

him was the unfair estimate usually formed of Euripides: he was fond of dwelling on his singular mastery of language and skill in argument, as well as his knowledge of human nature, though some perhaps will think that this is rather in regard of its frailty and weakness than of its nobler gifts. He was indignant also at the charge brought against Euripides of being a woman-hater, pleading that Alcestis was one of the noblest figures on the Greek stage, and that quite as many virtuous as vicious heroines were depicted in the extant plays of this dramatist.

Dr. Paley continued to the close of his life in the communion of the Church of Rome, and was buried with her rites in the churchyard of St. Clement's in Boscombe, a sort of suburb of Bournemouth, where the last seven years of his life had been spent. Still his loyalty to his adopted Church was not inconsistent with a spirit of the most free speculation, for he allowed no barriers to interfere with the search for truth. He was persuaded that no delusions, however time-honoured or approved, would avail to help a man in the last resort.

By Dr. Paley's death a gap is left in the ranks of living English scholars which there is no one exactly fitted to fill. Those who have enjoyed the privilege of intimacy with him now feel keenly the loss of a friend of singularly clear and candid mind, always ready to welcome any additions to his stock of knowledge, ready to listen to any argument temperately urged, and if he could not assent, to give reasons for his own view. The members of his own family know best the unvarying kindness and

unselfishness which prompted his every word and act in the social circle, but even friends who only were able to visit him occasionally could see something of the rare beauty of his character. No one who has known anything of him in social converse could fail to recognise in him an earnest seeker after truth, a gentle and loving nature, ever considerate towards others, and anxious to help them in all ways to the utmost of his power: as well as a mind stored with the most various and interesting knowledge, always at the service of his friends, but never forced upon them, worn, as has been well said of another pure soul, lightly, and like a flower.

C. B. S.

THE Rev. Thomas Field, late fellow of St. John's College, and one of Mr. Paley's younger contemporaries at Cambridge, writes as follows from Bigby Rectory, near Brigg, in Lincolnshire: 'Being at Madeira in November, 1852, I went round by the north side of the island and spent a night or two at Santa Anna, a house kept then by a Portuguese doctor. I there found and copied from out of the Visitors' book the following *poëmatia*, written by Paley's own hand not very long before.'

ἐνταυθοῖ νόσφ τετριμμένος ἦν τις δόδιτος  
 ἔλθῃ, ἢ στρυγερῶ πένθει τηκόμενος,  
 τῶνδ' ὄγκῃς ἐπάνεισι καὶ ἀρτιμελῆς ἀπὸ χώρων,  
 καὶ νόον ἐκ δακρύων τρέψει ἐς εὐπαθίην,  
 ὦδε γὰρ αἰὲν ἔχεις ἕαρος πολυανθέος ὄρνῃ,  
 ὦδε πῶν ζήσεις αἰθέρα λαμπρότατον.

Venimus huc, vernos cum spirans blanda per agros  
 Panderet aura tuas, insula dives, opes:  
 Venimus—et scopulos requievimus inter et umbras,  
 Egimus et laetos non sine sole dies.  
 O fortunatos, quis sors hic degere vitam,  
 Inque tuo, felix terra, jacere sinu.  
*Hic praeuens Deus est, loquitur Natura; jugorum  
 Culmina respondent, hic manifestus adest.*

F. A. P.

#### ERNST VON LEUTSCH.

THE death of Professor von Leutsch which, it will be remembered, occurred in the summer of 1887, has caused the *Philologischer Anzeiger* to be discontinued. The last number, which completes Vol. xvii., appropriately ends with a monograph on the venerable scholar from the pen of Dr. Max Schneidewin, his successor in the editorship of the *Philologus*, and son of Professor F. W. Schneidewin, the founder of that periodical. The following is an abstract:—

Ernst Ludwig von Leutsch was born on August 16, 1808, at Frankfort-on-Main, where his father was at that time Saxon ambassador. After removing to Dresden and thence to Leipzig, his father settled finally at Celle as member of the Supreme Court of Appeal (*Oberappellationsgerichtsrath*) under the Hanoverian government.

