained his PhD and then in 1840 began to lecture at the University of Wrocław. He remained there as a professor until his death in 1867. In the academic year 1858/59, he was elected as rector of the university.

Haase is famous for his critical editions of classical authors, both Latin and Greek: Xenophon (1833), Thucydides (1840), Seneca the Elder (1852–1853), Tacitus (1855), Velleius Paterculus (1858). Besides, he was a successful teacher

¹ See A. Mentzel-Reuters, A. et alii, *Phönix aus der Asche: Theodor Mommsen und die Monumenta Germaniae Historica; Katalog zur Ausstellung der Monumenta Germaniae Historica in München und der Monumenta Germaniae Historica an der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademie der Wissenschaften vom 25. November bis 21. Dezember 2005 im Foyer der Bibliothek der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, München, Berlin 2005, p. 53–63.

² See <https://pro.europeana.eu/project/enricheuropeana> [accessed 30.09.2023].

³ The other professors were Siegfried Brie (1838–1931), Otto Lummer (1860–1925), and Alfred Hillebrandt (1853–1927). The digital images of all those collections can be found on the website of the University of Wrocław Digital Library: <https://www.bibliotekacyfrowa.pl> [accessed 30.09.2023].

⁴ See R. Förster, *Haase, Friedrich*, [in:] *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, vol. 10, Leipzig 1879, p. 262–265.

and a book collector. Among ca. 7,000 volumes, there were about forty precious manuscripts⁵.

Haase's correspondents were mainly German classicists, university, and gymnasium professors. Some of them were his teachers, like August Böckh, Karl Lachmann, or Friedrich Wilhelm Ritschl, others his close friends, like Karl Rudolf Fickert and Ernst Grubitz. The collection has not yet attracted much interest among scholars; however, it may still offer some noteworthy observations on classical culture.

The author of the letter, Hermann Carl Usener⁶, was born in 1834 in Weiburg, he studied classics in Heidelberg, München, Göttingen and Bonn. In 1858, he completed his PhD and acquired a teaching position at the Joachimsthalschen Gymnasium in Berlin. Then he worked as a professor at the universities in Bern (1861–1863), Greifswald (1863–1866) and Bonn (1866–1902), where he became rector in the academic year 1882/83 and stayed there until his retirement. Together with his colleague Franz Bücheler, he turned the University of Bonn into a centre for classical philology at the time. In his research, which covered a wide range of centuries, from ancient Greece to the Middle Ages, he was trying to combine knowledge from various fields, like linguistics, folklore, cultural, or religious studies. This brought to him many outstanding students, for example Friedrich Nietzsche, Hermann Diels, and Aby Warburg. He died in 1905.

From the letter, which I present below, we learn that at some point Haase got interested in 10th century codex that contained the second book of Cassiodorus' *Institutiones*⁷, which deals with the seven liberal arts, and was kept at the library in Bern⁸ under the shelf-mark 234. Probably, the only description he had access to be the one from the catalogue published in 1760 which says: "No. 34 Fol. Codex Membran. Seculi. X. Cassiodori Liber de Artibus et Disciplinis. Characteres quibus Longobardicus vocatur"⁹. Then Haase shared with his friend Karl Pabst, a professor of German literature at the University of Bern¹⁰, that he intends to ask the library to send the codex to Wrocław. Pabst informed Usener, one of his friends,

⁵ A rare 12th century manuscript of Arator's *Historia Apostolica* from Haase's collection was acquired by the WUL in 2018 (shelfmark: *Akc. 2018/1*). See <https://bibliotekacyfrowa.pl/publication/114075> [accessed 30.09.2023].

⁶ See K.-G. Wesseling *Usener, Hermann Carl*, [in:] *Biographisch-Bibliographisches Kirchenlexikon*, vol. 12, Herzberg 1997, cols. 965–979.

⁷ See *Cassiodori senatoris institutiones*, ed. by R.A.B. Mynors, 2nd ed., Oxford 1961.

⁸ At that time *Stadt- und Hochschulbibliothek Bern*, today *Bürgerbibliothek Bern*.

