

who think of making similar investigation. And very useful investigation it is. Not every scriptorium has its hall-mark like Verona's 'mā "misericordia," m̄h "mihi,"' but a clear presentation of the peculiarities of the early minuscule of all the great writing-centres, Corbie,

Fleury, Tours, and the rest, will help to bring in that enlightened era when every editor of a Latin text shall know something of the practices of the mediaeval scribes who conserved it for us.

W. M. LINDSAY.

OBITUARY

C. E. GRAVES. . . A. W. SPRATT.

(1839-1920.)

(1842-1920.)

CAMBRIDGE has lately lost two of the oldest of her resident scholars, who may the more fitly be commemorated together, since both of them were specially devoted to the study of Thucydides.

The first of these—CHARLES EDWARD GRAVES, who was born on November 11, 1839, and died on October 21, 1920—was educated at Shrewsbury School and St. John's College, Cambridge. He won the Porson Prize for Greek Iambic Verse in 1861, and, in the Classical Tripos of 1862, was placed second in the First Class, between two future Professors of Greek—Jebb and Jackson. Elected to a Fellowship at his own College in 1863, he vacated it by marriage in 1865, was ordained in 1866, was re-elected Fellow in 1893, and, late in life, was one of the Tutors of the College from 1895 to 1905.

Graves was an attractive lecturer in Classics for thirty-five years at St. John's, and for shorter periods at Sidney and Jesus Colleges. Apart from a small edition of Plato's *Menexenus* and *Euthyphro*, he produced handy and useful editions of four plays of Aristophanes—the *Wasps*, the *Clouds*, the *Acharnians*, and the *Peace*—and two books of Thucydides, the Fourth and the Fifth.

In revising the historian's text, his attitude was eminently conservative. In the preface to his edition of Book IV (1884) he declares that, as a rule, he has 'held aloof from that indiscriminate "restoration" which would remove from a Classical work every accretion of harshness or redundancy, and destroys in the process many an original and characteristic feature.' In

that of Book V (1891) he displays a similar spirit in his apt quotation from Quintilian:

Quaedam in veteribus libris reperta mutare imperiti solent et, dum librorum insectari volunt inscientiam, suam confitentur.

Graves was much more than an editor of textbooks. On his character as a man, I may repeat the last words of a tribute which I have already paid to his memory (*The Times*, October 23):

To the end of his long life, a sunny and cheerful temper, a keen sense of humour, a kindly and courteous manner, and an exceptional aptitude for felicity of phrase were among the main characteristics which endeared him to his many friends.

Little more than three years junior to Graves, ALBERT WILLIAM SPRATT, who was born on December 12, 1842, and died on November 15, 1920, was placed in the middle of the First Class in 1864. Elected Fellow of St. Catharine's in the following year, Spratt became one of the Tutors of the College in 1892.

In *The Times* for November 18 he has been justly described as 'a man in many ways remarkable.' 'In power of intellect—many sided in its aspects—in accuracy of memory, sanity of judgment, strength of character, and physical vigour, Spratt possessed potentialities which, evoked in a favouring environment, would have enabled him to obtain distinction in many fields of activity.' 'He was best known as a classical scholar . . . who cultivated the Classics . . . on their literary and linguistic side.' The writer subsequently dwells on Spratt's success as a private tutor, his devotion to music, to cricket and boating, shooting and fishing, and touches also on a certain severity of manner which served as

'protective colouring' to a singularly sensitive and kindly nature.

He edited the Third Book of Thucydides in 1896 and the Sixth in 1905. From his excellent Introduction to the Third Book a characteristic criticism of the Speeches may be quoted :

Some indeed would claim for the speeches the place of honour. But, well as they may serve the purpose of emphasising any serious political conjuncture, admirably as they reflect the *ἦθος τοῦ λέγοντος*, it can hardly be said that, in these rhetorical efforts, Thucydides is seen at his best. Those, however, who look for clearness of argument, nervous strength of diction, or incisive power of retort, will find all these and something more—they will find 'writ large' the lesson of democratic brutality, of oligarchic *mala fides*, of diplomatic shiftiness and over-reaching astuteness.

The services rendered to learning by both these Cambridge scholars, deserve to be retained in grateful remembrance. In the language of the Funeral Oration of Pericles, *δίκαιον αὐτοῖς — τὴν τιμὴν ταύτην τῆς μνήμης δίδοσθαι*.

J. E. SANDYS.

ARTHUR LUDWICH.

ARTHUR LUDWICH, professor of Classical Philology at Königsberg, died on November 12, 1920, at the age of 80. Most of his life was given up to Homer, of whom he was the principal editor in our time, coming between

Jacob la Roche and Mr. Leaf, part of whose material he absorbed. His principal books are the index to Lentz's *Herodian* (1870), the third edition of Lehrs' *Aristarchus* (1882), *Aristarchs Homerische Textkritik* (1884), the *Odyssey* (1889), the *Batrachomyomachia* (1896, with an ample commentary), *Die homerische Vulgata als voralexandrinische erwiesen* (1898), the *Iliad* (1902); and, outside Homer, Proclus' *Hymns* (1895), and Nonnus (1909), besides countless articles and Programs. All this he carried out singlehanded. His editions, especially that of the *Iliad*, are models. He may be called a second Heyne. He had less skill as an emender, or at filling gaps in papyrus. He was a sound traditional grammarian, successor of Lobeck and Lehrs. Time has vindicated his principles of editing, his conception of the Homeric language, and his exposition of the Alexandrians. The truth of his view of the oldest text of Homer is not so clear.

Professor Ludwich had long and friendly relations with many people in this country. The writer, who met him at Venice in 1891, received more than one benefit at his hands, and mourns his loss. No one can but feel for an aged scholar whose last days were passed in East Prussia during the war.

T. W. A.

CORRESPONDENCE

PAPYRUS FRAGMENTS OF TYRTAEUS AND OTHERS.

DEAR SIRS,

May I have space for the correction of a strange statement which appears in a paper of mine in the *Classical Review*, 1919, Vol. XXXIII. p. 90, and which has just been brought to my notice? The words run: 'Amongst them occur new fragments of an elegiac poem by Tyrtaeus, shown by the writing to be of the third century B.C., dealing with a war against the Gauls.' They should run: 'of an elegiac poem by Tyrtaeus; < and of another elegiac poem > shown by the writing,' etc. The mistake was made when the article was in proof; but I am glad that it did not infect your Index, although it has puzzled one scholar at least.

Yours sincerely,
J. U. POWELL.

A CORRECTION.

IN *Classical Review* Vol. XXXIV., 1920, p. 161, col. 2, line 14, the words 'but that the detachment sent by the Ninth was specially large should read 'but evidently the detachment,' etc. The size of the detachment is an inference, not from the Baalbek inscription, but from *CIL*. XIV. 3612 (previously quoted) and the statement of Tacitus.

J. G. C. ANDERSON.

HYTE MAINAE.

To the Editors of THE CLASSICAL REVIEW.

DEAR SIRS,

In the last issue of the *C. R.*, Mr. A. J. Hughes complains that in saying *ἦντε μαινάς* (*Hymn. Dem.* 386) means 'like a Maenad' I am hardly fair to Messrs. Allen and Sikes,