

value of these is in exact proportion to the labour spent upon understanding the subject-matter expounded in the Introduction. In some respects the text and notes evidence, I think, as compared with Books I. and II., a falling off. Not a great many of the emendations proposed in the text have, to my mind, that *πειθανάγκη* which so often distinguishes Mr. Housman's critical conjectures. Yet I have mostly the feeling that, if they do not hit the truth, they are hammering patiently round it; whereas I have thought in the past that Mr. Housman was apt from impatience merely to knock holes in the wall.¹ In the notes again, which accompany the text, there are fewer of the wide-ranging Lachmannian order, sweeping the whole field of Latin literature to establish a proposition in grammar, language, orthography, criti-

¹ It is refreshing to see Mr. Housman now and again confessing himself beaten in emendation, e.g. 121. Occasional emendations seem to be in his 'early bad manner.' What probability, for example, at p. 94 has *excipiunt vicibus for eius in exemplum*? Of what I think are new emendations the most attractive is perhaps *librae* at 649.

cism (I am thinking of notes like that on 401). Citations of parallels are less apt than often. The very Latin of the editor's notes has lost something of its old force and individuality. Yet the notes as a whole have the character of high scholarship for the mere reason that they are based on a wide and masterly apprehension of a tiresome and intricate subject. Let me add that they are throughout almost impeccably polite—the occasional snappish impertinences which once so much delighted those who were not their object are absent.

The critical presuppositions of Mr. Housman's text remain unaltered. Unlike the Dutch editor of the new Teubner text, he still believes in the independent authority of the *Codex Gemblacensis*; and he assigns to the *Venetus* no more importance than, I think, it deserves. The notes on 374 and 399-400 suggest reflections upon the exemplars from which our extant MSS. are derived, which I wish that Mr. Housman could find time to amplify.

H. W. GARROD.

OBITUARY

JAMES HOPE MOULTON.

THE ruthlessness of our enemies, unrestrained by moral scruples or humane principles, has taken from us a great scholar. The ship in which Dr. Moulton was returning from India was sunk in the Mediterranean on April 7, 1917. On the fourth day he died from exposure and was buried at sea. He was only fifty-three, and the foul blow which has sent him to his premature death has robbed us of much which he had planned to give us.

After a distinguished career at Cambridge and the University of London, he became tutor at Didsbury College, Manchester, in 1902, and my acquaintance with him dates from that time. He was appointed lecturer on the New Testament in the University of Manchester, when the Faculty of Theology was

formed in 1904; and two or three years later he became Greenwood Professor of Hellenistic Greek and Indo-European Philology.

As a scholar he gained eminence in two subjects, the Grammar of the New Testament, and Zoroastrianism. The two were not so far apart as they might seem. It was not merely that both belonged to the domain of religion. That counted for much with Moulton; indeed, he could have made his own the words, "O Lord, by these things men live, And wholly therein is the life of my spirit." But while religion always claimed from him loving and sympathetic treatment, the selection of his special fields of research grew naturally out of his classical studies. His interest in Comparative Philology led him from Latin and

Greek to Sanscrit and Iranian, at which he worked under the guidance of Cowell, and from the language he passed to the religion of the Avesta. His father's labours on Winer's *Grammar of New Testament Greek*, which he had not merely translated but enriched, gave him an hereditary inclination to that subject. But his philological training gave him the qualification for taking up singlehanded the task of rewriting the *Grammar* as an independent work, which at first he hoped to accomplish in co-operation with his father.

His Zoroastrian studies are represented, apart from articles, by his *Early Religious Poetry of Persia* and his massive Hibbert Lectures on *Early Zoroastrianism*. The latter are not easy for those who have not already some knowledge of the subject; they are his contribution to a debate of experts. The experts valued the book highly. The annotated translation of the Gathas forms a specially welcome feature of it; and classical students will turn with interest to his notes on the extracts translated from Greek authors. The Biblical student ought not to overlook the chapter on 'Zarathushtra and Israel' or the Appendix on 'The Magian Material of Tobit.' He went to India that he might study the religion of the Parsees, as it is believed and practised by its adherents. Whether his book on this subject is in a condition to be published I do not know; but I understand that a series of lectures on Zoroastrianism delivered to the Parsee community has been issued in India, and I presume will be made accessible to English readers.