⁹ See J.R. Sinner, *Catalogus Codicum MSS. Bibliothecae Bernensis. Annotationibus Criticis Illustratus; Addita Sunt Specimina Scripturae ex Codicibus Variarum Aetatis, Tabulis Sculptis Exhibita, et Praefatio Historica*, vol. 1, Bernae 1760, p. 332.

¹⁰ Karl Robert Pabst (1809–1873), studied classics in Wrocław and Halle. After he left Germany for Switzerland in 1838, he became a gymnasium professor of ancient languages and then, in 1840, he acquired his PhD and began to lecture at the university of Bern, see A. Portmann-Tinguely, *Pabst, Karl Robert*, [in:] *Historisches Lexikon der Schweiz* (HLS), Version of 10.11.2009. Online: <https://hls-dhs-dss.ch/de/articles/028125/2009-11-10/> [accessed 30.09.2023].

about that request, and finally, Usener decided to write to Haase to share his opinion on the attempt to borrow the manuscript. In the letter, Usener writes that there is a custom in Switzerland that no precious books belonging to public libraries should leave Swiss borders. For that reason, it is impossible that the authorities fulfil Haase's wish, and he should retract it (lines 2–15). Usener examined that codex before and is convinced that it has no exceptional value as a textual witness. Furthermore, it was damaged by fire so that, although the initial leaves are quite intact, the two final gatherings containing Alcuin's *Dialectica* are hardly legible. The text was written in 10th century minuscule with some similarities to the Lombardic script, for example letters *r* and *p* (lines 16–22). However, Usener advises Haase to consider another codex of almost identical content at the same library, shelfmark 212. Supposedly, it was copied from the same hyparchetype as the previous manuscript. This assumption was based on the fact, among others, that the Greek words were corrupted in the analogous way in both codices. Furthermore, the MS. 212 is preserved in much better condition. Usener also shares his observations on each of the part of Cassiodorus' work (each liberal art) and mentions that he has already sent the transcription of the part on rhetoric as well as an 'unedited section on ethos and pathos' to Karl Halm¹¹, who is about to publish his book with editions of ancient and medieval rhetorical writings¹² (lines 22–32). Next, Usener briefly indicates the other texts included in both manuscripts. He then repeats that Haase should take a closer look on the codex 212 and offers that he could share with Haase his (printed) copy of the text with some readings from the codex added, but the book is already in Greifswald, since Usener was moving there at that time. Therefore, Haase could either wait for him to send it personally, or, in case of urgency, ask another professor, Franz Susemihl¹³, to find it in Usener's apartment and send immediately. If Haase decides that he needs a full collation, Usener will ask one of his students, Eduard Pfander¹⁴, to prepare it. Finally, Usener admits that he has never met Haase personally and that Haase was in Bern recently but left at the day of Usener's arrival (lines 32–52).

If we attempt to learn more about those two Cassiodor manuscripts from Bern, in other words, if we look at that letter from today's perspective, we can find out several facts.

¹¹ Karl Felix Halm (1809–1882), the director of the *Bibliotheca Regia Monacensis* and professor of classics at the University of Munich. See M. Pauer, *Halm, Karl Ritter von*, [in:] *Neue Deutsche Biographie*, vol. 7, Berlin 1966, p. 570–571.

¹² See *Rhetores Latini Minores. Ex Codicibus Maximam Partem Primum Adhibitis*, ed. by C. Halm, Lipsiae 1863.

¹³ Franz Susemihl (1826–1901) was a professor of classical philology at the University of Greifswald. See B. van Wickevoort Crommelin, *Franz Susemihl: ein Greifswalder Alexandriner* [in:] *Altertumswissenschaft in Greifswald. Porträts ausgewählter Gelehrter 1856 bis 1946*, ed. by S. Froehlich, Stuttgart 2021, p. 15–46.

¹⁴ Eduard Pfander (1837–?) was the author of *Die Tragik des Euripides*, vol. I, 1, Bern 1868.

First, both manuscripts are extant, kept in the same library, which is now called *Burgerbibliothek Bern*. Their detailed descriptions and digital images are available online in the Swiss manuscripts database *e-codices*¹⁵, and they were used to prepare the short descriptions below.

Cod. 234

69 ff. Condition: upper edges damaged by some liquid, repaired in 1987/88. Binding: modern (2004).

