

OBITUARY.

COUNT GOZZADINI.

THERE died at his Villa of Ronzano, in the Bolognese, on August 26, Senator Count Giovanni Gozzadini; and perhaps you may like to receive a short notice of his highly distinguished career from one of his old acquaintances, who corresponded with him almost to the last.

Count Gozzadini was born at Bologna, in 1810, of a patrician family whose name is well known in England. Having ideas of his own, he passed his earlier youth in the practice of weapons. He was a first-rate fencer, and he made a valuable collection of arms. At the age of eighteen he was almost destitute of what is called education, when certain fair cousins took him in hand and worked a complete conversion. He began to lead the ascetic and almost hermit life of a professed student. His father's fine library supplied him with all the necessaries. He passed months and years in muniment rooms and public libraries, working constantly at paleography; and he studied archaeology under the celebrated Schiassi. About this time the discoveries of M. Boucher de Perthes came, like a "thunderbolt from the blue," upon the scientific world to open that vast question, the "Antiquity of Man." Gozzadini at once ranged himself among his disciples; and thus he was, until last week, one of the first who accepted without reserve the new theories of the master. In 1844 he was lucky enough to discover upon his estate of Villa Nuova an ancient sepulchre, which he at once pronounced to be Etruscan. He excavated it with his own hands, made a careful collection of its contents; and despite adverse criticism, which lasted for some nineteen years, his views were at last universally accepted, chiefly through the favourable recognition of the well-known Prof. Conestabile.

The first book that he published was *La Vita di Armaniottio de' Ramazzotti*, a renowned condottiere of the fifteenth century. It was received with high favour; but the author soon abandoned lighter literature and betook himself exclusively to archaeology. He lost no opportunity of exploring the Emilia and in encouraging others to explore for remains of the Northern Etruscans; and he took a leading part in establishing the Museo Civico of his native city—unique of its kind, and the admiration of all savans. On the occasion of the International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archaeology held at Bologna in 1871 he was chosen president, and his opening address contained a valuable *résumé* of antiquarian study in Italy. He also directed the first national exhibition of prehistoric objects, after which Victor Emanuel conferred upon him the large gold medal inscribed, "Al Conte Senatore Giovanni Gozzadini per molte prove di peregrina erudizione." His merits were acknowledged in the most flattering way by the governments of Germany, France, and Denmark, and the illustrious Desor declared him to be "the type of his age."

Count Gozzadini's works are unfortunately scattered in a long succession of pamphlets and booklets, which are, of all things, the most troublesome to a collector. Again and again I suggested to him the advisability of reprinting them in a series of volumes, so that they might find their way into the hands of students; but he had a will of his own, and always gave the best reasons for not doing so. I am, however, in hopes that his native city (Bologna) will see the propriety of producing a *corpus* of his valuable labours. I have noticed a few of them in my work on *Etruscan Bologna*, and did my best to render homage to his talents, as I do now to the memory of this illustrious Italian.—*R. I. P.* RICHARD F. BURTON.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Expositor* for September has one charming article and nowhere fails to stimulate thought. A sound and yet popular paper on Amos leads the way, from the pen of Prof. A. B. Davidson. Mr. Page examines a crucial point in the Synoptic Gospel texts, tending to show that the hypothesis of a purely oral tradition has been too hastily acquiesced in among ourselves. Mr. G. A. Simcox gives suggestions of much freshness and individuality on the origin of the Christian ministry. "E." is severe upon Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch's *Assyrian Dictionary*; but in his catalogue of the author's drawbacks builds a little too much on Nöldeke's article on the author's recent *Prolegomena*. "E.'s" statements are here and there somewhat too incisive and unqualified, however well founded they may unfortunately be, on the faultiness of Dr. Delitzsch's copies from the texts. Dr. Marcus Dods notices recent English books on the New Testament, and Dr. Maclaren and Dean Chadwick contribute good popular elucidations of New Testament passages. But the charming article is the veteran Dr. David Brown's Reminiscences of Edward Irving, from the years 1827-1832.

THE *Theologisch Tijdschrift* for the present month concludes Dr. van Manen's article on Marcion's Epistle of Paul to the Galatians. The author appends the text of the epistle as Marcion may have read it. Dr. de Ridder introduces, with much appreciation, vol. i. of Jülicher's valuable work on the Parables. Dr. Kuenen notices recent works—some of them English—on the Old Testament.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

FLAMING, G. S. G. *Stazione preistorica sul Monte del Castellaccio presso Imola*. Turin: Loescher. 80 fr.
GROS, Jules. *Voyages, aventures et captivité de J. Bonnat chez les Achantais*. Paris: Plon. 4 fr.

HISTORY, ETC.

