

III. 12.—Miserarum est neque amori dare ludum neque dulci.

τὸ ταλαιῶν ἄρα μηδὲν ποτ' ἔρωτι ξυναθύρειν  
μελικράτῳ τ' ἀποκλύζειν ἀνιήρ', εἰ δ', ἀποδρᾶναι  
φυλάκων κέντρα τὰ γλώσσης ;  
καλάθου μὲν σ' ἀποσυλᾷ Κυθραίας πτερόεις  
παῖς,  
σέ τ' Ἀθηνᾶς μελετῆς, στημόνος ἔργου, Νεο-  
βούλη,  
Λιπαραίου σέλας Ἐβρου,  
Τιβερινοῦς ὀπότη' ὤμους λιπαροῦς κύμασι λούει,  
καλὸς ἱππεὺς παρὰ καὶ Βελλεροφόντην, ποσι  
νωθροῖς  
ὄγε πυγμαῖς τ' ἀπρόσικτος  
ἴδρις αὐτὸς προφρυγούσας θορυβώδει δι' ἀπόπτω  
ἀγέλη δορκάδας αἰρεῖν πυκνῇ δ' ὄζυς ἐν ὕλῃ  
σὺ κρυπτῷ προὔπαντάν.

III. 26.—Vixi puellis nuper idoneus.

ἄρμοι συνέζων ἰσοπάλῃς κόρασι,  
ὀδὲ στρατείαν ἤγον ἀνεκ κλέους,  
νῦν ὄπλα κἀγῶνων λυθέντα  
βάρβιτον οὗτος ὁ τοῖχος ἕξει  
λαῖος φυλάσσων Κύπριδα ποντίας.  
ὦδ' ὦδε λαμπρὰς δᾶδας ἀφίετε,  
καὶ τόξα καὶ μόχλους θύραισιν  
ἀντικαθισταμέναις ἀπειλάς.  
ὦ πότνια, ναίεις ἢ Κύπρον ὀλβίαν  
καὶ Μέμφιν εὖνιν Σιδονίου πάγου,  
ῥάσασ', ἀπαξ ἄρδην μαράγγην  
νύσσε Χλόην ὑπερηφανούσαν.

IV. 10.—O crudelis adhuc et Veneris mun-  
neribus potens.

ὦ νήλης ἔτι καὶ νῦν, Κύπριδος δ' ὀλβιε δωρεαῖς,  
δυστερπῆς ἐπὶ σαῖς ἀγλαΐαις εἶτε μόλη χυῖος,  
χῶς νῦν ἀμφιποτᾶται πλόκαμος νῶτα χάμαι πέση,  
φοινικοῦ τε ῥόδου σὸν καλύκων ἄνθος ὑπέρτερον  
μαυρωθὲν Λιγυρίνον ῥέθος ἐς τραχὺ μεταπλάση,  
φθέγγει, φεῦ, σε κατόπτρῳ προσιδῶν πάνθ' ἕτερον  
σέθεν,  
τίφθ' δς σήμερόν ἐστ' οὐχὶ πάρος παιδὶ νόος  
παρήν ;  
εἰ δ' οὖν, τίπτε φρεσὶν ταῖσδ' ἀσυνεῖς οὐχὶ  
παρηίδες :

I would gladly add here more of these specimens of Professor Davies' learning and skill. But I hope to have an opportunity of publishing all his translations of the Odes of Horace—they are fifty-four in number—in a little volume; or, if this should seem undesirable, I would offer them from time to time to the readers of the *Classical Review*, *Hermathena*, and *Kottabos*. Perhaps however the above extracts will be enough for an age which is gradually growing more and more indifferent to the more spiritual side of classics, if I may so speak; or perhaps I should rather say, to the less solid achievements of scholarship.

R. Y. TYRELL.

THE REV. CHURCHILL BABINGTON, D.D., F.L.S., &c.

BORN MARCH 11, 1821, DIED JANUARY 12, 1889.

In Churchill Babington, as in F. A. Paley, Cambridge has lost a son in whom classical learning was combined with a great variety of other tastes and accomplishments. Born and bred in rural Leicestershire, where the Babington family had for more than 300 years owned the manor of Rothley, he imbibed a love of country sports and interests which remained with him through life. Besides fishing and shooting he delighted in making collections in natural history, and thus qualified himself to write the sections on botany and ornithology for Potter's well-known *History of Charnwood Forest* while he was still an undergraduate. In later years he contributed largely to Sir W. Hooker's *Journal of Botany*, and wrote the section on Lichens in Hooker's *Flora of New Zealand*. In 1886 he brought out a very complete work on the birds of Suffolk. He was also an excellent conchologist. His literary and antiquarian tastes were an inheritance from

his father, the Rector of Thringston, Leicestershire, by whom he was educated till the end of his seventeenth year, and who had himself made considerable preparations for an edition of Horace. In 1839 Churchill was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, having been for the preceding year under the tuition of the distinguished orientalist and archaeologist, Charles Wycliffe Goodwin, the brother of the present Bishop of Carlisle. In the Tripos lists of 1843 he was Senior Optime in mathematics, and seventh in the first class of the Classical Tripos. Soon afterwards he was elected a Fellow of his College. In 1845 he won the Hulsean prize for an essay on 'The influence of Christianity in promoting the abolition of slavery in Europe.' In 1848 he brought out his criticism on 'Macaulay's character of the Clergy in the Seventeenth Century,' to which he subsequently made large MS. additions. In 1855 he edited the extremely scarce work