Codicological unit: I (ff. 1–53).

29,5 × 21,5 cm. Parchment. Place of origin: Fulda. Date: 2nd quarter of the 9th century.

Contents:

1. (1r) Probationes calami.
2. (1v) Table of contents.
3. (2r–44v) Cassiodorus: Institutiones, liber II, versio Δ.
 - a. (2r) Praefatio 3–5.
 - b. (2r–3r) De Grammatica 1–3.
 - c. (3r–4v) Excerpta Quintiliana.
 - d. (5r–7v) De Rhetorica 1–17.
 - e. (7v–12r) De Dialectica 1–14.
 - f. (12r–23r) Excerpta Boethica (De differentiis topicis I, II, IV).
 - g. (23r–v) De Dialectica 17–20.
 - h. (23v–24v) Tractatus de topicis.
 - i. (24v–26v) Tractatus de syllogismis et paralogismis.
 - j. (26v–27r) Tractatus de propositionum modis.
 - k. (27r–30r) Excerpta de dialecticis locis.
 - l. (30v) De Dialectica 21–22.
 - m. (30v–33v) De Arithmetica 1–7.
 - n. (33v–39v) Excerpta Boethica (De Arithmetica I, 1–3, 6–11, 13–18).
 - o. (39v–42r) De Musica 1–11.
 - p. (42r–v) De Geometria 1–3.
 - q. (42v–43v) Excerpta Boethica (Geometria I, lib. III).
 - r. (43v–44v) De Geometria 4; De Astronomia 1–4.

¹⁵ For *Cod. 234* see O. Homburger, *Die illustrierten Handschriften der Burgerbibliothek Bern*, vol. 1, Bern 1962, p. 87–88. Online version edited and supplemented by F. Mittenhuber, August 2014: <https://www.e-codices.unifr.ch/en/searchresult/list/one/bbb/0234> and <https://katalog.burgerbib.ch/detail.aspx?ID=129319> [accessed 30.09.2023]. For *Cod. 212* see *ibidem*, p. 85–86, 162–163. Online version edited and supplemented by F. Mittenhuber, February 2019: <https://www.e-codices.unifr.ch/en/searchresult/list/one/bbb/0212> and <https://katalog.burgerbib.ch/detail.aspx?ID=129299> [accessed 30.09.2023].

4. (44v–45v) Tractatus de quattuor elementis.
5. (45v–53v) Augustinus: Excerpta varia [incomplete].

Codicological unit: II (ff. 54–69).

[Ca. 29] × 21,5 cm. Parchment. Place of origin: Reims (?). Date: 1st third of the 9th century.

Contents:

1. (54r–67r) Alcuinus: Dialectica.
2. (67r–69v) Audax Grammaticus: De Scauri et Palladii libris excerpta [incomplete].

Cod. 212

126 ff. Condition: good, restored in 1952. Binding: modern (1952).

Codicological unit: I (ff. 1–110).

30 × 21,5 cm. Parchment. Place of origin: Mainz cathedral school. Date: 1st third of the 9th century.

Contents:

1. (2r–89v) Cassiodorus: Institutiones, liber II, versio Δ.
 - a. (2r–3r) Praefatio 3–5.
 - b. (3r–5r) De Grammatica 1–3.
 - c. (5r–9v) Excerpta Quintiliana.
 - d. (9v–16r) De Rhetorica 1–17.
 - e. (16r–24v) De Dialectica 1–14.
 - f. (24v–48r) Excerpta Boethica (De differentiis topicis I, II, IV).
 - g. (48r–v) De Dialectica 17–20.
 - h. (48v–51r) Tractatus de topicis.
 - i. (51r–54r) Tractatus de syllogismis et paralogismis.
 - j. (54r–55r) Tractatus de propositionum modis.
 - k. (55r–62r) Excerpta de dialecticis locis.
 - l. (62v–63r) De Dialectica 21–22.
 - m. (63r–68r) De Arithmetica 1–7.
 - n. (68r–79r) Excerpta Boethica (De Arithmetica I, 1–3, 6–11, 13–18).
 - o. (79r–84r) De Musica 1–11.
 - p. (84r–85r) De Geometria 1–3.
 - q. (85r–87v) Excerpta Boethica (Geometria I, lib. III).
 - r. (87v–89v) De Geometria 4; De Astronomia 1–4.
2. (89v–91r) Tractatus de quattuor elementis.
3. (91r–108r) Augustinus: Excerpta varia.
4. (108r–v) Carmen de ventis.
5. (109r) Wind diagram with T and O map and text from Isidorus: De natura rerum, 37, 1–4.

