

Once appointed, Dümmler showed himself a tactful, kindly and energetic chief, who gradually healed the wounds of battle. He secured yet another considerable increase in the grant and more commodious rooms for the *Monumenta* and its meetings. Of more questionable wisdom was his achievement in securing the appointment of Holder-Egger with a good salary as assistant director with a seat on the directorate; it was another tap on the wedge of government control. In the realm of editorial policy Dümmler of set purpose maintained the tradition of Waitz, and his term of office, 1887-1902, is therefore the second half of a single epoch, though Dümmler was a less forceful personality than Waitz, and allowed the autonomy of the sections to become almost a constitutional doctrine. Since Wattenbach had resigned and persisted in his withdrawal the *Scriptores* (which he had held since Waitz's death) and the *Neues Archiv* required new leaders; Holder-Egger took over the folio *Scriptores*; Bresslau the *Neues Archiv*. Mommsen, now a septuagenarian, continued his astounding career of productivity and among other work published his great edition of Cassiodorus (1894) and the edition of the *Liber Pontificalis* (1898) which rivalled, but did not supplant, that of Duchesne. Among notable recruits were Tangl,¹ Wilhelm Levison,² Alfons Dopsch and Hermann Bloch; among birds of passage the great Wilamowitz-Möllendorf and Heinrich Böhmer, who left his mark on so many diverse subjects. Other memorable achievements of the Dümmler regime were the series of critical lives of the Merovingian saints by Krusch and Levison, which impinged upon Bollandist preserves, the editions by Dümmler and others of the Carolingian letter-writers such as Alcuin, Lupus of Ferrières and Paschasius Radbert, and the masterly edition, not completed for several decades, of Salimbene by Holder-Egger. In a place apart stand the three additional volumes of quarto *Scriptores*, originally planned by Waitz, and entitled *Libelli de Lite*, being treatises and letters connected with the great contest—always the 'lis' *antonomastice* to German historians—between Empire and Papacy. Finally, no account of this time would be complete without mention of Bresslau's classical textbook on

¹ 1861-1920. Memoir by P. Kehr in *N.A.*, xliv, 139 ff.

² 1876-1947. An exile from Nazi Germany, he was received as a guest professor at Durham University, and delivered the Ford Lectures at Oxford on the Anglo-Saxon Church in 1943.