

University of Aberdeen when Sir William Geddes was its Professor of Greek. He was fellow-student of Dr. P. Giles and the late Dr. James Adam in the Classical Honours Classes of that University from 1878 to 1881, and having won the Fullarton Scholarship at Aberdeen, and the coveted Ferguson Scholarship, he entered as a Scholar at Pembroke College, Cambridge, in 1882. His career at Cambridge was marked among other distinctions by the Porson University Scholarship and the 2nd Chancellor's Medal. With somewhat unusual liberality and foresight, the authorities of his College allowed him to spend a considerable part of his last two years in studying Comparative Philology and Keltic under Delbrück, Thurneysen, and other leaders of the new School of Philology in Germany; and this gave him a deep interest in linguistic study, which bore remarkable fruit.

Almost immediately after taking his degree at Cambridge, he was appointed Professor of Greek at, what was then the Owens College and is now the University of Manchester; and to this he added in 1889 the Lectureship in Comparative Philology, and in 1905 a Readership in Keltic, which was on the eve of being transformed into a full Professorship to meet the needs of the rapidly growing School of Keltic Studies which he had founded, when his tragically sudden death put an end to these hopes cherished so long and promising so brightly.

His contributions to Greek Scholarship were overshadowed in later years by his devotion to Keltic, but they were of no common order. Apart from a number of Philological notes on different points in Greek, his

edition of the Sixth Book of Herodotus in 1891, though designed primarily for the use of students rather than scholars, is distinguished from its companion volumes by a first hand mastery of all the sources of knowledge both of the language and of the subject-matter, and no one who has used it will readily forget the stimulating freshness and independence of the Commentary. At his death he left behind practically complete a Historical Grammar of Greek which he had undertaken for the Clarendon Press.

As a teacher of Greek his success lay with small classes of able students whom he inspired with his own enthusiasm. In his last year at Manchester, he had gathered together a class of six students to spend two hours a week with him in reading Sanskrit, one of whom has since proceeded to Cambridge holding a Research Scholarship.

His fame will rest on his great service to Keltic learning, especially as joint-editor of the *Thesaurus Palaeohibernicus*, which brought light into a thousand dark places; and by his contribution to the dating of the documents of Old Irish by linguistic evidence. His memory will live long in the grateful recollections of many students, who first learnt from him that language is a living thing with a history and a romance of its own; and in the deep, affectionate regret of a multitude of colleagues, who knew in him a genial, loyal, warm-hearted companion, of high ideals and chivalrous sympathy with other men's endeavours, whose like they will not expect to meet again.

R. S. CONWAY.

ADOLF FURTWÄNGLER.

PROFESSOR FURTWÄNGLER died in hospital at Athens on 11th October last. He was busy with his friend Curtius on the excavations at Aegina, when both explorers were seized with dysentery. 'The one was taken and the other left.' As he was born (at Freiburg in Breisgau) in 1853, he was but

54 years old; but labours such as his might have undermined any constitution.

It is difficult to exaggerate the blank which his loss will make in archaeology. From 1874, when he published *Eros in der Vasenmalerei*, down to the time of his death, he poured forth a constant stream of learned

works, the mere list of which would fill pages. And some of them were of immense extent and shewed vast labour. It must suffice to mention a few.

Mykenische Thongefässe (1879), Mykenische Vasen (1886) (these two in partnership with Professor Löschcke), La collection Sabouroff (1883-7), Beschreibung der Vasensammlung zu Berlin (1885), Die Bronzen von Olympia (1890), Meisterwerke der griechischen Plastik (1893), Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture (1895), Beschreibung der geschnittenen Steine im Antiquarium zu Berlin (1896), Intermezzi (1896), Neue Denkmäler antiker Kunst (1897-9), Beschreibung der Glyptothek König Ludwigs I zu München (1900), Auswahl hervorragender Vasenbilder (with Reichhold, 1900-), Die antiken Gemmen (1900), Das Tropaion von Adamklissi (1903), Aegina (1906).

In the three fields of Greek Sculpture, Vases, and Gems, Furtwängler produced some of the most remarkable works at present in existence: his memory was wonderful, his power of work almost superhuman, his accuracy in detail almost perfect. In comparing his Catalogue of Vases at Berlin with the originals, I found but three or four undoubted errors; no other catalogues with which I am acquainted, except possibly those of Amelung, equalling the value of his.

The extent and accuracy of his knowledge of ancient monuments was equalled by his familiarity with archaeological literature. Nothing seemed to escape him, not even papers by English writers. Indeed, he had a liking for our country, and was very glad to see one of his books in English dress.

He had travelled widely, and taken part in excavations at Olympia, Aegina, and Orchomenus. But his speciality was his knowledge of museums. Those of Germany and Italy were familiar to him. In England he had become well acquainted, not only with the British Museum, but with several of the smaller and private collections. The rapidity with which he learned, and the tenacity with which he remembered, statues or other antiquities was very notable. This of course was in part a natural endowment, but it was cultivated with the most assiduous attention and thought. Right or wrong, he did not hesitate to put every observed fact into the particular pigeon-hole of his mind to which he judged it to belong.