6. (109v) blank.
7. (110r) De quibusdam nominibus.
8. (110v) blank.

Codicological unit: II (ff. 111–126).

30 × 21,5 cm. Parchment. Place of origin: Northern France or Mainz. Date: 1st third of the 9th century or 9th/10th century.

Contents:

1. (111r–122r) Porfyrius Optatianus: Panegyricus Constantino dictus.
2. (123r–126v) Alcuinus, Josephus Scotus, Theodulfus: Carmina acrosticha.

When we compare the descriptions with the letter, we notice that according to Usener, the ms. 234 was damaged by fire, and modern codicologists recognized the cause of the damage as some liquid. There is a different opinion on the date of the script (this concerns both codices), 10th versus 9th century.

Secondly, it turns out that Haase did not continue to work on any of those Bern manuscripts. Earlier, in 1853, he published an edition of Gregory of Tours' *De cursu stellarum* and shared a description and some observations on the Bamberg codex (*Staatsbibliothek, Msc.Patr.61*) which contains the oldest known copy of Cassiodorus' *Institutiones*¹⁶. Haase also referred to this copy in his printed university lecture on early medieval colophons in 1860¹⁷. That is why, few years later, he may have planned to prepare the critical edition of the *Institutiones*.

Thirdly, Halm used the *Cod. 212* in his *Rhetores Latini Minores* for the edition of the anonymous *Excerpta Quintiliana* (ff. 5r–9v) that also in some other manuscripts precede the Cassiodorus' *Rhetoric* (included in the *Institutiones*)¹⁸. Usener, as mentioned before, called it a section on ethos and pathos and kindly shared with Halm, who remembered to express his gratitude to Usener in the preface¹⁹.

The *Haase 951* is just one letter between two scholars, but, in my opinion, provides lots of insights into how 19th c. classicists worked on critical editions of ancient texts, as well as some facts about specific manuscripts. At that time, there were still many significant works lacking modern editions, so editors were 'hunting' for medieval manuscripts containing good copies of such texts. For

¹⁶ See S. Georgii Florentii Gregorii Turonensis episcopi liber ineditus *De cursu stellarum, ratio qualiter ad officium implendum debeat observari, sive De cursibus ecclesiasticis*, ed. by F. Haase, Vratislaviae 1853, p. 5–7.

¹⁷ See F. Haase, *De latinorum codd. mss. subscriptionibus commentatio: cum Hrabani Mauri, ut videtur, ad Lotharium Imperatorem et Theodori Gazae ad Antonium Panormitam epistolis et carmine Brunonis*, [Vratislaviae 1860] (Index lectionum in Universitate Litterarum Vratislaviensi [...] habendarum), p. 7–8.

¹⁸ See *Rhetores Latini Minores*, p. 501–504.

¹⁹ See *Rhetores Latini Minores*, p. XII.

that reason, knowledge of medieval Latin codicology and paleography was a crucial skill for a classicist, which is not so obvious today. The catalogue descriptions of manuscripts tended to be very brief and, as we could see in the Bern catalogue, not always accurate, since identifying texts without help of modern internet databases was a very time-consuming job. Moreover, it was harder to travel, so editors had to rely on the help of colleagues who were on site. In our case, Usener decided to offer his kind support spontaneously, probably because he knew that one day he might find himself in a comparable situation. He even offered to ask one of his students to prepare the collation for Haase. Such favours required trust, and it seems that 19th cent. scholars trusted each other. Probably, their good education, classical gymnasia where most of the teachers were future professors and renowned universities, also played a role. Despite all the difficulties, they were able to make progress in their work due to their collaboration. As mentioned above, Haase's correspondence at the WUL is large and unedited, and I am convinced that such letters can still provide information that will enrich our knowledge on history of classical scholarship.

