

about him denied even to men like Porson and Valckenaer. This is high praise deliberately bestowed, but it is praise which has been well earned. We talk of the opportunities of a Scaliger or a Bentley, and marvel that no one else arose to clear away the rubbish which had accumulated above the sources of literature. But even Cobet found plenty of rubbish to clear away, and after a life of labour still left much for other hands to do. But the most of us spend our lives rather in choking up the wells with false erudition than in seeking to purify them. This is why a life like Cobet's is a thing which cannot be valued too highly.

W. GUNION RUTHERFORD.

We append a tribute to the memory of Cobet in the form of a letter to the University of Leyden, unofficially written by Dr. Sandys, Public Orator of Cambridge. The letter is signed by more than seventy members of the Senate interested in Classical studies.

*Academiae Lugduno-Batavae
Curatoribus Professoribus Doctoribus
Salutem.*

Quanto animi dolore commoti nuperrime audivimus, obisse mortem magnum illum virum, qui non modo Academiae vestrae illustrissimae inter decora praecipua sed etiam per totum orbem terrarum a doctissimo quoque litterarum Graecarum inter lumina insignia merito numerabatur! Nos autem collegae vestri interitum eo maiore desiderio prosequimur, quod vobiscum in communium studiorum societate nomine non uno sumus coniuncti. Recordamur enim epistularum consuetudinem quae Benteleio nostro non modo cum Graevio iam sene sed etiam cum Hem-

sterhusio illo vestro adhuc iuvene interessit; recordamur Ruhnkenii vestri et Porsoni nostri litteras fato iniquo nobis perditas; recordamur hospitio quam iucundo et olim Dobraeum, qui postea litterarum Graecarum Professor nobis erat, et nuper linguae Latinae Professorem nostrum, ad ferias vestras saeculares legatum a nobis missum, exceperitis; recordamur denique amicitiam ex communi studiorum amore natam, quae inter alumnum nostrum, Carolum Badham, et illum ipsum exorta est, quem nunc maxime desideratis. Multum sane in COBETO et vos, viri doctissimi, et nosmet ipsi nuper amisimus; atqui in libris suis et doctrina et acumine et lepore plenis Aristarchus ille vester nobis non minus quam vobis diu superstes vivet. Adulescentium studiorum manibus teruntur et Xenophontis et Lysiae editiones illae nitidissimae, et ipsius et aliorum ingenio luculenter emendatae. Doctioribus loquuntur *Miscellanea* illa *Critica*, et Homero illustrando et Demostheni recognoscendo praesertim dedicata; diu eruditissimi cuiusque in deliciis habitae sunt et *Variae* eius et *Novae Lectiones*, in quibus non sine singulari quadam sermonis Latini elegantia egregie demonstravit quantum linguae Graecae antiquae sanitas et integritas et lucida simplicitas saeculorum recentiorum vitiiis inminuta et inquinata esset. Nemo certe inter aevi huiusce philologos scriptorum Atticorum pedestris praesertim sermonis consuetudinem incorruptam magis penitus perspexit, magis constanter conservavit, adeo ut in illo non minus quam in Hemsterhusio a Ruhnkenio laudato ipsae 'Athenae in Bataviam commigrasse viderentur.' Etiam de ipso imprimis vera est laus illa quam in oratione elegantissima, qua Professoris munus auspicatus est, Scaligero vestro aptissime tribuit:—illum sibi visum esse paene perfecti critici imaginem referre. Restat ut nos quoque, vobiscum eodem dolore hodie coniuncti, viri tanti memoriam veneratione debita etiam in posterum colamus. Interim philologi magni verba ab ipso quondam laudata mutuati, exemplar tam admirabile velut e longinquo alloquemur:—'Tu nobis effigiem ingenii et doctrinae expressam dabis quam intueantur bonarum artium studiosi.'

Valete et vestri omnium maeroris nos quoque participes esse patimini.

*Datum Cantabrigiae
pridie idus Novembres
A.S. MDCCCLXXXIX.*

EDWIN HATCH, D.D.