It will be seen by the extent of his publications that he did not keep his knowledge to himself, but built it into great treatises, which must for a long while remain standard works. Of the many thousands of pages which he printed perhaps not one does not contain something of value. For though the facts were often fitted into faulty constructions, they were there, ready for another use if needed.

Another very striking feature of Furtwängler's mind was its extraordinary mobility and flexibility. Though it was almost impossible to drive him from any view he maintained, he was continually shifting his ground on his own motion. In most men this would have led to inconsistency, if not to chaos. But in the case of Furtwängler it would be very difficult to prove that at any given time he held views irreconcilable one with the other. The forms in the kaleidoscope shifted but they always crystallized in regular shapes. In that battle of the giants which raged over the monument of Adamklissi, Furtwängler shewed how skilfully he could give up untenable views without ever yielding his ground to criticism.

I have dwelt on the great and conspicuous merits of Furtwängler. But there is another side to his work on which I insisted when he was in the field, and which I must not pass over even while we are regretting his loss. In the case of so remarkable a personality, the 'personal equation' was likely to be prominent; and in fact this greatly diminished the value of his work. His antipathies often carried him away; and as a controversialist he seems to have often sacrificed love of truth to love of victory. Nor can it be maintained that his judgment and sense of proportion were in any way equal to his knowledge and force. He was apt to judge monuments rather by some particular feature than in a broad historic way. And he was particularly prone to that kind of fallacy, the fallacy of cumulation, which may be called the besetting sin of the German specialist: he established probabilities or possibilities, and then built on them as if they were certainties, the construction growing at every step more flimsy, until at last it became a mere castle in the air.

On the other hand when he had to deal, as in the vase-books and that on Aegina, with monuments of definite date and clearly defined character, he was at his best, and reached a standard of thoroughness scarcely accessible to others. The *Masterpieces*, from which many English scholars judge him, shews him at his very worst, though even of that book some sections are admirable. For the Roman copies, of every degree of accuracy and inaccuracy, with which that work mainly deals, do not offer the same foothold to a resolute climber as do originals.

I have spoken only of the published

works of Furtwängler. I have not ventured to speak of him as a colleague or as an oral teacher, because in such matters I could only speak at second hand. I met him in London, Berlin, and Athens; and no one who met him could fail to be impressed with his tremendous vitality, the rapidity and sureness of his observation, his passionate devotion to his pursuit. That he fell, so to speak, on the field of battle, was most appropriate. One cannot help hoping that the Greeks, for whom he did so much, may find some way of setting up a memorial of his brilliant services in the cause of humanism.

P. GARDNER.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of THE CLASSICAL REVIEW.

Readers of the *Classical Review* may be interested to know that during the last twelve months much work has been done dealing with malaria in Greece in ancient (and modern) times. I should like to mention the following:—

- (1) *Malaria in Greece*, by R. Ross. (*Journal of Tropical Medicine*, Nov. 15, 1906.)
- (2) τινὰ περὶ ἐλειογενῶν κατὰ τοὺς ἀρχαίους Ἕλληνας ἰατροῦς, by Dr. A. Kouzis, ἀνατύπωσις ἐκ τῶν

πεπραγμένων τοῦ Συλλόγου πρὸς περιστολὴν τῶν ἐλῶδων νόσων, Athens, 1907. This is an unscholarly work, but valuable for the material it contains.

- (3) *La Malaria à Athènes depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à nos jours*, par le docteur Jean P. Cardamatis, *Atti della Società per gli Studi della Malaria*, 1907.
- (4) *Le paludisme en Grèce*, par le dr. Const. Savas, in the same volume of the 'Atti.'

W. H. S. JONES.

ARCHAEOLOGY

MONTHLY RECORD.

SOUTH RUSSIA.

Panticapaion.—Treasures of jewellery and trinkets of the usual Pontic type were found in the cemetery, together with more important objects: a rolled lead plate inscribed on both sides with imprecations, several sculptured tombstones with epitaphs, some Hellenistic terracottas and a series of vases, of which the best is a large Attic *lecané* of the later fine style, painted with a toilet-scene of women and Erotes, with frequent touches of colour and gilding.

Chersonnesos.—Part of the earliest town wall near the sea was excavated, and outside the city remains of large Roman baths were discovered. Engraved gems and gold ornaments were also found here.

Olbia.—The beginnings of the Greek colony were explored in the early Ionian remains on the island of Berezanj. The most considerable finds were of pottery, in which the fabrics known as Early Boeotian,

Milesian, and Naucratic occurred for the first time in this locality. A common black vase has a *graffito* in sixth century Ionian script: μηδεις με κλεψει. Terracottas were found which repeat the motive of the seated Branchidai figures. On the later mainland site discoveries tend to show that the town was still in existence at the end of the third century A.D. A series of carved ivory plaques of late Roman period represent a seated Oriental potentate and his train, dancing girls and tumbling children.¹

EGYPT.

Aphroditopolis.—A good papyrus containing some twelve hundred verses of Menander has been found in the ruins of a house.¹

AFRICA.

The *Fossa Regia* of Scipio Aemilianas, the frontier first of the Roman province and the Numidian

¹ *Arch. Anzeiger*, 1907, 2.