Editorial principles²⁰

1. The orthography and punctuation of the manuscript have been retained.
2. Angular quotation marks are used (»...«).
3. All the corrections seem to be introduced by the author of the letter. The edition provides corrected text, but the previous versions are recorded in the notes section.
4. The abbreviations are not expanded, except for *u.* (= *und*).
5. Small capitals are used for the words written with the Latin script.

Edition

Letter from Hermann Usener to Friedrich Haase, Bern, 2 September 1863.

Or.: Wrocław, Biblioteka Uniwersytecka we Wrocławiu, Ms. Haase 951, f. 1^r–2^v.

*Digital description: <https://www.bibliotekacyfrowa.pl/dlibra/publication/140872>
[accessed 30.09.2023]*

*Digital copy: https://glam.uni.wroc.pl/index.php?s=RKP_HAASE_951_63233
[accessed 30.09.2023]*

²⁰ The editorial principles follow the ones used in the edition of Wilhelm Bölsche's correspondence. See W. Bölsche, *Briefwechsel mit Carl und Gerhart Hauptmann*, ed. by E. Wack, Berlin 2018 (Werke und Briefe. Wissenschaftliche Ausgabe, VIII, 1, ed. by H.-G. Roloff), p. 60–74.

Hochverehrter Herr Professor!

Von unserem gemeinsamen Freund PABST¹ habe ich vernommen, dass Sie Aufschluss wünschen über den SI DIS PLACET »CHARACTERE QUI LONGOBARDICUS VOCATUR« geschriebenen COD. NUM. 234 der DISCIPLINARUM LIBRI des CASSIODOR. Sie wünschen die Hs. wo möglich nach Breslau zu erhalten. Diesem Wunsche dürfen Sie entsagen. Diplomatische Vermittlung wird (nach meinen hiesigen Erfassungen) am sichersten zu abschläglicher Antwort führen, und persönliche Verwendung vermag nicht die durch einen Fall übel belohnter Liberalität nur noch mehr bestückte alte Tradition zu brechen, dass keine Werthstücke der Bibliothek über die Berner Brennweite, resp. über die Grenzen der Schweiz geliefert werden. Sie müssen bedenken, dass die Bibliothek nicht Eigenthum des Kantons, sondern der Stadt, und nicht einmal der Stadt als solcher, sondern nur eines² kleinen Theil der Stadtgemeinde, der alten eingewohnten Bürgerschaft ist, die A PRIORI conservativ ist³ und das in des Worts verwegenster Bedeutung; verletzt durch das jetzige | Regiment und darum der Regierung gegenüber (durch welche Ihr offizieller Gesuch an die stadt. Behörde resp. die »Bibliothekskommission« gelangen wurde) eigensinnig auf ihrem Recht beharrend und IN DUBIO oppositionell.

Übrigens dürfen Sie für CASSIODOR diese Hs. N. 234 völlig bei Seite lassen. Ich habe die Hs. des C. früher⁴ genau untersucht, und freue mich Ihnen Aufklärung geben zu können. N. 234 ist im Feuer gewesen, dergestalt dass die ersten Blätter einigermassen unversehrt geblieben sind, dagegen gegen Enden mehr und mehr beschädigt, so⁵ dass die Trümmer der 2 letzten Quaternionen, welche die Dialektik des ALCUIN (gedruckt bei CANISIUS ANT. LECT. Bd ?)⁶ enthalten kaum lesbar sind. Die Schrift ist schöne Minuskel des 10 Jhdt allerdings mit einigen Reminiscenzen an longob. Schrift, zb.⁷ die fast identische⁸ Figur des r und p. Darum aber meine ich, kann diese Hs. völlig unberichtet bleiben, weil wir in Bern noch eine gleich alte, wunderschön geschriebene und erhaltene Hs. (N. 212) haben, die aus ein und derselben Musterhs. abgeschrieben ist. Beide Hss. 234 und 212 s[in]d selbstdig daraus⁹ abgeschrieben, wie einzelne Differenzen bes. in den corrupten griech. Worten zeigen. Aber doch bis in Kleinigkeiten der | sehr eigentümlichen Anwirkung und des Zufalls identisch. Vergleichen lässt die Hs. sich am ersten

¹ Pabst] Karl Robert Pabst (1809–1873), see above.