THE death of Dr. Hatch has left a gap in English theology and English scholarship which will not readily be filled. Edwin Hatch was originally a member of Pembroke College, Oxford: soon after taking his degree he obtained an appointment as Professor of Classics in Trinity College, Toronto, which he held from 1859 to 1866. In 1867 he returned to England, and became Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, a position which he retained till a few years ago, and in which he took an active part in the tuition and management of the Hall. In 1869, in place of the fly-sheets, appearing at

irregular intervals, on which official University notices had previously been issued, the weekly *University Gazette*—chiefly, we believe, at Dr. Hatch's own suggestion—was established; and of this he acted as editor from the beginning till the time of his death. In 1880 he was Bampton Lecturer, taking as his subject 'The Organization of the Early Christian Churches.' From 1882 to 1886 he held the post of Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint; and the lectures which he delivered in this capacity, revised and enlarged, have recently been published under the title *Essays in Biblical Greek*. Since

1884 he was Reader in Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford; and also, from the same date, Secretary of the 'Boards of Faculties,' appointed for the purpose of superintending and organizing the studies of the University. In 1888 appeared his volume on *The Growth of Church Institutions*. In the same year he was also Hibbert Lecturer; the lectures which he then delivered on 'Greek Influence on Christianity' are in the press, and are expected to appear shortly. In addition to the works that have been mentioned, he was also the author of several important articles on historical subjects connected with the New Testament and Church History in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*,¹ and in the Dictionaries of Christian Antiquities and Christian Biography. He was moreover well advanced with a Concordance to the Septuagint, constructed on a singularly elaborate and complete scale, the early sheets of which had already passed through the press. He returned to Oxford after the Long Vacation apparently in his usual health and spirits: so that his friends were the more surprised when they learnt that he had been seized suddenly with a serious and alarming affection of the heart, which after about ten days illness, to their great sorrow, carried him off (Nov. 10, 1889) at the comparatively early age of fifty-four.

The large number of men, representing every shade of opinion, who followed his remains to the grave testified to the respect in which he was held in the University. It could indeed hardly be otherwise, for Edwin Hatch's talents were no ordinary talents; and he had made wide fields of study so peculiarly his own, that even those who differed from him theologically, or questioned in some cases his conclusions, could not but admire the completeness, the lucidity, and the philosophic grasp, with which he handled whatever subject he undertook. As the enumeration of his chief writings will have shown, his studies centred chiefly round Hellenistic Greek, early Christian literature, and Ecclesiastical History. On these subjects he possessed a width, and minuteness, and accuracy of knowledge, which can have been rarely equalled; and this, in spite of the many distractions with which his wonderfully busy life was constantly beset. Any one of the volumes or articles mentioned above will testify to the extent and thoroughness of his researches, and to the pains which he uniformly took to investigate every

¹ 'Pastoral Epistles,' 'Paul,' 'Peter,' and perhaps others.

matter, as it came before him, to its bottom. Dr. Hatch set before himself the highest ideal which a genuine student can have: nothing second-hand or second-rate ever satisfied him; his writings are models of fine and scholarly method. His conclusions were always reached after an exact and judicial examination of the best sources of information available—inscriptions, original authorities, MSS., as the case might be: and he never accepted such as were not in his opinion justified by the evidence before him. It was also a characteristic of his method, which should not be forgotten, that he would not so much make it his aim to reach finality in a given subject as to contribute something of substantial value to our knowledge respecting it.

During the last ten years of his life much of Dr. Hatch's time had been devoted to his Concordance of the Septuagint. He was led to undertake this work from his interest in Hellenistic Greek, and his sense of the importance of an accurate knowledge of it in the exegesis of the New Testament. It was his original intention to base his work upon Trommius, but he had not proceeded far when he found that the amount of additions and corrections that would be necessary rendered such a plan impracticable; and his Concordance was accordingly constructed anew by him from the foundations. Of the slips composing the work, a large number were transcribed by his own hand; such parts of the work as he did not actually do himself—for instance, the comparison of the Greek renderings with the Hebrew—were carried on under his constant guidance and supervision. The plan upon which he worked embraced much more than is included in Trommius. The various readings of the chief uncial manuscripts were noticed in their proper places: the renderings of the *Hexapla* were incorporated from the edition of Dr. Field; and all the more important particles—which are practically wanting in Trommius—were included. As said above, this work is so far advanced that some sheets had already been printed at the time of his death, and, if the writer is not mistaken, the main part of the work which still awaits completion is the incorporation of the references to the Hebrew. The lines on which this was to be done had been fully laid down by Dr. Hatch, and it is hoped therefore that the printing may proceed without serious delay. When completed, this Concordance to the Septuagint will be a *monumentum aere perennius* of its author's architectonic genius and skill; its