CORRESPONDANCE inédite du roi Stanislas-Auguste Poniatowski et Madame Geoffrin (1784-1777). Paris: Plon. 8 fr.
ERMISCH, H. *Das sächsische Bergrecht d. Mittelalters*. Leipzig: Giesecke. 9 M. 60 Pf.
LEHMANN, P. V. *Die Thaler u. kleineren Münzen v. Fräulein Maria v. Jever*. Jever: Mettcker. 3 M.
MIKLOSICH, F., et J. MÜLLER. *Acta et diplomata graeca mediæ aevi sacra et profana*. Vol. V. *Acta et diplomata monasteriorum et ecclesiarum orientis*. T. II. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 14 M.
PREBRAM, A. F. *Die Berichte d. kaiserl. Gesandten Franz v. Lisola aus den J. 1655-1680*. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 8 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

BACHMANN, J. *Das Leben u. die Sentenzen d. Philosophen Secundus d. Schweigsamen*. Nach dem Äthiop. u. Arab. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 2 M.
DEWITZ, H. *Westafrikanische Tagschmetterlinge*. Westafrikanische Nymphaliden. Leipzig: Engelmann. 2 M.
HOFER, B. *Untersuchungen üb. den Bau Speicheldrüsen u. des dazu gehörenden Nervenapparats v. Blatta*. Leipzig: Engelmann. 5 M.
SIMONKAI, L. *Enumeratio Florae transsilvanicae vesiculosae critica*. Budapest: Kilian. 14 M.
SOMMER, R. *Locke's Verhältnis zu Descartes*. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 1 M. 60 Pf.

PHILOLOGY.

ROBDE, D. *Adiectivum quo ordine apud Sallustium coniunctum sit cum substantivo*. Hamburg: Herold. 2 M. 50 Pf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"ON TEACHING ENGLISH."

Aberdeen: Aug. 31, 1887.

THE notice in the ACADEMY of August 27 of my two recent books, entitled *Teaching English* and *English Composition and Rhetoric*, Part I., is so disparaging that I must crave the liberty accorded in your columns to aggrieved authors of making some remarks in justification of my position.

If an author were at liberty to dictate to his

critic, I would say, on this occasion, that of the two books named and given at the head of the notice, the reviewer would have done better to choose the more important one; I mean the revised *Rhetoric*, on which he does not spend a single word. The labour I have bestowed on this volume is at least ten times what the other cost, and I value it accordingly. The reviewer must be assumed to deal with it vicariously, through the hasty snatches of attention bestowed on the other.

The main quarrel between Mr. Barnett and myself relates to how English should be taught. I have argued the point at some considerable length in the smaller volume; and I think that these arguments should be met, unless, indeed, they are worthless, which, however, should first be shown by some better examples than those in the article.

The chief complaint of the reviewer is that I do not take a sufficiently wide view of the province of the English teacher. In fact, I narrow it to the vulgar, grovelling, and utilitarian view to which Locke gave expression when he said that "of speaking one's own language well, and being a master of it, let a man's calling be what it will, it cannot but be worth our while taking some pains in it." Now, while interfering with no man's liberty to take a much wider view, I say this is enough for me. If I were to succeed as I wish in this narrow domain, I should be perfectly happy. But whether the narrow or the wide view is the correct one, is scarcely a matter for argument. To the reviewer, the knowledge of English "primarily means the knowledge and understanding of the great Englishmen who have recorded in our tongue the impressions made on themselves by the universe that is, feels, knows." The writer has my full permission to call my view wretched and grovelling, if he will allow me in return to suggest whether, for the teacher's purpose, his view is not somewhat vague, not to say bombastic.

But it is not my purpose to analyse (the reviewer detests analysis) the terms of his high-sounding definition. Indeed, in order to do so, I should want more specific information in detail of the machinery for working out the design. I am more concerned to reply to his criticisms upon my working out of my narrower view.

Of course, when he says that grammatical and other commentaries are helpful to "get to the heart of the writer's mystery, and to make us see the things he makes somewhat as he saw them," I should agree with him, if I considered it my duty as an English teacher to explain an author's view of the universe. There are classes where this is a proper subject, and I have had to do a good deal at it in my time. I merely say that, when I was doing this, I was not teaching English, in my view of it.

But now comes the serious charge, and the one that I feel most interested in rebutting. Your reviewer is not the first critic that has stigmatised my work for disrespect to Bacon; and, in particular, for saying that Arthur Helps's essay on "Business" is an improvement on Bacon's handling of the subject. Now it would take a greater reputation than mine to survive, unscathed, the allegation of slighting Bacon: the English public is, I am aware, peculiarly sensitive on the point. I must, therefore, ask a little space to give my whole case. The reader would not infer from the article, that I guard myself with the following observation as to the Essays:

"The quantity of strong sense compressed into a narrow compass, the pith and brilliancy of the language, and the fame of the author, have made these essays an English classic of the first rank. But the question before us is—How far is the work fitted to be a text-book in the instruction of youth?"