

OBITUARY

MINTON WARREN.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Died, November 26, 1907.

By Professor Warren's death America has lost her foremost Latin scholar. Ill health, the result of over-study in the earlier part of his career, prevented him from writing much, and the great work of his life, a critical edition of Terence, remains unfinished. Still his occasional articles in the *American Journal of Philology*, the *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, and the *Transactions of the American Philological Association*, not to mention a few contributions to this *Review*, shewed that he had fulfilled the hopes raised by his first publications on 'Enclitic NE in Early Latin,'¹ and on the 'St. Gall Glossary,'² and had become one of the leading Latinists of his time. Of his early life I quote these details from the *Harvard Magazine* of January of this year:—

'A descendant of Richard Warren, one of the *Mayflower* company, he was an American to the core. He was born at Pawtucket, R.I., on January 29, 1850, the son of Samuel Sprague Warren (who survives him), and Ann Elizabeth (Caswell) Warren. His earliest education was received in his native town, and in the neighbouring city of Providence, from the high school of which he entered Tufts College, graduating there in 1870. Yale College had very recently established a graduate department, where such men as W. D. Whitney, James Hadlèy, and Thomas A. Thacher gave advanced instruction in Sanscrit, Greek, and Latin respectively. Thither came young Warren and studied with these scholars throughout the academic year 1871-72, winning their

¹ His dissertation for a degree at Strassburg, 1879, reprinted in *Amer. Journ. Phil.*, 1881.

² 'On Latin Glossaries, with especial reference to the Codex Sangallensis 912,' Cambridge [U.S.A.], 1885.

admiration for his unusual scholarly qualities. In the autumn of 1872 he became classical master in the high school at Medford, Mass., and a year later was called to the principalship of the large and important school of Waltham in the same State, where for three years he shewed remarkable gifts as scholar and teacher, as well as exceptional skill as administrator. His earnings in these three years of teaching enabled him in 1876 to go to Germany—where ambitious students used to go in those years, before the establishment of graduate schools in the United States—for advanced work in comparative philology, in Greek, and especially in the Latin language and literature, the part of the field of classical studies that had long attracted him.'

Latin study in Germany at the time was in the 'afterglow' of Ritschl's inspiration. The text of Plautus and Terence, the Republican Inscriptions, the relics of early Latin preserved in mediaeval Glossaries, these were the studies which Ritschl had left as a heritage to his pupils, from one of whom, Professor Goetz, Warren caught up the enthusiasm that was to impel his whole life. His edition of the St. Gall Glossary has been already mentioned as one of his earliest works; his last piece of writing was an interpretation of the oldest Latin inscription, the Forum stele. But his chief occupation from his College-days in Germany until his death was the collection of materials for a large edition of Terence, which should take the place of Umpfenbach's standard work. In this 'opus magnum' he was latterly associated with Prof. Hauler of Vienna, and with Prof. Kauer of the same university. I cannot help thinking, as I write these lines, of my last conversation with him, in the Engadine

in the Summer of 1906, when he hinted at his fears that he might not live to see the completion of his task.

Still, a scholar's work lies in teaching as well as in writing; and it was to teaching that Professor Warren devoted all his energy. On his return from Germany he was appointed to the responsible post of Latin Professor at the newly-founded centre of research, the Johns Hopkins University. In 1896-97, he was director of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, where, by a happy coincidence, Professor Kauer was engaged in his re-collation of the Bembine Terence in the Vatican Library. In 1899 he was called to

the University of Harvard. At all three places, Baltimore, Rome, and Boston, his success in teaching advanced students was equalled only by the affection with which his pupils regarded him. As his Harvard colleague, Prof. Wright, has said of him, 'no American Latinist can point to a larger number than could he of able and productive scholars in his own field, who, if not members of his "school," at least owed to him their inspiration and their method.' He married in 1885 Miss Salomé A. Machado of Salem, Mass., who, with a son and a daughter, survives him.

W. M. LINDSAY.

ALFRED PRETOR.

DIED at Wyke, near Weymouth, on January 8, Alfred Pretor, formerly head boy of Harrow, scholar of Trinity College, and for thirty-five years fellow of S. Catharine's College.

Amongst the instructors of his youth may be mentioned the names of C. J. Vaughan, B. F. Westcott, J. B. Lightfoot, and F. A. Paley, with all of whom he maintained to the last an unbroken friendship.

He was a sound scholar of the old type, a ready composer, fluent translator, and stimulating teacher. His chief works were editions of *Persius* (a second edition in 1907); Sophocles' *Trachiniae*, Xenophon's *Anabasis*; *Cicero ad Atticum* I and II, and 'Exercises in Translation at sight.' As a writer of short stories he was singularly successful.

A. W. S.

REPORTS

GRAVES NEAR 'WAR DITCHES,' CHERRY-HINTON, CAMBRIDGE.

DURING the spring of 1907, at the instance of Prof. T. McKenny Hughes, three skeletons were disinterred, by the writer, from graves outside the 'War Ditches,' which lie on a spur of the Gog-Magog Hills at Cherryhinton.

The graves, which had rounded ends, were hollowed out of the disintegrated chalk; the bottom of each grave was 3 ft. below grass level.

The three skeletons were pronounced by Prof. Macalister and Dr. Duckworth to be of the Pre-Roman East-Anglian type like many that were discovered in 1903 by Prof. Hughes, near, and in, the 'War Ditches.'

The chief interest lies in grave No. 1. Within the crook of the right arm of the skeleton was found a small, but complete, Roman pot, thus:—



5 in. in height and 4 in. in diameter across the rim. It contained only chalk rubble. No coins or metal were found with these skeletons