comprehensiveness will be a guarantee against its ever becoming obsolete; it will take its place beside Dr. Field's *Hexapla* and Dean Payne Smith's *Thesaurus Syriacus*, as one of the most permanent and honourable productions of English scholarship.

His 'Essays in Biblical Greek' afford further evidence of the interest evinced by him in the same subject. These consist chiefly of studies on the use of particular words by the LXX. or other Greek translators of the Old Testament, on the bearing of early quotations from the LXX. on the recensions of the Version current in antiquity, and on some questions arising out of the LXX. text of Job and Ecclesiasticus. Whether the conclusions reached, or suggested, in this volume will be confirmed by subsequent inquirers may in certain cases be open to doubt: but of its interest and suggestiveness there can be no question; and it is written throughout with all the author's usual freshness and abundance of illustration. It may be worth adding that since the institution of the Grinfield Lectureship in 1859, Dr. Hatch has been the one man whose appointment to it has resulted in the publication of any work tending to advance the objects for which the Lectureship was founded.

Dr. Hatch's Bampton Lectures have shared, with those of Dr. Liddon, the singular honour of having been deemed worthy of translation into German. It is an additional testimony to the high qualities which they exhibit that the translation was the work of one of the most distinguished of German Professors of Ecclesiastical History, Professor Harnack, who in an introduction prefixed to his translation has explained the grounds which induced him to undertake it, viz. (stated briefly) their comprehensive and lucid exposition of the subject with which they deal. There may be aspects of the subject which Dr. Hatch has not made sufficiently prominent, as there may also be elements of the evidence which he has underestimated; but his principal opponent—a thoroughly courteous and honourable opponent—the Rev. C. Gore, while criticising his work on these grounds, cheerfully recognizes¹ the great value of the historical

materials collected by Dr. Hatch, both in this and in his other writings. In Church History he was intimately acquainted with the mediæval not less than with the ancient period; and in his capacity of Reader in Ecclesiastical History lectured frequently on the Canon Law.

Dr. Hatch took a warm and active interest in University matters. That practical ends were not undervalued by him may be judged from the *Students' Handbook to the University and Colleges of Oxford*, a manual of information for the guidance of students, which was compiled by him originally in 1873, and has since passed through several editions. As a colleague, whether on a Board of Studies or a Committee, or as an Examiner, his knowledge of the subject in hand; and his clear sense of the issue involved, rendered his criticism and advice very valuable. The high ideal which he set to himself, he sought to impress upon the studies of the University: while he was lenient and considerate towards those men—always the majority in a University—whose talents were few, he held that a high standard of excellence should be exacted of those who had the ability requisite to attain it. He strove especially to raise the level and improve the quality of theological study in the University. Quite recently some substantial improvements in the course of study prescribed for the Theological School, suggested by his recent experience as an examiner, had been introduced through his instrumentality; and upon the last occasion on which the Board appointed to regulate these studies had the benefit of his counsel he was still anxiously at work promoting the same end.

In character Dr. Hatch was amiable, patient, disinterested, and scrupulously just; no disappointment or academical defeat ever left its mark upon his temper. His life was dedicated to the cause of learning—to its advancement by himself, to its encouragement in others; and these ends he pursued with unremitting energy and perseverance. English scholarship could not have lost a brighter example, nor English theology a worthier, a more earnest, or an abler representative.

S. R. DRIVER.

¹ *The Church and the Ministry*, 1889, p. vii.