entitled *Beneficio di Christo*, which was then generally ascribed to Paleario, together with the contemporary English and French translations. He further edited the first two volumes of Higden's *Polychronicon*, with two English versions (a work completed by Dr. Lumby), and Pecoock's early English *Repressor*, for the Master of the Rolls. As a scholar his most important work was the publication of four speeches of Hyperides from the very ancient papyri discovered at the Egyptian Thebes and purchased by Messrs. Harris & Arden in 1847, and by Mr. Stobart in 1856. (See for an account of these papyri, now in the British Museum, Mr. E. M. Thompson in the first volume of this *Review*, p. 39). He catalogued the classical MSS. belonging to the Cambridge University Library, and contributed several important articles to the *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities*, besides numerous papers to the *Namismatic Chronicle* and the *Cambridge Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology*. In 1865 he was elected Disney Professor of Archaeology, a post which he held for fifteen years, illustrating his lectures from his own very fine collection of ancient coins and vases. The Fitzwilliam Museum is indebted to him for many valuable gifts, as well as for the arrangement and cataloguing of its collections.

One word in conclusion as to the man himself, as he appeared to those who knew him personally. The leading feature of his character in their eyes was an antique simplicity, that beautiful εὐθθεια, of which, Thucydides tells us, τὸ γενναῖον πλείστον μετέχει. Never was any man more thoroughly kind-hearted, more natural, more genial. Never did any one work more conscientiously, whether as writer, as lecturer, or as parish priest, first at Horningsea, from 1848 to 1861, and afterwards at Cockfield, from 1866 to his death.

NOTE ON BABINGTON'S HYPERIDES BY DR. SANDYS.  
Babington's reputation as a Greek scholar rests on his editions of the speeches of Hyperides discovered in

Egypt in 1847 and 1856. When part of the fragments found in the former year had been identified by others as belonging to an oration against Demosthenes in the affair of Harpalus, he was the first in England to prove conclusively, from Harpocration, Photius and Suidas, that they belonged to the oration actually delivered by Hyperides. This he did in a paper read before the Royal Society of Literature in November, 1849. In the following year he brought out his edition of the speech, having undertaken and completed it without being aware that the text of the fragments published in facsimile in England in the autumn of 1848 had been printed in German periodicals by Boeckh and Sauppe before the close of the year. His own edition is thus a perfectly independent piece of work, including a preliminary dissertation and notes, as well as a facsimile of a portion of the MS., while the text itself is reproduced (and, so far as practicable, restored) with the most scrupulous accuracy. In the editor's own words, 'wherever a letter is legible it will be found.' In 1853 he published, with an excellent facsimile, the *editio princeps* of the speeches for Lycophron and Euxenippus, with a recension of the text, notes and preliminary dissertations. Schneidewin, the next editor of the same speeches, pays the following well-deserved tribute to his predecessor's labours: 'Qui se his reliquis editorem obtulit vir reverendus, Churchill Babington, munus suum summa cum fide executus est. Solleter ductus litterarum enucleavit, lacera reconcinnavit, corrupta restituit. . . . Idem praeter luculentum prooemium addidit annotationes patrio sermone conceptas, in quibus multa docte illustravit iudicioque, si a paucis locis discesseris, usus est recto et sano. . . . Multum praestitit Babingto et quae ab editore principe postulari vel ab iniquis censoribus possint. Messem fecit ille, spicas legere reliquit aliis.' Babington himself shows a similar generosity in briefly commending a subsequent edition of the *pro Euxenippo* by Linder as 'on the whole the best edition of the text that has yet appeared' (*Journal of Cl. and S. Philology*, iv 106). In 1858 he produced the *editio princeps* of the Funeral Oration of Hyperides, including a facsimile of the whole of the *papyrus*, which was followed by a smaller edition in 1859. His edition of the Funeral Oration was marked by the same accuracy, and the same acumen, as his earlier work. Perhaps the weightiest testimony on this point is that of Sauppe, the joint editor of all the Attic Orators, who (in contrast to Kayser) 'hanc Babingtoni operam minime levem fuisse ostendit laudata editoris principis perspicacitate' (Fritzsche, *De Hyperidis laudatione funebri*, p. 3). As to the generally high merit of his work on Hyperides, all who have any intimate knowledge of it will agree in the tribute paid him by Blass, the only other scholar who has traversed the whole of the same ground as an editor, when he eulogises him as 'vir de Hyperide imprimis optime meritus.'—J. E. S.

## ARCHAEOLOGY.

*Handbuch der Klassischen Altertums-Wissenschaft*, Edited by Dr. IWAN MÜLLER; Nördlingen, 1888, pp. 690—920.

THIS part of Dr. Müller's excellent *Classical Handbook* consists mainly of a sort of abstract from various German writings on

the topography of Rome drawn up by Dr. Otto Richter of Berlin.

A great deal of valuable information is given within a very narrow compass, and the matter is well arranged so as to facilitate reference.

On the other hand one cannot help re-