

I find, too, when I stint my glass,
 And sit with sober air,
 I'm prosed by some dull reasoning ass
 Who treads the round of care ;
 Or, harder still, I'm doom'd to bear
 Some coxcomb's fribbling strain ;
 And that's, I think, a reason fair
 To fill my glass again.

ὑθλους, ἔποτε φείδομαι κυλιχῶν,
 οἰστέον πεπονημένους σοφιστῶν,
 ἕδαρῆ τε κομψῶν λαλιάν,
 κερνάτω οὖν ὁ παῖς ζωρὸν ἀφειδέως.

Then, hipp'd and vex'd at England's fate
 In these convulsive days,
 I can't endure the ruin'd state
 My sober eye surveys.
 But through the bottle's dazzling glare
 These ills I see less plain ;
 And that's, I think, a reason fair
 To fill my glass again.

νῦν χεῖμαζομένων κάκιστ' Ἀθηνῶν
 νήφων πάντα σαφῶς ὀρῶ φθαρέντα,
 ἀσαφέστερον δ' ὡς βρέχομαι,
 κερνάτω οὖν ὁ παῖς ζωρὸν ἀφειδέως.

CHARLES MORRIS.

R. Y. TYRRELL.

OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR NETTLESHIP.

HENRY NETTLESHIP was born in 1839, being the son of Henry Nettleship, solicitor, of Kettering and the eldest of five brothers, three others of whom have won distinction, one as painter and critic, one as oculist, the youngest as philosopher till a sudden and fearful accident befell him last year in the Alps. He was sent to school first to Lancing, of which, despite differences of opinion, he retained a pleasant recollection, and subsequently to the Charterhouse, where he was a contemporary of Professor Jebb. In April 1857, when not quite eighteen, he matriculated as scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and as an undergraduate won a first in Moderations and a great number of University prizes, though, like some other distinguished men, he obtained a second in Greats. In 1861, after taking his degree, he became Fellow and soon Tutor of Lincoln College. In Oxford he came specially in contact with Prof. Conington and Mr. Mark Pattison: in Berlin, where he also studied, he was a pupil of Moriz Haupt. From 1868 to 1873 he held a mastership at Harrow, where he married the daughter of another Harrow master, the late Mr. Steel. In 1871 the third volume of Conington's 'Vergil' appeared and contained his first published work, the notes to Aeneid x. and xii. being principally composed by him. In 1873 he returned to Oxford to stay as Fellow of Corpus, and his activity as a scholar began

more definitely. He took his teacher Conington's 'Vergil' in charge and in 1875 published his 'Suggestions Introductory to a Study of the Aeneid,' while in the same year he undertook the arduous task of preparing in twelve years a new Latin Dictionary. In the next year he indicated his views on classical research and classical education in an essay contributed to a volume of 'Essays on the Endowment of Classical Research.' The book is now half-forgotten, but Mr. Nettleship's essay shows how much he had learnt from Mr. Pattison. In 1878, when Prof. E. Palmer accepted the archdeaconry of Oxford, he became Corpus Professor of Latin, a position which he held till his death. His activity for some years showed itself only in the new editions of Conington's 'Vergil' and 'Persius,' which contained a vast amount of careful work in detail, and in public lectures and pamphlets, such as a lecture on Haupt (1879), essays on the Roman Satura (1878), on Ancient Lives of Vergil (1879), a little book on Vergil contributed to Mr. Green's 'Classical Writers,' a preface to Mr. Steel's 'Sermons' (1882). In 1885 he revised and republished much previous work in an important volume of 'Lectures and Essays on Subjects connected with Latin Literature and Scholarship,' and in 1887 he published a large octavo of 'Contributions to Latin Lexicography,' the results of his twelve years' efforts towards a new Latin Dictionary. That task had, indeed, proved impossible.

He had failed in getting the assistance for which he had hoped, and the days were gone by when one man could write a Dictionary single-handed. At the time of his death, he was engaged on an elaborate edition of Nonius, based upon materials left by his pupil Mr. J. H. Onions, student of Christ Church, who died in 1889. The work, as he conceived it, would have differed perhaps from that contemplated by Mr. Onions: it was, at any rate, a serious and thorough effort, as the two articles lately published in the 'Journal of Philology' sufficiently showed, and it is much to be hoped that the work of these two men will one day be adequately published.

Such is the dry outline of a great scholar's life. Of its details, others are more competent to write than I am, and I am glad to think that they will supply my intentional and unintentional deficiencies. For the understanding of such a life, it is above all needful to understand the character of the man, shy, sensitive, affectionate, always ready to help others, with singular width of view, and a noble ideal of scholarship. Of all this, others can speak best and most fittingly: others, too, can judge best of Mr. Nettleship's place as a scholar. The pupil may not suitably criticize the master, but, for myself, I do not hesitate to call him a great scholar. He was not perhaps—at least in manner—an effective lecturer to undergraduate audiences: when he had three or four pupils by himself in his own rooms, the inspiration was unmistakable and unforgettable. It was much the same with his published work. He printed little, and much that he printed is hidden in one commentary on Vergil. But for fine sense of scholarship and delicate literary feeling his essays are unequalled, and his 'Suggestions on the Study of the Aeneid' has been called the best book ever written about Vergil's poetry. As an interpreter of Vergil he stands in the front rank, the more so because his literary instincts never led him to overlook the dry bones of his subject. On the contrary, he had perhaps a better appreciation than any Vergilian editor of the conditions which attach to the textual criticism of the poet, and the essays which he added to Conington's commentary, essays dealing with ancient critics and commentators, as well as with the legends of Aeneas' wanderings and the epic cycle, show that he knew whence to seek matter for the text and interpretation of his author. These essays are, in some sense, characteristic of all his work. He

