

The Classical Review

JULY 1905.

THE MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the invitation of the Editor of this Review I am glad to give a brief report of the formation and work of this Branch of the Classical Association. The success it has had, which has greatly exceeded expectation, will perhaps encourage similar developments in other places and may be of some interest to readers of the *Classical Review* as showing the strength of the hold which Classical studies possess in a typical centre of modern industrial life.

The first step was taken by the Classical Society of the present and past students of the Manchester University (in which the older Owens College is now absorbed), by inviting several hundred people resident in the district and likely to be interested to hear a lecture given on Nov. 15, 1904 by Prof. R. M. Burrows of Cardiff on 'The Art of Translation,' the Vice-Chancellor of the University presiding. At the close of the lecture, which aroused great interest, a resolution establishing the Branch was carried with enthusiasm. The list of the officers appointed at this and the following meeting is as follows:

President:

Prof. A. S. WILKINS, LL.D., Litt.D.

Vice-Presidents:

The Right Rev. THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER; the Right Rev. THE BISHOP OF SALFORD; Prof. W. BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., D.Sc.; Miss S. A. BURSTALL, B.A.; E. DONNER, Esq., B.A.; the Rev. Canon Hicks, M.A.; the Very Rev. Dean MacLure, D.D., Hon. LL.D.; the Rev. J. H. Moulton, D.Lit.; J. L. Paton, Esq. M.A.; Prof. M. Sadler, M.A., Hon. LL.D.; Prof. J. Strachan,
NO. CLXX, VOL. XIX.

LL.D.; A. HOPKINSON, Esq., M.A., Hon. LL.D., K.C. (Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University); the Ven. ARCHDEACON WILSON, D.D.

Hon. Treasurer:

H. WILLIAMSON, Esq., M.A.

Committee:

Prof. R. S. CONWAY, Litt.D. (*Chairman*); W. B. ANDERSON, Esq., M.A.; Miss H. A. ASHWORTH, B.A.; H. GUPPY, Esq. M.A.; Jos. Hall, Esq., Litt.D.; Miss C. HERFORD; C. E. MONTAGUE, Esq., M.A.; G. NORWOOD, Esq., B.A.; C. E. G. SPENCER, Esq.; E. SUTTON, Esq., B.A.; Miss M. TAPLEN; E. S. WARMAN, Esq., M.A.; Miss D. LIMEBEER, M.A. (*Hon. Secretary*).

Besides professed teachers of Classics the list includes a distinguished group of clergy of different denominations, the leader of the Common Law Bar in the circuit, five Heads of important secondary schools, one of the senior leader-writers of the *Manchester Guardian*, the John Rylands Librarian, and several eminent members of the University Senate and Council, interested though no longer engaged in Classical study. The support of the veteran geologist and antiquarian Professor Boyd Dawkins has proved of particular value.

The constitution of the Branch was adopted at the first regular meeting held in December, at which a paper was read, and followed by a discussion, upon 'The personality of Cicero.' One or two points in the organisation should perhaps be mentioned. Membership is either Regular (with a subscription of 7s. 6d.) or Associate (with a subscription of 2s. 6d.), the former including full membership of the parent Association,

U

the latter admitting to local privileges only. In eight months the membership has grown to about 180 (of whom about 84 are regular members, the remainder Associates); and it is hoped that it may be steadily increased by the adhesion of Classical students leaving the University to enter professional life. Both classes of members are pledged to the principles of the Association, which, I hope at least, are too familiar to readers of this Review to need recital here; the third 'object' was, however, localised as follows at the suggestion of Canon E. L. Hicks, the well-known editor of the *Inscriptions of Cos*:

- (c) To encourage investigation and call attention to new discoveries on all sides of Classical studies, and especially to promote the excavation, study, and preservation of the remains of the Roman occupation of the district.'

In order to carry out this in a practical shape an Excavation Committee was formed consisting of the Chairman and two other members of the General Committee, with Canon Hicks, Professors Boyd Dawkins and Tait (Professor of Ancient and Mediaeval History in the University), Mr. John Henry Hopkinson (formerly Craven Student), and as Hon. Secretary Mr. F. A. Bruton, of the Manchester Grammar School, who has made a special study of the numerous Roman sites in the district. Before passing to describe the excavation now in progress, I should mention the two other very successful meetings held by the Branch, one at the Rylands Library when Mr. Guppy told the story of the famous Althorp Collection and showed a large number of its early editions (including copies of the *Editio Princeps* of eighteen Greek and Latin authors) besides other rarities now in his keeping; and one at the University, where Professor Ridgeway lectured last month to a large audience on 'The Origin of Greek Tragedy.' The arrangements for next winter include lectures by Professor Butcher and Canon Hicks and a discussion on 'The Teaching of Ancient History.'

