

and it is difficult to know how to scan Phanoteus in the lines :

Phanoteus, the Phocian, gave me charge,
and

Sent by Phanoteus, their closest ally.

With a more careful avoidance of error the book would be really useful for those for whom it is intended—amateur performers.

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CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editors of THE CLASSICAL REVIEW.

SIRS,

Can any of your more learned readers explain to me the meaning of this effusion, which appeared in *The Times* of July 20 following a notice of the lamented R. W. Raper :

Ἐννέα δὴ γενεῶν σὺ μαθητῶν νόον ἔγνωσ
Νέστωρ, οἳ σ' ἔλαβον τοῦ βίου ἡγεμόνα·
πολλοὺς δ' ἰφθίμους ψυχὰς Ἄϊδι προΐαψας
καί σε, πρὸς οἷς ἐφίλει, μάρψεν ὁμῶς Θάνατος,
χρῆν γὰρ ἀλαζόμενοις ἂν ἀσφοδελὸν λειμῶνα
ἡγεμόνος τεύξαι σείο καὶ ἐν φθιμένοις.

It is elegiac in form, but largely epic in diction. It might have been more so, if μαθητῶν had had its proper accompaniment γενεῶν; but metre seems to have prevented this. Still, I recognise without difficulty in the opening line a distinct trace of *Od.* i. 3, and in l. 3 there is certainly sufficient evidence of the influence of *Il.* i. 3, though I feel quite unable to decide whether πολλοὺς should be regarded (1) as a resolute attempt of the author's to amend Homer's grammar, (2) as merely a Temporal or Northcliffian aberration, or (3) as a triumph of printer's diabolism.

But these are mere trifles, and I pass on to

the gist of my inquiry. What am I to make of the last couplet? What does it mean? What is the construction?

χρῆν τεύξαι = 'ought to have made.' But who neglected this obvious duty? Was it the ἀλαζόμενοι or Θάνατος?

Then ἡγεμόνος, the partitive genitive, suggests an American authorship, 'some guide,' *i.e.* 'no end of a guide,' not a Greek idiom, I fancy. But what in the world does ἀλαζόμενοισι mean? Where does it come from? There is no such word in the Lexicon, unless the author reached it from ἀλαζών, 'an impostor,' 'a humbug' regarded as a pres. part. act. and so 'self-deluding' or perhaps 'braggarts'; but he could not have meant this, though I very much suspect that he did think χρῆν should be followed by a dative in epic and elegiac verse. This is not so.

The Latin version which is considerably added throws little or no light on these mysteries :

Credendum est illos, te non duce, nec per
amoenum
Elysii gressus flectere posse nemus.

GRÆCULUS.

July 22, 1915.

BOOKS RECEIVED

All publications which have a bearing on Classical Studies will be entered in this list if they are sent for review. The price should in all cases be stated.

* * Excerpts or Extracts from Periodicals and Collections will not be included unless they are also published separately.

Demosthenes (Olynthiac Speeches). By J. M. Macgregor. 6½" × 4¾". Pp. lii + 101. Cambridge: University Press, 1915. Cloth, 2s. 6d. net.

Horace (and his Poetry). With Companion and Glossary. 6½" × 4½". Pp. 135. London: Harrap and Co., 1914. Cloth, 1s. 6d. net.

Naylor (H. D.). More Latin and English Idiom: an Object-Lesson from Livy xxxiv. 1-8. 7½" × 5". Pp. viii + 220. Cambridge: University Press, 1915. Cloth, 4s. 6d. net.

Sartiaux (F.). *Les Sculptures et la Restauration du Temple d'Assos en Troade*: avec 59 figures dans le texte. 10" × 6½" Pp. iv + 160. Paris: E. Leroux, 1915.

Virgil (Eclogues and Georgics). Translated by J. W. Mackail. Longmans' Pocket Library. 6½" × 4". Pp. viii + 120. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1915. Cloth, 2s. net.