was willing to plunge deep into laborious and abstruse detail, but he kept throughout a clear sense of the ultimate meaning of it all. The deification of detail, the favourite fault of 'Kleinphilologie,' was his abhorrence. His researches into Latin glossaries, into Verrius Flaccus, Nonius, and the rest were carried through with the distinct consciousness that the results would illustrate the whole vocabulary of Latin as well as the efforts made by the Latins themselves to study their own language. Similarly he worked at Keil's 'Grammatici Latini' and at much else which the ordinary scholar leaves aside, and perhaps must leave aside. Sometimes perhaps this sense of the ideal end may have led him astray, not into any carelessness as to *minutiae* (of that he was never guilty), but into impracticable undertakings. This, at least, could be urged against his projected dictionary. Had he aimed solely at a scholarly revision of existing works, that is, at doing what nearly every dictionary writer before him had done as far back as Verrius Flaccus or further, he would have produced a most useful book and improved English scholarship. But he refused the lower ideal, and the result is a striking fragment. Yet, if we have lost, we have also gained. Mr. Nettleship's ideal of scholarship lifted him above any narrowness of aim. He had his special study of Vergil, but he was no Vergilian specialist, limited to the criticism of the one author. He was able alike to deal satisfactorily with Latin etymology, and to settle the meaning of a law term. And, perhaps, great as have been his individual services to the study of Latin literature and language, his greatest service of all has been the steadfast adherence to his ideal.

F. HAVERFIELD.

HAVING been intimately acquainted with the late Professor Nettleship for a period extending over thirty years, and having been his colleague at two colleges, I am glad to respond to the invitation of the Editor of the *Classical Review* to add to this notice a few lines stating my impressions of his character and attainments. On consulting the Lincoln books, I find that Nettleship was admitted to his Probationary Fellowship by myself on January 20, 1862, but, as it has always been the custom at Lincoln to defer the admission of a Fellow till about a month after his election, in order, it used to be said, to provide for the

contingency of an appeal, he must have been elected on or about December 20, 1861. I well recollect the circumstances of his election. Though he had only been placed in the second class in the examination *in Literis Humanioribus* of the previous summer term, he decidedly outdistanced his competitors, all of whom, if I recollect rightly, were first classmen. The subject in which he was pre-eminent was, of course, classical scholarship, but his answers in philosophy, history, and general literature also exhibited intellectual vigour, sound sense, and extensive knowledge. It is a curious coincidence that the College had on the two previous occasions (in the case of Dr. Merry, the present Rector, and Mr. Donald Crawford, now M.P. for N.E. Lanarkshire) elected second classmen, though several first classmen were amongst the candidates. At Oriel, as is well known, a similar result has been by no means uncommon. But to any one thoroughly familiar with the Oxford system of examinations, this apparent divergence of opinion occasions no difficulty, as the electors to a Fellowship are plainly justified in ascribing more importance to promise, general intellectual ability, and pronounced excellence in some particular department of knowledge, than the Examiners in the "Schools," whose principal business it is to test the candidates in the prepared work of a given curriculum. Soon after Nettleship's election to his Fellowship, he was appointed to one of the Classical Tutorships, an office which he executed with the utmost fidelity and acceptance. His pupils were loud in praise of his untiring assiduity, his constant readiness to assist them in their private work, his friendliness, and his skilfulness as a teacher. Nor did he succumb to the common temptation of so many masters, tutors, and professors, by concentrating his attention on his more promising pupils. The dullest passman shared his attention equally with the cleverest and ablest scholar. Lincoln had, at that time, the rare good fortune to possess as its classical tutors both Nettleship and the present Rector (Dr. Merry), who was Nettleship's senior in the tuition by two or three years. As the result of their combined efforts, the success of the college in the Moderations Schools, on the subjects of which they mainly lectured, was so striking, considering the smallness of the numbers and the slenderness of the endowments, as to excite the general attention of the University. In this mode of life, about equally distributed

between teaching and reading (for, notwithstanding the manifold distractions of Oxford residence, he always succeeded in maintaining the character of a student), Nettleship continued till the summer of 1868, when he accepted an Assistant-mastership at Harrow. The main reason of this change was, I surmise though I do not know positively, the uncertainty of the tenure of his Fellowship, which, unless he had taken Holy Orders, would, under ordinary circumstances, have determined at the end of eleven years from his election. In the Michaelmas Term of 1873, having married meanwhile, he was recalled to Oxford as Fellow of his original college, Corpus, and joint Classical Lecturer of Corpus and Christ Church. From this position he was promoted to the Corpus Professorship of Latin in June, 1878. By my election to the Presidency of Corpus at the close of 1881, we again became colleagues, and though, from the mere fact of our both occupying houses at some distance from each other instead of both occupying rooms under the same roof, we necessarily saw less of each other than in the old Lincoln days, I trust our friendship and mutual regard was in no way diminished.