E. v. Leutsch entered in his nineteenth year at the University of Göttingen, where he studied under

Mitscherlich, Dissen, and Otfried Müller, while among his friends as fellow-students were numbered L. Ahrens, C. L. Grotefend, F. W. Schneidewin and A. Geffers, a special bond of union being the 'philologische Gesellschaft' they formed among themselves. In this the discussions were held in Latin: the favourite subjects were the Cyclic and Hesiodic fragments, whence the thesis—*Thebaidos Cyclicae Reliquiae*—on which Leutsch graduated (1830). The following session saw Leutsch at Berlin where he studied under A. Böckh. In 1831 he returned to Göttingen as *privatdocent*. His breadth of study is shown by his propounding and upholding no fewer than sixty theses, on July 6, 1833, for the post of 'assessor' to the classical faculty. He became extraordinary professor, May 2, 1837, and regular professor, with F. W. Schneidewin, in 1842, on the demand of K. F. Hermann, who before accepting a

professorship at Göttingen stipulated that Leutsch and Schneidewin should receive a similar honour. During the long vacation of 1842, the two colleagues visited Avranche, in Normandy, to collate a MS. of Cicero's *Orator* and *De Oratore*. The fruits of this expedition did not appear till 1857 (in *Philol.* vol. xi.) after Schneidewin's death (1856). The rest of his life presents few incidents. In his latter years his eyes were severely affected and he had to undergo three operations; the last in March 1887, only four months before his death. His death, on July 23, 1887, was sudden in the extreme: a first stroke of paralysis was followed in less than half an hour by a second and fatal one.

The work of his life lay in his academic duties. The extensive range of subjects covered by his lectures, is remarkable. Pindar, Aristophanes, Thucydides, Livy, and Tacitus (*Histories*), were his favourite subjects, but he also lectured on the Elegiac poets, Sophocles, Euripides, Theophrastus, Cicero, Horace, Catullus, Propertius, and Sallust. The length of his introductory remarks and the frequency of his digressions made it impossible for any but the shorter subjects to reach completion. His published works are insignificant beside his professional labours, but include the following:—*Grundriss zu vorlesungen über metrik* (1841), *Corpus Pseudoepigrammatum Graecorum* (1839, 1851), *Ovidius in Ersch und*

*Grüber's Encyclopaedia* (1836), and *Indices Scholarum* (six on Pindar) (1859—1869), and further, contributions to periodical literature, especially of course the *Philologus*.

The editorship of this, and of its supplement the *Philologischer Anzeiger*, formed no slight part of his work. He became editor of the *Philologus* in 1856 on the death of Prof. Schneidewin. The *Philologischer Anzeiger* he himself originated in 1868, despite the labour involved by the mass of material which the high reputation of the older periodical brought upon him. The merits of these two publications are sufficiently proved by the number of similar enterprises which have since been started.

Truthful and ingenuous, his popularity suffered from the candid criticism which he never spared the students with whom he came in contact. His religious principles were deep and fervent: his bodily health he preserved carefully, walking and swimming being his regular exercise. A source of great enjoyment lay in his garden, which he aimed at making a practical illustration of classical botany. He left a classical library which for extent and completeness could not be equalled among the private libraries of Germany. 'A true example of German erudition, and a mind wedded to knowledge, have departed in Ernst von Leutsch.'

## ARCHAEOLOGY.

*Bibliothèque des Monuments Figurés Grecs et Romains. Voyage Archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure de M. PHILIPPE LE BAS. Planches commentées par SALOMON REINACH. Paris. F. Didot et Cie. 1888.*

SELDOM has any single person undertaken such a gigantic task as M. Reinach begins with this admirable volume, and in the present state of classical study it would not be easy to suggest any scheme that would be more widely useful. A *corpus* of the remains of ancient art, engraved in the excellent style of this specimen volume, and published at a moderate price! Such a series of volumes will open the path of study and research to many scholars in many departments from which they are at present practically debarred by the exorbitant price of the necessary books. There are a few dozen fundamental and indispensable archaeological works of great size and vast price, without which independent investigation in numerous subjects of art, antiquities, and literature in the style demanded by modern requirements is absolutely impossible; and I do not know that there is any place in Great Britain besides London, Oxford, and Cambridge where general access can be had to them.

Even those who spend their lives within

easy reach of such works as the *Monumenti Inediti* and the great collections of vase-paintings and reliefs, but who are unable to possess private copies of them, have often to waste much time in hunting up the copies in a public library; but still they are lucky in comparison with those who never have access to them at all except during occasional visits to one of the three scholars' libraries of Britain. It is the exception to find a page of a book on a subject either archaeological or lying on the border-land between literature and art, in which some monument published in the *Monumenti Inediti* is not touched on: one ought to have the illustration at hand at the moment, but is obliged to put off till the next day or the next month or the next year. M. Reinach quotes the saying of Gerhard: 'He who has seen one monument, has seen nothing: he who has seen a thousand of them, has seen one.' It is however almost equally true that you must see the same monument a thousand times: you must not merely see it once a year in a hurried vacation excursion, but you must also have a representation of it constantly beside you to study and examine in every mood and state of feeling, and especially when you are under the immediate influence of some luminous idea which has just occurred spontaneously or by suggestion