The first work of the Excavation Committee was to negotiate a treaty of friendly relations with the Antiquarian Society of Glossop (a branch of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society). This body some three years ago, with great enterprise, had leased from Lord Howard of Glossop and protected by good fencing the site of a

Roman camp known locally as 'Meland Castle'—the origin of the name has not yet been traced back further than Watkirk *Roman Cheshire*. The heavy cost of fencing, added to the expenses of three weeks' excavation, ably conducted in 1901 for the local Committee by Mr. John Gostang now of the University of Liverpool had reduced their work to a complete standstill, save for the private digging of the Secretary, Mr. Robert Hamnett, to whom devoted work is due the excellent preservation of many very interesting relics which have come to light, and which are short to be permanently housed in the Glossop Free Library in cases provided by Lord Howard of Glossop. The most interesting of these relics are perhaps the pottery (Samian, Castor and Upchurch), the Roman glass, a complete set of weights, some fragments of dried 'Mare's-tail,' a tough smooth plant which the soldiers must have used for bedding, a fine signet copied from the first (sphinx) seal of Augustus, and curious clay model of a horse, with what is told by archaeologists is an almost, not quite, unique specimen of an *ephippion* of course equally in miniature, attached to the horse originally by strings. The Centuriation inscription (long known, but only now in safe custody) shows that the camp was built by the First Cohort of Frisiae who from other epigraphical evidence are known to have built also Mancunium and to have been attached to the XX legio at Chester at all events in 105 A.D. The coins found are numerous, the earliest one of Galba, the latest one of Carausius the insubordinate Admiral of the Roman British fleet whom Diocletian was forced to acknowledge as a colleague in 289 A.D. It is a problem of great interest to date the camp more narrowly, but I must not yet enter into any of the many different aspects of the question. The site has been visited by both Mr. F. Haverfield and Prof. Ridgeway, who although they have of course taken no responsibility, have materially aided the work by their valuable counsel. And though it has no direct connection with the Association, I may perhaps mention that on the invitation of the Council of the University Mr. Haverfield gave a masterly lecture to Classical and Historical students on 'The Roman occupation of Derbyshire.'

The results of the excavation, which subscription of some £70¹ will enable us to

¹ This includes a grant of £25 from the University and £2 2s. from the Council of the parent Association.

continue all through the summer, will be fully described in the First Report, which will be published for the Branch, probably by the Manchester University Press, in the autumn, and will contain, besides plans and photographs, special articles on different questions by members of the Excavation Committee and others. In the vacation the work will progress more rapidly, as two members of the Committee will be in continuous charge for a month with a larger number of workmen. So far the work has been directed mainly to clearing the foundations of the walls, gates and towers.

In conclusion I should like to point out

that the Committee has been enabled, thanks to the kindness and enthusiasm of its Honorary Secretary, to put the Excavation to real educational use. Besides visits and lectures for members of the Branch and students of the University, parties from no less than seven secondary schools, and two or three Archaeological Societies have been taken round the camp, and I do not think any one has been there who has not learnt to feel a real interest in this visible and tangible monument of the first civilising power in Britain.

R. S. CONWAY.

June 20, 1905.

ON *ILIAD* I. 418.—A REJOINDER.

414 ὦ μοι, τέκνον ἐμόν, τί νύ σ' ἔτρεφον αἰνὰ
τεκοῦσα;
αἰθ' ὄφελες παρὰ νηυσὶν ἀδάκρυτος καὶ
ἀπήμων
ἦσθαι, ἐπεὶ νύ τοι αἴσα μίνυθά περ, οὗ τι
μάλα δῆν.
νῦν δ' ἄμα τ' ὠκύμορος καὶ οὐζυρὸς περὶ
πάντων
418 ἔπλεο τῷ σε κακῆι αἴσῃ τέκον ἐν μεγά-
ροισιν.

The tone of Mr. Earle's reply is decidedly discourteous, but I am willing to believe that it may be unintentionally so and only his way of expressing disagreement. Moreover the greater part of what he has written is irrelevant to the issue, which is simply whether τῷ in 418 means 'therefore' and makes good sense. I never thought anything of τῷς, but I did not thoroughly realise the weakness of the conjecture until Mr. Earle undertook its defence. I make the following remarks upon Mr. Earle's reply.

1. One of Mr. Earle's points is that I said that τῷς has the approval of Dr. Leaf. True: and it was chiefly Dr. Leaf's approval that caused me to write my note.

2. Mr. Earle says that, with my translation, I am 'logically obliged' to refer κακῆι αἴσῃ in E 209 not to Pandarus himself but to his bow. He is mistaken. Whether we translate κακῆι αἴσῃ in A 418 'to an ill lot (or fortune or fate)' and refer to Achilles, or we translate 'with an ill lot (or fortune or fate)' and refer to Thetis (and each view has its advocates) it makes no difference to the parallelism of A 418 with E 209 and τ 259

as regards the reference of τῷ. In all three places the predicate is κακῆι αἴσῃ and the justification of τῷ is to be found not in the preceding line but a little further back. No doubt if we take κακῆι αἴσῃ of A 418 to refer to Thetis, the subject of the verb, the parallelism with E 209 and τ 259 is closer than if we refer these two words to Achilles, and that fact is *pro tanto* a reason for taking them in the former way. On the other hand the reference to Achilles is favoured by αἴσα in l. 416, as Dr. Leaf points out.

3. Mr. Earle writes, 'the ῥα in E 209 clearly shows that τῷ means "therefore." There is no ῥα in A 418.' By this is meant that it is not certain that τῷ in A 418 = 'therefore' because it is not followed by ῥα: but in cases too numerous to quote τῷ by itself *does* mean 'therefore,' and, as 'therefore' gives excellent sense in A 418, why make any change by reading τῷς?

4. Mr. Earle says that 'I admit that his remark about A 418 is true.' I do nothing of the kind, as his own quotation of my words shows, and would show more clearly if he had also given the next sentence which was, "The true predicate is not τέκον but κακῆι αἴσῃ and the sense is 'therefore to an ill lot it was that I bore thee (as I now know).'" I am not concerned to deny that his *translation* 'therefore ill-starred did I bring thee forth in the hall' may be taken in an orthodox sense. But his objection to τῷ shows that he does not so take it.

5. Finally, I am informed that I do not know the meaning of αἴσα because I translate it 'lot.' By 'lot' I mean 'lot in life,'