I ought not to omit to notice that the specially critical direction taken by Nettleship's classical studies was probably largely determined by a prolonged stay which he made at Berlin during the period of his Lincoln Tutorship. If I recollect rightly, this visit was suggested to him by Mr. Mark Pattison, then Rector of the college, whose example and sympathy, I have no doubt, contributed to the same result.

Though Nettleship was *par excellence* a philologist and classical scholar, it would be a great mistake to suppose that his studies or interests were limited by his professional pursuits. He was an accomplished pianofortist, and much interested in the history and theory of music. He was widely read and deeply interested in modern literature, specially English and German. Roman law, Roman history, Roman religion, and Roman philosophy he regarded as falling within the scope of his Latin studies. Modern philosophical speculation, though he did not pretend to be widely versed in its literature, was always an attractive subject to him. He was always glad to discuss, or at least to converse on, the differences between the rival schools of philosophy which have so long divided, and, in some form or other, will probably long continue to divide, the more reflective intellects of Oxford. In these discussions, which, in the earlier days

of our intercourse, were not infrequent, what always impressed me most was Nettleship's candour, his entire absence of bitterness or partisanship, his readiness to acknowledge a mistake or misconception, and his constant desire to find out points of agreement and minimise points of difference—surely the essential characteristic of the truly philosophic temperament! This sketch of his intellectual interests would be incomplete, were I not to mention the keen interest which he took in politics. He was an ardent, though not an intolerant, Liberal, and, when the Liberal party was divided by the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill in 1885, he warmly espoused the side of the Liberal Unionists. During the later years of his life, he was also much interested in some of the social questions of the time, such as popular education, the higher education of women, and trades-unionism, especially in its relation to female workers.

The moral and emotional side of Nettleship's nature was strong and deep. During one of our first walks, I was much struck by the affectionateness and tenderness of his disposition, a characteristic which I am glad to see pointedly noticed in the excellent obituary article in the *Times* of July 11. He had a strong sense of injustice. The only occasions on which I have seen him indignant were at two or three college meetings where it was proposed to deal, as he conceived, harshly and unjustly with undergraduates or college servants. As a rule, his manner was peculiarly sweet and conciliatory. This amiable characteristic, together with his natural shyness and diffidence, and a certain hesitancy of manner, sometimes led to the supposition (an erroneous one, I always thought) that he was not fitted for the conduct of practical affairs. On the other hand, I always thought his practical judgment remarkably clear, impartial, and penetrating. Thus, though he was undoubtedly somewhat inclined to hero-worship, I never knew his admiration for literary or intellectual excellence bias his opinion where important practical issues were at stake, or where the oracle transcended the sphere of its competence. Indeed, if I were confined in my delineation of his character to a single clause, I should say that what specially distinguished it was the singular combination of independence of judgment with modesty of manner and feeling.

As I write these lines, I am pervaded with a deep sense of the grave loss sus-

tained, through the death of my friend, alike by my college, by my University, and by the world of letters.

T. FOWLER.

H. D. DARBISHIRE.

WE regret to record the loss that we have sustained by the death of one of our most valued contributors, Mr. Herbert Dukinfield Darbishire, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He died on Tuesday, July 18, at the early age of thirty, only a few days after coming into residence for the Long Vacation with a view to giving a course of lectures on Comparative Philology. He had recently gone to Hunstanton for a change of air; during his absence he caught a chill which was followed by an attack of pleurisy. He was recovering from this, when a sudden and unexpected hæmorrhage from the lungs took place, and he died in a few minutes. Dr. MacAlister, who had attended him in his illness, was alone with him at the time of his decease.

Mr. Darbishire was born at Belfast, and received his early education at the Royal Academical Institution in that city. He afterwards entered the Queen's College, Belfast, where his career began in 1880 by his winning the Sullivan Scholarship, and ended in 1883 with his attaining a Senior Scholarship in Greek, Latin, and Ancient History. In the same year he obtained a first class with honours in Classics in the examination for the degree of B.A. in the Royal University of Ireland. In October, 1884, he came into residence at St. John's College, Cambridge. He had already given good proof of his proficiency in Classics at the Examination for Entrance Scholarships, but want of practice in Verse Composition prevented his attaining the place to which his general merits might well have entitled him. To the same cause it was due that, when he presented himself for the first part of the Classical Tripos at the end of his second year, he was placed in the second class, though in the first division of that class. Two years afterwards, in 1888, he was in the first class of the second part of the Classical Tripos, the subjects for which he obtained that position being classical scholarship and comparative philology. Meanwhile he had been elected to a foundation scholarship. In January, 1889, he was elected to a McMahan law studentship, which he held for the full term of four years. He