He won a much wider fame by the first volume of his *Grammar of New Testament Greek*, containing the Prolegomena, which was published in 1906. It applied to the Grammar what Deissmann had sought to establish for the Vocabulary. A glance at a volume of Greek papyri had suggested to Deissmann that New Testament Greek was not to be placed in a class by itself (the special language of the Holy Ghost, as it was sometimes called), but was just the ordinary spoken language of the day, the current non-literary Greek. Moulton deleted 'Hebraic Greek' from his earlier definition of it. The theory has naturally met with

criticism, especially on the question of Semitism in the New Testament. For what he had to say in reply I select for mention his contribution to the *Cambridge Biblical Essays*. The *Prolegomena* won instant recognition. Deissmann was enthusiastic. Harnack in the fourth of his *Beiträge* (p. 2) pronounced Moulton 'der beste Kenner des NTlichen Griechisch.' The University of Berlin made him a Doctor of Theology. The book was translated, with considerable additions, into German under Thumb's auspices, none too well as Thumb bluntly said in his Preface. It has left its mark on much of the exegetical and philological literature published on the New Testament and the Septuagint in recent years. The second volume is in the press; how much, if any, of the third volume, that on the Syntax, has been written I cannot at present say. In collaboration with Professor Milligan he planned a comprehensive work entitled the *Vocabulary of the New Testament illustrated from the Papyri and other non-literary Sources*, and two of its six parts have been issued. Whether Deissmann's Lexicon to the New Testament will ever be published is uncertain, but in happier days it was arranged that Moulton should prepare an English edition of it.

To those of us who were bound to him by ties of intimate friendship and deep-rooted affection, who laboured with him in a common task and felt a whole-hearted admiration for the man and his work, his premature death, and under such circumstances, is a bitter loss. Straight, clean, magnanimous, generous, unselfish, and free from littleness and jealousy, he was a friend and colleague in whom one could wholly trust. Virile in character and of irreproachable integrity, he was womanly in his tenderness, full of sympathy for the suffering and of gentleness to the weak. His ample and varied learning raised no barrier between him and the illiterate, and the ministry he delighted to render them was neither spoiled by condescension nor chilled by aloofness. He could and sometimes did hit hard in controversy, but never below the belt. He had, like the rest of us, his intellectual limitations. In his case it was especially his unsym-

pathetic attitude towards philosophy, and perhaps one might add an occasional tendency to fancifulness in his treatment of history. But his range was

wide and on his own ground he was a great master.

ARTHUR S. PEAKE.

NOTES AND NEWS

THE BRITISH ACADEMY.

CROMER GREEK PRIZE.

WITH the view of maintaining and encouraging the study of Greek, particularly among the young, in the national interest, Lord Cromer has founded an annual prize, to be administered by the British Academy, for the best essay on any subject connected with the language, history, art, literature, or philosophy of Ancient Greece.

The second annual prize, of £40, will be awarded in March, 1918, under the following rules:

1. Competition is open to all British subjects of either sex who will be under twenty-six years of age on December 31, 1917.

2. Any such person desirous of competing must send in to the Secretary of the British Academy on or before June 1, 1917, the title of the subject proposed by him or her. The Academy may approve (with or without modification) or disapprove the subject; their decision will be intimated to the competitor as soon as possible.

3. Preference will be given, in approval of subjects proposed, to those which deal with aspects of the Greek genius and civilisation of large and permanent significance over those which are of a minute or highly technical character.

4. Any essay already published, or already in competition for another prize of the same nature, will be inadmissible.

5. Essays of which the subject has been approved must be sent in to the Secretary of the Academy on or before December 31, 1917. They must be typed (or, if the author prefers, printed), and should have a note attached stating the main sources of information used.

6. It is recommended that the essays should not exceed 20,000 words, exclusive of notes. Notes should not run to an excessive length.

7. The author of the essay to which the prize is awarded will be expected to publish it (within a reasonable time and after any necessary revision), either separately, or in the journals or transactions of a society approved by the Academy, or among the transactions of the Academy.

The Secretary of the Academy will supply on application, to any person qualified and desirous to compete, a list which has been drawn up of some typical subjects, for general guidance only, and without any suggestion that one or another of these subjects should be chosen, or that preference will be given to them over any other subject of a suitable nature.

Communications should be addressed to 'The Secretary of the British Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.'

AN important Conference of University representatives with Secondary School teachers of the North-Eastern Counties took place in Newcastle-upon-Tyne on March 17. The Conference had been arranged by the Secondary Schools Examining Board of the University of Durham, with a view to securing closer co-operation between the University and schools in regard to the ground covered during the earlier stages of the University curriculum and that covered during the last years at school. The scheme is that for every subject common to University and schools a Standing Committee should be formed, consisting of the University teachers concerned and five representatives of boys' and girls' schools; and that these Standing Committees should meet periodically and consider questions of teaching and examination in their respective subjects, while general Conferences between University teachers and all the school teachers concerned should meet at least