² eines] *corrected from* des.

³ ist] *added*.

⁴ früher] *added*.

⁵ so] *corrected from* dergestalt.

⁶ Canisius Ant. Lect.] see H. Canisius, *Antiquae Lectionis Tomus V*, Ingolstadii 1604, p. 960–987.

⁷ zb.] *corrected from* näml.

⁸ fast identische] *added*.

⁹ daraus] *added*.

mit GARETIUS¹⁰; von¹¹ den früheren Ausgaben weicht sie sehr erheblich ab. Die Grammatik sehr verkürzt, sogar gegen die Ausgaben; es folgen grammat. Schemata, ein höchst merkwürdiger unediter¹² Abschnitt über ἤθος und πάθος den ich an HALM¹³ (dessen RHET. LATINI eben unter der Presse sind) mitgetheilt habe nebst Kollat. der Rhetorik, dann die Rhetorik mit dem späteren Vorstück, die Dialektik mit verschiedenen Erweiterungen, DE MATHEMATICA¹⁴, Arithmetik gefolgt von Auszügen aus BOETIUS, Musik, Geometria (PRINCIPIA GEOMETRIAE etc. aus anderer Quelle, ich weiss aber nicht ob aus Boetius), weit. Astronomie ebenfalls mit einem eigenthüml. Anfang über die Elemente, dessen Quelle ich noch nicht aufgefunden habe. Diesem schliessen sich in die artes lib. einschlagende Auszüge aus Schriften des AUGUSTINUS an. Zugebunde[n] ist (in Cod. 212) der PANEGYRICUS des OPTATIANUS PORPHYRIUS; in cod. 234 der ALCUIN.

COD. 212 wird, wie mir scheint, allerdings die Vergleichung lohnen; wenn ich nach Greifsw. zurückgekehrt sein werde, kann ich Ihnen mein Exemplar des CASS., worin Probecollationen eingetragen sind, zu eigenem Urtheil zusenden. Oder, wenn Sie es schneller wünschen, schreiben Sie in meinem Namen an Kollegen SUSEMIHL¹⁵, er möge Ihnen das Buch (in der | Quart- und Folioreihe¹⁶ des Requisitoriums in meinem Wohnzimmer steht er, ein Pappbd. m. Titel) heraussuchen und zusenden. Einige Excerpta kann ich Ihnen von hier aus nach Wunsch zusenden.

Wenn Sie nun darauf hin eine Collation wünschen sollten, so kann Ihnen eine solche hier¹⁷ in befriedigendster Weise besorgt werden. Ich habe meiner Zeit meine paar Schüler für solche Arbeiten künftig geschult, und ihrer drei stehen völlig zu Gebot; die grösste Zuverlässigkeit scheint mir Herr PFANDER¹⁸ zu haben, der bereits an der Cantonschule unterrichtet und nächstens zu promovieren beabsichtigt.

Ich habe sehr bedauert die günstige Gelegenheit verfehlt zu haben Ihre Bekanntschaft zu machen. An dem selben Sonntage wo Sie von hier abreisten, traf ich hier ein.

¹⁰ Garetius] see *Cassiodori opera omnia duobus tomis comprehensa*, ed. J. Garetius, vol. 2, Rotomagi 1679, p. 558–591.

¹¹ von] *corrected from* mit ein.

¹² unediter] *added*.

¹³ Halm] Karl Felix Halm (1809–1882), see above.

¹⁴ de mathematica] *corrected from* Mathematik.

¹⁵ Susemihl] Franz Susemihl (1826–1901), see above.

¹⁶ Folioreihe] *followed by deleted* meiner.

¹⁷ hier] *followed by deleted* ganz.

¹⁸ Pfander] Eduard Pfander (1837–?), see above.

Haben Sie die Gewogenheit mich den Herrn LÜBBERT¹⁹ und HERTZ²⁰ bestens zu empfehlen.

In aufrichtiger Hochachtung und Verehrung
H. Usener

Bern 2. Sept. 1863.

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